

Ans Q.1.

$$\Rightarrow | \text{odd} | \text{even} \leftrightarrow$$

$$L = \{0^m 1^n \mid m \neq n, m, n \geq 0\}$$

Example Strings

0, 1, 001, 0001, 011, 00111 etc

Thus

$$L = \{0^m 1^n \mid m > n\} \cup \{0^m 1^n \mid m < n\}$$

Thus consider

$$S_1 \text{ to be } \{0^m 1^n \mid m > n\}$$

$$S_2 \text{ to be } \{0^m 1^n \mid m < n\}$$

Thus we can write $S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$

Now S_1 can be generated by adding only 0 or if I add 1 then I have to add 0.

$$\text{Thus } S_1 \rightarrow 0 \mid S_1 1 \mid 0 S_1 \mid 0$$

Similarly S_2 can be generated by adding only 1 or adding 1 for every 0 added

$$\text{Thus } S_2 \rightarrow 0 S_2 1 \mid S_2 1 \mid 1$$

Thus, LFA is $S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$ where $S_2 \rightarrow 0 S_2 1 \mid S_2 1 \mid 1$
 where $S_1 \rightarrow 0 S_1 1 \mid 0 S_1 \mid 0$

Q.2. $S \rightarrow G | aSbS | bSaS$

Solution:-

$L(G) = \{ \text{all strings with equal number of } a\text{'s and } b\text{'s} \}$

Proof

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$S \rightarrow aSbS$$

$$S \rightarrow bSaS$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$S \rightarrow aSbS$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$S \rightarrow bSaS$$

ab, aabb

a bab,

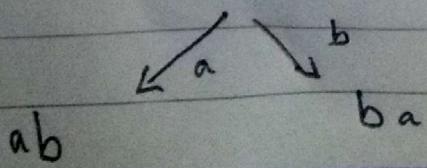
a aabbab

a (aabb) b

a (aabb) b

a (aabb) b

We observe that in any string we can start with a or b



Q2 - continued...

Now we can add ab or ba anywhere in these strings (essentially anywhere) not in the first position, but we can do that using reverse of that string.

Thus in any string we can say that number of a 's and b 's are equal

Thus $L(g) = \{w \mid w \in \{a,b\}^* \text{ where } |a| = |b|\}$

in simple words of the form ~~where~~
where there are equal number of
 a 's and b 's.

Q.3

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- i) $\{w \mid w \text{ every odd position of } w \text{ is } 1\}$

Ans

$$\{10, 11\}^*$$

- ii) $\{w \mid w \text{ has } 1010 \text{ as substring}\}$

Ans

$$(0+1)^* (010) (0+1)^*$$

- iii) $\{w \mid w \text{ has odd number of } 0's \text{ and even number of } 1's\}$

Ans

$$(00)^* 1^* (00)^*$$

- iv) $\{w \mid \text{length of } w \text{ is at most } 5\}$

$$\{00000 + 00001 + 00010 + 00011$$

+
:
:
upto 1111 }
 5 }

(All such binary numbers
of length 5)

v) $\{w \mid w \text{ does not contain the substring } 110\}$

Answer

$$(0+1)^* \times (0+1+10)^*$$

$$0^* (0+1)^* 1^*$$

Also we can have, & $(0 \cup 10)^* 1^*$

vi) $\{w \mid w \text{ is any string except } 11 \text{ and } 111\}$

Answer $(0 \cup 1) \cup (0 \cup 10 \cup 110 \cup 1110 \cup 1111)(0 \cup 1)^*$

vii) $\{G, O\}$

Answer $(0 + \lambda)$

viii) The empty set

Answer (\emptyset)

i) All strings except the empty string

Ans

$$0(1+0)^*$$

We can also have

$$1(1+0)^*$$

{ All strings starting with 0 or 1 will be

$$*(0+1)(101 \cup 110 \cup 011 \cup 001 \cup 0) \cup (10^*)$$

So, \emptyset (av)

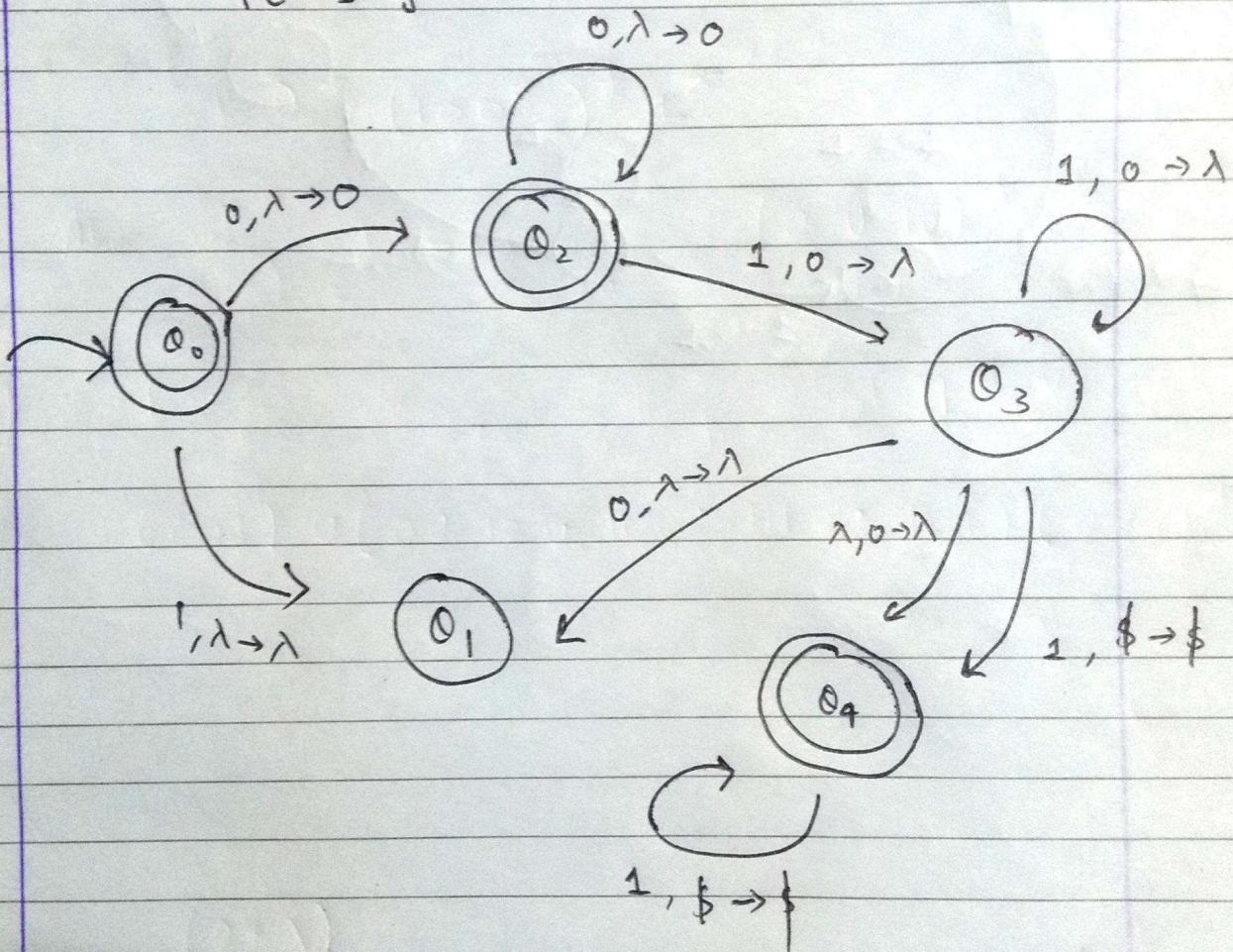
$$(1+0)^*$$

(\emptyset)

4) Construct a PDA for the language in Q1
of IT468 / Home Work 1

Ans.

$$\{0^m 1^n\}$$



Q.5) Turing Machine for $2 \times$ Natural numbers $m \times n$

Input $\vdash 0^m \mid 0^n$

Output $\vdash 0^{m-n}$

Thus Tape

1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

(m)

(n)



1 | 1 | 1 | . . . | 0 | 1 |

W

Continued. P.T.O

Thus the Turing Machine is.

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Q5 Continued

