

CS 2333
A 8

①

1) A_{CFG}

Decidable

Case 1: $w \in L(G)$ ✓ Finite steps

Case 2: $w \notin L(G)$ ✗ how many steps we need to run?

if G is a CFG, then we can convert it to CNF H

if $|w| = n$, we check ^{& decide} whether $w \in L(H)$ at $2n-1^{th}$ steps

if $w \in L(H) = w \in L(G)$ and vice versa

→ Finite number of steps

Therefore A_{CFG} is decidable

2) A_{TM}

Undecidable

assume there is TM D can decide $\begin{cases} \text{halt} \\ \text{not halt} \end{cases}$

$$D(T, w) = \begin{cases} \text{halt, if } (T, w) \text{ halt} \\ \text{not halt, if } (T, w) \text{ not halt} \end{cases}$$

TM $C(s)$

s : a program

encode \rightarrow string
 $\langle s \rangle$

call $D(s, \langle s \rangle)$

if $(D(s, \langle s \rangle) == \text{halt})$

return not halt

if $(D(s, \langle s \rangle) == \text{not halt})$

return halt

consider $s \leftarrow C$

$C(C) \begin{cases} \text{not halt} \Rightarrow D(C, \langle C \rangle) == \text{halt} \\ \text{halt} \Rightarrow D(C, \langle C \rangle) == \text{not halt} \end{cases}$

contradiction $\rightarrow (C, \langle C \rangle) \text{ not halt}$

assumption not true

$\therefore A_{TM}$ is undecidable