



IIT PALAKKAD

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PALAKKAD

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CS5616 Computational Complexity

January – May 2024

Mid Exam

Name:

Roll no:

Total Points – 42

2 March 2023

10.00 – 11.30 AM

1. (12 points) (a) (4 points) Let  $\text{REC} = \{M \mid L(M) \text{ is recursive}\}$  and

$$\text{REN} = \{M \mid L(M) \text{ is recursive enumerable}\}.$$

Find the smallest integers  $i$  and  $j$  such that  $\text{REC} \in \Pi_i$  and  $\text{REN} \in \Delta_j$ .

- (b) (4 points) Is the language  $K = \{M_x \# x \mid M_x \text{ halts on } x\}$  undecidable? Justify.
- (c) (4 points) Recall that  $\text{AH} = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \Sigma_i$ . Argue that for any  $i \geq 0$ ,  $\text{AH} \neq \Sigma_i$ .
2. (10 points) For the following statements, either prove them true by providing a proof or prove them false by a counter-example. Let  $A, B$  be languages.
- (a) (2 points) If  $A \leq_T B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then  $B$  is undecidable.
- (b) (2 points) If  $A \leq_T B$  and  $A$  is decidable then  $B$  is decidable.
- (c) (2 points) For some pair of languages  $A, B$ , we have  $A \leq_T A \cup B$  and  $B \leq_T A \cup B$ .
- (d) (2 points) For any pair of languages  $A, B$ , we have  $A \leq_T A \cup B$  and  $B \leq_T A \cup B$ .
- (e) (2 points) If  $A$  is  $\Sigma_1$ -complete and  $B \subseteq A$ , then  $B$  cannot be  $\Sigma_1$ -complete.
3. (10 points) Answer both the parts.
- (a) (5 points) Show that  $\text{MP}^{\text{MP}}$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -complete.
- (b) (5 points) Define  $\text{MPXOR}$  as follows:

$$\{(M_1, M_2, x) \mid (x \in L(M_1) \text{ and } x \notin L(M_2)) \text{ or } (x \notin L(M_1) \text{ and } x \in L(M_2))\}$$

Here  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are valid Turing machine descriptions and  $x \in \Sigma^*$ . Show that  $\text{MPXOR} \in \Delta_2$ .

4. (10 points) Consider a lexicographic total ordering of strings in  $\Sigma^*$ .
- (a) (5 points) Show that a recursively enumerable set is recursive if and only if there exists an enumeration machine that enumerates it in the increasing lexicographic order.
- (b) (5 points) Show that every infinite recursively enumerable set must contain an infinite recursive set.