



SVKM'S NMIMS

MUKESH PATEL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING  
SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING

Academic Year: 2022-2023

Program/s: B. Tech/MBA Tech

Year: II Semester: IV

Stream/s: Computer Engineering/Computer Science

Subject: Theoretical Computer Science

Time: 03 hrs (10:00 AM to 01:00 PM)

Date: 03 July 2023

No. of Pages: 03

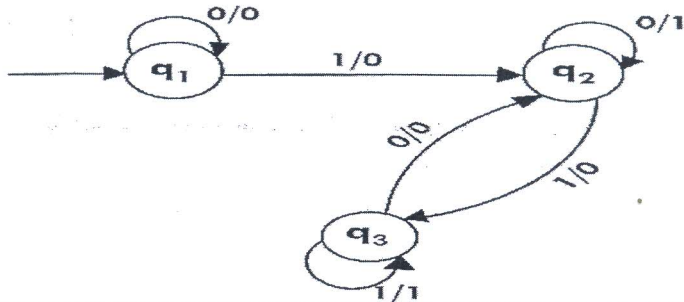
Marks: 100

**Re-Examination (2021-22 / 2022-23)**

**Instructions:** Candidates should read carefully the instructions printed on the question paper and on the cover of the Answer Book, which is provided for their use.

- 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
- 2) Out of remaining questions, attempt any 4 questions.
- 3) **In all 5 questions to be attempted.**
- 4) All questions carry equal marks.
- 5) **Answer to each new question to be started on a fresh page.**
- 6) **Figures in brackets on the right-hand side indicate full marks.**
- 7) **Assume Suitable data if necessary.**

<b>Q1</b>		Solve the following	
CO-1; SO-1; BL-1	a.	Define the following terms with examples. i. Alphabet ii. String iii. Language	[05]
CO-1,2; SO-1,2; BL-2,4	b.	What are Finite Automata (FA)? How is FA without output different from FA with output? Explain	[05]
CO-3; SO-2; BL-3	c.	Give CFG for the language containing all the strings (over $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ ) in which the first and last symbols differ.	[05]
CO-2; SO-1,2; BL-3	d.	Consider the languages $L_1$ and $L_2$ are context-free. Prove that context-free languages are closed under union operation. $L_1 = \{a^n \mid n \geq 1\}$ $L_2 = \{b^n \mid n \geq 1\}$	[05]
<b>Q2</b>			
CO-2,3; SO-1,2; BL-2,6	a	Design a finite state machine over the alphabet $\{a,b\}$ , such that strings accepted satisfies the following condition. Also, give initial strings in the language and explain all the tuples of constructed machines.  Condition: Set of strings with even number of a's and odd number of b's.	[10]

CO-2; SO-1,2; BL-2,4	b	Write a short note on the following.  i. Recursive and recursively enumerable language  ii. Power of TM over PDA	[10]																				
Q3																							
CO-3; SO-2; BL-2,4	a	Give the formal definition of Mealy and Moore machines. Then, convert the following Mealy Machine to Moore Machine.  	[10]																				
CO-3; SO-2; BL-6	b	Construct pushdown automata to accept palindrome over $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$	[10]																				
Q4																							
CO-2,3; SO-1,2; BL-3	a	Let G be given by the following grammar: G: $S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB$ $A \rightarrow B \mid S$ $B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$ . Convert grammar G into to Chomsky Normal Form (CNF).	[10]																				
CO-3; SO-2; BL-6	b	Design a Turing Machine to find the reverse of a string over $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ .	[10]																				
Q5																							
CO-3; SO-2; BL-3	a	Consider the following NFA with $\epsilon$ -transitions. Assume 'p' as the initial and 'r' as the final state. Convert the following NFA with epsilon moves to equivalent DFA.  <table><tr><th><math>\begin{matrix} &amp; \Sigma \\ Q \diagdown \end{matrix}</math></th><th><math>\epsilon</math></th><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th></tr><tr><th>p</th><td><math>\phi</math></td><td>{p}</td><td>{q}</td><td>{r}</td></tr><tr><th>q</th><td>{p}</td><td>{q}</td><td>{r}</td><td><math>\phi</math></td></tr><tr><th>r</th><td>{q}</td><td>{r}</td><td><math>\phi</math></td><td>{p}</td></tr></table>	$\begin{matrix} & \Sigma \\ Q \diagdown \end{matrix}$	$\epsilon$	a	b	c	p	$\phi$	{p}	{q}	{r}	q	{p}	{q}	{r}	$\phi$	r	{q}	{r}	$\phi$	{p}	[10]
$\begin{matrix} & \Sigma \\ Q \diagdown \end{matrix}$	$\epsilon$	a	b	c																			
p	$\phi$	{p}	{q}	{r}																			
q	{p}	{q}	{r}	$\phi$																			
r	{q}	{r}	$\phi$	{p}																			

CO-2; SO-1,2; BL-2,3	b	What is grammar simplification? Simplify the following Context Free Grammar? $G = \{(S,A,B),(a,b,\epsilon),S,P\}$ : productions are given below. $S \rightarrow ASB \mid \epsilon$ $A \rightarrow aAS \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow SbS \mid A \mid bb$	[10]
<b>Q6</b>			
CO-1; SO-1; BL-3,4	a	Solve the following. i. Compare DFA and NFA. ii. Design a regular expression that represent all strings over the alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ , - where every accepted string 'w' starts with substring "abb". - where every accepted string 'w' ends with substring "bab". - where every accepted string 'w' contains sub string "aba". - string start and end with same symbols. - string start and end with different symbols.	[10]
CO-1; SO-1; BL-2	b	What is Push Down Automata (PDA)? What are the two different ways to define PDA acceptability?	[05]
CO-2; SO-1,2; BL-3	c	Let $G = \{(S,A),(a,b),P,S\}$ where P consist of : $S \rightarrow aAS \mid a$ $A \rightarrow SbA \mid SS \mid ba$ Derive string "aabbaa" using right most derivation and give derivation tree for same.	[05]
<b>Q7</b>			
CO-2; SQ-1,2; BL-1,2	a	State and explain closure properties of regular language	[05]
CO-2; SO-1,2; BL-2	b	Write down the syntax for recognizing Type-2 Grammar and justify your answer with the help of a suitable example.	[05]
CO-3; SO-2; BL-6	c	Construct a Moore machine that determines whether an input string contains an even or odd number of 1's. The machine should give 1 as output if an even number of 1's are in the string and 0 otherwise.	[05]
CO-3; SO-2; BL-6	d	Design a Turing machine to add two unary numbers.	[05]
X—————X			