

Automata Theory [2020] SCS 2212

part (A)

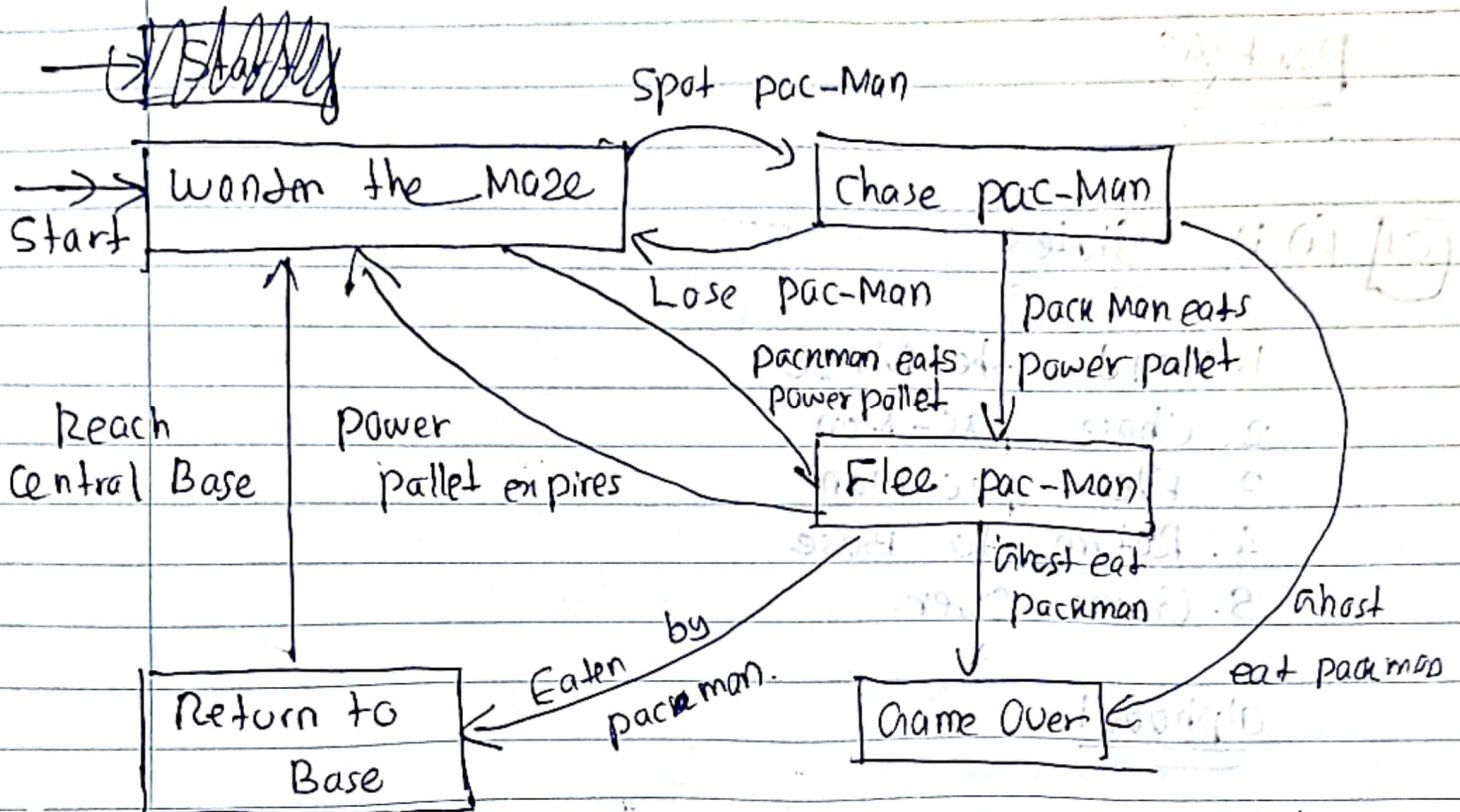
(01) (a)(i). States

1. Wander the Maze
2. Chase pac-Man
3. Flee pac-Man
4. Return to Base
5. Game Over.

alphabet

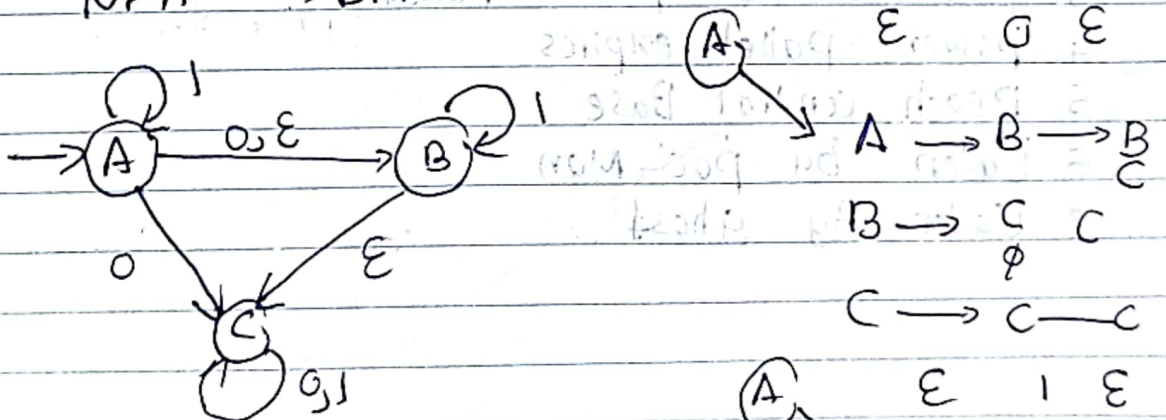
1. Spot pac-Man
2. Lose pac-Man
3. pac-Man eat power pellet
4. power pellet expires
5. Reach central Base
6. Eaten by pac-Man
7. Eaten By ghost.

(ii)



(b)

NFA \rightarrow DFA

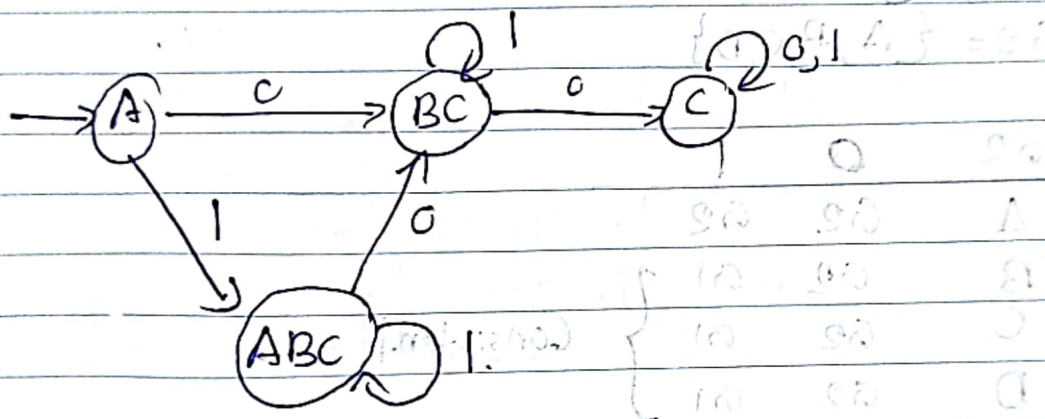


	0	1
A	{B, C}	{A, B, C}
B	C	{B, C}
C	C	C

	0	1
A	B	{A, B, C}
B	C	{B, C}
C	C	C

NFA to DFA

	0	1
A	BC	ABC
BC	C	BC
ABC	BC	ABC
C	C	C



- © B and D are in Same group $\{B, C, D\}$
 hence B and D are non distinguishable

Non distinguishable

$$B \xrightarrow{0} C$$

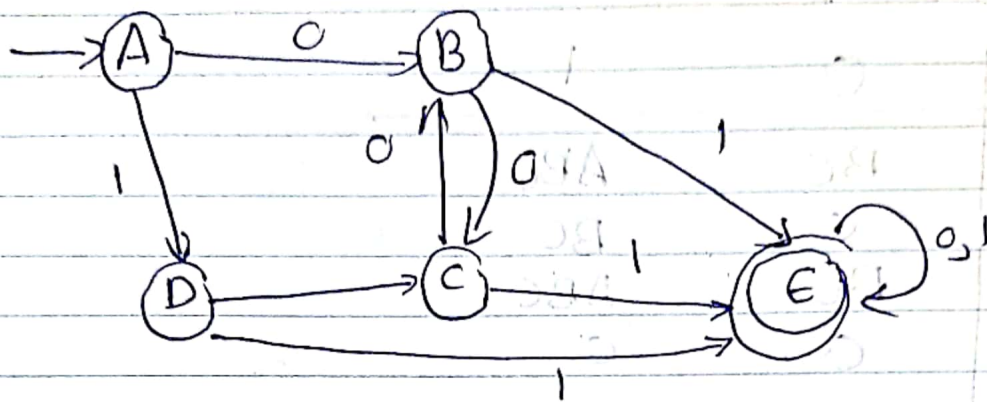
$$B \xrightarrow{0} C$$

$$B \xrightarrow{0} E$$

$$D \xrightarrow{0} E$$

∴ Non distinguishable

(ii).



$$G_1 = \{E\}$$

$$G_2 = \{A, B, C, D\}$$

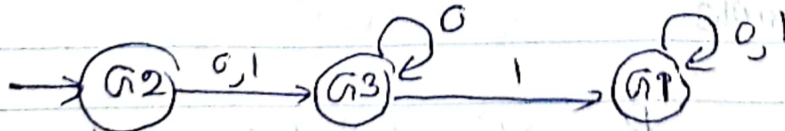
G_2	0	1
A	G_2	G_2
B	G_2	G_1
C	G_2	G_1
D	G_2	G_1

Consistent

$$G_1 = \{E\}$$

$$G_2 = \{A\}$$

$$G_3 = \{B, C, D\}$$



(d)

Moore machine output depends only on state.

Mealy machine output depends on input and state.

Q2 (a) $L = [^n \{2, 3\}^n]$

$$(0+1)^* \{2, 3\}^n (0+1)^*$$

(b) $S \rightarrow Ab|Ba|C$

$$A \rightarrow Bb|Aa|a$$

$$B \rightarrow Ba|\epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow Ba|Ab|b$$

rule 1 = A already applied $\rightarrow A \rightarrow A$

rule 2 = A already applied $\rightarrow A \rightarrow A$

rule 3 = $S \rightarrow aA | S \rightarrow bC$

rule 4 = $B \rightarrow bA | A \rightarrow aA | B \rightarrow aB | B \rightarrow aC | A \rightarrow bC$

rule 5 = $A \rightarrow b | B \rightarrow a$

$$S \rightarrow aA/bC$$

$$B \rightarrow bA/aB/aC/a$$

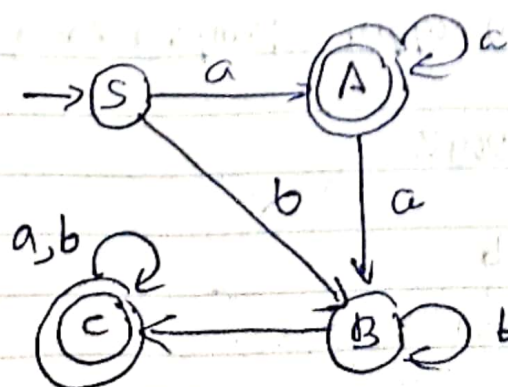
$$A \rightarrow aA/bC/b$$

(c) $S \rightarrow aA/bB$

$$A \rightarrow aA/aB/a$$

$$B \rightarrow bB/aC$$

$$C \rightarrow a|b$$



(d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\rightarrow aA | bB \\
 A &\rightarrow aA | aB | bC \\
 B &\rightarrow aD | bB \\
 C &\rightarrow aF | bD \\
 D &\rightarrow bE \\
 E &\rightarrow \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) $(a(ab+bb)^*)^+ (bb(a+b)^+)^*$ d/d $S \rightarrow A | B$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a(ab+bb)^*)^+ & \quad A \rightarrow CA | C \\
 a(ab+bb)^* & \quad C \rightarrow a | aD \\
 (ab+bb)^* & \quad D \rightarrow \epsilon D | E \\
 (ab+bb) & \quad E \rightarrow F | G \\
 ab & \quad F \rightarrow aH, H \rightarrow b \\
 bb & \quad G \rightarrow bI, I \rightarrow b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &\rightarrow JB | G \\
 bb(a+b)^+ & \quad J \rightarrow bK | K \rightarrow L \\
 b(a+b)^+ & \quad L \rightarrow bM | M \rightarrow N \\
 (a+b)^+ & \quad N \rightarrow aN | bN | a | b
 \end{aligned}$$

(f) $L = \{a^n b^{n+1} \mid n \geq 0\}$

* Assume L is regular,

* Since L is infinite, we can apply pumping lemma

$m \in \mathbb{Z}$ $w = a^m b^{m+1} = xyz$

$$\underbrace{aaa}_{m} \quad \underbrace{bb \dots b}_{m+1}$$

$$\underbrace{aa \dots a}_{x} \quad \underbrace{a \dots a}_{y} \quad \underbrace{b \dots b}_{z}$$

$$|xy| \leq m$$

$$|yz| \geq 1$$

$$y = a^k$$

$$\overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^y \overbrace{a \dots a}^y \overbrace{b \dots b}^n$$

$$a^{m+n} b^{m+1} \in L \text{ Contradiction}$$

∴ language is not regular

Part B

(a) (i) intersection Complement

(ii) Context free

(iii) Chomsky normal form

(iv) Unit

(v) Greibach

(i) $L = \{b, aa, aaaab, aab, \dots\}$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow ABb \\ &\rightarrow aBaBb \\ &\rightarrow aaBb \\ &\rightarrow aaAb \\ &\rightarrow aaaBab \\ &\rightarrow aaaab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow ABb \\ &\rightarrow aBaBb \\ &\rightarrow a. \end{aligned}$$

aaaab accept above grammar

(d)
(i)

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow abAB \\ A &\rightarrow aAB|\lambda \\ B &\rightarrow BAB|A|\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Remove all λ - productions

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow abAB|abB \\ A &\rightarrow aAB|aB \\ B &\rightarrow BAB|A|B|\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow abAB|abB|abA|ab \\ A &\rightarrow aAB|aB|aA|a \\ B &\rightarrow BAB|A|B|AB|b \end{aligned}$$

Remove all unit production

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow abAB|abB|abA|ab \\ A &\rightarrow aAB|aB|aA|a \\ B &\rightarrow BAB|aAB|aB|aA|a|B|AB|b \end{aligned}$$

No useless productions.

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow TaTbAB|TaTbB|TaTbA|TaTb \\ A &\rightarrow TaAB|TaB|TaA|a \\ B &\rightarrow BATb|TaAB|TaB|TaA|a|BTb|ATb|b \\ Ta &\rightarrow a \\ Tb &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow TcTd|TcB|TcA|TaTb \\ A &\rightarrow TaTb|TaB|TaA|a \\ B &\rightarrow TeTb|TaTb|TaB|TaA|a|BTb|ATb|b \\ Ta &\rightarrow a \\ Tb &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

$$T_c \rightarrow T_a T_b$$

$$T_d \rightarrow AB$$

$$T_e \rightarrow BA$$

Chomsky Normal Form. Greibach Normal Form

$$A \rightarrow BC \text{ or}$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$A \rightarrow aX$$

$$A \rightarrow aXXX..$$

$$A \rightarrow aX \mid aY \mid aZ$$

(Q4) A)

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid aB \mid aC$$

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid aB \mid aC$$

Because finite automata have strictly finite memories where as the recognition of a Context free language may require storing unbound amount of information

(ex)

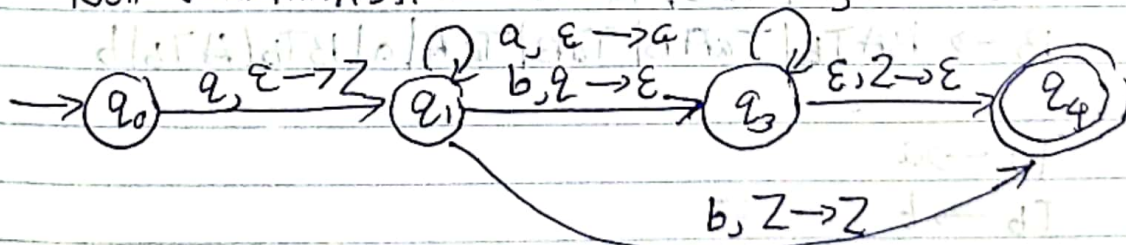
$$A \rightarrow aA \mid aB \mid aC$$

When scanning a string from language $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$, we must not only check that all 'a's precede the first 'b'

We also count no. of 'a's.

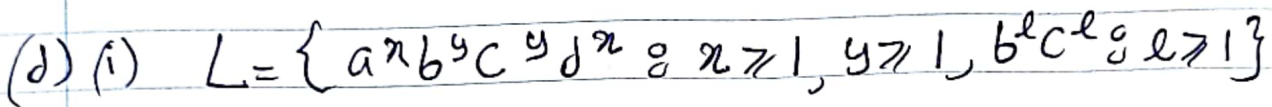
(b)

Non deterministic



DFA must have exactly one transition for each possible input symbol from each state

(c).



(b) empty input string.

(6) empty input string.

 $(a, a, aa) \quad (a, z, az)$ 

