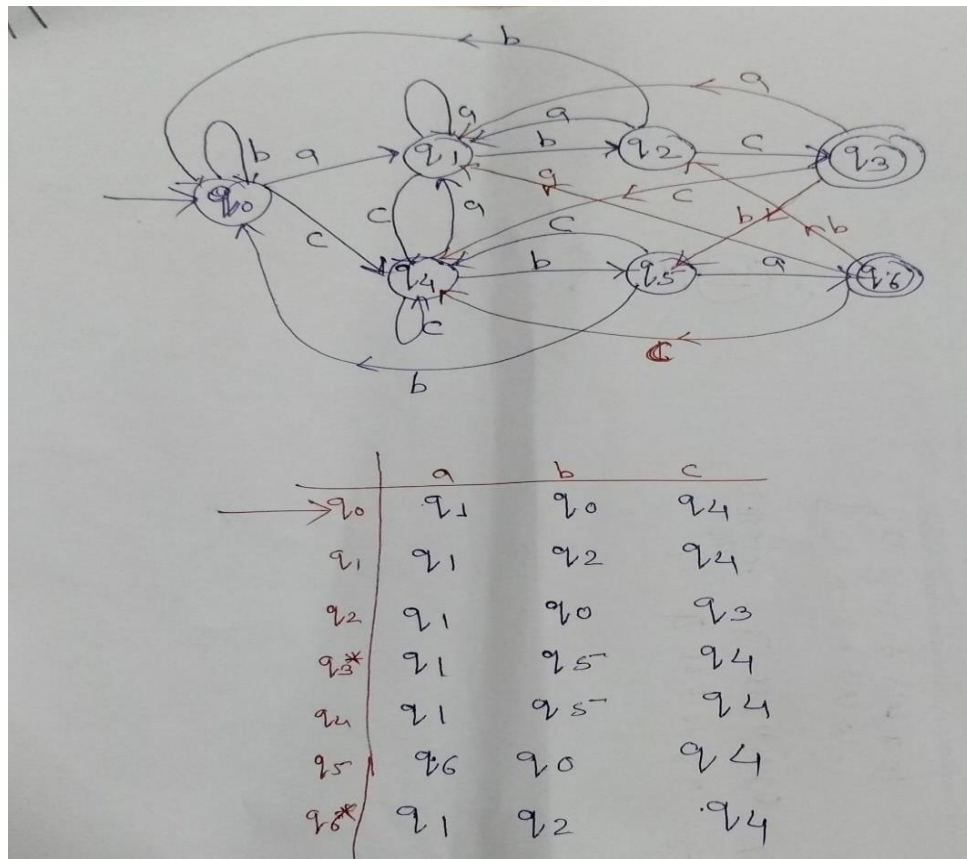


**GANPAT UNIVERSITY**  
**B. TECH SEM-VI (CE/IT/CE(AI)/CE(IOT)/IT(IOT))**  
**FIRST INTERNAL EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024**  
**2CEIT601: Theory of Computation\_SOLUTIONS**

**TIME: 1 Hour****TOTAL MARKS: 20**

- Instructions:**
- 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 2) Be precise and to the point in your answer.
  - 3) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
  - 4) The text just below marks indicates the Course Outcomes Numbers, (CO) followed by the bloom's taxonomy level of the question, i.e., R: Remembering, U: Understanding, A: Applying, N: Analyzing, E: Evaluating, C: Creating.

**Q.1** Construct the minimal DFA that accept all string of a's, b's and c's where each string ends with "abc" or "cba" as a substring and also make the transition table for given DFA. **[5]**  
**1C**

**Solutions:****Q.2** Do as directed:**[4]**  
**1R**

1. If R and R' are equivalence relations in a set A, check that  $R \cap R'$  is an equivalence relation in A.

**Solutions: This relation is Equivalence.**

2. If p = Ram is beautiful, q = Ram is mixable, r = His friends like Ram,  
Then write the following statements with the help of Zero order logics:  
 (a) If Ram is beautiful then either Ram is mixable or his friends like Ram.  
 (b) If Ram is not beautiful then he is mixable or his friends like him.

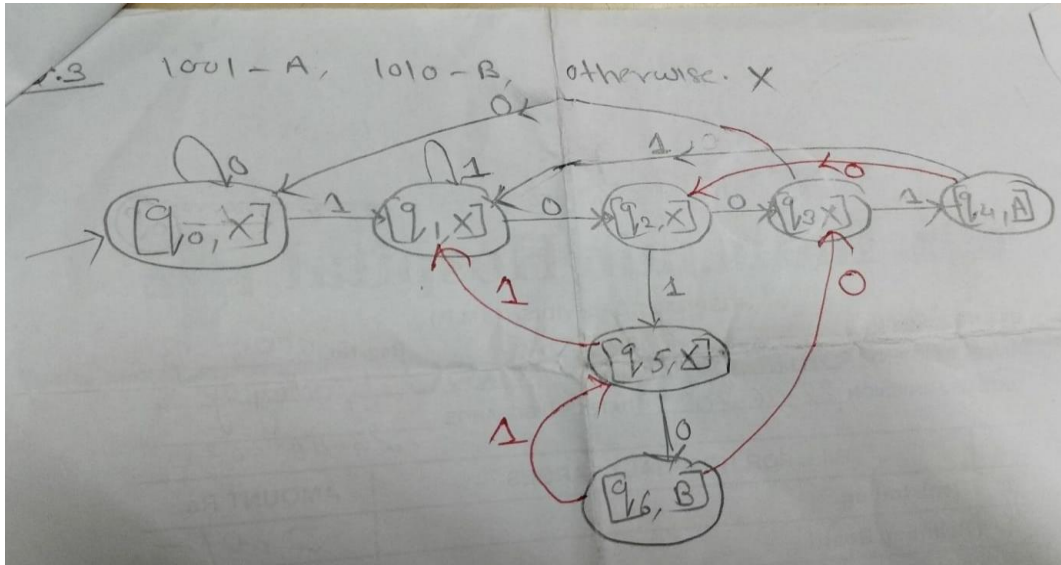
**Solutions:** (a)  $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r)$       (b)  $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$

3. If  $U = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$ ,  $A = \{3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$  and  $B = \{7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$ , Then find  $(A - B)'$ .

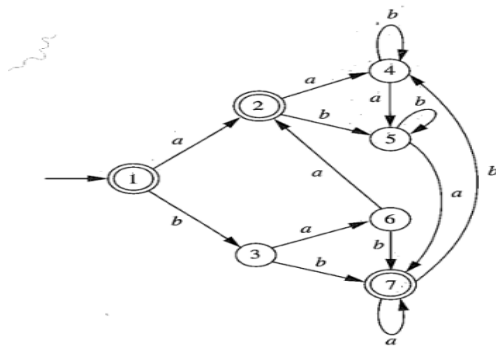
**Solutions:**  $(A - B)' = \{2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$

- Q.3** Design a Moore machine for a binary input sequence such that if it ends with a substring 1001, the machine output A, if the input ends with a substring 1010, it outputs B otherwise it outputs X. [3]  
2C

**Solutions:**

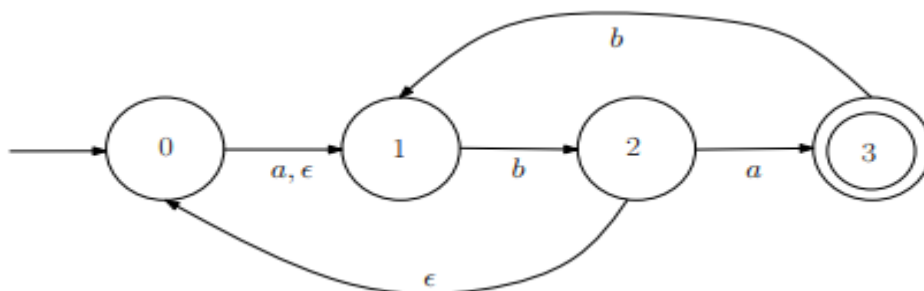


- Q.4** Apply Partition Algorithm to Minimized the given DFA: [3]  
1A

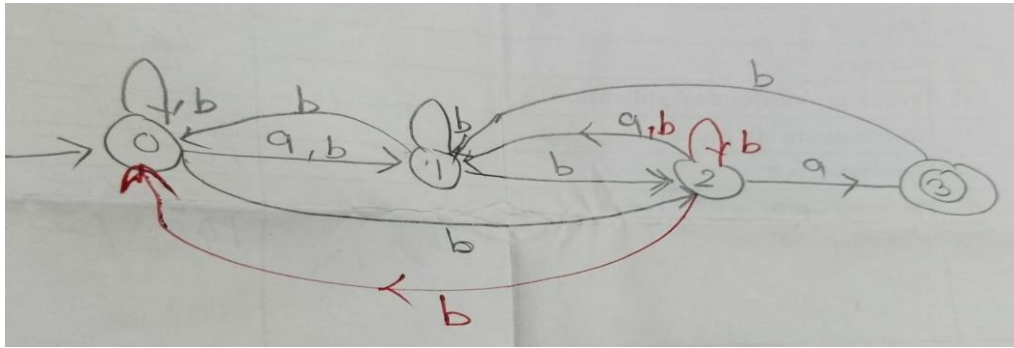


**Solutions: ITS MINIMIZED DFA.**

- Q.5** Convert the given Null NFA to its equivalent NFA. [3]  
2A

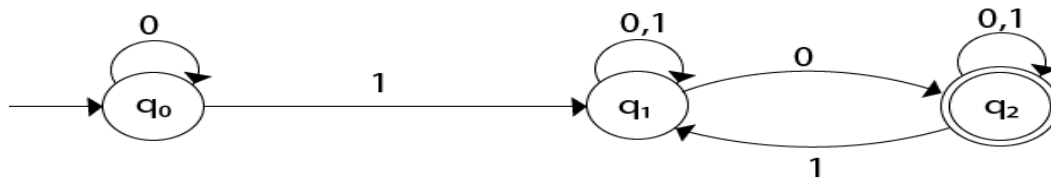


Solutions:

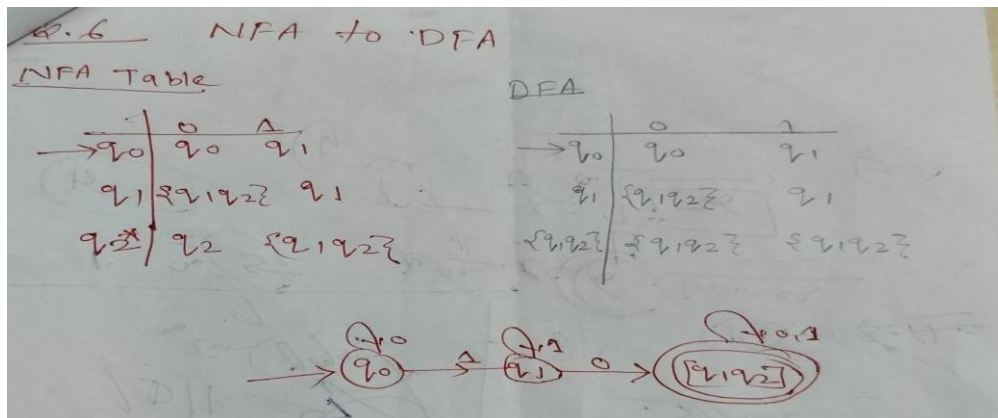


Q.6 Convert the given NFA to its equivalent DFA:

[2]  
2A



Solutions:



-----END OF PAPER-----