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**Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2015/Jan.2016**  
**Formal Languages & Automata Theory**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

**Note: Answer FIVE full questions, selecting  
at least TWO questions from each part.**

**PART – A**

- 1 a. What is Automata? Discuss why study automata. (06 Marks)  
 b. Mention the differences between DFA, NFA and NFA- $\epsilon$ . (04 Marks)  
 c. Design a DFA to accept the language  $L = \{W/W \text{ is of even length and begins with } 01\}$ . (06 Marks)  
 d. Design the NFA- $\epsilon$  or NFA for the languages given below:  
 i)  $abc, abd$  and  $aacd$  {Assume  $\Sigma = a, b, c, d$ }  
 ii)  $\{ab, abc\}^*$  {Assume  $\Sigma = a, b, c$ } (04 Marks)
- 2 a. Convert the following NFA- $\epsilon$  to DFA using "Subset construction scheme". (08 Marks)

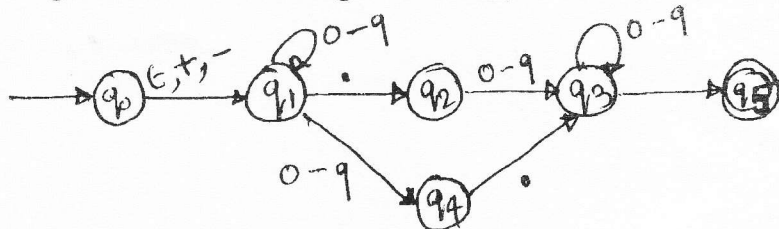


Fig. Q2 (a)

- b. Define Regular expression and write regular expression for the following languages:  
 i)  $L = \{a^{2n}b^{2m} : n \geq 0, m \geq 0\}$   
 ii) Language over  $\{0, 1\}$  having all strings not containing 00. (06 Marks)  
 c. Convert the regular expression  $(0+1)^*1(0+1)$  to a NFA- $\epsilon$ . (06 Marks)
- 3 a. State and prove pumping Lemma theorem for regular languages. Show that  $L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  is not regular. (08 Marks)  
 b. What is Homomorphism? Explain with an example. (04 Marks)  
 c. Consider the transition table of DFA given below:

	0	1
$\rightarrow A$	B	A
B	A	C
C	D	B
*D	D	A
E	D	F
F	G	E
G	F	G
H	G	D

Fig. Q3 (c)

- i) Draw the table of distinguishabilities of states.  
 ii) Construct the equivalent minimized DFA. (08 Marks)

- 4 a. Obtain a grammar to generate integers and write derivation for the unsigned integer 1965. (08 Marks)
- b. Consider the grammar:  
 $S \rightarrow aS \mid aSbS \mid \epsilon$   
 Is the above grammar ambiguous? Show that the string aab has two –  
 i) Parse trees  
 ii) Left most derivations  
 iii) Rightmost derivations (12 Marks)

**PART – B**

- 5 a. Define PDA. Design PDA to accept the language  $L(M) = \{\omega C \omega^R \mid \omega \in (a+b)^*\}$  by a final state and also give the graphical representation of PDA. (12 Marks)
- b. Convert the following CFG to PDA:  
 $S \rightarrow aABB \mid aAA$   
 $A \rightarrow aBB \mid a$   
 $B \rightarrow bBB \mid A$   
 $C \rightarrow a$  (08 Marks)
- 6 a. Consider the following grammar:  
 $S \rightarrow ASB \mid \epsilon$   
 $A \rightarrow aAS \mid a$   
 $B \rightarrow SbS \mid A \mid bb$   
 i) Are there any useless symbols? Eliminate if so.  
 ii) Eliminate  $\epsilon$  productions.  
 iii) Eliminate unit productions.  
 iv) Put the grammar into Chomsky Normal Form. (08 Marks)
- b. Show that  $L = \{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  is not context free. (04 Marks)
- c. Prove that the context free languages are closed under union, concatenation and reversal. (08 Marks)
- 7 a. Design a turing machine that performs the following function:  
 $q_0 \omega \vdash^* q_f \omega \omega$  for any  $\omega \in \{1\}^*$   
 and also write its transition diagram. (12 Marks)
- b. Explain the general structure of multitape and non deterministic turing machines. (08 Marks)
- 8 Write short notes on:  
 a. Applications of regular expressions.  
 b. Applications of context free Grammars.  
 c. Post's correspondence problem.  
 d. Chomsky hierarchy. (20 Marks)

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