## **Examinations Commencing from from 7th January 2021 to 20th January 2021**

Program: Computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester: V

Course Code: CSC504 and Course Name: Theoretical Computer Science

Time: 2 hour

Max. Marks: 80

Q1	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are
	compulsory and carry equal marks
1	
1.	The smallest finite automata which accepts the language $\{x \mid \text{length of } x \text{ is divisible by} $
Ontion A:	5 } IIas
Option R:	5 states
Option C:	J states
Option D:	4 states
Option D.	
2.	The functions used to represent working of Finite State Machine are
Option A:	Output Function and State Function
Option B:	Machine Function and State transition Function
Option C:	Transition Function and Machine Function
Option D:	Output Function and Machine Function
3.	Which of the following regular expression over $\{0,1\}$ denotes the sets of all strings not
	containing '100' as substring?
Option A:	0*(1+0)*
Option B:	0*1010*
Option C:	0* 1 01
Option D:	0*(10+1)
4.	Which of the following pair of Regular Expression is equivalent?
Option A:	$(a+b)^* = (a+b)^* + (a+b)^*$
Option B:	$(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}$
Option C:	0*1=1
Option D:	$(a.b)^* = a^*b^*$
5.	Identify Turing machine model:
Option A:	Multi tape turing machine
Option B:	Multi Stack turing machine
Option C:	Multi Queue turing machine
Option D:	No tape turing machine
6.	The transition function of NFA is represented as
Option A:	$\begin{array}{c} \circ: Q \times \Sigma \to Q \end{array}$
Option B:	$\delta: \mathbf{Q} \times \Sigma \to 2^{\mathbf{Q}}$
Option C:	$\delta: \mathbf{Q} \times \Sigma \to \Sigma$

Option D:	$\delta: \mathbf{Q} \times \Sigma \to \mathbf{Q}^2$
7.	Which of the following Turing machine reproduce other Turing machine?
Option A:	Nested Turing Machine
Option B:	Universal Turing Machine
Option C:	Multi Tape Turing Machine
Option D:	Single Tape Turing Machine
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8.	Which of the following is valid action while designing PDA for L= $\{a^nb^{n+1}, n \ge 1\}$
Option A:	For first 'b' perform no-operation
Option B:	For first 'b' perform push
Option C:	For first 'b' perform pop
Option D:	For first 'b' pop 'a'
9.	Consider the following two statements:
	S1: $\{0^{2n}   n \ge 1\}$ is a regular language
	S2: $\{0^m 1^n 0^{m+n} \mid m \ge 1 \text{ and } n \ge 1\}$ is a regular language
	Which of the following statement is true?
Option A:	Only S1
Option B:	Only S2
Option C:	Both S1 and S2
Option D:	Neither S1 nor S2
10.	Which of the following statements are true?
	S1: Halting problem is solvable.
	S2: Rice's theorem is used to prove some undecidable problems for TMs.
	S3: Post's Correspondence Problem is to find the correspondence sequence of
	integers.
	S4: Recursively enumerable languages are closed under complementation.
Option A:	S4 only
Option B:	S1 only
Option C:	S2 only
Option D:	S2 and S3
11.	For minimizing DFA which of the following statements are true?
	Statement 1: We can replace initial state.
	<b>Statement 2:</b> Any final state can be replaced by other final state only.
	<b>Statement 3:</b> Any non-final state can be replaced by other non-final state only.
	Statement 4: We cannot replace initial state.
Option A:	1 and 2
Option B:	1, 2 and 3
Option C:	2, 3 and 4
Option D:	1 and 3
10	
12.	which of the following statements is true?
	S1: Every context free grammar can be transformed into CNF
	52: It is possible to obtain an equivalent unambiguous grammar for every ambiguous
	CFU.
	53: UNF is more powerful than GNF

	S4: A CFG is normalized in order to remove ambiguity.
Option A:	S1 and S2
Option B:	S1 only
Option C:	S4 only
Option D:	S2 and S3
<b>1</b>	
13.	Choose the correct statement
Option A:	There exists a universal TM, which can simulate any TM M on its input w.
Option B:	There does not exists a universal Turing machine, which can simulate any TM M on
_	its input w.
Option C:	The universal language is recursive.
Option D:	The universal language is ambiguous.
14.	If M is a DFA accepting a language consisting of 0's and 1's that end in either '00' or '11'. What is the minimum number of states in M?
Option A:	2
Option B:	3
Option C:	4
Option D:	5
15.	Consider CFG G, which is defined as:
	$S \rightarrow aB \mid bA$
	$A \rightarrow a \mid aS \mid bAA$
	$B \rightarrow b \mid bS \mid aBB$
	where S is the starting symbol.
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	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"?
Option A:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"?
Option A: Option B:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6
Option A: Option B: Option C:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16.	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}.
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16.	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is $P = \{A \rightarrow a b \mid a A; a A b \rightarrow a B C b\}$ . Hence, G is :
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar
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Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 17.	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following attamants is folge?
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 17.	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false?
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 17. 17.	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false? A is a recursive language B is a recursive language
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 17. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false? A is a recursive language B is a recursivel enumerable language B is a recursively enumerable language
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 17. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false? A is a recursive language B is a recursively enumerable language B is undecidable A is undecidable
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option D: 17. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option D:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false? A is a recursive language B is a recursively enumerable language B is undecidable A is undecidable
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option D: 17. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option D:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false? A is a recursive language B is a recursive language B is undecidable A which of the following identity is not accreat in acce of recular language?
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 16. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 17. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C:	How many steps are required in LMD to generate "bbaaba"? 5 6 7 4 The set of productions for the grammar G is P = {A -> a b   a A; a A b -> a B C b}. Hence, G is : Type-3 grammar Type-2 grammar Type-1 grammar Type-0 grammar If A is a class of problems solved by a TM that always halts and B is a class of problems solved by TMs that may not halt for an invalid input, then, which of the following statements is false? A is a recursive language B is a recursively enumerable language B is undecidable A is undecidable A is undecidable
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Option C:	R*R=R
Option D:	$(R^*)^* = R^*$
19.	What are the stack symbols in case of PDA for $L = \{a^n b^m c^n n \ge 1\}$ .
Option A:	$\Gamma = \{a, b, Z_0\}$
Option B:	$\Gamma = \{ a, Z_0 \}$
Option C:	$\Gamma = \{ a, b, c, Z_0 \}$
Option D:	$\Gamma = \{a, b, c\}$
20.	What does the following transition of Turing Machine represent?
	$(q_2, 0) \rightarrow (q_3, *, S)$
Option A:	Replace 0 by $*$ , change state to $q_3$ and Halt
Option B:	No change on input tape
Option C:	Replace 0 by *
Option D:	Replace 0 by *, no change in state and Halt

Q2 (20 Marks)	Solve any Four out of Six questions5 MarksEach
А	Construct FSM to determine whether the binary number is divisible by 4.
В	State Arden's Theorem and Construct Regular Expression for the given Finite Automata.
	state01 $\rightarrow q1$ q1q2 $*q2$ q2q3q3q3q3
С	For the string "aabbabba" find the following: (i) Leftmost Derivation (ii) Rightmost Derivation (iii) Parse Tree Given the following grammar: $S \rightarrow aB  bA$ $S \rightarrow a as   bAA$ $S \rightarrow b   bS   aBB$
D	Express the following grammar CFG using CNF. $S \rightarrow ABA$ $A \rightarrow aA \mid \varepsilon$ $B \rightarrow bB \mid \varepsilon$

Е	Give the formal definition of pumping lemma for Regular language and use it to prove that the language $L=\{0^n1^n   n>0\}$ is not regular.
F	Write a short note on the Halting Problem.

Q3 (20 Marks)	Solve any Two out of Three questions10 Marks Each
А	Convert $(0+\varepsilon)$ $(10)^*(\varepsilon+1)$ into NFA with $\varepsilon$ -moves and obtain DFA.
В	Construct Turing Machine that accepts the language $L = \{ a^n b^n c^n : n \ge 1 \}$ .
С	Construct a PDA for the language $L = \{wcw^r   w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$ where w <sup>r</sup> is the reverse of w.