

Formalni jezici, automati i jezički procesori
Formalni jezici i jezički procesori
Teorija automata i programski prevodioci

školska 2021/2022

Potisni automati- automati sa stekom



Дефиниција

Potisni automat je sedmorka $(Q, q_0, F, \Sigma, \Gamma, \$, \delta)$, gde je

- Q konačan skup stanja,
- $q_0 \in Q$ početno stanje,
- $F \subseteq Q$ skup završnih stanja,
- Σ ulazni alfabet,
- Γ alfabet steka,
- $\$ \in \Gamma \setminus \Sigma$ početni simbol steka,
- $\delta : Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \times (\Gamma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times (\Gamma \cup \{\epsilon\}))$.

Potisni automati

- **Početnu konfiguraciju** potisnog automata za ulaz $w = u_1 \dots u_k \in \Sigma^*$ označavaćemo sa

$$q_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} u_1 \dots u_k \\ \$ \end{array} \right]$$

- **Konfiguraciju** čini trenutno stanje q , nepročitan deo ulaza $u_j \dots u_k$ i reč $s_1 \dots s_\ell$ iz Γ^* upisana na steku ($s_j \in \Gamma$):

$$(*) \quad q \left[\begin{array}{c} u_j \dots u_k \\ s_1 \dots s_\ell \end{array} \right]$$

- **Računski korak** je promena konfiguracije u skladu sa definicijom funkcije δ .

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Potisni automat

Tekuća konfiguracija $(*)$ se može promeniti izborom nekog elementa iz skupova $\delta(q, u_i, s_1)$, $\delta(q, \varepsilon, s_1)$, $\delta(q, u_i, \varepsilon)$ ili $\delta(q, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$.

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Jezik automata

Дефиниција

Potisni automat $\mathbb{A}$ *prihvata reč* $w \in \Sigma^*$ (završnim stanjima i praznim stekom) *ukoliko postoji niz računskih koraka koji početnu konfiguraciju*

$$q_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} w \\ \$ \end{array} \right]$$

transformiše u konfiguraciju

$$q \left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \end{array} \right] \text{ za neko } q \in F.$$

Jezik koji automat $\mathbb{A}$ *prihvata* (svojim završnim stanjima i praznim stekom) *je*:

$$L(\mathbb{A}) = \left\{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid q_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} w \\ \$ \end{array} \right] \vdash_{\mathbb{A}}^* q \left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \end{array} \right], q \in F \right\}.$$

Jezik automata

Primer.

$$L = \{w\#w^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^+\}$$

$M = (\{q_0, q_1, q_f\}, q_0, \{q_f\}, \{a, b, \#\}, \{a, b, \$\}, \$, \delta)$, pri čemu je δ :

$$\delta(q_0, a, \varepsilon) = \{(q_0, a)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, b, \varepsilon) = \{(q_0, b)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \#, \varepsilon) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, a) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 q_0 \left[\begin{array}{l} abb\#bba \\ \$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_0 \left[\begin{array}{l} bb\#bba \\ a\$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_0 \left[\begin{array}{l} b\#bba \\ ba\$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_0 \left[\begin{array}{l} \#bba \\ bba\$ \end{array} \right] \\
 & & \vdash & q_1 \left[\begin{array}{l} bba \\ bba\$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_1 \left[\begin{array}{l} ba \\ ba\$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_1 \left[\begin{array}{l} a \\ a\$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_1 \left[\begin{array}{l} \varepsilon \\ \$ \end{array} \right] & \vdash & q_f
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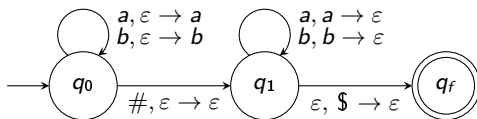
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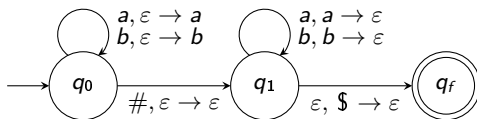
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Jezik automata

Primer.

$$L = \{w\#w^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^+\}$$

$\mathbb{M} = (\{q_0, q_1, q_f\}, q_0, \{q_f\}, \{a, b, \#\}, \{a, b, \$\}, \$, \delta)$, pri čemu je δ :

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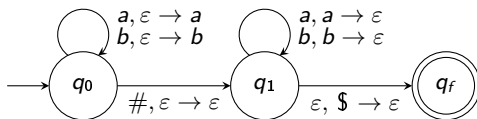
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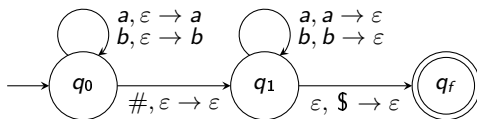
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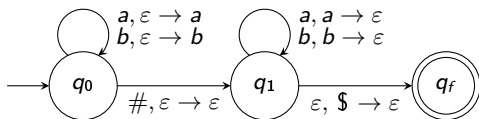
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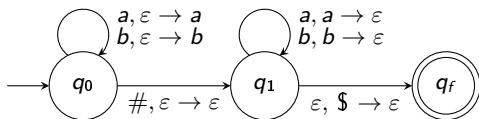
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Jezik automata

Дефиниција

Jezik koji automat $\mathbb{A}$ prihvata svojim *završnim stanjima* je:

$$L_f(\mathbb{A}) = \left\{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid q_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} w \\ \$ \end{array} \right] \vdash_{\mathbb{A}}^* q \left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ \sigma \end{array} \right], q \in F, \sigma \in \Gamma^* \right\}$$

Jezik koji prihvata automat $\mathbb{A}$ *praznim stekom* je:

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Ukoliko za neki potisni automat $\mathbb{A} = (Q, q_0, F, \Sigma, \Gamma, \$, \delta)$, posmatramo jezik $L_e(\mathbb{A})$, onda uzimamo da je $F = \emptyset$, jer završna stanja nisu ni od kakvog značaja.

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Jezik automata

Označimo sa $\mathcal{L}_{fe}(\Sigma)$, $\mathcal{L}_e(\Sigma)$ i $\mathcal{L}_f(\Sigma)$ skupove jezika nad Σ za koje postoji potisni automat kojih ih redom prihvata

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Jezik automata

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Inkluzije $\mathcal{L}_{fe}(\Sigma) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_e(\Sigma)$ i $\mathcal{L}_{fe}(\Sigma) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_f(\Sigma)$ su očigledne.

Dokažimo $\mathcal{L}_e(\Sigma) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{fe}(\Sigma)$.

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- kada $\mathbb{A}$ udje u završno stanje, $\mathbb{A}'$ prazni svoj stek.

$\mathbb{A}' = (Q \cup \{q'_0, q'_e\}, q'_0, \{q'_e\}, \Sigma, \Gamma \cup \{\epsilon\}, \epsilon, \delta')$, pri čemu je δ' određeno uslovima:

- $\delta'(q'_0, \epsilon, \epsilon) = \{(q_0, \$)\}$,
- $\delta'(q, u, s) = \delta(q, u, s)$, $q \in Q$, $u \in \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}$, $s \in \Gamma \cup \{\epsilon\}$,
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Jezik automata

Dokaz.

Dokažimo sada $\mathcal{L}_f(\Sigma) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{fe}(\Sigma)$.

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Uopštenje potisnog automata

- Bez gubljenja opštosti možemo pretpostaviti da je funkcija tranzicije potisnih automata oblika

$$\bar{\delta} : Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}) \times (\Gamma \cup \{\varepsilon\}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(Q \times \Gamma^*)$$

- Svaki potisni automat sa ovakvom funkcijom tranzicije se može transformisati u običan potisni automat: ako

$$(q', s_1 \dots s_\ell) \in \bar{\delta}(q, u, s)$$

onda dodajemo nova stanja $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{\ell-1}$ i uzimamo da:

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- Štaviše, može se pretpostaviti i da su funkcije tranzicije oblika:

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Kontekstno-slobodni jezici i potisni automati

Teopema

Za svaku kontekstno slobodnu gramatiku $G = (V, \Sigma, S, \mathcal{P})$ postoji potisni automat $\mathbb{A}$ takav da je $L(G) = L(\mathbb{A})$.

Dokaz.

$$\mathbb{A} = (\{q_{\text{start}}, q_{\text{petlja}}, q_{\text{stop}}\}, q_{\text{start}}, \{q_{\text{stop}}\}, \Sigma, V \cup \Sigma \cup \{\$, \$, \bar{\delta}\})$$

$$\bar{\delta}(q_{\text{start}}, \varepsilon, \$) = \{(q_{\text{petlja}}, \$)\}$$

$$\bar{\delta}(q_{\text{petlja}}, \varepsilon, X) = \{(q_{\text{petlja}}, w) \mid X \rightarrow w \in \mathcal{P}\}$$

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Teorema

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Kontekstno-slobodni jezici i potisni automati

Primer.

Konstruišimo potisni automat koji prihvata reči jezika generisanog gramatikom $G = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b\}, S, \mathcal{P})$ čija su pravila:

$$\mathcal{P}: \quad S \rightarrow a \mid aAB, \quad A \rightarrow aA \mid a, \quad B \rightarrow bB \mid b.$$

$$S \rightarrow aAB \rightarrow aaB \rightarrow aabB \rightarrow aabb$$

$A = (\{q_0, q_p, q_f\}, q_0, \{q_f\}, \{a, b\}, \{S, A, B, a, b, \$\}, \$, \delta)$, gde je δ definisano na sledeći način:

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$$\begin{array}{l}
 q_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} aabb \\ \$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} aabb \\ S\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} aabb \\ aAB\$ \end{array} \right] \\
 \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} abb \\ AB\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} abb \\ aB\$ \end{array} \right] \\
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$$\begin{aligned} q_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} aabb \\ \$ \end{array} \right] &\vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} aabb \\ S\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} aabb \\ aAB\$ \end{array} \right] \\ &\vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} abb \\ AB\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} abb \\ aB\$ \end{array} \right] \\ &\vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} bb \\ B\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} bb \\ bB\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} b \\ B\$ \end{array} \right] \\ &\vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} b \\ b\$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_p \left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ \$ \end{array} \right] \vdash q_s \left[\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Kontekstno-slobodni jezici i potisni automati

Teorema

Svaki jezik koji prihvata potisni automat je kontekstno slobodan.