B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019 III Year VI Semester Formal Languages and Automata Theory

Time : 3 Hours

Max.marks:75

Section A $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ Marks

Answer any **TEN** questions

- 1. Define length of the a word and product of two words?
- 2. Define a regular grammar and a regular language.
- 3. Define reflexion of a word and reflexion of a language.
- 4. When is a grammar said to be ambiguous and inherently ambiguous.
- 5. When do you say that a grammar is reduced?
- 6. Let $G = (\{S\}, \{a\}, P_1, S)$ where $P_1 = \{S \rightarrow SS, S \rightarrow a\}$. Find a derivation tree for the string a^3 .
- 7. Define \in -closure of a state in a finite automata.
- 8. Define a non-deterministic finite automata.
- 9. Write regular expression for the language "set of all strings of 0's and 1's beginning with a 1 and not having consecutive 0's.
- 10. State any two applications of the pumping lemma for regular sets..
- 11. Give an example of a context-sensitive language.
- 12. If $L_1 = \{10, 11\}$ and $L_2 = \{011, 1\}$, then find L_1L_2 .

Section B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$ Marks

Answer any **FIVE** questions

- 13. Find the language generated by the context free grammar $\mathbf{G} = (\{\mathbf{S}\}, \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}, \{\mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}Sa, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}Sb, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{c}\}, \mathbf{S}).$
- 14. Show that PSL is closed under reflection.
- 15. Given a context-free grammar $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{S})$, show that there is an equivalent grammar \mathbf{G}' with no rules of the form $\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{B}$, where $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{N}$.
- 16. Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ where $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}, F = \{q_2\}$ and δ is given by

δ	a	b
q_0	$\{q_0, q_1\}$?
q_1	ϕ	$\{q_2\}$
q_2	ϕ	$\{q_2\}$

Draw the transition diagram of M and find the language recognized by it.

14UMACE6A02 UMA/CE/6A02

- 17. Construct an non-deterministic finite automaton for the regular expression 01^*+1 .
- 18. Convert the grammar $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{S})$ where $\mathbf{N} = \{\mathbf{S}\}, \mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}, \text{ and } \mathbf{P} = \{\mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}Sa, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}Sb, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{c}\}$ into Chomsky normal form.
- 19. Show that the language $L = \{a^i b^i c^i \mid i \ge 1\}$ is not context-free.

Section C $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ Marks

Answer any **THREE** questions

20. Construct a regular grammar to generate the language

 $\mathbf{L} = \{ \mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{w} \text{ is in } \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}^+ \text{ and }$

 \mathbf{w} consists of an even number of \mathbf{a} 's and an even number of \mathbf{b} 's

- 21. Show that the family of CFL is closed under substitution but not under intersection.
- 22. State and prove Greibach normal form theorem.
- 23. Let L be a set accepted by a nondeterministic finite automaton. Show that there exists a deterministic finite automaton that accepts L.
- 24. State and prove the pumping lemma for regular sets.

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019 III Year VI Semester Formal Languages and Automata Theory

Time : 3 Hours

Max.marks:75

Section A $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ Marks

Answer any **TEN** questions

- 1. Define length of the a word and product of two words?
- 2. Define a regular grammar and a regular language.
- 3. Define reflexion of a word and reflexion of a language.
- 4. When is a grammar said to be ambiguous and inherently ambiguous.
- 5. When do you say that a grammar is reduced?
- 6. Let $G = (\{S\}, \{a\}, P_1, S)$ where $P_1 = \{S \rightarrow SS, S \rightarrow a\}$. Find a derivation tree for the string a^3 .
- 7. Define \in -closure of a state in a finite automata.
- 8. Define a non-deterministic finite automata.
- 9. Write regular expression for the language "set of all strings of 0's and 1's beginning with a 1 and not having consecutive 0's.
- 10. State any two applications of the pumping lemma for regular sets..
- 11. Give an example of a context-sensitive language.
- 12. If $L_1 = \{10, 11\}$ and $L_2 = \{011, 1\}$, then find L_1L_2 .

Section B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$ Marks

Answer any **FIVE** questions

- 13. Find the language generated by the context free grammar $\mathbf{G} = (\{\mathbf{S}\}, \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}, \{\mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}Sa, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}Sb, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{c}\}, \mathbf{S}).$
- 14. Show that PSL is closed under reflection.
- 15. Given a context-free grammar $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{S})$, show that there is an equivalent grammar \mathbf{G}' with no rules of the form $\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{B}$, where $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{N}$.
- 16. Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ where $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}, F = \{q_2\}$ and δ is given by

δ	a	b
q_0	$\{q_0, q_1\}$?
q_1	ϕ	$\{q_2\}$
q_2	ϕ	$\{q_2\}$

Draw the transition diagram of M and find the language recognized by it.

14UMACE6A02 UMA/CE/6A02

- 17. Construct an non-deterministic finite automaton for the regular expression 01^*+1 .
- 18. Convert the grammar $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{S})$ where $\mathbf{N} = \{\mathbf{S}\}, \mathbf{T} = \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}, \text{ and } \mathbf{P} = \{\mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}Sa, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}Sb, \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{c}\}$ into Chomsky normal form.
- 19. Show that the language $L = \{a^i b^i c^i \mid i \ge 1\}$ is not context-free.

Section C $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ Marks

Answer any **THREE** questions

20. Construct a regular grammar to generate the language

 $\mathbf{L} = \{ \mathbf{w} \mid \mathbf{w} \text{ is in } \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}^+ \text{ and }$

 \mathbf{w} consists of an even number of \mathbf{a} 's and an even number of \mathbf{b} 's

- 21. Show that the family of CFL is closed under substitution but not under intersection.
- 22. State and prove Greibach normal form theorem.
- 23. Let L be a set accepted by a nondeterministic finite automaton. Show that there exists a deterministic finite automaton that accepts L.
- 24. State and prove the pumping lemma for regular sets.