ICCS310: Assignment 4

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1: Eh? They Have The Same Cardinality?

Prove the following statements using rigorous mathematical reasoning:

(1)
$$|[0,\frac{1}{2})| = |[0,1)|$$

Proof:

(2)
$$|[0,1)| = |(-1,1)|$$

Proof:

(3)
$$|[0,1)| = |\mathbb{R}|$$

Proof:

2: The Power Set of A

(1) Prove that $|2^A| = |\{0,1\}^A|$.

Proof:

(2) Prove that $|A| < |\{0,1\}^A|$ and conclude that $|A| < |2^A|$.

Proof:

3: Hamming Code

Consider applying the Hamming coding scheme to send 8 bits of data. This will require 4 parity bits, so an encoded code word in this scheme is 12 bits long.

(1) If the data bits are $d_1, d_2, d_3...d_8$, what is β_2 in terms of d_i 's?

Answer:

(2) Encode the following 8-bit data: 01101010.

Answer:

(3) Assuming that at most a single single bit flip, decide the following codewords (indicate also whether there was any error):

Answer:

- (i) 010011111000
- (ii) 011101010010

4: Same Number of 0s and 1s

Consider the language $L = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* | \text{ w contains an equal number of 0s and 1s } \}$. Show that L is (Turing) decidable by providing a TM that decides it (a medium-level detail is preferred).

Proof:

5: Infinite DFA

Show that the following language is (Turing) decideable:

IDFA =
$$\{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a DFA and L(M) is an infinite language } \}$$
.

Proof:

6: Lucky 9

(1) Let $L_1 \subseteq \Sigma^*$ be defined as

$$L_1 = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } 2^{74207281} - 1 \text{ is prime} \\ \{99\} & \text{if } 2^{74207281} - 1 \text{ is not prime} \end{cases}$$

Prove that L_1 is (Turing) decidable.

Proof:

(2) Let $L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$ be defined as

 $w \in L_2 \iff w$ appears somewhere (not necessarily consecutively) in the decimal expansion of π

Prove that L_2 is (Turing) decidable.

Proof:

7: β -reduction

(1)

Solution:

(2)

Solution:

8: Fibonacci

Using the functions we have developed (e.g., pred, if_then_else, mult, add, etc.), write down an explicit λ -term fib such that $fib\bar{n} =_{\beta} f(n)$. Solution:

9: Power Of 2

Implement a λ -term for the $pow(n) = 2^n$ Solution: