



The more you practice the more you are approaching towards your goal

### LIVE @10pm

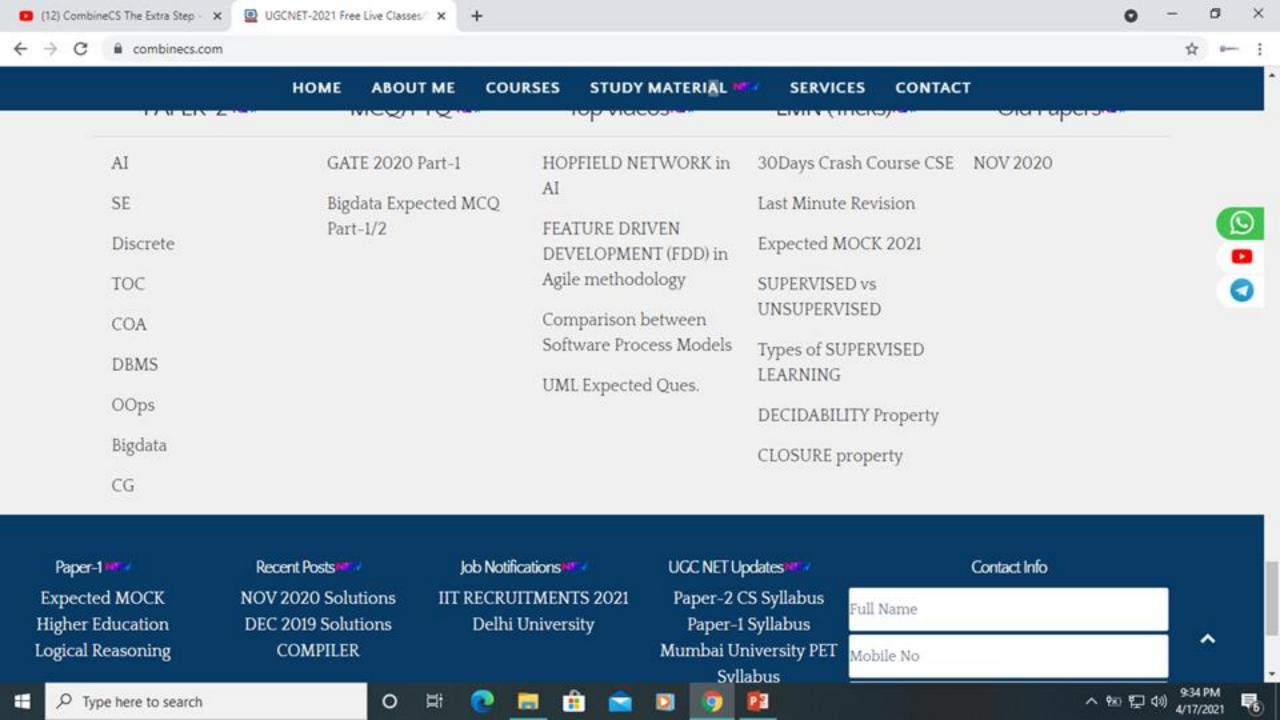
# Target UGC NET

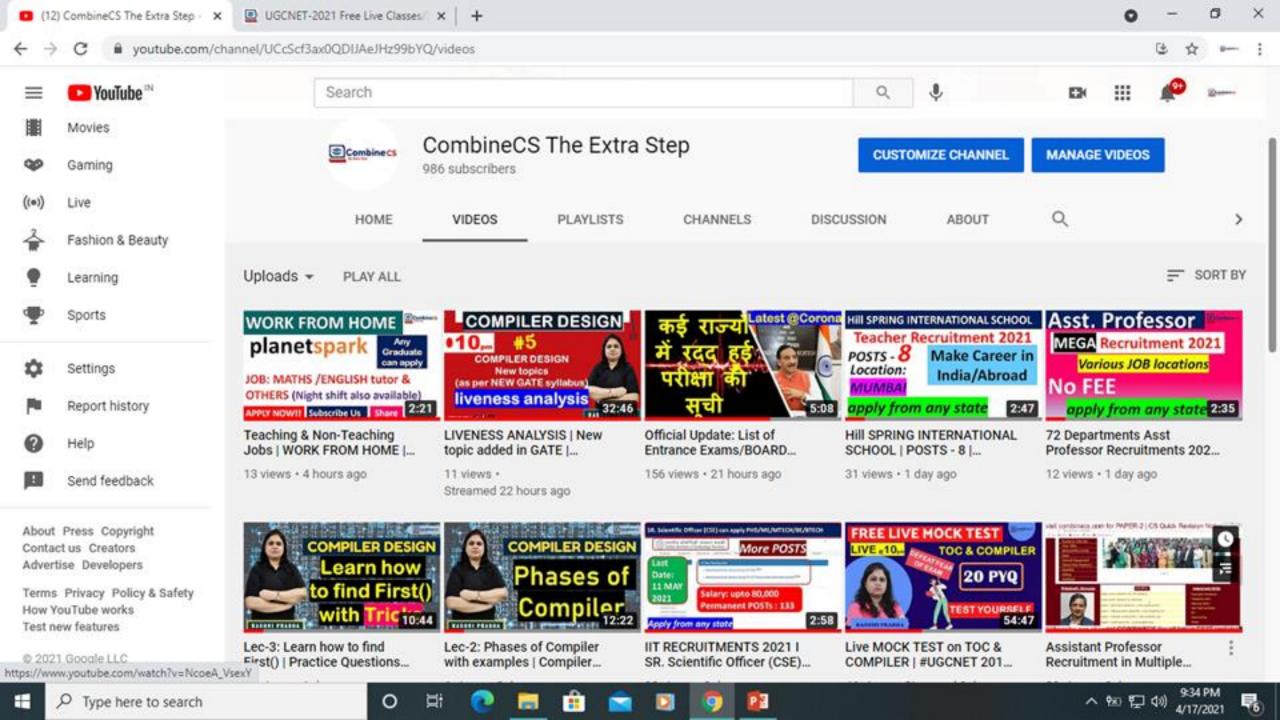
Theory of computation

MOCK-2 Tricks











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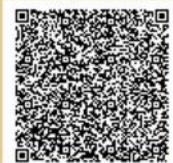
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Q1) Let N be an NFA with n states. Let k be the number of states of a minimal DFA which is equivalent to N. Which one of the following is necessarily true?

- 1.  $k \ge 2n$
- 2.  $k \le 2n$
- 3.  $k \ge n$
- 4.  $k \le n2$





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- $2. \quad k \leq 2n$
- 3.  $k \ge n$
- 4.  $k \le n2$

The number of states in DFA is always less than equal to 2no. of states in NFA In other words, if number of states in NFA is "n" then the corresponding DFA have at most 2n states.

Hence  $k \le 2n$  is necessarily true.







### Q2) The set of all recursively enumerable languages is ....

- 1. closed under complementation.
- 2. closed under intersection.
- 3. a subset of the set of all recursive languages.
- an uncountable set.







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Q3) Consider the language L given by the regular expression (a+b)\*b(a+b) over the alphabet {a, b}. The smallest number of states needed in deterministic finite- state automation (DFA) accepting L is\_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. 4
- 2. 5
- 3. 6
- 4. 7

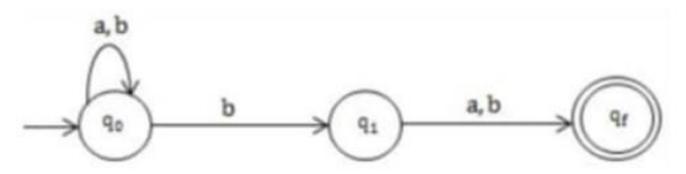




Q3) Consider the language L given by the regular expression (a+b)\*b(a+b) over the alphabet {a, b}. The smallest number of states needed in deterministic finite- state automation (DFA) accepting L is\_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. 4
- 2. 5
- 3. 6
- 4. 7





States ↓ / Input →	а	b
$\rightarrow [q_0]$	[90]	[9091]
[q0q1]	$[q_0q_f]$	$\left[q_0q_1q_f\right]$
(909f)	[90]	[q0q1]
909191	$[q_0q_f]$	$[q_0q_1q_f]$









Q4) Consider the following statements:

i)The complement of every Turing decidable language is Turing decidable.

ii)There exists some language which is in NP but is not Turing decidable.

iii)If L is a language in NP, L is Turing decidable.

Which of the above statements is/are True?

a) Only II

c) Only I and II

b) Only III

d) Only I and III





Q4) Consider the following statements:

i)The complement of every Turing decidable language is Turing decidable.

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Which of the above statements is/are True?

a) Only II

c) Only I and II

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d) Only I and III



 $s \rightarrow y$ 

### Q5) Calculate follow (Q) ..?

- 1. {w, y}
- 2. {w, \$}
- 3. {w}
- 4. None





 $s \rightarrow y$ 

### Q5) Calculate follow (Q) ..?

- 1. {w, y}
- 2. {w, \$}
- 3. {w}
- 4. None









#### Q6) Which of the following statements about parser is/are CORRECT?

- I. Canonical LR is more powerful than SLR
- II. SLR is more powerful than LALR.
- III. SLR is more powerful than Canonical LR.
- I only
- 2. II only
- III only
- II and III only







#### Q6) Which of the following statements about parser is/are CORRECT?

- I. Canonical LR is more powerful than SLR
- II. SLR is more powerful than LALR.
- III. SLR is more powerful than Canonical LR.
- 1. I only
- 2. II only
- III only
- II and III only

Canonical LR is more powerful than SLR as every grammar which can be parsed by SLR parser, can also be parsed by CLR parser.

The power in increasing order is: LR(0) < SLR < LALR < CLR

Hence only I is true.



### Q7) Which one of the following grammars is free from left recursion?





a) 
$$S \longrightarrow Aa|Bb|c$$

b) 
$$S \longrightarrow Ab \mid Bb \mid C$$





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$$S \longrightarrow Aa|Bb|c$$

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- I. Whether the intersection of two regular languages is infinite
- II. Whether a given context-free language is regular
- III. Whether two push-down automata accept the same language
- IV. Whether a given grammar is context-free

a) I and II

c) I and IV

b) II and III

d) II and IV







- I. Whether the intersection of two regular languages is infinite
- II. Whether a given context-free language is regular
- III. Whether two push-down automata accept the same language
- IV. Whether a given grammar is context-free

a) I and II

c) I and IV

b) II and III

d) II and IV







Q9) Among simple LR (SLR), canonical LR, and look-ahead LR (LALR), which of the following pairs identify the method that is very easy to implement and the method that is the most powerful, in that order?

- SLR, LALR
- Canonical LR, LALR
- SLR, canonical LR
- 4. LALR, canonical LR







Q9) Among simple LR (SLR), canonical LR, and look-ahead LR (LALR), which of the following pairs identify the method that is very easy to implement and the method that is the most powerful, in that order?

- SLR, LALR
- Canonical LR, LALR
- 3. SLR, canonical LR
- 4. LALR, canonical LR







#### Q10) Which one of the following problems is undecidable?

- Deciding if a given string is generated by a given context-free grammar.
- Deciding if a given context-free grammar is ambiguous.
- Deciding if the language generated by a given context-free grammar is finite.
- Deciding if the language generated by a given context-free grammar is empty.





- Q10) Which one of the following problems is undecidable?
- Deciding if a given string is generated by a given context-free grammar. Membership
- 2. Deciding if a given context-free grammar is ambiguous.
- Deciding if the language generated by a given context-free grammar is finite. Finiteness
- Deciding if the language generated by a given context-free grammar is empty. Emptiness



### LAST MINUTE NOTES



- Recursive enumerable languages are closed under intersection.
- Recursive enumerable languages are not closed under Complementation.
- Recursive enumerable languages are a countable set, as every recursive enumerable language has a corresponding Turing Machine and set of all Turing Machine is countable.
- 4. Recursive languages are subset of recursive enumerable languages.



### LAST MINUTE NOTES



- The intersection of two regular languages is always a regular language (by closure property of regular language) is Decidable.
- 2. Testing infiniteness of regular language is Decidable.
- There doesn't exist any algorithm to check whether a given context-free language is regular is Undecidable
- whether two push- down automata accept the same language Undecidable.
- 5. whether a given CFG is ambiguous is undecidable.



### LAST MINUTE NOTES



- We have a membership algorithm which decides that whether a given string is generated by a given context-free grammar. Decidable
- The problems, whether the language generated by a given contextfree grammar is empty. Decidable
- The language generated by a given context-free grammar is finite are decidable.

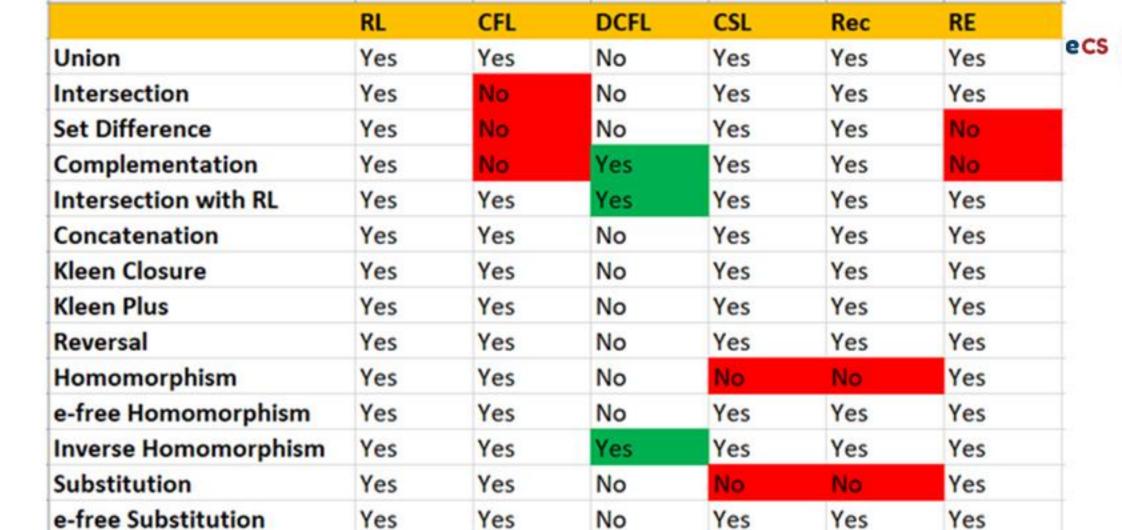


Regular langs Decidable for all. [ Legular Student ) Exam clear hoga Undecidable " L'Enumerable - Ehoney)

Opposite of Regular )

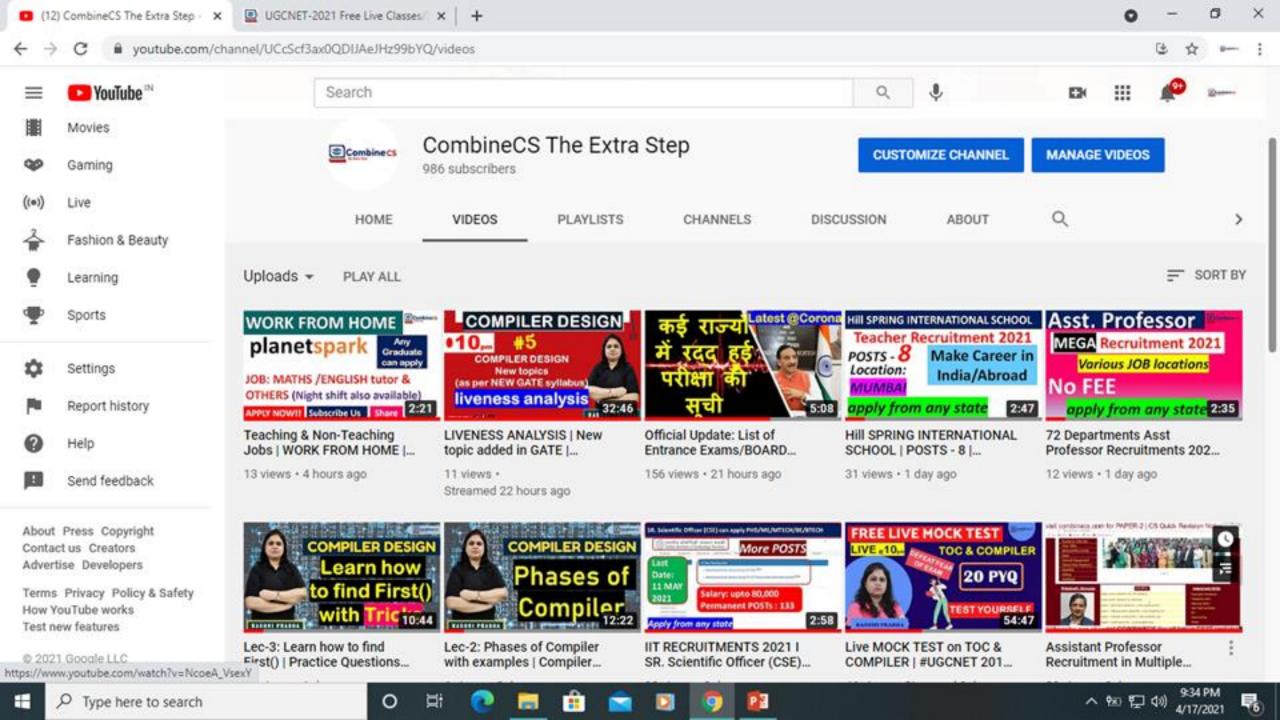
Hembership = WEL V RE " --> Décidable [MEF) [Emptiuers = L= quite VCFL Trick -> Maj has dema CFL BULB Not quailable COMBINECS 13 2 1 Exame ore Etsir alst - Recursive > Membership & Complement & Interesting Trick > Family Ka member h, balut dino he bed any after gaye to Complement DIFL (Undecidable) -> (Equivalence) (Ambiguity)

always about LI=LZ Sakke lige! La Sakke lige Underid (Subset) except Reg. TASE (Intersection),











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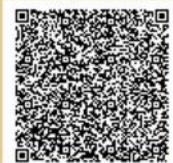
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## Thanks for watching

By: Rashmi Prabha