Deterministic CFL I

- Recall that PDA is non-deterministic
- We can actually define deterministic PDA (DPDA)
- In Chapter 1,

$\mathsf{DFA}\equiv\mathsf{NFA}$

Both generate regular languages

But

$$\mathsf{PDA} \neq \mathsf{DPDA}$$

and therefore

 $\mathsf{CFL} \neq \mathsf{DCFL}$

Deterministic CFL II

- DPDA was not discussed in earlier versions of the textbook
- As this topic is less important, we will only explain what DPDA is without getting into more details
- It's more complicated to define DPDA than PDA
- The reason is that in DPDA we must ensure the deterministic moves

Formal definition of DPDA I

•
$$(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

 Q, Σ, Γ, F : finite sets
1 Q : states
2 Σ : alphabet
3 Γ : stack alphabet
4 δ :
 $Q \times \Sigma_{\epsilon} \times \Gamma_{\epsilon} \to (Q \times \Gamma_{\epsilon}) \cup \{\emptyset\}$

5
$$q_0 \in Q$$
: start state

• $F \subset Q$: set of accept states

Formal definition of DPDA II

Note for PDA

$$\delta: Q \times \Sigma_{\epsilon} \times \Gamma_{\epsilon} \to P(Q \times \Gamma_{\epsilon})$$

• Also δ satisfies $\forall q \in Q, a \in \Sigma, x \in \Gamma$, exactly one of

 $\delta(q, a, x), \qquad \delta(q, a, \epsilon), \qquad \delta(q, \epsilon, x), \qquad \delta(q, \epsilon, \epsilon)$

is not \emptyset

- Reason: at q all four can be taken at PDA
- Rule: follow the one which is not \emptyset

Acceptance and rejection of DPDA I

- Acceptance: same as DFA.
 Reach an accept state after the last symbol Otherwise: reject
- Rejection: occurs if
 - not at an accept state after the last symbol (same as DFA)
 - OPDA fails to read the input
 - pop an empty stack
 - **2** endless ϵ -input moves
- Example: pop an empty stack

Acceptance and rejection of DPDA II

input $0, \emptyset$ is rejected: the only possible move is to pop up zero, but the stack is empty

• Example: fails to read the whole string

$$0, \emptyset \rightarrow 0, \{1\}, \rightarrow 0, \{1,1\} \rightarrow \cdots$$