

CSCI338 HW4

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Question 1

Let β be the set of all infinite sequences over $\{a,b\}$. Show that β is uncountable, using a proof by diagonalization.

Assume that β is countable, then we can list them as β_1, β_2

i	f(i)		
1	b ₁₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃
2	b ₂₁	b ₂₂	b ₂₃
3	b ₃₁	b ₃₂	b ₃₃

Now construct an x such that the i^{th} bit of x is \neq the i^{th} bit of β

i	f(i)		
1	a	a	a...
2	b	a	b...
3	b	b	b...

Lets define x as $x = (b, b, a, \dots)$ thus making $x \neq \beta$ for any i^{th} sequence in the i^{th} bit. Therefore β is uncountable.

Question 2

Let $T = \{(i,j,k) \mid i,j,k \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Show that T is countable.

By definition, the set T is countable iff:

If there exists an injective function f from T to the natural numbers

If f is surjective

If T has a one-to-one correspondence with natural numbers

Question 3

Show that INFINITE_{PDA} is decidable

To decide INFINITE_{PDA} convert PDA into equivalent CFG, let P be the pumping length. Construct regular language R that accepts strings longer than P . Intersect of CFL and regular languages is a CFL. Test this intersection for emptiness, accept if L of the intersection is empty, reject otherwise.

Question 4

$ODD_{TM} = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ contains only strings of odd length} \}$
Prove that ODD_{TM} is undecidable.

Question 5

Show that EQ_{CFG} is undecidable.

Assume that EQ_{CFG} is decidable

$EQ_{CFG} = \{ \langle G, H \rangle \mid G, H \text{ are CFG's and } L(G) = L(H) \}$

Reduce ALL_{CFG} to EQ_{CFG} Such That:

$ALL_{CFG} = \{ \langle G \rangle \mid G \text{ is a CFG's and } L(G) = \Sigma^* \}$

Let R be a decider for EQ_{CFG} and construct TM S to decide ALL_{CFG} .

Construct CFG T such that $L(T) = \Sigma^*$

1. Run R on input $\langle G, T_0 \rangle$
2. If R accepts, accept.
3. If R rejects, reject

R decides if $L(G) = L(T)$. S decides ALL_{CFG} but it is undecidable, therefore EQ_{CFG} must also be undecidable

Question 6

Show that EQ_{CFG} is co-Turing-recognizable.

A language is co-Turing recognizable if and only if its complement is a Turing-recognizable language.

Convert G and H into Chomsky normal form. Begin iterating through the strings in Σ^* . If both G or H can generate or not generate the string a TM will continue on the iteration of strings, however, if one CFG accepts a string and the other does not, that means that the CFG's are not equivalent and the TM accepts. Therefore EQ_{CFG} is co-Turing recognizable.

Question 7