Total No. of printed pages = 4	
CSE 181503	
Roll No. of candidate	
2023	
B.Tech. 5th Semester End-Term Exan	nination
CSE	
FORMAL LANGUAGE AND AUTOMATA	THEORY
Full Marks – 70	Time – Three hour
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for  Answer Question No. 1 and any four from t  1. Answer the following questions:	
(i) Which of the following language is regular?	(10 × 1 – 10,
(a) $\{a^ib^i \mid i > 0\}$ (b) $\{a^ib^i \mid 0 < 0\}$	i < 5}
	the mentioned
(ii) Which of the following will the given DFA won't ac	
1.0	
$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	
(a) ε (b) 11010	
	letter count 11
(iii) Which of the following statement is false?	
(a) Context free language is the subset of context	t sensitive language
(b) Regular - language is the subset of context se	ensitive language

Recursively ennumerable language is the super set of regular language

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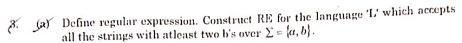
Context sensitive language is a subset of context free language

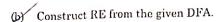
(a) Dot operation Union Operation Iteration Concatenation Which of the following does not have left recursions? (b) Greibach Normal Form (a) Chomsky Normal Form (d) All of the mentioned Backus Naur Form (vi) Grammar is checked by which component of compiler? (a) Scanner (b) Parser None of the mentioned Semantic Analyzer (vii) The language accepted by a turing machine is called Recursive Ennumerable Recursive Both (a) and (b) (d) Type 7 (viii) A turing machine operates over: (a) Finite memory tape Infinite memory tape (c) Depends on the algorithm (d) None of the mentioned (ix) Which of the following is correct? Statement 1 :  $\varepsilon$  represents a single string in the set. Statement 2 :  $\Phi$  represents the language that consist of no string. (a) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct Statement 1 is false but 2 is correct Statement 1 and 2 both are false There is no difference between both the statements  $\varepsilon$  and  $\Phi$  are different notation for same reason Production Rule: aAb->agb belongs to which of the following category? Regular Language Context free Language Context Sensitive Language (d) Recursively Eunumerable Language Constrict a DFA that will accept strings on {a, b}where the number of b's Construct a NFA for regular expression (ab)\*abb and draw its equivalent DFA. State pumping lemma and its advantages. Verify whether  $L = \{a^{2n} \mid n \ge 1\}$  is

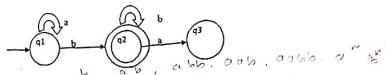
(iv) A CFG is not closed under

regular or not.

(5+5+5=15)







Construct context free Grammar that generate the language  $\{WCW^R \mid W \text{ belongs to } \{a,b\}^*\}$ . (5+5+5=15)

4. (a) What are the applications of context free grammar? Find whether the language  $\{a^mb^mc^m, m \ge 0\}$  is context free or not.

(b) Remove useless symbols from the following grammar:

$$S \rightarrow A11 \mid 11 A$$

$$S \rightarrow B \mid 11$$

$$A \rightarrow 0$$

$$B \rightarrow BB$$
.

(c) Construct the production rules for defining a language  $L = \{a^x b^y | x \neq y\}$ . (5+5+5=15)

 (a) Define Push Down Automata. Design a PDA that accepts a string of well formed parenthesis. Consider the parenthesis as ( , ), [ , ], { , }.

(b) What Context sensitive language? Explain with example.

(c) Construct PDA from the following CFG.

 $S \rightarrow AB$ 

 $A \rightarrow CD$ 

 $B \rightarrow b$ 

 $C \rightarrow a$ 

 $D \rightarrow a$ .

(5+5+5=15)

[Turn over

(a) Define Turing machine. Construct a TM for the language L= $\{a^nb^n\}$  where  $n \ge 1$ .

When do you say a problem is NP hard? What are P class and NP class problems?

(c) Define Recursive language. What are decidable languages and undecidable languages? (7+4+4=15)

Write short notes on:

(a) Greibach Normal Form.

(b) Chomsky hierarchy.

(c) Arden's Theorem.

(5+5+5=15)

Total No. of printed pages = 4 CSE 181503 Roll No. of candidate 2021 B.Tech. 5th Semester End-Term Examination Computer Science and Engineering FORMAL LANGUAGE AND AUTOMATA THEORY (New Regulation & New Syllabus) Full Marks - 70 Time - Three hours The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions. Answer question No. 1 and any four from the rest. Choose the correct option:  $(10 \times 1 = 10)$ In a context-free grammar (a) ∈ can be the right hand side of any production terminal symbols can't be present in the left hand side of any production (c) number of grammar symbols in the left hand side is not greater than the number of grammar symbols in the right hand side (d) all of these (ii) CFG can be recognized by a (a) push-down automata (b) 2-way linear bounded automata both (a) and (b) none of these (iii) The production aAbcD → abcDbcd is of

type 1

type 3

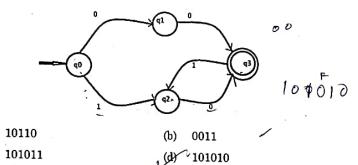
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(a) type 0

(c) type 2

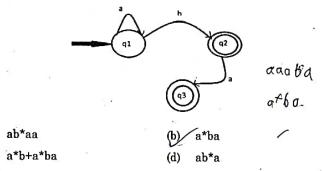
(iv)	Any given Transition graph has an equivalent					
		DFA		NDFA		
	(c)	Regular expression	(h)	All of th		

(v) Which of the following string is accepted by the DFA?



All of the given

(vi) The regular expression represented by the given DFA is



(vii) A given grammar is called ambiguous if

- (a) two or more productions have the same non-terminal on the left hand side
- (b) a derivation tree has more than one associated sentence
- (c) there is a sentence with more than one derivation tree corresponding to it
- (d) brackets are not present in the grammar

(viii) The intersection of CFL and regular language

- (a) is always regular (b) is always context free
  - both (a) and (b) (d) need not be regular

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- (ix) If every string of a language can be determined, whether it is legal or illegal in finite time, the language is called
- (a) decidable

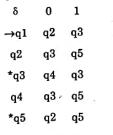
b) undecidable

(c) interpretive

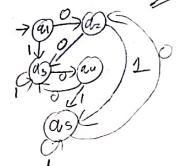
- (d) non-deterministic
- (x) If  $\delta(q, x_i) = (p, y, L)$  then
  - (a)  $x_1x_2...x_{i-1}qx_i...x_n x_1x_2...x_{i-2}px_{i-1}yx_{i+1}...x_n$
  - (b)  $x_1x_2...x_{i-1}qx_i...x_n x_1x_2...x_{i-3}px_{i-2}yx_{i+1}...x_n$
  - (c)  $x_1x_2...x_{i-1}qx_i...x_n x_1x_2...x_{i-1}ypx_{i+1}...x_n$
  - (d)  $x_1x_2...x_{i-1}qx_i...x_n x_1x_2...x_{i+1}pyx_{i+2}...x_n$
- 2. (a) Construct the grammar accepting the following set. (5)

  The set of all strings over  $\{a,b\}$  consisting of an equal number of a's and b's.
  - (b) Reduce the following grammar to CNF:  $S \to 1A|0B, A \to 1 \text{ AA}|0S|0, B \to 0BB|1S|1.$
- 3. (a) Construct a reduced grammar equivalent to the grammar. (5)  $S \to aAa, A \to Sb|bCC|DaA, C \to abb|DD, E \to aC, D \to aDA, F \to A.$ 
  - (b) Give the formal definition of TM? What are the different types of TMs? Explain. (10) 3%
- 4. (a) Using pumping lemma show that the set  $\{a^nb^nc^n|n>0\}$  is not context free.
  - (b) Design a DFA to accept the language.  $L = \{w | w \text{ is of even length and begins with } 01\}$
- 5. (a) Consider the DFA given by the transition table:

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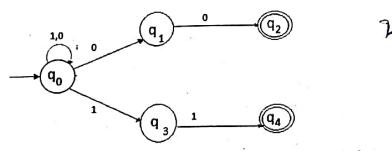


Construct minimum state equivalent DFA.



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- (b) Consider the grammar  $G(\{S,A\},\{a,b\},\{S\to AS\},A\to aa|ab|ba|bb\},S)$  and give leftmost and rightmost derivations for the string aabbba. Draw the parse tree for the string for leftmost derivation. (7)
- 6. (a) Covert the given NFA to its equivalent DFA.



(b) Convert the mealy machine given in the following table to its equivalent Moore machine.

(7)

Current state		Input symbol		
	a		b	
	Next state	Output	Next state	Output
<b>→</b> q <sub>0</sub>	qo	1	$\mathbf{q_2}$	1
Q1	q <sub>2</sub>	0	$\mathbf{q_1}$	1
Q2	q <sub>1</sub>	1	q1	0

- (c) Given a grammar  $G = (\{S, C\}, \{a, b\}, P, S)$ , where P consists of  $S \to aCa$ ,  $C \to aCa|b$  then, find L(G).
- 7. (a) Prove that regular languages are closed under union. (5)
  - (b) Prove that The union of two recursive languages is recursive and the union of two recursively enumerable languages is recursively enumerable. (10)

(6)