ECS 120 - Spring 2023 - Quiz #7

Q1

1 Point

Prof. Rogaway tells his cat, Schrödinger, that **every language in PSPACE is decidable**. The cat nods. What should it understand the statement to *mean*? Check all that apply.

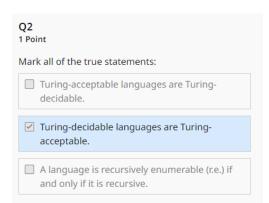
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \hline If L is in PSPACE then there is a TM M that accepts x iff $x \in L$. \end{tabular}$
- \checkmark If L is in PSPACE then there is a TM M that accepts each string $x \in L$ and rejects each string $x \notin L$.
- $\hfill\square$ There is a TM M that decides if PSPACE is a language.

Note: You are not asked to select the statement(s) that are *true*; you are asked to restate the *meaning* of the professor's claim.

The first choice is what it would mean to say that it's (Turing) acceptable – not what it means to say that it's (Turing) decidable.

The second answer is a perfect translation of what it means to say that it's decidable.

The third answer is total nonsense: "decides if PSPACE (a class of languages, you can infer from the setup) is a language"?!



- An r.e. language might or might not be decidable - sure
- Not at all: recursive languages are a (proper)

subset of r.e. languages, they're not the same thing

Q3 1 Point

Is the language $L = \{a^n b^m : n
eq m\}$ context free? Mark all correct answers.

■ No, the context free language we know is $\{a^nb^n : n \ge 0\}.$

Yes, because it's not hard to see that there's a context-free grammar for *L*.

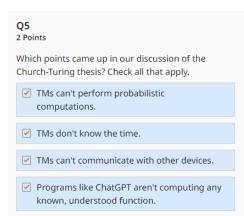
- Second S
 - You know that that language is context free, but how is that responsive / relevant to the question? It's not
- Yep
 - $S \rightarrow AT \mid TB$ //excess a's or excess b's
 - $T \rightarrow aTb \mid e \mid // eq \# of a's and b's$
 - $A \rightarrow aA \mid a // one or more a's$
 - $B \rightarrow bB \mid b // one or more b's$
- Wrong both because CFLs are NOT closed under complement (we never claimed they were) and L is not the complement of the language named.

Q4

1 Point

Prof. Rogaway read to class a passage from what sort of book?

A children's book. (Namely, a children's book that Alan Turing read at 10 and liked.)



Yep, we said all these things and more.

Q6 2 Points When we write angle brackets in an expression like $\langle M, w \rangle$, what do the angle brackets signify?

It means **an encoding of** (the thing inside the brackets).

Sometimes people say a "natural" encoding.

Said differently: a string that represents, in an unnamed but natural way, whatever is in the angle brackets.



Is the language $\{1^n : n \text{ is prime}\}$ Turing-decidable (recursive)? How do you know?

Yes. You could write a computer program to decide if n (written in unary or binary, it doesn't matter) is a prime. By the Church-Turing thesis (or the digitalmodelling thesis), that is enough: you could translate you program to a TM if need be.