# Turing Machine Examples

L.EIC, 2nd Year

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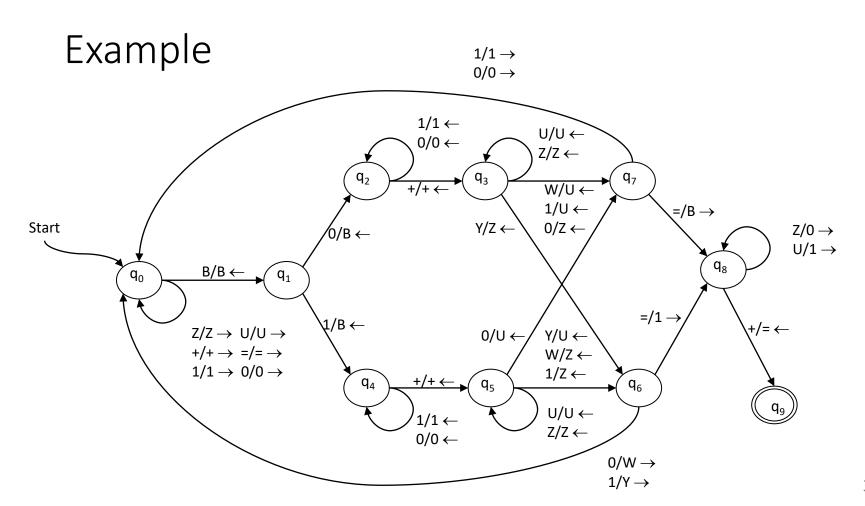
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# Example

- TM to add two binary numbers in the form: =n1+n2
  - ▶ The numbers have the same number of bits
  - ► The result should be on the left of the assignment ('=')
  - ▶ There is no need to maintain the right-hand side of the assignment
  - Example:
    - ►=011+010 → 101=



### Description

#### Strategy

- ► Add n<sub>1</sub> to n<sub>2</sub>, substituting n<sub>1</sub>, bit by bit, starting by the LSB
- ► In an iteration add one bit (Z=0, U=1), coding eventual carry in the next bit (W=0+carry, Y=1+carry)
- Finishes when detects =

#### State meaning

- $\triangleright$  q<sub>0</sub>: beginning of the iteration to add one bit; traverse the tape to the rightmost position
- $Arr q_1$ : read the LSB of  $Arr q_2$  and erases it; transition  $Arr q_2$ - $Arr q_3$  if it is 0 and  $Arr q_4$ - $Arr q_5$  if it is 1
- ightharpoonup q<sub>2</sub>: (if bit=0) goes to left until the beginning of n<sub>1</sub>
- $\triangleright$  q<sub>3</sub>: traverse the already processed bits of n<sub>1</sub> an process one more; go to q<sub>6</sub> if there is carry and to q<sub>7</sub> if there is no carry
- ightharpoonup q<sub>4</sub> and q<sub>5</sub> equal to q<sub>2</sub> and q<sub>3</sub> in case of bit=1
- ▶ q<sub>6</sub>: use the carry in the following bit seguinte and finish the iteration; detects end of the number
- ▶ q<sub>7</sub>: finish the iteration, w/o carry, and detects end of the number
- q<sub>g</sub>: = is transferred from left to right of the number and Z's and U's are substituted by 0's and 1's, respectively
- q<sub>9</sub>: final state

## Computing Trace

U: one Z: zero W: one Y: zero

Example =011+010