Recitation 3

Announcements

Be sure to take advantage of the following resources :

- Homework Solution Sessions: Saturday 13:30-14:30 GHC 4301, Sunday 13:30-14:30 GHC 4215.
- Homework 1 resubmissions are due this Sunday at 6:30pm. Send your corrections/rewrites by email to the TA who graded the question.
- Get to know your mentor and reach out to them if you need help that's what they're here for!

Too Many Definitions

- Informally, a Turing machine is a machine with a finite set of states, a tape (memory) that is infinite in one direction that can process inputs over some alphabet. At each step, the machine makes the following decisions (based on the state it is in and the symbol it's tape-head is currently reading) : move to some state, write some symbol at the current cell currently under the tape head, and move the tape head to the left or to the right.
- Formally, we define a Turing machine to be a 7-tuple $(Q, q_0, q_{\text{accept}}, q_{\text{reject}}, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta)$, where Q is the set of states, q_0 is the start state, q_{accept} and q_{reject} are the final states, Σ is the input alphabet, $\Gamma \supseteq \Sigma \cup \{\sqcup\}$ is the tape alphabet, and $\delta : Q' \times \Gamma \to Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$, where $Q' = Q \setminus \{q_{\text{accept}}, q_{\text{reject}}\}$ is the transition function.
- A Turing machine is called a <u>decider</u> if for all inputs $x \in \Sigma^*$, it halts and either accepts or rejects x.
- A language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is called <u>decidable</u> if there exists a decider Turing machine M such that L = L(M).
- Let L and K be languages, where K is decidable. We say that solving L reduces to solving K (or simply, L reduces to K, denoted $L \leq K$), if we can decide L by using a decider for K as a subroutine (helper function).

Closure Ceremony

Suppose that L_1 and L_2 are decidable languages. Show that the languages $L_1 \cdot L_2$ and L_1^* are decidable as well.¹

Freeze All Automata Functions

Prove that the following languages are decidable by reducing it to $\mathbf{EMPTY}_{\mathbf{DFA}}$.

- (a) $NO ODD ONES = \{ \langle D \rangle : D \text{ does not accept any string containing an odd number of 1's} \}$
- (b) $INF_{DFA} = \{ \langle D \rangle : D \text{ is a DFA with } L(D) \text{ infinite} \}.$

Hint: Consider a DFA with k states that accepts some string with more than k characters.

Not Just Your Regular Old TM

Suppose we change the definition of a TM so that the transition function has the form

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \to Q \times \Gamma \times \{R, S\}$$

where the meaning of S is "stay". That is, at each step, the tape head can move one cell to the right or stay in the same position. Suppose M is a TM of this new kind, and suppose also that M is a decider. Show that L(M) is a regular language.

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Dr. Hyper Turing Machines Inc LLC is selling a whole host of new Turing machines, each for \$19.99:

- Bi-infinite TMs with a tape that stretches infinitely in both directions!
- Infinitely-scalable TMs choose however many tapes heads you like!
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Normal TMs usually go for \$9.99 these days. Your friend (who's not very Turing-savvy) is in the market for a new Turing machine and just texted you asking you for purchasing advice. Your instincts tell you that maybe most of this is marketing hype. But some of those improvements do sound pretty compelling... Your friend doesnt use their TM for all that much - mostly just browsing the web and checking email. What should you recommend them to do?

(Bonus) Tick Tock Clock

Write a Turing Machine that does the following : given an input string $s \in \{0,1\}^*$, the Turing machine should finish with a binary representation of |s| on the tape (and nothing else). The TM should run in time at most $c_1|s|\log|s|+c_2$ steps, where c_1, c_2 are some constants.

¹Exercise : show that $L_1 \cup L_2$ and $L_1 \cap L_2$ are also decidable.