Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, December 2010

Formal Languages and Automata Theory

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks:100

> Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part. 2. Assume any missing data, if any.

PART - A

- Define the following terms: 1
 - ii) Power of an alphabet i) Alphabet
- iii) Strings
- iv) Language

(04 Marks)

- b. Write the DFA's for the following languages over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$:
 - The set of all strings ending with abb
 - ii) The set of all strings not containing the substring aab
 - iii) $L = \{a \ w \ a \mid w \in (a + b)^*\}$
 - iv) $L = \{w \mid |w| \mod 3 = 0\}$

(08 Marks)

Convert the following NFA to its equivalent DFA.

(08 Marks)

Compute \in - closure of each state from the following \in - NFA:

(04 Marks)

	€	a	b
$\rightarrow p$	{ r }	{ q }	{ p, r }
q	ф	{ p }	ф
r	{ p, q }	{ r }	{ p }
*s	{ p }	{ p }	{ p }

- Define regular expression. Write the regular expression for the following languages:
 - $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n \le 4, m \ge 2\}$
 - Strings of 0's and 1's having no two consecutive zeros ii)
 - Strings of 0's and 1's whose lengths are multiples of 3.

(06 Marks)

c. Design an \in -NFA for the regular expression (a + b)*ab.

(04 Marks)

Obtain a regular expression from the following DFA using state elimination method:

- Apply pumping lemma for the following languages and prove that they are not regular: 3
 - i) $L = \{ w w^R \mid w \in (0+1)^* \}$ ii) $L = \{ a^n b^n \mid n \ge 0 \}$

(10 Marks)

b. Prove that the regular languages are closed under complementation.

(04 Marks)

c. Consider the two DFA's shown below. Using table filling algorithm, show that the language accepted by both the DFA's is same. (06 Marks)

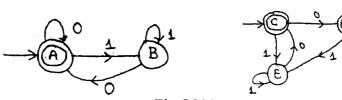


Fig.Q3(c)

a. Define context free grammar. Write the grammar for the following languages: i) $L = \{ 0^{n+2} 1^n \mid n \ge 1 \}$ ii) $L = \{ a^n b^m \mid m > n \text{ and } n \ge 0 \}$ (07 Marks) b. Consider the grammar G, with productions: $S \rightarrow Ab B$ $A \rightarrow aA \mid \in$ $B \rightarrow aB \mid bB \mid \in$ Give leftmost derivation, right most derivation and parse tree for the string aaabab. (08 Marks) c. What is ambiguous grammar? Show that the following grammar is ambiguous. $S \rightarrow AB \mid aaB$ $A \rightarrow a \mid Aa$ $B \rightarrow b$ (05 Marks) PART - B a. Define PDA. Describe the language accepted by PDA. (04 Marks) b. Construct a PDA that accepts the language $L = \{a^n \ b^n \mid n \ge 1\}$. Give the graphical representation for PDA obtained. Show the instantaneous description of the PDA on the input string aaabbb. (10 Marks) c. Obtain a PDA equivalent to the following grammar: $S \rightarrow AS \mid \in$ $A \rightarrow 0A1 \mid A1 \mid 01$ (06 Marks) a. What are useless symbols? Explain with an example. (04 Marks) b. Obtain the nullable set and hence eliminate all ∈ - productions from the following grammar: $S \rightarrow aAa \mid AB$ $A \rightarrow BS \mid aBa \mid \in$ $B \rightarrow aB \mid \epsilon$ (06 Marks) c. Define CNF. Convert the following grammar to CNF: $S \rightarrow aSb \mid ab \mid Aa$ $A \rightarrow aab$ (10 Marks) a. Define turing machine. Explain with a diagram, general structure of multitape turing machine. b. Design a turing machine to accept the language $L = \{0^n \mid n \geq 1\}$. Write its transition diagram and give instantaneous description for the input 0011. (14 Marks) 8 Write short notes on the following: (20 Marks) a. Application of regular expressions b. Post's correspondence problem c. Recursive languages d. Universal turing machine

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