

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)
Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.

B.Sc. END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL-2022

SEMESTER - VI

14UMACE6A02 & UMA/CE/6A02 - Formal Languages and Automata Theory

Total Duration : 3 Hrs.

Total Marks : 60

Section A

Answer any **SIX** questions ($6 \times 5 = 30$ Marks)

- Let $G = (N, t, p, s)$, $n = (s, b)$, $t = (a, b, c)$. P consists of the following productions
(i) $S \rightarrow aSBc$
(ii) $S \rightarrow abc$
(iii) $cB \rightarrow Bc$
(iv) $bB \rightarrow bb$ then prove that $L(G) = a^n b^n c^n / n \geq 1$ is a CSL.
- Prove that the families of PSL is closed under Union.
- Examine whether the following grammar is ambiguous or not: $G = (N, T, P, S)$ where $N = \{S, A\}$, $T = \{a, b, c\}$ and P is given by $S \rightarrow a^2Sa$, $S \rightarrow aSa$, $S \rightarrow aS$, $S \rightarrow \epsilon$.
- Show that the family of CFL is closed under substitution.
- Given a context free grammar $G = (N, T, P, S)$, find an equivalent grammar G' with no rules of the form $A \rightarrow B$, $A, B \in N$.
- Construct a context free grammars in Greibach normal form to generate the context free language $L = \{a^n b^n / n \geq 1\}$. (Given $G = (N, T, P, S)$ where $N = \{S\}$, $T = \{a, b\}$ and $P = S \rightarrow aSb, S \rightarrow ab$ generates L).
- Explain the terms (i) Deterministic finite automaton (ii) Transition diagram
- Prove that a language is accepted by some ϵ - NFA if and only if L is accepted by some DFA.

Section B

Answer any **THREE** questions ($3 \times 10 = 30$ Marks)

- Let $L = \{w / w \text{ is in } \{a, b\}^+ \text{ and } w \text{ consists of an equal number of } a\text{'s and } b\text{'s}\}$. A CFG generating the language L is given by $G = (N, T, P, S)$ where $N = \{S, A, B\}$, $T = \{a, b\}$ and P consists of following rules:
 $S \rightarrow aB \quad A \rightarrow aAA$
 $S \rightarrow bA \quad B \rightarrow b$
 $A \rightarrow a \quad B \rightarrow bS$
 $A \rightarrow aS \quad B \rightarrow aBB$.
Show that $L(G) = L$.

Contd...

10. Every context-sensitive language is generated by a context sensitive grammar in which all the rules are either of the form $u \rightarrow v$, where u and v are strings of non-terminals only or of the form $A \rightarrow a$ where A is a non-terminal and a , is a terminal.
11. State and Prove Chomsky Normal Form.
12. If $D = (Q_D, \Sigma, \delta_D, \{q_0\}, F_D)$ is the DFA constructed from NFA $N = (Q_N, \Sigma, \delta_N, q_0, F_N)$ by the subset construction, then prove that $L(D) = L(N)$.
13. State and prove Pumping lemma for regular sets.
