

1100CST301122202
DRAFT SCHEME

Total Pages: 4			
Scheme of Valuation/Answer Key			
(Scheme of evaluation (marks in brackets) and answers of problems/key)			
APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY			
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE(R/S) EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 2022			
(2019 Scheme)			
Course Code: CST 301			
Course Name: FORMAL LANGUAGES AND AUTOMATA THEORY			
Max. Marks: 100			Duration: 3 Hours
PART A			
		<i>(Answer all questions; each question carries 3 marks)</i>	Marks
1		ϵ -closure definition – 1 ½ marks Example – 1 ½ marks	3
2		Correct DFA – 3 marks Transition diagram or table or functions may be accepted	3
3		Regular expression – 3 marks <i>Sample answer: $(b^* a b^* a b^* a)^* b^*$</i> Any correct expression may be given with full marks	3
4		Any 3 closure properties of regular languages – 1 mark each	3
5		Ambiguous grammar: Explanation - 1 ½ marks Example – 1 ½ marks	3
6		Myhill - Nerode Theorem – Statement 3 marks A language is regular if and only if \equiv_L partitions Σ^* into finitely many equivalence classes. If \equiv_L partitions Σ^* into n equivalence classes, then a minimal DFA recognizing L has exactly n states. <i>Note: Full marks may be awarded for Myhill – Nerode Relation statements also</i>	3
7		DPDA and NPDA are not equivalent – 1 mark Explanation with example – 2 marks (May state a sample problem like ‘ww’ for which no DPDA exist , but NPDA exist)	3
8		CNF production format – 1 mark Conversion steps to Chomsky Normal Form – 2 marks	3
9		Formal definition of Turing Machine – 3 marks	3

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10		Explanation on Recursive languages – 1 ½ marks Recursively Enumerable languages - 1 ½ marks	3
PART B			
<i>(Answer one complete question from each module)</i>			
Module -1			
11	a)	Prove that, if L is accepted by an ordinary NFA, there exist an equivalent ϵ -NFA that also accepts L <i>Proof using mathematical induction</i> <i>Base case – 1 ½ marks</i> <i>Induction hypothesis – 1 ½ marks</i> <i>Induction step – 4 marks</i>	7
	b)	<i>Correct NFA – 3 marks</i> <i>Conversion steps to DFA – 3 marks</i> <i>Final DFA – 1 mark</i>	7
12	a)	<i>Correct ϵ-NFA – 3 marks</i> <i>Conversion steps to ordinary NFA – 3 marks</i> <i>Final NFA – 1 mark</i>	7
	b)	<i>Correct NFA – 3 marks</i> <i>Conversion steps to DFA – 3 marks</i> <i>Final DFA – 1 mark</i>	7
Module -2			
13	a)	Using pumping lemma, show that $L = \{ a^n b^n / n > 0 \}$ is not regular <i>Stating pumping lemma conditions – 2 marks</i> <i>Selecting suitable string – 2 marks</i> <i>Proving – 3 marks</i>	7
	b)	<i>Steps – 4 marks</i> <i>Final diagram – 3 marks</i> <i>Note: Any method like Kleene's theorem may be used. Steps are mandatory</i>	7
14	a)	Prove that for every Regular Expression ' R ', there is an ϵ -NFA ' M ' <i>Proof using mathematical induction</i> <i>Base case – 1 ½ marks</i>	7

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		<i>Induction hypothesis – 1 ½ marks</i> <i>Induction step – 4 marks</i>	
	b)	<i>Rules for writing regular expressions – 2 marks</i> (Eg Rule; Union of 2 RE is R1+R2) Solutions using any method like Kleene's construction or Arden's theorem etc. may be positively considered <i>Steps - 3 marks</i> <i>Final answer – 2 marks</i>	7
Module -3			
15	a)	Greibach Normal Form (GNF) <i>GNF format – 2 marks</i> <i>Renaming variables – 1 mark</i> <i>Eliminating left recursion – 2 marks</i> <i>Proper substitutions – 2 marks</i>	7
	b)	a) Any correct answer may be awarded with full marks. Sample productions as follows: (i) $S \rightarrow aSa / bSb / a / b / \epsilon$ - 2 marks (ii) $S \rightarrow A0A0A0, A \rightarrow 0A / 1A / \epsilon$ - 2 marks (iii) $S \rightarrow ABA, A \rightarrow 0A / 1A / \epsilon, B \rightarrow 01B / \epsilon$ - 3 marks	7
16	a)	DFA minimization using Myhill – Nerode theorem <i>Initial table – 1 mark</i> <i>Steps for filling the table – 3 marks</i> <i>Final table – 1 mark</i> <i>Final DFA – 2 marks</i> Note: Fractional marks may be given for minimization using other methods like quotient construction method	7
	b)	Chomsky Normal Form (CNF) <i>CNF format – 2 marks</i> <i>Eliminating ϵ-productions and unit productions – 2 marks</i> <i>Proper substitutions – 3 marks</i>	7
Module -4			

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17	a)	Prove that for every PDA accepted by final state, there exists an equivalent PDA accepted by empty stack. <i>Explanation/diagram – 4 marks</i> <i>Rules , δ – 3 marks</i>	7
	b)	PDA rules δ or diagram – 4 marks Instantaneous Description (ID) with an eg – 3 marks	7
18	a)	PDA rules δ or diagram – 7 marks	7
	b)	<i>Stating pumping lemma conditions – 2 marks</i> <i>Selecting suitable string – 2 marks</i> <i>Proving – 3 marks</i>	7
Module -5			
19	a)	TM diagram or rules δ – 4 marks Instantaneous Description (ID) – 3 marks	7
	b)	Chomsky hierarchy for formal languages Type 0, 1, 2 & 3 Each type – 1 ½ marks <i>(Name of language – ½ marks</i> <i>Format of production - ½ marks</i> <i>Corresponding Machine - ½ marks)</i> Final comparison/evaluation – 1 mark	7
20	a)	TM diagram or rules δ – 7 marks	7
	b)	Statement/diagram – 2 marks Proof/explanation – 5 marks	7

There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which a student should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carries 14 marks.