

Revision: Weeks 4, 5 & 6

Due: 5pm on Sept. 16

Instructions

- Discussion is allowed and in fact encouraged
- Answers **must** be written by yourself.
- All sources (including discussions) that are used to reach the solution must be mentioned.

Argue Correctness \equiv Describe what each of the states are supposed to be doing and why they do that.

- ① Write an algorithm to decide the following language. Construct Turing Machines for each step. Remember to label the states that are common across steps consistently.

$A = \{w : w \text{ contains twice as many 0s as 1s}\}$.

[4+6].

- ② Explain why the following is not a legitimate decider to check if a given polynomial

has integer roots.

M: On input $\langle p \rangle$, a polynomial over variables x_1, \dots, x_k ,

1. Try all possible settings of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k to integer values.
2. Evaluate p on all of these settings
3. If any of these settings evaluate to 0 then accept; otherwise reject. [2]

③ Give a formal definition of an enumerator over the alphabet Σ . [4].

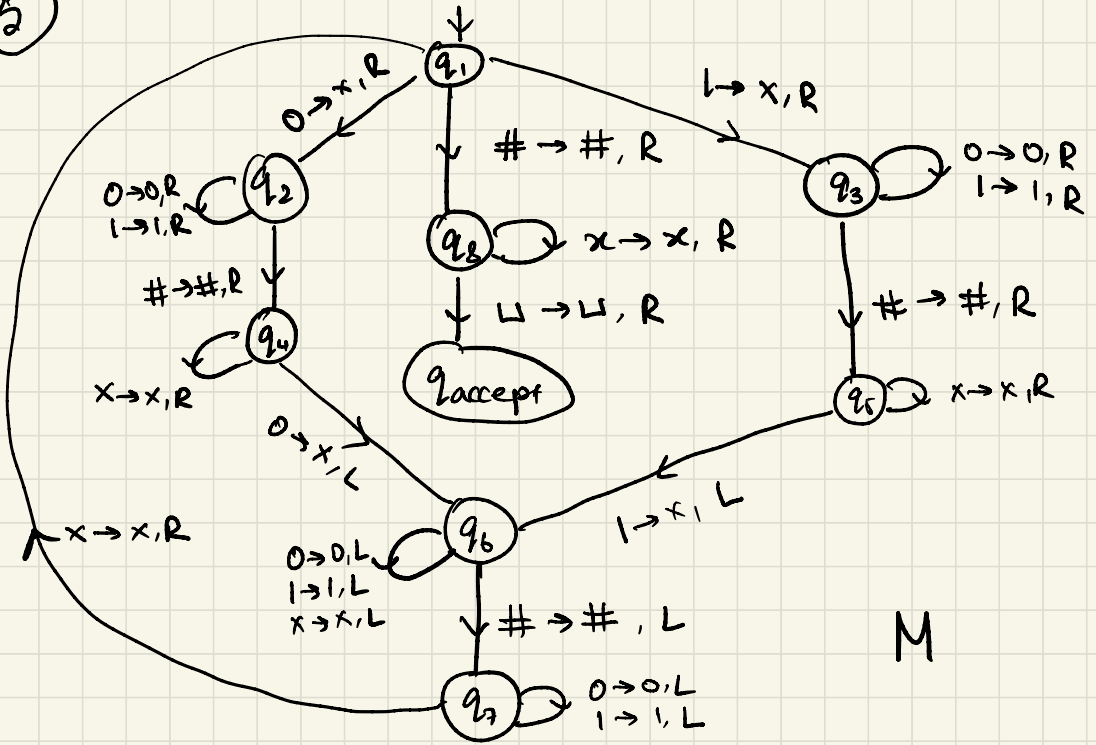
④ Write an algorithm to decide the following language. (No need to give formal constructions of the TM):

$$ALL_{DFA} = \{ \langle A \rangle : A \text{ is a DFA and } L(A) = \Sigma^* \}$$

[Hint: Use one of the deciders constructed in class as a sub-routine]

[4]

5



M

Give the sequence of configurations that M enters on the following input:

i) $1 \# \# 1$

ii) $10 \# 11$

[2+2]

6 If L_1, L_2 are recursively enumerable languages, show that $L_1 \cap L_2$ is recursively enumerable as well.

[3]

7 Show that $\{(i, j, k) : i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is countable.

[3]