

Mathematics of Computing  
Mid Semester (Max Marks 40, Max Time 3h )

Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

March 2, 2018

Q1. (1×10=10) True or false:

- i If  $L_1 = L_2 = \{\epsilon\}$  then the language formed by their concatenation:  $L_1 \cdot L_2$  is not empty and is regular.
- ii If  $L$  is a CFG with a deterministic PDA, then  $L$  is regular.
- iii Regular languages have fewer strings in them than non-regular languages.
- iv Every finite set of strings is regular.
- v A DFA accepts  $L$ . We can modify it to accept  $L^*$  by making the initial state a final state and adding  $\epsilon$  labeled edge from current final states to the initial state.
- vi If a CFG produces a language  $L$ , the  $L$  is non-regular.
- vii The well known CFL  $\{a^n b^n\}$  is a subset of another language  $L$ . Therefore  $L$  cannot be regular.
- viii The following grammar is regular:  
 $S \rightarrow aA$   
 $A \rightarrow Sb|b$
- ix The language  $ww$  where  $w \in \{0, 1\}^*$  is regular.
- x There are NFAs that recognize languages that DFAs cannot.

Q2. (3+3+4=10)

- (a) If  $L$  is a regular language on  $\{a, b\}$  show that  $L^c = \{w, w \notin L\}$  is regular.
- (b) Prove or disprove that if  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are regular then the language  $L_1 \setminus L_2$  (ie set difference) is regular.
- (c) Consider the language  $L$  is the set of all strings of the form  $a^i b^i c^i, i \geq 0$ . Show that  $L$  is not regular.

Q3. (2+3=5) Let  $L$  be the language of strings that have exactly two zeros or exactly two ones. Thus strings like  $011001 \notin L$ , while  $110 \in L$  and  $0110 \in L$ .

- (a) Give the regular expression for  $L$ .

- (b) Construct a DFA for the language.
- Q4. (3+2=5) Consider the language of well formed parenthesized expressions. For example “ $((()))()$ ” is well formed, but not “ $)()$ ”
- (a) Write a CFG for the language.
- (b) For your grammar, give a parse tree for the string “ $((()))()$ ”
- Q5. (3+3=6) Consider the language that has all strings with equal number of 0s and 1s.
- (a) Draw a PDA to recognize  $L$ .
- (b) Write a CFG for  $L$ . You may, if you wish, use ideas from the PDA to inspire you.
- Q6. (4) Consider the following language:  $L = \{a^n b^{2n} c^{3n}, n \geq 0\}$ . Is it context free? If yes, construct a CFG. Else prove it is not context free using the pumping lemma.