

Fall 2020

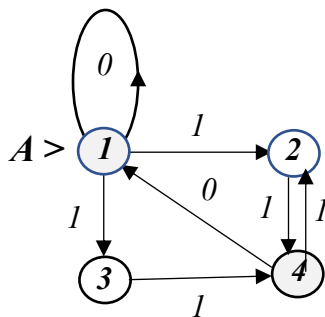
18.1.2021

SABANCI UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences
CS 302 Automata Theory

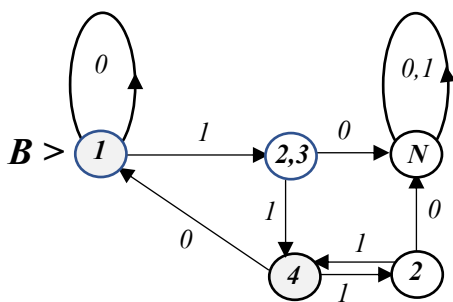
Answer 1 (25 points)

(a) (5 pts) See the relevant slides

(b) (3 pts) It is not a DFA since, for example, there are no transitions at state 3.

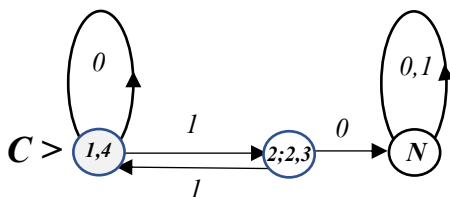


(c) (12 pts) Equivalent DFA **B** is given below.



	2	2,3	N	1	4
2			1	0	0
2,3			1	0	0
N				0	0
1					
4					

Minimal state machine **C** is given below using $2 \equiv 2,3$ and $1 \equiv 4$



(d) (5 pts) Take any sequence in $\{0,1\}^*$ and replace each '1' in it by '1.1'

Answer 2 (25 points)

Consider the CFG, $G = (V, T, R, S)$ where

$V = \{A, B, S\}$, $T = \{a, b\}$ and R is given by the following productions:

$S \rightarrow AB$

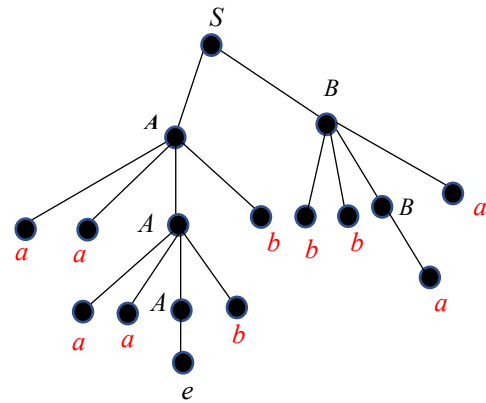
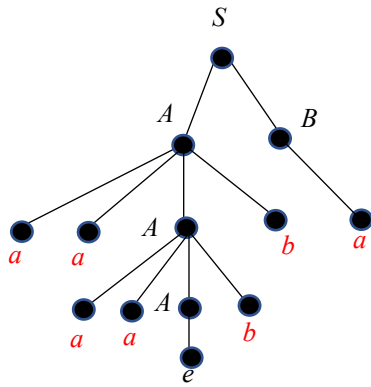
$A \rightarrow aaAb \mid e$

$B \rightarrow bbBa \mid a$

(a) (7 pts) $L_G = \{a^{2n} b^{n+2k} a^{k+1} ; n, k \geq 0\}$

(b) (8 pts) (i) $n=2$ and $k=0$ implies $u_1 = a^4 b^2 a \in L_G$; (ii) n must be 2 and k must be 1 which yields the string $a^4 b^4 a^2$.

The parse trees for u_1 and u_2 are given below



(c) (10 pts) $P = (\{q_0, q, f\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, Z_0\}, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \{f\})$ and δ is given by :

$(q_0, e, Z_0) \rightarrow (q_0, SZ_0)$

$(q_0, a, a) \rightarrow (q_0, e)$

$(q_0, b, b) \rightarrow (q_0, e)$

$(q_0, e, S) \rightarrow (q_0, AB)$

$(q_0, e, A) \rightarrow \{(q_0, aaAb), (q_0, e)\}$

$(q_0, e, B) \rightarrow \{(q_0, bbBa), (q_0, a)\}$

$(q_0, e, Z_0) \rightarrow (f, Z_0)$

Answer 3 (25 points)

(a) (15 pts) L_1 is not a CFL which we prove using the pumping lemma. Hence assume $N > 0$ as the pumping lemma integer and choose $z = a^N b^N c^N \in L_1$ and $|z| = 3N > N$ as required by the PL. By the PL, $z = uvwxy$, where $|vwx| \leq N$ and $|vx| > 0$. Hence since $z = uvwxy = a^N b^N c^N$ it follows that :

Case 1 : $vwx = a^m$ or $vwx = b^m$ or $vwx = c^m$ where $m \leq N$; **OR**

Case 2 : $vwx = a^i b^j$ or $vwx = b^i c^j$ where $i+j \leq N$

According to PL we must have $uwy \in L_1$ and if **Case 1** holds :

$uwy = a^{N-p} b^N c^N$ or $a^N b^{N-p} c^N$ or $a^N b^N c^{N-p}$ where $p = |vx| > 0$, so that

$uwy \neq a^m b^{m+k} c^m$ contradicting the PL. If however **Case 2** holds then

$uwy = a^{N-i} b^{N-j} c^N$ or $a^N b^{N-i} c^{N-j}$ where $0 < i+j \leq N$ so that again

$uwy \neq a^m b^{m+k} c^m$ for any value of $m, k \geq 0$ which again contradicts the PL.

On the other hand $L_2 = \{a^n b^k c^n ; n, k \geq 0\}$ is a CFL generated by the CFG

$G = (\{S, X\}, \{a, b, c\}, R, S)$ where R is given by

$S \rightarrow aSc \mid X ; X \rightarrow bX \mid e$

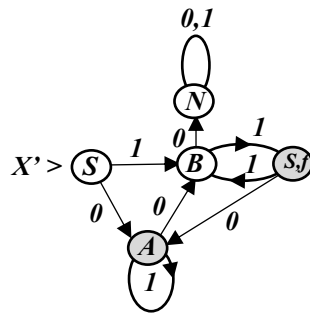
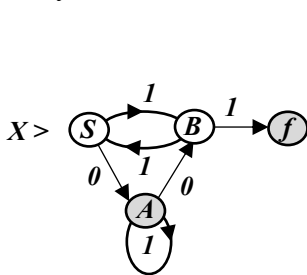
This can be converted to a CNF grammar $G' = (\{S, X, Y, A, B, C\}, \{a, b, c\}, R', S)$ with R' as below :

$S \rightarrow YC \mid BX \mid b ; Y \rightarrow AS ; X \rightarrow BX \mid b ; A \rightarrow a ; B \rightarrow b ; C \rightarrow c$

(b) (10 pts) For the right linear grammar with the productions

$S \rightarrow 0A \mid 1B ; A \rightarrow 0B \mid 1A \mid e ; B \rightarrow 1S \mid 1$

the NFA X that accepts L_G and the DFA X' are given below. The table below shows $Y=X'$ is already a minimal state DFA.



	S	B	N	A	S,f
S		1	1	0	0
B			1	0	0
N				0	0
A					0
S,f					

Answer 4 (25 points)

(a) (10 pts) See the relevant slide.

(b) (7 pts)

<i>Label TM</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Next TM</i>
$M > A=R$	$\sigma=0$	$\#.R\#.L.B$
	$\sigma=\#$	h_{YES}
	$\sigma=1$	h_{NO}
B	$\sigma=1$	$\#.L\#.A$
	$\sigma \neq 1$	h_{NO}

(c) (8 pts)

<i>Label TM</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Next TM</i>
$M > A=R$	$\sigma=0$	$\#.R\#.L.B$
	$\sigma=\#$	h_{YES}
	$\sigma=1$	h_{NO}
B	$\sigma=1$	$\#.L.C$
	$\sigma \neq 1$	h_{NO}
C	$\sigma=1$	$\#.L\#.A$
	$\sigma \neq 1$	h_{NO}