

Review:

- L is Decidable - TM M always halts in accept or reject state (e.g. A_{NFA} , E_{DFA} , A_{CFG} , E_{CFG})
- L is Recognizable - TM M enters accept state on strings in L , loops or enters reject state on other strings (Example: A_{TM})
- Equivalence of TM models. In particular, multitape & nondeterministic TM recognize and decide the same class of languages as normal TMs.
- Recognizable \iff Enumerable by "enumerator"
 ↑
 no input, starts with blank tape,
 has a printer to output strings

Q) Let $E_{TM} = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM which accepts no strings (i.e. } L(M) = \emptyset) \}$

Is E_{TM} decidable? No, but we'll prove this next week.

Is E_{TM} Recognizable? Yes.

Proof) Let s_1, s_2, \dots be a list of all strings in Σ^*

On input " $\langle M \rangle$ "

1. If $\langle M \rangle$ is not a TM description, accept.

2. For $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$

WRONG \rightarrow a) Simulate $\langle M \rangle$ on string s_i \leftarrow WRONG. This step might not end.

b) If $\langle M \rangle$ accepts, accept

Correction:

2. For $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$

a) Simulate $\langle M \rangle$ on s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i for i steps each, and

b) If $\langle M \rangle$ accepts, accept

Note similarity to "Recognizable \iff Enumerable" proof from class
 If TM M recognizes some language, can create enumerator E which prints out that language

$E =$ " For $i=1, 2, \dots$

a) Simulate M on s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i for i steps each

b) If M accepts a string, print it out

Aside: proof is also similar to "counting" the rationals

9/30/05 (2)

	1	2	3	4
1	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	
3	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	

Q: $A = \{ \langle R \rangle \mid R \text{ is a reg exp and } L(R) \text{ is prefix-free} \}$

Show A is decidable.

does not contain strings x and y
where x is a prefix of y

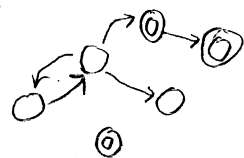
Proof (1) On input $\langle R \rangle$

1. Convert $\langle R \rangle$ to a DFA

2. Search for accept states reachable from q_0

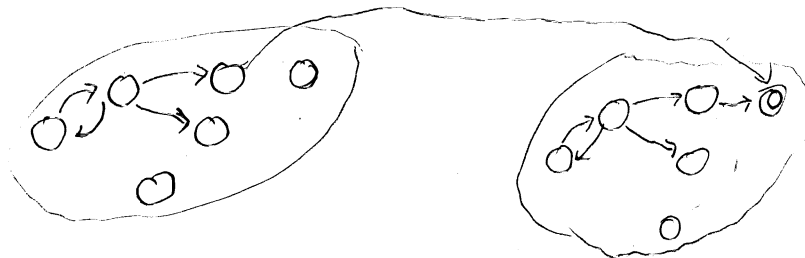
3. From each of the those states, do a new search to see if any accept state is reachable

If so, accept, otherwise reject



Proof (2)

Construct machine M' recognizing only those strings which pass through two accept states



Then decide if $L(M') = \emptyset$

Q) Let $BAL_{DFA} = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a DFA that accepts some string with an equal \# of 0's and 1's} \}$

Show BAL_{DFA} is decidable.

Proof) "On input $\langle M \rangle$

- 1) Construct PDA P which recognizes strings with equal # of 0's and 1's
- 2) Construct PDA P' which recognizes $L(P) \cap L(M)$
- 3) Decide if $L(P')$ is empty or not. If so, reject. otherwise, accept

Review of language classes so far:

