

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
Mid Semester Exam, Closed Book, Oct 06, 2016
Theory of Computation (CS F315)

50 Marks

Mins 90

[Note: Answer all the parts of each question together. There are two printed pages.]

Q1. What should be the form of Regular Grammar as per Chomsky Hierarchy of languages? Also, prove that corresponding to every regular grammar (as per Chomsky hierarchy) there exist a DFA. [3M, approx 5 mins]

Q2. Answer the following two parts with respect to Chomsky Normal Form (CNF): [2M+5M, approx 12 mins]

(a) Can you convert any CFG to CNF? Justify your answer.

(b) Use the following Induction Hypothesis to prove that the parse tree corresponding to every string derivation from a grammar in CNF has odd height.

"Let $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ be a CFG in Chomsky Normal Form. Then for any variable $A \in (V - \Sigma)$, if $A \xRightarrow{*} w$ in K steps, then $|w| = (k+1)/2$ ".

Q3. Answer the following parts. S is the start symbol for each grammar given [2x6 = 12M, approx 21 mins]

<p>(a) The language accepted by the following grammar is $G = \{w \in (0U1)^* \mid _____\}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$ $S_1 \rightarrow 0S_1 \mid 0E$ $S_2 \rightarrow S_21 \mid E1$ $E \rightarrow 0E1 \mid e$</p>	<p>(b) The language accepted by the following grammar is $G = \{w \in (aUb)^* \mid _____\}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$S \rightarrow aA \mid bB \mid e$ $A \rightarrow aAA \mid bS$ $B \rightarrow bBB \mid aS$</p>	<p>(c) The language accepted by the following grammar is $G = \{w \in (0U1)^* \mid _____\}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$S \rightarrow 00S \mid 11S \mid S00 \mid S11 \mid 01S01 \mid 01S10 \mid 10S10 \mid 10S01 \mid e$</p>	<p>(d) Write a CFG for the language $L = \{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is even and first half is all } 0\text{'s}\}$.</p> <p>[Note that the above grammar can be written with only three production rules. 1M will be deducted for every additional rule.]</p>
<p>(e) Corresponding to the following Regular Expression, List all the strings of length less than 4 (i.e. <4) in lexicographical order: $((0U1)^*1(0U01)^*)$</p>		<p>(f) The number of states in the minimized DFA that accepts the language (over alphabet $\{a,b\}$) defined by the following regular expression are: $(aUb)^*(aUb)(aUb)^*$</p>	

Q4. State whether the following are TRUE or FALSE. As stated, justify your answer. Just writing TRUE or FALSE will not fetch any marks. [18M, approx 32 mins, Marks are distributed as per complexity of each part]

- a) $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n \leq m \leq 2n \text{ and } n \geq 0\}$ is a Context Free Language. If TRUE, draw a PDA which accepts L . If FALSE, prove it using pumping theorem.
- b) $L = \{a^n b^m c^{n+m} \mid m \text{ and } n \text{ are greater than or equal to one}\}$ is a regular language. If TRUE, draw a DFA which accepts L . If FALSE, prove it using pumping theorem.
- c) A DFA can be viewed as a PDA which never operates on its stack. If TRUE, show how the transitions of DFA can be converted to that of PDA. If FALSE, give a counter example to justify.
- d) Let regular expression $R1 = (00^*1)^*1$ and $R2 = 1U0(0 \cup 10)^*11$. The language of $R1$ and $R2$ is same. If TRUE, make a most trivial NFA for $R1$. If FALSE, give another regular expression $R3$ which accepts the same language as that of $R1$.
- e) If $L1$ is a regular language and $L1-L2$ is also a regular language, then $L2$ should be a regular language. If TRUE, show that how DFA can be constructed for $L1-L2$. If FALSE, give a counter example.

Q5. Let $\Sigma = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, i.e. Σ contains all size 3 columns of 0's and 1's. A string of symbols in Σ gives three rows of 0's and 1's. Consider each row be a binary number and let:

$$L = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{the bottom row of } w \text{ is the sum of top two rows}\}.$$

For example, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in L$, but $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ do not belong to L .

Show that L is a regular language by making a DFA for it.

[Hint: An input word is read bit-triple by bit-triple, and the most significant bit first. You have to take care whether a possible carry-over from the next bit has occurred or not.]

[10M, approx 20 mins]