This homework is due Wednesday 3/9 @ 10:30 PM.
Please submit your solutions as a PDF (written in \LaTeX) to PWeb.

Problem 1  Ghost in the Machine

Show that the language $A = \{w \mid w \text{ contains three times as many 0s as 1s}\}$ is decidable. Give an implementation-level description of your Turing machine that proves this claim.

Problem 2  The Stack is Decked

Define a double PDA to be a PDA with two stacks. The transition function $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \Gamma$ reads in separate symbols to pop and push off of each stack with each transition. Prove the following claim about double PDAs:

Claim 1. For any language $A$, there exists a double PDA such that $L(P) = A \iff A$ is Turing-decidable.

Problem 3  Closure, Turing Edition

A homomorphism is a structure-preserving mapping between mathematical objects. In language theory, a homomorphism is a function $f : \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ that transforms characters from $\Sigma_1$ to $\Sigma_2$. This function is lifted to strings $f : \Sigma_1^* \rightarrow \Sigma_2^*$ pointwise, i.e., $f(w_1w_2\cdots w_n) = f(w_1)f(w_2)\cdots f(w_n)$. Finally, this function is also lifted to languages pointwise, i.e., $f(A) = \{f(w) \mid w \in A\}$. Show that the Turing-recognizable languages are closed under homomorphism.

Problem 4  Oddball

Let $A = \{<D> \mid D\text{ is a DFA and for all } w \in L(D), \ |w|\text{ is odd}\}$. Show that $A$ is decidable.

Problem 5  Why No Diagonal?

Consider the following proof that $\mathbb{N}$ is countable.

Claim 2. $\mathbb{N}$ is countable.

Proof. Assume that $\mathbb{N}$ is countable. Then there is a bijection $f$ that covers every natural numbers in $\mathbb{N}$. Construct the natural number $n$ where the $i$th digit of $n$ is the $i$th digit of the $i$th natural number in the bijection (i.e., $f(i)$) plus one mod 10 (so that it is a decimal digit). That is, if $k$ is the $i$th digit of the $i$th natural number, then the $i$th digit of $n$ is given by $k + 1 \mod 10$. $n$ is a valid natural number and by construction, $n$ differs from every natural number in the bijection by one digit. Therefore, $n$ cannot be in the bijection and therefore our assumption that such a bijection exists is incorrect. \hfill $\square$

We already know that $\mathbb{N}$ is countable. What is wrong with this proof?
Problem 6  Halt In the Name Of

Prove the following claim by using Cantor’s diagonalization method:

**Claim 3.** Define $HALT_{TM} = \{ <M, w> \mid M \text{ halts on } w \}$. $HALT_{TM}$ is undecidable.

Problem 7  Final Report

Please indicate how much time you spent on this homework. Thanks!