1 a) S→S, #
S, → OS, T | 15, Y | e
YT → TY
Y# → 3
Y3 → 33
T3 → 23

T2 -> 22

T# > 2

#->e

w = 01011 22333

b) S→#aT T→e1YT aY→Yoa #Y→# #→e

W = 0000

S-) #0T -> #01T -> #07Y -> #07Y -> #2Y00 -> #Y0000+ #2Y0000+ #2Y000-> #2Y000->

20) Assume that My decides L have L is decidable. Then we can built the following TM Me to decide the helting problem.

Le = \$ < M, vo > 1 M is a TM and M accepts will

Me = "On upst KM, w)

1. Rin Mi on KM, w) it accepts. Rin

M on w accept if M accepts w; reject

whenever.

2 Reject of Mi rejects KM, w)"

However, we know that Mz can not exist due to the fact that

Lz is undecedable therefore contradiction L is undecedable

Assume that there exists a TM My that decide L. The we can build the following TNI Me to decide the holting

M2= "On ment (Min)

1. Use the description of M and w to construct Mg

11. My = 1 On mont X

12 18 x+w. reject

13. If kew, in Man wad accept of Maccepts"

2. Run Mi on (Ms) 3. If M. occepts, reject; If M. rejects, occept."

L(M2) = & iff M does not accept us. If we had shi as a decider for L then we would have the as a decide for halfing problem which is a contradiction. Such rachine does not exist.

L= & KM>1 M 11 a TM and LUN 11 a rogaler laproge & Prove that Lisunderidable

Assure that My decides L. Then we can build the following TNA Me to decide halting problem

M2 = " On upot (N/W)

I Construct the following TM Ms.

11 M3 = "On why x

If x=000 L(M)=8000 = 12 If x has the form 0000 accept. If x +091 L(Ms)= 2 -807/ 13. If x does not have this form, in Man
L(Ms)= 2 . If M occepts we ignit we and accept x : If the occepts regiler 2. Run Mi on (Ma)

2. 12 M. occepts, accept; if M. rejects, reject.