

Theory of Computation

Introduced By:

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Text Books:

“An Introduction to the theory of computation” by Michael Sipser, 2nd Edition, PWS Publishing Company, Inc. 2006; ISBN: 0-534-95097-3

“An Introduction to Formal Languages & Automata” by Peter Linz, 5th Edition, Jones & Bartlett Publishers, Inc. January 2012; ISBN:978-1-4496-1552-9 .

Agenda

- Examples of STM (accepters)

Turing machines

- M is said to halt starting from some initial configuration $x_1 q_i x_2$ if $x_1 q_i x_2 \vdash^* y_1 q_j a y_2$ where $\delta(q_j, a)$ is defined.
- We said that $x_1 q_i x_2$ yields $y_1 q_j a y_2$ in one or more steps.

- The configuration of the machine M that never halts will be presented by

$$x_1 q x_2 \vdash^* \infty,$$

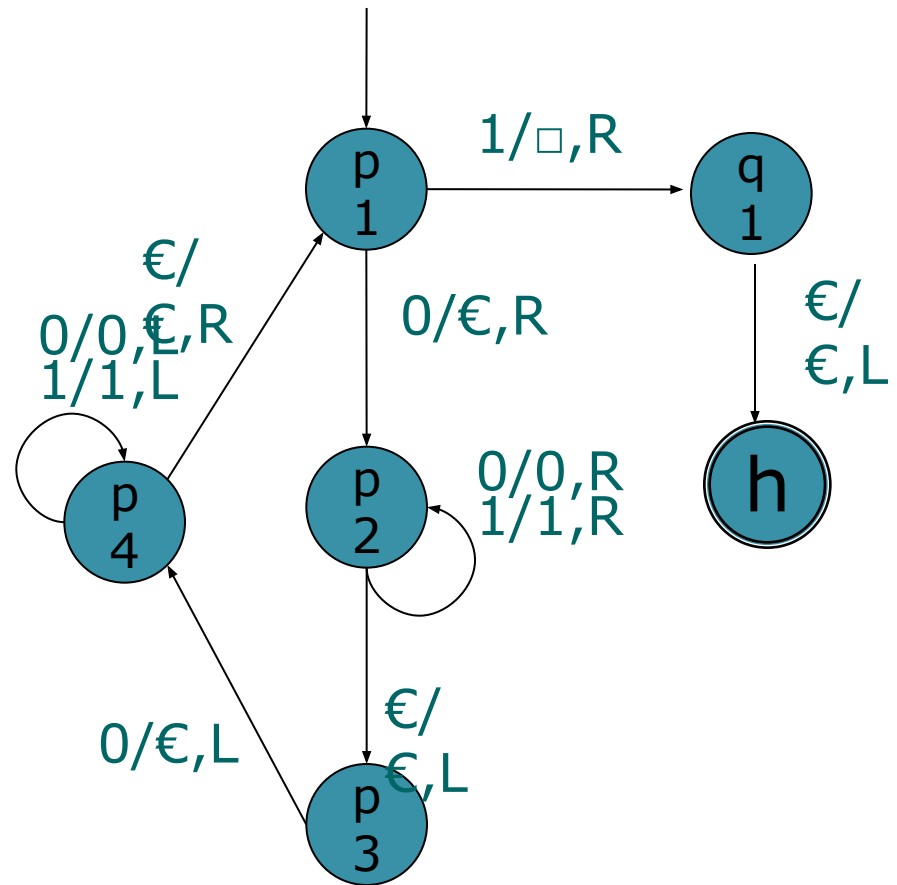
- The sequence of configuration leading to a halt state called a **computation**

Example of a DTM

- $L(T) = \{0^n 1 0^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

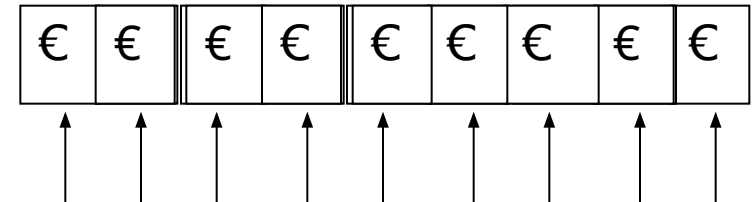
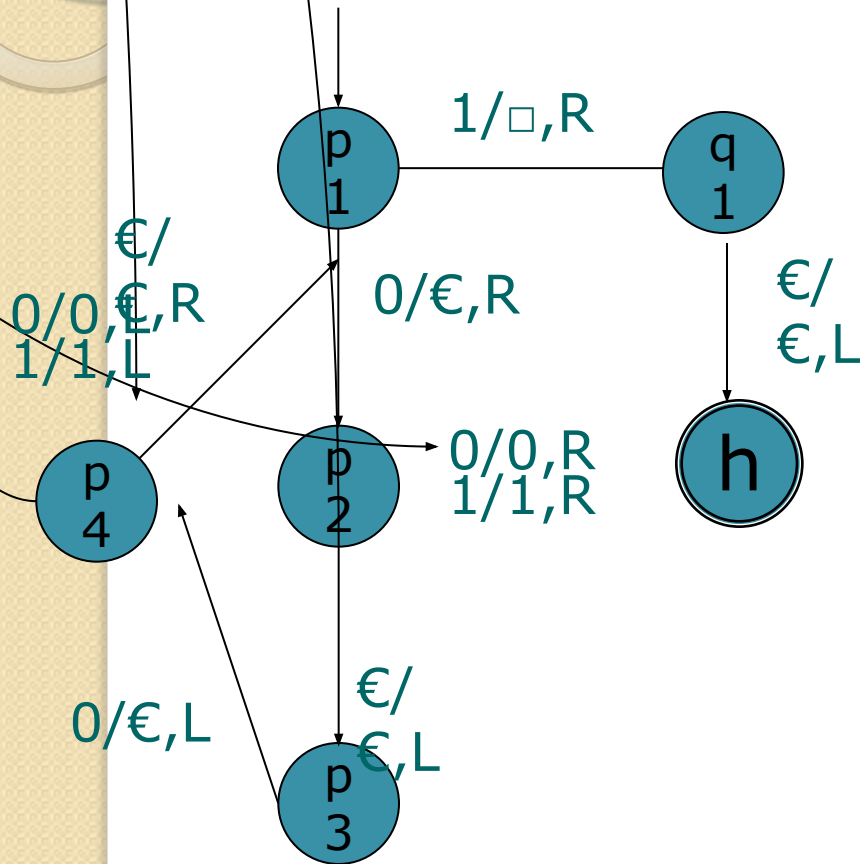
- $M =$

$(\{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, q_1, h\},$
 $\{0, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, p_1, h)$



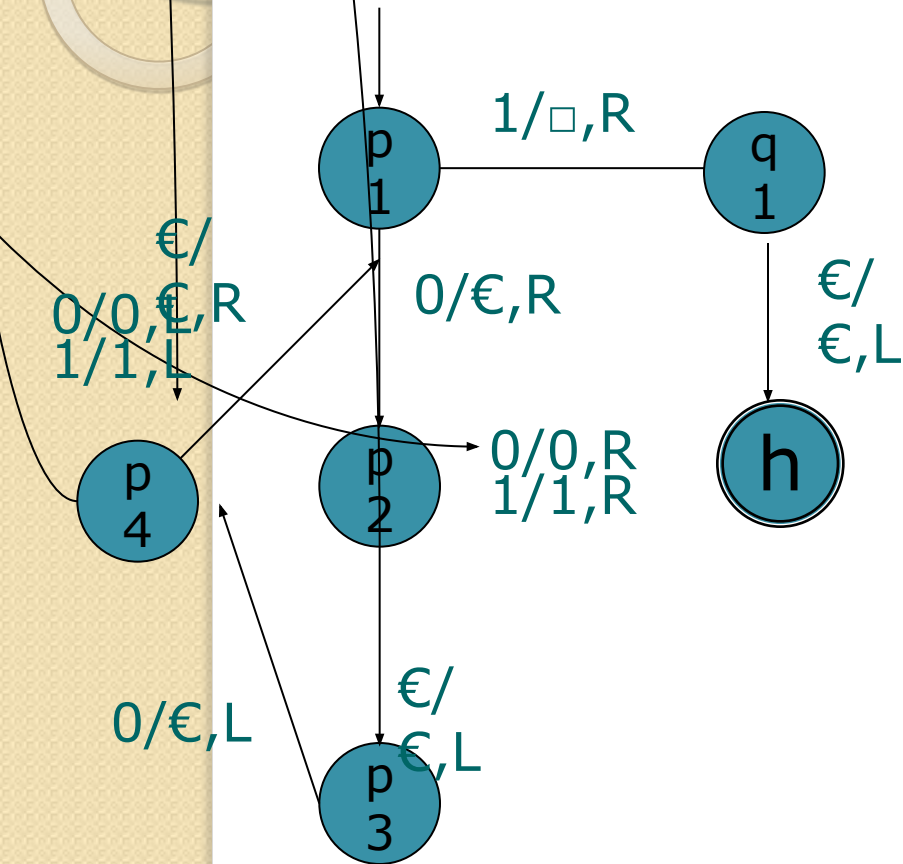


How a DTM works



On the input 0001000,
the TM halts.

Yield in zero step or more: Example



$(p1, \underline{0}001000)$
 $(p2, \epsilon\underline{0}01000)$
 $(p2, \epsilon001000\underline{\epsilon})$
 $(p3, \epsilon001000\underline{0})$
 $(p4, \epsilon00100\underline{0}\epsilon)$
 $(p4, \underline{\epsilon}00100\epsilon)$
 $(p1, \epsilon\underline{0}0100\epsilon)$
 $(p2, \epsilon\epsilon\underline{0}100\epsilon)$
 $(p2, \epsilon\epsilon0100\underline{\epsilon})$
 $(p3, \epsilon\epsilon0100\underline{0})$

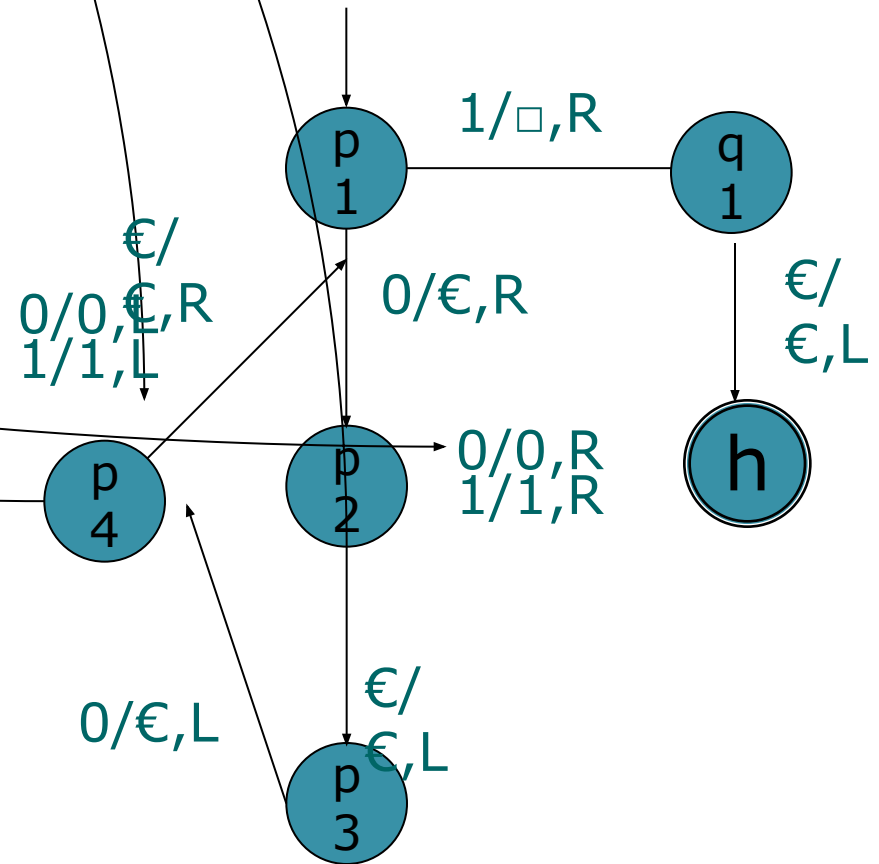
$(p4, \epsilon\epsilon\underline{0}1\underline{0})$
 $(p4, \epsilon\epsilon\underline{0}10)$
 $(p1, \epsilon\epsilon\underline{0}10)$
 $(p2, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1}0)$
 $(p2, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1}\underline{0})$
 $(p2, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1}0\underline{\epsilon})$
 $(p3, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1}\underline{0})$
 $(p4, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1})$
 $(p4, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1})$
 $(p1, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{1})$
 $(q1, \epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\underline{\epsilon})$
 $(h, \underline{\epsilon})$



Example of language accepted by a TM

$$L(T) = \{0^n 1 0^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

- T halts on $0^n 1 0^n$
- T hangs on $0^{n+1} 1 0^n$ at p_3
- T hangs on $0^n 1 0^{n+1}$ at q_1
- T hangs on $0^n 1^2 0^n$ at q_1



Turing machine

- Design a Turing machine that accepts the language

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\},$$

$$F = \{q_4\},$$

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

$$\Gamma = \{a, b, x, y, \square\}.$$

$$\delta(q_0, a) = (q_1, x, R),$$

$$\delta(q_1, a) = (q_1, a, R),$$

$$\delta(q_1, y) = (q_1, y, R),$$

$$\delta(q_1, b) = (q_2, y, L),$$

$$\delta(q_2, y) = (q_2, y, L), \quad \delta(q_0, y) = (q_3, y, R),$$

$$\delta(q_2, a) = (q_2, a, L), \quad \delta(q_3, y) = (q_3, y, R),$$

$$\delta(q_2, x) = (q_0, x, R). \quad \delta(q_3, \square) = (q_4, \square, R).$$

$$q_0 a a \cdots a b b \cdots b \vdash^* x q_0 a \cdots a y b \cdots b,$$

$$q_0 a a \cdots a b b \cdots b \vdash^* x x q_0 \cdots a y y \cdots b,$$

$$a_q a a b b \vdash x q_1 a b b \vdash x a q_1 b b \vdash x q_2 a y b$$

$$\vdash q_2 x a y b \vdash x q_0 a y b \vdash x x q_1 y b$$

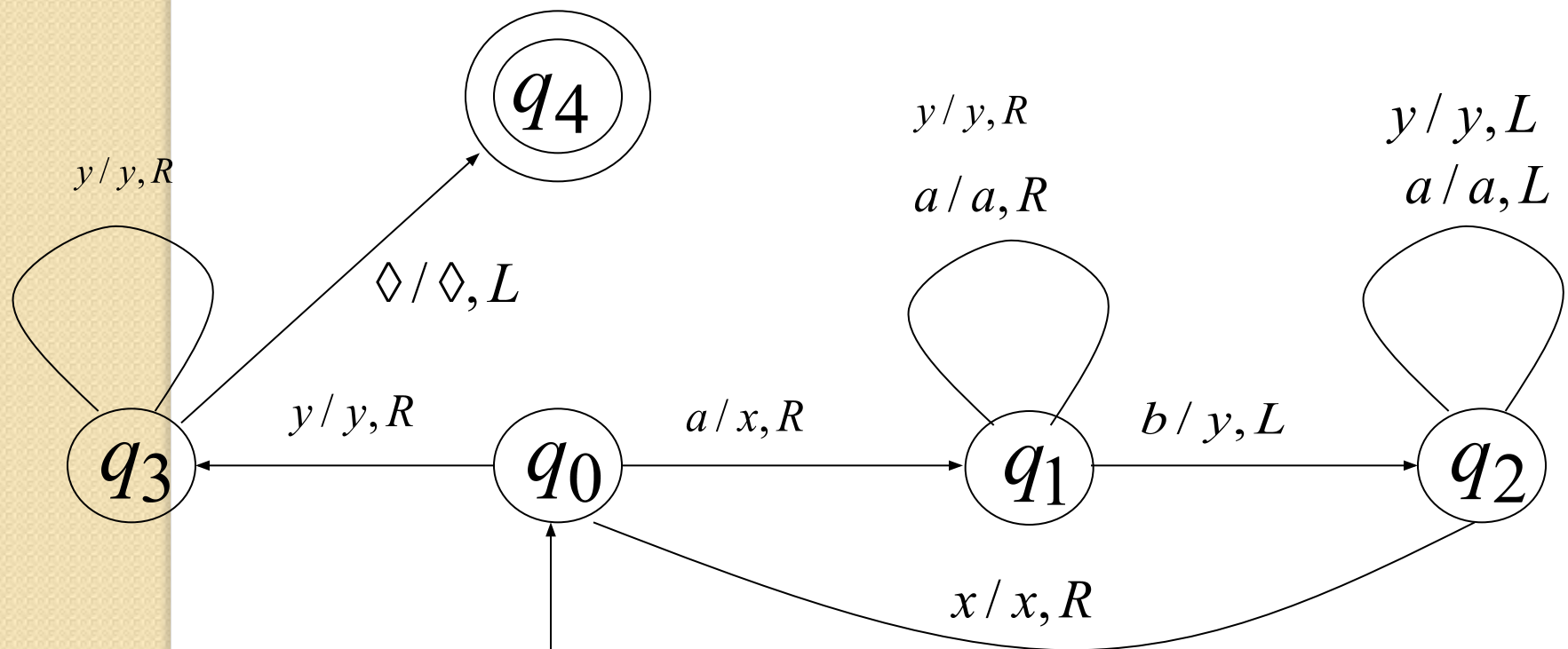
$$\vdash x x y q_1 b \vdash x x q_2 y y \vdash x q_2 x y y$$

$$\vdash x x q_0 y y \vdash x x y q_3 y \vdash x x y q_3 \square$$

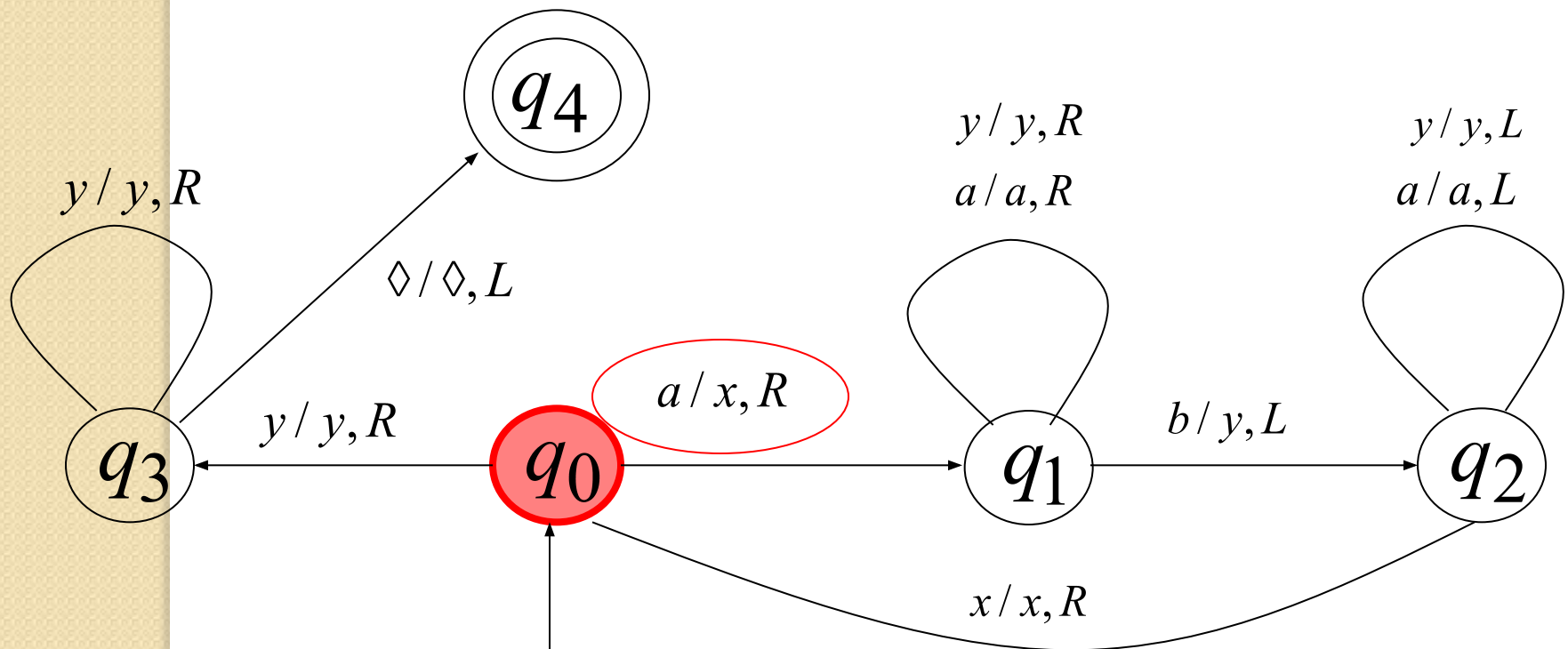
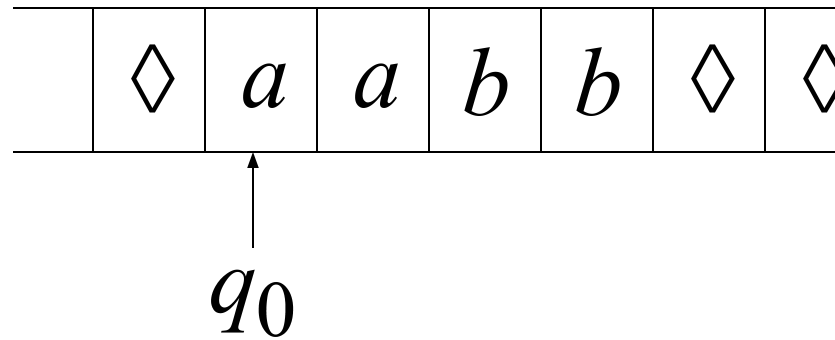
$$\vdash x x y y \square q_4 \square.$$

Another Turing Machine Example

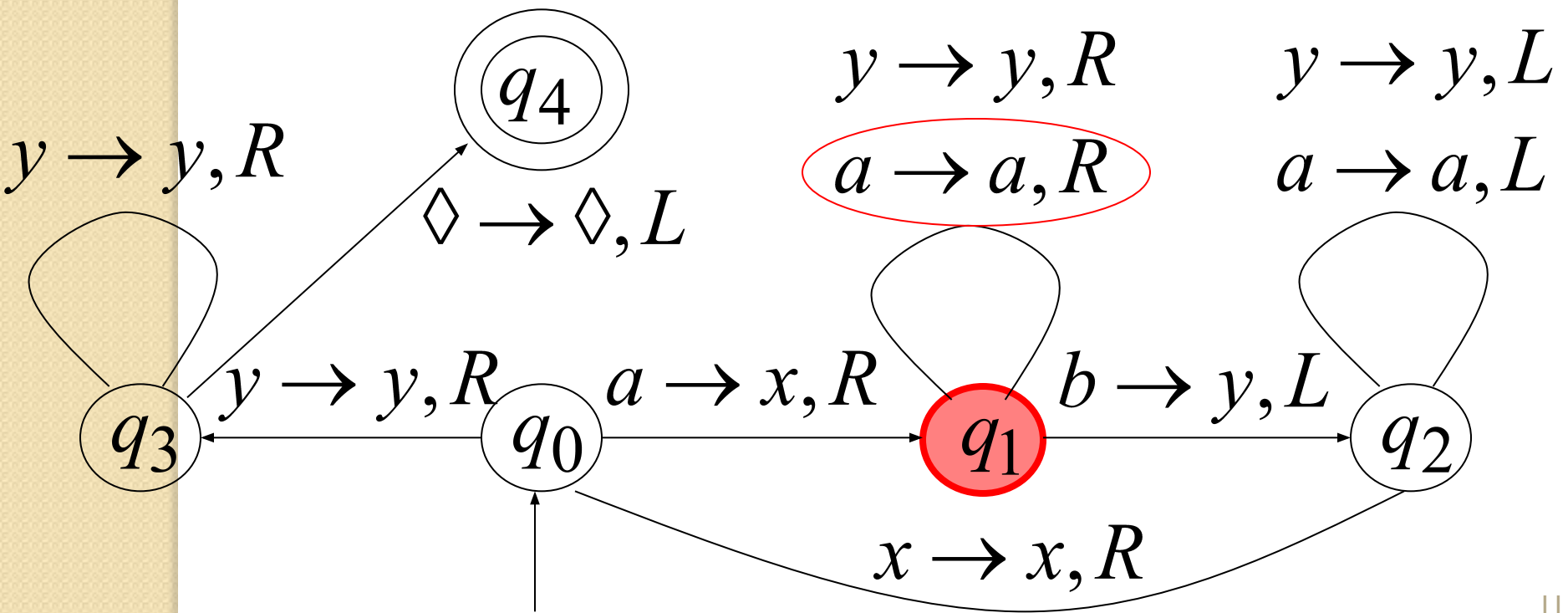
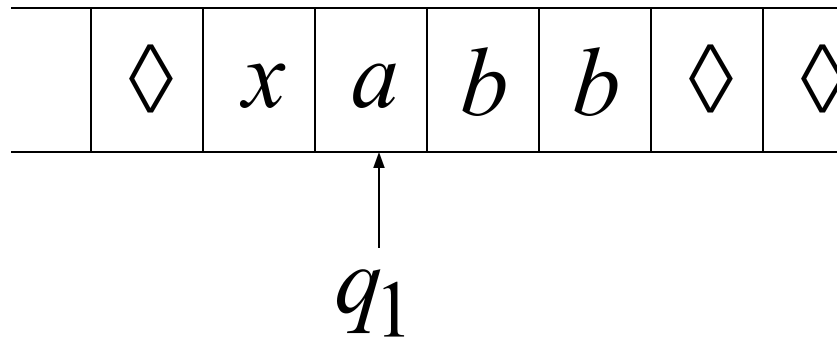
Turing machine for the language $\{a^n b^n\}$



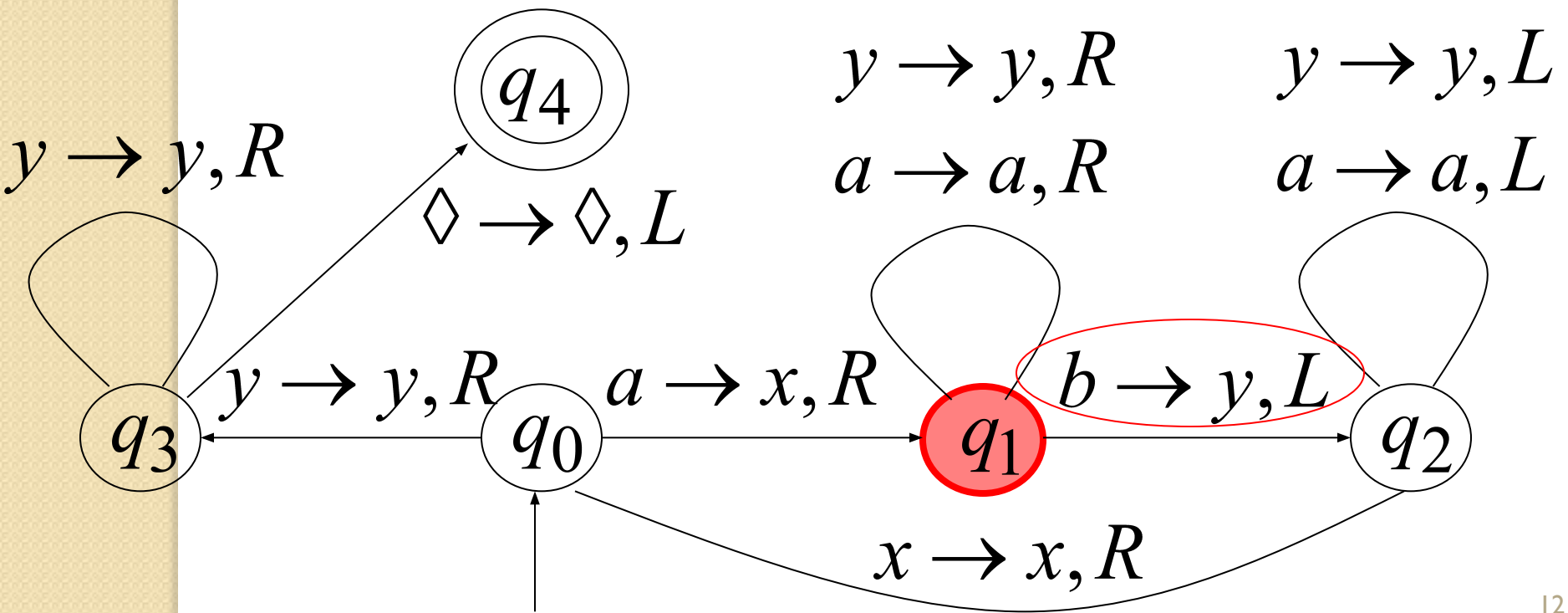
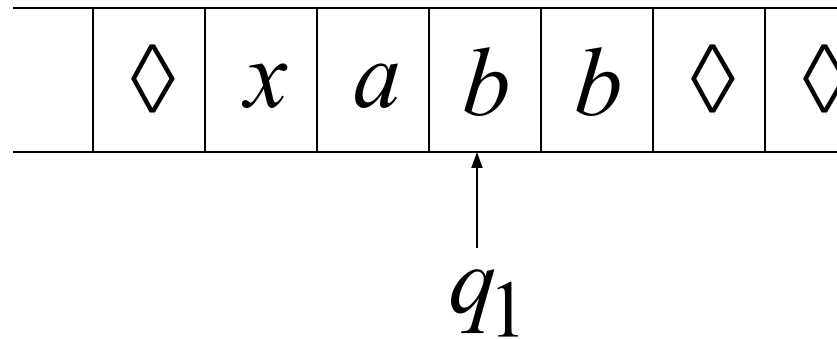
Time 0



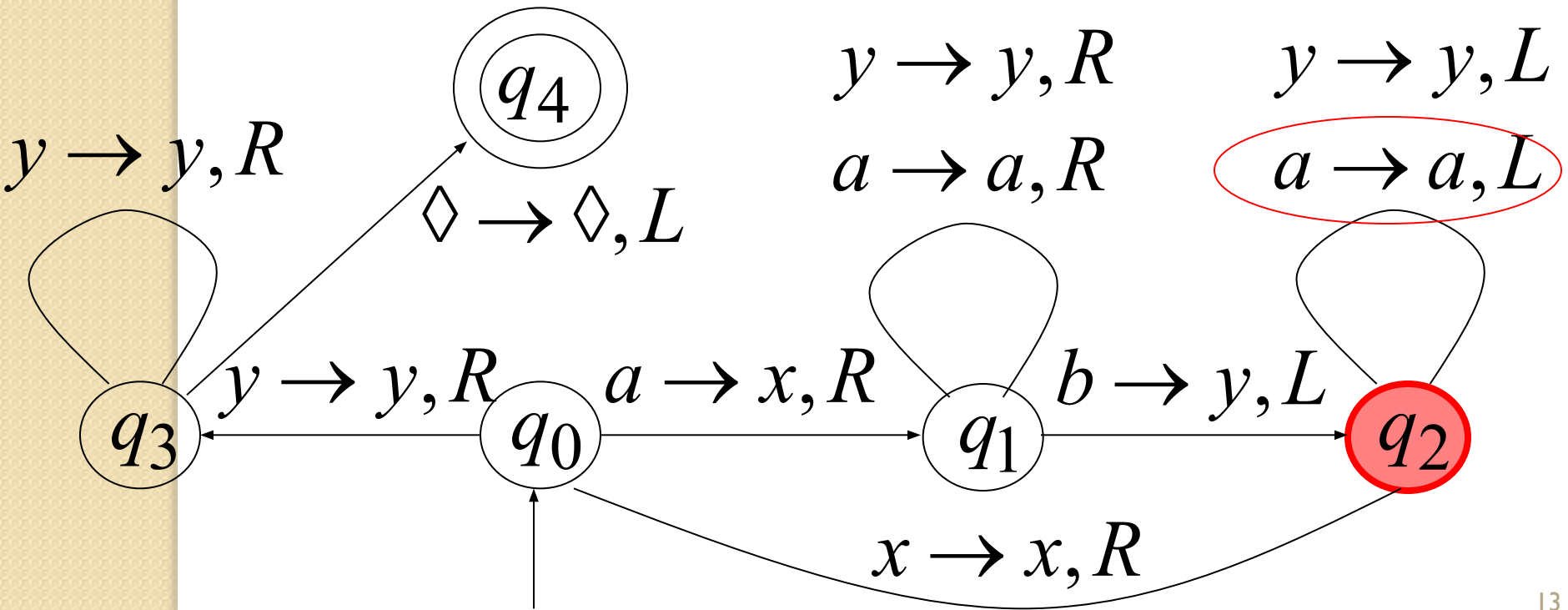
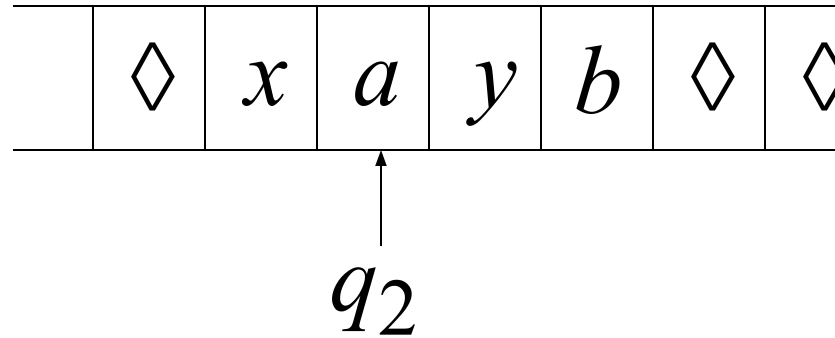
Time 1



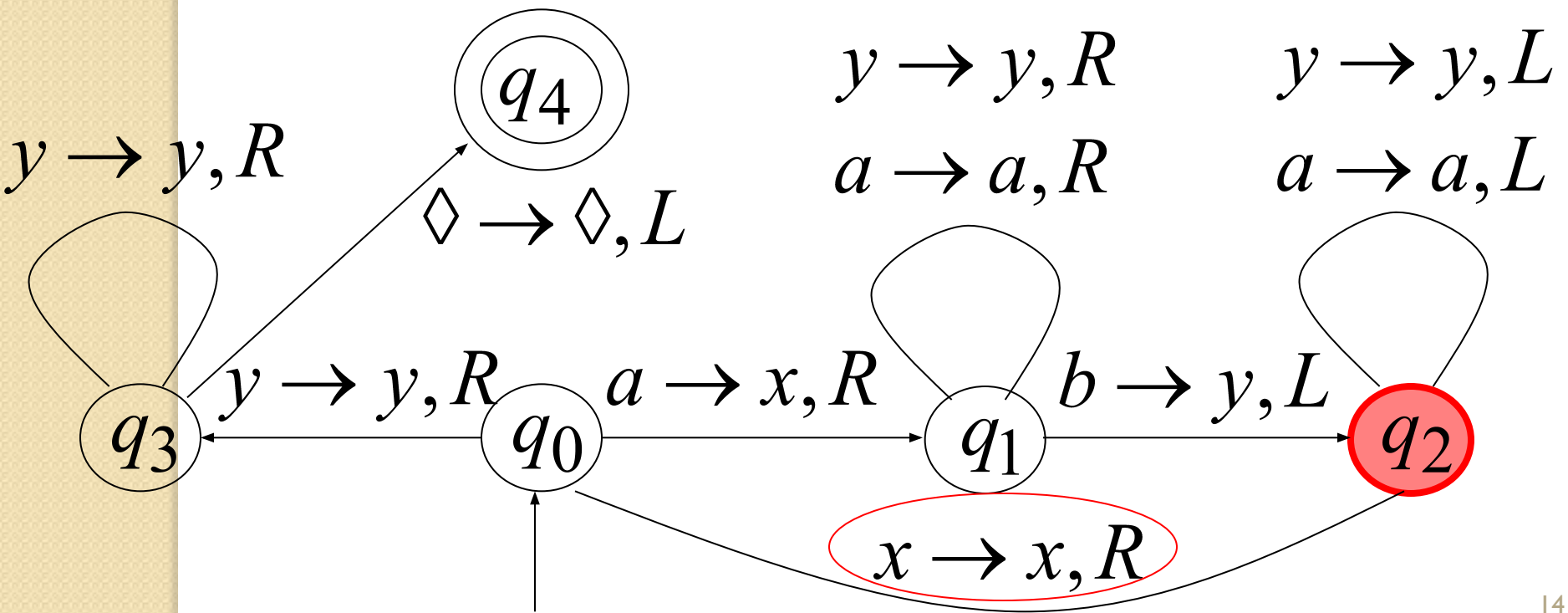
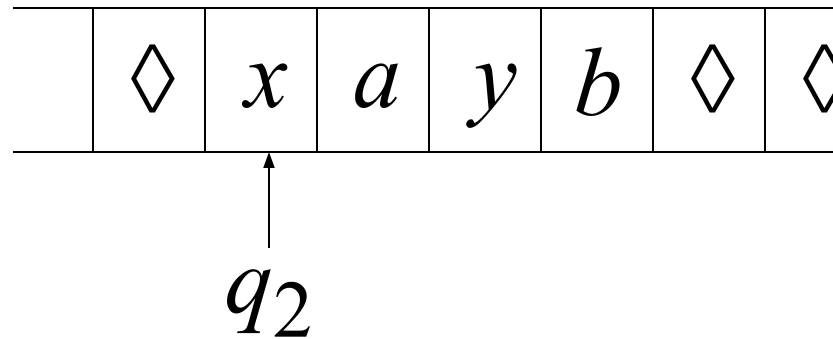
Time 2



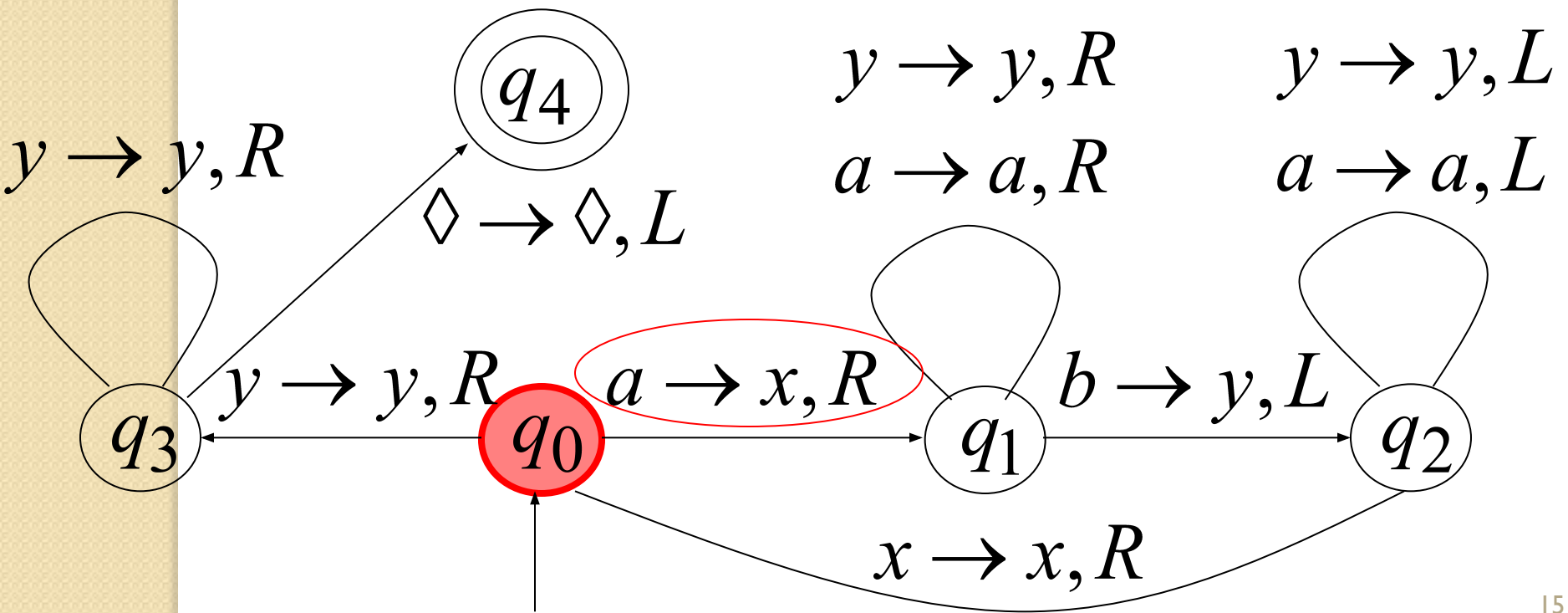
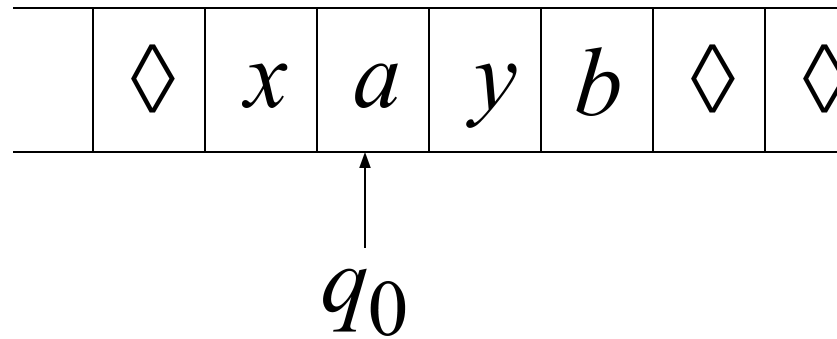
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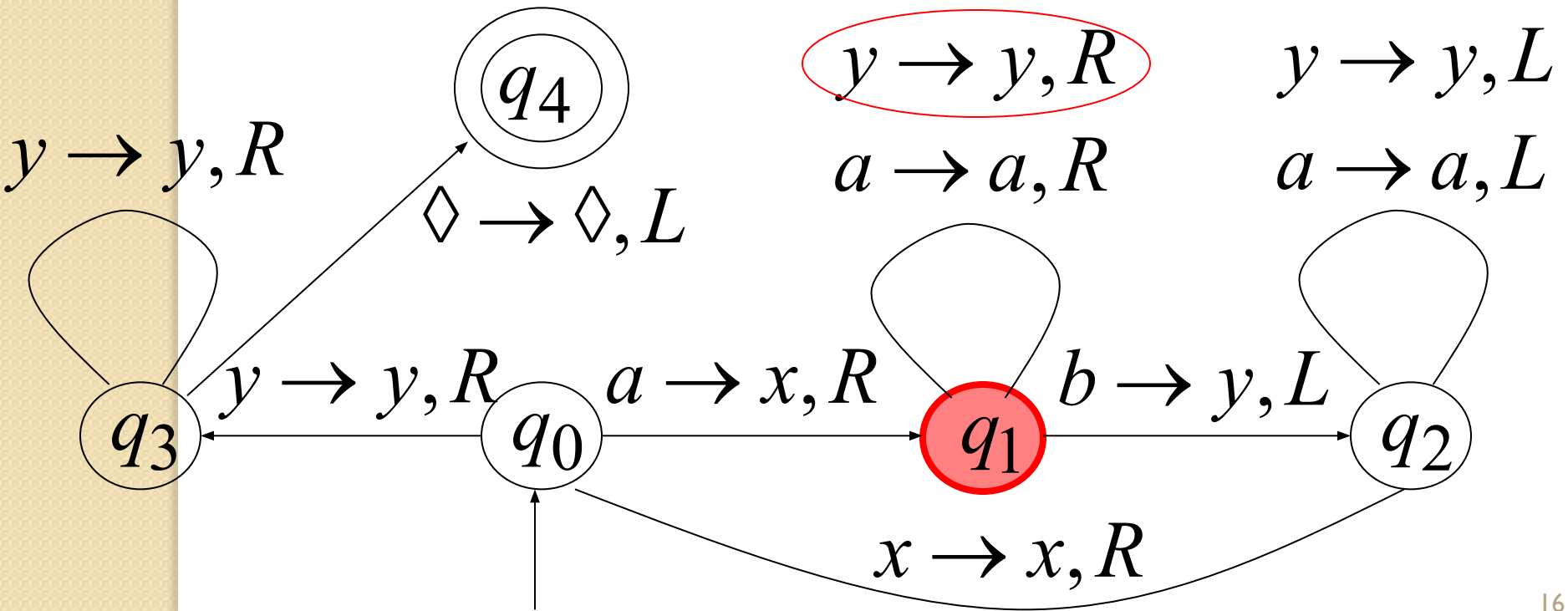
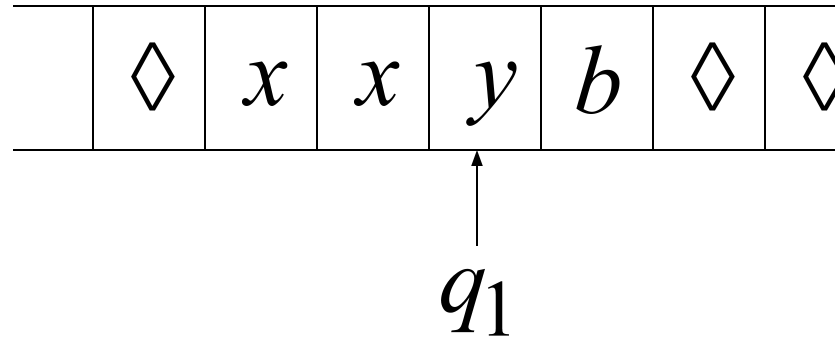
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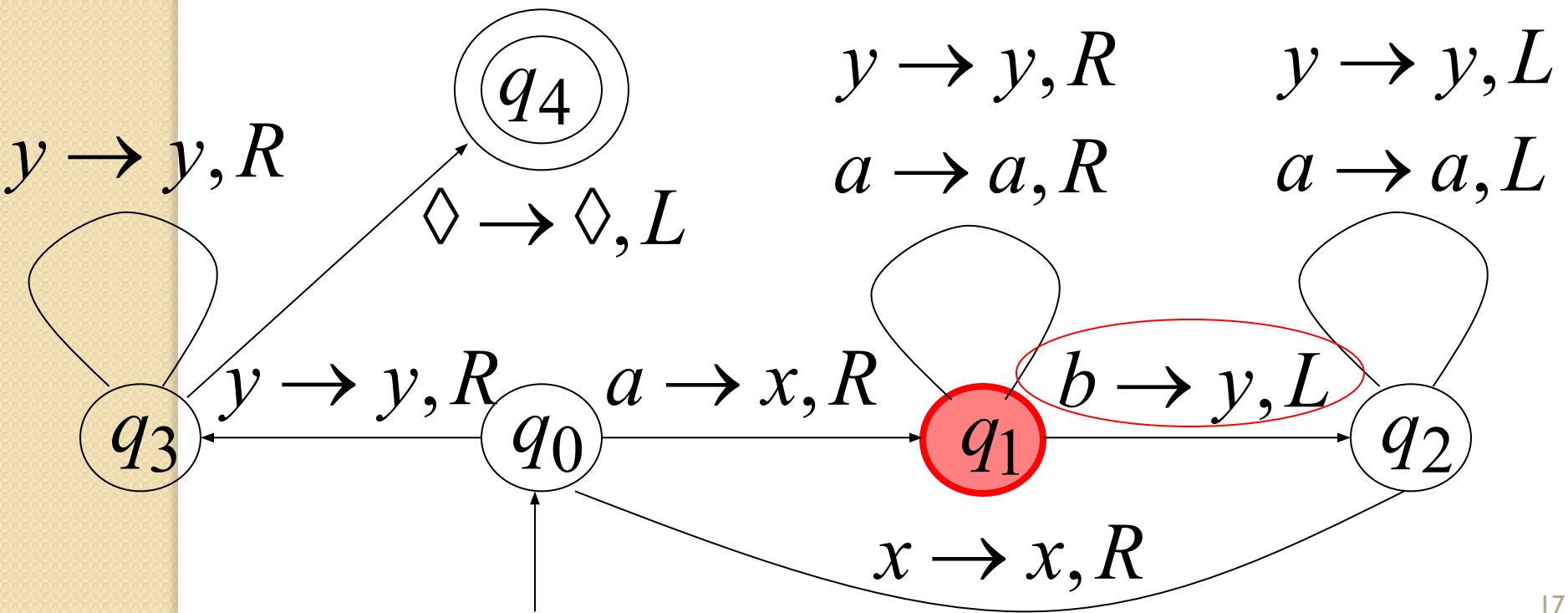
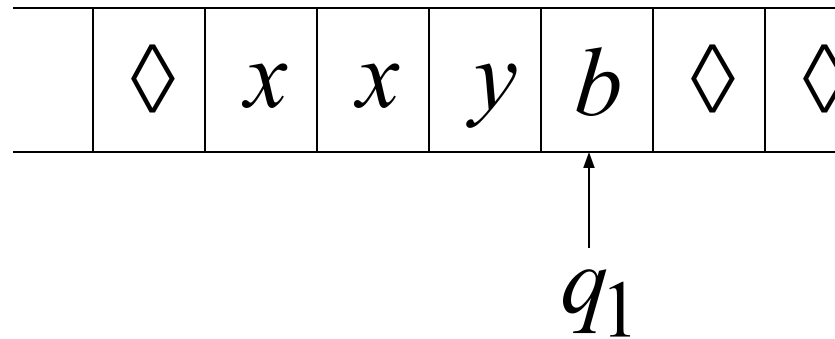
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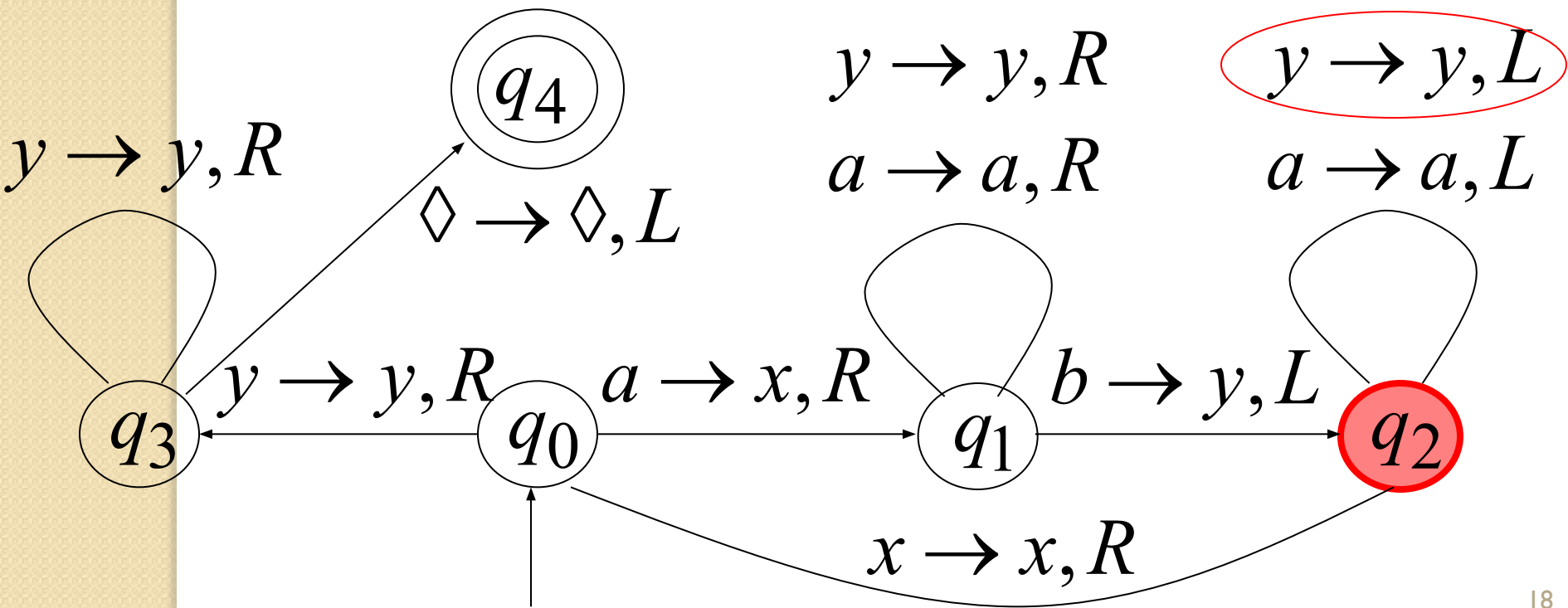
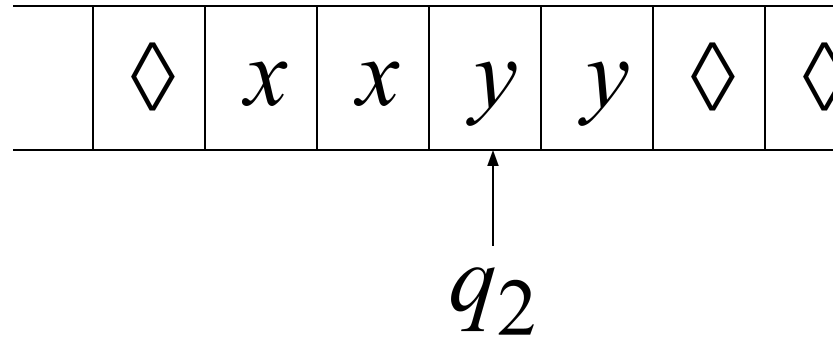
Time 6



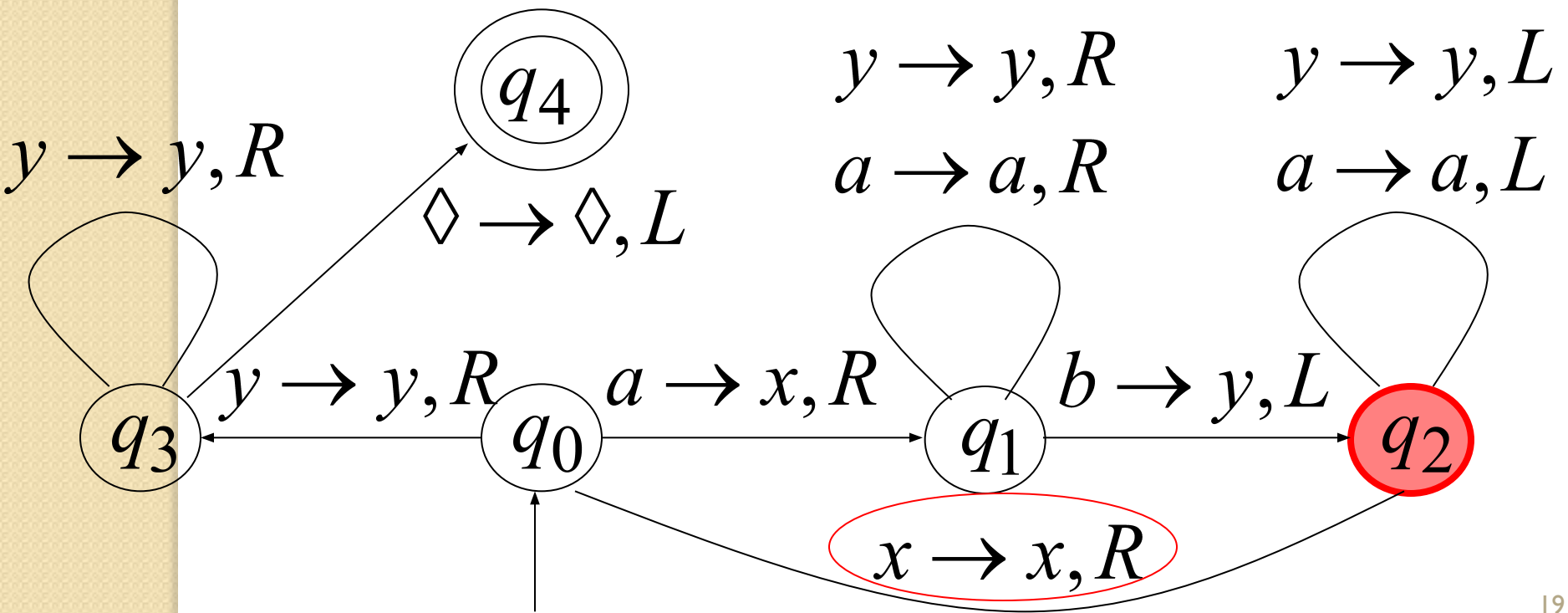
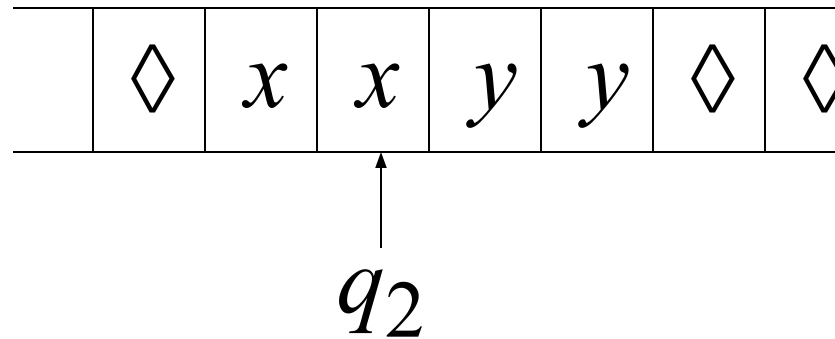
Time 7



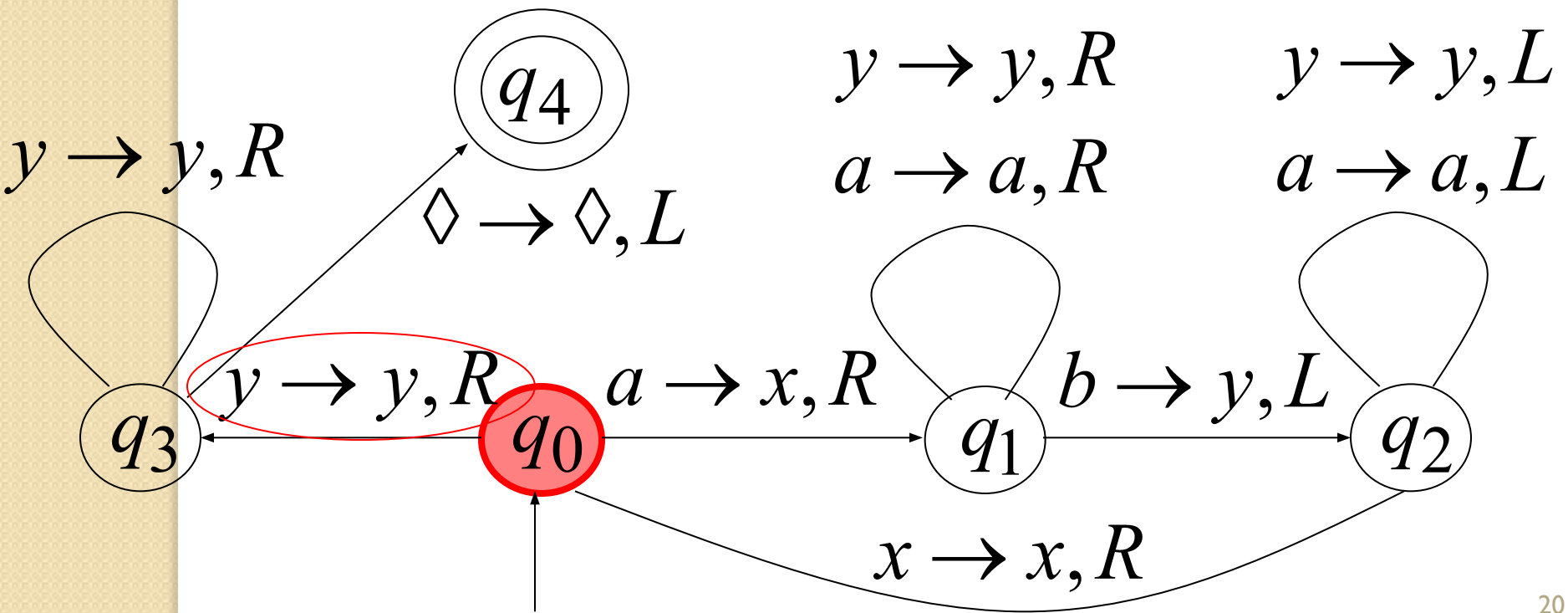
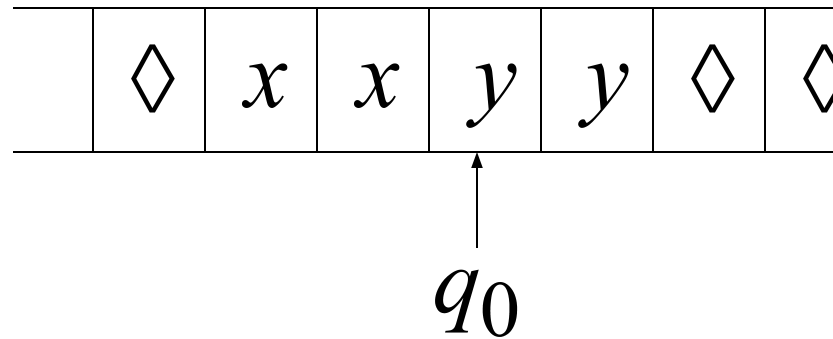
Time 8



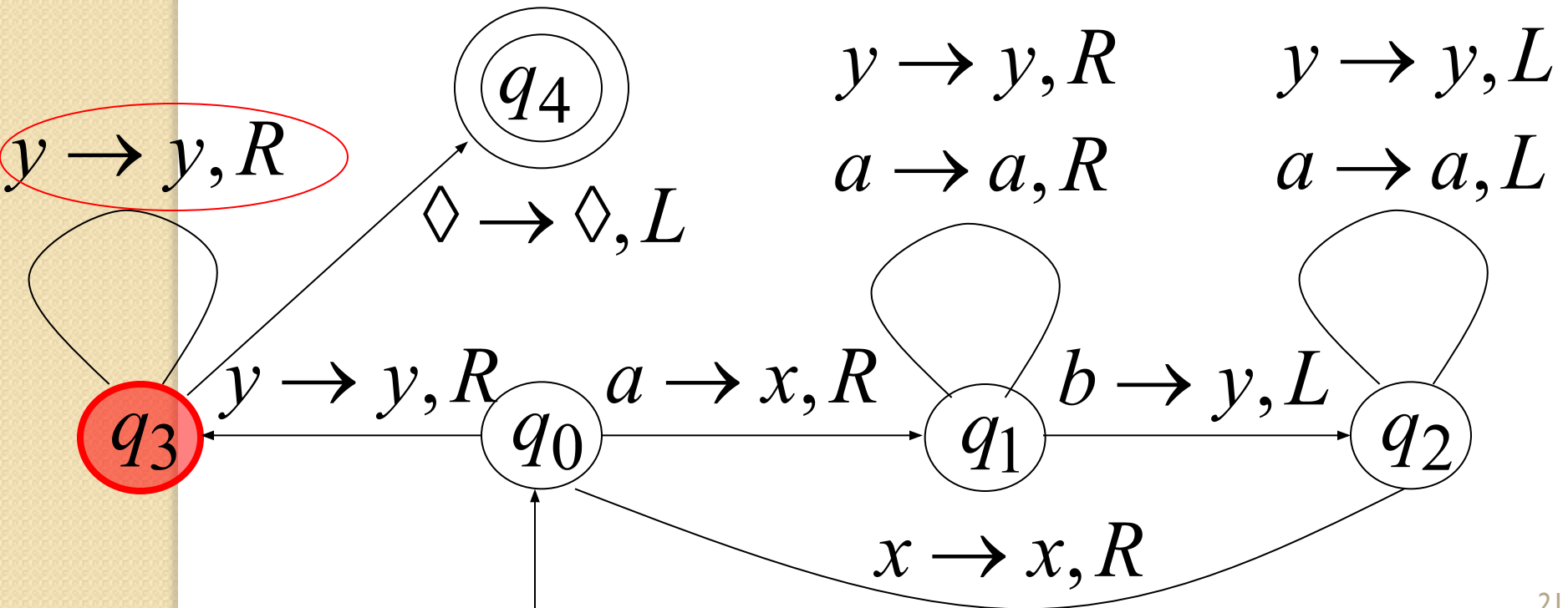
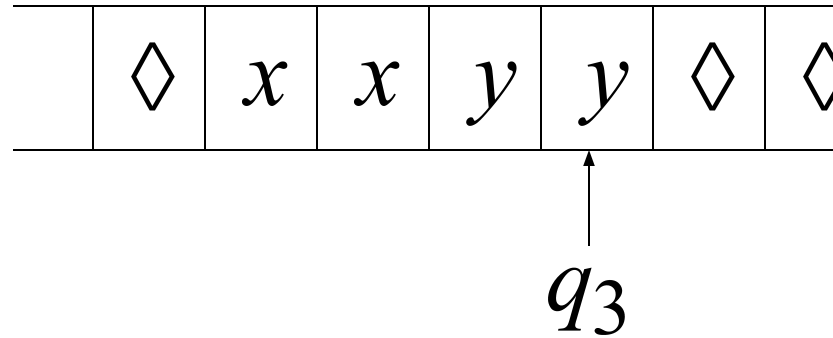
Time 9



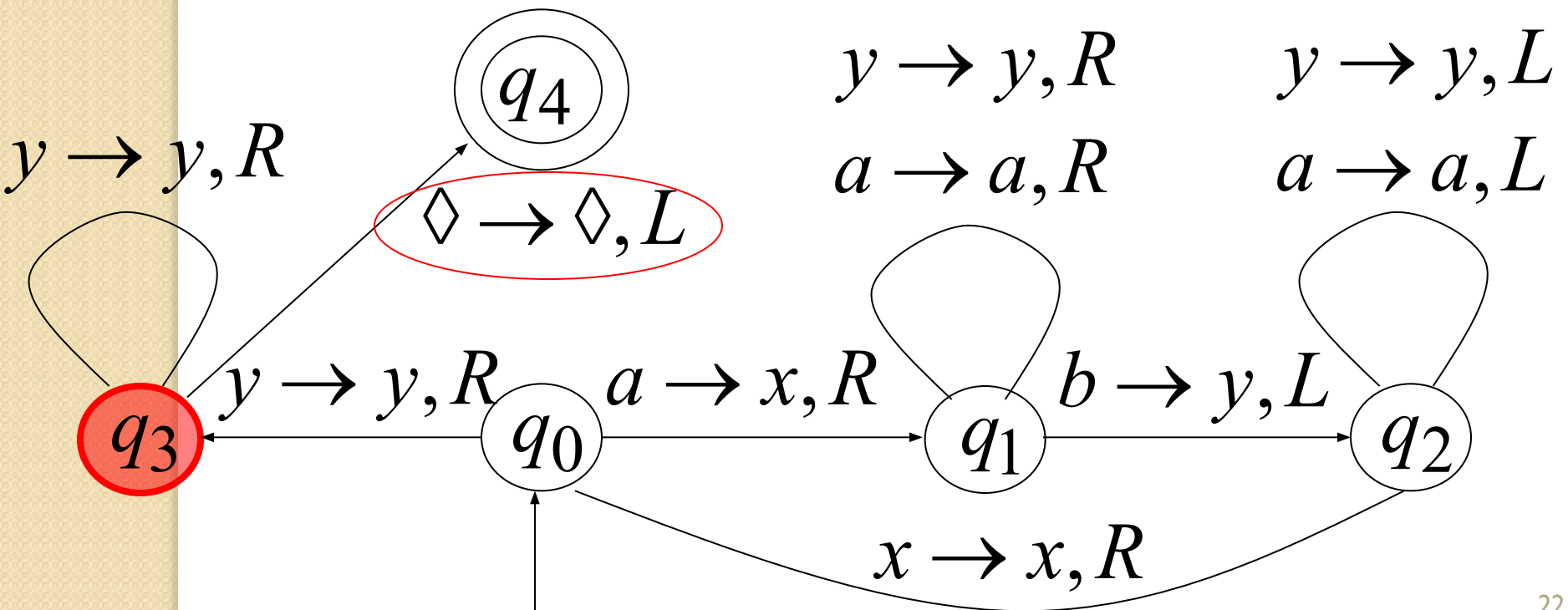
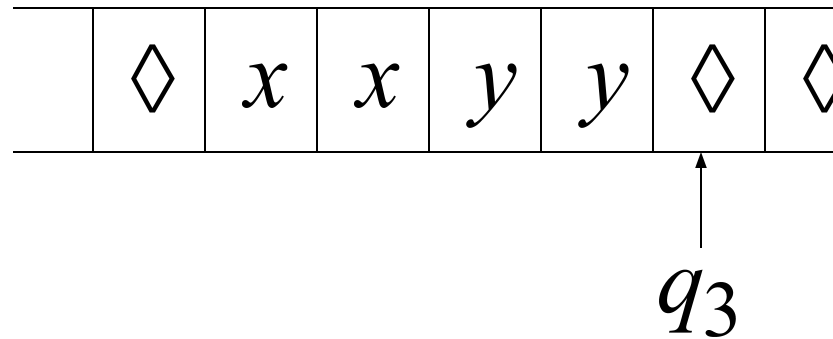
Time 10



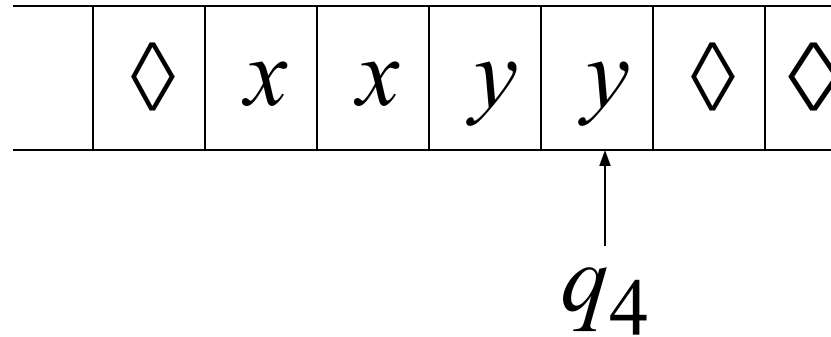
Time 11



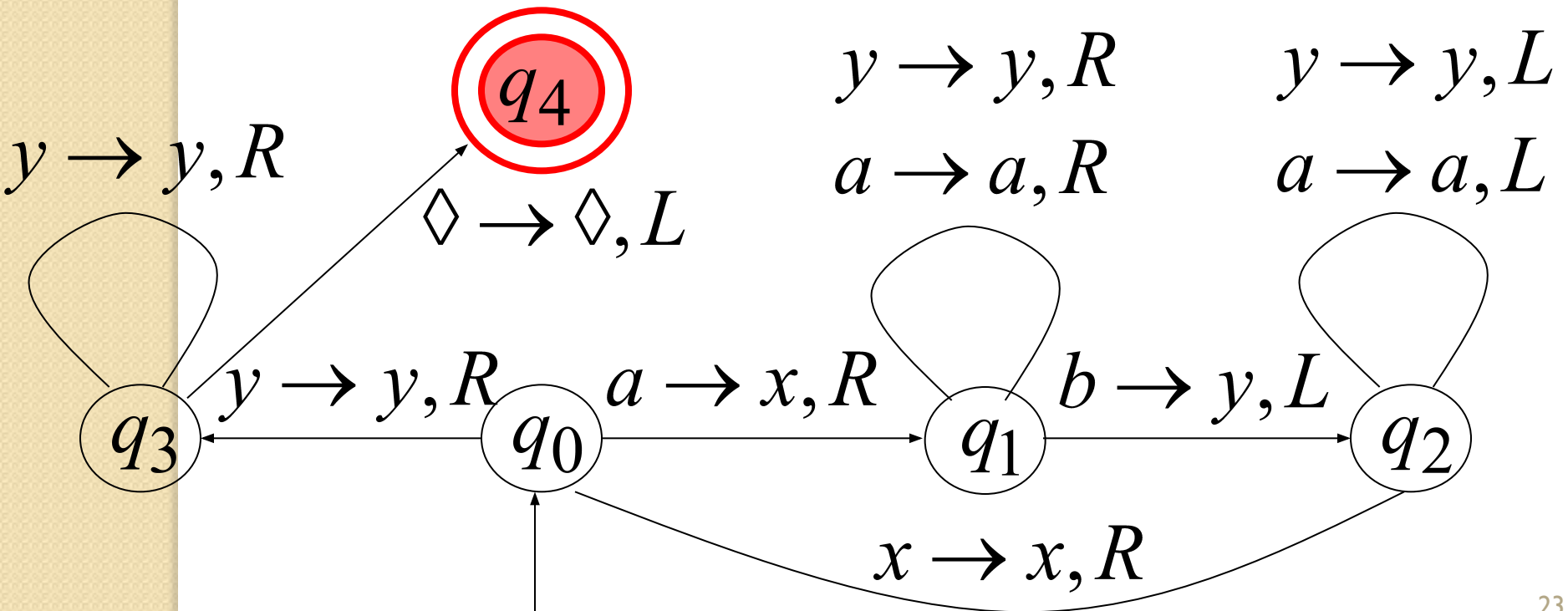
Time 12



Time 13



Halt & Accept



Observation:

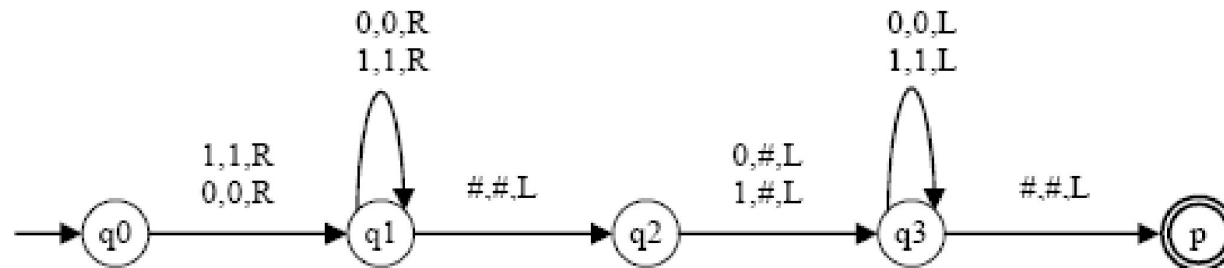
since we can find the machine for the language $\{a^n b^n\}$

So, we can easily construct a machine for the language $\{a^n b^n c^n\}$

Question

- Design the Simple Eraser TM. This Turing machine reads strings in the language given by the expression $(0+1)^*$ and replaces the right-most symbol by a blank ($\#$).
- Then find the derivation of the string “1110”
- Note: the problem considers the blank symbol is $\#$

Answer



TM = $(\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 1, \#\}, \delta, q_0, \{p\})$ where δ is given by:

Q	Σ	0	1	#
q_0		$(q_1, 0, R)$	$(q_1, 1, R)$	\emptyset
q_1		$(q_1, 0, R)$	$(q_1, 1, R)$	$(q_2, \#, L)$
q_2		$(q_3, \#, L)$	$(q_3, \#, L)$	\emptyset
q_3		$(q_3, 0, L)$	$(q_3, 1, L)$	$(p, \#, L)$

$\#q_01110\# \rightarrow \#1q_1110\# \rightarrow \#11q_110\# \rightarrow \#111q_10\# \rightarrow \#1110q_1\# \rightarrow \#111q_20\# \rightarrow$
 $\#11q_31\#\# \rightarrow \#1q_311\#\# \rightarrow \#q_3111\#\# \rightarrow q_3\#111\#\# \rightarrow p\#\#111\#\#$

Thanks for Listning