

# CSC 341 - Fall 2022

## Second Exam

Due Monday, November 14

**Problem 1.** Let  $b : \{0, 1\}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  be the function that takes a binary string and outputs its binary value. Prove that the language

$$A = \{x + y = z \mid x, y, z \in \{0, 1\}^+ \text{ such that } b(x) + b(y) = b(z)\}$$

is irregular.

**Problem 2.** Draw a Turing machine that decides the language

$$B = \{0^k 1^m 0^k \mid 0 \leq k < m\}.$$

You may assume  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ .

**Problem 3.** Recall that a *computable function*  $f : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is one for which there is a Turing machine  $M$  such that on all inputs  $\omega \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $M(\omega)$  halts with just  $f(\omega)$  on its tape.

Show that the function  $f(x, y) = x + y$  is computable by drawing a Turing machine for it. Here,  $x$  and  $y$  are binary numbers (with their most significant bit given first) and their sum in binary should be left on the tape (in the same format). You may assume that  $\Sigma = \{0, 1, \#\}$  and that  $x$  and  $y$  are initially separated by a  $\#$ .

**Problem 4.** Show that a language  $L$  is decidable if and only if there is an enumerator that enumerates it in lexicographical order. You may assume  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ .

**Problem 5.**

- Prove that  $RE$  is closed under union.
- Prove that  $co-RE$  is closed under union.
- Prove that  $DEC$  is closed under union.

**Problem 6.** A *linear bounded automaton* (LBA) is a Turing machine with a tape precisely as long as its input. If the machine tries to move its head off either end of the input, the head stays where it is. This is the same way that a head will not move off the left-hand end of a tape in an ordinary Turing machine. Note that the tape may still be modified.

Define the analogous set to  $A_{TM}$  for linear bounded automata as

$$A_{LBA} = \{\langle M, \omega \rangle \mid M \text{ is an LBA and } M(\omega) \text{ accepts}\}.$$

Prove that  $A_{LBA}$  is decidable.

**Problem 7.** Define the analogous set to  $ALL_{TM}$  for linear bounded automata as

$$ALL_{LBA} = \{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is an LBA and } L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.$$

Prove that  $ALL_{LBA}$  is undecidable but co-recognizable.

**Problem 8.** For each of the following languages, prove it is undecidable using Rice's Theorem or show that Rice's Theorem does not apply. You may assume that  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  for each problem.

a)

$$C = \{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } 10 \in L(M)\}$$

b)

$$D = \{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } L(M) = 0^*, \text{ and } M \text{ visits at most 3 states}\}$$

**Problem 9.** Prove that  $A_{TM} \not\leq_m E_{TM}$ .

**Problem 10.** Recall that  $FIN_{TM}$  (defined below using strings) is neither recognizable nor co-recognizable.

$$FIN_{TM} = \{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } |L(M)| < \infty\}$$

The analogous set  $INFIN_{TM}$  is also neither recognizable nor co-recognizable.

$$INFIN_{TM} = \{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } |L(M)| = \infty\}$$

That both of these sets are not in  $RE$  or  $co-RE$  does not preclude us from proving interesting facts about them. Indeed, since they are in neither set, they are in some sense harder than all  $RE$  and  $co-RE$  problems. This leads to the notion of the *arithmetic hierarchy*, which classifies a problem's level of difficulty even beyond ordinary computability. Here we take a first step into this strange new world.

Prove that  $\overline{FIN_{TM}} \leq_m INFIN_{TM}$  and  $\overline{INFIN_{TM}} \leq_m FIN_{TM}$ .

(Hint: Remember that the reduction must map *all* strings correctly)