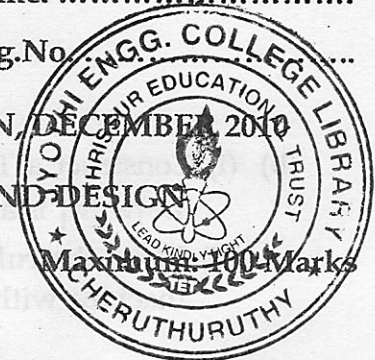


FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2010

CS/IT 2K 405 - COMPUTER ORGANIZATION AND DESIGN

Time : Three Hours



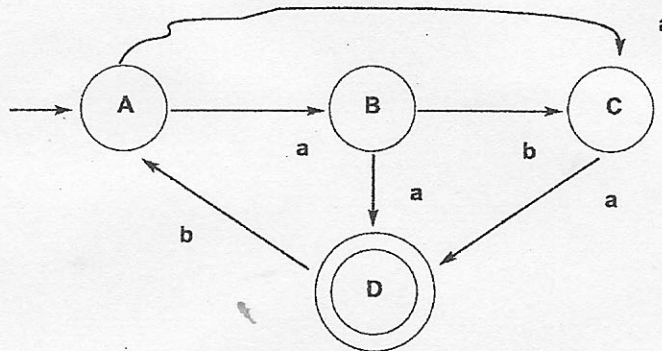
PART - A

- I. (a) The number  $a_n$  for  $N \geq 0$  are defined recursively as follows  $a_0 = -2, a_1 = -2$ , for  $n \geq 2, a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6a_{n-2}$ . Show that for every  $n \geq 0, a_n = 2 \cdot 3^n - 4 \cdot 2^n$
- (b) Distinguish between NFA and DFA. Draw a DFA for the regular expression  $(1110+11)^*0$ .
- (c) What are normal forms? Define the two normal forms.
- (d) Define Context sensitive Language and Linear bounded automation.
- (e) Show that the family of recursive languages is closed in union and intersection.
- (f) State the Post correspondence problem and explain it with an example.
- (g) Write the formulas of the propositional calculus and explain it with an example.
- (h) State and prove the unification theorem.

(8 × 5 = 40)

PART - B

- II. (a) (i) Consider two regular expressions  $r_1=0^*/1, r_2=01^*/10^*/1^*0/(0^*1)^*$ . Find a language corresponding to (i) both  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  (ii) neither  $r_1$  or  $r_2$ .
- (ii) State the pumping lemma for regular languages and use it to prove that the language  $a^n b^n c^n$  is not regular.
- (iii) Convert the NFA given below to DFA and identify the strings accepted by it.



(OR)

- (b) (i) State and prove the theorem of equivalence of Finite automation and Regular Expression.
- (ii) Find a minimum state automation to recognize the language corresponding to the regular expression  $(0^*10+1^*0)(01)^*$ .
- (iii) Write the algorithm for marking pairs of in equivalent states and explain its use in construction of minimized state automation.

- III (a) (i) Construct a PDA corresponding to the grammar  $\{S \rightarrow aABB/aAA, A \rightarrow aBB/aA/b, B \rightarrow bBB/Aa/a\}$  and trace a valid string using the PDA constructed.
- (ii) Prove that if  $M$  is a PDA recognizing a CFL then there exist an equivalent CFG that can be generated using  $M$  to recognize  $L$ .

(OR)

- (b) (i) Construct a Turing machine that will accept a language of  $\{a, b\}^*$  such that  $L = \{w : |w| \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$
- (ii) Write the rules of a Turing machine that recognize a two way infinite tape machine with an equivalent one way infinite tape machine.

- IV. (a) Prove that Post correspondence problem is undecidable.
- (b) Explain the Turing Machine Halting problem.

(OR)

- (b) (i) Show that the problem of determining whether or not  $L(G_1) \subseteq L(G_2)$  is undecidable for context free grammars  $G_1, G_2$ .
- (ii) Explain the Bounded Tiling problem and prove that it is NP-complete.

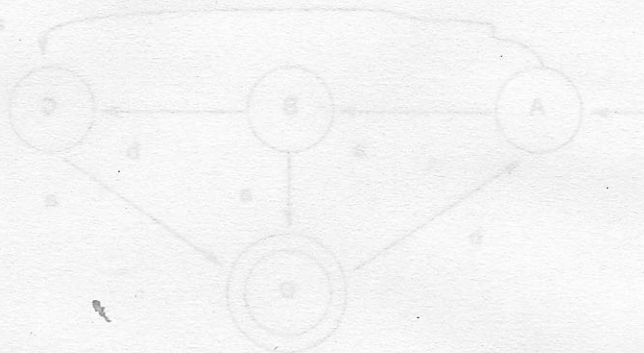
- V. (a) (i) Explain the concept of Validity and satisfiability using suitable examples.
- (ii) Rewrite the formulas (i)  $((A \wedge \neg B \wedge A) \vee (\neg A \wedge B \wedge \neg C))$  (ii)  $\neg(A \wedge B \wedge \neg C)$  as clause sets.

(OR)

- (b) (i) Explain the Harbrand's Expansion theorem.
- (ii) State and explain the Resolution Theorem for Predicate Calculus.

(4×15 = 60)

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(OR)

- (b) (i) State and prove the theorem of equivalence of finite automaton and regular expression.
- (ii) Find a minimum state automaton to recognize the language corresponding to the regular expression  $(0^*1^*0^*)^*$ .
- (iii) Write the algorithm for marking pairs of in equivalent states and explain its use in construction of minimized state automaton.
- III (a) (i) Construct a PDA corresponding to the grammar  $S \rightarrow ABB^*AA, A \rightarrow aBb^*AA, B \rightarrow bBb^*Aa^*$  and trace a valid string using the PDA constructed.
- (ii) Prove that if  $M$  is a PDA recognizing a CFL then there exist an equivalent CTC that can be generated using  $M$  to recognize  $L$ .