1. Prove that every infinite Turing-recognizable language has an infinite decidable language as a subset. (The problem can be rephrased as follows: If \( L \) is an infinite recognizable language, then prove that there is an infinite language \( L' \) which is a subset of \( L \) and is decidable.) \[15\] points

Hint: Think of enumerator TMs and the results we proved in class about them.

2. All of the automata models we have studied in this course allow “useless” states, i.e., states which are never entered in any run. It would be nice to have an algorithm that could detect and prune such useless states in an automaton, but unfortunately this is not always possible! Define the languages

\[
U_{\text{DFA}} = \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a DFA and } M \text{ has at least one useless state}\}, \\
U_{\text{PDA}} = \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a PDA and } M \text{ has at least one useless state}\}, \\
U_{\text{TM}} = \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ has at least one useless state}\},
\]

Prove that

2.1. \( U_{\text{DFA}} \) is decidable. \[5\] points

2.2. \( U_{\text{PDA}} \) is decidable. \[10\] points

2.3. \( U_{\text{TM}} \) is undecidable. \[10\] points

3. For each of the following languages, classify the language into one of the following three categories: (a) not Turing-recognizable; (b) Turing-recognizable, but not decidable; (c) decidable.

In each case, prove the correctness of your answer.

3.1. \( \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts at least two strings}\} \) \[10\] points

3.2. \( \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts exactly two strings}\} \) \[10\] points
3.3. \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ halts when it runs on a tape that is initially empty}\} \\
(This is the same language as \{\langle M \rangle : M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ halts on input } \varepsilon \}.\) [10 points]

3.4. \{\langle M_1, M_2 \rangle : M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs over the input alphabet } \{0, 1\} \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M_1) = \{0, 1\}^* - \mathcal{L}(M_2)\} [15 points]

4. Prove that the language \text{EQ}_{\text{CFG}} = \{\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle : G_1 \text{ and } G_2 \text{ are context-free grammars and } \mathcal{L}(G_1) = \mathcal{L}(G_2)\} \text{ is co-Turing-recognizable} \text{ (i.e., prove that the complement of } \text{EQ}_{\text{CFG}} \text{ is Turing-recognizable).} [15 points]

**Challenge Problems**

**CP7:** This problem is officially cancelled. The challenge used to be to prove Rice's Theorem. The new edition of Sipser's book provides a solution, so it's no longer a challenge!