- (20%) Determine whether the following statements are true or false. If it is true write a T otherwise a F in the bracket before the statement.
 - (a) () For all languages L₁, L₂ and L₃, if L₁ ⊆ L₂ ⊆ L₃ and both L₁ and L₃ are regular, then L₂ is also regular.
 - (b) () For a given context-free language L and a string x, the decision problem for whether x ∈ \(\overline{L}\) is decidable.
 - (c) () The complement of every recursive enumerable language is necessarily nonrecursive enumerable.
 - (d) () Languages {"M" : Turing machine M accepts at least 2009 distinct inputs} is recursive enumerable.
 - (e) () Let L be a language and there is a Turing machine M halts on x for every x ∈ L, then L is decidable.
 - (f) () For all languages L₁ and L₂, if L₁ is in P and L₁ <_p L₂, then L₂ is in NP.
 - (g) () The class NP is closed under complementation.
 - (h) () Checking equivalence of two propositional formulas is in NP.
 - (i) () If L is polynomial time reducible to a finite language, then L is in P.
 - (j) () If SAT reduces to a language L, then L is NP-complete.
- (a) F 假设 L1= $\{aa\}$,L2= $\{a^m|m$ 是素数 $\}$,L3= $\{a^*\}$,虽然满足题目条件,但是 L2 不是正则的。
- (b) T 给定 L 和 x 以及接受 L 的 M,我们用通用图灵机来模拟 M 在 x 上的计算。如果 x \in L 那么 M 就接受 x,这是我们返回 no 表示 x \notin L 补,反之 M 拒绝 x 就返回 yes。因此通用图灵机判定了这个问题。
- (c) F 定理 5.7.1, 递归语言其本身和补都是递归可枚举的。
- (d) T 同 06 年的 (g)
- (e) F 这样只能说 M 半判定 L。当 x ∈ L 时 M 停机接受 x,且 x ∉ L 时 M 停机拒绝 x,那么才能说 M 判定 L。
- (f) F L2 可以多项式时间归约到 L1, 那么 L1 是 P 则 L2 是 NP。
- (g) T NP 是递归的,递归对补封闭,因此 NP 对补也封闭。
- (h) T 计算两个命题的等价性。显然需要对每个输入变量赋值的结果一一验证才可以,所以 是 NP 的。
- (i) F 有限的语言不一定是 P 的。例如我们重新定一个 SAT 问题的子集,例如三个布尔变量 x、y、z 和 \cup 、 \cap 不重复出现地组成布尔表达式,这样的有限个字符串的集合作为一个语言。可是每个字符串的可满足性验证依然是一个 NP 问题。所以有限语言不一定是 P 的,题目表示错误。
- (j) F 多项式时间归约表述才成立。

2. On Regular Languages

(12%) Consider two deterministic finite automata $M_1 = (K_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$ and $M_2 = (K_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, p_1, F_2)$, where

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

$$K_1 = \{q_1,q_2\} \text{ and } K_2 = \{p_1,p_2,p_3\}$$

$$F_1 = \{q_2\} \text{ and } F_2 = \{p_3\}$$

and δ_1 and δ_2 are the functions tabulated below.

δ_1	a	b
q_1	q_2	q_1
q_2	q_1	q_2

δ_2	a	b
p_1	p_1	p_3
p_2	p_3	p_2
p_3	p_2	p_1

Use the Cartesian product(笛卡尔积) construction to produce deterministic automata accepting the union of the two languages accepted by these automata.

解析:
$$M=(K, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$$

 $\Sigma=\{a, b\}$
 $K=K1\times K2$

 $F=F1\times K2\cup F2\times K1$

	a	ь
(q1,p1)	(q2,p1)	(q1,p3)
(q1,p2)	(q2,p3)	(q1,p2)
(q1,p3)	(q2,p2)	(q1,p1)
(q2,p1)	(q1,p1)	(q2,p3)
(q2,p2)	(q1,p3)	(q2,p2)
(q2,p3)	(q1,p2)	(q2,p1)

On Context-free Languages (18%)

(a) Give a context-free grammar for language:

$$L_1=\{a^mb^ncww^R|m,n\in\mathbb{N},n\leq m\leq 2n,w\in\{a,b\}^*\}$$

(b) Design a PDA $M = (K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, s, F)$ accepting the language L_1 . Solution: (b) The PDA $M = (K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, s, F)$ is defined below:

K =	(q, σ, β)	(p, γ)
$\Sigma = \{a,b,c\}$		
Γ =		
s =		
F =		

```
(a) G= (V, \Sigma, R, S), V=\{a,b,S.S1.S2\} \Sigma=\{a, b\} R=\{S\rightarrow S1cS2, S1\rightarrow aS1b, S1\rightarrow aaS1b, S1\rightarrow e, S2\rightarrow aS2a, S2\rightarrow bS2b, S2\rightarrow e\}
```

(b)

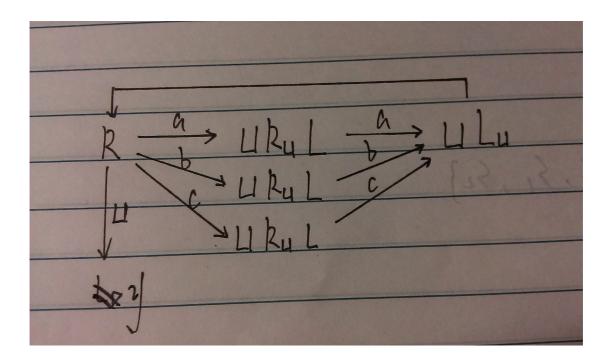
一条线段与前一个顶点连接,第一个顶点是根,而最后一个顶点是一片树叶。 它里面的线段数。语法分析树的高度是树中最长通路的长度。

4. On Turing Machines

(10%) Design a Turing Machine to decide the following language:

$$L_2 = \{ww^R | w \in \{a,b,c\}^*\}$$

where the initial configuration in form of $\triangleright \underline{\sqcup} ww^R$.



5. On Undecidability

(16%) Consider the language $L_3 = \{ M'' | M \text{ when started on a blank tape eventually writes a 1 somewhere on the tape} \}.$

- (a) Show that L₃ is recursively enumerable.
- (b) Show that L_3 is not recursive by a reduction from the halting problem.
- (a) 可以用通用图灵机来半判定。给定输入 w,将其交给通用图灵机运算,如果最后停机了,并且通用图灵机检测带上某处是否有一个 1 (假设带长已知而不是无限长),如果是那么给出 yes,如果没有可以给出 no。但是因为"M"不一定在空白的带上停机,所以通用图灵机只能半判定 L3。
- (b) 题目意思是,通过把停机问题归约到 L3,因为停机问题不是递归的,那么 L3 也不是递归的。我们构造图灵机 M0,

6. On Primitive Recursive Functions

(10%) Let g(x, y) be a primitive recursive function. Show that the function

$$e(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \exists t_{(0 \le t < y)}(g(x,t) = 0) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is primitive recursive.

由题意,
$$e(x,y) = \sum_{t=0}^{y-1} (g(x,t) = 0)$$

因为 g(t,t)是原始递归的,iszero 的判定也是原始递归的,最后的析取运算也是原始递归的,所以 e(x,y)也是原始递归的。

7. On \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{NP} Problems

(14%) The clique problem is defined as follows: given a graph G = (V, E) with n vertices, is there a set of k vertices such that there is edge between any two vertices in the set?

- (a) Prove that clique problem is NP Problem.
- (b) Prove that clique problem is NP-complete.

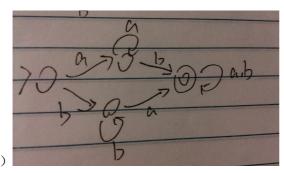
For showing hardness, you can assume that the VERTEX-COVER problem is \mathcal{NP} complete.

- (a) 可以构造 NTM,随机选取 V 中的几个结点,然后在多项式时间内验证其是否是团。 因此团问题是 NP 问题。
- (b) 如果顶点覆盖问题有解,那么可以求 G 的补图,顶点覆盖问题的解对 V 求补就是点集就是图 G 团问题的解。由此,顶点覆盖问题归约到团问题,因此团问题是 NP 完全的。

U版

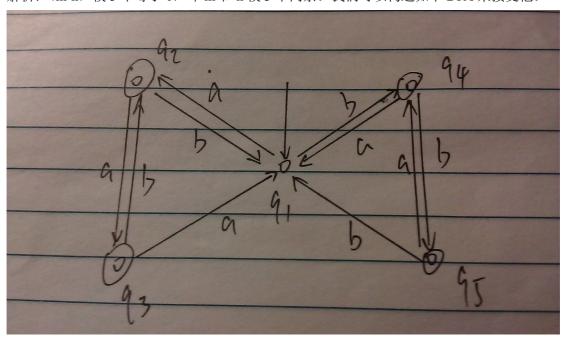
- (a) () For all languages L₁ and L₂, if L₁ is context free and L₁ ⊆ L₂, then L₂ cannot be regular.
- (b) () There exists a language L such that L is not regular but L* is regular.
- (c) () If L₁ is regular and L₂ is non-regular, then L₁ L₂ must be non-regular.
- (d) () If L is a language over alphabet Σ and there is an integer k such that any string w ∈ L with |w| > k can be written as w = uvxyz such that for each i ≥ 0, vy ≠ e, |vxy| ≤ k and uvⁱxyⁱz ∈ L, then L is context-free.
- (e) () The context-free languages are closed under complement.
- (f) () Let F = {f : f is a primitive recursive function from N to N}, then 2^F (Power set of F) is uncountable infinite.
- (g) () Every computable function is primitive recursive.
- (h) () Turing Machines with k tapes can accept more languages than Turing Machines with one tape.
- (i) () There exists a language L such that L is recursively enumerable and \(\overline{L}\) is not recursively enumerable.
- (j) () There exists a language L such that L is recursively enumerable and \(\overline{L}\) is recursive.
- (k) () There is a reduction from A to B, A is recursively enumerable, but not recursive, and B is recursive.
- There are only countably many Turing machines, and there are uncountably many languages, so most languages are not recursive.
- (a) F 设 L1={aⁿbⁿ},L2={a*b*},符合题目条件但是 L2 是正则的。
- (b) T 例如 L={a^m|m 是素数}, L*={a*}-{a, e}, 是正则的。
- (c) $FL1=\{a^*\}$, $L2=\{a^m|m$ 是素数},两者连接是 $\{a^*\}-\{a,e\}$
- (d) F 这是上下文无关版和正则版的泵定理的合体,并且泵定理本来是个性质,这里的表述成了个判断,个中必然有诈。在下水平有限看不出来,所以只能谨慎地蒙个 F 吧……
- (e) F 定理 3.5.4 上下文无关语言在交和补下不封闭。
- (f) T 显然, F 是可数无穷的, 可数无穷的幂集是不可数无穷的。
- (g) F 原始递归是 μ 递归的真子集, μ 递归的函数才是所有递归函数, 才全是可计算的。
- (h) F 多带图灵机和单带图灵机的计算能力一样,因此可以接受的语言一样多。
- (i) TH={"M"|图灵机 M 在输入"M"上停机},这个问题是递归但其补连递归可枚举都不是, 详见课本 164 页。
- (j) T 这样表述有点奇怪但还是能接受的。L 的补是递归的说明 L 是递归的,因此 L 也是递归可枚举的。
- (k) F 定理 5.4.1, L1 非递归, L1 到 L2 归约, L2 也非递归。所以 B 应该也是非递归的。
- (1) T 这好像是老师课堂上的原话……首先,图灵机是可以编码的,因此某程度图灵机本身就是个语言,这个语言的字母表是有限的,所以图灵机肯定是有可数无穷多个,这是木有问题的。然后语言,因为这个世界上的字母是可数无穷多个,每个语言只能包含有限多个字母,然后我们可以用对角化原理证明,语言是不可数无穷的。然后每个图灵机能接受的字母是有限的,所以只能判定可数多个语言,因此能够本图灵机判定的语言也只有可数多个。因而大量的语言都不能被判定,是非递归的。

- (13%) Let Σ = {a, b}, consider following language: L₁ = {w : all symbols in Σ must appear in w}.
 - (a) Design a finite automaton that accepts L₁.
- (b) Give a regular expression for the language L₁.



- (b) $(aa*b \cup bb*a)\{a,b\}*$
- (14%) Decide whether the following languages are regular or not and provide a formal proof for your answer.
 - (a) $L_2 = \{a^m b^n | (m-n) \mod 3 \neq 0\}.$

解析: (m-n) 模 3 不等于 0, 即 m 和 n 模 3 不同余。我们可以构造如下 DFA 来接受他。



每个状态都有其含义。Q1 表示 a 和 b 模 3 同余。Q2 表示 a 模 3 比 b 模 3 大 1。Q3 表示 a 模 3 比 b 模 3 大 2.q4 和 q5 如此类推。那么 q2、q3、q4、q5 都是终结状态。因此 L2 是正则的。

(b)
$$L_3 = \{w | w \in \{a, b\}^*, w \neq w^R\}.$$

解析: 假设 L3 是正则的,那么 L4= $\{w|w\in\{a,b\}^*,w=w^R\}$ 也是正则的,因为正则语言在补运算下封闭。

又因为正则语言在交运算下封闭,所以 L4 \cap {a*bba*} 也是正则的,即 {w|w=a^kbba^k} 也是正则的。因为|w| \geq k,让 w=xyz,且|xy|小于等于 k,y \neq e,那么 y=aⁱ,i>0,然后 xyⁿz=a^{k+(n-1)i}bba^k,显然已经不对称了,所以 L4 不是正则的,所以 L3 不是正则的。

4. (10%) Give Context-Free grammars that generate the following language:

$$L_4 = \{w : w \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } w \text{ contains two more } b's \text{ than } a's\}.$$

S→aSb

S→bSa

 $S \rightarrow Sb$

S→e

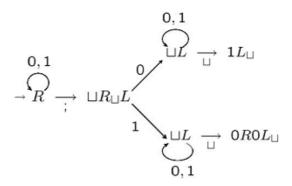
5. (15%)Consider the pushdown automaton $P = \{K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, s, F\}$ where $K = \{s, f\}$, $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $\Gamma = \{b\}$, $F = \{f\}$ and Δ is given by the following table

$$\frac{(p,a,\beta),(q,\gamma)}{((s,a,e),(f,e))} \\ \frac{((s,b,e),(s,b))}{((s,a,b),(s,b))} \\ \frac{((s,a,b),(s,b))}{((s,e,e),(f,e))} \\ \frac{((f,a,e),(f,e))}{((f,b,e),(s,b))}$$

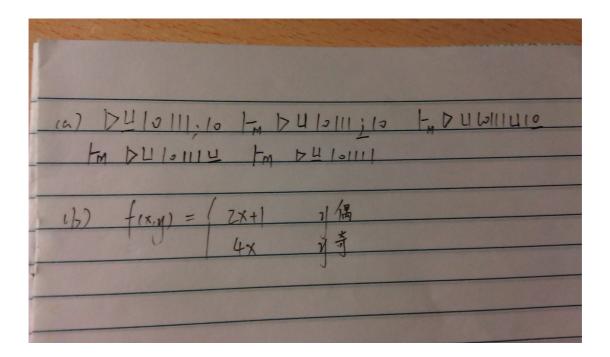
- (a) Can PDA P accept string aaababa?
- (b) Describe the language accepted by P;
- (c) Give a Turing machine that decides the same language.

这个就是那个只能输入 a 不能输入 b 的题目。

6. (12%) Let the following Turing machine M compute function f(x, y), where x and y are represented by binary strings respectively and separated with the symbol ";", i.e. the initial configuration in form of ▷ ⊥x; y.



- (a) Describe the key configurations when M started from the configuration ▷□10111; 10.
- (b) Try to give the function f(x, y) computed by Turing Machine M.



(12%) Explain that why the following language

 $H = \{ M^{\circ} : Turing machine M \text{ halts on at least two input strings} \}$

is recursively enumerable. An informal description suffices.

通用图灵机随机生成两个输入丢个"M",都停机就 yes,否则就 no。