

WSTĘP DO TEORII OBLICZALNOŚCI

ZADANIA DLA CHĘTNYCH
Zestaw 1. Wersja 1.0.0

VIKTAR ZHDANOVICH LB6

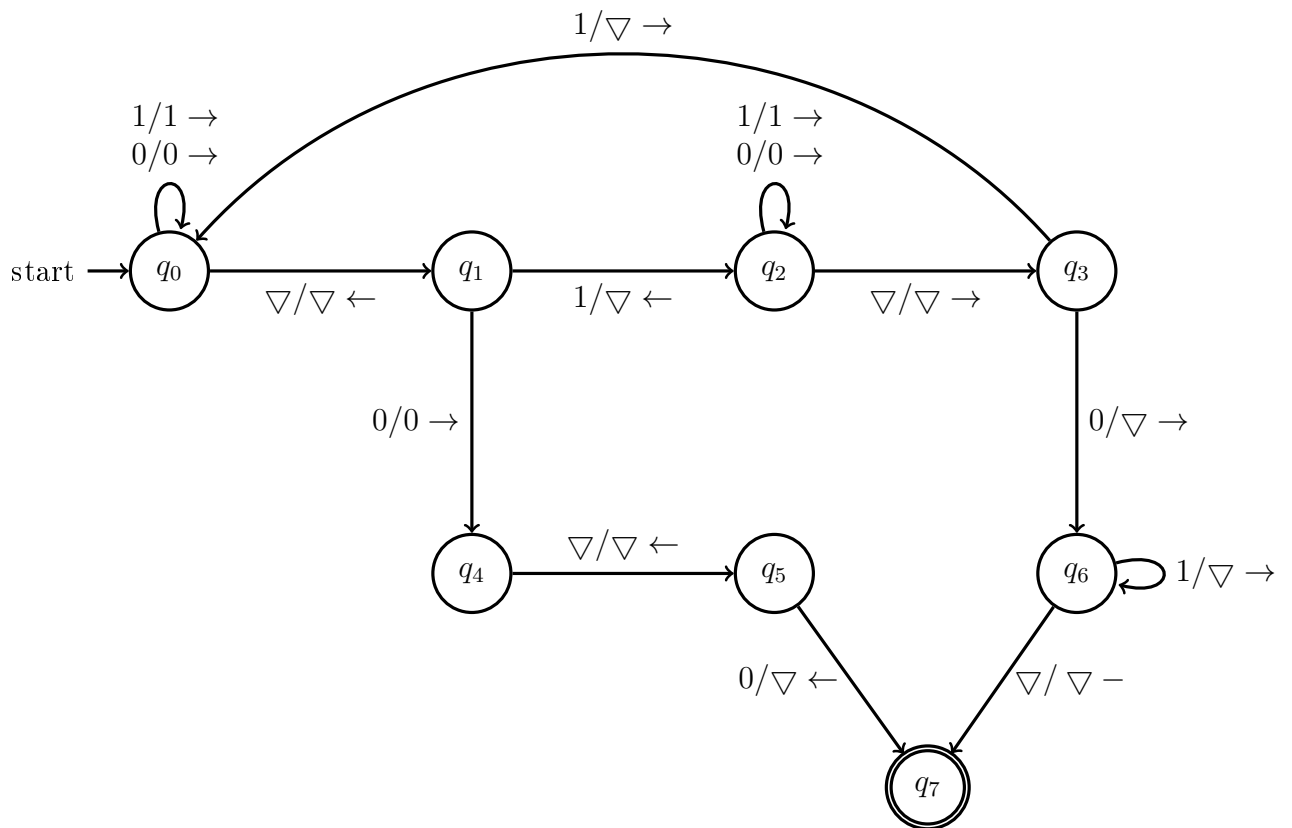
Zad 1.1. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję odejmowania ograniczonego f dla liczb naturalnych m i n w reprezentacji unarnej, czyli

$$f(m, n) = m - n = \begin{cases} m - n, & \text{jeżeli } m \geq n, \\ 0, & \text{jeżeli } m < n \end{cases}$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \triangledown, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_7\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, 0, \triangledown\}, \delta, q_0, \triangledown, \{q_7\}).$$



Obliczenia $m = 2$, $n = 1$

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | K_0 | $q_0 1101 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | K_1 | $1q_0 101 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_2 | $11q_0 01 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | K_3 | $110q_0 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | K_4 | $1101q_0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | K_5 | $110q_1 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | K_6 | $11q_2 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | K_7 | $1q_2 10 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_8 | $q_2 110 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_9 | $q_2 \nabla 110 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{10} | $q_3 110 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{11} | $q_0 10 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{12} | $1q_0 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{13} | $10q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{14} | $1q_1 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{15} | $10q_4 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | K_{16} | $1q_5 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | K_{17} | $q_7 1$ |

Obliczenia $m = 1$, $n = 1$

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|----------|------------------------|
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_0 | $q_0 101 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_1 | $1q_0 01 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_2 | $10q_0 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_3 | $101q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_4 | $10q_1 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_5 | $1q_2 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_6 | $q_2 10 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_7 | $q_2 \nabla 10 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_8 | $q_3 10 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_9 | $q_0 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_{10} | $0q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_{11} | $q_1 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_{12} | $0q_4 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_{13} | $q_5 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | | K_{14} | $q_7 \nabla$ |

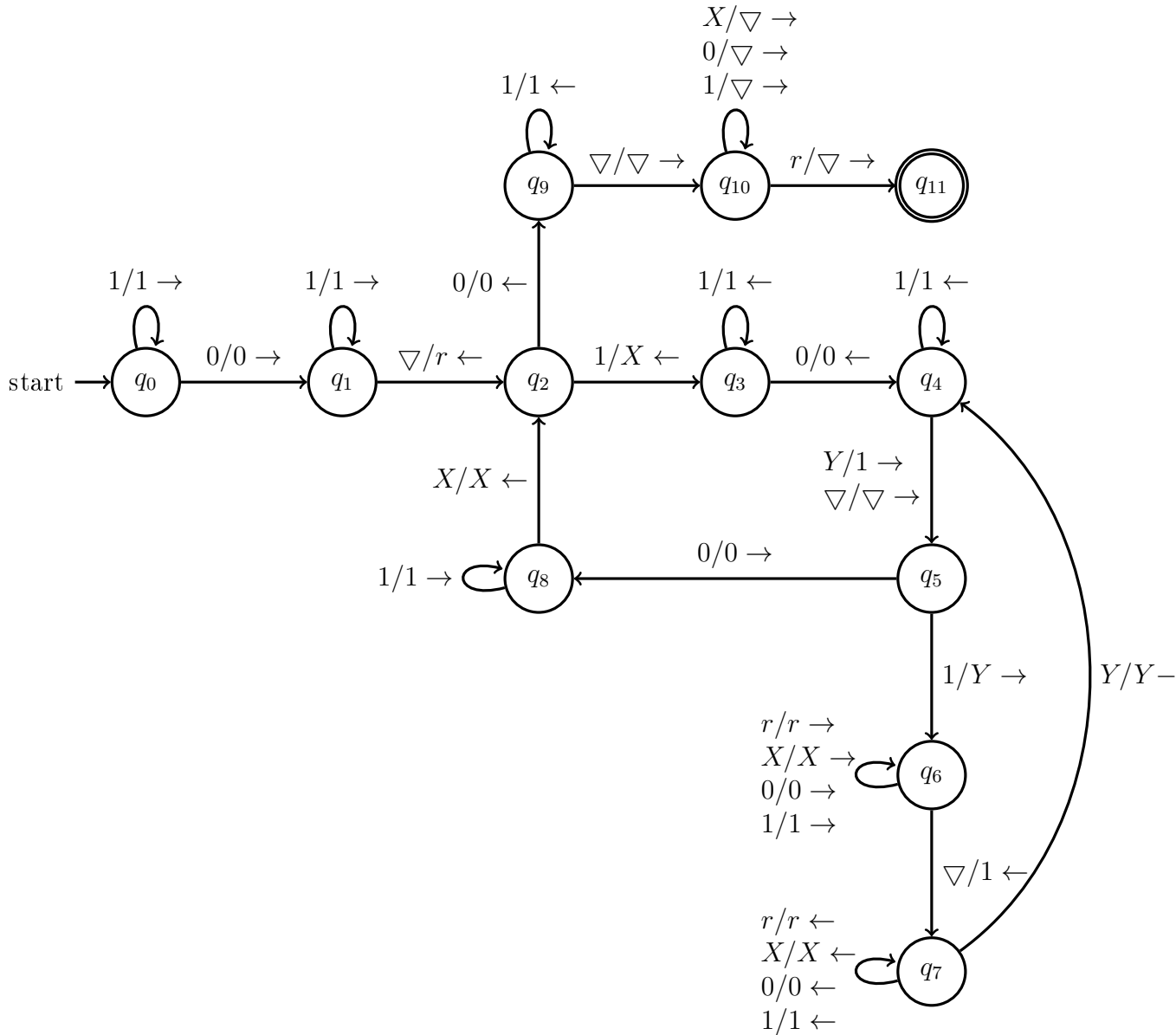
Zad 1.2. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję mnożenia f dla liczb naturalnych m i n w reprezentacji unarnej, czyli

$$f(m, n) = m \cdot n$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia, w tym pomnóż $3 \cdot 2$ lub $2 \cdot 3$ (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_{11}\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, 0, r, X, Y, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_{11}\}).$$



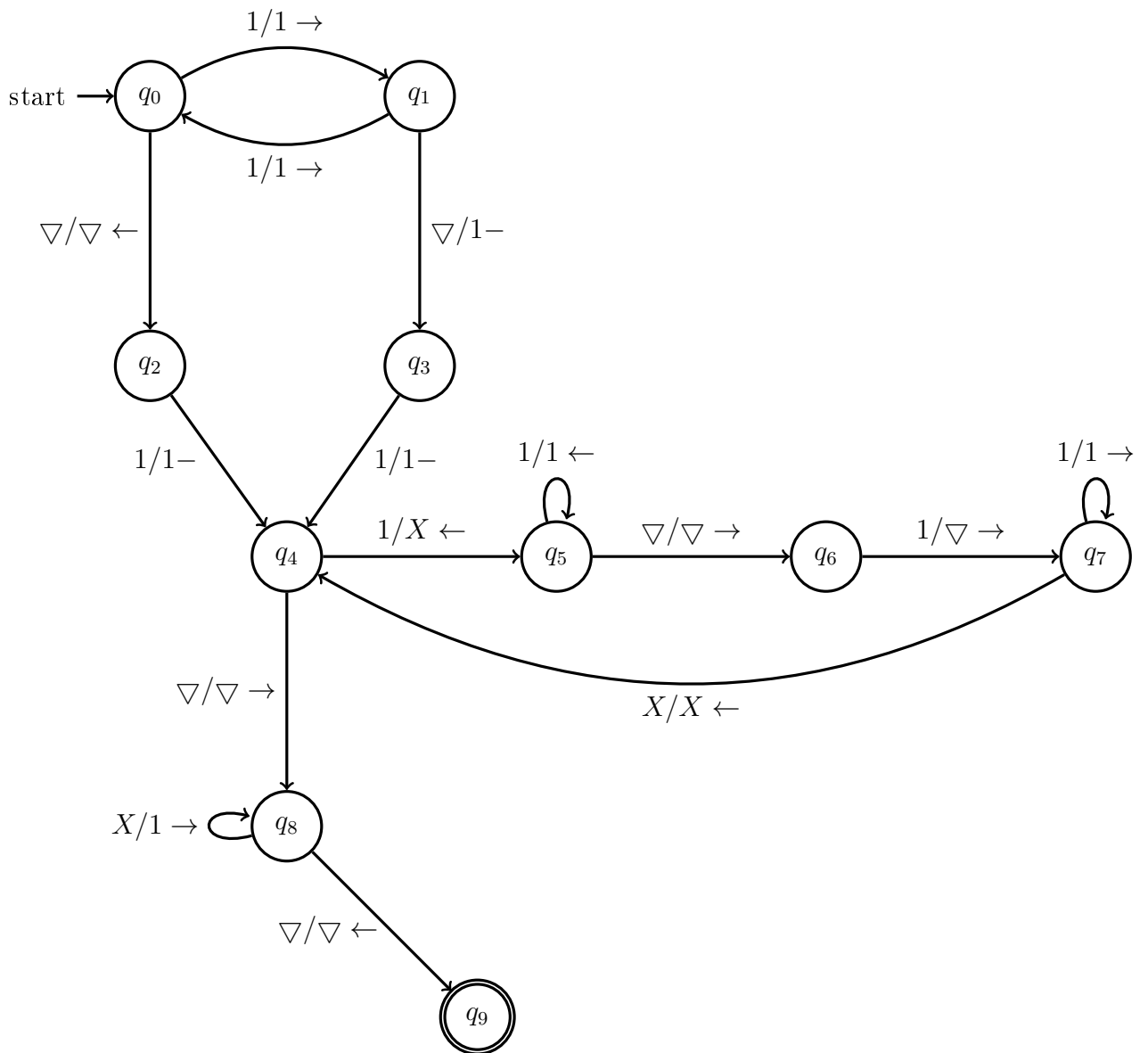
Zad 1.3. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję f dla liczb naturalnej n w reprezentacji unarnej, gdzie

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2}, & \text{jeżeli } n \text{ jest parzysta,} \\ \frac{n+1}{2}, & \text{jeżeli } n \text{ jest nieparzysta.} \end{cases}$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_9\}, \{1\}, \{1, X, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_9\}).$$



Obliczenia $n = 1$

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ |

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| K_0 | $\nabla q_0 1 \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $1 q_1 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $1 q_3 1 \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $1 q_4 1 \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $q_5 1 X \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $q_5 \nabla 1 X \vdash$ |
| K_6 | $q_6 1 X \vdash$ |
| K_7 | $q_7 X \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_4 \nabla X \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_8 X \vdash$ |
| K_9 | $1 q_8 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_{10} | $q_9 1$ |

 Obliczenia $n = 2$

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ |

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0 1 1 \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $1 q_1 1 \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $1 1 q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $1 q_2 1 \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $1 q_4 1 \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $q_5 1 X \vdash$ |
| K_6 | $q_5 \nabla 1 X \vdash$ |
| K_7 | $q_6 1 X \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_7 X \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_4 \nabla X \vdash$ |
| K_9 | $q_8 X \vdash$ |
| K_{10} | $1 q_8 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_{11} | $q_9 1$ |

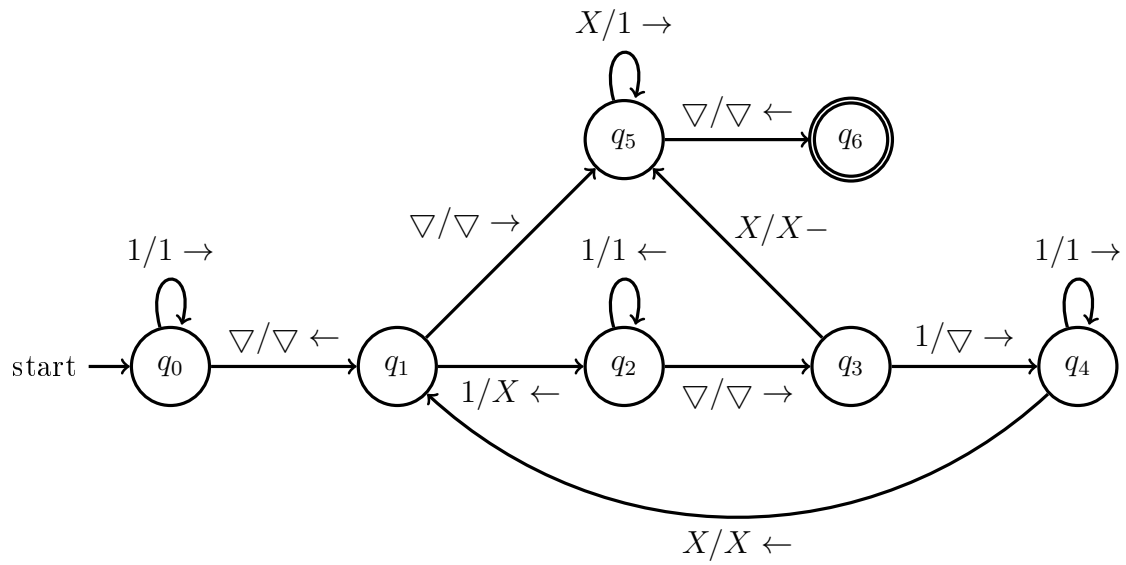
Zad 1.5. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję f dla liczby naturalnej n w reprezentacji unarnej, gdzie

$$f(n) = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \triangledown, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_6\}, \{1\}, \{1, X, \triangledown\}, \delta, q_0, \triangledown, \{q_6\}).$$



Obliczenia $n = 0$

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |

$$K_0 \quad \nabla q_0 1 \vdash$$

$$K_1 \quad 1 q_0 \nabla \vdash$$

$$K_2 \quad \nabla q_1 1 \vdash$$

$$K_3 \quad q_2 \nabla X \vdash$$

$$K_4 \quad q_3 X \vdash$$

$$K_5 \quad q_5 X \vdash$$

$$K_6 \quad 1 q_5 \nabla \vdash$$

$$K_7 \quad q_6 1$$

 Obliczenia $n = 1$

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|--|
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | 1 | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |

$$K_0 \quad q_0 1 1 \vdash$$

$$K_1 \quad 1 q_0 1 \vdash$$

$$K_2 \quad 1 1 q_0 \nabla \vdash$$

$$K_3 \quad 1 q_1 1 \vdash$$

$$K_4 \quad q_2 1 X \vdash$$

$$K_5 \quad q_2 \nabla 1 X \vdash$$

$$K_6 \quad q_3 1 X \vdash$$

$$K_7 \quad q_4 X \vdash$$

$$K_8 \quad q_1 \nabla X \vdash$$

$$K_9 \quad q_5 X \vdash$$

$$K_{10} \quad 1 q_5 \nabla \vdash$$

$$K_{11} \quad q_6 1$$

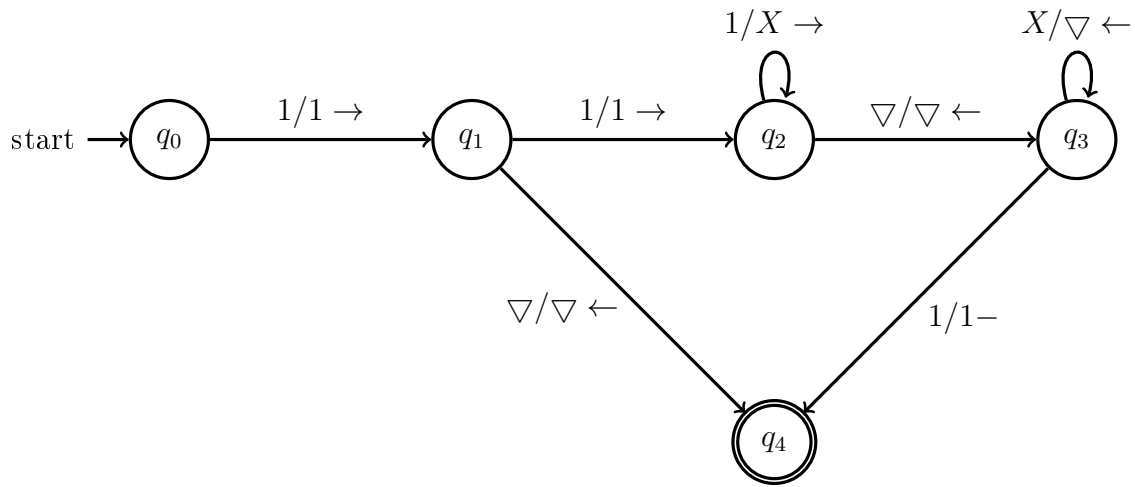
Zad 1.7. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję signum (znaku)

$$\text{sgn}(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{jeżeli } n > 0, \\ 0, & \text{jeżeli } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}, \{1\}, \{1, X, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_4\}).$$



Obliczenia $n = 0$

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |

Obliczenia $n = 2$

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |

K_0 $\nabla q_0 1 \vdash$

K_1 $1 q_1 \nabla \vdash$

K_2 $q_4 1$

K_0 $q_0 111 \vdash$

K_1 $1 q_1 11 \vdash$

K_2 $11 q_2 1 \vdash$

K_3 $11 X q_2 \nabla \vdash$

K_4 $11 q_3 X \vdash$

K_5 $1 q_3 1 \vdash$

K_6 $1 q_4 1$

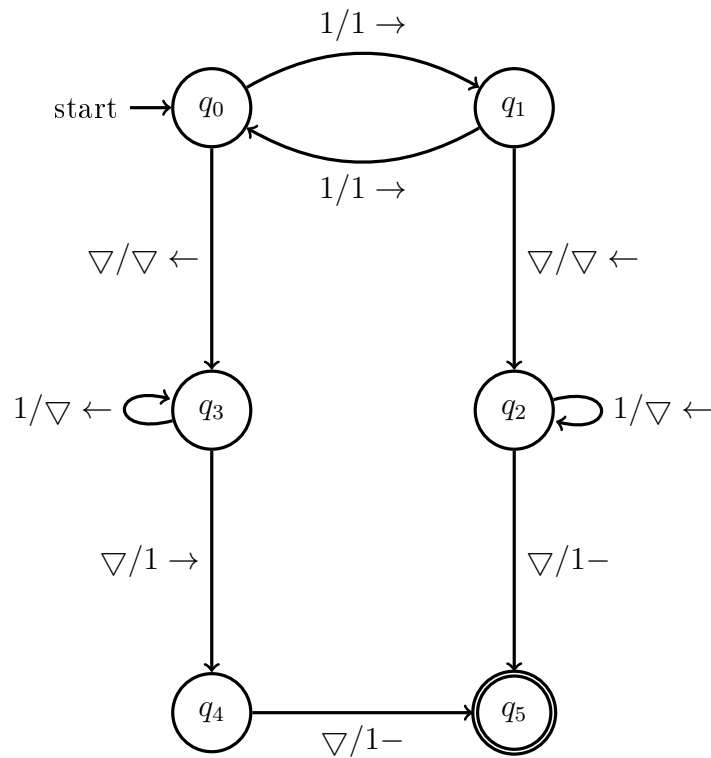
Zad 1.9. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{jeżeli } n \text{ jest parzysta,} \\ 1, & \text{jeżeli } n \text{ jest nieparzysta.} \end{cases}$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}, \{1\}, \{1, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_5\}).$$



Obliczenia $n = 1$

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |

| | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0 11 \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $1 q_1 1 \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $11 q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $1 q_3 1 \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $\nabla q_3 1 \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $\nabla q_3 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_6 | $1 q_4 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_7 | $1 q_5 1$ |

Obliczenia $n = 2$

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |
| | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | |

| | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0 111 \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $1 q_1 11 \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $11 q_0 1 \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $111 q_1 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $11 q_2 1 \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $1 q_2 1 \vdash$ |
| K_6 | $\nabla q_2 1 \vdash$ |
| K_7 | $\nabla q_2 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_5 1$ |

Obliczenia $m = 1$ $n = 2$

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---|---|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_0 | $q_0 1011 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_1 | $X q_1 011 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_2 | $X 0 q_2 11 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_3 | $X q_3 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_4 | $q_4 X 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_5 | $X q_0 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_6 | $q_7 X 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_7 | $q_7 \nabla X 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | X | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_8 | $q_8 X 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | 0 | X | 1 | ∇ | K_9 | $q_8 0 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | X | 1 | ∇ | K_{10} | $q_9 X 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_{11} | $1 q_9 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_{12} | $q_{10} 11 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_{13} | $q_{10} \nabla 11 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | 1 | ∇ | K_{14} | $q_{12} 11$ |

Obliczenia $m = 1$ $n = 1$

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|---|----------|--|
| | ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | X | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | 0 | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | X | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | |
| | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | 1 | ∇ | |

| | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0 101 \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $X q_1 01 \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $X 0 q_2 1 \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $X q_3 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $q_4 X 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $X q_0 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_6 | $q_7 X 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_7 | $q_7 \nabla X 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_8 X 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_9 | $q_8 0 X \vdash$ |
| K_{10} | $q_9 X \vdash$ |
| K_{11} | $1 q_9 \vdash$ |
| K_{12} | $q_9 1 \vdash$ |
| K_{13} | $q_{11} \nabla 1 \vdash$ |
| K_{14} | $q_{12} 1$ |

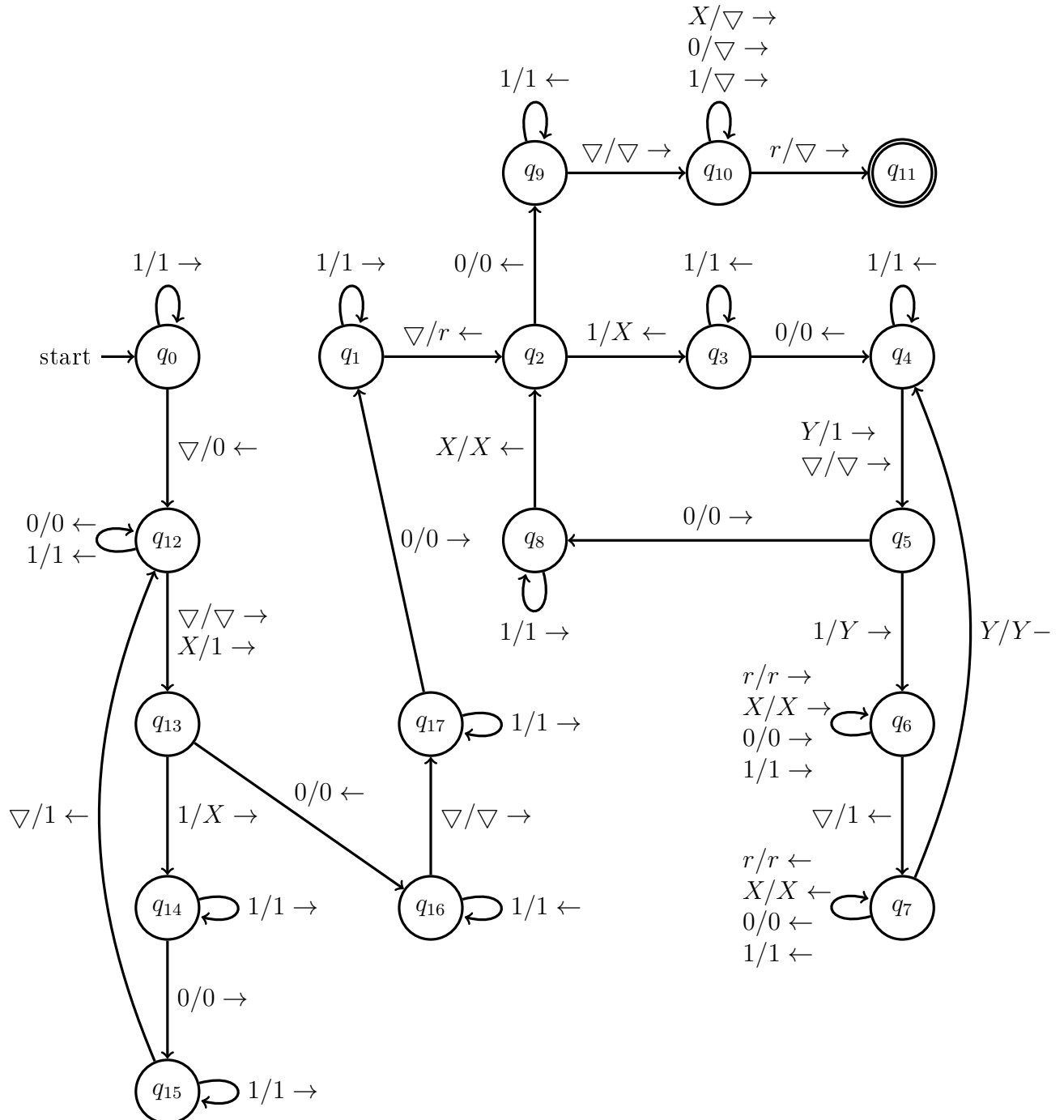
Zad 1.13. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza funkcję

$$f(m, n) = n^2$$

dla liczby naturalnej n w reprezentacji unarnej. Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_{17}\}, \{1\}, \{1, 0, X, Y, r, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_{11}\}).$$



Zad 1.19. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która kopiuje wejściowy łańcuch w dla alfabetu $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Rozwiązanie może nie zawierać separatora

$$q_0 w \vdash^* q_f w w$$

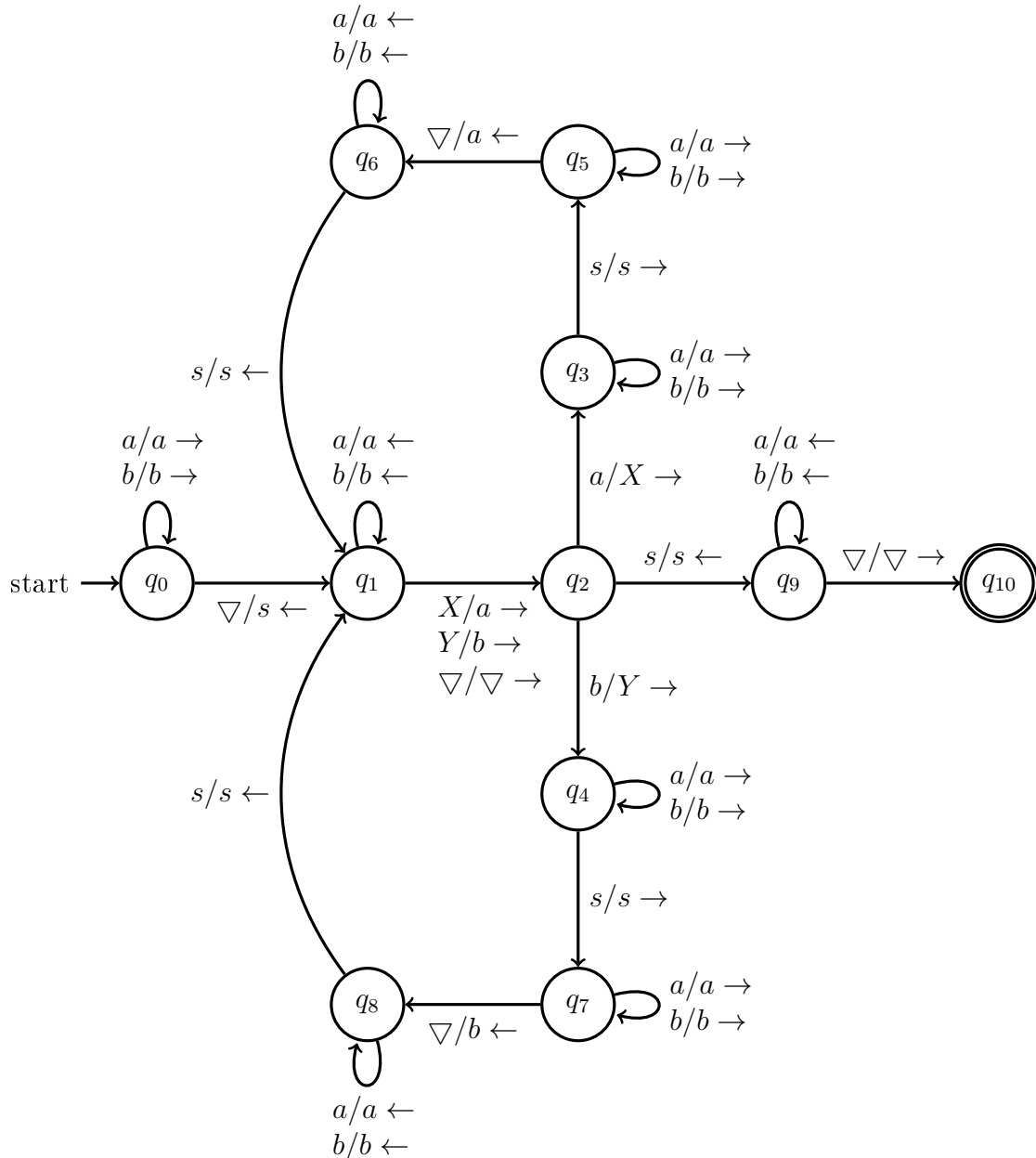
lub może zawierać dowolny separator, na przykład separatorem może być blank, czyli

$$q_0 w \vdash^* q_f w \nabla w.$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_{10}\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, s, X, Y, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_{10}\}).$$



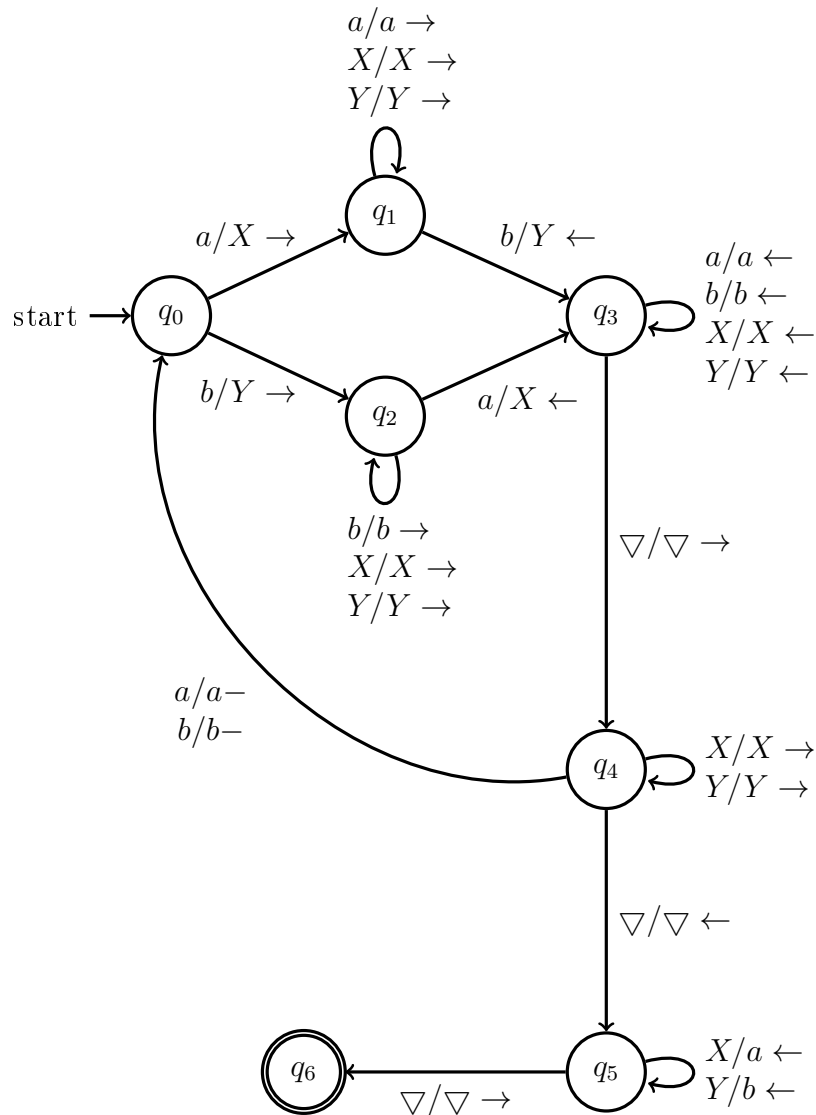
Zad 1.22. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga nad alfabetem $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, która akceptuje język

$$L = \{w : w \text{ zawiera równą liczbę symboli } a \text{ i } b\}.$$

Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_6\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, X, Y, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_6\}).$$



Obliczenia $w = ab$

| | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|---|--|
| | ▽ | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |

| | |
|----------|------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0ab \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $Xq_1b \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $q_3XY \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $q_3 \nabla XY \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $q_4XY \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $Xq_4Y \vdash$ |
| K_6 | $XYq_4 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_7 | $Xq_5Y \vdash$ |
| K_8 | $q_5Xb \vdash$ |
| K_9 | $q_5 \nabla ab \vdash$ |
| K_{10} | q_6ab |

Obliczenia $w = abab$

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|--|
| | ▽ | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |

| | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0abab \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $Xq_1bab \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $q_3XYab \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $q_3 \nabla XYab \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $q_4XYab \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $Xq_4Yab \vdash$ |

13 kroków

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|--|
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>X</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>X</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |
| | ▽ | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | ▽ | |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| K_{18} | $XYXq_5Y \vdash$ |
| K_{19} | $XYq_5Xb \vdash$ |
| K_{20} | $Xq_5Yab \vdash$ |
| K_{21} | $q_5Xbab \vdash$ |
| K_{22} | $q_5 \nabla abab \vdash$ |
| K_{23} | $q_6abab \vdash$ |

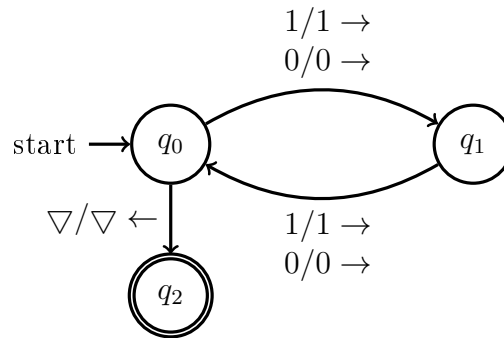
Zad 1.23. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która akceptuje język

$$L = \{w : |w| \text{ jest parzysta}\}$$

nad alfabetem $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, 0, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_2\}).$$



Obliczenia $w = 1011$

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------|--------------------------|
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | | K_0 | $q_0 1011 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | | K_1 | $1 q_1 011 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | | K_2 | $10 q_0 11 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | | K_3 | $101 q_1 1 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | | K_4 | $1011 q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | | K_5 | $101 q_2 1$ |

Obliczenia $w = 00$

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------|------------------------|
| ∇ | 0 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | | K_0 | $q_0 00 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 0 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | | K_1 | $0 q_1 0 \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 0 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | | K_2 | $00 q_0 \nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | 0 | 0 | ∇ | ∇ | ∇ | | K_3 | $0 q_2 0$ |

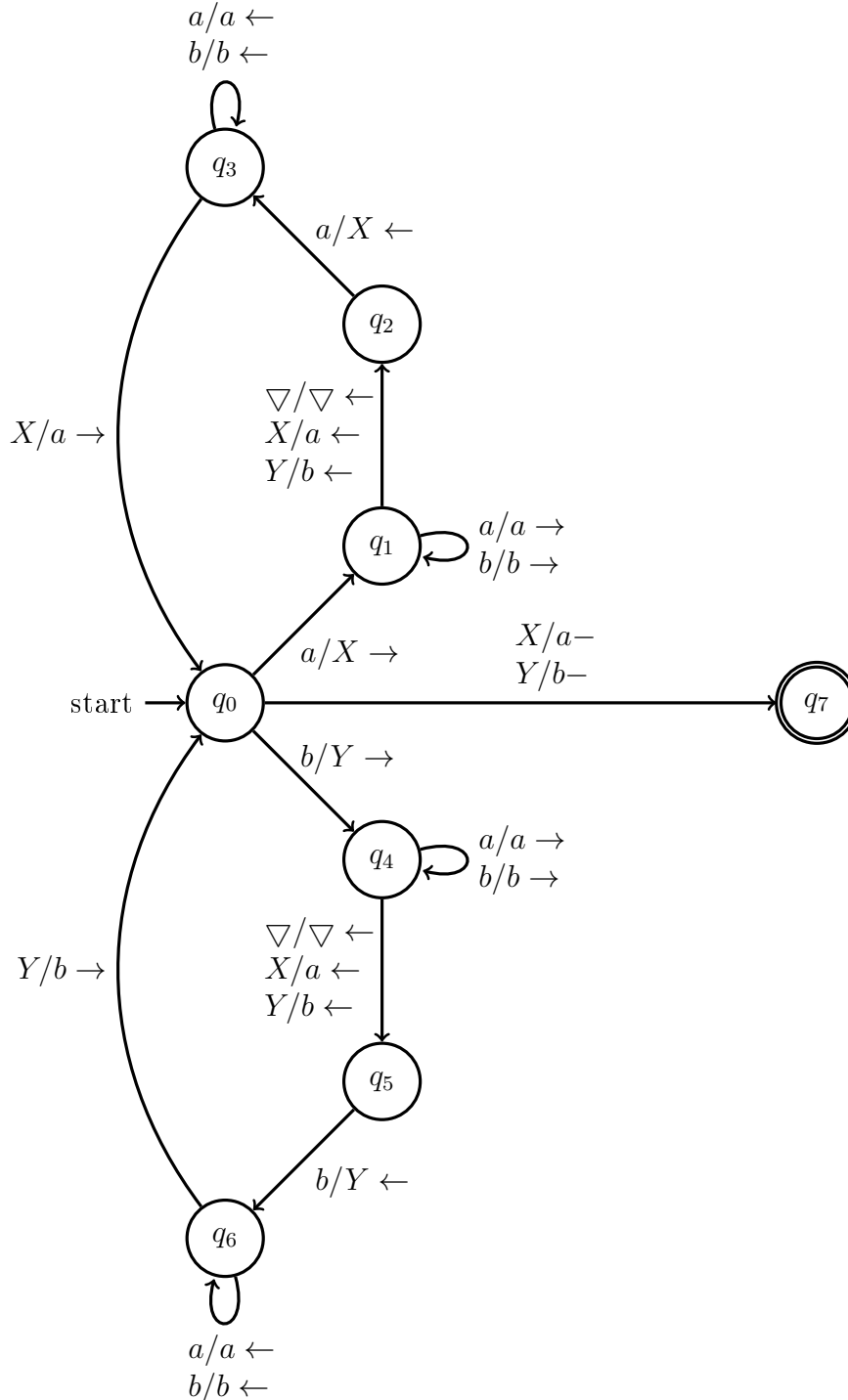
Zad 1.25. Niech $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która akceptuje język

$$L = \{ww^R : w \in \{a, b\}^*\},$$

gdzie w^R oznacza **odwrócenie** w , a więc jeśli $w = a_1a_2\dots a_k$, to $w^R = a_k a_{k-1} \dots a_1$. Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_7\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, X, Y, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_7\}).$$



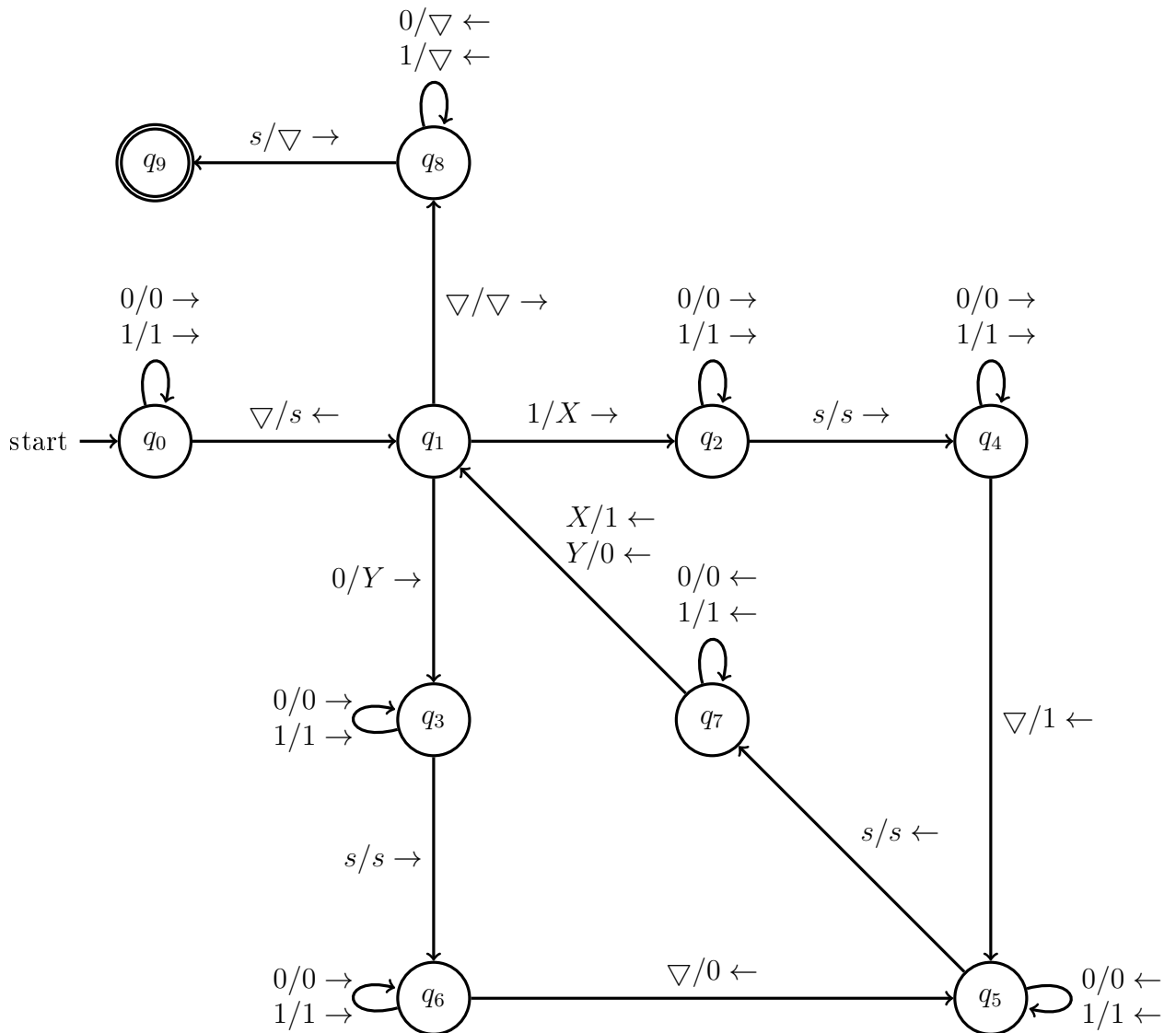
Zad 1.27. Niech $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która oblicza odwrócenie łańcucha, czyli funkcję

$$f(w) = w^R$$

gdzie $w \in \{0, 1\}^+$ oraz w^R oznacza **odwrócenie** w , a więc jeśli $w = a_1 a_2 \dots a_k$, to $w^R = a_k a_{k-1} \dots a_1$. Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_9\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, 0, s, X, Y, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_9\}).$$



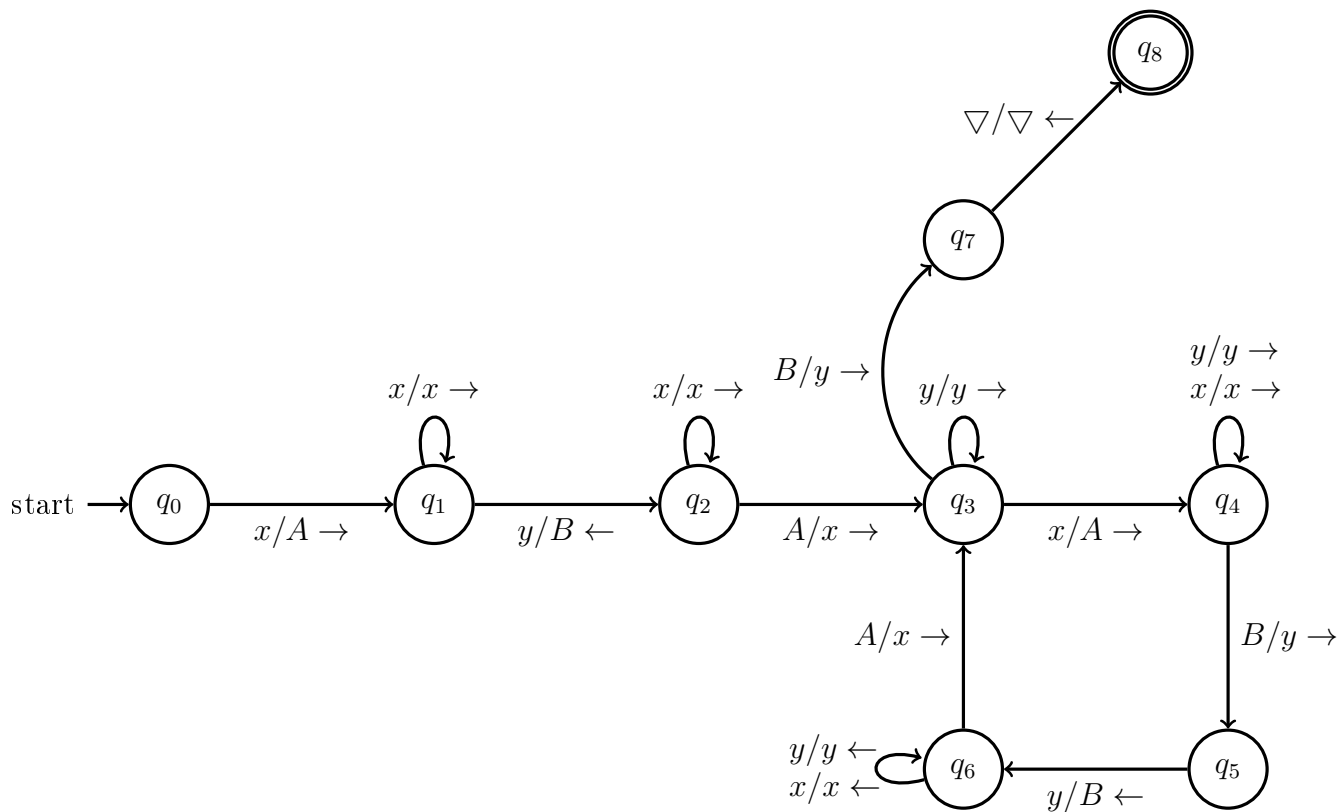
Zad 1.30. Zaprojektuj maszynę Turinga, która akceptuje język

$$L = \{x^n y^n : n \geq 1\}$$

nad alfabetem $\Sigma = \{x, y\}$. Narysuj diagram przejść. Dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_8\}, \{x, y, A, B, \nabla\}, \{x, y, A, B, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_8\}).$$



Obliczenia $w = xy$

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ∇ | ∇ | x | y | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | A | y | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | A | B | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | x | B | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | x | y | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | ∇ | x | y | ∇ | ∇ |

| | |
|-------|-----------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0 xy \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $Aq_1 y \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $q_2 AB \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $xq_3 B \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $xyq_7 \nabla \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $xq_8 y$ |

Obliczenia $w = xxyy$

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|--|----------|-----------------------|
| ∇ | x | x | y | y | ∇ | | K_0 | $q_0xxyy \vdash$ |
| ∇ | A | x | y | y | ∇ | | K_1 | $Aq_1xyy \vdash$ |
| ∇ | A | x | y | y | ∇ | | K_2 | $Axq_1yy \vdash$ |
| ∇ | A | x | B | y | ∇ | | K_3 | $Aq_2xB y \vdash$ |
| ∇ | A | x | B | y | ∇ | | K_4 | $q_2AxBy \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | x | B | y | ∇ | | K_5 | $xq_3xB y \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | A | B | y | ∇ | | K_6 | $xAq_4B y \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | A | y | y | ∇ | | K_7 | $xAyq_5y \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | A | y | B | ∇ | | K_8 | $xAq_6yB \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | A | y | B | ∇ | | K_9 | $xq_6AyB \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | x | y | B | ∇ | | K_{10} | $xxq_3yB \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | x | y | B | ∇ | | K_{11} | $xyq_3B \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | x | y | y | ∇ | | K_{12} | $xyyq_7\nabla \vdash$ |
| ∇ | x | x | y | y | ∇ | | K_{13} | xyq_8y |

Zad 1.46. Wypisz cztery przykładowe łańcuchy opisywane przez wyrażenie $\mathbf{a(a + b)^*bb}$. Czy można skonstruować (deterministyczną) maszynę Turinga, która akceptuje język

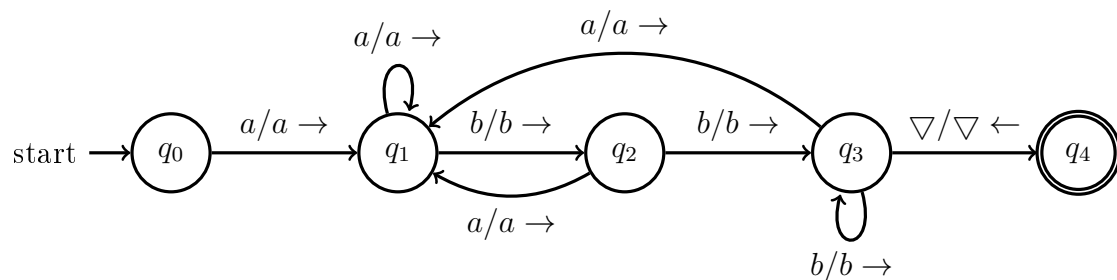
$$L = L(\mathbf{a(a + b)^*bb})?$$

Jeżeli można, to narysuj diagram przejść i dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

1. abb
2. aaaabbbb
3. ababaaabbbb
4. aaabbaabbabb

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, b, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_4\}).$$



Obliczenia $w = abb$

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ∇ | a | b | b | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | b | b | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | b | b | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | b | b | ∇ | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | b | b | ∇ | ∇ |

| | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0abb \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $aq_1bb \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $abq_2b \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $abbq_3\triangledown \vdash$ |
| K_4 | abq_4b |

Obliczenia $w = aabb$

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ∇ | a | a | b | b | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | a | b | b | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | a | b | b | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | a | b | b | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | a | b | b | ∇ |
| | ∇ | a | a | b | b | ∇ |

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| K_0 | $q_0aabb \vdash$ |
| K_1 | $aq_1abb \vdash$ |
| K_2 | $aaq_1bb \vdash$ |
| K_3 | $aabq_2b \vdash$ |
| K_4 | $aabbq_3 \vdash$ |
| K_5 | $aabq_4b$ |

Zad 1.47. Wypisz cztery przykładowe łańcuchy opisywane przez wyrażenie $\mathbf{10+(0+11)0^*1}$. Czy można skonstruować (deterministyczną) maszynę Turinga, która akceptuje język

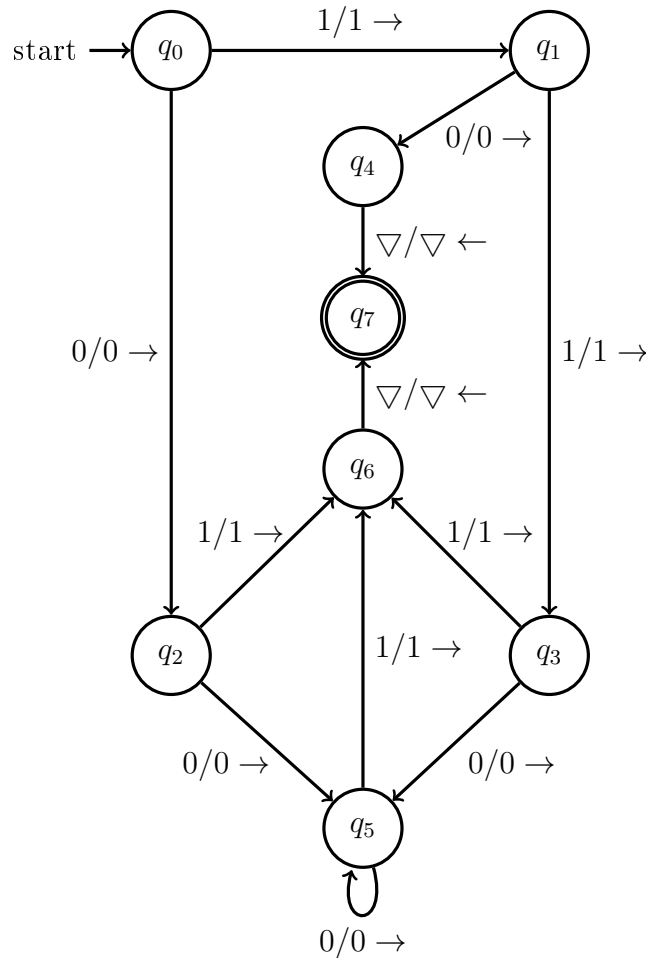
$$L = L(\mathbf{10+(0+11)0^*1})?$$

Jeżeli można, to narysuj diagram przejść i dla zaprojektowanej maszyny wykonaj dwa obliczenia (wykonaj rysunki taśmy i zapisz konfiguracje).

Rozwiązanie.

1. 10
2. 000001
3. 110001
4. 111

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \nabla, F) = (\{q_0, \dots, q_7\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, 0, \nabla\}, \delta, q_0, \nabla, \{q_7\}).$$



Obliczenia $w = 1101$

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---|---|---|---|----------|--|-------|-------------------------|
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_0 | $q_0 1101 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_1 | $1q_1 101 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_2 | $11q_3 01 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_3 | $110q_5 1 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_4 | $1101q_6 \nabla \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ∇ | | K_5 | $110q_7 1$ |

Obliczenia $w = 111$

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---|---|---|----------|----------|--|-------|------------------------|
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_0 | $q_0 111 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_1 | $1q_1 11 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_2 | $11q_3 1 \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_3 | $111q_6 \nabla \vdash$ |
| | ∇ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ∇ | ∇ | | K_4 | $11q_7 1$ |