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### Context-free Grammars and Push-down Automata

Informal example

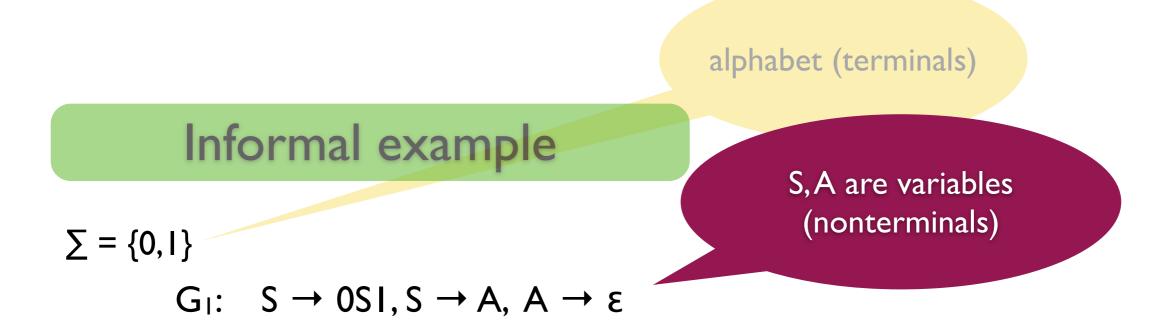
 $\sum = \{0, I\}$ G<sub>1</sub>: S  $\rightarrow$  0SI, S  $\rightarrow$  A, A  $\rightarrow \epsilon$ 

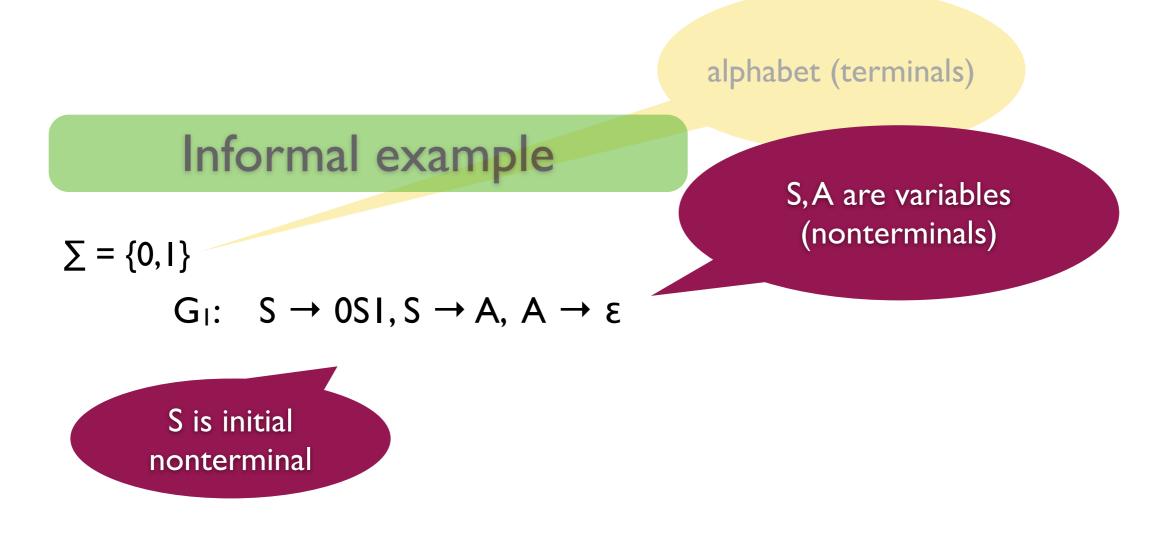
alphabet (terminals)

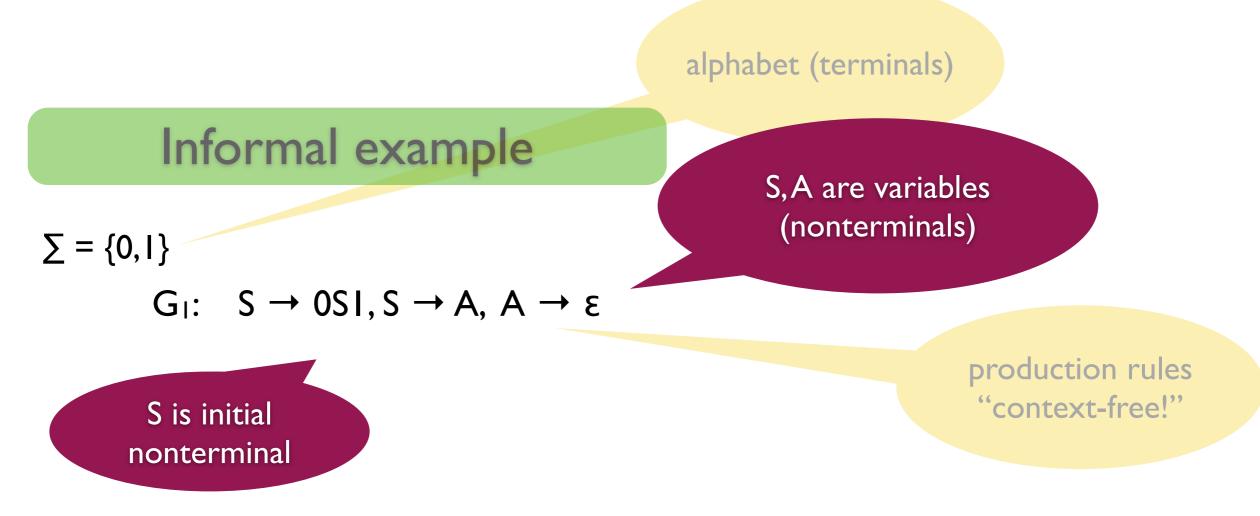
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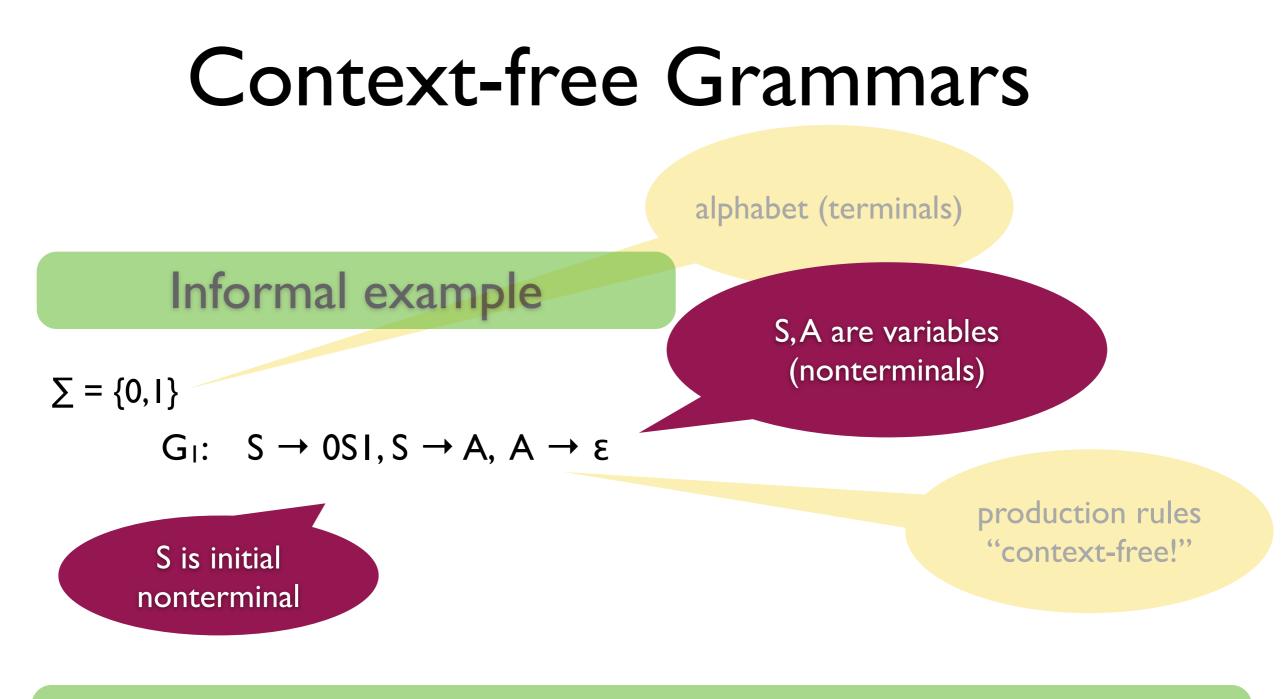
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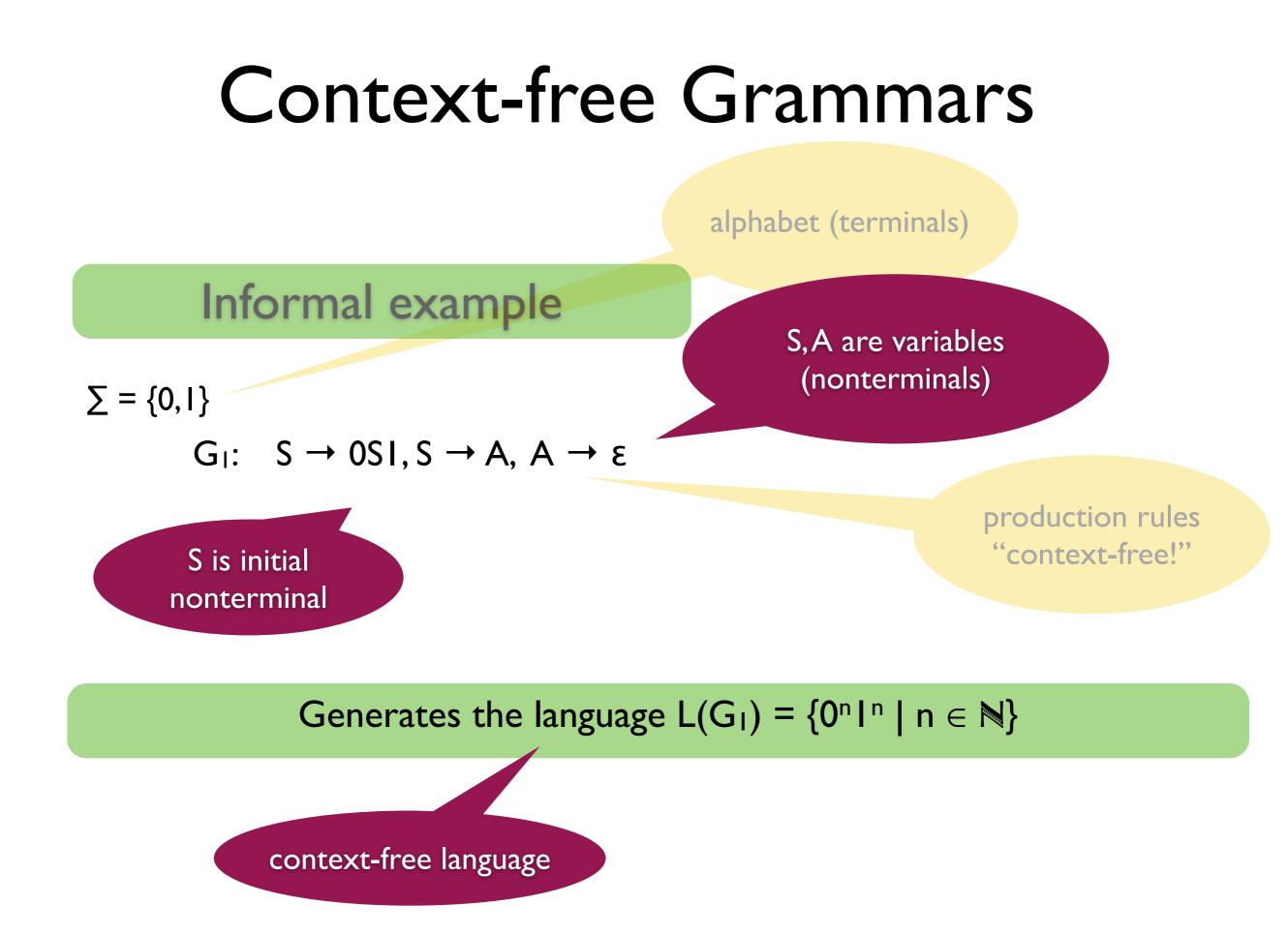








Generates the language  $L(G_I) = \{0^n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 





A context-free grammar G is a tuple  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$  where

V is a finite set of variables (nonterminal symbols, nonterminals)  $\Sigma$  is a finite alphabet (of terminal symbols, terminals) R is a finite set of (production) rules,  $R \subseteq V \ge V$ S is the initial nonterminal,  $S \in V$ 



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### Definition

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#### Derivations

Given G = (V,  $\Sigma$ , R, S) we have uAv  $\Rightarrow$  uwv for u, v, w  $\in (\Sigma \cup V)^*$ , A  $\rightarrow$  w  $\in$  R

and  $u \Rightarrow^* v$  if u = v

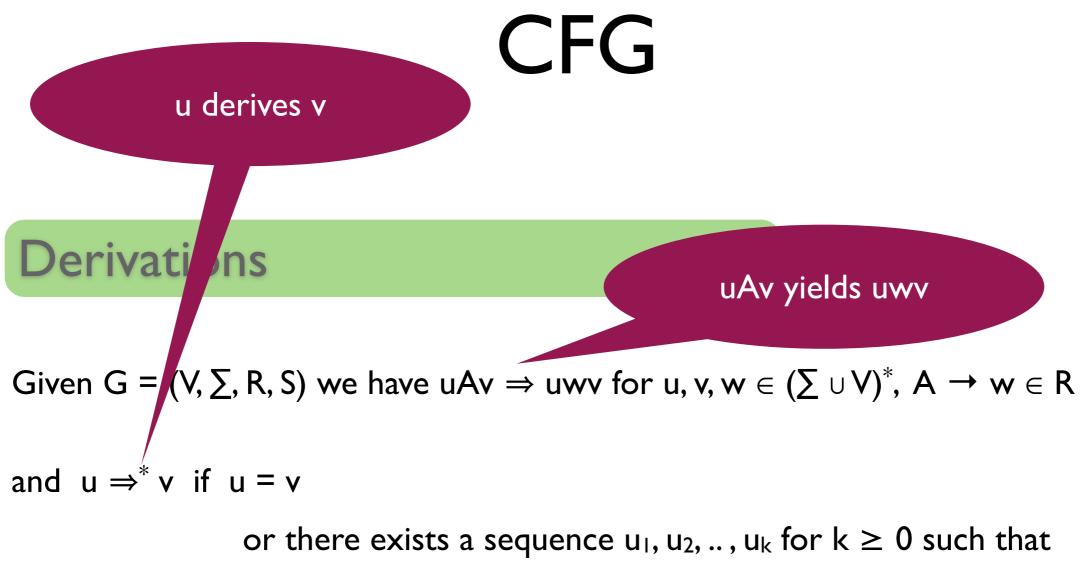
or there exists a sequence  $u_1, u_2, ..., u_k$  for  $k \ge 0$  such that  $u \Rightarrow u_1 \Rightarrow u_2 \Rightarrow ... \Rightarrow u_k \Rightarrow v$ 



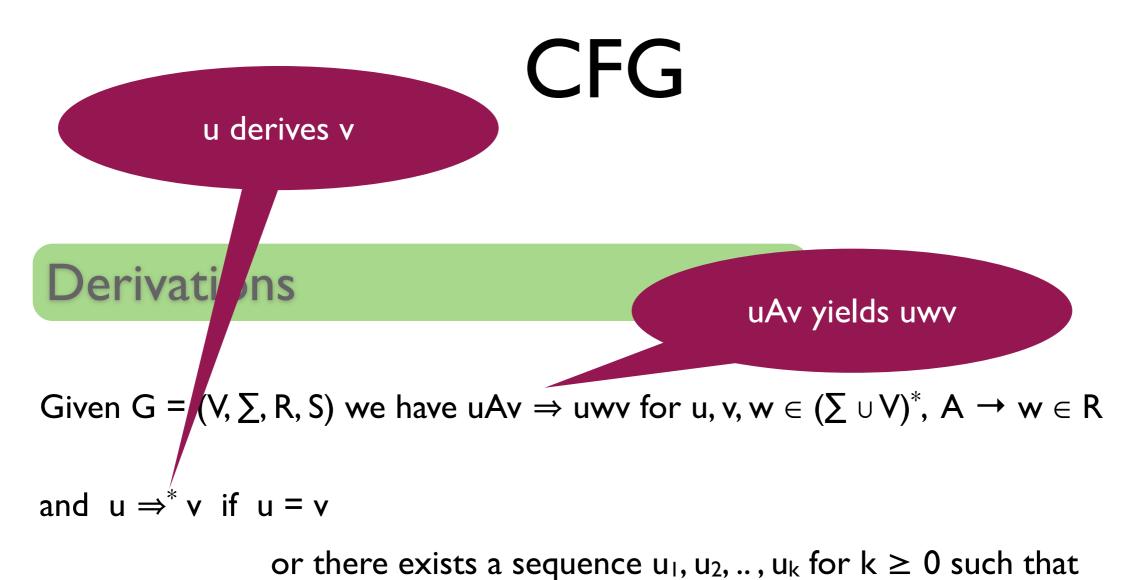
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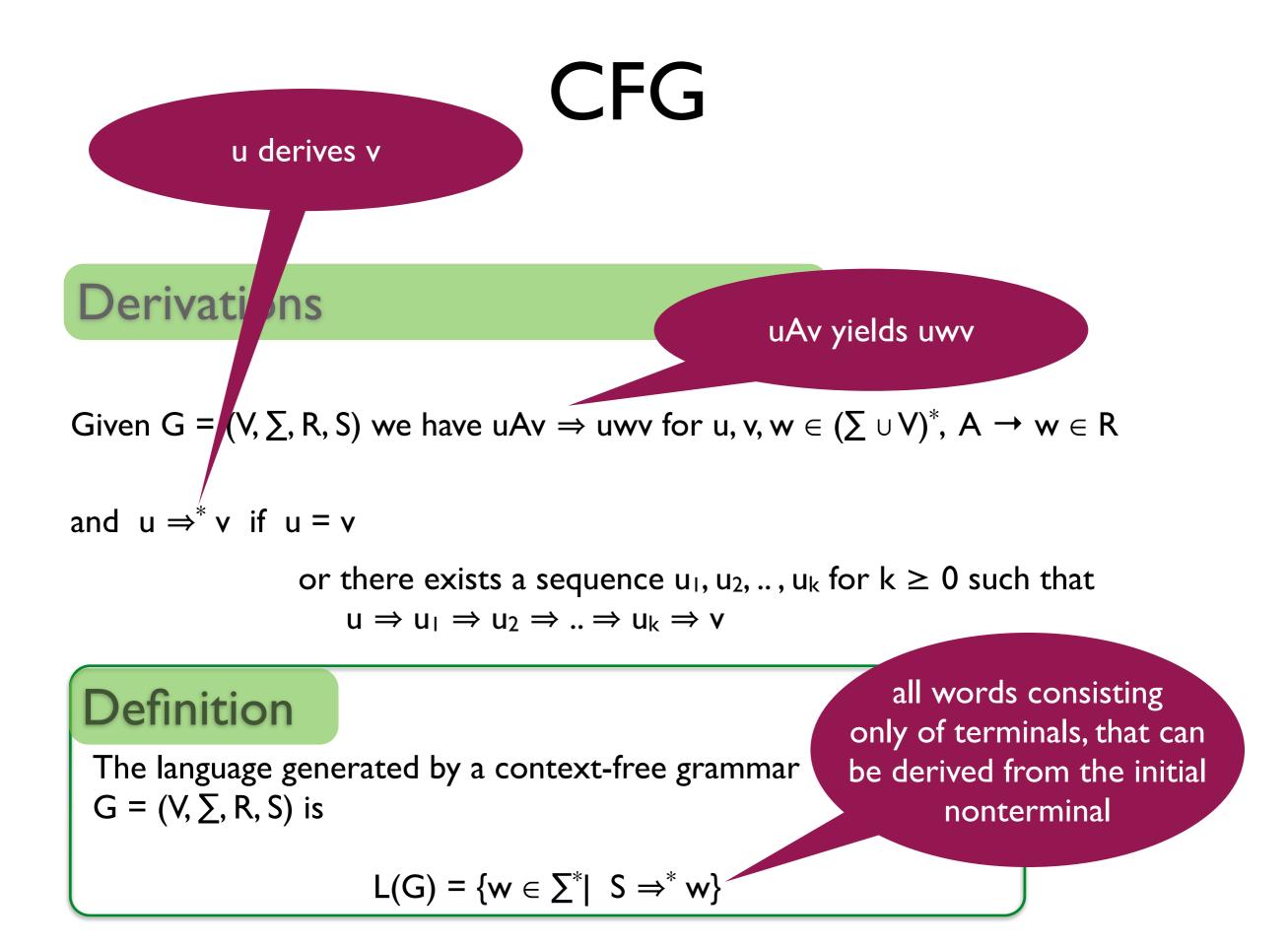


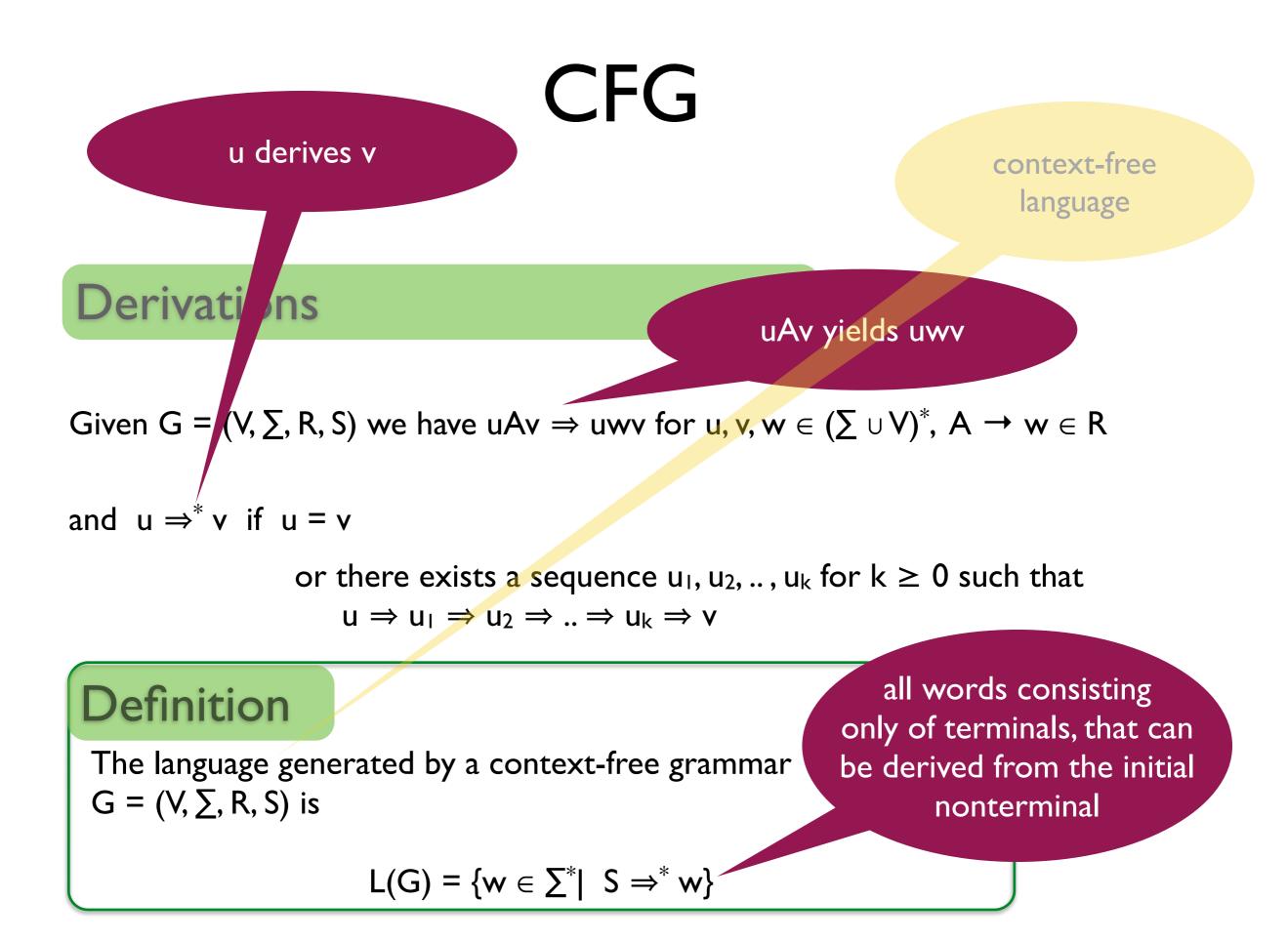
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#### Definition

The language generated by a context-free grammar  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$  is

 $\mathsf{L}(\mathsf{G}) = \{\mathsf{w} \in \Sigma^* | S \Rightarrow^* \mathsf{w}\}$ 





# Regular vs. CF languages

Theorem RL-CFL

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context-free languages generated by CFG recognized by PDA regular languages recognised by FA generated by regular grammars

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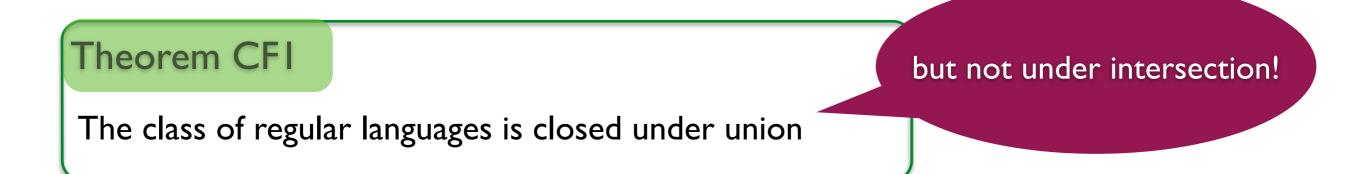
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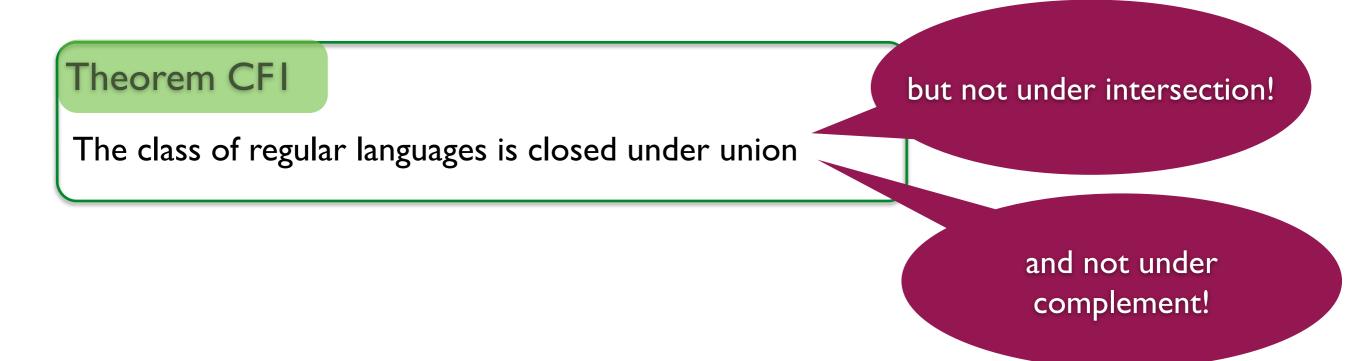
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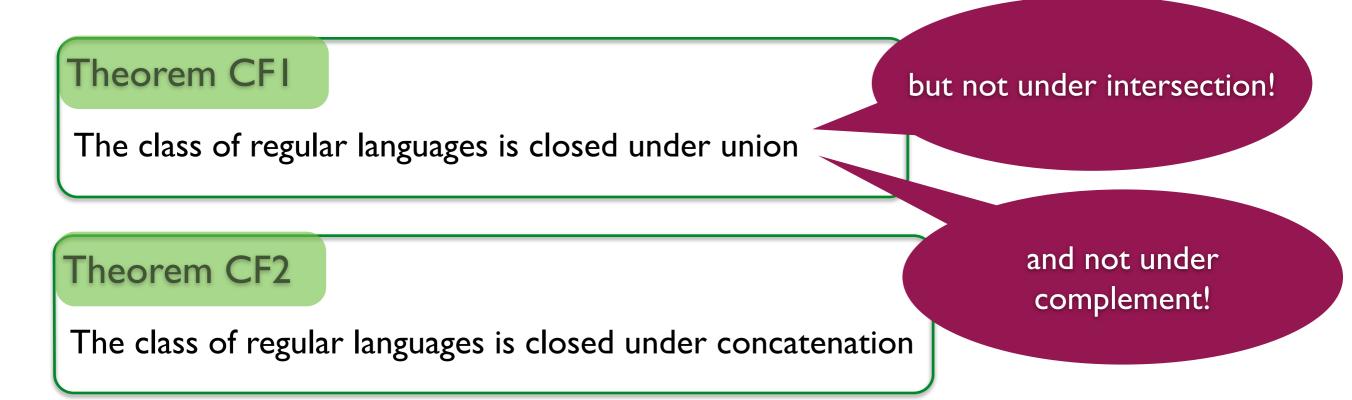
Note the logical structure!

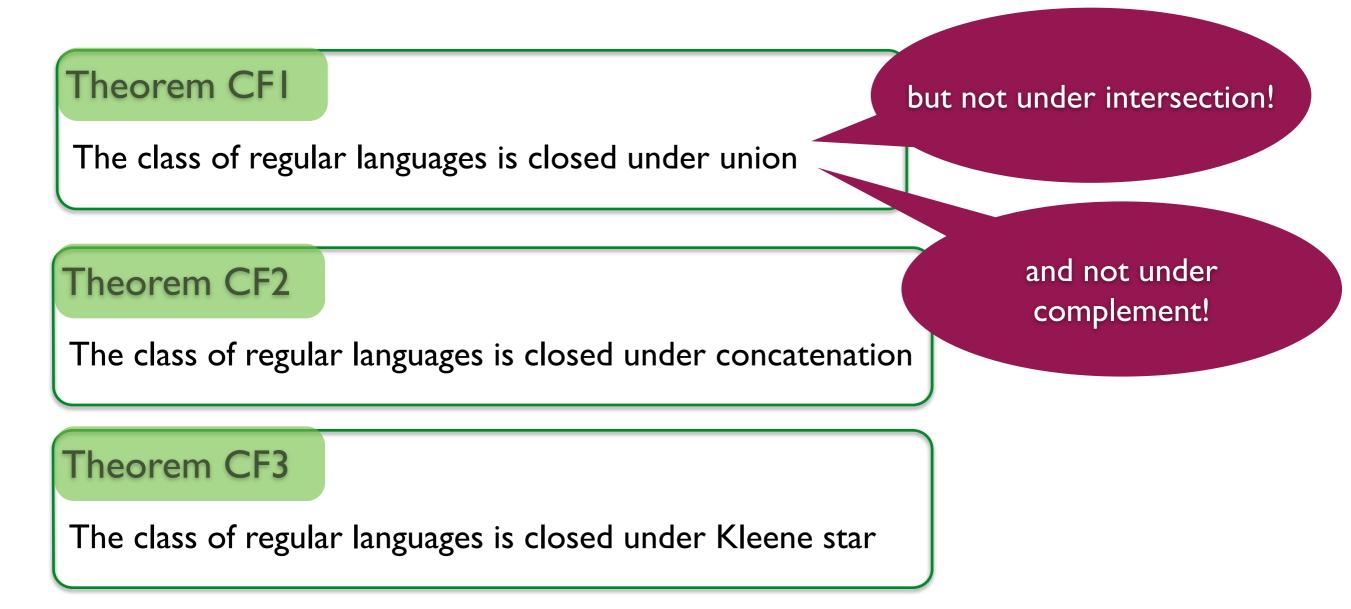
Theorem CFI

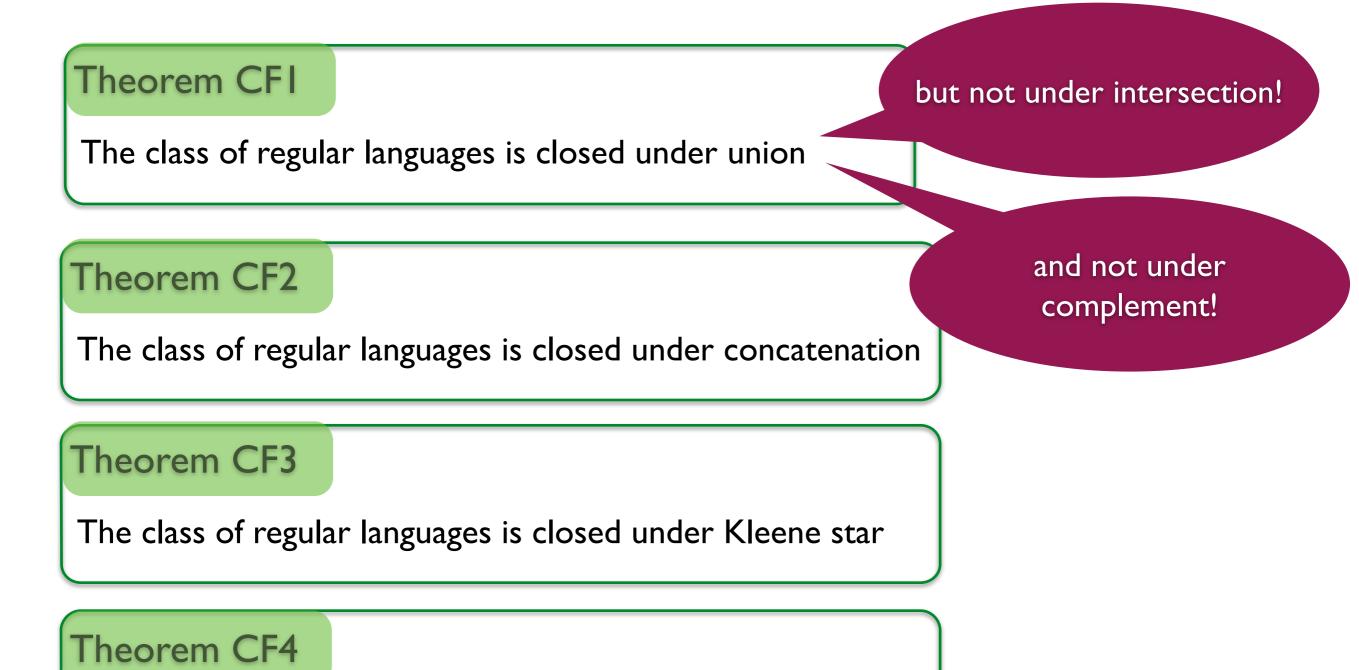
The class of regular languages is closed under union











The intersection of a regular language and a context-free language is context-free