[Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

Roll No .....

## MCA-304

## M.C.A. III Semester

Examination, November 2019

## Theory of Computation

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Note: i) Attempt any five questions.

http://www.rgpvonline.com

ii) All questions carry equal marks.

- 1. a) Construct a finite state machine that accepts exactly those input strings of 0's and 1's that ends with "11". 7
  - b) If L is accepted by an NFA with ε-transition then show that L is accepted by an NFA without ε-transition.
- a) Construct a NDFA accepting all string in {a, b} with either two consecutive a "s or two consecutive b "s.
  - b) Construct a DFA equivalent to the NFA  $M = (\{a, b, c, d\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, a, \{b, d\})$  where  $\delta$  is a defined as: 7

| δ | 0     | 1      |
|---|-------|--------|
| a | {b,d} | {b}    |
| b | С     | {b, c} |
| С | d     | a      |
| d | -     | a      |

- a) Find a grammar in Chomsky Normal Form equivalent to S->aAD; A->aB/bAB; B->b, D->d.
  - b) Construct a grammar on GNF which is equivalent to the grammar:

 $S \rightarrow AA/a, A \rightarrow SS/b$ 

MCA-304

7

http://www.rgpvonline.com

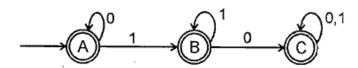
http://www.rgpvonline.com

134

PTO

http://www.rgpvonline.com

- 4. a) Construct an NFA equivalent to the following regular expression:01\*+1
  - b) Find the regular expression corresponding to the finite automaton given below: 7



- 5. a) Give a detailed description of ambiguity in Context free grammar.
  - Explain different types of acceptance of a PDA. Are they equivalent in sense of language acceptance? Justify your answer.
- a) Define Deterministic Push Down Automata DPDA. Is it true that DPDA and PDA are equivalent in the sense of language acceptance is concern. Justify your answer.
  - b) Explain in detail about equivalence of Push Down Automata and CFG
- a) Design a Turing Machine to accept the language
  L = {0<sup>n</sup> 1<sup>n</sup> / n > = 1}.
  - Explain in detail notes on Universal Turing Machines with example.
- a) Show that for two recursive language L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> each of the following is recursive
  - i)  $L_1 \cup L_2$
  - ii)  $L_1 \cap L_2$
  - iii) L<sub>1</sub>\*
  - Explain the Halting problem. Is it decidable or undecidable problem.

(35)

MCA-304 http://www.rgpvonline.com

(4)