TEICMPNITCRO 2815/13 TCS

42:1ST HALF-13(s)-JP

GS-9099 Con. 6972–13. (3 Hours) [Total Marks: 100 Question No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any four questions from remaining six questions. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary. Assume suitable data, if necessary. Maximum weightage is given to technical notations. (a) Define the following terms:— Undecidability Unrestricted grammar (iii) Pumping lemma. (b) Define TM and give its variants. (c) Explain Chomsky hierarchy for formal languages. (d) Give the closure properties of regular languages. What is ambiguous CFG? Give one example of ambiguous CFG. What is Myhill-Nerode theorem? Explain necessity of it. (b) Let G be the grammer, find the leftmost derivation, right most derivation and parse 10 tree for the string 00110101 $S \longrightarrow OB / 1A$ $A \longrightarrow O/OS/1AA$ $B \longrightarrow 1/1S/OBB$ 10 (a) Explain CNF and GNF with example. (b) Give the formal defination of RE and design a DFA corresponding to the regular 5 expression (a+b) * aba (a+b)*(c) Using pumping lemma prove that the following language is regular or not $L = \{a^n b^n \mid n > 1\}$

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4. (a) Write NFA for accepting the following RE
(a+bb)* (ba* + ∈)

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(b) Explain DPDA and NPDA with languages of them.

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5. (a) Find the languages defined by the following grammer:

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(i) $S \longrightarrow OA/IC$

 $A \longrightarrow OS/IB/\in$

 $B \longrightarrow 1A/OC$

 $C \longrightarrow OB / 1S$

(ii) $S \longrightarrow OA/IC$

 $A \longrightarrow OS/IB$

 $B \longrightarrow OC/IA/\epsilon$

 $C \longrightarrow OB / IS$

(b) Construct the PDA accepting following language

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 $L = \{a^n b^m a^n \mid m, n > = 1\}$

6. (a) Differentiate between Moore and Mealy machine with proper example and usage 10 Carry out conversion of Moore MIC to Mealy MIC.

(b) Design a Turing machine to accept the language $L = \{a^n b^n | n > 1\}$

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7. Write short notes on any four:—

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- (a) Recursive and recursively enumerable languages
- (b) Intractable problems
- (c) Simplification of CFGs
- (d) Decision properties of regular languages
- (e) Rice's theorem.