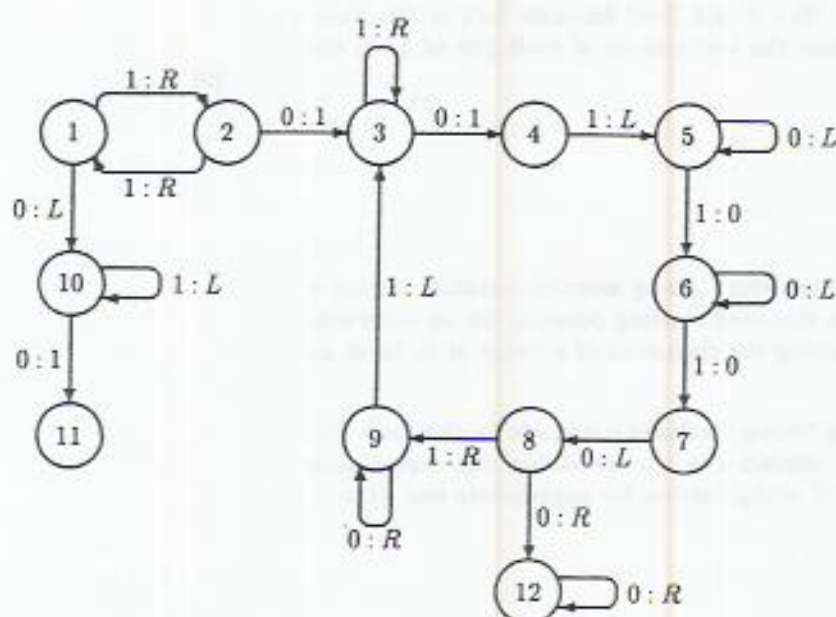


**Question 7 (Unit 1) - 15 marks**

This question concerns the Turing machine  $M$  with the flow graph shown below.



- (i) Write down the machine table for  $M$ . [2]
- (ii) For each of the following starting configurations of the machine  $M$ , write down the sequence of configurations of the subsequent computation.
  - (a)  $0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0$   
          1
  - (b)  $0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0$   
          1
  - (c)  $0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0$   
          1[6]
- (iii) The machine  $M$  has been designed to take as input a positive integer in monadic notation and to output an integer also in monadic notation. Thus the machine computes a function  $f: P \rightarrow N$ .
  - (a) Write down the values of  $f(2)$ ,  $f(5)$ ,  $f(6)$ ,  $f(7)$ ,  $f(9)$ . [2½]
  - (b) What, in general, is the value of  $f(n)$  for  $n \in P$ ? Describe briefly how the machine computes  $f(n)$ . You should include an indication of each possible halting state and the circumstances under which it halts there. [4½]

**Question 8 (Unit 1) - 10 marks**

- (i) Devise and give the flow graph of a Turing machine which, using monadic notation, takes as input a positive integer  $m$  in standard starting position and halts scanning the leftmost of a string of  $f(m)$  1s, where  $f$  is the function defined by
 
$$f(m) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } m \text{ is odd,} \\ 2, & \text{if } m \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$
[3½]
- (ii) Devise and give the flow graph of a Turing machine which, using monadic notation, takes as input a pair  $(m, n)$  of positive integers in standard starting position and halts scanning the leftmost of a string of  $g(m)$  1s, where  $g$  is the function defined by
 
$$g(m, n) = \begin{cases} m, & \text{if } m \text{ is odd,} \\ n, & \text{if } m \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$
[4½]
- (iii) Write down the sequences of configurations of the computations of your machines in parts (i) and (ii) which evaluate the following values of the functions  $f$  and  $g$ :
  - (a)  $f(2)$ ;    (b)  $f(3)$ ;    (c)  $g(1, 2)$ ;    (d)  $g(2, 2)$ .[2]