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T-79.148 Introduction to Theoretical Computer Science (2 cr) Exam Thu 27 Oct 2005, 9–12 a.m.

Write down on each answer sheet:

- Your name, department, and study book number
- The text: "T-79.148 Introduction to Theoretical Computer Science 27.10.2005"
- The total number of answer sheets you are submitting for grading
 - 1. Describe the following languages **both** in terms of regular expressions **and** in terms of deterministic finite automata:
 - (a) $\{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ contains either } 010 \text{ or } 110 \text{ (or both) as a substring}\}, 5p.$
 - (b) $\{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ contains neither 010 nor 110 as a substring}\}$. 5*p*.
 - 2. (a) Describe verbally the language generated by the following context-free grammar:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} S & \to & ASb \mid \varepsilon \\ A & \to & aA \mid a \end{array}$$

- (b) Show that the grammar in part (a) is ambiguous. 5*p*.
- (c) Design an unambiguous context-free grammar that generates the same language as the grammar in part (a). 5p.
- 3. (a) Design a context-free grammar that generates the language

$$L = \{a^m b^n \mid n \ge 0 \text{ and } m = n \text{ or } m = 2n\}.$$

7p.

5p.

- (b) Prove (precisely!) that the language in part (a) cannot be described by a regular expression. *8p*.
- 4. (a) Define the notions of a recursive ("decidable") and recursively enumerable ("semidecidable", "Turing-recognisable") language. What is the main difference between the two notions?
 - (b) Give an example of a language that is recursively enumerable, but not recursive. (You should provide a precise definition for the language, but need not prove any of its claimed properties.)
 5p.
 - (c) Show that if a language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is recursive, then so is its complement language $\overline{L} = \Sigma^* L$. 5*p*.

Total 60p.