

Introduction to computability

Tutorial 7

Pushdown Automata, Context Free Languages,
Turing Machines and Recursive Functions

13 November 2018

Context-free languages

The "pumping" lemma: Let L be a context-free language. Then there exists a constant K , such that for any word $w \in L$ satisfying $|w| \geq K$ can be written $w = uvxyz$ with v or $y \neq \varepsilon$, $|vxy| \leq K$ and $uv^nxy^n z \in L$ for all $n \geq 0$.

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1. Show that the following languages are not context-free:

- a) $L = \{a^i b^j a^k \mid j = \max(i, k)\}$;
- b) $L = \{w\bar{w} \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$ where \bar{w} is the complement of w , that is, the word w where every 1 is replaced by a 0 and every 0 is replaced by a 1.

2. Assume

- ▶ that a language L is accepted by a pushdown automaton M and
- ▶ that there exists a bound $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any execution of M on a word w , the stack never contains more than N symbols.

Show that L is regular.

2. Assume

- ▶ that a language L is accepted by a pushdown automaton M and
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Show that L is regular.

3. Let L be a context-free language.

- Is L^R context-free?
- Is $L \cap L^R$ context-free?

Turing Machine

A Turing Machine M is a 7-tuple $M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, s, B, F)$, where:

- ▶ Q is a finite set of states,
- ▶ Γ is the tape alphabet,
- ▶ $\Sigma \subseteq \Gamma$ is the input alphabet,
- ▶ $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$, is the transition function,
- ▶ $s \in Q$ is the initial state,
- ▶ $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of accepting states,
- ▶ $B \in \Gamma \setminus \Sigma$ is the "blank symbol" ($\#$),
- ▶ $\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$ is the transition function.

4. Let $M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \#, \emptyset)$ be a Turing machine where $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{a, b, A, B, A', B'\}$, $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ and δ contains the following transitions:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (q_0, a) \rightarrow (q_1, A', R) & (q_1, \#) \rightarrow (q_2, A, L) & (q_2, B') \rightarrow (q_0, B, R) \\
 (q_0, b) \rightarrow (q_3, B', R) & (q_2, a) \rightarrow (q_2, a, L) & (q_3, a) \rightarrow (q_3, a, R) \\
 (q_1, a) \rightarrow (q_1, a, R) & (q_2, b) \rightarrow (q_2, b, L) & (q_3, b) \rightarrow (q_3, b, R) \\
 (q_1, b) \rightarrow (q_1, b, R) & (q_2, A) \rightarrow (q_2, A, L) & (q_3, A) \rightarrow (q_3, A, R) \\
 (q_1, A) \rightarrow (q_1, A, R) & (q_2, B) \rightarrow (q_2, B, L) & (q_3, B) \rightarrow (q_3, B, R) \\
 (q_1, B) \rightarrow (q_1, B, R) & (q_2, A') \rightarrow (q_0, A, R) & (q_3, \#) \rightarrow (q_2, B, L)
 \end{array}$$

- What is on the tape after an execution of M on the word $abab$?
- Describe what the Turing machine M does on a word $w \in \{a, b\}^*$.

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 (q_1, B) \rightarrow (q_1, B, R) & (q_2, A') \rightarrow (q_0, A, R) & (q_3, \#) \rightarrow (q_2, B, L)
 \end{array}$$

- a) What is on the tape after an execution of M on the word *abab*?
- b) Describe what the Turing machine M does on a word $w \in \{a, b\}^*$.

5. For each of the following languages, give a Turing machine that decides the language:

a) $\{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \geq 0\}$;

b) $\{a^n b^n c^m \mid n \leq m < 2n\}$.

▶ Configuration: 3-tuple $(q, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in Q \times \Gamma^* \times (\varepsilon \cup \Gamma^*(\Gamma \setminus \{B\}))$.

▶ Derivation:

A configuration (q, α_1, α_2) written as $(q, \alpha_1, b\alpha'_2)$ with $(b = \# \text{ if } \alpha_2 = \varepsilon)$.

If $\delta(q, b) = (q', b', \boxed{R})$ we have

$$(q, \alpha_1, b\alpha'_2) \vdash_M (q', \alpha_1 \boxed{b'}, \alpha'_2).$$

If $\delta(q, b) = (q', b', \boxed{L})$ and if $\alpha_1 \neq \varepsilon$ and thus of the form $\alpha'_1 a$ we have

$$(q, \alpha'_1 a, b\alpha'_2) \vdash_M (q', \alpha'_1, \boxed{ab'} \alpha'_2).$$

▶ The language accepted by the Turing Machine M is the set

$$L(M) = \{w \mid (s, \varepsilon, w) \vdash_M^* (p, \alpha_1, \alpha_2), p \in F\}.$$

▶ A language L is decided by a Turing Machine M if M accepts L and M has no infinite executions.

6. One can define Turing machines that have the possibility to write a symbol without moving the read head. Such a Turing machine is thus a septuple

$$M = (Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta, s, B, F)$$

where Q , Γ , Σ , s , B and F have the usual meaning and where $\delta : Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R, S\}$ (S meaning "stay in the same place").

- a) Define the derivation relation " \vdash_M " (in one step) for these Turing machines.
- b) Show that this extension of the Turing machines does not change the class of recognized languages.

7. Show that the following functions are primitive recursive:

- a) $square(x)$ that is equal to 1 if x is a square and 0 otherwise;
- b) $sumSquares(x) = \sum_{i=0}^x i^2$;
- c) $mod(x, y)$ that computes the remainder of the division of x by y ;
- d) $divides(x, y)$ that is equal to 1 if x divides y and 0 otherwise;
- e) bounded maximization:

$$\nu i \leq m q(\bar{n}, i) = \begin{cases} \text{the greatest } i \leq m \text{ such that } q(\bar{n}, i) = 1 \\ 0 \text{ if there is no such } i \end{cases} ;$$

- f) $gcd(x, y)$ that computes the greatest common divisor of x and y ;
- g) $lcm(x, y)$ that computes the least common multiple of x and y .

Bonus Exercise 7

Give a Turing machine that for the following initial configuration $(s_0, \varepsilon, \$1^n 0 1^m \$)$ terminates for any natural numbers n and m with the configuration $(q_f, \varepsilon, \$1^{n+m} \$)$ where s_0 is an initial and q_f an accepting state of the machine.

Bonus Exercise 8

Show that $lcm(x, y)$ that computes the least common multiple of x and y is primitive recursive.