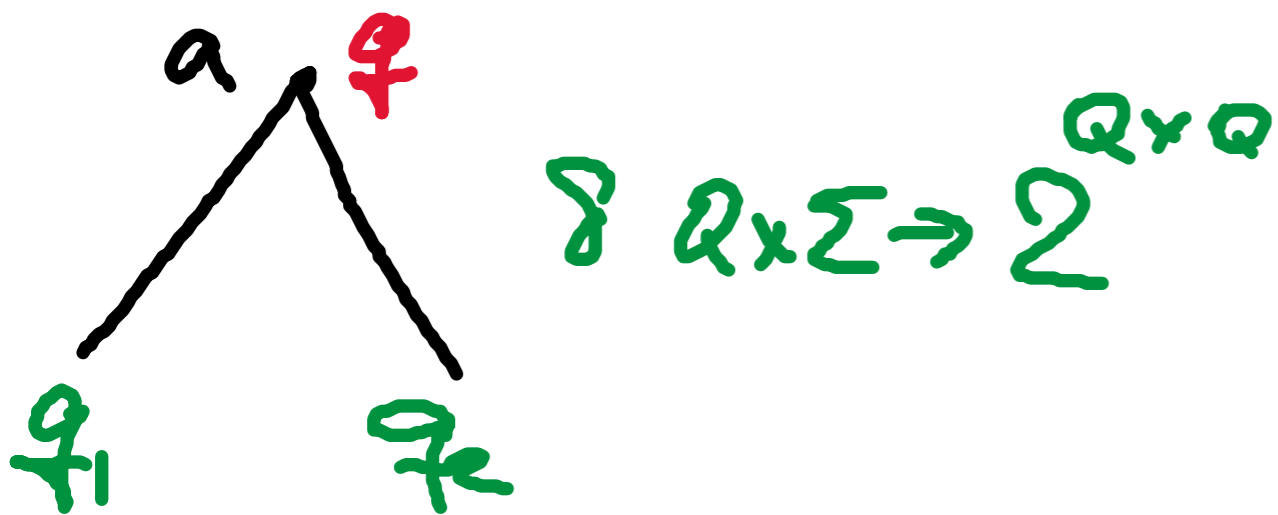


Top-down



$$(p(s_0), p(s_1)) \in \delta(p(s), \lambda(s))$$

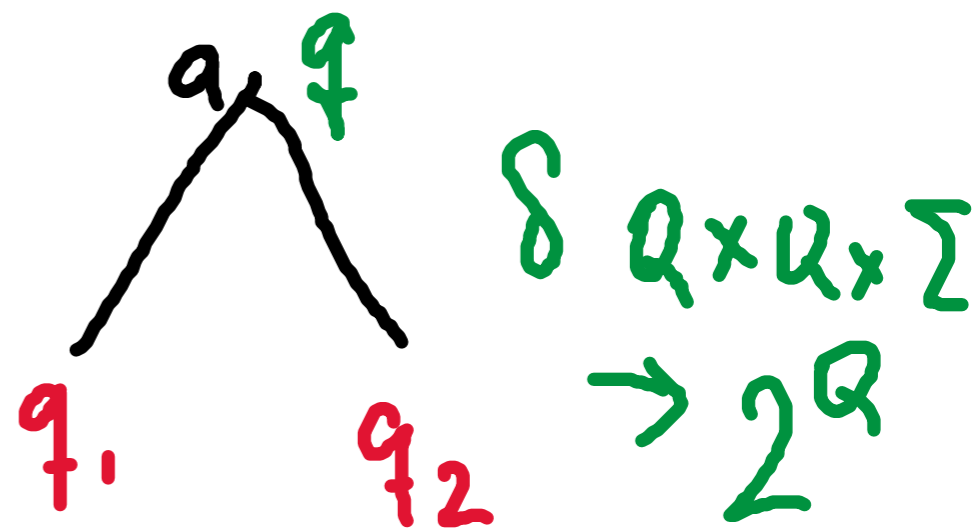
Leaves (acceptance)

$\delta(p(s), \lambda(s))$ contains
 a pair (q, q')
 $s + q, q' \in F$

Root (initial)

$$p(\epsilon) \in Q_0$$

Bottom-up



$$p(s) \in \delta(p(s_0), p(s_1), \lambda(s))$$

Leaves (initial condition)

$$p(s) \in \delta(q, q', \lambda(s))$$

where $q, q' \in Q_0$

Root (acceptance)

$$p(\epsilon) \in F$$

Nondeterministic TD tree automata

||

Nondet BU tree automata

||

Regular tree languages

BUT A deterministic BU TA could be translated into a nondet TD TA

Def BUTA $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \times Q \rightarrow Q$

Every Nondet BUTA is equivalent to

a det BUTA

$$\delta'(x, a, Y) = \bigcup_{q \in X} \bigcup_{q' \in Y} \delta(q, a, q')$$

Proof Powerset construction

Nondet $\mathcal{A} = (Q, Q_0, F, \delta: Q \times \Sigma \times Q \rightarrow 2^Q)$

Det $\mathcal{A}_d = (2^Q, \{Q_0\}, \{X \mid X \cap F \neq \emptyset\}, \delta')$
final states $2^Q \times [\times 2^Q \rightarrow 2^Q]$

Closure properties of regular tree languages
 — under intersection, union, complement

Intersection - product construction

A_1 A_2 BU nondet TA

$$A_1 = (Q^1, Q_0^1, F^1, \delta^1, Q^1 \times \Sigma \times Q^1 \rightarrow 2^{Q^1})$$

$$A_2 = (Q^2, Q_0^2, F^2, \delta^2, Q^2 \times \Sigma \times Q^2 \rightarrow 2^{Q^2})$$

$$A_1 \times A_2 = (Q^1 \times Q^2, Q_0^1 \times Q_0^2, F^1 \times F^2, \delta: (Q^1 \times Q^2) \times \Sigma \times (Q^1 \times Q^2) \rightarrow 2^{Q^1 \times Q^2})$$

$$(q_1, q_2) \in \delta((q'_1, q'_2), a, (q''_1, q''_2))$$



$$q_1 \in \delta(q'_1, a, q''_1) \quad \text{and}$$

$$q_2 \in \delta(q'_2, a, q''_2)$$

$$L(A_1 \times A_2) = L(A_1) \cap L(A_2)$$

Complement

$$\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\text{det.}} A_d = (Q, q_0, F, \delta)$$

$$\bar{A}_d = (Q, q_0, Q - F, \delta)$$