## Formal Languages and Automata Theory

## Formal Languages and Automata Theory Exercises Turing Machines Unit 7

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- \* Several exercises are based on the ones proposed in the following books:
  - Enrique Alfonseca Cubero, Manuel Alfonseca Cubero, Roberto Moriyón Salomón.
     Teoría de autómatas y lenguajes formales. McGraw-Hill (2007).
  - Manuel Alfonseca, Justo Sancho, Miguel Martínez Orga. Teoría de lenguajes, gramáticas y autómatas. Publicaciones R.A.E.C. (1997).
  - Pedro Isasi, Paloma Martínez y Daniel Borrajo. *Lenguajes, Gramáticas y Autómatas. Un enfoque práctico*. Addison-Wesley (1997).





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- 1. Design a Turing Machine to replace 0's with 1's in the input string.
- 2. Design a Turing Machine to calculate the 1-complement of a binary number (i.e. replace 0's with 1's and 1's with 0's).
- 3. Design a Turing Machine to obtain the successor of a number in unary codification. Consider that the unary representation of 0 is the empty string, 1 is represented by 1, 2 is represented by 11, etc.
- 4. Design a Turing Machine to obtain the predecessor of a number in unary codification. Consider the same representation described in the previous exercise.
- 5. Design a Turing Machine to calculate the parity of a binary number, i.e. add a 0 at the end if the number of 1's in the input string is even or a 1 is this number is odd.
- 6. Design a Turing Machine to be a unary counter of characters in the language with alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a,b,c\}$ , i.e., the machine must generate as 1's as output as characters in the input word. Consider the same representation for 0 defined in the exercise 3.
- 7. Design a Turing Machine to generate a copy of a string with symbols {A, B, C}. For instance, given the input "bAABCAb", the resulting input tape would be "bAABCAAABCAb", where b represents the blank symbol.
- 8. Design a Turing Machine which takes a input string with M 1's and N A's (M≤N), and replaces the M first A's with B's. For instance, given the input "b11AAAAAb" it would generate the input tape "b11BBAAAb", where b represents the blank symbol (i.e., empty cells in the tape).
- 9. Design a Turing Machine which takes two input words generated with the alphabet {0, 1, 2} separated using the symbol {#}, and verifies whether they are the same. For instance, given the input b2101#2101b the Turing Machine would inform that both words are the same, where b represents empty cells in the tape.
- 10. Design a Turing Machine to recognize the language  $L=a^{n}b^{n}$ .
- 11. Design a Turing Machine to recognize the language L=a<sup>n</sup>b<sup>n</sup>c<sup>n</sup>.
- 12. Design a Turing Machine which obtains the successor of a binary number.
- 13. Design a Turing Machine which obtains the predecessor of a binary number.
- 14. Design a Turing Machine which translates a 1's sequence in unary codification to its equivalent binary codification (0's and 1's).



