

Image

(1)

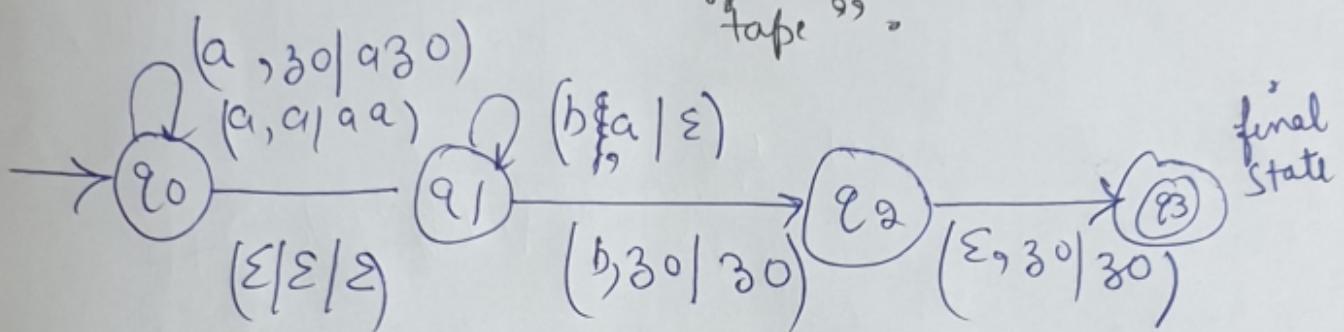
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TOC (BTCS - 702)

Pda

(Section \rightarrow B)

$$\rightarrow L\{G\} = \{a^n b^{n+1} \mid n \geq 1\}$$

* According to the grammar, there will always be exactly one extra in "tape".



Production used :-

$$\delta(q_0, a, z_0) = (q_0, a30)$$

$$\delta(q_0, a, a) = (q_1, \epsilon)$$

$$\delta(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon) = (q_1, \epsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, a) = (q_1, \epsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, 30) = (q_2, 30)$$

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$$\delta(q_1, b, z_0) \stackrel{(2)}{=} (q_2, z_0)$$

$$\delta(q_2, \varepsilon, z_0) = (q_3, z_0)$$

Now Acceptability for string $\underline{aa}^{\text{ic}} \underline{bbb}^*$

$$\delta(q_0, aa \varepsilon bbb, z_0) = \delta(q_0, a \varepsilon bbb, a z_0)$$

$$= \delta(q_0, \varepsilon bbb, a a z_0)$$

$$= \delta(q_1, bbb, a a z_0)$$

$$= \delta(q_1, bb, a z_0)$$

$$= \delta(q_1, b, z_0)$$

$$= \delta(q_2, \varepsilon, z_0)$$

$$= (q_3, z_0) \in F$$

\downarrow
final state

String is accepted for this PDA.

\therefore PDA is correct.

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(Section \rightarrow A)

Ques + 1) Perform specification of the given CFG.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aAB | aBb | A | B \\ A \rightarrow aA | \epsilon \\ B \rightarrow Bb | \epsilon \\ C \rightarrow AaA | B \end{array} \right\}$$

Ans \rightarrow Steps for the simplification of the given CFG.

- (1) Remove the useless production.
- (2) Remove the unit production.
- (3) Remove the null production.

Step + 1) Remove the useless production.

$$S \rightarrow aAB | aBb | A | B$$

$$A \rightarrow aA | \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow Bb | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow AaA | A$$

- This one is the useless production

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Step + 2) Remove the null production
ie Null removal

$$S \rightarrow aAB \mid aBb \mid A \mid B$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow aA \mid \Sigma \\ B \rightarrow Bb \mid \Sigma \end{array} \quad \text{"Here the null is"} \quad \left. \right\}$$

Step + 3) Production without "null" :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aAB \mid aBb \mid A \mid B \\ A \rightarrow aA \\ B \rightarrow Bb \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Step + b) Find the effect of a nullable variables. ie put (Σ) at the place of nullable variable.
ie nullable variables are (S, A, B) .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aB \mid aA \mid a \mid ab \\ A \rightarrow a \\ B \rightarrow b \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

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Now Adding ① & ②,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aAB | aBb | A | B | a'b | aA | a | ab \\ A \rightarrow aA | a \\ B \rightarrow Bb | b \end{array} \right\}$$

Step 3) Remove the unit production,
Here, There is ~~a~~ a unit production

Result :- $S \rightarrow aAB | aBb | A | B | aB | aA | a | ab$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \rightarrow aA | a \\ B \rightarrow Bb | b \end{array}$$

Remove the unit production. ↴

$$S \rightarrow aAB | aBb | aB | aA | a | ab$$
$$\begin{array}{c} A \rightarrow aA | a \\ B \rightarrow Bb | b \end{array}$$

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②

Find out the sequence of derivable variables - :-

⑥

i.e derived from specific unit production

$$S \text{ derivable} = \{ A, B \}^*$$

$$A \quad " \quad = \{ \phi \}^*$$

$$B \quad " \quad = \{ \phi \}^*$$

$$E \quad " \quad$$

$$B \quad " \quad i.e \quad (S, A) = (\underline{S \rightarrow a})$$

$$(S, B) = (S \rightarrow b)$$

$$i.e (A, B) = (A \rightarrow b).$$

$$i.e (B) = \{ \phi \}^*$$

Final Result \Rightarrow

removing
unit, null &
useless
production

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aAB \mid aBb \mid aB \mid aA \mid ab \mid a \\ |B \\ A \rightarrow aa \mid a \\ |B \\ B \rightarrow Bb \mid b \end{array}}$$

Ans.

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\Rightarrow "Section-C"

Ques-4) Perform & Construct Turing Machine
for the given grammar.

$$L(G) = \{a^n b^m \mid n \neq m\}$$

Ans → Turing Machine is a mathematical model
which have infinite input tape with
read and write heads, and header
always points left & right.

It have 7 tuples ie $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, \#, \delta, F)$

7 tuples	Q	→ Set of states	{ }
	Σ	→ set of inputs	
	Γ	→ stack symbol (tape)	
	q_0	→ initial state	
	$\#$	→ blank symbol	
	δ	→ Transition's	
	F	→ final state	

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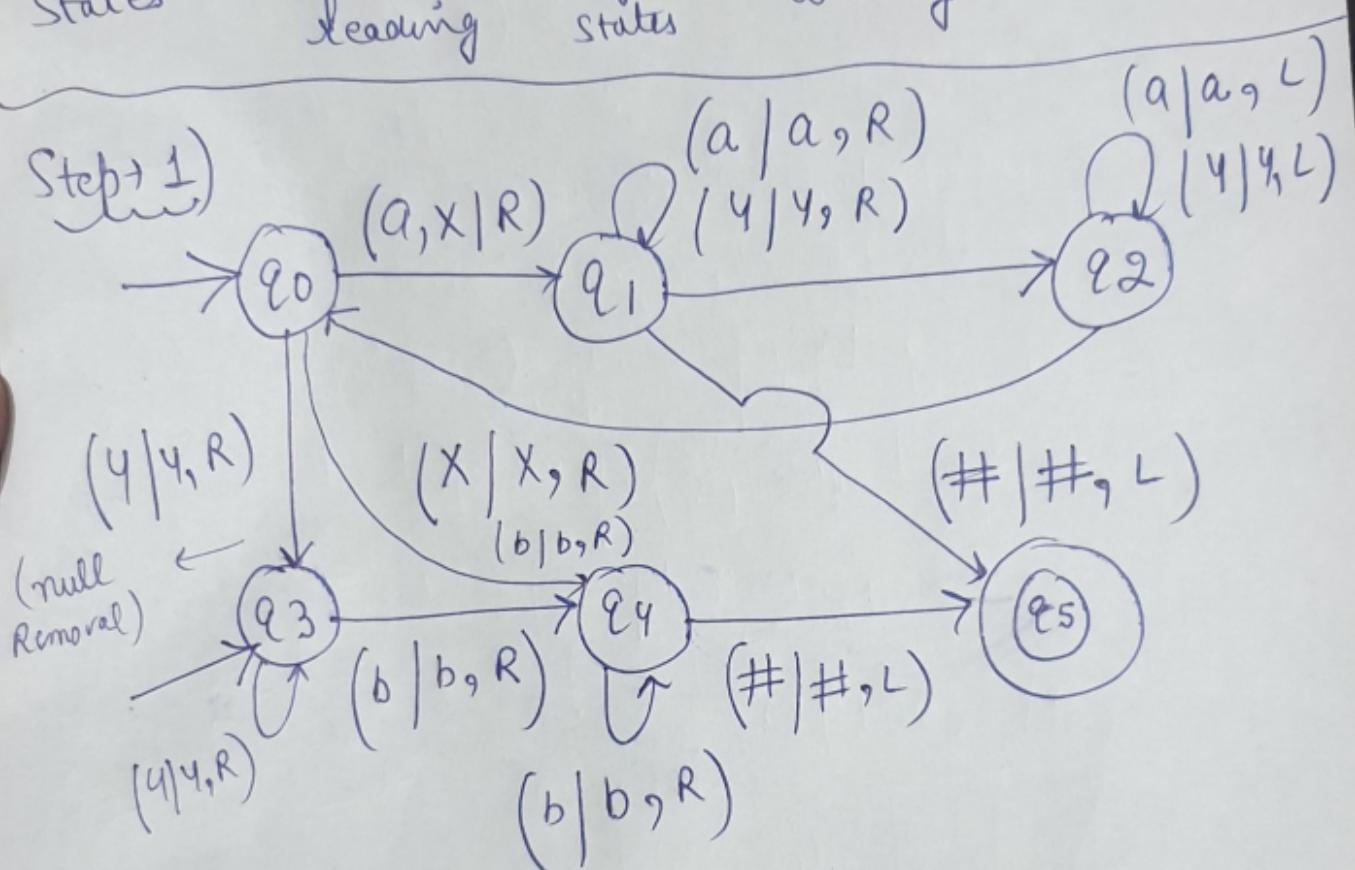
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H is also represented as - :

$$(Q \times \Gamma) = (Q \times \Gamma) \times (L \times R \times (\#))$$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 set of states for reading set of states for writing



Step → 2) Transition Moves - :

$$\delta(q_0, a) = (q_1, X, R)$$

$$\delta(q_1, a) = (q_1, a, R)$$

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①

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$$\delta(q_1, 4) = (q_1, 4, R)$$

$$\delta(q_1, b) = (q_2, a, L)$$

$$\delta(q_2, a) = (q_2, 4, L)$$

$$\delta(q_2, 4) = (q_0, x, R)$$

$$\delta(q_2, x) = (q_3, 4, R)$$

$$\delta(q_3, b) = (q_4, b, R)$$

$$\delta(q_4, b) = (q_4, b, R)$$

$$\delta(q_4, \#) = (q_5, \#, L) \xrightarrow{\text{halt state}}$$

$$\delta(q_1, \#) = (q_5, \#, L)$$

Step 3) Perform Acceptability -

For e.g

Taking the string with
Assumptions aaabb
no. of 'a's \neq b

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$$\begin{aligned}\delta(q_0, aaaaabb\#) &= \delta(q_1, xaaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_1, xaaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_1, xaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_2, xaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_2, xaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_0, xaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_1, xxaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_1, xxaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_2, xxaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_2, xxaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_0, xxaaabb\#) \\&= \delta(q_1, xxxxabb\#)\end{aligned}$$

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$$= \delta(q_1, \text{xxx}44\#)$$

$$= \delta(q_1, \text{xxx}44\#)$$

$$= \delta(q_5, \text{xxx}44\#) \xrightarrow{\text{it belongs to}} F$$

Thus, This string for Turing Machine
is accepted final state
when $(n \neq m)$ as here we are
taking the no. of a's are more
than no. of b's.

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