



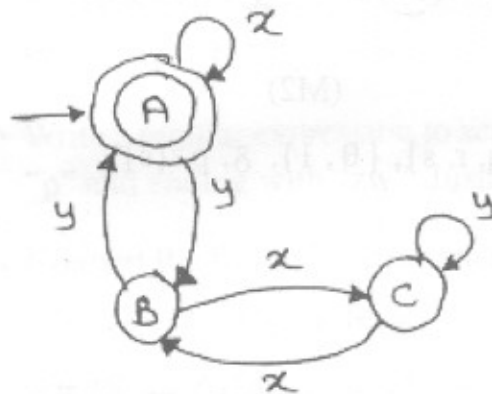
**T.E. (Information Technology) (Semester – I) Examination, 2010**  
**THEORY OF COMPUTATION (New)**  
**(2008 Course)**

Time : 3 Hours

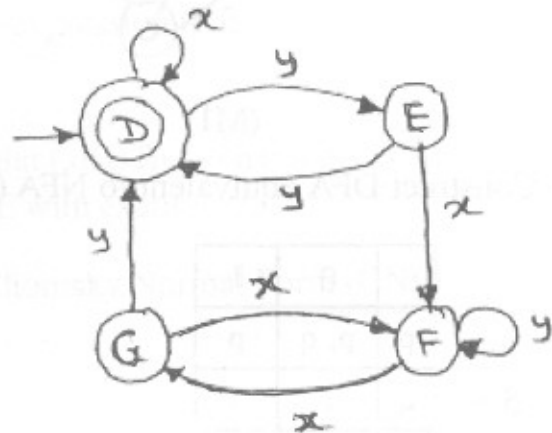
Max. Marks : 100

**SECTION – I**

1. a) Design an FSM for divisibility by 3 tester for a binary number. 6  
b) Find out whether M1 and M2 are equivalent. 6



(M1)



(M2)

- c) Construct DFA equivalent to NFA  $((p, q, r, s), \{\emptyset, 1\}, \delta, p, \{q, s\})$  6

$\delta =$

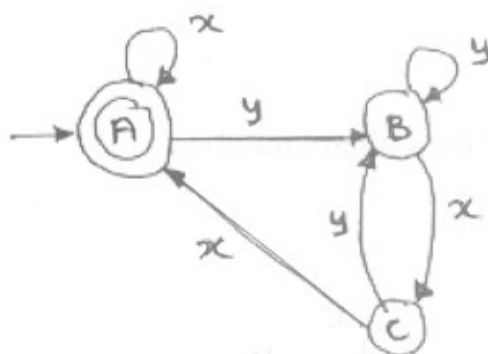
	$\emptyset$	1
p	q, s	q
q	r	q, r
r	s	p
s	-	p

OR

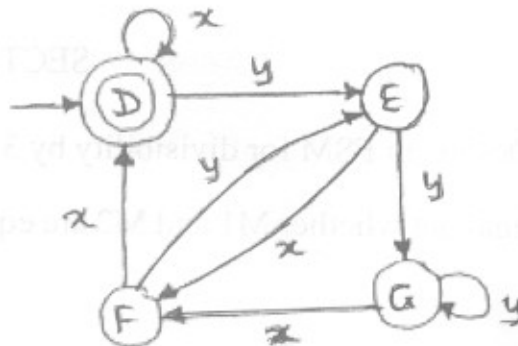


2. a) Design an FSM for divisibility by 3 tester for a unary number. 6

b) Find out whether M1 and M2 are equivalent. 6



(M1)



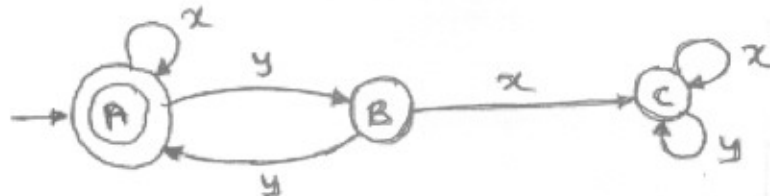
(M2)

c) Construct DFA equivalent to NFA  $(\{p, q, r, s\}, \{\theta, 1\}, \delta, p, \{s\})$ . 6

$\delta =$

	$\theta$	1
p	p, q	p
q	r	r
r	s	—
s	s	s

3. a) Construct regular expression for following transition diagram : 6



b) Construct DFA for following regular expression (RE) 6

RE =  $(a + b)^* a b b$ .

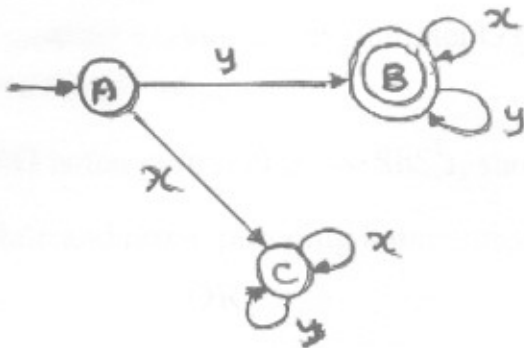
c) Write a regular expression to identify valid decimal integer constant for 'C' language. Justify RE with example. 4

OR



4. a) Construct regular expression for following transition diagram.

6



- b) Construct DFA for following regular expression (RE)

$$RE = b(a + b)^*a.$$

6

- c) Write a regular expression to search dat (.dat) file(s) having starting character “p” and ending with “zw”. Justify RE with example(s).

4

5. a) Convert the following grammar to Chomsky Normal Form (CNF).

6

$$G = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b, \epsilon\}, P, \{S\})$$

$$P = \{S \rightarrow ABA, A \rightarrow aA, A \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow bB, B \rightarrow \epsilon\}$$

[epsilon -  $\epsilon$ ]

- b) Construct the parse trees for the strings using specified derivation format for given grammar G.

6

$$G = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b\}, P, \{S\})$$

$$P = \{S \rightarrow aB, S \rightarrow bA,$$

$$A \rightarrow a, A \rightarrow aS, A \rightarrow bAA,$$

$$B \rightarrow b, B \rightarrow bS, B \rightarrow aBB\}$$

Strings :

I) a a a b b b (leftmost derivation)

II) a b a b a b b a (rightmost derivation).



- c) Convert right linear grammar to equivalent left linear grammar.

4

$$G = (\{S, A, B, C\}, \{\emptyset, 1\}, P, \{S\})$$

$$P = \{S \rightarrow \emptyset A, S \rightarrow 1B,$$

$$A \rightarrow 1A, A \rightarrow \emptyset C, A \rightarrow \emptyset,$$

$$B \rightarrow 1A, B \rightarrow 1B, B \rightarrow 1,$$

$$C \rightarrow \emptyset A, C \rightarrow \emptyset\}$$

OR

6. a) Convert the following grammar to Chomsky normal form (CNF).

6

$$G = (\{S\}, \{a\}, P, \{S\})$$

$$P = \{S \rightarrow a a a a a S, S \rightarrow a a a\}$$

- b) Construct the parse trees for the strings using specified derivation format for given grammar G

6

$$G = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b\}, P, \{S\})$$

$$P = \{S \rightarrow aB, S \rightarrow bA,$$

$$A \rightarrow a, A \rightarrow aS, A \rightarrow bAA,$$

$$B \rightarrow b, B \rightarrow bS, B \rightarrow aBB\}$$

Strings :

I) a a a b b b (rightmost derivation)

II) a a b a b b (leftmost derivation)

- c) Convert right linear grammar to equivalent left linear grammar.

4

$$G = (\{S, B, C\}, \{a, b\}, P, \{S\})$$

$$P = \{S \rightarrow bB, B \rightarrow bC, B \rightarrow aB, B \rightarrow b,$$

$$C \rightarrow a\}$$



SECTION – II

7. a) Construct a context free grammar  $G$  generating all integers (with sign). Derive an example integer. 4
- b) If  $G$  is the grammar  $S \rightarrow SbS|a$ , show that  $G$  is ambiguous. 4
- c) State and prove pumping lemma theorem. 8

OR

8. a) Write regular expressions for
- i) Set of strings of 0's and 1's whose tenth symbol from the right end is 1.
  - ii) Set of strings of 0's and 1's not containing 101 as substring.
  - iii) Set of strings with even number of a's followed by odd number of b's that is for the language.  $L = \{a^{2n}b^{2m+1} : n \geq 0, m \geq 0\}$
  - iv) Set of strings of an equal number of 0's and 1's such that in every prefix, the number of 0's differs from the number of 1's by at most 1. 8
- b) Construct the regular expressions for the transition diagrams given. 8

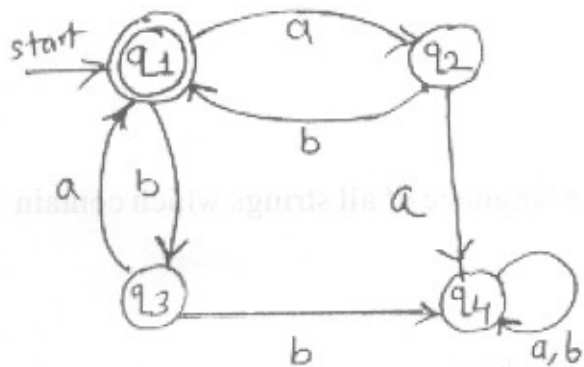


Fig. (i)

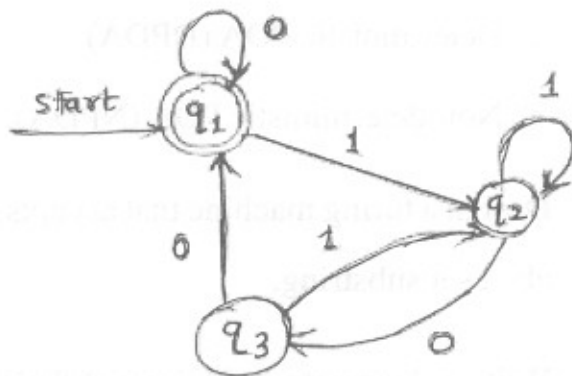


Fig. (ii)



9. a) Design a pushdown automata for the following language

$$L = \{a^n b^{2n} : n > 0\}.$$

8

b) Design a PDA for the following CFG,

$$G = (V_n, V_t, P, S) \text{ with}$$

$$V_n = \{S\}, \{V_t = \{(\cdot)\}\} \text{ and } P \text{ is defined as follows}$$

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

$$S \rightarrow (S).$$

8

OR

10. a) Write a note on closure properties of CFLs.

6

b) Write a note on post machines.

6

c) Write definitions :

i) Deterministic PDA (DPDA)

ii) Non-deterministic PDA (NPDA).

4

11. a) Design a turing machine that accepts the language of all strings which contain aba as a substring.

8

b) Write a short note on Universal Turing Machine.

8

c) What are 'Multi-Tape TMs'?

2

OR



12. a) Explain Chomsky Hierarchy and describe the machines that you have learnt in this course that accept each type of grammar of Chomsky Hierarchy. 8

b) Explain the following : 10

- i) Limitations of finite Automata
- ii) Recursive sets
- iii) Partial Recursive functions
- iv) Recursively enumerable sets
- v) Limitations of TM.

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