



- Notes :
1. All questions carry marks as indicated.
 2. Solve **six** questions as follows.
 3. Que. No. 1 OR Que. No. 2.
 4. Que. No. 3 OR Que. No. 4.
 5. Que. No. 5 OR Que. No. 6.
 6. Que. No. 7 OR Que. No. 8.
 7. Que. No. 9 OR Que. No. 10.
 8. Que. No. 11 OR Que. No. 12.
 8. Illustrate the answers with necessary figures/drawings wherever necessary.
 9. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

1. a) Consider the following ϵ -NFA.

8

	ϵ	a	b	c
$\rightarrow p$	ϕ	{p}	{q}	{r}
q	{p}	{q}	{r}	ϕ
*r	{q}	{r}	ϕ	{p}

- Compute the ϵ -closure of each state.
 - Give all the strings of length three or less accepted by the automaton.
 - Convert the automaton to a DFA.
- b) Define the following with suitable example:-
- Language
 - String
 - Null string.

6

OR

2. a) Consider the language L of all strings of a's and b's that do not end with b and do not contain the substring bb. Find a finite language S so that $L = S^*$.

6

- b) Compare Moore machine with mealy machine. Construct mealy machine equivalent to the Moore machine given below.

8

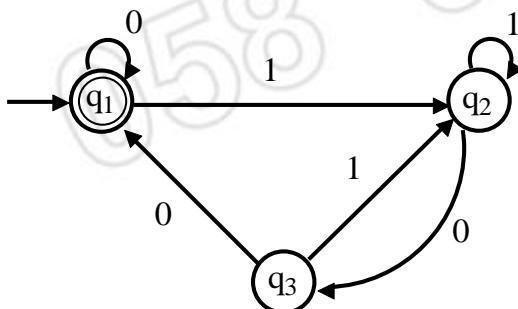
Present state	Next State		Output
	b = 0	b = 1	
r ₀	r ₃	r ₁	0
r ₁	r ₁	r ₂	1
r ₂	r ₂	r ₃	0
r ₃	r ₃	r ₀	0

Table 2.b Moore Machine

3. a) State the pumping Lemma for regular languages. Consider the language, L given below and prove using pumping lemma, L is not a regular language. 6

$$L = \{0^i 2^j \mid i \geq 1\}.$$

- b) Construct a regular expression corresponding to the state diagram given below:- 7



OR

4. a) Explain the Chomsky hierarchy of languages. For each also write the appropriate grammar. 6
- b) Write the steps used to convert the Right linear grammar into Left linear grammar. 7
 Convert the following Right linear grammar to left linear grammar :-

$$S \rightarrow aB \mid bC$$

$$B \rightarrow aD \mid bB \mid a$$

$$C \rightarrow bC \mid bB \mid b$$

$$D \rightarrow a \mid aB$$

5. a) Convert the grammar given below into Greibach Normal form. 6

$$S \rightarrow XY$$

$$X \rightarrow YS \mid i$$

$$Y \rightarrow SX \mid q$$

- b) Show that the grammar given below are ambiguous. 7

i) $S \rightarrow a \mid abSb \mid aAb$

$$A \rightarrow bS \mid aAAb$$

ii) $S \rightarrow 0B \mid 01$

$$A \rightarrow 0AB \mid 0$$

$$B \rightarrow AB1 \mid 1$$

OR

6. a) Construct a PDA for the following languages. 7

i) $L = \{a^n b^{n+m} a^m \mid n, m \geq 0\}$

ii) $L = \left\{ W \subset W^R \mid \begin{array}{l} w \in (a \mid b)^* \\ w^R \text{ is reverse of } W \end{array} \right\}$

- b) Write the closure properties of context - free languages, if L_1 and L_2 are context - free languages. **6**
7. a) Construct a Turing machine that will accept the following language on $\{0, 1\}$ **6**
 $L = \{0^m 1^{2m} : m \geq 1\}$.
- b) Design a Turing machine that performs one's complement of the binary number. **7**

OR

8. a) What do you mean by Restricted Turing machine? With the help of neat diagram, write about the working of multistack machines. **6**
- b) Construct a context sensitive grammar for the language, M given below :- **7**
 $M = \{x^\ell y^\ell z^\ell \mid \ell \geq 1\}$.
9. a) What is the difference between recursive languages and recursive enumerable languages? And, show that the recursive and recursive enumerable languages closed under property of union. **8**
- b) Prove that post correspondence problem with two lists **6**
 $\ell = (ab, b, b)$
 $m = (ab^3, ba, b^2)$
has no solution.

OR

10. a) Given an arbitrary Turing machine M over alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, and an arbitrary string ω over Σ , does M halt when it is given ω as an input? Show that the halting problem is not decidable. **7**
- b) Explain the concept of Church's hypothesis. **6**
11. a) What is primitive recursive function? Find two functions g and h so that the function f defined by $f(x) = x^2$ is obtained from g and h by primitive recursion. **7**
- b) "If unbounded minimalization applied to a primitive recursive predicate yields a total function, the function is primitive recursive." True or false. Justify your answer. **6**

OR

12. a) Show that the operations multiplication and addition are primitive recursive. **7**
- b) Explain with neat sketch unbounded minimalization. **6**

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