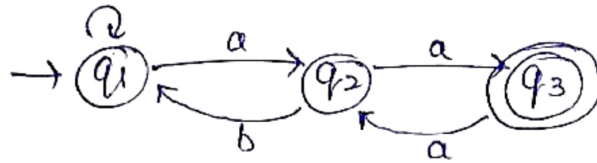


# Assignment - 02

Q. Convert FA to regular expression using aderns Theorm.



$$q_3 = q_2 a \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$q_2 = q_1 a + q_2 a + q_3 b \quad \text{---(ii)}$$

$$q_1 = \epsilon + q_1 a + q_2 b \quad \text{---(iii)}$$

from ①

$$\begin{aligned} q_3 &= q_2 a \\ &= (q_1 a + q_2 b + q_3 b) a \\ &= q_1 a a + q_2 b a + q_3 b a \quad \text{---(iv)} \end{aligned}$$

from ②

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= q_1 a + q_2 b + q_3 b \quad (\because \text{putting value of } q_3 \text{ from ①}) \\ &= q_1 a + q_2 b + (q_2 a) b \\ &= q_1 a + q_2 b + q_2 a b \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{q_2}{P} = \frac{q_1 a}{Q} + \frac{q_2 (b + ab)}{P} \quad \text{---(v)}$$

from ③ Putting value of  $q_2$  from (v)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{a_1} &= \frac{Q}{\epsilon} + q_1 a + ((q_1 a) (b + ab)^*) b \\ \frac{P}{a_1} &= \epsilon + q_1 (a + a (b + ab)^* b) \end{aligned}$$

$$R = Q + RP$$

$$R = Q P^*$$

$$\epsilon \cdot R = R$$

$$q_1 = \epsilon ((a + a (b + ab)^* b))^*$$

$$q_1 = (a + a (b + ab)^* b)^* \quad \text{---(vi)}$$

final state  $q_3$

lg-2

$$q_3 = q_2 a$$

( $\therefore$  putting val.  $q_2$  from (v))

$$= q_1 a (b + ab)^* a$$

$$= (a + a(b + ab)^* b)^* a (b + ab)^* a \text{ (Putting val (vi) from (v))}$$

Q.2. Using pumping lemma prove that language.

$A = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1\}$  is not regular.

$$n = 4 \text{ [suppose]}$$

$$w = a^n b a^n b$$

$$w = a^4 b a^4 b \quad |w| = 10$$

$$|w| = 10 > n = 4$$

$$a^1 a^2 a^1 b a^4 b$$

$$a^3 a^x a^{n-s-x} b a^n b$$

$$= \frac{a}{x} \quad \frac{aa}{y} \quad \frac{aba^4b}{z}$$

$$xy^i z \in L \quad i=1$$

$$xy^i z \notin L \quad i=2$$

① Assume  $L$  is a regular language fA  $n$  state

②  $w = a^n b a^n b$

$$|w| = 2n + 2 \geq n$$

$$w = xyz$$

$$|y| \geq 1$$

$$|xy| < n$$

$$[w = \overset{\uparrow}{a^s} \overset{\uparrow}{a^x} \overset{\text{---}}{a^{n-s-x} b a^n b} \underset{z}{\text{---}}]$$

$x \quad y$

③  $xy^i z \in L$

$$a^3 a^x a^{n-s-x} b a^n b$$

$$a^s (a^x)^2 a^{n-s-x} b a^n b \cdot i=2 \notin L$$

Q.6. find the derivation of input string  $id_1 + id_2 * id_3$  for the grammar where  $E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid id$ .

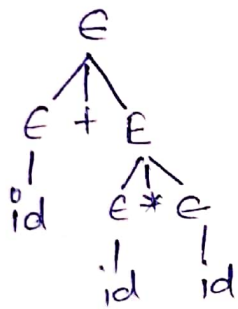
Ans:- Consider the following grammar

$$E \rightarrow E + E \mid E * E \mid id$$

let input string  $w$  is  $id + id * id$

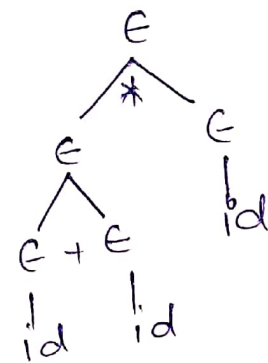
LMP.

$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E + E \\ &\rightarrow id + E \quad (E \rightarrow id) \\ &\rightarrow id + E * E \quad (E \rightarrow E * E) \\ &\rightarrow id + id * E \quad (E \rightarrow id) \\ &\rightarrow id + id * id \quad (E \rightarrow id) \end{aligned}$$



RMD.

$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E * E \\ &\rightarrow E * id \quad (E \rightarrow id) \\ &\rightarrow E + E * id \quad (E \rightarrow E + E) \\ &\rightarrow E + id * id \quad (E \rightarrow id) \\ &\rightarrow id + id * id \quad (E \rightarrow id) \end{aligned}$$



marked then mark  $[P, Q]$  where 'y' is an input symbol  
Repeat this until no more marking can be done combine  
all unmarked pair and make them as in all state.  
minimized DFA

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A						
B	✓	✓				
C	✓	✓				
D	✓	✓				
E						
F				✓	✓	✓

$$(B, A) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(B, 0) = A \\ \delta(A, 0) = B \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(B, 1) = D \\ \delta(A, 1) = C \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(D, C) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(D, 0) = E \\ \delta(C, 0) = E \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(D, 1) = F \\ \delta(C, 1) = F \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(E, C) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(C, 0) = E \\ \delta(C, 0) = E \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(E, 1) = F \\ \delta(C, 1) = F \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(E, D) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(E, 0) = E \\ \delta(D, 0) = E \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(E, 1) = F \\ \delta(D, 1) = F \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(F, A) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(F, 0) = F \\ \delta(A, 0) = B \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(F, 1) = F \\ \delta(A, 1) = C \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Mark DO} \\ \text{Mark FA} \end{array}$$

$$(F, B) = \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(F, 0) = F \\ \delta(B, 0) = A \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta(F, 1) = F \\ \delta(B, 1) = D \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Mark} \\ \text{FB} \end{array}$$

A					
B					
C	✓	✓			
D	✓	✓			
E	✓	✓			
F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓