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B.Tech DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023

Third Semester

18CSC261T - FORMAL LANGUAGE AND AUTOMATA THEORY

(For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2020 - 2021 & 2021 - 2022)

Note:

i. Part - A should be answered in OMR sheet within first 40 minutes and OMR sheet should be handed over to hall invigilator at the end of 40th minute. ii. Part - B and Part - C should be answered in answer booklet. Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100 Marks BL CO $PART - A (20 \times 1 = 20 Marks)$ Answer all Questions The entity which generates language is termed as: (A) Automata (B) Tokens (C) Grammar (D) Data The Grammar can be defined as: $G=(V, \Sigma, P, S)$ In the given definition, what does S represents? (A) Accepting State (B) Starting Variable (C) Sensitive Grammar (D) State Variable The language generated by the following grammar is $A0 \rightarrow aA1$ $A1 \rightarrow ab$ (A) Type 0 (B) Type 1 (C) Type 2 (D) Type 3 Myhill-Nerode Theorem is used for (A) Minimization of DFA (B) Maximization of NFA (C) Conversion of NFA (D) Conversion of DFA With reference to the process of conversion of a context free grammar to CNF, the 2 number of variables to be introduced for the terminals are: S->ABa A->aab B->Ac (B)4(A) 2(C)3(D) 5 Which among the following cannot be accepted by a regular grammar? (A) L is a set of numbers divisible by 2. (B) L is a set of binary complement (C) L is a set of strings with odd (D) L is a set of 0ⁿ1ⁿ number of 0 If grammar G is unambiguous, G' produced after the removal of Unit production will 2 (A) Ambiguous (B) Unambiguous (C) Finite (D) Cannot be said Answer in accordance to the third and last statement in pumping lemma: 1 2 2 For all $xy^1z \in L$ (A) i > 0(B) i < 0(C) i < = 0(D) i > = 0The memory used in push down automata is

(B) Queue

(D.) Tapes

(A) Stack

(C) Circular Queue

10.	The transition a push down automaton make (A) stack (C) Terminals	es is additionally dependent upon the: (B) input tape (D) Production	1	1	3
11.	A push down automata is said to be around all configurations. (A) Finite (C) Non-deterministic	(B) Non regular (D) Deterministic	1	1	3
12.	Let $G=(V, T, P, S)$ be a CFG such that equivalent grammar G' having no e product $(A) e \in L(G)$ $(C) e \notin L(G)$		1	1	3.
13.	The value of 'n' if turing machine is defined (A) 6 (C) 7	using n-tuples: (B) 8 (D) 5	1	1	4
14.	The class of recursively enumerable languag (A) Turing Class (C) Universal Languages	ge is known as: (B) Recursive Languages (D) RE	1	1	4
15.	If T1 and T2 are two Turing machines. The expression: (A) T1T2 (C) T1 X T2	(B) T1 U T2 (D) T1 \Omega T2	1	1	4
16.	Statement 1: Multi-track Turing machine. Statement 2: Gamma is Cartesian product of Which among the following is the correct of (A) Statement 1 is the assertion and Statement 2 is the reason. (C) Statement 1 and Statement 2 are independent from each other.		1	1	4
17.	If a problem has an algorithm to answer it, v (A) decidable (C) recognizable	we call it (B) solved (D) non decidable	1	1	5
18.	Which among the following are undecidable(A) The first order theory of boolean algebra(C) The first order theory of hyperbolic geometry	e theories? (B) The first order theory of Euclidean geometry (D) The first order theory of the natural number with addition, multiplication, and equality	1	2	5
19.	Consider three decision problems A, B, C. following is a correct option? (A) C is undecidable if C is reducible to B (C) C is decidable if A is reducible to C		1	2	5
20.	The complexity class P consist of all the using polynomial amount of control (A) Push Down automata (C) NDFA	decision problems that can be solved by	1	1	5
	PART - B ($5 \times 4 = 2$ Answer any 5 Qu		Mark	s BL	CO

21. Construct a DFA equivalent to the NFA, M=({p,q,r},{0,1},δ,p,{q,s}) where δ is 4 define in the following table.

state	0	1
р	{q,s}	{q}
q	{r}	${q,r}$
г	{s}	{p}
s	-	(p)

22. Solve the following grammar.

rammar. 4 3 2

S->aAa | bBb | BB

A->C

B->S|A

C->S|ε

for the string "abaaba" find the following.

(i) Left most derivation

(ii) Right most derivation

23. Differentiate deterministic PDA and non deterministic PDA.

4 2 3

24. Construct a Turing machine for the language $\{WW|W\in\{a,b\}\}$

25. Describe about Recursive and Recursive Enumerable language with example?

4 2 5

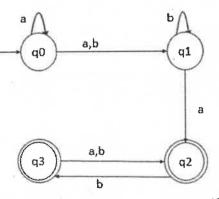
26. Given $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$, construct a DFA which recognize the language $L = \{b^m a b^n : m,n > 0\}$ 4 3 1

27. Describe a Turing Machine 'M' to implement the function "Multiplication" using the 4 3 4 subroutine copy.

PART - C ($5 \times 12 = 60$ Marks) Answer all Questions

Marks BL CO

28. (a) Convert that given NFA into equivalent Deterministic Finite Automata 12 3 1 (DFA).



(OR)

(b) Determine DFA from a given NFA:

M=($\{q_0,q_1\},\{0,1\},\delta,q_0,\{q_1\}$) where δ is given by δ ($q_0,0$)={ q_0,q_1 }, δ ($q_0,1$)={ q_1 }, δ ($q_1,0$)= φ , δ ($q_1,1$)={ q_0,q_1 }

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29.	 (a) What is the purpose of normalization? Construct the CNF and GNF for the following grammar and explain the steps. S→aAa bBb € A→C a B→C b C→CDE € D→A B ab 	12	3	2
	(OR)			
	(b) (i) Convert the following grammar into the CNF S->bA aB A->bAA aS a B-> aBB bS b (ii) Remove the \$\varepsilon\$ production from the following grammar. S->ASA aB b A->B, B-> b \$\varepsilon\$			
30.	(a) Construct PDA for $L = \{a^nb^n \mid n \ge 0\}$	12	3	3
	(OR)			_
	(b) Construct PDA for $L = \{w \in (a b)^* \mid w \text{ is a PALINDROME}\}\$			
31.	(a) Construct a Turing machine that estimate unary multiplication (Say 111 X 11 = 11111)	12	3	4
	(OR)			
	(b) Express a PDA for the language $L=a^nb^mc^{n+m}$ where n, m >=1 }.			
32.	 (a) Write note on NP complete problems and Polynomial time reduction. (OR) (b) (i) Show that Halting problem is undecidable. 	12	2	: 5
	(ii) Explain in detail about Rice Theorem			

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