| SPPU-TE-COMP-CONTENT - KSKA C<br>Total No. of Questions : 8]  | <u>it</u>      |
|---|----------------|
| P269 [Total No. of Pa   | ages : 2       |
| [6003]-347  | ·B··· -        |
| T.E. (Computer Engineering)   |                |
| THEORY OF COMPUTATION   |                |
| (2019 Pattern) (Semester-I) (310242)  |                |
| Time : 2½ Hours] [Max. Ma   | rks : 70       |
| Instructions to the candulates:   |                |
| 1) Answer Q1 or Q.2, Q.3 or Q.4, Q.5 or Q.6, Q.7 or Q.8.  |                |
| <ul> <li>2) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.</li> <li>3) Figures to the right side indicate marks</li> </ul> |                |
| <ul> <li>4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.</li> </ul>  |                |
| 6. Ar   |                |
| <b>Q1)</b> a) Give a Context Free Grammar for the following language.   | [9]            |
| i) L1= $\{a^i b^j c^k   i = j + k\}$ such that $i, j, k > 0$  |                |
| ii) $L2 = \{a^i b^j c^k   j = i + k\}$ such that $i, j, k \ge 0$  |                |
| b) Reduce the following grammar to Creibach Normal form.  | [9]            |
| $S \rightarrow SS, S \rightarrow 0S1 01$  |                |
| OR  |                |
| <b>Q2)</b> a) Show that the following grammar is ambiguous.   | [6]            |
| S-> iCtS  |                |
| S-> iCtSeS  | S              |
| S-> a   |                |
| C-> b   | AND AND        |
| b) Convert the following grammar to Chomsky Normal Form (CNF  | ).~[6]         |
| $G=({S}, {a,b}, P,S)$   | 1              |
| $P = \{S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid a \mid b \mid aa \mid bb\}$  |                |
| Consider the following grammar.   | [6]            |
| $E \rightarrow E + E \mid E - E \mid 1d$  |                |
| Derive the string id-id*id using  |                |
| i) Disktrast derivation   |                |
| ii) Rightmost derivation  |                |
| <b>Q3)</b> a) Find the transition rules of PDA for accepting a language $L=\{w \Box \{a,b\}^*   w \in \mathbb{C}\}$         |                |
| is of the $a^n b^n$ with $n \ge 1$ through both empty stack and final state and   |                |
| demonstrates the stack operation for the string aaabbb. [9]   |                |
|   | <i>P.T.O</i> . |

*P.T.O.* 

## SPPU-TE-COMP-CONTENT – KSKA Git

Design a push down automation to recognize the language generated by b) the following grammar:  $S \rightarrow S + S \mid S \square S \mid 4 \mid 2$ Show the acceptance of the input string 2+2\*4 by this PDA. [8] •OR What is NPDA? Construct a NPDA for the set of all strings over {a,b} **Q4)** a) with odd length palindrome. [9] Design a push down automation to recognize the language generated by **b**) the following. [8]  $S \rightarrow S + S \mid S \otimes S \mid 4 \mid 2$ Show the acceptance of the input string 2+2\*4 by this PDA Design a Turing Machine for the following language by considering **Q5)** a) transition table and diagram. [9] TM that erases all non blank symbols on the tape where the sequence of non blank symbols does not contain any blank symbol B in between. N TM that find 2's complement of a binary machine. 11) What is TM? Design TM to check well formedness of parenthesis. Expand **b**) the transition for (())()[9] OR. How turing machine can be use to compute the functions? Design turing **Q6)** a) machine for multiplication of two numbers. [9] Elaborate the following terms. b) Universal Turing Machine (UTM) i) Recursively Enumerable Languages ii) iii) Halting problem of Turing Machine Define and Compare Class P and Class NP Problem with suitable diagram. [9] What do you mean by polynomial time reduction? Explain with suitable example. [8] OR Explain Satisfiability Problem and SAT Problem and comment on NP **Q8)** a) Completeness of the SAT Problem. [9] What makes a problem NP-Complete? How do we prove a problem is b) NP-complete? Are all decision problems NP-complete? [8] ★ 19.2 the?