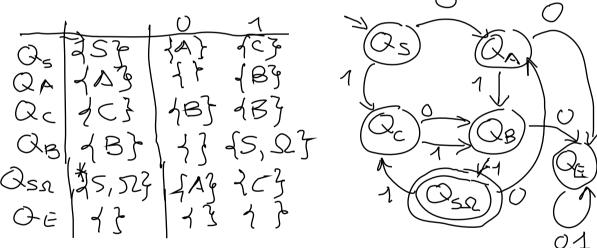
1. Find the minimum-state DFA that accepts the language generated by the following grammar:

P= {
$$S \rightarrow 0A \mid 1C$$

 $A \rightarrow 1B$
 $B \rightarrow 1S \mid 1$
 $C \rightarrow 0B \mid 1B$

NFA;

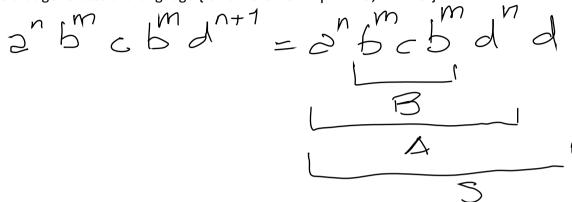
Conversion to DFA:



Minimization of DFA:
TTo: {Qs,QA,QB,Qc,QE}, {QSD}
TTn: {Qs,QA,Qc,QE}, {QBB, dQSQ}
TTz: {Qs,QA,Qc,QE}, {QBB, dQSQ}

TT3: dQs3, dQt3, dQx3, dQx3, dQx3, dQsq3, dQ

2. Write a CFG that generates the language $\{a^n b^m c b^m d^{n+1} \mid n > 0, m > 0\}$



$$S \rightarrow Ad$$

$$A \rightarrow aAd \mid aBd$$

$$B \rightarrow bBb \mid bcb$$

Formal Languages and Compilers Theory test February 26, 2021

3. Assume we want to build a top-down parser for the language generated by the following grammar

$$S \rightarrow x \mid S^* \mid (S)$$

Tell if it is necessary to modify the grammar and why. Then, if necessary, write the modified grammar.

Then, find the LL(1) parsing table and tell if the grammar used to build it is LL(1) or not (motivate your answer).

The grammar must be modified because it is left-receising left receirs on must be eliminated, otherwise Ry-down parsing may not terminate. Modified grammar; S -> XR (S)R R -> *R E									
Construction of the LL(1) parsing toble nullable FIRST FOLLOW X * () \$									
\sim	Mulaste	FIRSI	FOLLOW		\sim	*	()	P
SR	F +	\×,(*	\$, > \$, >	S	5->×R	(5->(S)R)	
\times	F	*	*,\$,)	\bigcap		R>*R)	R→E	R->E
*	F		** , ´´ , `						
\mathcal{C}	F)	*,\$,>	As (shere a	to n	50	Uflice 1 (1)	15,
		!	, ,	che	& rami	MOI -	15 L	<i>L(1)</i>	