

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID: 1071

Roll No.

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B. Tech.

(SEM. IV) THEORY EXAMINATION 2010-11

THEORY OF AUTOMATA AND FORMAL LANGUAGES

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Note :—**
- (1) Attempt **ALL** questions.
 - (2) All questions carry equal marks.
 - (3) Notations/Symbols/Abbreviations used have usual meaning.
 - (4) Make suitable assumptions, wherever required.

1. Attempt any **two** parts of the following :

- (a) Define Nondeterministic finite automata (NFA). Design a deterministic finite automata (DFA) over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ with minimum number of states which accepts all the strings that ends with babb.
- (b) Define Mealy machine. Convert the following Moore machine into equivalent Mealy machine :

Present State	Next State		Output
	Input 0	Input 1	
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_0	q_1	Y
q_1	q_2	q_3	N
q_2	q_4	q_0	N
q_3	q_1	q_2	N
q_4	q_3	q_4	N

- (c) Write the steps for minimizing the states in a DFA.
Minimize the number of states in the following DFA :

Present State	Next State	
	Input 0	Input 1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_1	q_3
q_1	q_0	q_3
q_2	q_1	q_4
q_3	q_5	q_5
q_4	q_3	q_3
q_5	q_5	q_5

Given that q_3 and q_5 are final states.

2. Attempt any four parts of the following :
- (a) Write the regular expression for the following languages :
- The set of all strings of 0's and 1's in which every 0 is followed by 11.
 - The set of all strings of 0's and 1's in which the number of 0's is even.
- (b) Obtain the NFA without epsilon transition corresponding to the following regular expression :
- $$00(0^* + 1^*)^* 11.$$
- (c) Obtain the regular expression for the following finite automata having q_0 and q_2 as final states :

Present State	Next State	
	Input a	Input b
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_0	q_1
q_1	q_0	q_2
q_2	q_0	q_1

- (d) Prove that if L and M are regular languages then intersection of L and M is also regular language.
- (e) Discuss the Chomsky hierarchy of the languages.
- (f) Prove that every language defined by a regular expression is also accepted by some finite automata.

3. Attempt any **two** parts of the following :

- (a) State the pumping lemma for regular expressions. Use the pumping lemma to prove that the language L is not regular. L is defined as follows :

$$L = \{0^n 1^{2n} \mid n \text{ is non-negative integers}\}.$$

- (b) Convert the following grammar into Greibach Normal Form (GNF) :

$$S \rightarrow AA \mid 0$$

$$A \rightarrow SS \mid 1$$

- (c) (i) What do you understand by ambiguous grammar ? Show that the following grammar is ambiguous :

$$S \rightarrow S + S \mid S * S \mid a$$

- (ii) Simplify the following context free grammar to an equivalent context free grammar that do not have any useless symbol, null production and unit production :

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow aBb \mid bBa$$

$$B \rightarrow aB \mid bB \mid \epsilon$$

S is the start symbol.

4. Attempt any **two** parts of the following :

- (a) Define Push Down Automata (PDA). Construct a PDA which accepts the language L given by :

$$L = \{a^m b^n m^n \mid m \text{ and } n \text{ are non-negative integers}\}.$$

- (b) Obtain a context free grammar that generates the language accepted (by final state) by the NPDA with following transitions :

$$\delta(q_0, a, Z) = \{(q_0, AZ)\}$$

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

$$\delta(q_0, b, A) = \{(q_1, \epsilon)\}$$

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

q_0 is the initial state and q_2 is the final state.

- (c) (i) Construct a Push Down Automata that accepts the language generated by the grammar with following productions :

$$S \rightarrow aSA \mid a$$

$$A \rightarrow bB$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

- (ii) Prove that context free languages are closed under star-closure.

5. Attempt any **two** parts of the following :

- (a) Define Turing machine. Design a Turing machine that accepts the language L over $\{a, b, c\}$ defined as follows :

$$L = \{wcw \mid w \in (a + b)^*\}.$$

- (b) Discuss various variations of Turing machine.

- (c) (i) Write short notes on the halting problem of Turing machine.

- (ii) Differentiate between recursive language and recursively enumerable language.