1. Choose the correct answer and justify you answer.
(1) (6%) Let $A = \{0^n 1^n 2^n n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and
(a) $A \subseteq B$, then B is decidable.
(b) $B \subseteq A$, then B is decidable.
(c) B ≤ _τ A, where recursive function τ is a reduction from A to B, then B is decidable.
The correct answer is ().
我喵,这样的题目形式我不解释都不行了
(b) A是可判定的,那么B就用同样的机器不久判定了吗?(a)错在B是A的超集,不
一定是可判定的。(c) 错在方向反了,A 归约到 B,那么 B 可判定那么 A 可判定,可是 B
本身我们不知道。
 (2) (6%) Let A and B be any languages such that A ≤_τ B. Under what conditions is it the case that A ≤ B? (a) Only when both A and B are decidable. (b) Only when both A and B are recursively enumerable. (c) Always. The correct answer is ().
(a) 递归语言对补封闭,因此 B 可以归约到 A, B 的补当然可以归约到 A 的补,这个是显然的。如果 A 不是递归但是是递归可枚举,而 B 是递归的,那么(b)(c)都不成立。
(3) (6%) Just as we encoded Turing Machines as strings, we can also encode DFAs as strings. Let " M " be the encoding string of DFA M . Consider the following language $L^d_{DFA} = \{ M'' \mid M'' \notin L(M) \}$. What can we say about L^d_{DFA} ? (a) L^d_{DFA} is regular.
(b) L_{DFA}^d is not regular but it is decidable.
(c) L_{DFA}^d is not recursively enumerable.
The correct answer is ()

"M" $\not\in$ L(M),说明 M 是一个自己不接受自己的编码的 DFA 的编码的集合。 我们把那个 L^d_{DFA} 简写成 L,否则我输入太麻烦了……构造图灵机 M*判定了 L,首先"M*" $\not\in$ L。对于输入"M",我们只需要 M*去模拟 M 收到输入"M"的情况。因为是 DFA,所以

"M"的字符总会读完,读完的时候是终结状态就接受,否则就拒绝。拒绝说明"M" ∉L(M), M*给出 yes,否则反之。因此就知道选(b)了。

至于为什么不是 regular 的,直观说,一个 DFA 给出的判定是这个 DFA 是否接受这个字符串,而不是收到的编码的原 DFA 是否能接受自己的编码,它木有能力模拟和判断别人,所以木有 DFA 来接受它。

- (4) (6%) Just as we encoded Turing Machines as strings, we can also encode PDAs as strings. Let "M" be the string encoding of PDA M. Consider the following language $L^d_{PDA} = \{ M'' \mid M'' \notin L(M) \}$. What can we say about L^d_{PDA} ?
 - (a) L_{PDA}^d is decidable.
 - (b) L_{PDA}^d is not decidable but it is recursively enumerable.
 - (c) L_{PDA}^d is not recursively enumerable.

The correct answer is ()
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只是 DFA 改成 PDA。不失一般性地我们假设这个 PDA 是非确定性的,然后只要一条路是通向终结状态并且栈最后变空了那么就算是 M 接受了"M"。我们构造非确定图灵机 M*判定 L。我们需要多条带,一条存着输入"M",一条模拟 PDA 的堆栈。然后给定输入 M*模拟 M 对输入"M"的操作。因为 M*也是非确定的,所以每次可以非确定使用 PDA 的规则。如果其中一次成功了那么"M" \in L(M) 然后拒绝这个输入,否则全部情况都不接受那么 M*就接受输入。但是,非确定的 PDA 的其中一些运算不一定可以停机,它完全可以在某条路上死循环给不出接受的答案。因此,这是个 co-r.e. 的问题,选择(c)。

- (5) (6%) Let A and B be disjoint, recursively enumerable languages. Further let $\overline{A \cup B}$ also be recursively enumerable. What can you say about A and B?
 - (a) It is possible that neither A nor B is decidable.
 - (b) At least one among A and B is decidable.
 - (c) Both A and B are decidable.

The correct answer is ()

Disjoint 在这里应该是无不相交的意思。

- (a) 设 A 是 { "M" a | 图灵机 M 在输入 a 上停机 }, B 是 { "M" b |图灵机 M 在输入 b 上停机 }, 这两个语言都可以用通用图灵机半判定,都是递归可枚举的,但是两者都不是可判定的。
 - 2. (12%) Using the pumping theorem to show that

$$L_1 = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* | w \text{ has an equal number of } a'\text{s and } b'\text{s}\}$$

is not regular.

解析:用泵定理证明。设 $L2=\{a^nb^n\}$,L2 包含于 L1。给定整数 k,考虑字符串 $w=a^kb^k$, $w\in L2$,我们可以把 w 重写为 w=xyz,且 $|xy| \le k$,且 $y\neq e$,即 $y=a^i$,i>0.但是 $xz=a^{k-i}b^k\notin L2$,与泵定理矛盾。所以 L1 不是正则的。

3. (16%)

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

$$L_2 = \{a^m b^n c^k | m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } m + n \le k\}.$$

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

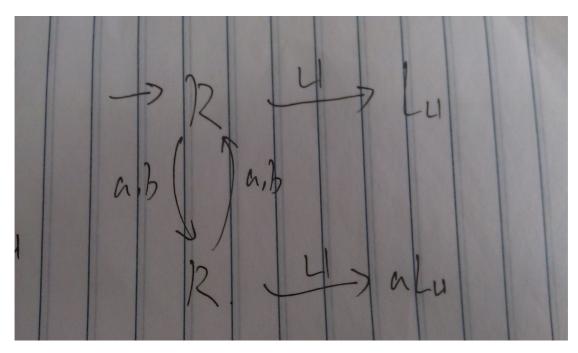
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(a) G=(V, \Sigma, R, S)
V=\{a, b, c, S, S1, S2, S3\}
\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}
R={}
S\rightarrow S1
S1→aS1c
S1 \rightarrow S2
S2→bS2c
S2 \rightarrow S3
S3→S3c
S3→e
S是起始符
 (b) M=(K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, p, F)
K=\{p, q\}
\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}
\Gamma = \{a, b, c, S1, S2, S3\}
p为初始状态
F=\{q\}
\Delta = \{
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7, e, e) 9, 95,0) 19, 5520 19, 6, 52) 19, 53 9,6,6) (9,8

4. (12%) Construct a Turing machine that computes the function $f: \{a, b\}^* \to \{a, b\}^*$ given by

$$f(w) = \begin{cases} w, & \text{if the length of } w \text{ is even} \\ wa, & \text{if the length of } w \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

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 $\triangleright \underline{\sqcup} w$ where $w \in \{a,b\}^*$ is the input string.



- 5. (15%) Classify whether each of the following languages are recursive, recursively enumerable-but-not-recursive, or non-recursively enumerable. Prove your answers.
 - (a) $L_4 = \{ \text{``}M\text{''} | \text{Turing machine } M \text{ halts on ``}M\text{''} \};$
 - (b) $L_5 = \{ M'' \mid \text{Turing machine } M \text{ does not halt on } M'' \}.$
- (a) L4 可用通用图灵机半判定,所以是递归可枚举的但不是递归的,详细说明见课本 164 页。
- (b) L5 不是递归可枚举的。可以用对角化原理证明,详细说明同见课本 164 页。

6. (15%)

- (a) Give the definition of \mathcal{NP} -Complete problem.
- (b) Describe carefully what the ingredients of an \mathcal{NP} -completeness proof are.
- (c) Consider the following problem, called the **MAX-SAT** problem: Given a set F of clauses, and an integer k, is there a truth assignment that satisfies at least k clauses? Show that **MAX SAT** problem is \mathcal{NP} -complete.
- (a) 抄自定义 7.1.2,设语言 L 是 Σ *的子集,如果
- (1) L∈NP, 并且
- (2) 对每个语言 $L' \in NP$,存在从 L'到 L 的多项式归约,那么 L 称为是 NP 完全的。
- (b) 本人水平有限,不知道 NPC 完全的证明需要什么 ingredient。个人认为方法有两种,都是归约,给定问题多项式时间归约到一个 NPC 问题,那么这个问题也是 NPC,或者一个 NPC 问题多项式时间归约到给定问题,那么这个问题也是 NPC。前者用定理,后者用定义。
- (c) MAX SAT 显然是 NP 问题。因为我们可以构造一个 NTM 在多项式时间内判定它。我们尝试把可满足性问题归约到最大可满足性问题上面,于是就可以证明其是 NPC。归约是这样的:给定可满足性带有 m 个子句的实例 F,那么 F 就相当于 K=m 的最大可满足实例,即原来最大可满足性满足 k 个子句,现在要求全部子句都满足,那么和可满足性问题等价。
- 显然,至少满足 F 的 m 个子句的真值复制当且仅当存在满足 F 的所有子句的真值赋值。 因此,可满足性问题可以归约到最大可满足性问题,于是后者是 NPC 的。(抄自定理 7.2.4 的证明)