



Roll # 241610047

Name : M. Mustofa Kamal Malik

Q2. Word : "()))"

$S \rightarrow XB$

$S \rightarrow AC$

$A \rightarrow ($

$X \rightarrow BX'$

$X' \rightarrow XY$

$Y \rightarrow C$

$X \rightarrow)$

$B \rightarrow CC$

$B \rightarrow ($

$C \rightarrow XB$

$C \rightarrow)$

AX, AC, BX, BC

XX, XC, CX, CC

SX, SC, AB, BB

BX, BC, XB, CB

X, C, SB, AS, BS, BC

)	
)	X, C	B
)	X, C	B	S, C
C	X, C	B	S, C	
A, B	S	null	S	

Mustafa Kamal Malik

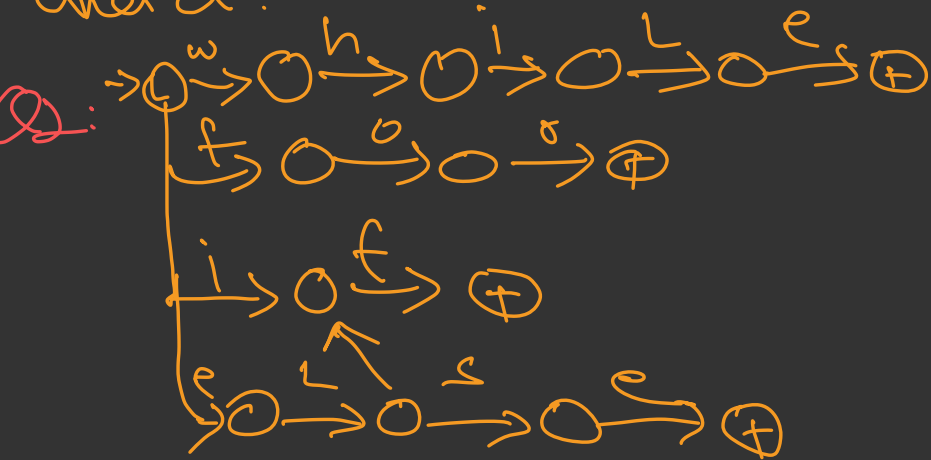
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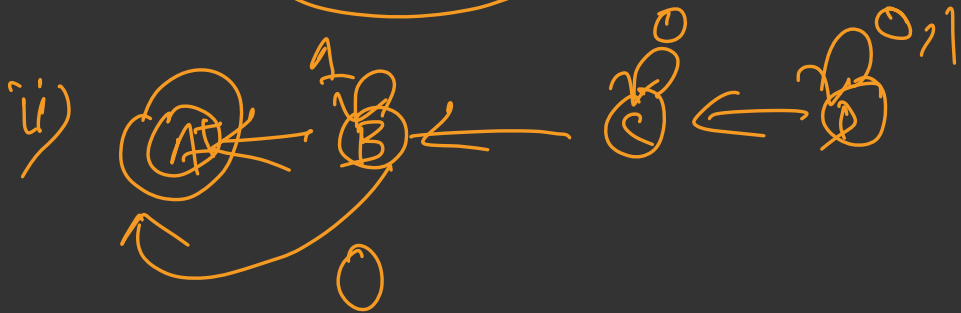
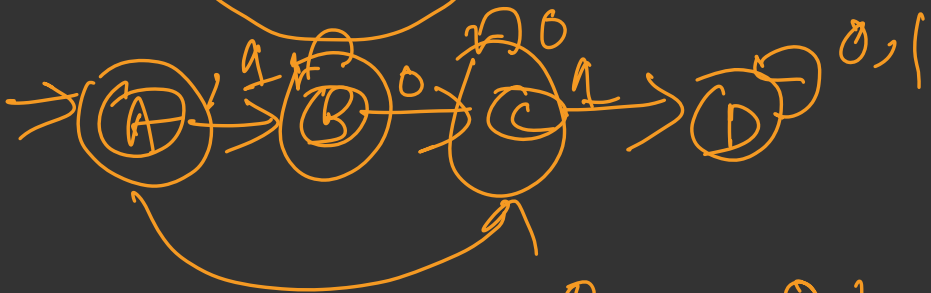
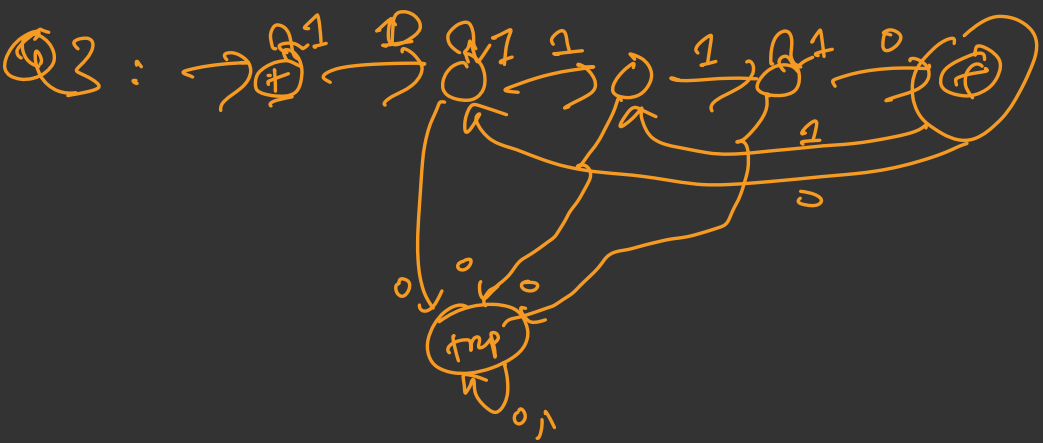
- Q1: i) It is regular language as its finite machine is possible as it is $1 \geq 0$ so Kleen closure can work.
- ii) It is regular language as we can have its finite solution
- iii) It is not a regular language as we need memory to store value of n to make it larger than n .
- iv) It is not a regular language as we need memory to store value of n to make it larger than n .
- v) It is regular language as it's Kleen closure.
- vi) It is not a regular language as we need different FA's for it.
- vii) It is regular language as we can make DFA of it.
- viii) It is not a regular language as "a" power

fixed we need different DFA for it

x) It is not a regular language as we need stack to store value.

xi) It is not a regular language we need stack to keep track of number of "b" and "a".





iii) Regular Exp of 1: $(110+0)^*$ (or

Regular Exp of 2 = $1^* 0 0^* 1^* (0+1)^*$

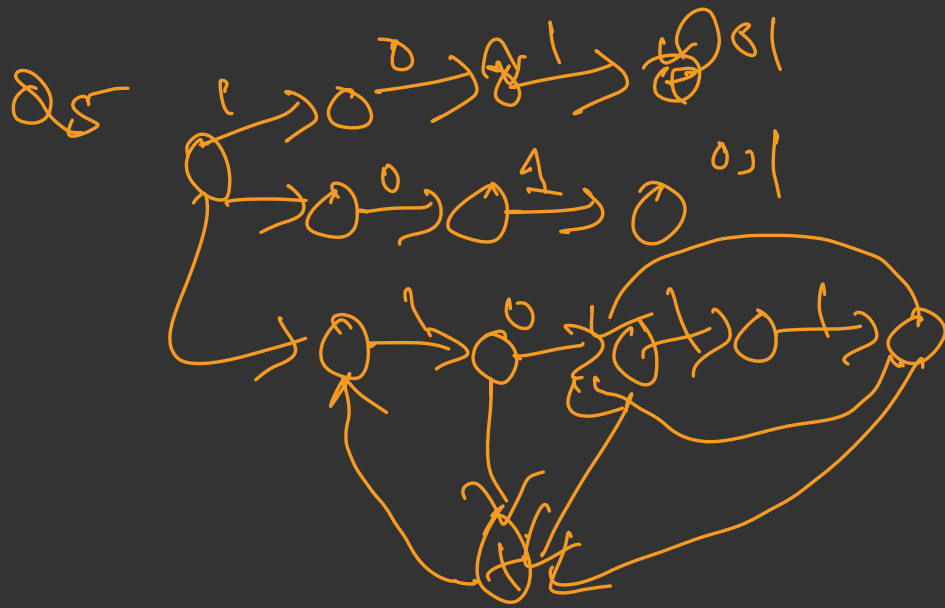
They both are same as they
validate same strings

DFA2 is more like minimized of DFA1

Example

Example $\{101, 01, 010011\}$

Hence $DFA1 = DFA2$



Q6

