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Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, May/June 2010
Formal Languages and Automata Theory

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

PART – A

- 1 a. Define the following terms, with an example for each:
 - i) String
 - ii) Alphabet
 - iii) Powerset
 - iv) Language. (08 Marks)
- b. Mention the differences between DFA, NFA and ϵ -NFA. (04 Marks)
- c. Convert the following ϵ -NFA to DFA. [Refer Fig.Q1(c)]. (08 Marks)

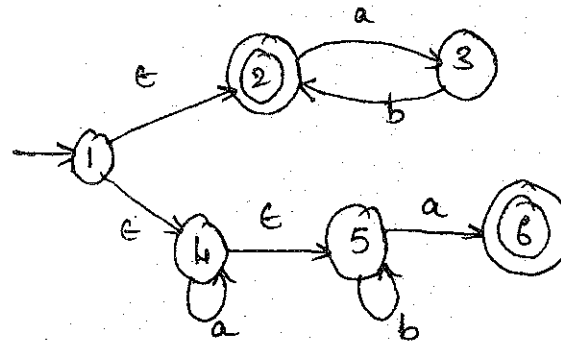


Fig.Q1(c)

- 2 a. Define a regular expression. Find regular expression for the following languages on {a, b}:
 - i) $L = \{ a^{2n} b^{2m} : n \geq 0, m \geq 0 \}$
 - ii) $L = \{ w : |w| \bmod 3 = 0 \}, w \in \{a, b\}^*$ (08 Marks)
- b. Prove that if L and M are regular languages, then so is $L \cap M$. (06 Marks)
- c. Convert the regular expression $(01 + 1)^*$ to an ϵ -NFA. (06 Marks)
- 3 a. State pumping lemma for regular languages. Prove that the language $\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1\}$ is non-regular. (10 Marks)
- b. Define distinguishable and indistinguishable states. Minimize the following DFA using table filling algorithm.

f	0	1
→ A	B	F
B	G	C
* C	A	C
D	C	G
E	H	F
F	C	G
G	G	E
H	G	C

(10 Marks)

- 4 a. Define CFG. Obtain CFG for the following languages:
 - i) $L = \{ ww^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \}$, w^R is the reversal of w
 - ii) $L = \{ w : w \text{ has a substring } ab \}$ (10 Marks)
- b. What is an ambiguous grammar? Show that the following grammar is ambiguous.

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E - E \mid E * E \mid E / E \mid (E) \mid a$$
 where E is the start symbol. Find the unambiguous grammar. (10 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
 2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

PART – B

- 5 a. Define PDA. Design PDA to accept the following language by final state.
 $L = \{ w \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*, N_a(w) = N_b(w) \}$
 Draw the graphical representation of PDA. Also, show the moves made by the PDA for the string abbaba. (12 Marks)
- b. Convert the following CFG to PDA.
 $S \rightarrow aABB \mid aAA$
 $A \rightarrow aBB \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow bBB \mid A$
 $C \rightarrow a$ (08 Marks)
- 6 a. What are useless symbols? Eliminate ϵ , unit and useless productions from the following grammar:
 $S \rightarrow AaA \mid CA \mid BaB$
 $A \rightarrow aaBa \mid CDA \mid aa \mid DC$
 $B \rightarrow bB \mid bAB \mid bb \mid aS$
 $C \rightarrow Ca \mid bC \mid D$
 $D \rightarrow bD \mid \epsilon$ (10 Marks)
- b. What is CNF and GNF? Obtain the following grammar in CNF:
 $S \rightarrow aBa \mid abba$
 $A \rightarrow ab \mid AA$
 $B \rightarrow aB \mid a$ (10 Marks)
- 7 a. Prove that the context free languages are closed under union, concatenation and reversal. (10 Marks)
- b. Design a turning machine that performs the following function:
 $q_0 w \vdash^* q_f ww$ for any $w \in \{1\}^*$ (10 Marks)
- 8 Write short notes on:
 a. Multitape TM
 b. Post correspondence problem
 c. Chomsky hierarchy
 d. Applications of regular expressions. (20 Marks)

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