## Closed Book, Closed Notes Time Limit: 1 hour 50 minutes

- 1. Answer True or False to the following questions and briefly JUSTIFY each answer.
  - (a) If a PDA M actually pushes a symbol on its stack then L(M) is not regular.
  - (b) For every infinite regular language L over  $\Sigma$  there are strings  $x,y,z\in \Sigma^*$  such that  $|y|\geq 1$  and for every  $k\geq 0$ ,  $xy^kz\in L$ .
  - (c) There is no algorithm to tell, given an arbitrary string P whether or not P is the ASCII for a syntactically correct C program.
  - (d) If L is a CFL and  $L = K \cap R$  for a regular language R then K is a CFL.
  - (e) If L is not a CFL and  $L = K \cap R$  for a regular language R then K is not a CFL.
  - (f) There is no algorithm to tell, given an arbitrary program P and an input x, whether or not P runs forever on input x.
  - (g) If the stack in a PDA M only has capacity for 100 characters on any input then L(M) is regular.
  - (h) If L is accepted by some PDA M then  $L^R$  is accepted by some PDA M'.
  - (i) There is no algorithm to tell, given an arbitrary CFG G and input x whether or not  $x \in L(G)$ .
  - (j) Context-free languages are more interesting than regular languages.
- 2. Classify each of the following sets as:
  - A Both Regular and Context-Free,
  - B Context-Free, but not regular,
  - C Neither context-free nor regular but membership in the language can be decided by an algorithm.
  - D Undecidable

You do not need to justify your answers.

(a) $\{a^n b^m \mid m = 2n + 1\}$	В	C	D
(b) $\{a^n a^m \mid m = 2n + 1\}$	В	C	D
(c) $\{a^n b^m \mid m \equiv n \pmod{3}\}$	В	C	D
(d) $\{xcx^R \in \{a,b\}^* \mid x \text{ has an even number of a's}\}$	В	C	D
(e) $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid k = i + j\}$	В	C	D
(f) $\{a^i b^j a^k \mid k \neq i \text{ or } k \neq j\}$	В	C	D
(g) $\{a^ib^ja^k \mid k \neq i \text{ and } k \neq j\}$	В	C	D
(h) $\{a^n b^n a^m b^m \mid m, n \ge 0\}$	В	C	D
(i) $\{a^n b^m a^n b^m \mid m, n \ge 0\}$	В	C	D
(j) $\{xy \in \{a,b\}^* \mid x \neq y\}$	В	C	D

- 3. Let  $L = \{0^n 1^m \mid m \text{ is an integer multiple of } n\}$ . Use the Myhill-Nerode theorem to show that L is not regular.
- 4. Let  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$  be the context-free grammar with the following set of rules:

$$S \rightarrow aSaSb \mid aSbSa \mid bSaSa \mid SS \mid e$$

- (a) Use one of the general constructions that convert a CFG to a PDA to give a PDA M such that L(M) = L(G).
- (b) Show each step of a computation of your PDA (list the stack contents, state, and amount of input remaining) that accepts input aabbaaaab.
- (c) (Bonus) What language does this grammar generate?
- 5. Let  $\#_a(x)$  be the number of a's in x and  $\#_b(x)$  be the number of b's in x. Let  $L = \{x \in \{a,b\}^* \mid \#_a(x) = \#_b(x) \text{ and both are even}\}.$ 
  - (a) Give the formal definition of a context-free grammar G such that L(G) = L.
  - (b) Give a parse tree for the string: aabbbaab
  - (c) Write out the leftmost derivation corresponding to the parse tree in part (b).
- 6. Let  $L = \{a^m b^n c^p \mid 0 \le m < n < p\}$ . Prove that L is not a context-free language.
- 7. For any context-free grammar  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ , we say that a nonterminal  $A \in V$  is useful if there is a derivation  $S \Rightarrow^* xAy \Rightarrow^* w$  for  $w \in \Sigma^*$  and  $x, y \in V^*$ ; otherwise it is useless. Suppose that G has the following rules:

$$S \rightarrow AC \mid BS \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid aT$$

$$B \rightarrow CF \mid b$$

$$C \rightarrow cC \mid D$$

$$D \rightarrow aD \mid BD \mid C$$

$$E \rightarrow aA \mid BSA$$

$$T \rightarrow bB \mid b$$

$$U \rightarrow bA \mid a \mid Wb$$

$$W \rightarrow Ub \mid a \mid Bb$$

- (a) Which non-terminals of G are useful?
- (b) Modify G to get an equivalent grammar G' whose nonterminals consist of precisely the nonterminals of G that are useful. (Don't remove any other non-terminals.)
- (c) Describe a reasonably efficient algorithm that will remove all useless non-terminals from a grammar and thus show that any grammar is equivalent to one with only useful non-terminals.

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