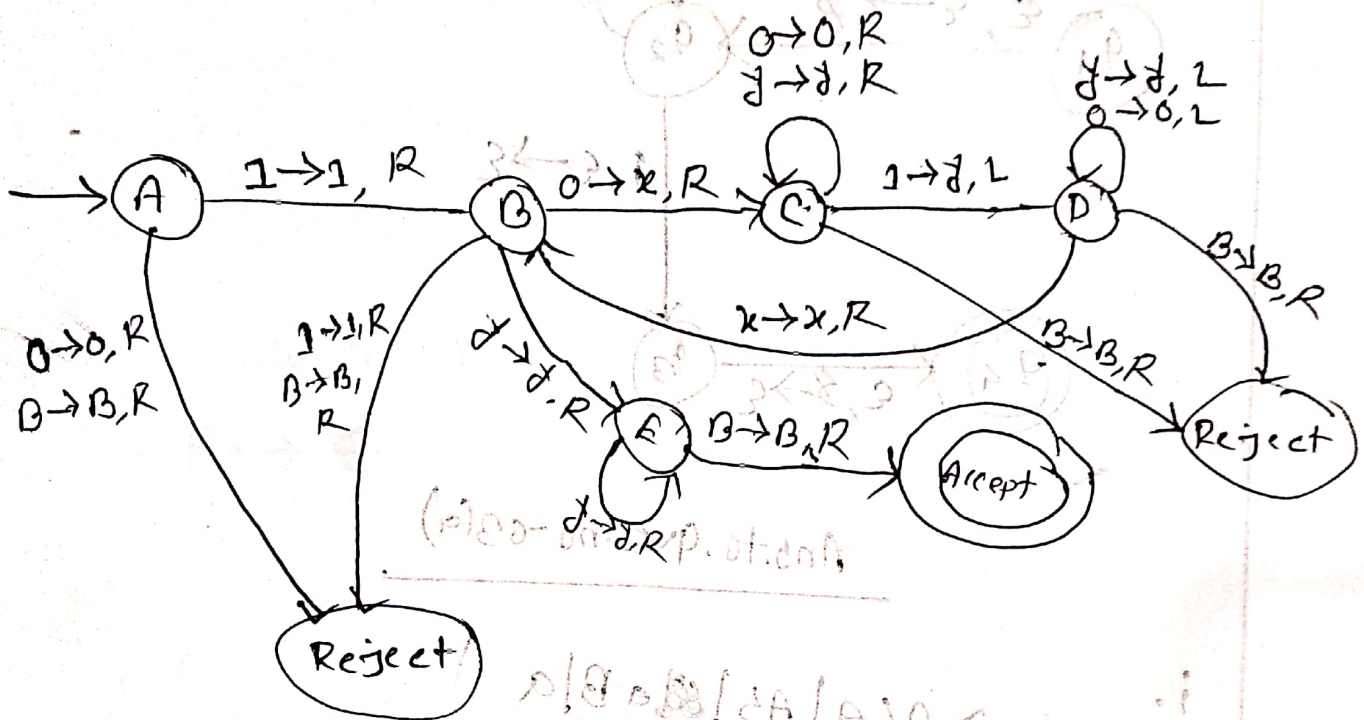
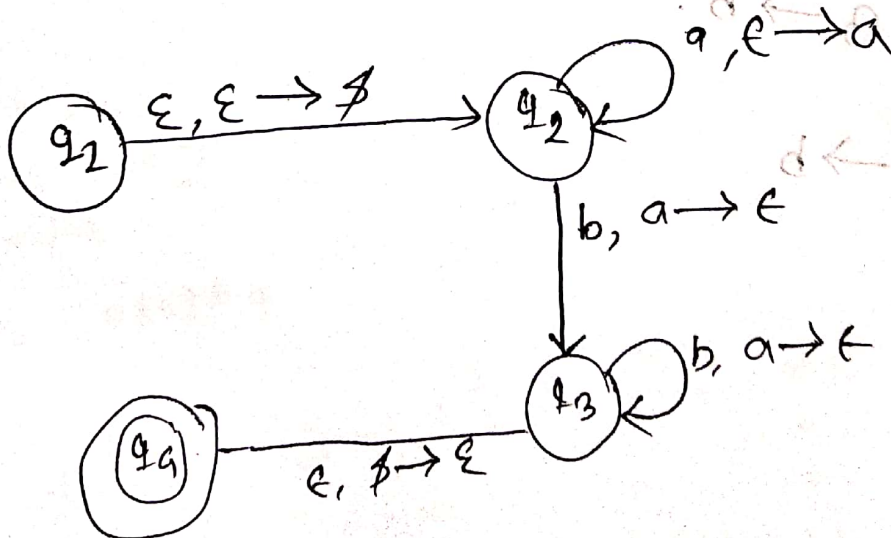


Ans. to Ques. no. - 01(b)



Ans. to Ques. no. - 02(b)

(i)



iii

q_1

$\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \$$

q_2

$0, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon$
 $3 \rightarrow 3, 0$
 $3 \rightarrow 3, 1$

$1, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon$

q_3

q_4

$\epsilon, \$ \rightarrow \epsilon$

Ans. to ques. no. - 04 (a)

③ $P \rightarrow aP \mid bPb$

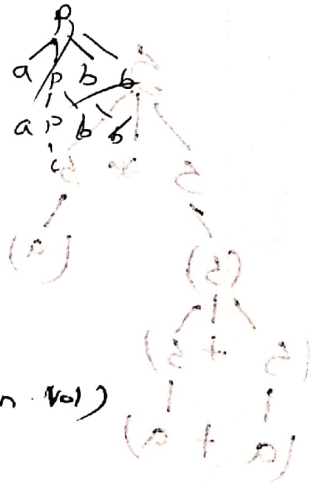
$$\rho \rightarrow \rho_a$$

$$p \rightarrow pb$$

$$p \rightarrow e$$

$\rho \rightarrow a^p b^q b$

$$\rho \rightarrow \epsilon$$



4-(b) (question val)

$$S \rightarrow S + S$$

$$S \rightarrow SSS$$

$$S \rightarrow (S)$$

$$S \rightarrow S * \underline{S}$$

$$s \rightarrow a$$

string

$$(a+a) * a$$

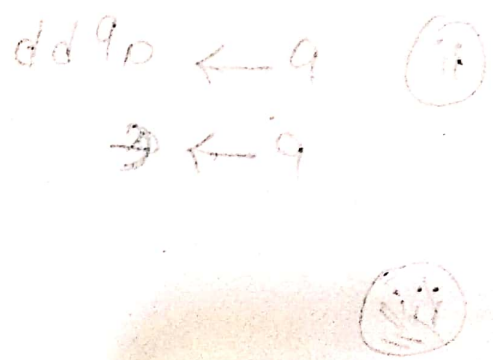
6

s $\xrightarrow{2M}$ (s)
 \rightarrow $(s+s)$
 \rightarrow $(a+s)$
 \rightarrow $(a+a)$
 \rightarrow

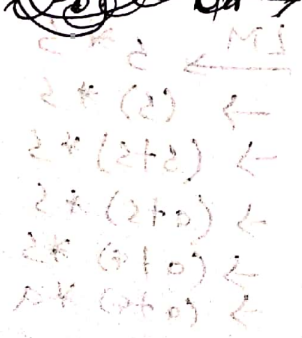


$$\begin{aligned} S &\xrightarrow{LM} S * S \\ &\rightarrow (S) * S \\ &\rightarrow (S + S) * S \\ &\rightarrow (a + S) * S \\ &\rightarrow (a + e) * S \\ &\rightarrow (a + e) * a \end{aligned}$$

(i) $b \rightarrow a$
 $a \rightarrow b$
 $b \rightarrow a$
 $a \rightarrow b$



$2 + 2 \leftarrow 2$
 $22 \leftarrow 2$
 $(2) \leftarrow 2$
 $2 * 2 \leftarrow 2$



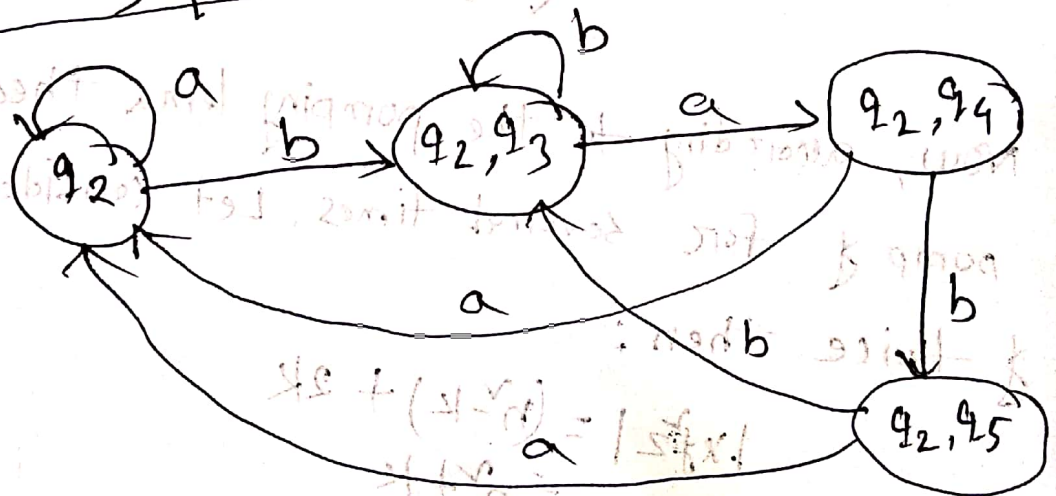
4FA:

(2)	✓	ML
(3)	✓	—
(4)	✓	—
(5)	✓	—

iii

Transition table:

	Q	b
$\rightarrow q_1$	q_1	x
$\rightarrow q_2$	q_2	$\{q_2, q_3\}$
$\{q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_2, q_4\}$	$\{q_2, q_3\}$
$\{q_2, q_4\}$	$\{q_2\}$	$\{q_2, q_5\}$
$\{q_2, q_5\}$	$\{q_2\}$	$\{q_2, q_3\}$



Ans. to. ques. no. - 05(b)

$a^n b^n c^n$

Let, the string is = $aabbcc$; $w=6$.

Let, $n=5 < w$.

Now, Let $xy = 4 < n$

$$\therefore \frac{aa}{x} \frac{bb}{y} \frac{cc}{z}$$

where $y \neq \epsilon$.

If we pump y several times, assume that 4 times, then we get $aa bbbbbb cc$. But this is not belong to $a^n b^n c^n$.

Now Let, $xy = 3 < n$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{x} \frac{ab}{y} \frac{bcc}{z}$$

where $y \neq \epsilon$.

If we pump y several times, we may get a string like this $aaababbbcc$. But this is not belong to $a^n b^n c^n$.

Now, Let, $xy = 5 = n$

$$\therefore \frac{aab}{x} \frac{bc}{y} \frac{c}{z}$$

where $y \neq \epsilon$.

If we pump \uparrow for several times, we may get $aabbbbebeebc$, which is not belong to $a^n b^n c^n$.

So, we can say that $a^n b^n c^n$ is not regular.

Ans. to ques. no. - 05 (a) (OR)

(i) $E\text{-close}(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1\}$

	\uparrow	$-$	$0-0$	\bullet
$\rightarrow \{q_0, q_1\}$	$E\text{close}(q_0) = \{q_1\}$	$E\text{close}(q_1) = \{q_1\}$	$E\text{close}(q_1, q_1) = \{q_1, q_1\}$	$E\text{close}(q_2) = \{q_2\}$
$\{q_1\}$	-	-	$E\text{close}(q_1, q_1) = \{q_1, q_1\}$	$E\text{close}(q_2) = \{q_2\}$
$\{q_3, q_4\}$	-	-	$E\text{close}(q_1, q_1) = \{q_1, q_1\}$	$E\text{close}(\{q_2, q_3\}) = \{q_2, q_3, q_5\}$
$\{q_2\}$	-	-	$E\text{close}(q_3) = \{q_3, q_5\}$	-
$* \{q_3, q_5\}$	-	-	$E\text{close}(q_3) = \{q_3, q_5\}$	-
$* \{q_2, q_3, q_5\}$	-	-	$E\text{close}(q_3) = \{q_3, q_5\}$	$E\text{close}(q_2, q_3) = \{q_2, q_3, q_5\}$

