

### Exercise 1 (5 points) :

1. Given the language  $L$  over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  which contains palindromes having a length less than 10,000. Is  $L$  regular ? justify your answer. (1 point)
2. Could we find an unambiguous grammar (CFG) for each context-free language? Justify your answer. (1 point)
3. Can we conclude that a language  $L$  is regular if a selected word "s" with a length greater than the pumping length "p" satisfies the pumping lemma without any contradictions? Justify your answer. (1 point)
4. Give an example of two context-free languages to show that the intersection is not closed under the set of context-free languages. (1 point)
5. In Turing machines, explain how the stay-put (S) transition  $(q_0, 0) \Rightarrow (q_1, 1, S)$  can be implemented with only the conventional transitions {Left (L) , Right (R)} after each action. The tape alphabets are  $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square\}$  (where  $\square$  is the blank symbol). (1 point)

### Exercise 2 (5 points) :

1. Draw a DFA for the language that contains at least two ones. (1 point)
2. Let  $D = \{w \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } 0\text{'s and an odd number of } 1\text{'s and does not contain the substring } 01\}$ . Give the corresponding DFA with five states. (2 points)
3. Let  $\Sigma = \{0, 1, +, =\}$  and  $ADD = \{x=y+z \mid x, y, z \text{ are binary integers, and } x \text{ is the sum of } y \text{ and } z\}$ . Show that  $ADD$  is **not** regular. (2 points)  
Examples of words from the language  $ADD$  is  $\{11=10+01, 100=11+1, \dots \text{etc} \}$

### Exercise 3 (5 points) :

Let  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  and let  $B$  be the collection of strings that contain at least one 1 in their second half. In other words,  $B = \{uv \mid u \in \Sigma^*, v \in \Sigma^*1\Sigma^* \text{ and } |u| \geq |v|\}$ .

- a. Give a PDA that recognizes  $B$ . (2 points)
- b. Give a deterministic Turing machine that decides  $B$ . (3 points)

### Exercise 4 (5 points) :

Given the Turing machine  $M$  which converts a binary representation of a number to its equivalent unary representation, and removes all symbols other than the unary representation from the tape.

Examples:  $0 \Rightarrow \square, 1 \Rightarrow 1, 10 \Rightarrow 11, 101 \Rightarrow 11111$ .

1. Write the algorithm for the Turing machine  $M$  in clear and precise English (Pseudo-code is accepted). (2 points)
2. Draw the state diagram for the Turing machine  $M$ . (2 points)
3. Run a simulation of the Turing machine  $M$  on input "10" showing the configuration table with each step as a show highlighting the current step and the position of the tape head. (1 point)