Tutorial 07

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

CSC 320 - Spring 2023

Foundations of Computer Science

Teaching Team

Learning Outcomes:

- Construct High Level Turing Machines.
- Distinguish between different Turing Machine variants.
- Become familiar with Deciders vs Looping.

Interesting Article:

"Note on A Universal Quantum Turing Machine" [1] "Quantum Chaos in Quantum Turing Machines" [2]

Construct a PDA from the following CFG:

 $S \longrightarrow S1 \mid 1S0S \mid \epsilon$

Give a high level description of a Turing Machine which decides:

$$A = \{0^{2^n} \mid n \ge 0\}$$

Give a high level description of a Turing Machine which decides:

$$B = \{a^i b^j c^k \mid i \times j = k \text{ and } i, j, k \ge 1\}$$

Give a high level description of a 2-tape TM which recognizes the language (binary palindromes):

$$L = \{ w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w = w^r \}$$

Give a high level description of a nondeterministic TM which recognizes the language:

 $L = \{1^n \mid n \text{ is a composite number}\}\$

Prove that the following language is decidable by constructing (high level) Turing Machines which decide the language.

 $A_{DFA} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle \mid B \text{ is a DFA that accepts input string } w \}$

Prove that the following language is decidable by constructing (high level) Turing Machines which decide the language.

 $E_{DFA} = \{ \langle A \rangle \mid A \text{ is a DFA and } L(A) = \emptyset \}$

Prove that the following language is decidable by constructing (high level) Turing Machines which decide the language.

$$EQ_{DFA} = \{ \langle A, B \rangle \mid A \text{ and } B \text{ are DFAs and } L(A) = L(B) \}$$

Bibliography

- S. Iriyama, T. Miyadera, and M. Ohya, "Note on a universal quantum turing machine," English, *Physics letters. A*, vol. 372, no. 31, pp. 5120–5122, 2008, ISSN: 0375-9601.
- [2] I. Kim and G. Mahler, "Quantum chaos in quantum turing machines," English, *Physics letters. A*, vol. 263, no. 4, pp. 268–273, 1999, ISSN: 0375-9601.