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BE Degree Examination November 2016

Fifth Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

14CST52 – THEORY OF COMPUTATION

(Regulations 2014)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

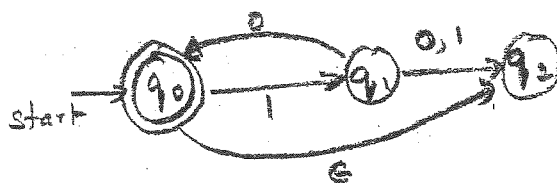
Answer all Questions

Part – A ($10 \times 2 = 20$ marks)

1. Consider the finite automata transition table shown below with start state and final state is $\{q_0\}$. Identify the language accepted by the finite automata using the string abba, abbbab....

State	Inputs	
s	a	b
q_0	q_2	q_1
q_1	q_3	q_0
q_2	q_0	q_3
q_3	q_1	q_2

2. Compare and contrast deterministic and non-deterministic finite automata.
3. Write the regular expression for language accepted by the NFA given.
[use state elimination method]



4. Show that the language $L = \{a^i b^j : i \leq j\}$ is not regular using pumping lemma.
5. Pictorially depict how a PDA works.
6. Is the following grammar ambiguous? Justify
 $S \rightarrow ibtSeS | ibtS | a$.
7. Let T be the turing machine defined by the δ functions:
 $(q_0, 0), (q_1, 1, R), (q_0, 1), (q_1, 0, R), (q_0, B), (q_1, 0, R), (q_1, 0), (q_2, 1, L), (q_1, 1), (q_1, 0, R)$
 and $(q_1, B), (q_2, 0, L)$. For each of the following initial tapes, determine the final tape when T halts, assuming that T begins in initial position of the string given

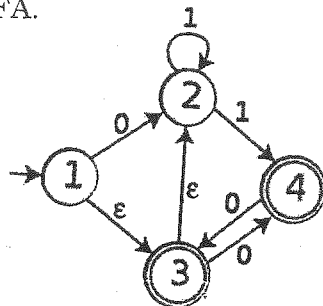
.....	0	0	1	1	1	1
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.....	1	1	1	1	0	0
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8. Define instantaneous description of TM.
9. Define recursive and recursively enumerable language.
10. When do we say a problem is decidable? Give an example.

Part – B ($5 \times 13 = 65$ marks)

11. a. i) Consider the following ϵ -NFA. Find the ϵ -closure of each state and construct its equivalent NFA. (8)



- ii) Explain deductive and inductive proof with example. (5)

(OR)

- b. Construct a DFA equivalent to the NFA $M = (\{a, b, c, d\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, a, \{b, d\})$ where δ (13)
defined as:

	0	1
a	{b, d}	{b}
b	{c}	{b, c}
c	{d}	{a}
d	ϕ	{a}

12. a. i) Find all strings in $L((a + b)^* b(a + ab)^*)$ of length less than four. (3)
- ii) Construct an NFA for the regular expression $(a + b)^* a a b(a + b)^*$ and explain. (10)

(OR)

- b. i) Construct a minimum state automaton equivalent to a given automaton M (10)
whose transition table is given below:

State/Input	a	b
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_0	q_3
q_1	q_2	q_5
q_2	q_3	q_4
q_3	q_0	q_5
q_4	q_0	q_6
q_5	q_1	q_4
$* q_6$	q_1	q_3

- ii) Show that when the regular languages L_1 and L_2 are given, the resultant languages obtained through their intersection is also regular. (3)

13. a. i) Prove that if L is $N(M_1)$ (the language accepted by empty stack) for some PDA M_1 , then L is $N(M_2)$ (the language accepted by final state) for some PDA M_2 . (8)

ii) Construct a PDA by empty stack to accept the given language (5)
 $L = \{wCw^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$.

(OR)

b. i) Write a grammar G to recognize all prefix expressions involving all binary arithmetic operators. Construct a parse tree for the sentence $“.*+abc/de”$ using G . (5)

ii) If L is context free language prove that there exists a PDA M , such that $L = N(M)$. (8)

14. a. i) Find the grammar in Chomsky Normal Form (CNF) equivalent to (5)
 $S \rightarrow aAD \quad A \rightarrow aB \mid bAB \quad B \rightarrow b \quad D \rightarrow d$

ii) Convert the grammar $G = (\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}, \{ab\}, P, A_1)$ into Geribach Normal Form (GNF) where P consists of the following productions: (8)
 $A_1 \rightarrow A_2A_3, A_2 \rightarrow A_3A_1 \mid b, A_3 \rightarrow A_1A_2 \mid a.$

(OR)

b. Design a Turing Machine (M) to implement the function MULTIPLICATION using the subroutine COPY. (13)

15. a. i) State and explain Post's Correspondence problem. (5)

ii) Show that Universal language L_u is recursively enumerable but not recursive. (8)

(OR)

b. i) Prove that the halting problem is undecidable. (8)

ii) Prove the following: (5)
 “If L_1 and L_2 are recursive language then $L_1 \cup L_2$ is a recursive language”.

Part – C ($1 \times 15 = 15$ marks)

16. a. Design a DFA that accepts the following language (L) over the alphabets $\{0,1\}$. (15)
 Let $L = \{\text{Set of all string that contains a pattern } 11\}$.

(OR)

b. Explain the class P and NP problems with suitable example. (15)