

14.2 PDA untuk suatu tata bahasa bebas konteks

PDA adalah merupakan penerima bahasa-bahasa bebas konteks, sehingga dari suatu tata bahasa bebas konteks kita dapat memperoleh sebuah PDA, begitu juga sebaliknya.

Sebuah PDA bisa dibuat untuk kumpulan aturan Produksi dari suatu tata bahasa bebas konteks.

Langkah-langkahnya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Definisikan:

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$$

$$S = q_1$$

$$F = \{q_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \text{simbol terminal}$$

Untuk yang berhubungan dengan *stack*, tentukan :

**Γ = semua simbol variabel, simbol terminal, dan
Z (simbol awal *stack*)**

2. Mesin ini dimulai dengan mem-*push* Z pada top *stack*. Pada setiap langkah berikutnya dilakukan salah satu dari dua hal berikut:

- Jika *top-stack* adalah variabel , misal A, kita gantikan dengan ruas kanan dari A, misal $A \rightarrow w$, maka kita ganti dengan w.**
- Jika *top-stack* adalah terminal, dan sama dengan simbol masukan berikutnya, maka kita *pop* dari *stack*.**

3. Berdasarkan aturan diatas, kita dapat mengkonstruksi empat tipe transisi berikut.

- $\Delta (q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, SZ)\}$ untuk mem-*push* simbol awal (S) ke *stack*.
- $\Delta (q_2, \varepsilon, A) = \{(q_2, w) \mid A \rightarrow w \text{ adalah sebuah simbol produksi dalam tata bahasa bebas konteks itu}\}$ untuk semua variabel A.
- $\Delta (q_2, a, a) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$ untuk setiap simbol terminal (untuk mem-*pop* pembandingan terminal yang sama)
- $\Delta (q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$, bila selesai membaca semua *input* dan *top-stack* adalah Z, berarti *string input* sukses diterima oleh PDA (q_3 state akhir)

Contoh 14.4

Sebuah tata bahasa bebas konteks, $D \rightarrow aDa \mid bDb \mid c$
PDA nya dapat dikonstruksi menjadi:

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$$

$$S = q_1$$

$$F = \{q_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{D, a, b, c, Z\}$$

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, aDa), (q_2, bDb), (q_2, c)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, a, a) = \Delta(q_2, b, b) = \Delta(q_2, c, c) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

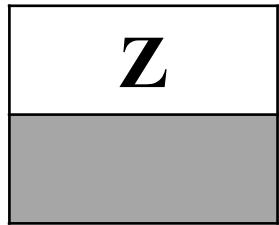
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

Dari aturan produksi yang ada, tata bahasa bebas konteks tersebut bisa menurunkan untai ‘aca’ dari

$D \Rightarrow aDa \Rightarrow aca$

Karena tata bahasa bebas konteks bisa menurunkan *string* ‘aca’, maka PDA juga harus dapat menerima untai tersebut.

Langkah pemeriksaan:



1. Konfigurasi awal mesin:
state q_1 , *top-stack Z*,
tanpa menerima *input* (ε).

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q_2 dan *push D*

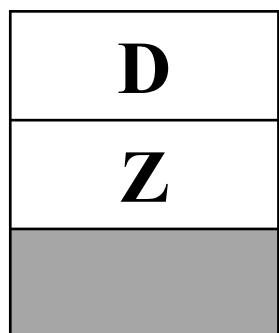
Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

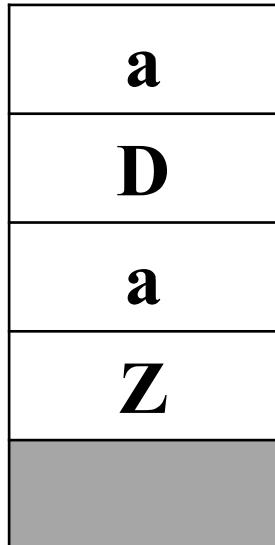


2. Tanpa menerima *input* (ε).

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, aDa)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack push 'aDa'



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

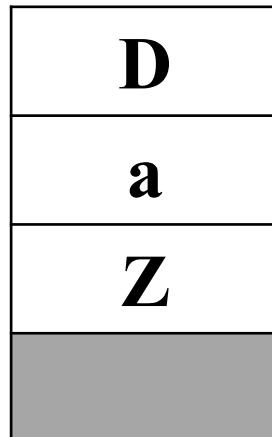
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

3. Menerima *input* ‘a’

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, a, a) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

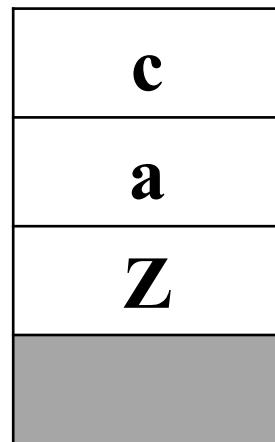
4. Tanpa menerima *input* (ε)

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, c)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:

state q₂ , *pop top-stack*,
push c



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = & \{(q_2, aDa), \\& (q_2, bDb), \\& (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) = & \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\= & \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\= & \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

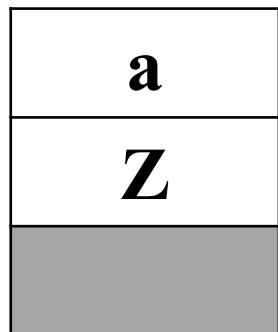
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

5. Menerima *input* 'c'

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, c, c) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = & \{(q_2, aDa), \\ & (q_2, bDb), \\ & (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) = & \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ = & \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ = & \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

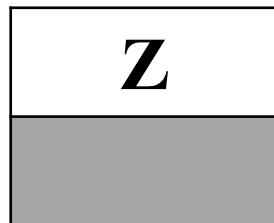
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

6. Menerima *input* 'a'

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, a, a) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = & \{(q_2, aDa), \\ & (q_2, bDb), \\ & (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) = & \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ = & \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ = & \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

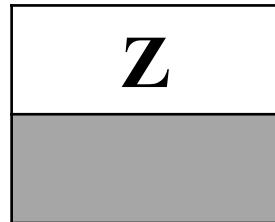
7. Tanpa menerima *input* (ε)

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:

state q_3



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

Tidak ada transisi lagi dari q_3 .

Karena q_3 *state* akhir dan semua *input* sudah selesai dibaca, sehingga menandakan untai ‘aca’ diterima oleh PDA tersebut.

14.3 Deskripsi seketika pada PDA

Langkah 1 s.d. 7 pada contoh soal 14.4, dapat juga dinyatakan dalam suatu notasi yang disebut deskripsi seketika (*instantaneous description*).

Deskripsi seketika tersebut digunakan untuk menyatakan secara formal konfigurasi PDA pada suatu saat.

Perubahan dari suatu kondisi ke kondisi berikutnya dipisahkan dengan tanda ‘ \vdash ’.

Konfigurasi suatu saat dapat dinyatakan dengan *triplet*: (q, w, u)

Dimana q menyatakan *state*, w adalah *string* yang belum dibaca, sedangkan u adalah isi *stack* dengan simbol terkiri adalah *pop-stack*.

Tahapan nomor 1 s.d. 7 dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut:

$(q_1, aca, Z) \vdash (q_2, aca, DZ) \vdash (q_2, aca, aDaZ) \vdash$
 $(q_2, ca, DaZ) \vdash (q_2, ca, caZ) \vdash (q_2, a, aZ) \vdash$
 $(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) \vdash (q_3, \varepsilon, Z)$

Latihan

1. Sebuah PDA

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2\} ; \Sigma = \{0, 1, 2\} ; \Gamma = \{Z, B, G\} ;$$

$$S = \{q_1, q_2\} ; Z = Z ; F = \emptyset$$

PDA tersebut memiliki fungsi transisi:

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, Z) = \{(q_1, BZ)\} \quad \Delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\} \quad \Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, G) = \{(q_1, BG)\} \quad \Delta(q_1, 1, Z) = \{(q_1, GZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, Z) = \{(q_2, Z)\} \quad \Delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, B) = \{(q_2, B)\} \quad \Delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, G) = \{(q_2, G)\} \quad \Delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Tentukan apakah PDA diatas dapat menerima
string ‘121’

Penyelesaian:

Z

1. Konfigurasi awal mesin:

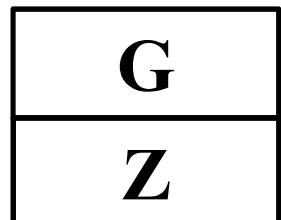
state q_1 , *top-stack* Z,
menerima input ‘1’.

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, Z) = \{(q_1, GZ)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:

state q_1 dan *push* G



$$\Delta(q_1, 0, Z) = \{(q_1, BZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, G) = \{(q_1, BG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, Z) = \{(q_2, Z)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, B) = \{(q_2, B)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, G) = \{(q_2, G)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, Z) = \{(q_1, GZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG)\}$$

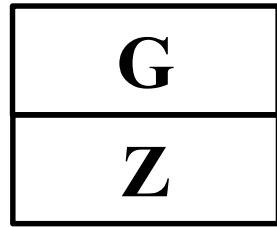
$$\Delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

2. Membaca input ‘2’

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, G) = \{(q_2, G)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂ dan *stack* tetap



$$\Delta(q_1, 0, Z) = \{(q_1, BZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, G) = \{(q_1, BG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, Z) = \{(q_2, Z)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, B) = \{(q_2, B)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, G) = \{(q_2, G)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, Z) = \{(q_1, GZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

3. Membaca input ‘1’

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂ dan G di pop



$$\Delta(q_1, 0, Z) = \{(q_1, BZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, G) = \{(q_1, BG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, Z) = \{(q_2, Z)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, B) = \{(q_2, B)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, G) = \{(q_2, G)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, Z) = \{(q_1, GZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

4. Tanpa membaca input (ε)

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:

state q₂ dan Z di pop

Stack kosong



$$\Delta(q_1, 0, Z) = \{(q_1, BZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 0, G) = \{(q_1, BG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, Z) = \{(q_2, Z)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, B) = \{(q_2, B)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 2, G) = \{(q_2, G)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, Z) = \{(q_1, GZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Latihan 2

Sebuah tata bahasa bebas konteks, $D \rightarrow aDa \mid bDb \mid c$
PDA nya dapat dikonstruksi menjadi:

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$$

$$S = q_1$$

$$F = \{q_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{D, a, b, c, Z\}$$

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, aDa), (q_2, bDb), (q_2, c)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, a, a) = \Delta(q_2, b, b) = \Delta(q_2, c, c) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

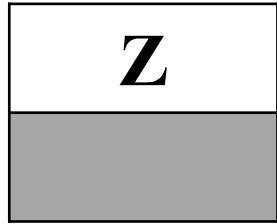
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

Dari aturan produksi yang ada, tata bahasa bebas konteks tersebut bisa menurunkan untai ‘bcb’ dari

$$D \Rightarrow bDb \Rightarrow bcb$$

Karena tata bahasa bebas konteks bisa menurunkan *string* ‘bcb’, maka PDA juga harus dapat menerima untai tersebut.

Langkah pemeriksaan:

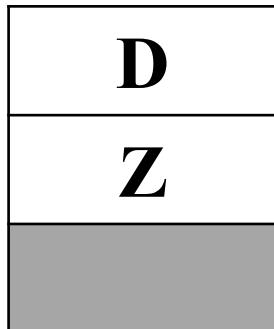


1. Konfigurasi awal mesin:
state q_1 , *top-stack* Z,
tanpa menerima *input* (ε).

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q_2 dan *push* D



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, aDa),$$

$$(q_2, bDb),$$

$$(q_2, c)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, a, a) = \Delta(q_2, b, b)$$

$$= \Delta(q_2, c, c)$$

$$= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

2. Tanpa menerima *input* (ε).

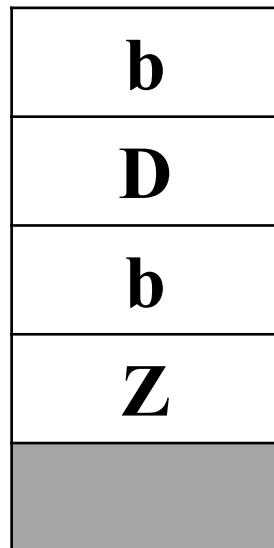
Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, bDb)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:

state q_2 ,

pop top-stack push ‘ bDb ’



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

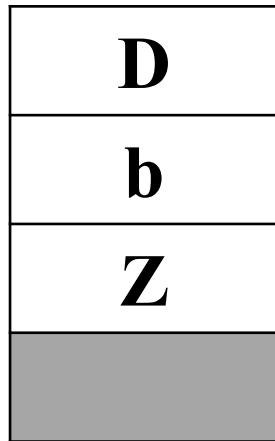
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

3. Menerima *input* ‘b’

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, b, b) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

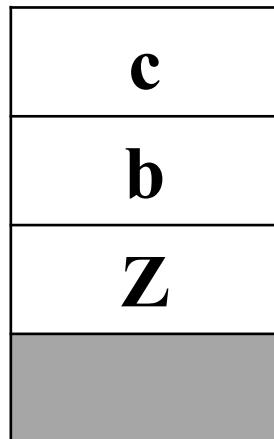
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

4. Tanpa menerima *input* (ε)

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, c)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
*state q₂, pop top-stack,
push c*



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c)\end{aligned}$$

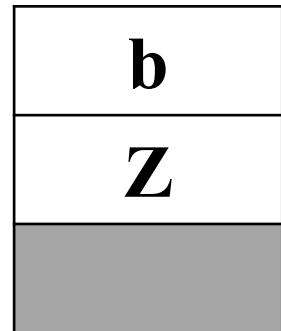
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

5. Menerima *input* 'c'

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, c, c) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = & \{(q_2, aDa), \\ & (q_2, bDb), \\ & (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) = & \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ = & \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ = & \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

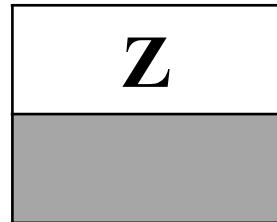
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

6. Menerima *input* 'b'

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, b, b) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q₂, pop top-stack



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = & \{(q_2, aDa), \\ & (q_2, bDb), \\ & (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) = & \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ = & \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ = & \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}\end{aligned}$$

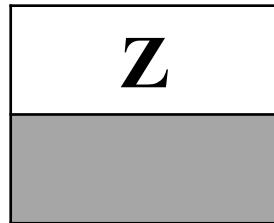
$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

7. Tanpa menerima *input* (ϵ)

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_2, \epsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

Konfigurasi mesin menjadi:
state q_3



Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \epsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, \epsilon, D) &= \{(q_2, aDa), \\ &\quad (q_2, bDb), \\ &\quad (q_2, c)\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(q_2, a, a) &= \Delta(q_2, b, b) \\ &= \Delta(q_2, c, c) \\ &= \{(q_2, \epsilon)\} \\ \Delta(q_2, \epsilon, Z) &= \{(q_3, Z)\}\end{aligned}$$

Tidak ada transisi lagi dari q_3 .

Karena q_3 *state* akhir dan semua *input* sudah selesai dibaca, sehingga menandakan untai ‘bcb’ diterima oleh PDA tersebut.

Fungsi transisinya:

$$\Delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_2, DZ)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, D) = \{(q_2, aDa), (q_2, bDb), (q_2, c)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, a, a) = \Delta(q_2, b, b) = \Delta(q_2, c, c) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q_3, Z)\}$$

Latihan 3:

Kerjakan latihan 2, dengan deskripsi seketika.

$$(q_1, bcb, Z) \vdash (q_2, bcb, DZ) \vdash (q_2, bcb, bDbZ) \vdash$$

$$(q_2, cb, DaZ) \vdash (q_2, cb, cbZ) \vdash (q_2, b, bZ) \vdash$$

$$(q_2, \varepsilon, Z) \vdash (q_3, \varepsilon, Z)$$