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FORMAL LANGUAGE AND AUTOMATA THEORY

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

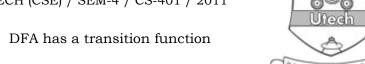
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) Moore machine output depends on
 - a) input
 - b) input and present state
 - c) present state
 - d) none of these.
 - ii) FSM can recognize
 - a) a grammar dependent on characteristic of FSM
 - b) on CFG
 - c) any unambiguous grammar
 - d) only regular grammar.

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b)

c) both (a) and (b)

 $Q \times \Sigma$ to Q

- d) none of these.
- iv) The class of CFG is not closed under
 - a) concatenation
 - b) intersection
 - c) union

iii)

a)

- d) repeated concatenation.
- v) Consider the CFG

$$X \rightarrow XY$$

 $X \rightarrow zX/bX/a$
 $Y \rightarrow Ya/Yb/b$

Any string of terminals, which can be generated by the CFG

- a) has at least one *b*
- b) ends with a
- c) has no consecutive a's or b's
- d) has at least 2 a's.
- vi) A grammar that produces more than one parse tree for some sentence is said to be
 - a) contiguous
- b) ambiguous
- c) unambiguous
- d) regular.

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vii) The following production rules of a regular grammar generates a language L

 $S \rightarrow aS/bS/a/b$

The regular expression for L is

a+ba)

- c) $(a+b)(a+b)^*$ d) $(aa+bb)a^*b^*$.

viii) If Q is the number of states in the NFA, the equivalent DFA can have maximum number of states

a) Q

- Q 1
- 20-1 c)
- 2^Q. d)

A CFG, $S \rightarrow aS/bS/a/b$, is equivalent to ix)

- a) $(a+b)^+$ b) $(a+b)(a+b)^*$
- $(a+b)^*(a+b)$ d) all of these.

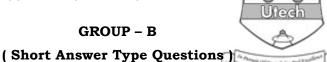
A Push down automaton is different from a finite x) automaton because of

- a read head a)
- a memory in the form of stack b)
- c) a set of states
- all of these. d)

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Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Convert the following Context-free grammar into an equivalent grammar in CNF

 $S \rightarrow 1A/0B$

 $A \rightarrow 1AA/0S/0$

 $B \rightarrow 0BB/1S/1$

3. Is the following machine information lossless? If yes, find the order of losslessness.

PS	NS, z		
PS PS	X = 0	X = 1	
A	A, 0	B, 0	
В	C, 0	D, 0	
C	D, 1	C, 1	
D	B, 1	A, 1	

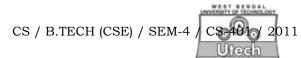
4. Let G be the grammar

$$S \rightarrow aB/ba$$
, $A \rightarrow a/aS/bAA$, $B \rightarrow b/bS/aBB$

For the string aaabbabbba, find

- a) leftmost derivation
- b) rightmost derivation
- c) parse tree.
- 5. Construct a Turing machine that accepts all strings over $\{0, 1\}$ with an even number 0's and even number of 1's.

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- 6. Test whether the following machine is definite or not
 - i) by using synchronizing tree
 - ii) by using repeated derivation of contracted table
 - iii) if the machine is definite,

what is the order of definiteness? Justify.

Present State	Next State		
Fieschi State	a = 0	a = 1	
A	A	В	
В	С	В	
C	A	D	
D	C	В	

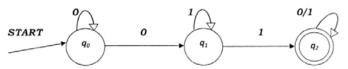
GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

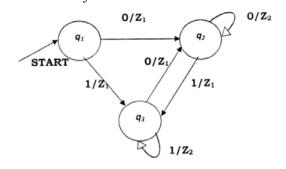
 $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) Construct a DFA diagram from the NFA given below:



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b) Convert Mealy Machine to Moore Machine.



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c) What are Kleene Closure and Positive Closure? Give example for both. 2 + 1

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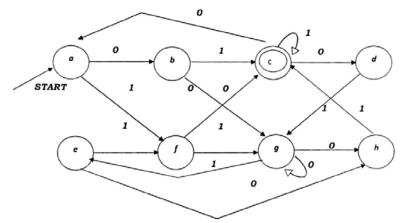
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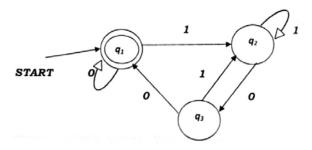


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- 8. a) What do you mean by Disginghishable and Indistinguishable state?
 - b) Use Myhill Nerode Theorem to minimize the following finite automata:



9. a) Give the Regular Expression for the DFA using Arden Theorem.



b) What is Griebach Normal Form (GNF) for Context Free grammar? 1 + 4

Convert the following grammar into GNF

 $S \rightarrow ABb/a$

 $A \rightarrow aaA/B$

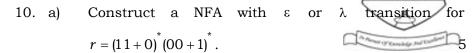
 $B \rightarrow bAb$

c) Using Pumping Lemma show that $L = \{a^n b^n : n \ge 0\}$ is not regular.

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CS / B.TECH (CSE) / SEM-4 / CS-461



b) What is PDA?

c)

- Construct PDA for $L = \{ww^R : w \text{ belongs to } (0,1)^*\}.$ 5
- 11. a) What do you mean by k-equivalent states?
 - b) Draw the Merger graph, Merger table, Compatibility graph and then minimize the following: 12

Present	Next State, o/p			
State	i/p = 0	<i>i/p</i> = 1	i/p = 2	<i>i/p</i> = 3
A		C, 1	E, 1	B, 1
В	<i>E</i> , 0	_	_	_
C	F, 0	F, 1	_	_
D	_	_	B, 1	_
E		F, 0	A, 0	D, 1
F	<i>C</i> , 0	_	<i>B</i> , 0	C, 1

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