



**BITS Pilani**  
Pilani Campus

# Theory of Computation

## CS F351

**Vishal Gupta**

Department of Computer Science and Information Systems  
Birla Institute of Technology and Science  
Pilani Campus, Pilani



# Lecture: 29

# Formal Definition



**Definition.** A Turing machine is a 5-tuple  $(K, \Sigma, \delta, s, H)$ , where:

- $K$  is a finite set of states
- $\Sigma$  is a set of symbols (the alphabet). It contains the blank symbol ( $\sqcup$ ), and the left end symbol ( $\triangleright$ ). It does not contain  $\leftarrow$  and  $\rightarrow$
- $s \in K$  is the initial state.
- $H$  is a subset of  $K$ , and is the set of halting states.
- $\delta$ , the transition function, is a function from  $(K-H) \times \Sigma$  to  $K \times (\Sigma \cup \{\rightarrow, \leftarrow\})$ , such that,
  - For all  $q \in K-H$ , if  $\delta(q, \triangleright) = (p, b)$ , then  $b = \rightarrow$
  - For all  $q \in K-H$  and  $a \in \Sigma$ , if  $\delta(q, a) = (p, b)$  then  $b \neq \triangleright$

State	$\Sigma$	$\delta(q, \sigma)$

## Basic Machines :-

① Symbol writing machine :-

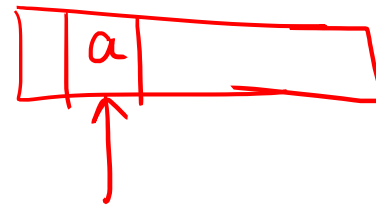
for each  $\underline{a} \in \underline{\Sigma} \cup \{ \underline{\rightarrow}, \underline{\leftarrow} \} - \{ \underline{\triangleright} \}$ ,  
 $\rightarrow$  TM  $M_a = (\{ \underline{s}, \underline{h} \}, \underline{\Sigma}, \underline{s}, \underline{\Delta}, \{ \underline{h} \})$  where  
 for each  $\underline{b} \in \underline{\Sigma} - \{ \underline{\triangleright} \}$ ,  $\delta(\underline{s}, \underline{b}) = (\underline{h}, \underline{a})$

$\therefore a \rightarrow$  writing M/C

$L \Rightarrow$  Move head Left

$R \Rightarrow$  Move head Right.

$(K, \Sigma, \delta, \Delta, h)$



$a \in \Sigma$   
←

State	Symbol	$\delta$
$q_0$	$b$	$(h, a)$

$\sqcup \rightarrow$  Symbol for Blank.



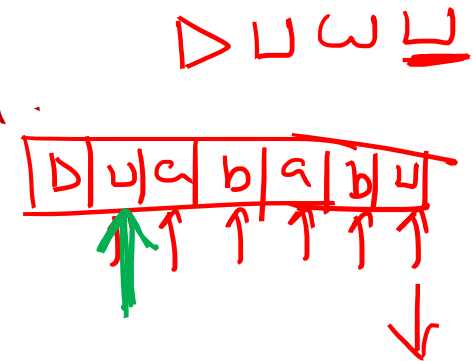
✓  $a \Rightarrow$  Write "a" onto tape & halt.

✓  $L \Rightarrow$  Move Left

✓  $R \Rightarrow$  Move Right.

✓  $R_{\sqcup} \Rightarrow$  Move Right until a blank is found.

✓  $L_{\sqcup} \Rightarrow$



$>R$

Two Types

→ ① When no computation is required,  
and only decision is required.

→ ② When some computation is required.

→ (a) TM which adds two binary no's.

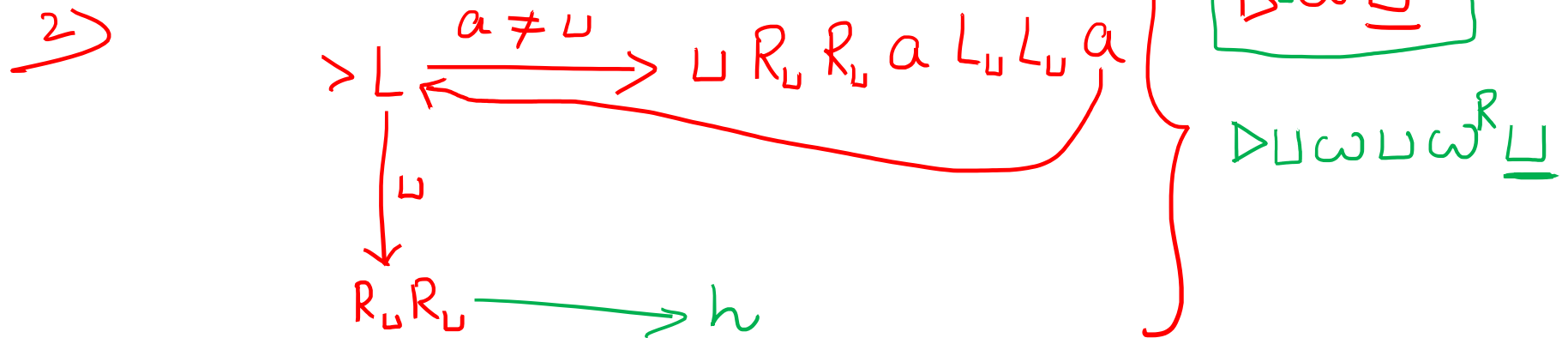
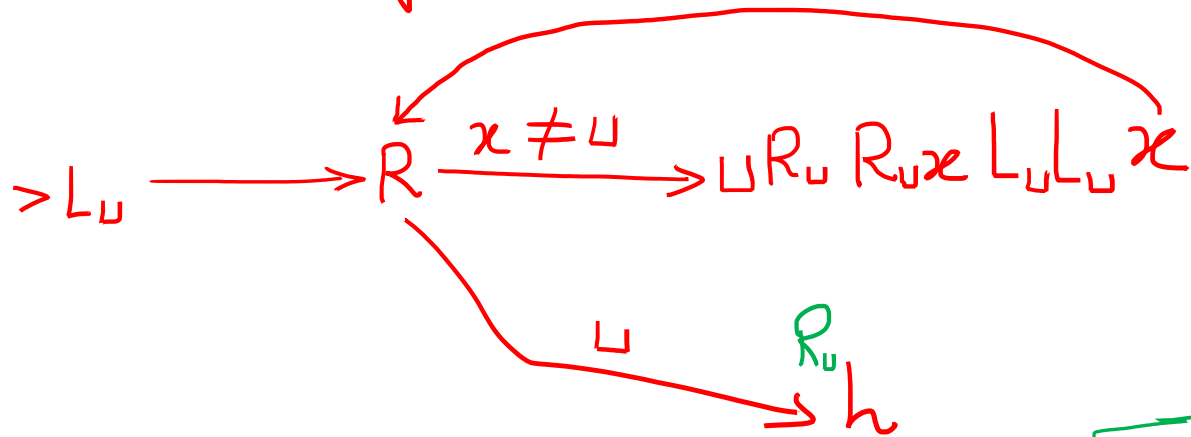
⑥ Input is  $D \underline{U} W$

O/p should be :-  $D \underline{U} W W W W$

$\triangleright \sqcup \cancel{a} \cancel{b} b a \sqcup \cancel{a} \cancel{b} \sqcup \sqcup \sqcup \sqcup$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad a \quad \quad \quad$

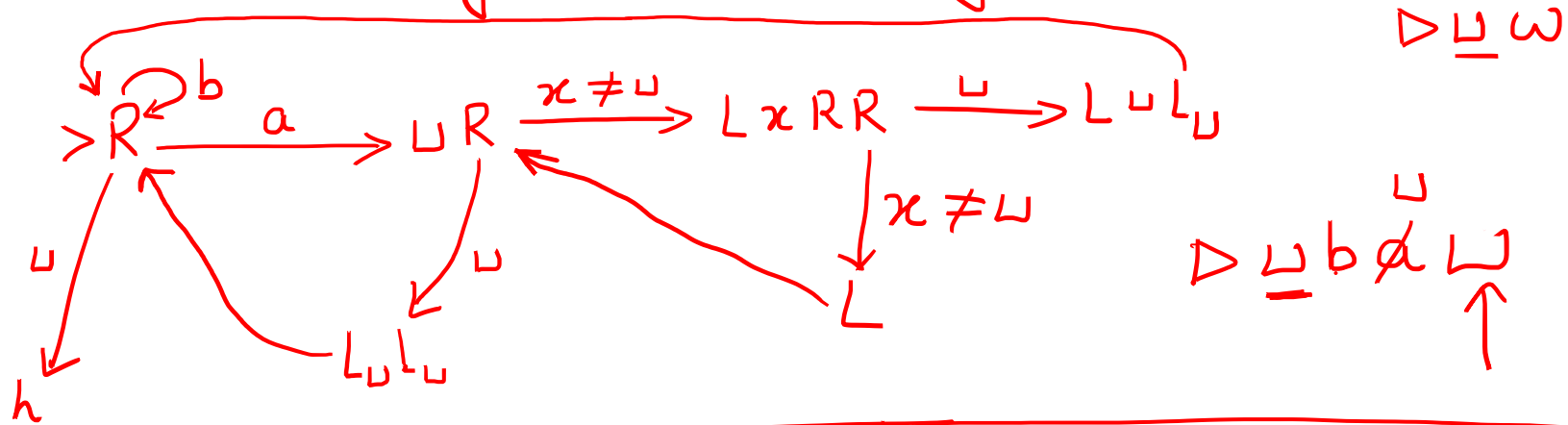


1) TM which transforms  $\triangleright \sqcup \omega \sqcup$  To  $\triangleright \sqcup \omega \sqcup \omega \sqcup$

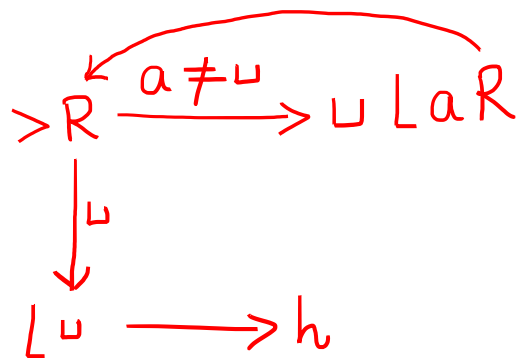




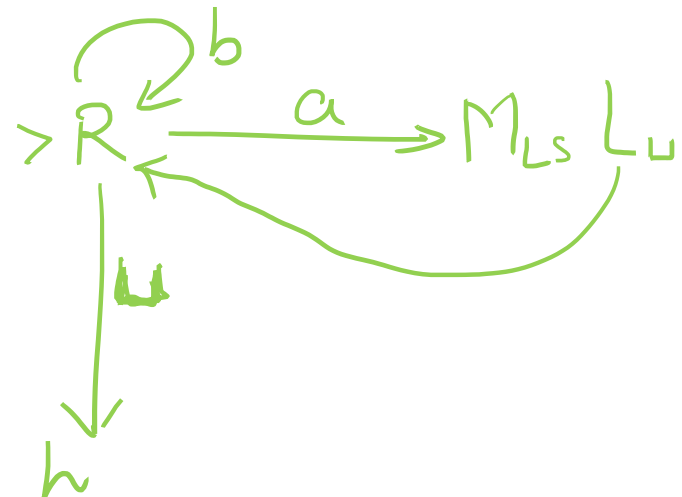
$w \in (a+b)^*$ , TM which erases all a's  
 & compacts the word  $w$  so that all  
 b's occur together without any blank.



Initial :-  $\Delta \underline{w}_1 a w_2$   
 Final :-  $\Delta \underline{w}_1 w_2 \underline{\quad}$



$M_{LS}$



$$\rightarrow L = \{ a^n b^n \mid n > 0 \}$$

$$D \sqsubseteq \overset{x}{a} \overset{x}{a} \overset{x}{a} \overset{x}{a} \overset{x}{b} \overset{x}{b} \overset{x}{b} \overset{x}{b} \sqcup$$

$$\rightarrow \{$$