

Teams of Pushdown Automata

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Team of Pushdown Automata

A **team of pushdown automata** of degree n (n -team pda), $n \geq 2$, is a construct

$$\tau = (M_1, \dots, M_n)$$

where for all $i = 1, \dots, n$

$M_i = (Q_i, \Sigma_i, \Gamma_i, R_i, q_i^0, Z_i^0, F_i)$ is a pushdown automaton and

Q_i is a set of states,

R_i is a set of transition rules of the form $zpa \rightarrow \gamma q$:

- $z \in \Gamma_i$
- $p, q \in Q_i$
- $a \in \Sigma_i \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

q_i^0 is an initial state,

Γ_i is a pushdown alphabet,

Σ_i is an input alphabet,

Z_i^0 is a start pushdown symbol,

F_i is a set of states.

- $\Sigma = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Sigma_i$

Configuration

A **configuration of team pushdown automata** is a triple

$$((p_1, \dots, p_n), a\omega, (Z_1\beta_1, \dots, Z_n\beta_n))$$

where

- $(p_1, \dots, p_n) \in Q$,
- $a \in \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}$ and $\omega \in \Sigma^*$,
- $(Z_1\beta_1, \dots, Z_n\beta_n) \in \Gamma$.

Move

Let

- $\chi = ((p_1, \dots, p_n), a\omega, (Z_1\beta_1, \dots, Z_n\beta_n))$ and
- $\chi' = ((q_1, \dots, q_n), \omega, (\alpha_1\beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n\beta_n))$

be two configurations. $\chi \vdash \chi'$ if there exists a $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that:

- $Z_j p_j a \rightarrow \alpha_j q_1 \in R_j$ and
- for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{j\}$, $q_i = p_i$ and $\alpha_i = Z_i$

Language of Team of Pushdown Automata

$$L_*(\tau) = \{\omega \in \Sigma^* : (q^0, \omega, Z^0) \vdash^* (q, \varepsilon, \gamma)\}$$

where

- $q^0 = (q_1^0, \dots, q_n^0)$ is the start state,
- $q \in Q$,
- $\omega \in \Sigma^*$,
- $\gamma = (\varepsilon, \dots, \varepsilon)$.

Denotation of Language Family

$$\mathcal{L}(n\text{-PDAX}, * \text{ -comp})$$

where

- x • $[-\varepsilon]$ – ε -moves are not allowed
- **nothing** – ε -moves are allowed

Example

- $M_1 = (\{p_0, p_1\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, \#\}, R_1, p_0, \#)$
 $R_1 : \#p_0a \rightarrow ap_0, ap_0a \rightarrow aap_0, ap_0b \rightarrow p_1, ap_1b \rightarrow p_1$
- $M_2 = (\{p_0, p_1\}, \{c, d\}, \{c, \#\}, R_2, p_0, \#)$
 $R_2 : \#p_0c \rightarrow cp_0, cp_0c \rightarrow ccp_0, cp_0d \rightarrow p_1, cp_1d \rightarrow p_1$
- $L(M_1) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 1\}$
- $L(M_2) = \{c^n d^n : n \geq 1\}$
- $\tau = (M_1, M_2)$
- $L(\tau) =$

Example

- $M_1 = (\{p_0, p_1\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, \#\}, R_1, p_0, \#)$
 $R_1 : \#p_0a \rightarrow ap_0, ap_0a \rightarrow aap_0, ap_0b \rightarrow p_1, ap_1b \rightarrow p_1$
- $M_2 = (\{p_0, p_1\}, \{c, d\}, \{c, \#\}, R_2, p_0, \#)$
 $R_2 : \#p_0c \rightarrow cp_0, cp_0c \rightarrow ccp_0, cp_0d \rightarrow p_1, cp_1d \rightarrow p_1$
- $L(M_1) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 1\}$
- $L(M_2) = \{c^n d^n : n \geq 1\}$
- $\tau = (M_1, M_2)$
- $L(\tau) = \{x :$
 - $x \in (a+c)^+(a+b+c+d)^*(b+d)^+,$
 - $occure(x, a) = occure(x, b)$ and
 - $occure(x, c) = occure(x, d)$ $\} = L_1 \parallel L_2$
- $u \parallel v = u_1 v_1 \dots u_m v_m : u = u_1 \dots u_m, v = v_1 \dots v_m$ and $u, v \in \Sigma^*$
- $L_1 \parallel L_2 = \{\omega : \omega \in u \parallel v, u \in L_1 \text{ and } v \in L_2\}$

Competence in Teams of Pushdown Automata

Let $f \in \{\leq k : k \geq 2\} \cup \{= k, \geq k : k \geq 1\}$.

The number n satisfies f iff nf .

Example

7 satisfies ≤ 10 because $7 \leq 10$.

f -Comp-Mode Move

Let $J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ where $|J|$ satisfies f , such that for all $j \in J$,

- $Z_j = X$ for some $X \in \bigcap_{t \in J} \Gamma_t$,
- $Xp_j a \rightarrow \alpha q_j \in R$

and for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus J$ either

- $Z_i \neq X$ or
- no rule with $Xp_i a$ on the left is in R_i .

Then

$$((p_1, \dots, p_n), a\omega, (Z_1\beta_1, \dots, Z_n\beta_n)) \vdash^f ((q_1, \dots, q_n), \omega, (\alpha_1\beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n\beta_n))$$

Languages

$L_f(\tau) = \{\omega : (q^0, \omega, Z^0) \vdash^f \dots \vdash^f (q, \varepsilon, Z)\}$ for some $q \in Q$ where
 $f \in \{\leq k : k \geq 2\} \cup \{= k, \geq k : k \geq 1\}$

Language Families

$\mathcal{L}(n\text{-PDA}_x, f\text{-comp})$

where

- x
 - $[-\varepsilon]$ – ε -moves is not allowed
 - **nothing** – ε -moves is allowed
- f
 - computation mode, $f \in \{\leq k : k \geq 2\} \cup \{= k, \geq k : k \geq 1\}$

Example

- $M_1 = (\{p_0, p_1\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, \#\}, R_1, p_0, \#)$
- $M_2 = (\{p_0, p_1\}, \{c, d\}, \{c, \#\}, R_2, p_0, \#)$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 R_1 : & ap_0A \rightarrow p_1AA \\
 & ap_1A \rightarrow p_1AA \\
 & bp_1A \rightarrow p_2 \\
 & bp_2A \rightarrow p_2A \\
 & cp_2A \rightarrow p_3 \\
 & cp_3A \rightarrow p_3 \\
 R_2 : & aq_0A \rightarrow AAq_1 \\
 & aq_1A \rightarrow AAq_1 \\
 & bq_1A \rightarrow q_2 \\
 & bq_2A \rightarrow q_2 \\
 & cq_2A \rightarrow Aq_2
 \end{array}$$

- $L(M_1) = \{a^m b^n c^m : m, n \geq 1\}$
- $L(M_2) = \{a^k b^{k+1} : k \geq 1\} \cup \{a^k b^k c^m : k, m \geq 1\}$
- $\tau = (M_1, M_2)$
- $L(\tau)_{=1} = \emptyset$
- $L(\tau)_{=2} = L(\tau)_{\geq 2} = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 1\}$
- $L(\tau)_{\leq 2} = \{a^m b^n c^m : 1 \leq m \leq n\} \cup \{a^k b^k c^m : 1 \leq k \leq m\}$
- $L(\tau)_{\geq 1} = L(\tau)_{\leq 2}$

Theorem

- $\mathcal{L}(n\text{-PDA}[-\varepsilon], * \text{-comp}) \subset \mathcal{L}((n+1)\text{-PDA}[-\varepsilon], * \text{-comp})$

Theorem

- $\mathcal{L}((kn)\text{-PDA}[-\varepsilon], * \text{-comp}) \subset \mathcal{L}(n\text{-PDA}[-\varepsilon], g_1 \text{-comp})$
- $\mathcal{L}(n\text{-PDA}[-\varepsilon], * \text{-comp}) \subset \mathcal{L}(n\text{-PDA}[-\varepsilon], g_2 \text{-comp})$

where

- $g_1 \in \{= k, \geq k : k \geq 2\}$ and
- $g_2 \in \{= 1, \geq 1\} \cup \{\leq k : k \geq 2\}$

Theorem

- $\mathcal{L}(3\text{-PDA}, = 2 \text{-comp}) = \mathcal{L}(3\text{-PDA}, \geq 2 \text{-comp}) = \mathcal{L}(ER)$



Maurice H. ter Beek Erzsébet Csuhaj-Varjú and Victor Mitrana.
Teams of Pushdown Automata .
Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2003.

Thank you for your attention!