

3/25/2020 3:18 PM

Q1.  $(q_0, \triangleright \underline{b}aba) \vdash_m (q_1, \triangleright \underline{a}aba) \vdash_m (q_0, \triangleright \underline{a}ba) \vdash_m (q_1, \triangleright \underline{a}bb)$   
 $\vdash_m (q_0, \triangleright \underline{a}bb \underline{a}) \vdash_m (q_1, \triangleright \underline{a}ba \underline{a}) \vdash_m (q_0, \triangleright \underline{a}ba \underline{a}) \vdash_m (q_1, \triangleright \underline{a}ba \underline{b})$   
 $\vdash_m (q_0, \triangleright \underline{a}ba \underline{b} \underline{a}) \vdash_m (q_1, \triangleright \underline{a}ba \underline{b} \underline{a})$

Q2. 
$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \triangleright L \xrightarrow{a \neq \perp} \perp R \cup a L \\ \downarrow \perp \\ R \cup \end{array}$$

Q3. Proof:

$\Rightarrow$  Because  $A$  is recursive,  $\bar{A}$  is recursive

Then  $A$  and  $\bar{A}$  are recursively enumerable

$\Leftarrow$  Suppose that  $A$  is accepted by  $M_1$  and  $\bar{A}$  is accepted by  $M_2$

Construct a new Turing Machine that decides  $A$  as follows:

1) run  $M_1, M_2$  on input " $w$ "

2) If  $M_1$  accepts, accept

if  $M_2$  accepts, reject

$$w \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{M_1 \text{ halts}} \text{accepts} \\ \xrightarrow{M_2 \text{ halts}} \text{rejects} \end{cases}$$

Q4. Proof: Suppose that  $\bar{H}$  is recursively enumerable.

Because  $H$  is recursively enumerable

by the statement in Q3 we can know that  $H$  is recursive. contradict

So  $H$  is not recursively enumerable

Q5. (a) False. Counterexample:  $H$  is recursively enumerable but  $\bar{H}$  is not

(b) True.

(c) False. Counterexample:  $\triangleright \bar{R} \bar{a}$  this TM does not decide any language

(d) False. The counterexample is the same as (c)

Q6. Proof: Every language is a subset of  $\Sigma^*$ ,  
 $\Sigma^*$  is countable

As we have proved in the class that  
any subset of a countable set is countable.  
every language is countable.

Q7. Define the language as  $L = \{ \langle M \rangle \langle R \rangle : M \text{ is a DFA and } R \text{ is a regular expression, } L(M) = L(R) \}$

Suppose that a Turing machine  $M_1$  decides the language

$EQ_{PFA} = \{ \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle : A \text{ and } B \text{ are DFAs and } L(A) = L(B) \}$

Construct a Turing machine  $M_2$  decides  $L$ :

on input " $\langle M \rangle \langle R \rangle$ " where  $M$  is a DFA and  $R$  is a regular expression

1. Convert  $R$  into a DFA  $D_R$

2. Run  $M_1$  on " $\langle M \rangle \langle D_R \rangle$ "

3. IF  $M_1$  accepts, accept.

IF  $M_1$  rejects, reject.

so it is recursive.

Q8. Construct a TM  $M'$  that enumerates  $A$  as follows:

$M'$  = a name all strings in  $\Sigma^*$  as  $s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots$  in lexicographically order  
for  $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$ , generate  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i$ , for  $i$  steps

If any computation halts, accept  
so  $A$  is recursively enumerable

Q9. Define the language as

$L = \{ \langle M \rangle \langle b \rangle : M \text{ writes the symbol } b \text{ at least once when started on the empty tape} \}$

Construct a TM  $M_w$  and a symbol  $b$  :  $b \notin \Sigma_M, b \in \Sigma_{M_w}$   
on input  $x$

1. erase  $x$

2. write  $w$  on its tape

3. run  $M$

4. write  $b$

then  $M$  halts on  $w$  iff  $M_w$  writes the symbol  $b$  at least once when started on the empty tape

so  $L$  is not recursive, namely the problem is undecidable.