Problem 1

A Turing machine is said to be non-optimal if it has at least one state that is never used on any input string. Formulate the collection of all non-optimal Turing machines as a language and prove that it is undecidable.

Problem 2

We have seen that $EQ_{DFA}$ is decidable and $EQ_{TM}$ is undecidable. Let $EQ_{TD}$ be the language

$$EQ_{TD} = \{\langle M, D \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } D \text{ is a DFA, and } L(M) = L(D)\}.$$ 

Prove or disprove that $EQ_{TD}$ decidable.

Problem 3

Let $FINITE_{TM}$ be the language

$$FINITE_{TM} = \{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ is finite}\}.$$ 

Show that $FINITE_{TM}$ is undecidable by giving a mapping reduction from a language we already know is undecidable to $FINITE_{TM}$.

Problem 4

Prove or disprove each of the following statements about the relation $\leq_m$.

a) $\leq_m$ is reflexive

b) $\leq_m$ is symmetric

c) $\leq_m$ is transitive

A proof of the affirmative should include the reduction function and the Turing machine that computes it. A disproof should include a counterexample and an argument why the example causes the statement to fail.