

THEORY OF COMPUTATION
(2012 Pattern) (Semester -I)

Time : 1 Hour]

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer (either (Q1 or Q2) and (Q3 or Q4) and (Q5 or Q6)).
- 2) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 3) Assume suitable data if necessary.
- 4) Give suitable examples wherever necessary.

[Max. Marks : 30]

UNIT - I

Q1) a) Describe the languages accepted by the following Regular Expressions and justify with suitable examples: [6]

- i) a. (a+b)*.ab
- ii) (1*.0.1*.0.1*)*
- iii) a*b+b*a

b) Prove by mathematical induction the following: [4]

$$\text{For all } n \geq 1, \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

OR

Q2) a) Apply the theorem of Pumping Lemma to prove that the following language L is regular. [6]

$$L = \{ a^{2n} \mid n \geq 1 \}$$

Draw the finite automata for L.

b) Draw FA for strings which do not contains '00' as substring in it over alphabet $\Sigma = \{0,1\}^*$ [2]

c) Draw NFA for strings ending with '10' over alphabet $\Sigma = \{0,1\}^*$. [2]

UNIT - II

Q3) a) Convert the following regular expression to its equivalent DFA: [8]

$$(a + b)^* . abb$$

b) What are the limitations of Finite Automata? Justify with suitable examples. [2]

OR

Q4) a) Convert following NFA into its equivalent DFA [4]

$\Sigma \rightarrow$	0	1
Q	0	1
$\rightarrow P$	P, Q	R
Q	R	R
R	S	Q
*S	S	S

b) Obtain the regular expression that denotes the language accepted by the following DFA, using Arden's Theorem: [4]



c) Give the formal definition for a Moore Machine, with a suitable example. [2]

UNIT - III

Q5) a) Give context free grammars for the following languages: [6]

i) $L = \{ a^n b^{2n} \mid n \geq 0 \}$

ii) $L = \{ 0^i 1 0^k \mid j \geq (i + k) \}$

b) Simplify the CFG given below, by eliminating all unit productions: [4]

$S \rightarrow AB \mid bB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow C \mid b$

$C \rightarrow D \mid bC \mid a$

OR

Q6) a) Convert the given right-linear grammar to its equivalent left-linear form: [6]

$S \rightarrow aA \mid bB$

$A \rightarrow bC$

$B \rightarrow aC$

$C \rightarrow aC \mid bC \mid a \mid b$

b) Explain the closure properties of Context-free Languages (CFLs). [4]

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