Discussion : From PDA to grammar

 $5~\mathrm{March}~2008$

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Questions on homework 7?

Any questions? Complaints, etc?

1 Converting PDA to a Grammar

Note that the following PDA is designed such that it has the required properties for converting into a grammar:

- 1. It has a single final state.
- 2. It empties the stack before accepting.
- 3. Each transition just pushes one symbol or pops one symbol and not both or none.

Note that its language is $L = \{a^n b^n : n \ge 1\}.$

$$a, \epsilon \to a \qquad b, a \to \epsilon$$

$$(p) \quad \epsilon, \epsilon \to \$ \quad (q) \quad b, a \to \epsilon \quad (r) \quad \epsilon, \$ \to \epsilon$$

The equivalent grammar is (note that in this case we can simplify it to get our familiar grammar for L):

$$\begin{array}{l} A_{ps} \rightarrow \epsilon A_{qr} \epsilon \quad A_{ps} \text{ is the start state} \\ A_{qr} \rightarrow a A_{qq} b \\ A_{qr} \rightarrow a A_{qr} b \\ A_{pp} \rightarrow \epsilon \\ A_{pp} \rightarrow \epsilon \\ A_{qq} \rightarrow \epsilon \\ A_{rr} \rightarrow \epsilon \\ A_{ss} \rightarrow \epsilon \\ A_{xyz} \rightarrow A_{xz} A_{zy} \quad \text{for all } x, y, z \in \{p, q, r, s\} \text{ (64 rules)} \end{array}$$