

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

11. Give regular expressions corresponding to the following sets over $\{0, 1\}$
- Set of all Strings $\{0, 1\}$ when the 10th symbol from the right hand side is one.
 - The set of all strings over $\{0, 1\}$ containing three consecutive 0's.
12. Show that $L = \{a^i / i \geq 1\}$ is not regular.
13. Compute $\delta(q_0, a+b)$ from the table given below.

States	ϵ	a	B	c	d	+
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_1\}$	-	-	-	-	-
q_1	-	$\{q_1, q_4\}$	-	-	-	$\{q_2\}$
q_2	-	-	$\{q_3\}$	$\{q_2\}$	-	-
q_3	$\{q_5\}$	-	$\{q_3\}$	-	-	-
q_4	-	$\{q_5\}$	$\{q_4\}$	-	-	$\{q_3\}$
$*q_5$	-	-	-	-	$\{q_5\}$	-

14. Eliminate all ϵ -productions and Unit productions from the grammar given below.

$$S \rightarrow AaB / aaB \quad A \rightarrow \epsilon \quad B \rightarrow bbA / \epsilon$$

15. Let G be the grammar $S \rightarrow 0B / 1A \quad A \rightarrow 0 / 0S / 1AA \quad B \rightarrow 1 / 1S / 0BB$.

Find the leftmost derivation and derivation tree for the string 00110101.

- Give the working mechanism of an Offline Turing machine.
- Define ambiguity and give an example.
- Write the difference between DPDA and NPDA.
- What are undecidable problems?
- Show that complement of a recursive language is recursive.

PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

- 21a) Prove the following: If x is the sum of the squares of the four positive integers, then

$$2^x \geq x^2.$$

(OR)

b) i) Design a DFA to accept the language

$$L = \{w / w \text{ has both an even number of } 0\text{'s and even number of } 1\text{'s}\} \quad (4)$$

ii) Prove the equivalence of NFA and DFA. (10)

22 a) Find a regular expression that denotes the language accepted by the following transition table. (Initial and Final State of the DFA is 1)

States	Inputs	
	0	1
1	1	2
2	3	2
3	1	2

(OR)

b) i) Prove every language defined by a regular expression is also defined by a finite automaton. (10)

ii) Find a NFA- ϵ which accepts $L(r)$ where $r = (aab^* / (a / b)^*)^*$. (4)

23 a) i) Build a parse tree corresponding to a terminal string $x = ((0+1)^*.2)$ belonging to context free language $L = L(G)$, where G is given by the productions

$$S \rightarrow 0 / 1 / 2 / \epsilon / (S.S) / S+S / S^* \quad (4)$$

ii) Construct a transition table for PDA which accepts the language $L = \{a^{2n}b^n / n \geq 1\}$

Trace your PDA for the input with $n = 3$. (10)

(OR)

b) State and prove the theorem for converting empty stack PDA to final state PDA.

24 a) i) Convert the following grammar into CNF

$$S \rightarrow cBA, \quad S \rightarrow A, \quad A \rightarrow cB, \quad A \rightarrow AbbS, \quad B \rightarrow aaa \quad (6)$$

ii) Convert the following grammar into GNF

$$S \rightarrow BS, \quad S \rightarrow Aa, \quad A \rightarrow bc, \quad B \rightarrow Ac \quad (8)$$

(OR)

b) i) Design a turing machine that examines a specified string of 0's and 1's on a tape and prints an 'E' if the number of 1's is even and a 'D' if odd. (parity checking) (10)

ii) Write short notes on multitape turing machine. (4)

25 a) i) Prove if L_1 and L_2 are recursive language then $L_1 \cup L_2$ is a recursive language. (4)

ii) State and prove Rice theorem. (10)

(OR)

b) i) Prove the following: "The Complement of a recursive language is recursive." (4)

ii) State and prove the post's correspondence problem. (10)
