



CSCI 340: Computational Models

CFG = PDA

Building a PDA for Every CFG

Theorem

Given a CFG that generates the language L , there is a PDA that accepts exactly L

Theorem

Given a PDA that accepts the language L , there exists a CFG that accepts exactly L

Both of these theorems were discovered independently by Schützenberger, Chomsky, and Evey

CFG to PDA Algorithm

Note: We assume the CFG grammar is defined in CNF

$$X_1 \rightarrow X_2X_3$$

$$X_1 \rightarrow X_3X_4$$

$$X_2 \rightarrow X_2X_2$$

...

$$X_3 \rightarrow a$$

$$X_4 \rightarrow a$$

$$X_5 \rightarrow b$$

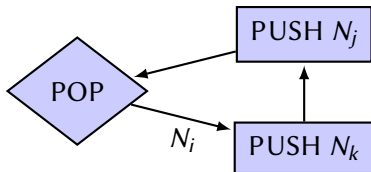
...

Two forms:

$$N_i \rightarrow N_iN_k$$

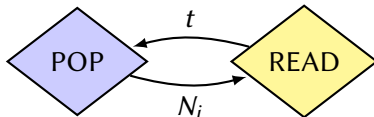
$$N_i \rightarrow t$$

Handling form $N_i \rightarrow N_jN_k$:



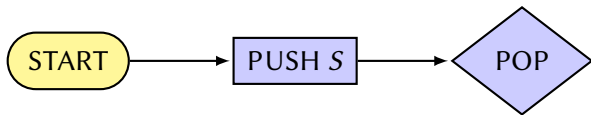
Note: non-terminals are pushed in reverse order

Handling form $N_i \rightarrow t$:



CFG to PDA Algorithm

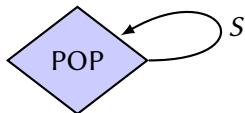
Start of machine:



End of machine:



If a language should accept λ , include:



Example

Consider the following grammar (in CNF):

$$S \rightarrow SB$$

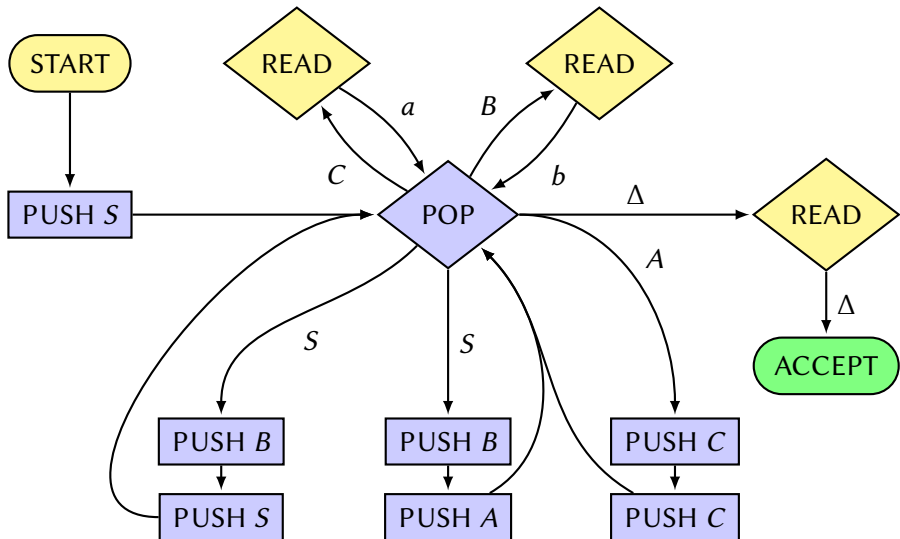
$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow CC$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$C \rightarrow a$$

Example



“This is a long proof by constructive algorithm. In fact, it is unquestionably the most torturous proof in the book; parental consent is required”

Pages 327 – 347

PDA to CFG

“This is a long proof by constructive algorithm. In fact, it is unquestionably the most torturous proof in the book (parental consent is required)”

Pages 327 – 347