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## CMR ENGINEERING COLLEGE: : HYDERABAD UGC AUTONOMOUS

## III-B.TECH-I-Semester End Examinations (Supply) - December- 2024 FORMAL LANGUAGES AND AUTOMATA THEORY (Common for CSE, IT, CSC, CSM)

|  | ie: 3 Hours] [Max. Marle: This question paper contains two parts A and B.  | ks: 70]                                 |
|--|--|---|
| Part A is compulsory which carries 20 marks. Answer all questions in Part A.  Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks. |  |   |
|  | <u>PART-A</u> 20   | Marks)                                  |
| 1. a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i)  |  | [2M] [2M] [2M] [2M] [2M] [2M] [2M] [2M] |
| 2.   | Explain how finite automata are used to solve problems and how these problems are classified based on complexity.  OR  | <b>Marks)</b><br>[10M]                  |
| 3.   | Given the DFA with states $\{q0, q1, q2\}$ , alphabet $\{a, b\}$ , start state $q0$ , accept state $q2$ , and transition function $\delta(q0, a) = q1$ , $\delta(q0, b) = q0$ , $\delta(q1, a) = q1$ , $\delta(q1, b) = q2$ , $\delta(q2, a) = q1$ , $\delta(q2, b) = q0$ , determine whether the DFA accepts the string "abaa".                                       | [10M]                                   |
| 4.   | Minimize the following DFA and provide the minimized DFA: States: $\{A, B, C, D, E\}$ Alphabet: $\{0, 1\}$ Transition function: $\delta(A, 0) = B$ $\delta(A, 1) = C$ $\delta(B, 0) = A$ $\delta(B, 1) = D$ $\delta(C, 0) = D$ $\delta(C, 1) = A$ $\delta(D, 0) = C$ $\delta(D, 1) = E$ $\delta(E, 0) = E$ $\delta(E, 1) = E$ Start state: A Accept states: $\{A, D\}$ | [10M]                                   |
| 5.   | OR Explain algebraic laws for regular expressions with example.  | [10M]                                   |

6. Explain why not all context-free languages can be accepted by a deterministic PDA. [10M]7. Explain what makes a PDA deterministic (DPDA). [10M] Discuss the limitations and advantages of DPDAs compared to non-deterministic PDAs. 8. Convert the following CFG into Chomsky Normal Form: [10M]  $S \rightarrow AB|aS$ ,  $A \rightarrow BC[b,$  $B \rightarrow b$  $C \rightarrow c$ OR 9. Explain how Turing machines extend the capabilities of finite automata and [10M] pushdown automata. Discuss the concept of Turing-completeness. 10. Explain the concept of a Turing machine. What is the halting problem, and why is it [10M] significant in the context of computation theory? OR 11. Explain why the word problem for groups is undecidable. Provide an example [10M] illustrating this problem. \*\*\*\*\*