Example 3.7 I

• Consider the following language

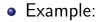
 $\{0^{2^n}\mid n\geq 0\}$

Strings in this language are

 $0, 00, 0000, 00000000, \ldots$

• Idea: crossing off every other 0 and the remaining string should still have even length

Example 3.7 II



0<u>0</u>0<u>0</u> 0<u>0</u> 0

- Procedure
 - left \rightarrow right, mark every other 0
 - if in step 1, only one 0 left, then accept
 - if in step 1, odd # 0 left, then reject
 - move head to the beginning

Example 3.7 III

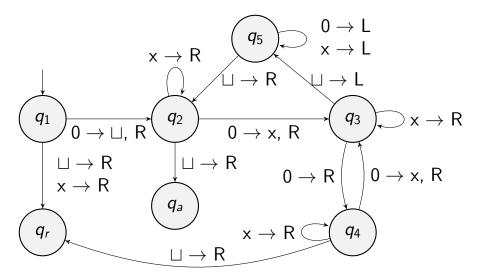
- go back to stage 1
- Formal definition

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_{accept}, q_{reject}\}$$

 $\Sigma = \{0\}$

- $\mathsf{I} = \{0, x, \sqcup\}$
- The diagram

Example 3.7 IV



Example 3.7 V

- $0 \rightarrow R \equiv 0 \rightarrow 0, R$
- Consider the input 0000
 - $\begin{array}{cccccccc} q_10000 & \sqcup q_2000 & \sqcup x \\ \sqcup x 0 q_5 x & \sqcup x q_5 0 x & \sqcup q_2 \\ \sqcup x q_2 0 x & \sqcup x x q_3 x & \sqcup x \\ \sqcup q_5 x x x & q_5 \sqcup x x x & \sqcup q_2 \\ \sqcup x x x q_2 & \sqcup x x x \sqcup q_a \end{array}$

 $\Box x 0 x q_3 \\ \Box q_2 x 0 x \\ \Box x q_5 x x \\ \Box x x q_2 x$

• The δ function:

Example 3.7 VI

- No need to have rows for q_{accept}, q_{reject}
 ⇒ accepting/rejecting takes immediate effect
- Now a deterministic TM

We can have nondeterministic TM later

They are equivalent

• Main idea of δ :

Example 3.7 VII

- q_1 : mark the start by \sqcup
 - first element must be 0, otherwise, reject
 - Using \sqcup , so the start is known
- $q_2 \rightarrow q_3$: handle initial 00
- $q_3 \rightarrow q_4 \rightarrow q_3$: sequentially $00 \rightarrow 0x$
 - If not pairs (e.g., 0x0x0x), fails
 - This is the place of checking if # of remained zeros is even
- $q_3
 ightarrow q_5
 ightarrow q_2$ back to beginning

Example 3.7 VIII

• First 0 (or \sqcup) is considered the single final 0

$$q_2
ightarrow \cdots
ightarrow q_2
ightarrow \cdots
ightarrow q_{accept}$$

check if a single 0 is left in the string