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Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION(R&S), DECEMBER 2019

Course Code: IT303

Course Name: THEORY OF COMPUTATION

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

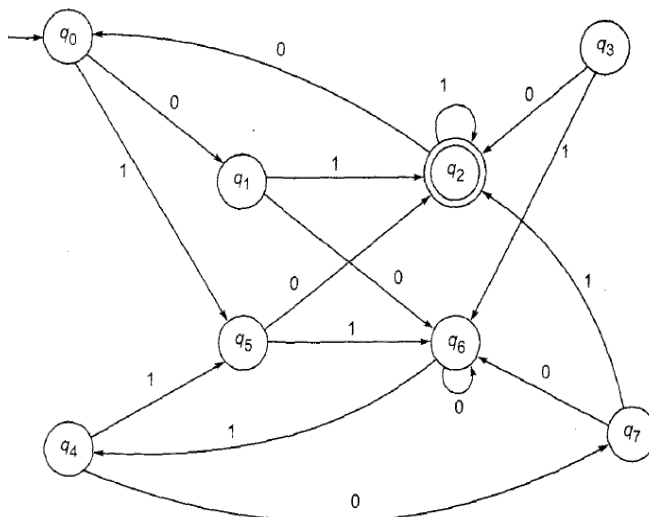
PART A

Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks.

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|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | a) Define the terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alphabet • String • Language • Grammar | Marks
(4) |
| | b) Design a DFA which accepts set of all binary strings containing mod 4 (remainder when dividing with 4) as one . | (6) |
| | c) Convert the following NFA into DFA | (5) |

	0	1
$\rightarrow p$	$\{q, s\}$	$\{q\}$
$*q$	$\{r\}$	$\{q, r\}$
r	$\{s\}$	$\{p\}$
$*s$	\emptyset	$\{p\}$

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 2 | a) Explain Chomsky Hierarchy of Grammars | (8) |
| | b) Design a Moore machine which calculates the sum of two positive binary numbers | (4) |
| | c) What are the applications of finite automata? | (3) |
| 3 | a) Explain string reversal with an example. Which automaton is suitable to reverse a string ? | (5) |
| | b) Distinguish between Moore and Mealy machines | (4) |
| | c) Explain the minimization of NFA. Minimize the following NFA | (6) |



PART B

Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks.

- 4 a) Give a regular expression for each of the following languages. (6)
- The set of binary strings not containing consecutive 0's.
 - The set of binary strings containing exactly one instance of 111 somewhere inside.
 - The set of binary strings with at most one pair of consecutive 1's | i.e, if 11 is present, it can occur exactly once.
- b) Using pumping lemma prove that the set $\{1^n: n \text{ is a prime number}\}$ is not regular. (4)
- c) Construct a PDA from the following CFG, $G = (\{S, X\}, \{a, b\}, P, S)$ (5)
where the productions are: $S \rightarrow XAS \mid \epsilon$, $A \rightarrow aXb \mid Ab \mid ab$, $X \rightarrow bab$
- 5 a) Write the regular expression for the set $\{w \mid w \text{ contains at least two 1s and at most two 0s}\}$. Also draw the DFA for it. (4)
- b) Convert to Greibach Normal Form the grammar $G = (\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}, \{a, b\}, P, A_1)$ (7)
where P consists of the following. $A_1 \rightarrow A_2A_3$, $A_2 \rightarrow A_3A_1/bb$, $A_3 \rightarrow A_1A_2/aa$.
- c) What are Left and right linear grammars. Give examples (4)
- 6 a) Write the properties and rules for regular expressions (6)
- b) Construct NPDA that accept the following language on $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ (6)
 $L = \{a^n b^m c^{n+m} : n \geq 0, m \geq 0\}$.
- c) What are the applications of PDA and CFLs (3)

PART C

Answer any two full questions, each carries 20 marks.

- 7 a) Construct a Turing machine for concatenation of the two strings of unary numbers. (8)
- b) Show how the reduction of SAT to 3SAT can be done in polynomial-time (6)
- c) Design a Turing machine that add numbers store as 0's separated by 1's (6)
- 8 a) How can you tell a problem being decidable or undecidable? (6)
- b) What is Universal Turing machine? (6)
- c) Show that TSP is **NP**-complete. (8)
- 9 a) Prove that the class NP of problems solvable in non-deterministic polynomial time (4)
- b) Show that there is no algorithm to decide whether or not an arbitrary Turing machine halts on all input. (4)
- c) Consider the language $L = \{ww : w \in \{a,b\}^+\}$. (12)
Construct a standard Turing machine accepting L, Discuss the construction and efficiency of algorithms for accepting L by a two-tape Turing Machine
