

# Turing Machines, Continued

April 13, 2011

CS 81: Computability and Logic

## TM DEFINITION (SIPSER)

A Deterministic TM consists of

- ✓ A finite set  $Q$  of control states
- ✓ A finite alphabet  $\Sigma$
- ✓ A finite “tape alphabet”  $\Gamma$  ( $\Sigma \subset \Gamma$ ,  $\sqcup \in \Gamma \setminus \Sigma$ )
- ✓ A starting state  $q_0 \in Q$
- ✓ Accepting/Rejecting (halting) states  $q_{\text{accept}}, q_{\text{reject}} \in Q$
- ✓ Transitions  $\delta : Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$

# TM VARIATIONS

The following yield no extra power:

- ✓ Adding the option to write or not
- ✓ Adding the option to stay-in-place rather than moving L/R.
- ✓ Making the tape infinite in both directions
- ✓ Adding an extra "Erase Tape" move.
- ✓ Multiple tapes with multiple (independent) read/write heads
- ✓ Finitely many registers with finite capacity
- ✓ 2-D infinite tape
- ✓ Nondeterminism (!)

Many attempts to define models of computation; all turn out to be equivalent to Turing Machines.

- ✓ If you can do it in C++, a TM can do it (slowly, encodedly)

## TMS AS STRINGS

A TM can be described by the finite list of transition rules:

$q_0, \sqcup \rightarrow q_1, \sqcup, R$

$q_1, \sqcup \rightarrow q_0, \sqcup, L$

$q_1, x \rightarrow q_2, x, L$

$q_2, a \rightarrow q_1, x, R$

We can devise a way to encode an arbitrary set of such rules into a fixed alphabet. Although the number of states and tape symbols can be arbitrary

- ✓ we can encode these by using strings of symbols like  $\{0, 1\}$
- ✓ concatenate the symbols to describe rules
- ✓ concatenate rules to describe machines.

## CONFIGURATIONS AS STRINGS

A configuration can be expressed as a finite string, e.g.,

011q01□110

means

- ✓ The contents of the tape is 01101□110  
(padded on the right with blanks)
- ✓ The TM is in control state **q**
- ✓ The TM is pointing to the second 0.

# UNIVERSAL TURING MACHINES

UTMs can be shown to exist by constructing them.

Think about what would be required.

- ✓ The tape has to hold the tape of the machine being simulated.
- ✓ The tape has to hold the program of the machine being simulated.
- ✓ The tape has to hold the current state of the machine being simulated.

All this is possible, if somewhat laborious to construct.

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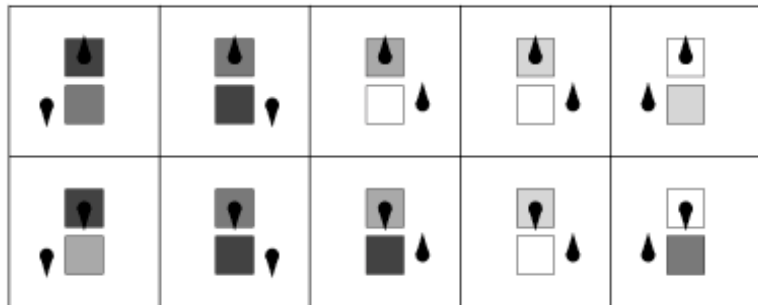
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- ✓ No 2-state 2-symbol UTM exists.

# A SPECIFIC UTM

2-state, 5 symbol UTM published by Wolfram in 2002



adapted from Wolfram, S. *A New Kind of Science*.  
Wolfram Media, p. 707, 2002.

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# TURING MACHINES AS ENUMERATORS

Several variant definitions. Each specify a language  $L$ .

1. A TM that prints out all the members of  $L$ , one at a time (but not necessarily in any particular order)
2. A TM that prints out all the members of  $L$ , one at a time (but...) with arbitrarily many repeats.
3. A TM that, given an integer  $n$ , returns the  $n$ th element of a sequence like (1) above.
4. A TM that, given an integer  $n$ , returns the  $n$ th element of a sequence like (2) above.

For a fixed language, all these are interconvertible.

## Theorem

*A language is recognizable  $\iff$  it can be enumerated.*

# Computability and Uncomputability

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## QUESTION

How is my iPad more like a Finite State Machine than like a Turing Machine?

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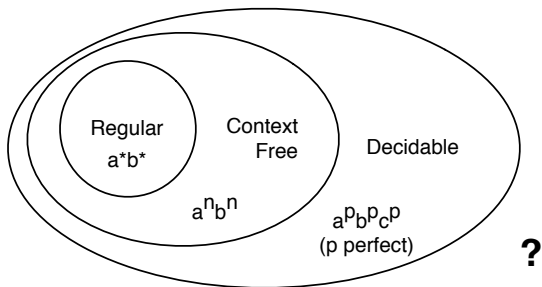
# CHURCH-TURING THESIS

If it can be done at all, then it can be done by

- ✓ A Turing Machine
- ✓ Lambda Calculus
- ✓ An Unrestricted Grammar
- ✓ A 2-register machine
- ✓ C
- ✓ ...

(Note: assumes suitably coded inputs and outputs)

# IS THERE MORE?



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How many languages over  $\Sigma$  could I describe (say, in a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  document)?

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QED?

## LANGUAGES OF ACCEPTANCE

Which are recognizable (by a TM)? Decidable?

- ✓  $A_{\text{DFA}} = \{ \langle D, w \rangle \mid D \text{ a DFA, } D \text{ accepts } w \}$
- ✓  $A_{\text{NFA}} = \{ \langle N, w \rangle \mid N \text{ an NFA, } N \text{ accepts } w \}$
- ✓  $A_{\text{RE}} = \{ \langle R, w \rangle \mid R \text{ a regexp, } R \text{ matches } w \}$
- ✓  $A_{\text{CFG}} = \{ \langle G, w \rangle \mid G \text{ a CFG, } G \text{ produces } w \}$
- ✓  $A_{\text{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ a TM, } M \text{ accepts } w \}$

## DIGRESSION: BOOTSTRAPPING A COMPILER

Lots of compilers are written in the same language they compile!

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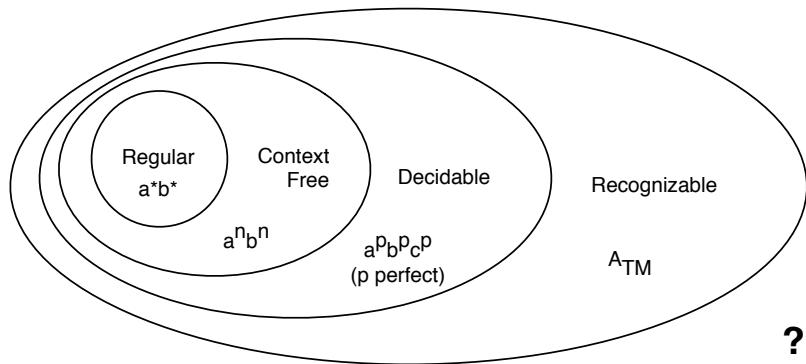
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Practical reasons to run programs on their own source code!

# $A_{TM}$ IS NOT DECIDABLE

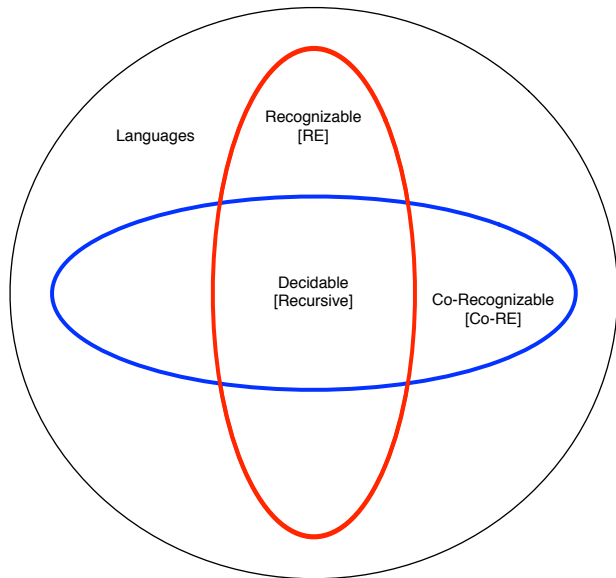
	$\langle M_0 \rangle$	$\langle M_1 \rangle$	$\langle M_2 \rangle$	$\langle M_3 \rangle$	$\langle M_4 \rangle$	$\dots$
$M_0$	Acc.		Acc.	Acc.		
$M_1$						
$M_2$	Acc.			Acc.		
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# IS THERE MORE?

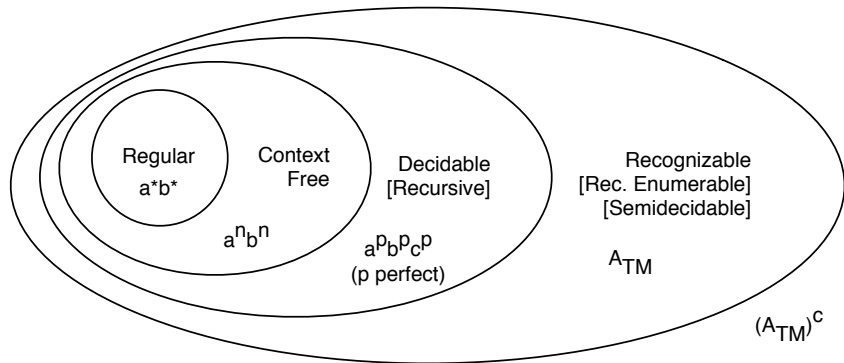


WHAT IS THE COMPLEMENT OF  $A_{TM}$ ?

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# WE'LL STOP HERE



# OBLIGATORY COROLLARY

Theorem

*The language*

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Proof.

Suppose there were a halt-checking TM...

