

Note: Closed book and closed notes exam. Ordinary calculators are allowed. **Answers should be as per the methods discussed in the class. Answers without proper intermediate steps (as per the methods discussed in the class) will not get any marks.**

1	Convert the given NFA to an equivalent DFA having minimum number of states. You should use the methods discussed in the class. {Answers without proper intermediate steps (as per methods discussed in the class) will not give you any marks}.	<pre> graph LR 0((0)) -- a --> 1((1)) 0 -- a --> 2((2)) 1 -- a --> 1 1 -- b --> 2 2 -- a --> 1 2 -- b --> 3((3)) 3 -- a --> 1 style 0 fill:none,stroke:none style 1 fill:none,stroke:none style 2 fill:none,stroke:none style 3 fill:none,stroke:none </pre>												
2	Let R, S be regular expressions, prove or disprove the statements (a) $(R + S)^* = R^* + S^*$ (b) $(R + S)^*S = (R^*S)^*$													
3	<p>Let a PDA $P = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, f\}, \{a, b\}, \{Z_0, A, B\}, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \{f\})$ has the following rules defining δ:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>$\delta(q_0, a, Z_0) = (q_1, AAZ_0)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_0, b, Z_0) = (q_2, BZ_0)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_0, \epsilon, Z_0) = (f, \epsilon)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\delta(q_1, a, A) = (q_1, AAA)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_1, b, A) = (q_1, \epsilon)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_1, \epsilon, Z_0) = (q_0, Z_0)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\delta(q_2, a, B) = (q_3, \epsilon)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_2, b, B) = (q_2, BB)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_2, \epsilon, Z_0) = (q_0, Z_0)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\delta(q_3, \epsilon, B) = (q_2, \epsilon)$</td> <td>$\delta(q_3, \epsilon, Z_0) = (q_1, AZ_0)$</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Note that, since each of the sets above has only one choice of move, we have omitted the set brackets from each of the rules.</p> <p>a) Give an execution trace (sequence of ID's) showing that string bab is in $L(P)$.</p> <p>b) Give an execution trace showing that abb is in $L(P)$.</p> <p>c) Give the contents of the stack after P has read b^7a^4 from its input.</p>		$\delta(q_0, a, Z_0) = (q_1, AAZ_0)$	$\delta(q_0, b, Z_0) = (q_2, BZ_0)$	$\delta(q_0, \epsilon, Z_0) = (f, \epsilon)$	$\delta(q_1, a, A) = (q_1, AAA)$	$\delta(q_1, b, A) = (q_1, \epsilon)$	$\delta(q_1, \epsilon, Z_0) = (q_0, Z_0)$	$\delta(q_2, a, B) = (q_3, \epsilon)$	$\delta(q_2, b, B) = (q_2, BB)$	$\delta(q_2, \epsilon, Z_0) = (q_0, Z_0)$	$\delta(q_3, \epsilon, B) = (q_2, \epsilon)$	$\delta(q_3, \epsilon, Z_0) = (q_1, AZ_0)$	
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4	Find out whether each of the following language is a decidable language or not (a) Let $ALL_{DFA} = \{\langle A \rangle \mid A \text{ is a DFA and } L(A) = \Sigma^*\}$. (b) Let $A \in C_{CFG} = \{\langle G \rangle \mid G \text{ is a CFG that generates } \epsilon\}$.													
5	For the Boolean formula $F = (x \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee y \vee z \vee w)$, {note, \bar{x} is negation of x } (a) As per the method given in the class reduce this to a string F1 in 3SAT form, (b) Reduce this F1 to a graph as per the 3SAT to CLIQUE reduction discussed in the class, and thus find whether the given Boolean formula F is satisfiable or not. {Directly giving the answer (i.e., without giving appropriate intermediate stages/steps) will not give you any marks.}													
6	Prove or disprove the following statements (a) $A \leq_m B$ and B is a regular language $\Rightarrow A$ is a regular language. (b) The language $\{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a Turing Machine and } L(M) \text{ is a regular language}\}$ is a decidable language.													
7	Find whether the polynomial time reduction relation between languages (i.e., \leq_p) is (a) reflexive or not, (b) symmetric or not, and (c) transitive or not. {You should prove your answers mathematically.}													