

1. Consider the following Turing Machine.

State	Input	Write	Move	Next
$q_0$	$\square$	$\square$	L	$q_a$
$q_0$	0	0	R	$q_0$
$q_0$	1	1	R	$q_1$
$q_1$	$\square$	$\square$	L	$q_f$
$q_1$	0	0	R	$q_1$
$q_1$	1	1	R	$q_0$

Determine what happens when the Turing Machine is run with the following inputs initially on the tape.

- (a) 0001
  - (b) 0111
  - (c) 0110
  - (d) 0101010001
  - (e) 000000000000000111
  - (f) 00
  - (g)
2. Give the state table for a Turing Machine that appends a parity bit to a tape with a string of consecutive 0's and 1's.
  3. Construct a Turing Machine to compute the sequence  $0 \square 1 \square 0 \square 1 \square 0 \square \dots$ , that is, 0 blank 1 blank 0 blank, etc [1].
  4. Give the state table for a Turing Machine that multiplies a string of consecutive 0's and 1's by 2. The machine should treat the initial contents of the tape as a natural number written in binary form, with the least significant bit at the end. That is, if the contents of the tape are 01101, then the right-most 1 represents the number 1, the middle 1 represents the number 4 and the left-most 1 represents the number 8. Then the number on the tape is  $8 + 4 + 1 = 13$ .
  5. Give the state table for a Turing Machine that multiplies a string of consecutive 0's and 1's by 2. The machine should treat the initial contents of the tape as a natural number written in binary form, with the most significant bit at the end. That is, if the contents of the tape are 01101, then the right-most 1 represents the number 16, the middle 1 represents the number 4 and the left-most 1 represents the number 2. Then the number of the tape is  $2 + 4 + 16 = 22$ .
  6. Give the state table for a Turing Machine that adds 1 to a string of consecutive 0's and 1's.

7. Give the state table for a Turing Machine that subtracts 1 to a string of consecutive 0's and 1's.
8. List all words of length at most three in  $\Sigma^*$  where  $\Sigma$  is:
  - (a)  $\{0, 1\}$
  - (b)  $\{a, b, c\}$
  - (c)  $\{\}$
9. Design a Turing machine to recognise the language  $\{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 1\}$ .
10. Design a Turing machine to recognise the language  $\{ww \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$
11. Design a Turing machine to recognise the language  $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$

**References**

- [1] A. M. Turing. On computable numbers, with an application to the entscheidungsproblem. *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, s2-42(1):230–265, 1937.