

Försättsblad till skriftlig tentamen vid Linköpings universitet



Datum för tentamen	2019-08-29
Sal (1)	<u>TERE(3)</u>
Tid	8-12
Utb. kod	TDDD65
Modul	TEN1
Utb. kodnamn/benämning Modulnamn/benämning	Introduction to the Theory of Computation Skriftlig tentamen
Institution	IDA
Antal uppgifter som ingår i tentamen	6
Jour/Kursansvarig Ange vem som besöker salen	Christer Bäckström
Telefon under skrivtiden	0705-840889
Besöker salen ca klockan	c:a 9:00
Kursadministratör/kontaktperson (namn + tfnr + mailaddress)	Annelie Almquist 2934 annelie.almquist@liu.se
Tillåtna hjälpmedel	Ordbok från/mellan engelska och annat språk. Inga övriga hjälpmedel.
Övrigt	
Antal exemplar i påsen	

TDDD65
Introduction to the Theory of Computation
2019-08-29

Materials allowed: A dictionary from English to any other language is allowed. No other books, notes etc. are allowed and no electronic equipment (calculators, computer, mobile phones etc.) are allowed.

Grading: The maximum number of points is 30 and 15 points are required to pass the examination. At least 15 p is required for grade 3, at least 20 p is required for grade 4 and at least 25 p is required for grade 5.

Please observe the following:

- Use only one side of each paper.
- Each problem must be solved on a separate paper (or several papers, if necessary). Subproblems of a problem (a, b, c etc.) may be solved on the same page.
- Properly justify all your answers. If you give only an answer without justification, you may get zero points even if the answer is correct.
- Make sure your answers are readable.
- Try to leave space for comments on every page.

Good luck!

Problems

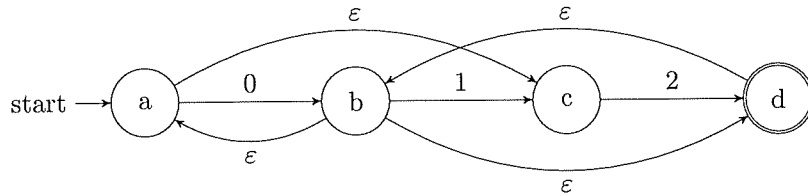
1. Assume the alphabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2\}$. Define the sum $sum(s)$ of a string $s \in \Sigma^*$ such that

- $sum(\varepsilon) = 0$ and
- if $s = x_1, \dots, x_n$ for some $n > 0$, then $sum(s) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$,

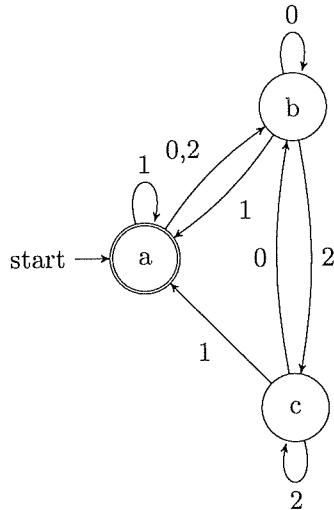
i.e. the sum of s is the sum of all its symbols. For example, $sum(0121) = 0 + 1 + 2 + 1 = 4$ and $sum(101120) = 1 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 0 = 5$.

- (a) Draw the state diagram for a DFA that accepts the language $L_1 = \{s \in \Sigma^* \mid sum(s) \text{ is odd}\}$. For instance, 010, 102 and 1121 are in L_1 , but 0, 112 and 2011 are not in L_1 .
- (b) Draw the state diagram for a DFA that accepts the language $L_2 = \{s \in \Sigma^* \mid sum(s) = 3k \text{ for some integer } k \geq 0\}$, i.e. all strings s such that $sum(s)$ modulo 3 is 0. For instance, 0, 111 and 10221 are in L_2 , but 11, 0202 and 11011 are not in L_2 .

2. Convert the following NFA to a DFA using the subset construction method. (4 p)
Also draw the state diagram for the resulting DFA.



3. Convert the following DFA to a regular expression using the GNFA method (4 p)
(or one of the other standard methods in the course).



4. Define the language $L = \{0^k 10^m 20^n \mid k, m \geq 0 \text{ and } n \leq k + m\}$ over the (6 p)
alphabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2\}$.
- Prove that L is not regular by using the pumping lemma for regular languages.
 - Prove that L is a CFL by providing a CFG for it.
5. Let L_1 and L_2 be two languages. Define $L = L_1 \setminus L_2$, where “ \setminus ” denotes (6 p)
set difference, i.e. $A \setminus B = A \cap \overline{B}$.
- Prove that L is Turing recognizable if L_1 is Turing recognizable and L_2 is decidable.
 - Prove or explain why L may not be Turing recognizable if L_1 is decidable and L_2 Turing recognizable.

6.

(8 p)

- (a) Recall that for every $k \geq 1$, the problem k -SAT is the SATISFIABILITY problem restricted to CNF formulae where each literal contains at most k literals. Prove that 5-SAT is NP-complete. You may use the knowledge that 3-SAT is NP-complete. (*Hint:* There is a very simple solution).
- (b) Could the method you used in (a) work also for proving that 2-SAT is NP-complete? Explain why or why not.