

## CS353: Theory of Computation (TOC)

### Unit-I,II, III-Question Bank

Que 1].

Find a deterministic acceptor equivalent to

$$M = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{a, b\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_2\})$$

where  $\delta$  is as given by Table

TABLE      State Table	
State/ $\Sigma$	a
$\rightarrow q_0$	$q_0, q_1$
$q_1$	$q_0$
$q_2$	

Que 2]. Construct a Deterministic finite automaton equivalent to  $M = (\{p, q, r, s\}, \{a, b\}, d, q_0, \{q_3\})$

State\ $\Sigma$	a	b
p	p, q	p
q	r	r
r	s	~
s	s	$s^{\sim}$

Que 3]. Consider the Mealy machine describe by transition table given by following table.

Construct a Moore machine which is equivalent to Mealy machine.

Present State	Next State			
	a=0		a=1	
	State	Output	State	Output
q0	q3	0	q1	1
q1	q1	1	q2	0
q2	q2	1	q3	1
q3	q3	0	q0	0

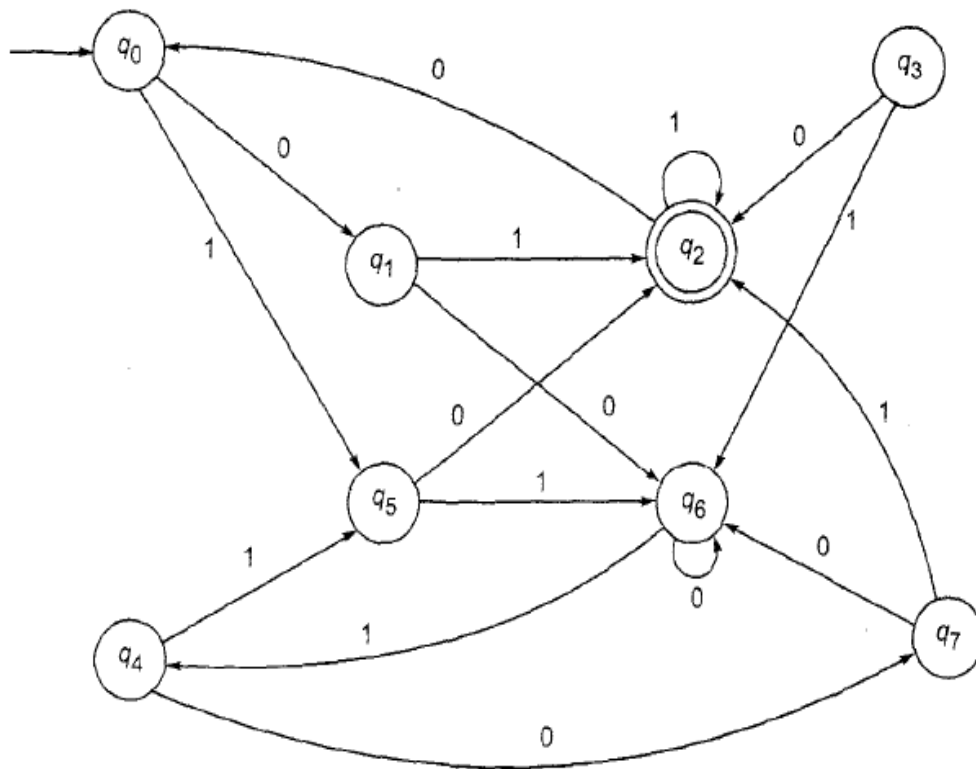
Que 4]. Construct a deterministic finite automaton equivalent to

$$M = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_3\})$$

where  $\delta$  is given by Table

TABLE State Table		
State/ $\Sigma$	a	b
$\rightarrow q_0$	$q_0, q_1$	$q_0$
$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_1$
$q_2$	$q_3$	$q_3$
$\odot q_3$		$q_2$

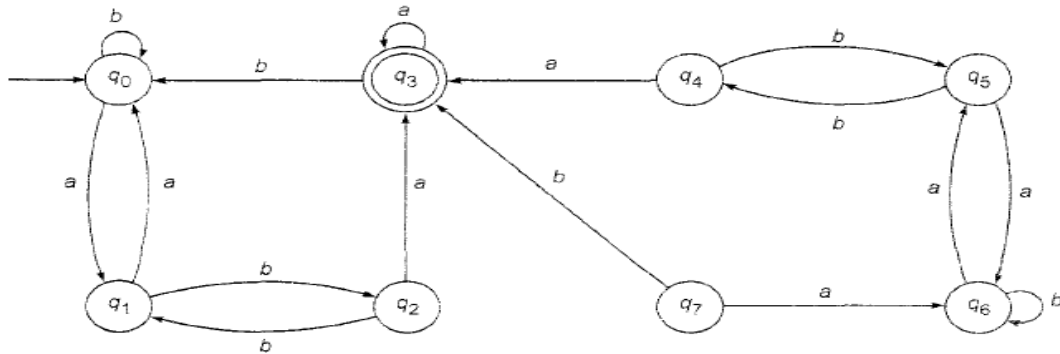
Que 5]. Construct a minimum state automaton equivalent to the DFA describe by following fig.



Que 6]. Construct a Mealy machine which is equivalent to the Moore machine defined by following table.

Present State	Next State		Output
	a=0	a=1	
	State	State	
q0	q3	q1	0
q1	q1	q2	1
Q2	q2	q3	0
q3	q3	q0	0

Que 7]. Construct a minimum state automaton equivalent to the DFA describe by following fig.



Que 8]. Construct a DFA equivalent to NDFA whose transition table is defined by following table.

State\ $\Sigma$	a	b
q0	q0, q1	q0
q1	q2	q1
q2	q3	q3
q3	--	q2

Que 9]. Construct a minimum state automaton equivalent to a given automaton M whose transition table is :

State\ $\Sigma$	Input	
	a	b
q0	q0	q3
q1	q2	q5
q2	q3	q4
q3	q0	q5
q4	q0	q6
q5	q1	q4
q6	q1	q3

Que 10].  $M = (\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}, \{0, 1\}, d, q_1, \{q_3\})$  is a NFA where  $d$  is :

$(q_1, 0) = \{q_2, q_3\}$

$(q_1, 1) = \{q_1\}$

$(q_2, 0) = \{q_1, q_2\}$

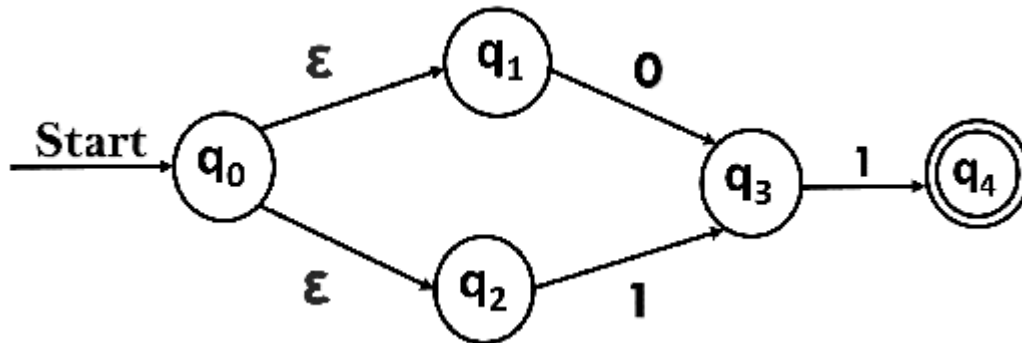
$(q_2, 1) = \emptyset$

$(q_3, 0) = \{q_2\}$

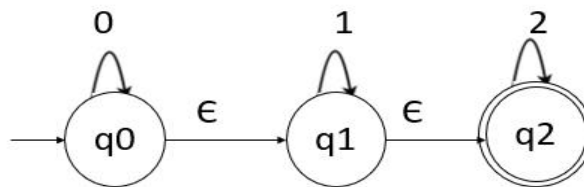
$(q_3, 1) = \{q_1, q_2\}$

Convert it to DFA.

Que 11]. Convert the given NFA with epsilon to NFA without epsilon



Que 12]. Convert the given NFA with epsilon to NFA without epsilon



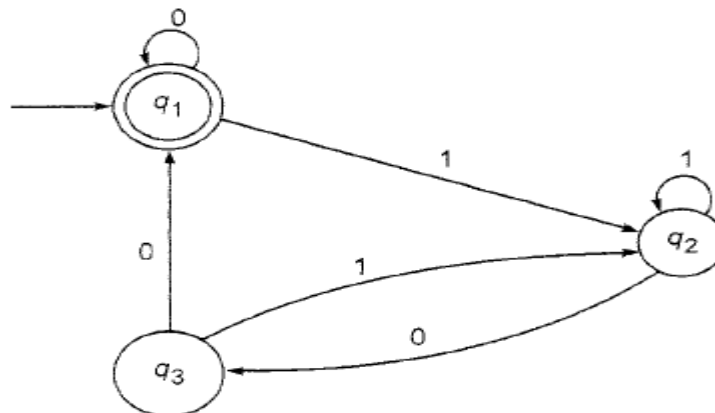
Que 13]. Describe the following sets by regular expressions:

(a)  $L_1$  = the set of all strings of 0's and 1's ending in 00.

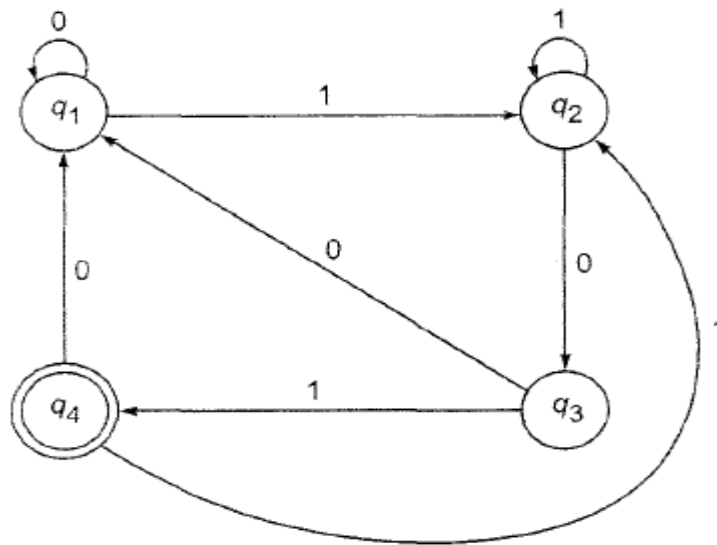
(b)  $L_2$  = the set of all strings of 0's and 1's beginning with 0 and ending with 1.

(c)  $L_3 = \{A, 11, 1111, 111111, \dots\}$ .

Que 14]. Construct a regular expression corresponding to the state diagram described by following Fig.



Que 15]. Find the regular expression corresponding to following Fig.



Que 16]. Construct the finite automaton equivalent to the regular expression  
 $(0 + 1)^*(00 + 11)(0 + 1)^*$

Que 17]. Construct a DFA with reduced states equivalent to the R.E.  
 $10 + (0 + 11)^*0^*1$ .

Que 18]. Let  $G$  be the grammar  $S \rightarrow OB \mid 1A$ ,  $A \rightarrow 0 \mid 0S \mid 1AA$ ,  $B \rightarrow 1 \mid 1S \mid OBB$ . For the string **00110101**, find  
 (a) the leftmost derivation,  
 (b) the rightmost derivation, and  
 (c) the derivation tree.

Que 19]. If  $G$  is the grammar  $S \rightarrow SbS \mid a$ , show that  $G$  is ambiguous.

Que 20]. Let  $G$  be  $S \rightarrow AB$ ,  $A \rightarrow a$ ,  $B \rightarrow C \mid b$ ,  $C \rightarrow D$ ,  $D \rightarrow E$  and  $E \rightarrow a$ . Eliminate unit productions and get an equivalent grammar.