

L5 PDA to CFG

5.6.2 Construction of CFG from PDA

SPPU - May 12

University Question

Q. Describe in brief : Construction of CFG from PDA.

(May 2012, 5 Marks)

We can find the Context Free Grammar G for any PDA, M such that

$$L(G) = L(M)$$

i.e., we can construct an equivalent CFG for a PDA.

The variables of the CFG, so constructed will be of the form :

$$[p^X q], \text{ where } p, q \in Q \text{ and } X \in \Gamma$$

Let the PDA is given by :

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, z, \phi)$$

where z is the initial stack symbol.

Then an equivalent CFG is given by

$$G = (V, \Sigma, P, S) \text{ where}$$

$$V = \{S, [p^X q] \mid p, q \in Q \text{ and } X \in \Gamma\}$$

Example : If $Q = \{q_0, q_1\}$ and $\Gamma = \{a, b, z\}$ then the possible set of variables in the corresponding CFG is given by :

1. S
2. $[q_0^a q_0], [q_0^a q_1], [q_1^a q_0], [q_1^a q_1]$
3. $[q_0^b q_0], [q_0^b q_1], [q_1^b q_0], [q_1^b q_1]$
4. $[q_0^z q_0], [q_0^z q_1], [q_1^z q_0], [q_1^z q_1]$

Set of productions for the equivalent CFG

1. Add the following productions for the start symbol S .

$S \rightarrow [q_0^z q_i]$ for each $q_i \in Q$, where z is the start symbol

2. For each transition of the form

$$\delta(q_i, a, B) \Rightarrow (q_j, C)$$

where,

(a) $q_i, q_j \in Q$ (b) a belongs to $(\Sigma \cup \epsilon)$

(c) B and C belong to $(\Gamma \cup \epsilon)$

Then for each $q \in Q$, we add the production :

$$[q_i^B q] \rightarrow a [q_j^C q]$$

3. For each transition of the form

$$\delta(q_i, a, B) \Rightarrow (q_j, C_1 C_2)$$

where,

(a) $q_i, q_j \in Q$

Pushdown Automata (PDA)

(b) a belongs to $(\Sigma \cup \epsilon)$

(c) B, C_1 and C_2 belongs to Γ

then for each $p_1, p_2 \in Q$, we add the production

$$\checkmark [q_i \overset{B}{p_1}] \rightarrow a [q_j \overset{C_1}{p_2}] [p_2 \overset{C_2}{p_1}]$$

Convert PDA to CFG. PDA is given by

$M = (\{p, q\}, \{0, 1\}, \{x, z\}, \delta, q, z)$, transition function δ is defined by :

$$\delta(q, 1, z) \Rightarrow \{(q, xz)\}$$

$$\delta(q, 1, x) \Rightarrow \{(q, xx)\}$$

$$\delta(q, \epsilon, x) \Rightarrow \{(q, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q, 0, x) \Rightarrow \{(p, x)\}$$

$$\delta(p, 1, x) \Rightarrow \{(p, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(p, 0, z) \Rightarrow \{(q, z)\}$$

Solution :

Step 1 : Add productions for the start symbol.

$$S \rightarrow [q^z q]$$

$$S \rightarrow [q^z p]$$

Step 2 : Add productions for

$$\delta(q, 1, z) \Rightarrow \{(q, xz)\}$$

$$[q^z q] \rightarrow 1 [q^x q] [q^z q]$$

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Step 3 : Add productions for

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then for each $p_1, p_2 \in Q$, we add the production

$$[q_i^B p_1] \rightarrow a [q_j^{C_1} p_2] [p_2^{C_2} p_1]$$

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$$[q^x p] \rightarrow 1 [q^x p] [p^x p]$$

Step 5: Add productions

for

$$\delta(q, 0, x) \Rightarrow \{(p, x)\}$$

$$[q^x q] \rightarrow 0 [p^x q]$$

$$[q^x p] \rightarrow 0 [p^x p]$$

Step 7: Add productions for $\delta(p, 0, z) \Rightarrow \{(q, z)\}$

$$[p^z q] \rightarrow 0 [q^z q]$$

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Step 4: Add productions

for

$$\delta(q, \epsilon, x) \Rightarrow \{(q, \epsilon)\}$$

$$[q^x q] \rightarrow \epsilon$$

Step 6: Add productions

for

$$\delta(p, 1, x) \Rightarrow \{(p, \epsilon)\}$$

$$[p^x p] \rightarrow 1$$

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Step 8 : Renaming of variables :

Original name	New name
$[q^z q]$	A
$[q^z p]$	B
$[p^z q]$	C
$[p^z p]$	D
$[q^x q]$	E
$[q^x p]$	F
$[p^x q]$	G
$[p^x p]$	H

The set of productions can be written as :

$$S \rightarrow A \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow 1EA \mid 1FC$$

$$B \rightarrow 1EB \mid 1FD$$

$$E \rightarrow 1EE \mid 1FG$$

$$F \rightarrow 1EF \mid 1FH$$

$$E \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$E \rightarrow 0G$$

$$F \rightarrow 0H$$

$$H \rightarrow 1$$

$$C \rightarrow 0A$$

$$D \rightarrow 0B$$

Step 9 : Simplification of grammar

Symbol G does not come on the left side of the production, hence it can be eliminated.

The equivalent set of productions is :

$$S \rightarrow A \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow 1EA \mid 1FC$$

$$B \rightarrow 1EB \mid 1FD$$

$$E \rightarrow 1EE \mid \epsilon$$

$$F \rightarrow 1EF \mid 1FH \mid 0H$$

$$H \rightarrow 1$$

$$C \rightarrow 0A$$

$$D \rightarrow 0B$$