

# POKHARA UNIVERSITY

Level: Bachelor  
Programme: BE  
Course: Theory of Computation (New)

Semester: Fall

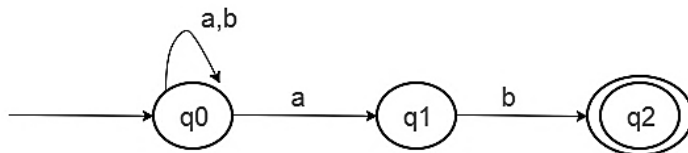
Year : 2024  
Full Marks : 100  
Pass Marks : 45  
Time : 3 hrs.

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

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Attempt all the questions.**

1. a) State and prove the pigeonhole principle. Prove by mathematical induction  $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(2n-1)}{3}$ . 7
- b) Define Finite Automata. Design a DFA that accepts strings ending with "01" over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ . 8
2. a) What are Regular Expressions (RE)? Construct an NFA for the regex  $(ab)^*.ac.(a|b)$ . 7
- b) Convert the following NFA to its equivalent DFA. 8



3. a) What is Pumping lemma for regular language? Construct a counter-example using the pumping lemma to show that  $L = \{w \in (a,b)^* \mid w \text{ starts and ends with the same letter.}\}$  7
- b) Convert the given grammar CFG into CNF 8  
 $S \rightarrow bA|aB$   
 $A \rightarrow bAA|aS|a$   
 $B \rightarrow aBB|bS|a$
4. a) Define ambiguous grammar. Show that the given grammar is ambiguous. 7  
 $S \rightarrow aB|ab$      $A \rightarrow aAB|a$      $B \rightarrow Abb|b$
- b) Why is PDA better than Finite Automata? Design a PDA to accept the Language  $\{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  over alphabets  $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ . 8

**OR**

Prove CFL is closed under union and concatenation. Design a string  $s$  from the language.  $L = \{a^n b^n c^{n+1} : n \geq 0\}$  to demonstrate a violation of the CFL Pumping Lemma.

5. a) Design a TM which computes the function  $f(p) = p + 2$  for each  $p$  that belongs to a set of natural numbers. 7
- b) Briefly explain the idea of designing the Turing Machine that accepts the language  $L = \{a^n b^n : n > 0\}$ . Show the state transition diagram for it. 8
6. a) What is reducibility? Differentiate between recursive and recursively enumerable language. Explain any 2 properties of recursive language. 7
- b) Define computability, P, and NP class problems with an example. How do P and NP class problems reflect the notion of deterministic and non-deterministic algorithms? Is  $P = NP$  Explain. 8

**OR**

What are tractable problems? Explain NP-complete problem with suitable example.

7. Write short notes on: (**Any two**) 2×5
  - a) Church Turing Thesis
  - b) Set and relation
  - c) Extension of Turing Machine