

- (a) () Let A, B be two languages, if both A and $A \cup B$ are regular, then B is definitely regular.
- (b) () Just as Turing Machine's encoding, DFAs "M" can also be encoded as strings "M". Let $D_{DFA} = \{\text{"M"} \mid \text{DFA } M \text{ rejects "M"}\}$, then D_{DFA} is recursively enumerable but not regular.
- (c) () For a given context-free language L and a string x , the decision problem for whether $x \in \bar{L}$ is decidable.
- (d) () Let L be a language, if there is a Turing machine M halts on x for every $x \in L$, then L is decidable.
- (e) () Let $D_{TM} = \{\text{"M"} \mid \text{Turing machine } M \text{ does not halts on "M"}\}$, then D_{TM} is non-recursively enumerable.
- (f) () Let $H = \{\text{"M"} \text{ "w"} \mid \text{Turing machine } M \text{ halts on } w\}$. If $H \leq L$ and $H \leq \bar{L}$, then L is recursive enumerable but not recursive.
- (g) () Let A, B, C be arbitrary languages. If $A \leq C$, $B \leq C$ and C is recursively enumerable, then $A \cup B$ is recursively enumerable.
- (h) () Let A, B, C be arbitrary languages. If $A \leq C$, $B \leq C$ and C is recursively enumerable, then $A \cap B$ is not recursively enumerable.
- (i) () For all languages L_1 and L_2 , if L_1 is in \mathcal{P} and $L_1 \leq_p L_2$, then L_2 is in \mathcal{P} .
- (j) () The class \mathcal{NP} is closed under intersection and complementation.
- (k) () If L is polynomial time reducible to $\{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, then L is in \mathcal{P} .
- (l) () If there is a polynomial time reduction from language L to SAT, then L is \mathcal{NP} -complete.

(a) F 例如 A 是 $\{a^*b^*\}$, B 是 $\{a^n b^n \mid n \text{ 是自然数}\}$

(b) T 用通用图灵机 UTM, 模拟 M ("M"), 因为 M 是 DFA, 所以必然会停机, 如果 M 接受 "M" 那么给出 yes, 否则死循环, D_{DFA} 是递归可枚举的。根据对角化定理, D_{DFA} 必然和每一个正则语言都不一样, 因此其不是正则的。

(c) T 既然 $x \in L$ 是可判定的, 递归语言是补封闭的, 那么自然其补也是可判定的。

(d) F M 在输入 $x \notin L$ 时也停机那么 L 才是可判定的。

(e) T 课本 5.3 节

(f) T 因为 H 不是递归的, H 可以归约到 L , 所以 L 也不是递归的。

(g) T 因为 A 和 B 都可以归约到 C , C 是递归可枚举, 所以 A 和 B 都是递归可枚举, 递归可枚举对 \cup 操作封闭, 因此 $A \cup B$ 是递归可枚举。

(h) F 递归可枚举语言对 \cap 封闭。

(i) F 表述反了。 L_1 多项式时间归约到 L_2 只能说 L_2 是 P 的那么 L_1 也是 P 的。例如给定 $x \in L_1$, 多项式时间归约成 $t(x) \in L_2$, 然后 L_2 的机器多项式时间计算了 $t(x)$, 得出结果, 因此 L_1 是 P 的。

(j) T 递归语言在并交补下都封闭。

(k) T $\{a^n b^n c^n\}$ 是 P , L 多项式时间归约到前者, 所以 L 是 P 的。

(l) F 反了, 如果 SAT 可以多项式时间归约到 L , 且 $L \in NP$, 那么 L 就符合 NPC 的定义, 是 NPC 的。

2. (12%) Define $H(L)$ as the set of even-length strings in L . That is,

$$H(L) = \{w | w \in \{a, b\}^*, w \in L \text{ and } |w| = 2k \text{ for some } k \geq 0\}$$

(a) If L is a regular language, is $H(L)$ a regular language?

(b) If L is a context-free language, is $H(L)$ a context-free language?

State clearly “Yes” or “No”, and support your answer with a convincing proof.

(a) 是的。设 $L_0 = \{w | w \in \{a, b\}^*, |w| = 2k, k \geq 0\}$, 显然 L_0 是正则的, L 是正则的, $H(L) = L \cap L_0$, 因为正则语言对交封闭, 因此 $H(L)$ 是正则的。

(b) 是的。同样考虑 $H(L) = L \cap L_0$, 上下文无关语言和正则语言的交是上下文无关的, 所以 $H(L)$ 也是上下文无关的。

3. (10%) Using the pumping theorem to show that

$$L_1 = \{xcyczz^R | x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

is not regular.

证明: 假设 L_1 是正则的, 那么对于任意 $s \in L_1$, 存在整数 $k \geq 1$, 使得 s 满足泵定理。

现在考虑 $s = cca^{k-2}b^nb^na^{k-2}$, 即原来的 x, y 都是空串, 现在考虑当 $|s| \geq k$ 时, 分解 $s = uvw$, 其中 $|uv| \leq k$, 且 $v \neq \epsilon$ 。

如果 $v = c$, $u = \epsilon$ 或者 $u = c$, 显然 $uv^iw = c^{i+1}a^{k-2}b^nb^na^{k-2} \notin L_1$ 。

如果, $v = cc$, 或者 $v = ca$, 或者 $v = a^i$, 显然都有 $uv^iw \notin L_1$

因此, L_1 不是正则的。

4. (18%)

(a) Construct a context-free grammar that generates language

$$L_2 = \{a^m b^n | m, n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } m \neq n\}.$$

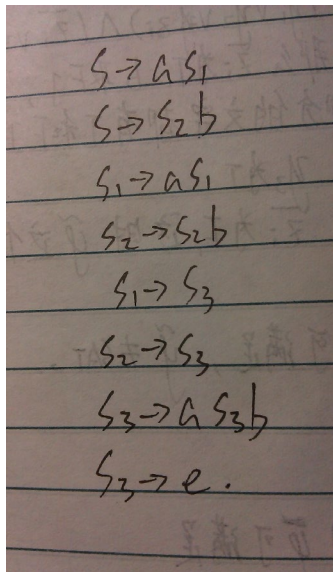
(b) Construct a pushdown automata that accepts language L_2 .

(a) $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$

$V = \{S, S1, S2, S3, a, b\}$

$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

$R = \{$



}

(b) $M = (K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, s, F)$

$K = \{p, q\}$

$\Sigma = \{S, S_1, S_2, S_3, a, b\}$

$\Gamma = \{S, S_1, S_2, S_3, a, b\}$

$\Delta = \{$

}

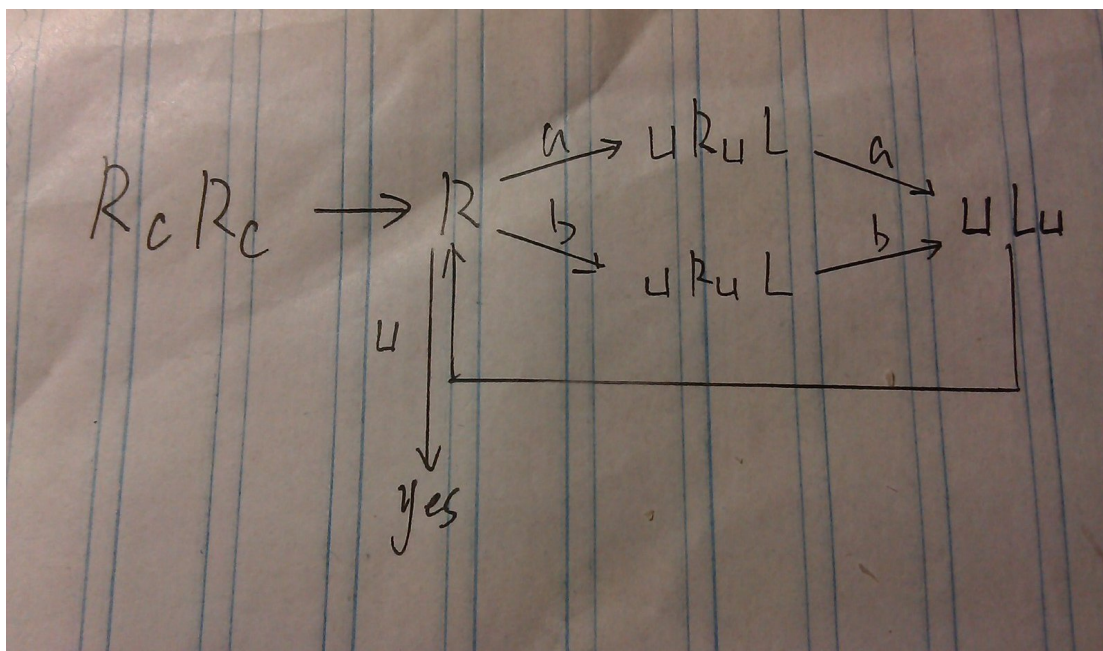
$s = p$

$F = \{q\}$

5. (12%) Construct a Turing machine that decides the following language:

$$L_3 = \{xyczz^R \mid x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

When describing the Turing machines above, you can use the elementary Turing machines described in textbook. Always assume that the Turing machines start computation from the configuration $\triangleright \underline{\square} w$ where $w \in \{a, b, c\}^*$ is the input string.



6. (12%) Let

$L_4 = \{ "M_1" "M_2" "M_3" \mid M_1, M_2 \text{ and } M_3 \text{ are TMs, } M_1, M_2 \text{ and } M_3 \text{ halt on empty string} \}.$

(a) Show that L_4 is recursively enumerable.

(b) Show that L_4 is not recursive.

An informal description suffices.

(a) 构造通用图灵机 UTM，逐个模拟 M_1 、 M_2 、 M_3 在空带输入上的计算，如果都停机了那么 yes，否则不停机。

(b) 把停机问题 H 归约到 L_4 上。给定输入 " M " " w ", 我们构造 " Mw_1 ", " Mw_2 ", " Mw_3 ", 用通用图灵机模拟，对于 Mw_1 ，则是接受空白输入，然后再带上写上 w ，然后模拟 M 在 w 上的计算， Mw_2 和 Mw_3 同理。这样，当且仅当 M 在 w 上停机， Mw_1 ， Mw_2 ， Mw_3 在空白带上停机。

7. (12%) A Boolean formula F in conjunctive normal form(CNF) is **One-Out-of-3SAT** if it contains a truth assignment to its variables such that exactly one of its clauses evaluate to false, and others of its clauses evaluate to true. Let

$One-Out-of-3SAT = \{F | F \text{ is a Boolean formula in 3-CNF that is One-Out-of-3SAT}\}.$

- (a) Prove that $One-Out-of-3SAT$ is a \mathcal{NP} -problem.
- (b) Prove that $One-Out-of-3SAT$ is \mathcal{NP} -complete.

Hint: Use a reduction from the 3SAT Problem, which is to decide the language

$$3SAT = \{F | F \text{ is a Boolean formula in 3-CNF that is satisfiable}\}.$$

- (1) 随机生成真值赋值验证
- (2) 原来的 3SAT 的式子合取一个 $(F \vee F \vee F)$, 就变成 OOO3SAT 了

- (a) () Let L be a language, then $(L^+)^+ = L^+ \circ L^+$, where $L^+ = L \circ L^*$.
- (b) () Let L be a regular language, so is $\{w | w \in L \text{ and } w \text{ with even length}\}.$
- (c) () For languages L_1, L_2 and L_3 , if $L_1 \subseteq L_2 \subseteq L_3$ and both L_1 and L_3 are regular, then L_2 is also regular.
- (d) () Just as Turing Machine's encoding, DFAs M can also be encoded as strings " M ", then the language $\{ "M" | \text{DFA } M \text{ rejects } "M" \}$ is not regular but recursive.
- (e) () Language $\{a^m b^n c a^{2n} b^{2m} | m, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is context-free.
- (f) () Let L be a context-free language, so is $\{w | w \in L \text{ and } |w| = 3k \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\}.$
- (g) () Every recursive function is primitive recursive.
- (h) () Language $\{ "M" : \text{Turing machine } M \text{ accepts at least 2011 distinct strings} \}$ is recursively enumerable.
- (i) () A language is recursive if and only if it is Turing-enumerable.
- (j) () Let L be a language, if there is a Turing machine M halts on x for every $x \in L$, then L is recursive.
- (k) () To simulate a computation of n steps for the nondeterministic Turing machine, it requires exponentially many steps in n for a deterministic Turing machine.
- (l) () If there is reduction τ from language A to $\{ "M" | \text{Turing machine } M \text{ halts on empty string} \}$, where τ is a recursive function, then A is undecidable.
- (a) T $(L^+)^+ = L^{++} = (L^+)^* = L^{+*} = L^+ L^+$
- (b) T 偶数长度字符串集合是正则, 合取 L 也是正则
- (c) F 不一定, $\{ab\} \{a^n b^n\} \{a^* b^*\}$
- (d) T 因为 DFA 最终会读入所有字符并且停机, 所以递归; 对角化定理可证明非正则

- (e) T 可以构造 PDA 接受
- (f) T 上下文无关和正则合取是上下文无关, $\{3 \text{ 的倍数长度字符串}\}$ 是正则的。
- (g) F 原始递归语言包含于递归语言
- (h) T 可以构造图灵机半判定, 就是按字典序生成 n 个串, 然后每个串模拟走 n 步, 如果大于 2011 的时候停机那么 yes, 否则不停机
- (i) F 当且仅当字典序可枚举
- (j) F 对于 $x \notin L$ 时也停机, 才算是递归的
- (k) T 对于非确定图灵机的 n 步, 确定图灵机要用 n 的指数步来模拟。
- (l) F 反了, 应该是, 停机问题归约到 A, 那么 A 是不可判定的。

2. (16%) Decide whether the following languages are regular or not and provide a formal proof for your answer.

(a) $L_1 = \{xcycz \mid x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } y = y^R\}.$

(a) 假设 L_1 是正则的, 那么对于任意字符串都有 k 使其满足泵定理。考虑字符串 ca^kba^kc , 我们将其改写为 xyz , $|xy| \leq k$, $|y| \neq \epsilon$ 。考虑 $y=c$, 或 $y=ca^n$, 或者 $y=a^n$, 那么都有 $xy^iz \notin L_1$

(b) $L_2 = \{xyz \mid x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } y = y^R\}.$

(b)

也是泵定理来做。

3. (20%) On Context-free Languages

(a) Construct a context-free grammar that generates the language

$$L_3 = \{xcycz \mid x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } |x| = |z|\}.$$

(b) Construct a pushdown automata that accepts L_3 .

4. (14%) On Turing machines

Design a single tape Turing machine M that decides the language L_4 on $\{a, b, c\}$:

$$L_4 = \{xcycz \mid x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } z = z^R\}.$$

When describing the Turing machines above, you can use the elementary Turing machines described in textbook. Always assume that your Turing machine starts from the configuration $\triangleright \sqcup w$.