

Solutions of Assignment 11

Theory of Computation, Fall 2022

Keys

Q1

Proof:

I)

- L_1 is not recursive:

We can construct a reduction from H to L_1 to show that L_1 is not recursive.

There is a recursive function $f("M""w") = M_{M""w"}$, in which $M_{M""w"}$ is defined as follows.

$$M_{M""w"} = \begin{array}{l} \text{on input } u : \\ 1. \text{ Run } M \text{ on } w \end{array} \quad (1)$$

For any input $"M""w"$ of H ,

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$$\begin{aligned} "M""w" \in H &\implies M \text{ halts on } w \implies \\ M_{M""w"} &\text{ halts on every input } \implies \\ M_{M""w"} &\text{ halts on at least 2023 strings } \implies f("M""w") \in L_1 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

▪

$$\begin{aligned} "M""w" \in \overline{H} &\implies M \text{ does not halt on } w \implies \\ M_{M""w"} &\text{ halts on no input } \implies \\ M_{M""w"} &\text{ halts on less than 2023 strings } \implies f("M""w") \in \overline{L_1} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Therefore, $f("M""w") = M_{M""w"}$ is a reduction from H to L_1 . Thus L_1 is not recursive.

II)

- L_1 is recursively enumerable:

Since Σ^* is recursive, it is Turing enumerable, so we can construct a permutation s_1, s_2, \dots of strings in Σ^* .

Construct a Turing machine M_1 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_1 = & \quad \text{on input } "M" : \\
 & 1. \quad \text{Set } c = 0 \\
 & 2. \quad \text{For } i = 1, 2, \dots \text{ loop} \\
 & 3. \quad \quad \text{For } s = s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i \text{ without mark} \\
 & 4. \quad \quad \quad \text{Run } M \text{ on } s \text{ for } i \text{ steps} \\
 & 5. \quad \quad \quad \text{If } M \text{ halts on } s \text{ in } i \text{ steps} \\
 & 6. \quad \quad \quad \text{Mark } s_i \\
 & 7. \quad \quad \text{Set } c = c + 1 \\
 & 8. \quad \quad \text{If } c \geq 2023 \\
 & 9. \quad \quad \text{Halt}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

We have that M_1 semidecides L_1 . Thus L_1 is recursively enumerable.

Q2

Proof:

We can construct a reduction from \overline{H} to L_2 to show that L_2 is not recursively enumerable.

There is a recursive function $f("M""w") = M_{"M""w"}$, in which $M_{"M""w"}$ is defined as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{"M""w"} = & \quad \text{on input } u : \\
 & 1. \quad \text{Run } M \text{ on } w
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

For any input $"M""w"$ of H ,

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$$\begin{aligned}
 "M""w" \in \overline{H} & \implies M \text{ does not halt on } w \implies \\
 & M_{"M""w"} \text{ halts on no input} \implies \\
 M_{"M""w"} \text{ halts on at most 2022 strings} & \implies f("M""w") \in L_2
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 "M""w" \in H & \implies M \text{ halts on } w \implies \\
 & M_{"M""w"} \text{ halts on every input} \implies \\
 M_{"M""w"} \text{ halts on less than 2022 strings} & \implies f("M""w") \in \overline{L_2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Therefore, $f("M""w") = M_{"M""w"}$ is a reduction from \overline{H} to L_2 . Thus L_2 is not recursively enumerable.

Note: Ignoring the input that is not an encoded Turing machine, L_2 is the complement of L_1 . You can also prove **Q2** using the conclusion of **Q1** and the fact that if a language A is recursively enumerable but not recursive, then if \overline{A} is not recursively enumerable.

Q3

We can construct a reduction from \overline{H} to L_3 to show that L_3 is not recursive.

There is a recursive function $f("M""w") = M_{"M""w"}$, in which $M_{"M""w"}$ is defined as follows.

$$M_{"M""w"} = \begin{array}{l} \text{on input } u : \\ 1. \text{ Run } M \text{ on } w \end{array} \quad (8)$$

For any input $"M""w"$ of H ,

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$$\begin{aligned} "M""w" \in \overline{H} &\implies M \text{ does not halt on } w \implies \\ &M_{"M""w"} \text{ halts on no input} \implies \\ \text{At least 2023 strings on which } M \text{ does not halt} &\implies f("M""w") \in L_3 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

■

$$\begin{aligned} "M""w" \in H &\implies M \text{ halts on } w \implies \\ &M_{"M""w"} \text{ halts on every input} \implies \\ \text{Less than 2023 strings on which } M \text{ does not halt} &\implies f("M""w") \in \overline{L_3} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Therefore, $f("M""w") = M_{"M""w"}$ is a reduction from \overline{H} to L_3 . Thus L_3 is not recursively enumerable.

Q4

We can construct a reduction from \overline{H} to L_4 to show that L_4 is not recursively enumerable.

There is a recursive function $f("M""w") = M_{"M""w"}$, in which $M_{"M""w"}$ is defined as follows.

$$M_{"M""w"} = \begin{array}{l} \text{on input } u : \\ 1. \text{ Run } M \text{ on } w \text{ for } |u| \text{ steps} \\ 2. \text{ If } M \text{ halts on } w \text{ in } |u| \text{ steps} \\ 3. \quad \text{Loop forever} \\ 4. \text{ Else } (M \text{ does not halt on } w \text{ in } |u| \text{ steps}) \\ 5. \quad \text{Halt} \end{array} \quad (11)$$

For any input $"M'''w"$ of H ,

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$$\begin{aligned}
 "M'''w" \in \overline{H} &\implies M \text{ does not halt on } w \implies \\
 M_{"M'''w"} &\text{ halts on every input } \implies \\
 \text{At most 2022 strings on which } M &\text{ does not halt } \implies f("M'''w") \in L_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 "M'''w" \in H &\implies M \text{ halts on } w \implies \\
 \exists n > 0, \forall u \text{ with } |u| \geq n, M_{"M'''w"} &\text{ does not halt on } u \implies \\
 \text{More than 2022 strings on which } M &\text{ does not halt } \implies f("M'''w") \in \overline{L_4}
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Therefore, $f("M'''w") = M_{"M'''w"}$ is a reduction from \overline{H} to L_4 . Thus L_4 is not recursively enumerable.

Q5

The grammar $G = (V, \Sigma, S, R)$ generates $\{ww : w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$ where

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$$V = \{T, A, B, S_1, S, a, b\} \tag{14}$$

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$$\Sigma = \{a, b\} \tag{15}$$

■ R is the set of the following rules

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &\rightarrow TS_1 \\
 S_1 &\rightarrow AaS_1 \\
 S_1 &\rightarrow BbS_1 \\
 S_1 &\rightarrow e \\
 aA &\rightarrow Aa \\
 bA &\rightarrow Ab \\
 aB &\rightarrow Ba \\
 bB &\rightarrow Bb \\
 TA &\rightarrow aT \\
 TB &\rightarrow bT \\
 T &\rightarrow e
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Grading

100 pts. in total

- Q1. 32 pts. = 12 pts. + 20 pts.
 - Q2. 12 pts.
 - Q3. 12 pts.
 - Q4. 20 pts.
 - Q5. 24 pts.
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