

Qu. 1 solution

Tutorial 4 Solutions

1. Here is a flowchart for a 2-tape solution. It copies a's from tape 1 to tape 2. Then it rewinds both heads, copies tape 2 to tape 1, and then pads out the rest of tape 1, up to the first blank, with b's. This fills in the right number of b's. It avoids a second pass to copy the b's yet gives the correct answer.

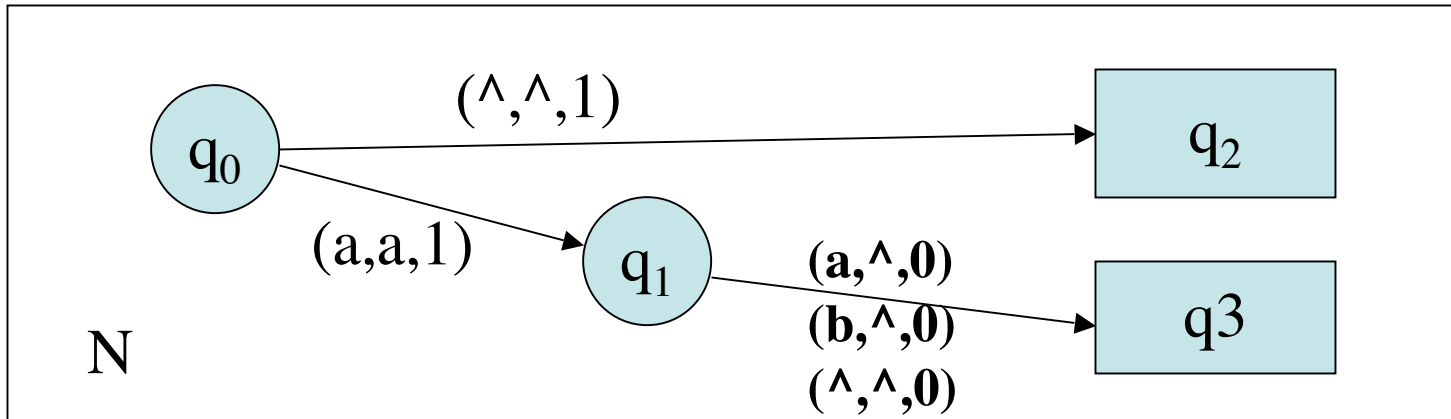
2.(a) A Turing machine is said to be standard if it has a single one-way-infinite tape, its input alphabet is C (the ordinary typewriter characters), and its full alphabet is $C \cup \{\wedge\}$. Note that only one track is therefore possible, and (hence) any marking of sq.0 must be done explicitly.

(b) The TM given calculates the Head of w .

Its code is:

3,2,(0,a,1,a,1),(0,b,1,b,1),(0,blank,2,blank,0),(1,a,3,blank,0),(1,b,3,blank,0),
 (1,blank,3,blank,0)

At the beginning, “3,2” : ‘3’ indicate that the state set is $\{0,1,2,3\}$, and the ‘2’ that the set F of final states is $\{2,3\}$.



3. $f_U(\text{code}(U) * \text{code}(M) * \text{babba}) = f_U(\text{code}(M) * \text{babba}) = f_M(\text{babba}) = \text{aabb}$

$f_U(\text{code}(U) * \text{code}(N) *) = f_U(\text{code}(N) *) = f_N(\square) = \square$

$f_{\Pi}(\text{code}(U) * \text{code}(U) * \text{code}(N) * c) = f_{\Pi}(\text{code}(U) * \text{code}(N) * c) = f_U(\text{code}(N) * c) = f_N(c)$. undefined.