

Final Exam

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Question 1

$$\epsilon + (b^*ba)^*b^*b$$

Question 2

Minimize the dfa and check if it only has one state. If yes, check whether the state is accepting, if yes, then it accepts Σ^*

Question 3

3.1

Decidable. Since the intersection of a context free language and a regular language is context free, and we can build context-free grammar from the language. For a given CFG G , checking whether $L(G)$ is empty or not is decidable.

3.2

It is a well known problem that $L = \Sigma^*$ is undecidable. We combine the PDA of L and DFA of R to create a new PDA. Because of the CFL-PDA equivalence, it is undecidable whether $L \cap R = \Sigma^*$.

Question 4

Context free but not regular.

The following grammar generates it:

$$S \rightarrow aSc|T|\epsilon \quad T \rightarrow bTc|\epsilon$$

Thus it is context free. Now we need to prove that it is not regular:

Regular languages are closed under intersection. We intersect L with another regular language, we get $L \cap \{b^*c^*\} = \{b^m c^m\}$ which is not regular. According to the closure property of regular language, we get L is not regular language as well.

Question 5

5.1

Suppose you have an input on which M does not halt. This detection algorithm will run forever. Therefore it is undecidable.

5.2

Consider the following set $\overline{H_{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ does not halt on } w \}$. Such set is non-CE as we mentioned in class. We do a reduction $\overline{H_{TM}} \leq_m FIN$.

Construct a new Turing machine M' with input x , and let l be length of x .

We run w on M for l steps.

There are two cases: ($\overline{H_{TM}}$) If M does not halt during the l steps, nothing is accepted. So $M' = nil \in FIN$.

(H_{TM}) If M halts, all strings x with length $\geq l$ will be accepted by M' , which means M' accepts infinitely many strings, so $M' \notin FIN$.

We know that $\overline{H_{TM}}$ is non-CE, then FIN is non-CE as well.

Question 6

6.1

Decidable. Whether a regular language is co-finite is decidable. The regular languages are closed under complement so this is essentially asking whether regular language is finite, which is decidable.

6.2

Not decidable. We know that a set of invalid computations is a CFL. Such set is co-finite iff the Turing machine can only accept a finite set. Since it is undecidable to determine whether a given Turing machine accepts a finite or infinite number of inputs (Corollary from Rice's theorem), the statement is undecidable as well.

6.3

Not decidable by Rice's Theorem.

Question 7

7.1

True

7.2

True

7.3

True

7.4

True

7.5

False

I solemnly swear that I am up to no mischief. I did not consult anyone nor did I use the internet to search for answers to these questions

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