

	<p style="text-align: center;">ADAMAS UNIVERSITY END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION : JANUARY 2021 (Academic Session: 2020 – 21)</p>		
Name of the Program: (Example: B. Sc./BBA/MA/B.Tech.)	B.Tech	Semester: (I/III/ V/ VII/IX)	V
Paper Title :	Theory of Computation	Paper Code:	ECS43101
Maximum Marks :	40	Time duration:	3 hours
Total No of questions:	8	Total No of Pages:	2
(Any other information for the student may be mentioned here)			

Answer all the Groups

Group A

Answer all the questions of the following

$5 \times 1 = 5$

1. a) Which of these are more powerful than a single-tape infinite Turing machine?
 A) Multi-tape Turing Machine, B) Multi-track Turing Machine, C) Both A&B, D) None of these
 b) Match the following:

A) Finite State Automata	I) Context Free Language
B) Push Down Automata	II) Recursive Language
C) Linear Bounded Automata	III) Regular Language
D) Turing Machines	IV) Context Sensitive Language
- c) Distinguish between total recursive functions and partial recursive functions with example.
- d) Match the following:

A) Finite State Automata	I) Stack
B) Push Down Automata	II) Finite Tape
C) Linear Bounded Automata	III) Infinite Tape
D) Turing Machines	IV) No Memory
- e) How many types of basic functions are there? Define them.

GROUP –B

Answer *any three* of the following

$3 \times 5 = 15$

2. What are the differences between Mealy Machine and Moore Machine. Explain with example
3. Explain the Chomsky hierarch of formal grammars. Demonstrate the type of language, the corresponding grammar, memory constraints and accepting machines.
4. Define finite state automata? Design the FSA for the language $L = (a^*(ab)^*b^*) \mid (a^*(ba)^*b^*)$.

5. Show that $\text{add}(x,y)=x+y$ as a primitive recursive function.

GROUP –C

Answer *any two* of the following

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

6. Design a PDA for the language $a^n b^m c^n$. Show the ID for the input “aaabbccc”
7. Distinguish between P, NP, NP-Hard, and NP-Complete. Show that Knapsack Problem can be reduced to the 3-SAT problem.
8. Design a Turing Machine to multiply two numbers represented in the tally notation. For example. For $3*2$ input would be 111 and 11 separated by a marker as shown in the tape below.

b	1	1	1	x	1	1	=	b
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Print the resultant number in the tally notation on the right of the equals sign. Output should look like,

b	1	1	1	x	1	1	=	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	b
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Show the ID for the multiplication of $(2*2)$.
