

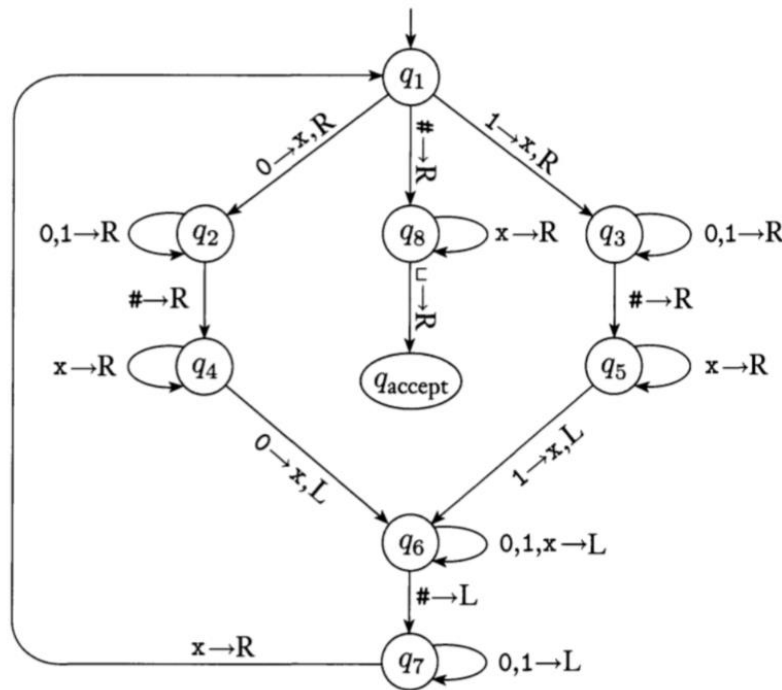
Assignment 5

1. Turing machine [6pts]

a)

The following is a formal description of $M_1 = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_1, q_{\text{accept}}, q_{\text{reject}})$, the Turing machine that we informally described (page 139) for deciding the language $B = \{w\#w \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$.

- $Q = \{q_1, \dots, q_{14}, q_{\text{accept}}, q_{\text{reject}}\}$,
- $\Sigma = \{0,1,\#\}$, and $\Gamma = \{0,1,\#,x,\sqcup\}$.
- We describe δ with a state diagram (see the following figure).
- The start, accept, and reject states are q_1 , q_{accept} , and q_{reject} .



To simplify the figure, we don't show the reject state or the transitions going to the reject state. Those transitions occur implicitly whenever a state lacks an outgoing transition for a particular symbol.

Now there are two inputs. Please write down the sequence of configurations. [4pts]

(1) **10#0#**

(2) **01#00**

b) Let A be the language, for any $\omega \in A$, M halt and accept; for any $\omega \notin A$, M halt and reject. Is A a Turing-recognizable language? Is A a Turing-decidable language? [2pts]

2. Prove that $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ where $b > 0$ (a, b are constants) [2pts]
 $(n + a)^b = O(n^b)$
3. Rank the following functions by order of growth. that is, find an arrangement g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4 of the functions satisfying $g_1 = o(g_2), g_2 = o(g_3), g_3 = o(g_4)$. [2pts]
 $g_1 = n^{1.01} \quad g_2 = 10n \log_2 \sqrt{n} \quad g_3 = 0.0001n \quad g_4 = 666 \log_2 n^3$