INSTRUCTIONS

Homework solutions should be neatly written or typed and submitted through Gradescope. No work can be accepted outside of this system, and no late work will be accepted. Please ensure that your submission is legible (neatly written and not too faint) or your homework may not be graded. You may update your submission as many times as you’d like up to the deadline. Only the most recent submission will be graded.

Thirty problems from homework assignments will be graded randomly throughout the quarter. You will not know in advance which problems, if any, will be graded on each assignment.

You may consult your textbook, class notes, lecture slides, instructors, TAs, and tutors for help with homework. You may also discuss homework questions with classmates, but you may not share written work with classmates. You must write up your solutions alone, in your own words. The assignments have been developed to facilitate your learning and to provide a method for fairly evaluating your knowledge and abilities, not the knowledge and abilities of others. To facilitate learning, you are authorized to discuss assignments with others; however, to ensure fair evaluations, you are not authorized to view or share written work with another person, or to write your submission in collaboration with another person. You should not look for answers to homework problems in other texts or sources, including the internet.

Do not post about homework questions on Piazza. For help with homework, please consult the course textbook, lecture slides, class notes, and podcasts, or come visit us in office hours.

READING: Sipser 3.1-3.3
1. We gave $L = \{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ as an example of a language that is not context-free. In this problem, we will show that $L$ is Turing-decidable.

   (a) Give an implementation-level description of a Turing machine, $M$, whose language is $L$.
   (b) Prove that $M$ is a decider by showing that:
       - if $w \in L$, then $M$ accepts on input $w$, and
       - if $w \notin L$, then $M$ rejects on input $w$.

2. Suppose $L$ is a Turing-recognizable language, and its complement $\overline{L}$ is also Turing-recognizable. Show that $L$ is actually Turing-decidable in this case.

3. Describe how to enumerate the language $L = \{0^i1^j \mid 0 \leq i \leq j\}$ using an enumerator (that is, describe the order in which to print the strings in $L$.) Then, list out the first ten strings your enumerator would print.