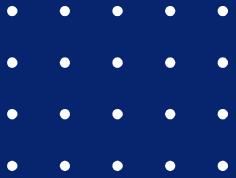


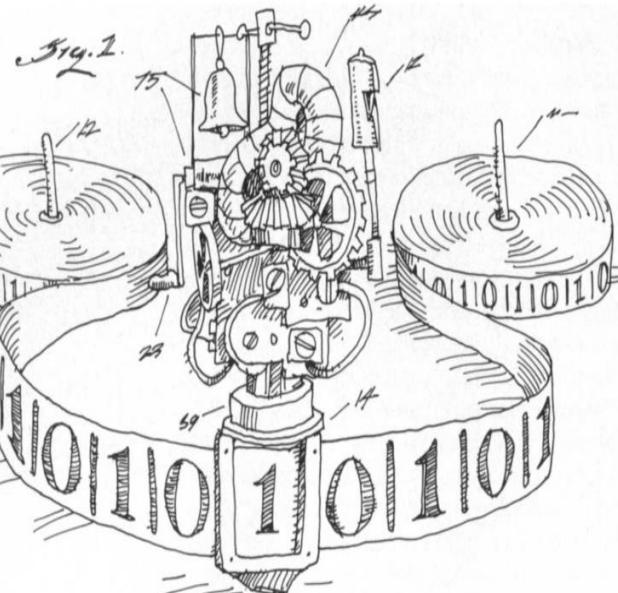
Recap



1. Problems are functions:
 - a. From strings to strings
 - b. From strings to Booleans (decision problems)
2. Turing Machines:
 - a. Increment a number
 - b. Check if a number is even
 - c. Check if a string starts and ends with the same symbol
 - d. Check if a string is palindrome
 - e. Check if a string contains the same number of 0s and 1s

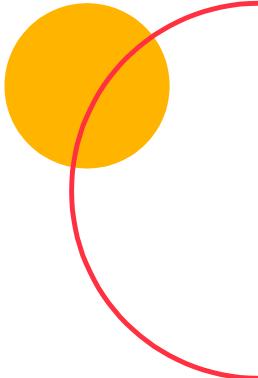


3

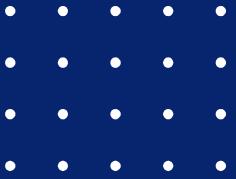


Computing

Analiza Algoritmilor



Contents



1. Possible results of running a Turing Machine
2. Configurations
3. Solving a problem:
 - Computing
 - Accepting
 - Deciding
4. The Church-Turing thesis



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

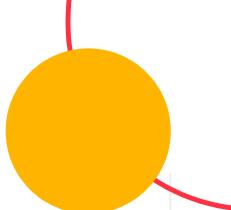
Doing nothing

	0	1	□
q_1	$q_1, 0, -$	$q_1, 1, -$	$q_1, \square, -$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮



Writing 1 forever



	0	1	□
q_1	$q_1, 1, \rightarrow$	$q_1, 1, \rightarrow$	$q_1, 1, \rightarrow$



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Flipping forever

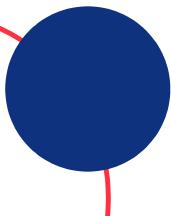
	0	1	□
q_1	$q_1, 1, \rightarrow$	$q_1, 0, \rightarrow$	q_2, \square, \leftarrow
q_2	$q_2, 1, \leftarrow$	$q_2, 0, \leftarrow$	$q_1, \square, \rightarrow$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

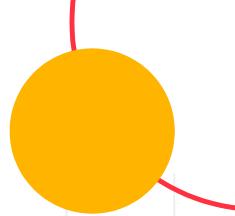
Halting on some inputs

	0	1	□
q_1	$H, 0, -$	$q_2, 1, \rightarrow$	$q_2, 1, \rightarrow$
q_2	$q_2, 1, \rightarrow$	$q_2, 1, \rightarrow$	$q_2, 1, \rightarrow$





When a machine runs...



It can halt in one of the final states: Y, N, H

It can go on forever, without halting



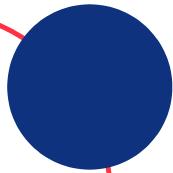
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Configurations

q

1

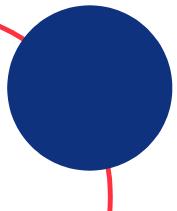
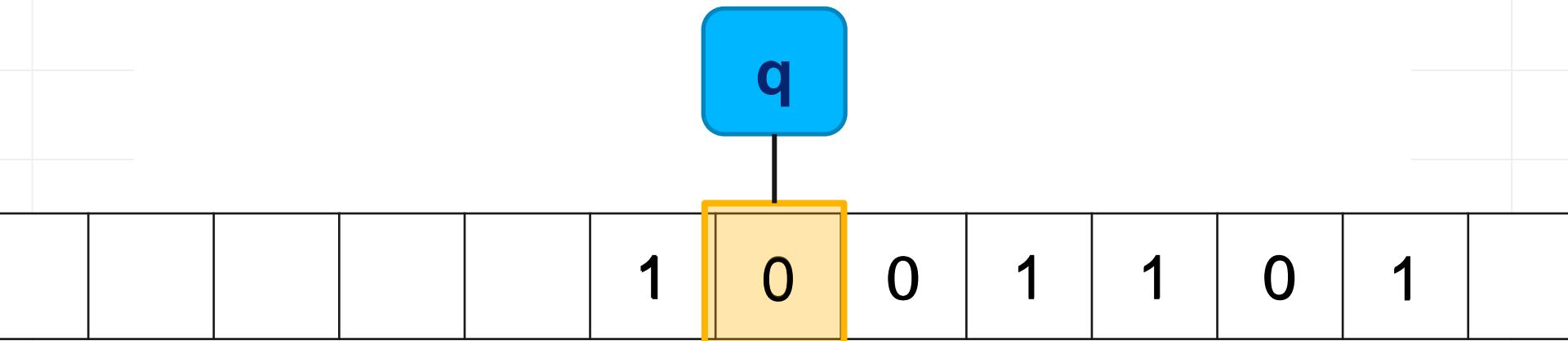
0 0 1 1 0 1



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

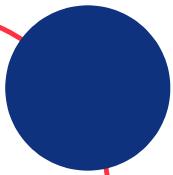
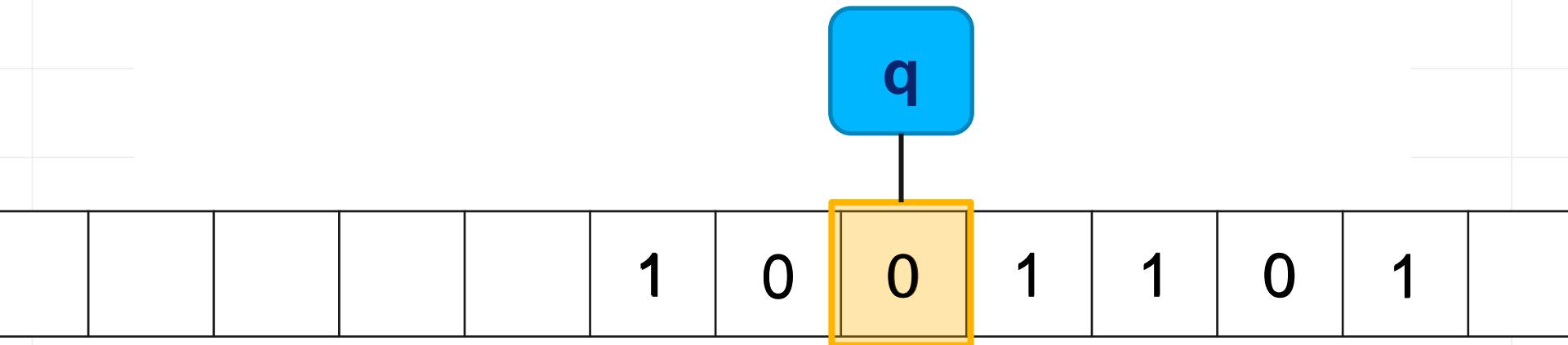
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Configurations



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

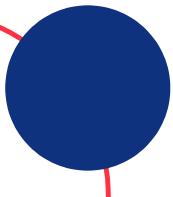
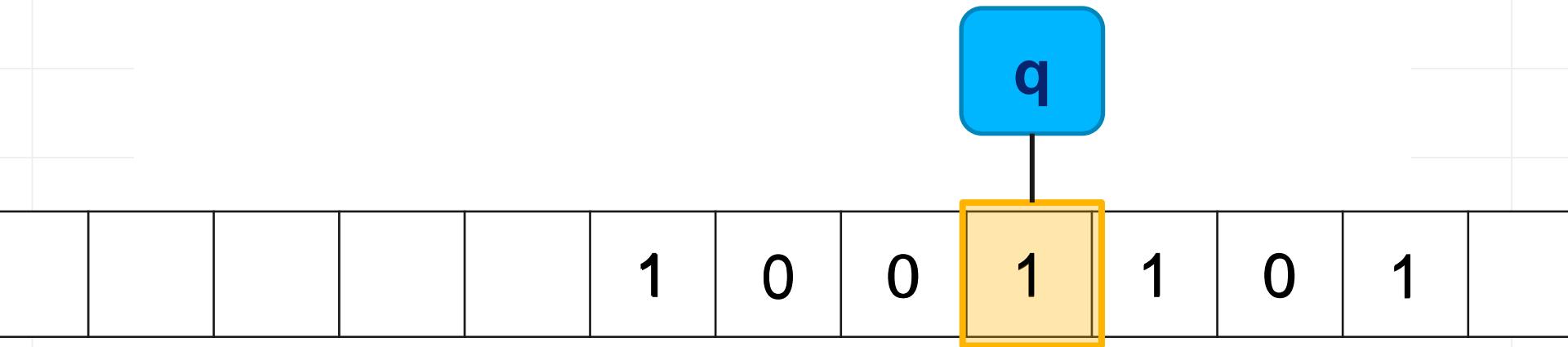
Configurations



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

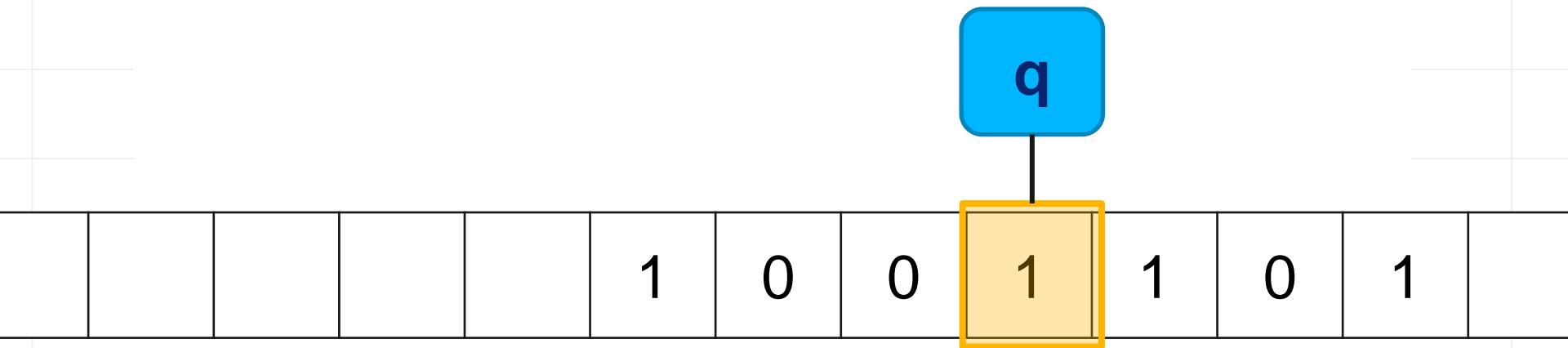
Configurations



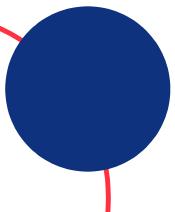
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Configurations



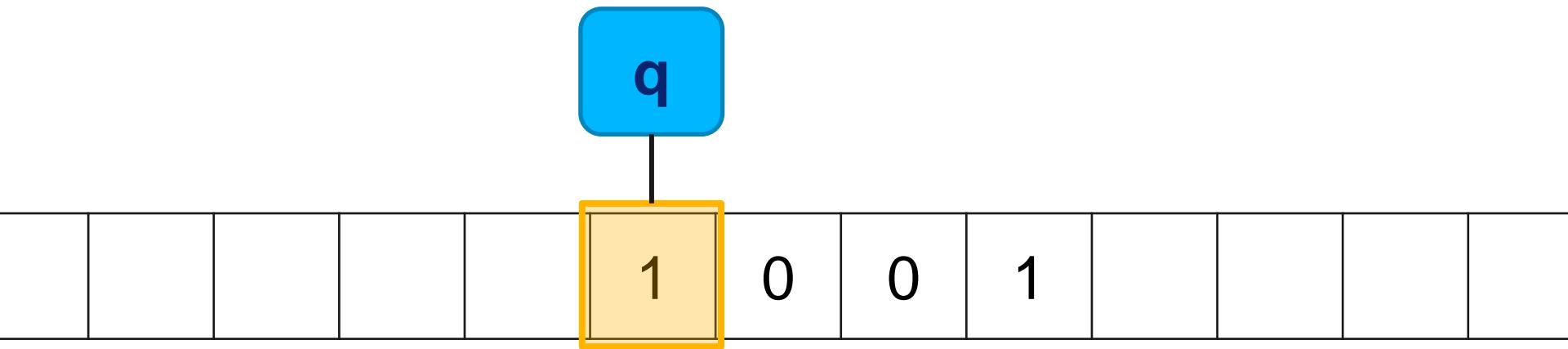
(100, 1101, q)



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

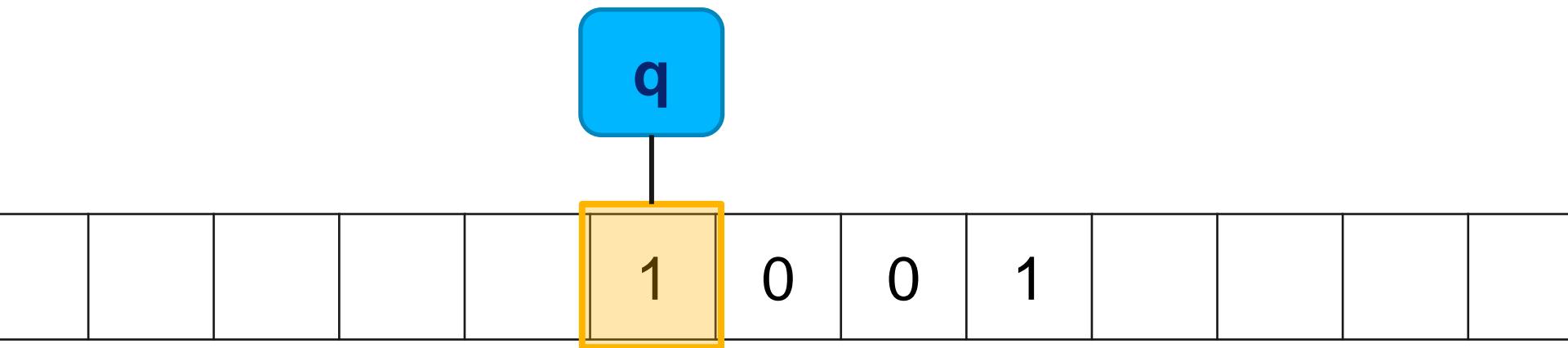
From one configuration to another



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

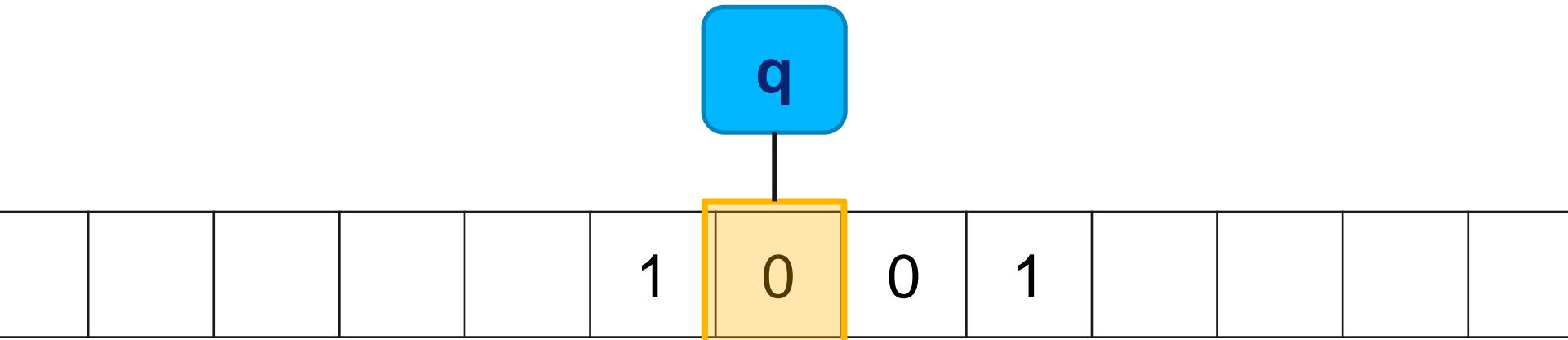


$(\varepsilon, 1001, q)$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

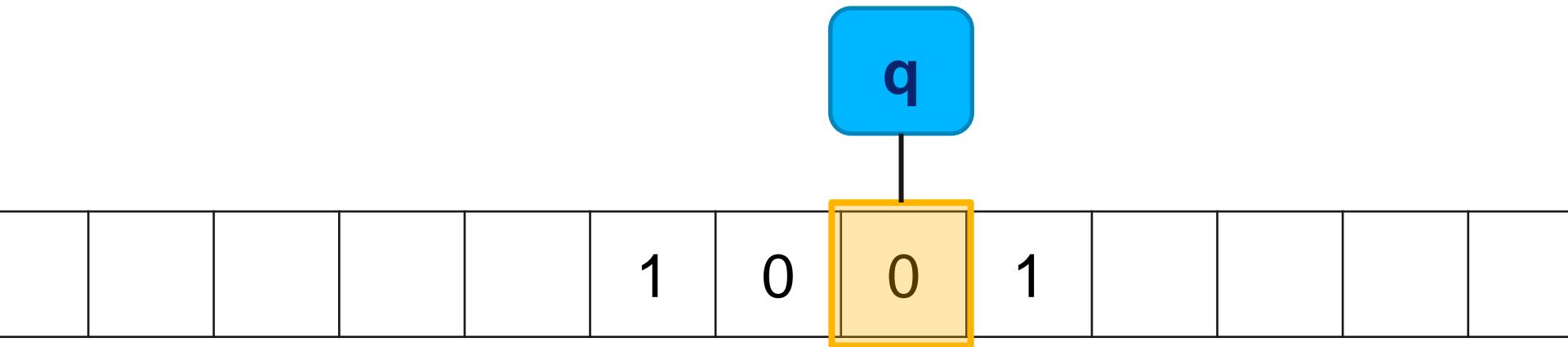


$(1, 001, \mathbf{q})$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

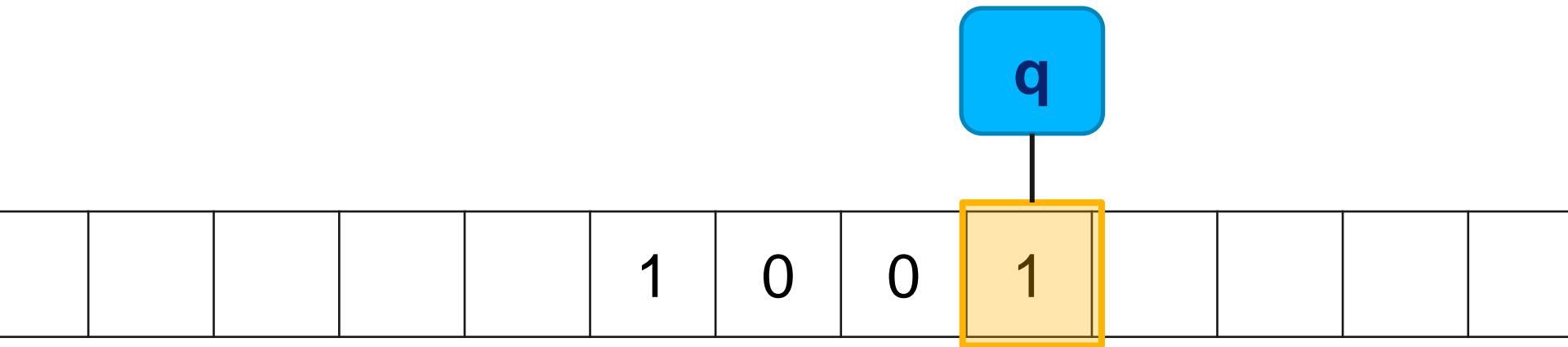


$(10, 01, \mathbf{q})$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

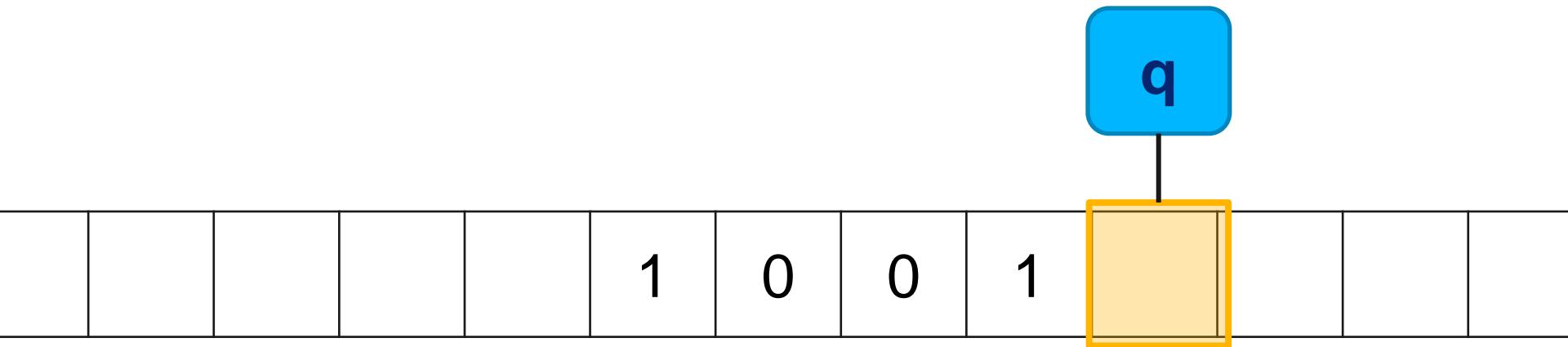


(100, 1, q)

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

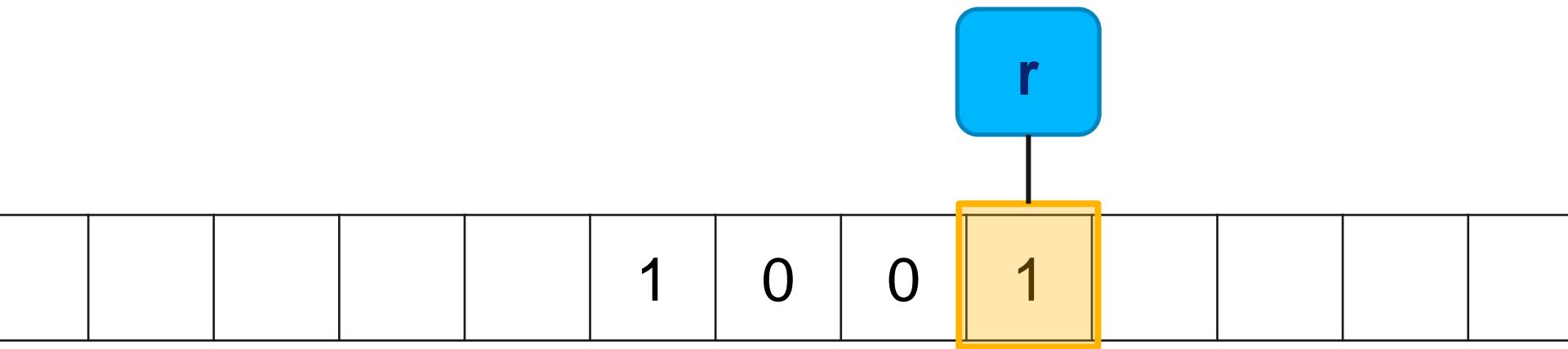


$(1001, \square, q)$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

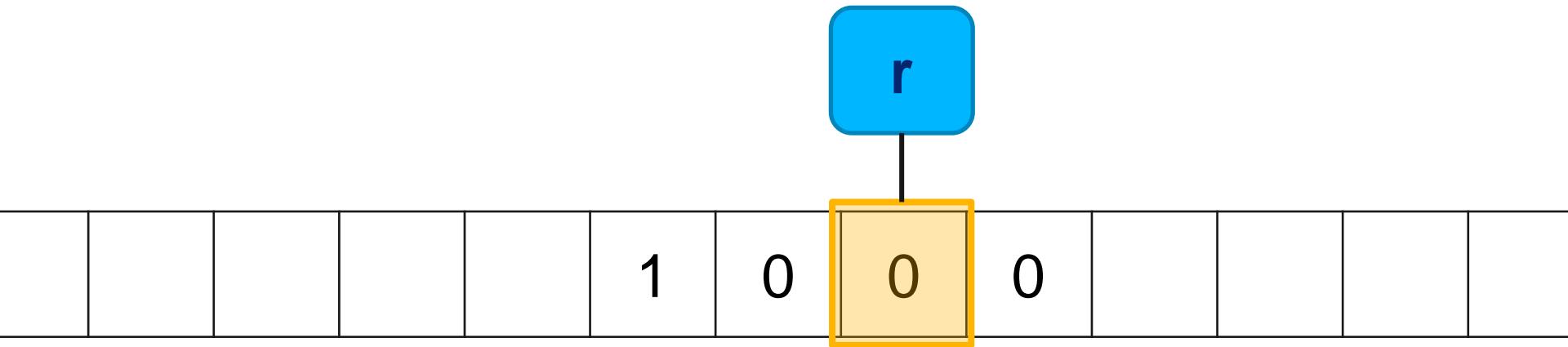


$(100, 1, r)$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

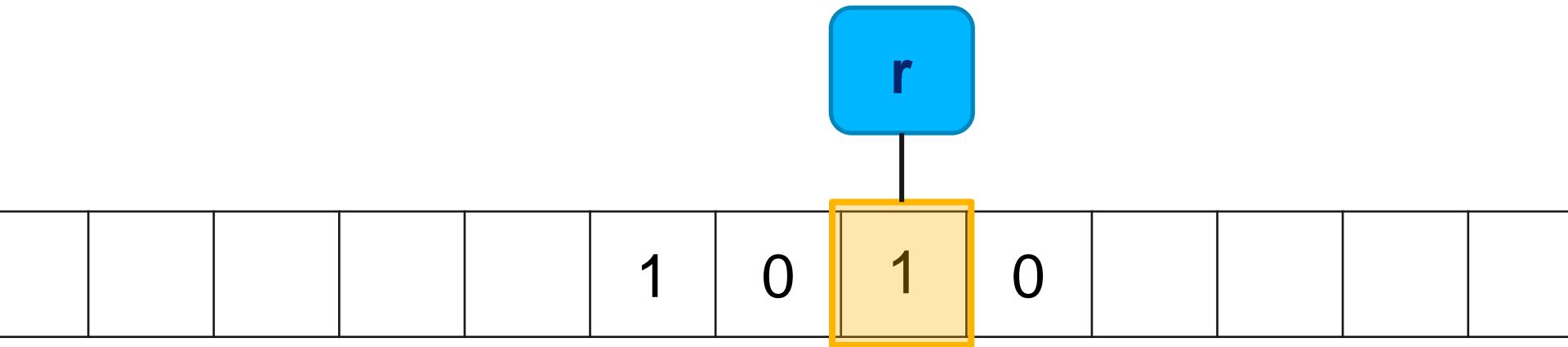


$(10, 00, r)$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another

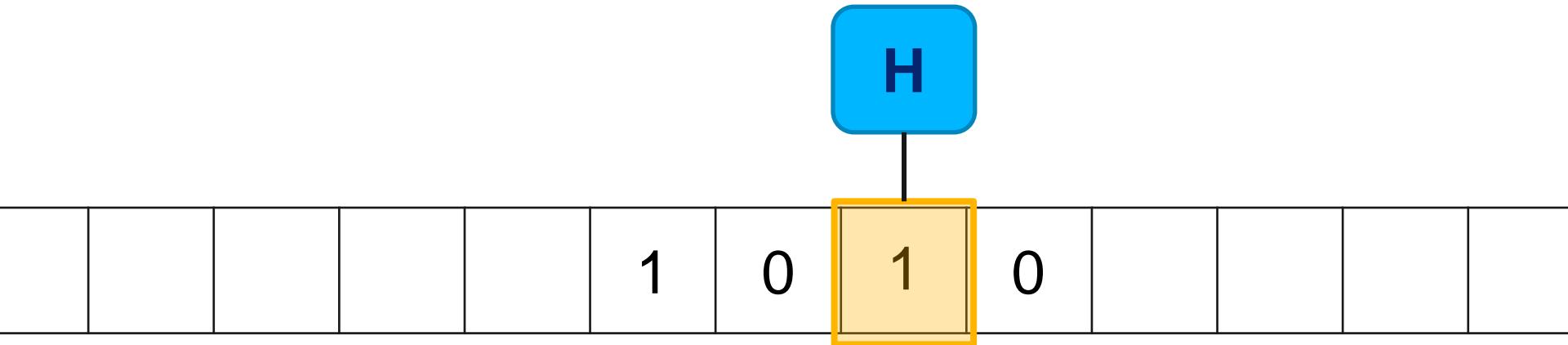


$(10, 10, r)$

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

From one configuration to another



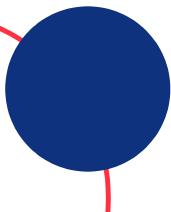
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

One step

$$C \vdash_M C'$$

“From configuration C , machine M goes to configuration C' in one step.”



$(\varepsilon, 1001, \mathbf{q})$

$(1, 001, \mathbf{q})$

$(10, 01, \mathbf{q})$

$(100, 1, \mathbf{q})$

$(1001, \square, \mathbf{q})$

$(100, 1, \mathbf{r})$

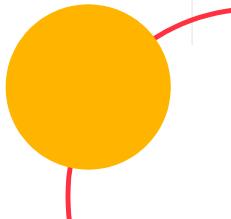
$(10, 00, \mathbf{r})$

$(10, 10, \mathbf{r})$

$(10, 10, \mathbb{H})$

$\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$
 $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$

$\vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots$

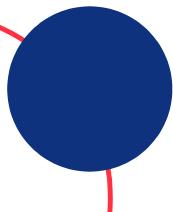


⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Zero or more steps

$$C \vdash_M^* C'$$

“From configuration C , machine M goes to configuration C' in zero or more steps.”



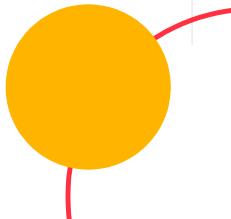


Computing

$$(\varepsilon, 1001, q) \vdash_M^* (10, 10, H)$$

“On input 1001, M computes output 1010”

$$M[1001] \rightarrow 1010$$





Computable problems

$$f: \Sigma_1^* \rightarrow \Sigma_2^*$$

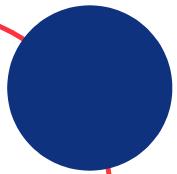
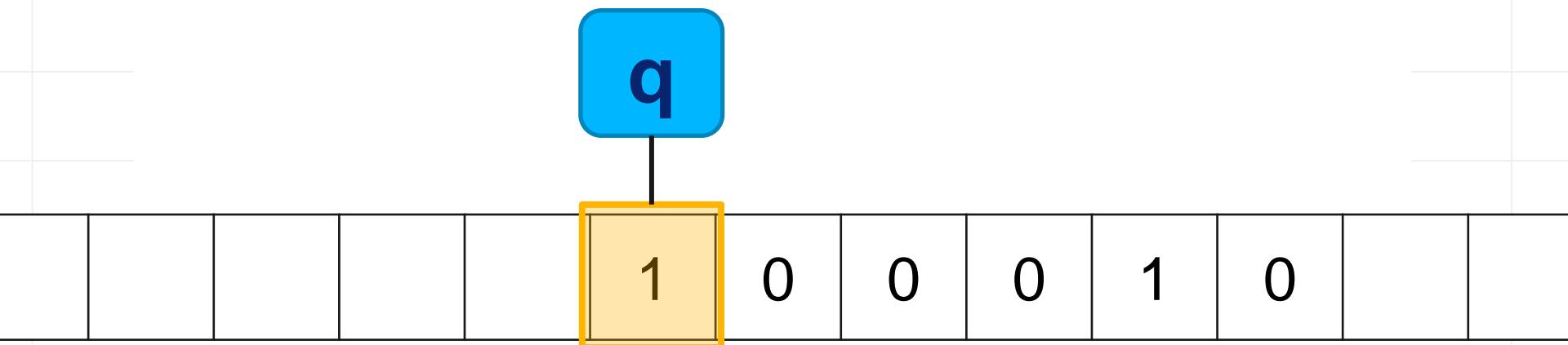
M computes f $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall w \in \Sigma_1^*, M[w] \rightarrow f(w)$

f is computable $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists M, s.t. M \text{ computes } f$



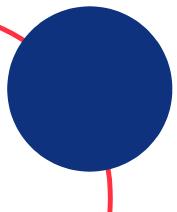
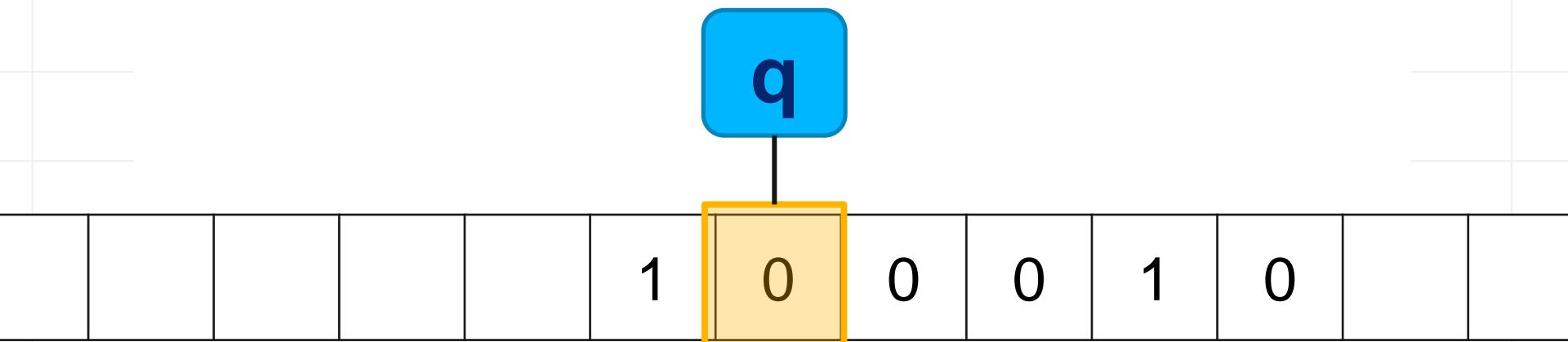
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Accepting an input



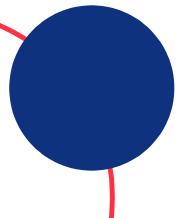
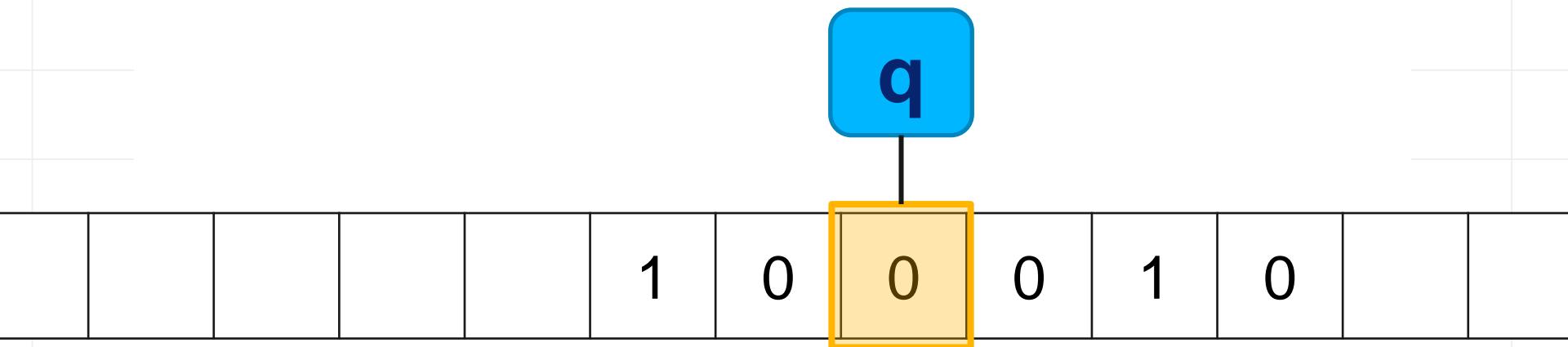
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Accepting an input



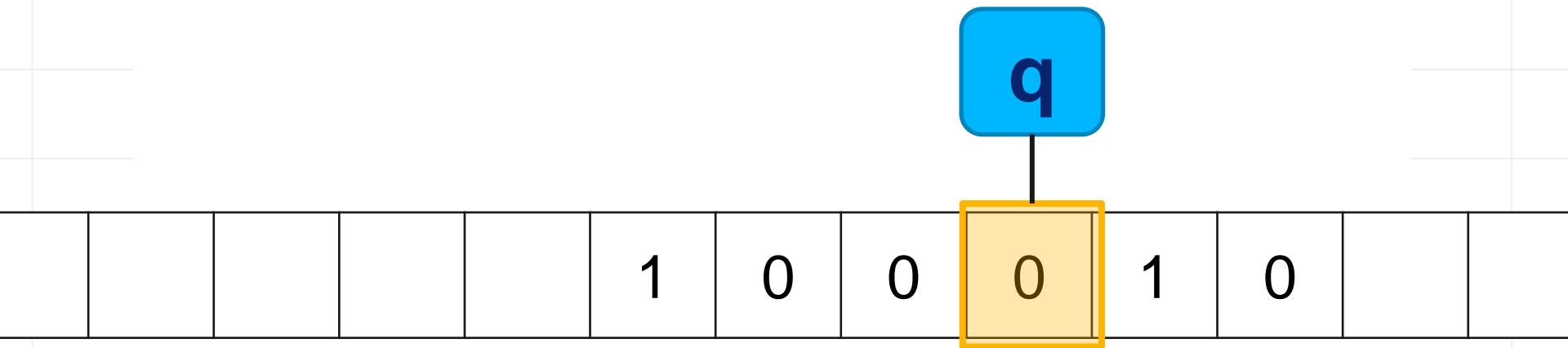
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Accepting an input



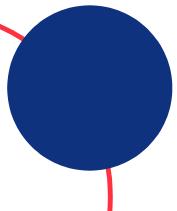
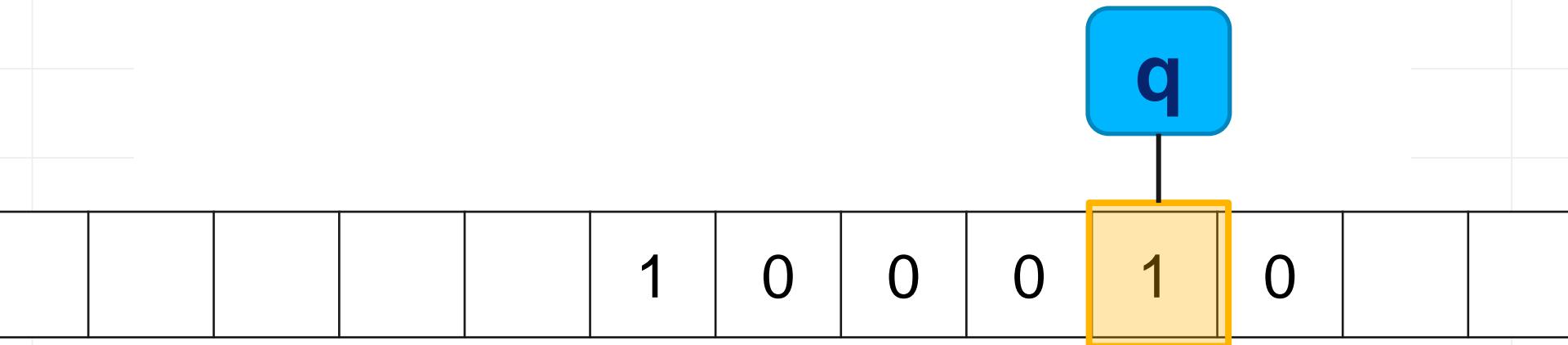
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Accepting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

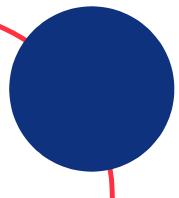
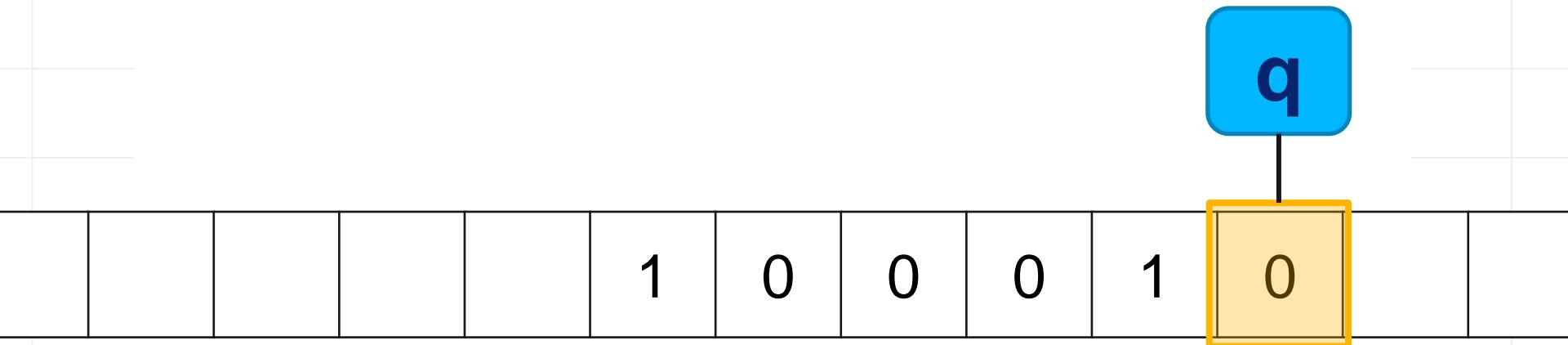
Accepting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

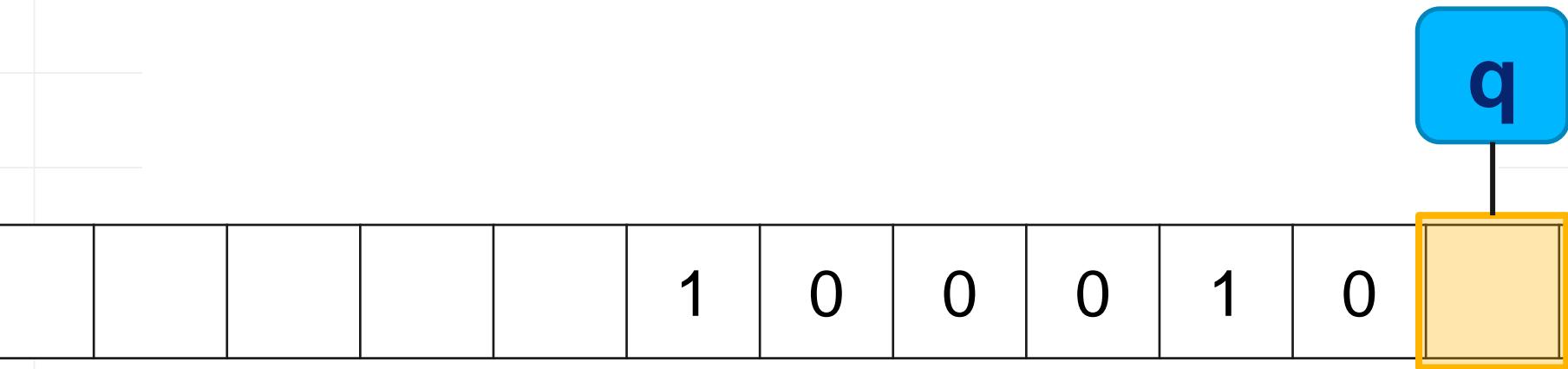
Accepting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

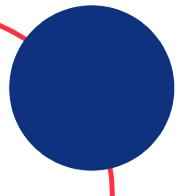
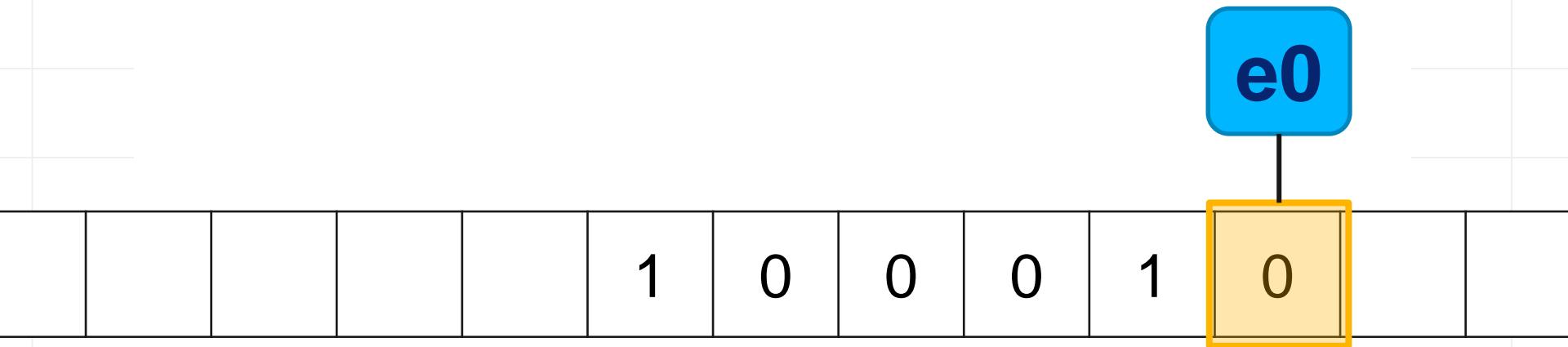
Accepting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

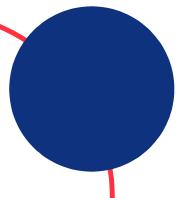
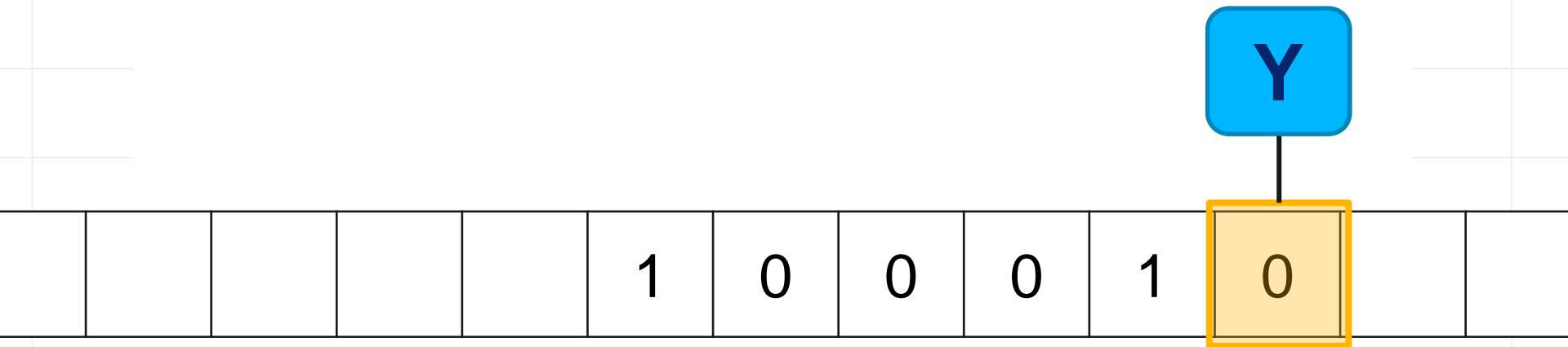
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Accepting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

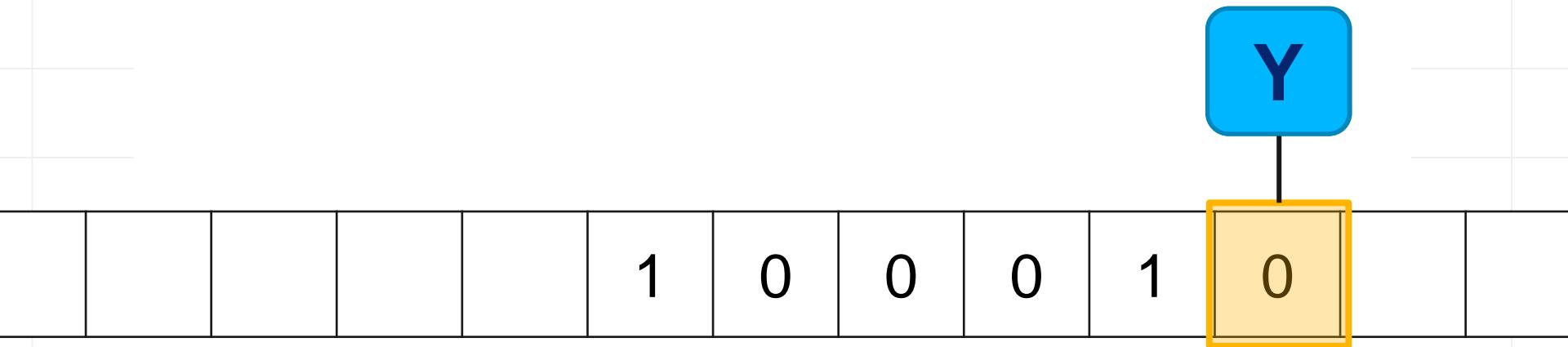
Accepting an input



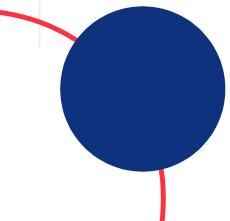
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Accepting an input



$$M[100010] \rightarrow \text{TRUE}$$



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮



Acceptable problems

$f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{FALSE, TRUE\}$

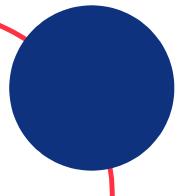
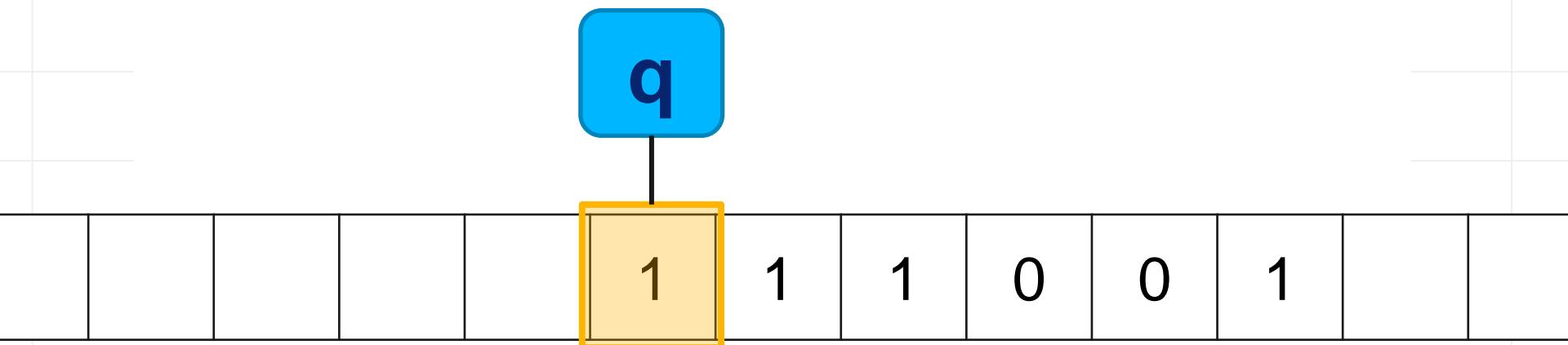
$M \text{ accepts } f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$
 $\forall w \in \Sigma^*, (M[w] \rightarrow TRUE) \Leftrightarrow (f(w) = TRUE)$

f is acceptable $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists M, s.t. M \text{ accepts } f$



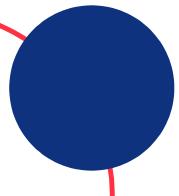
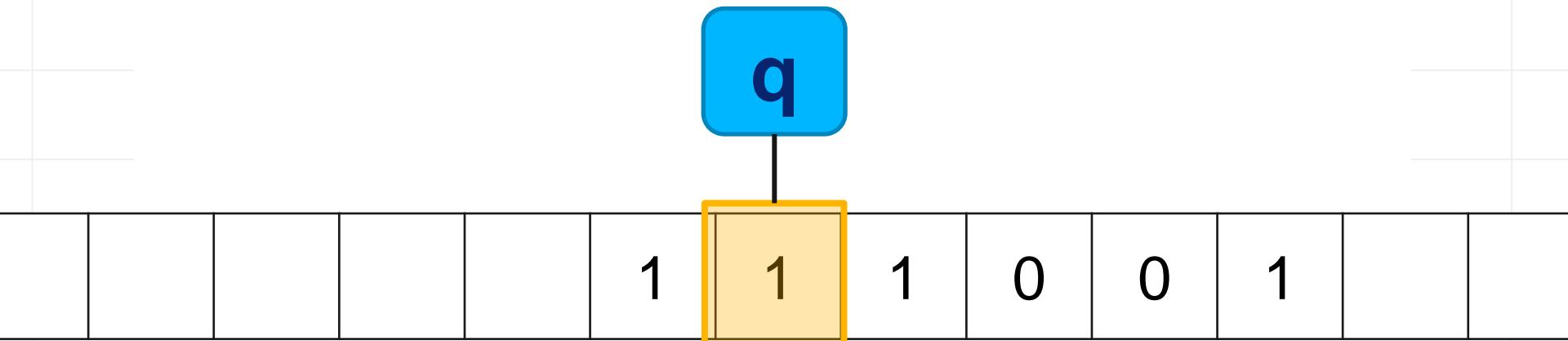
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

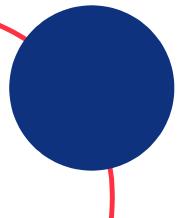
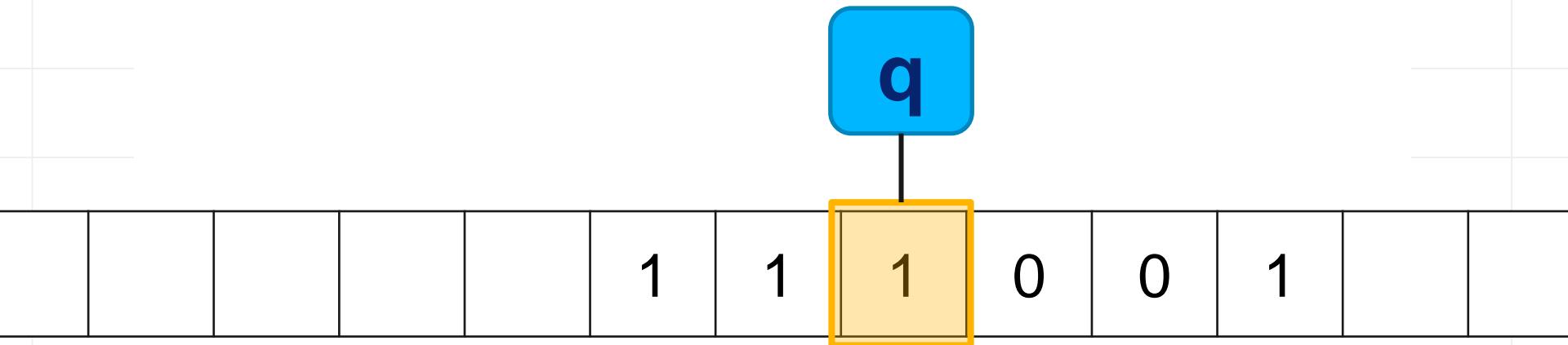
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

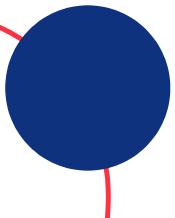
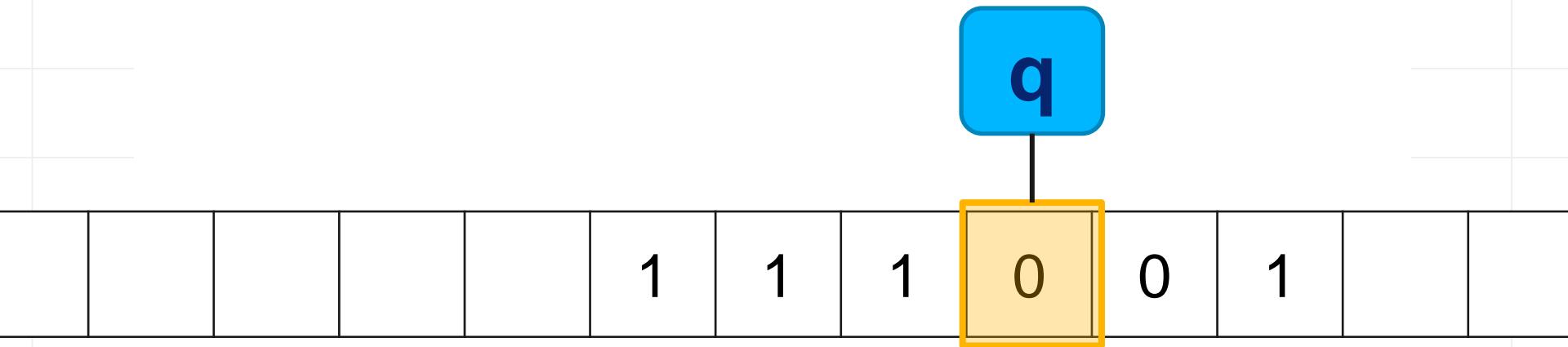
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

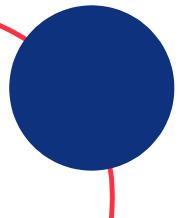
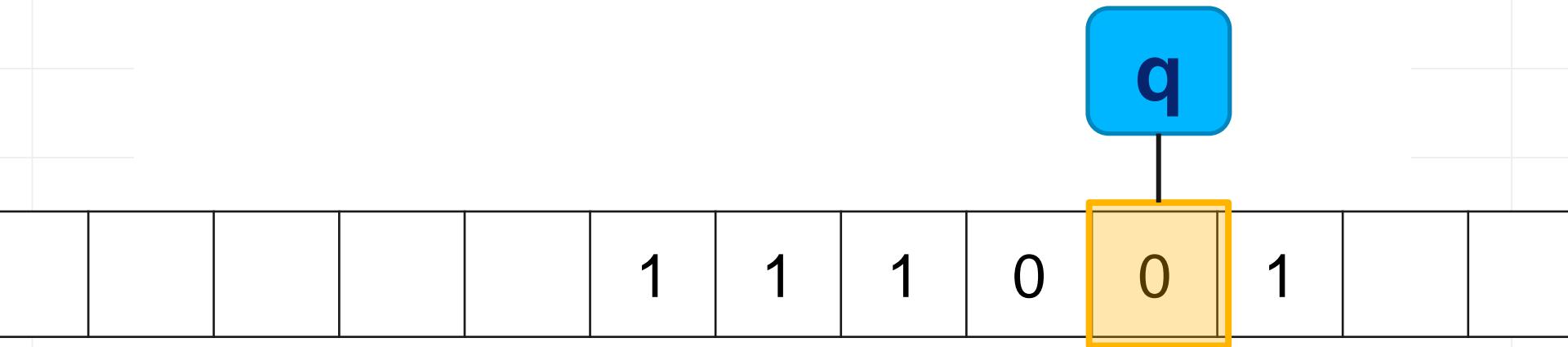
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

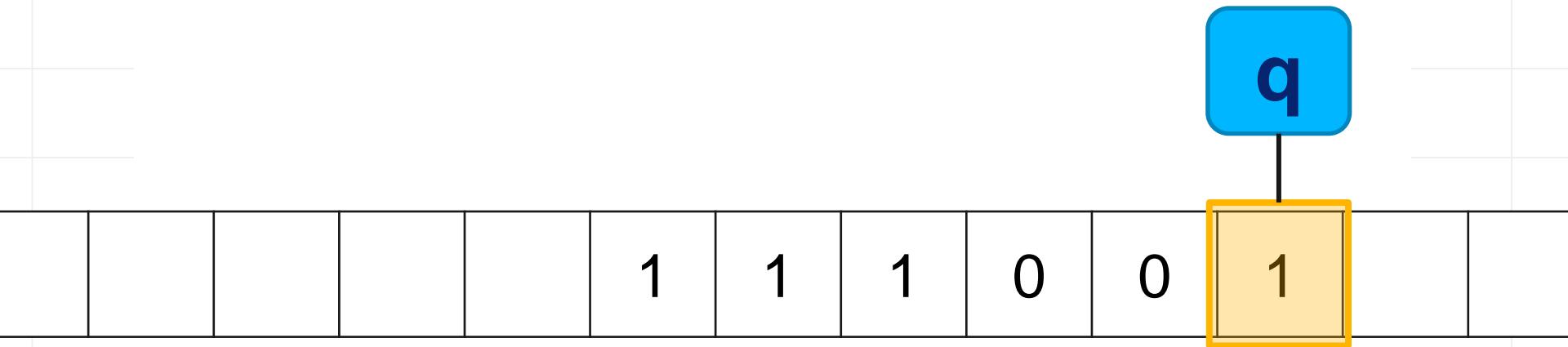
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

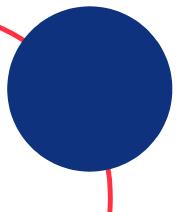
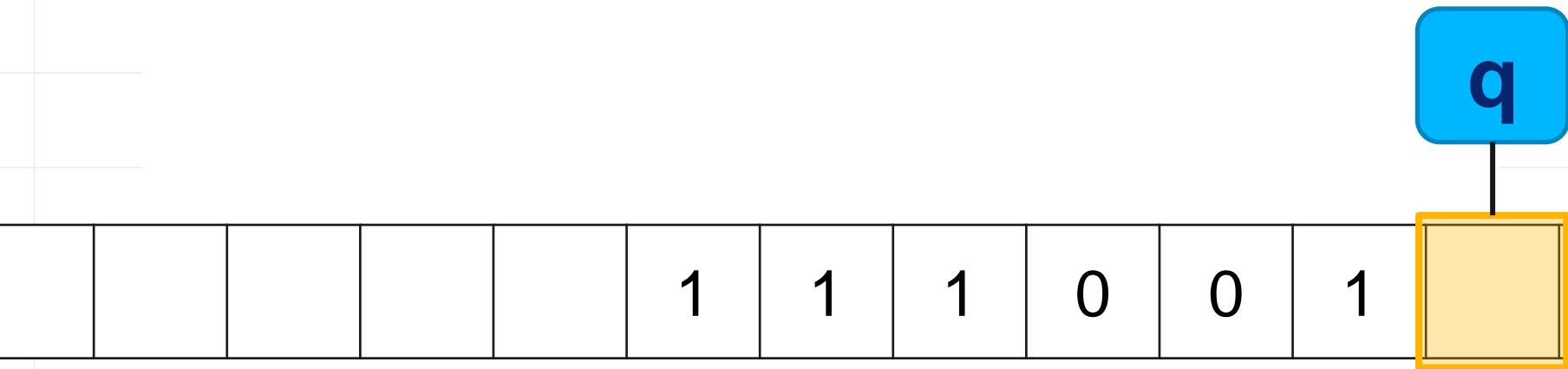
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

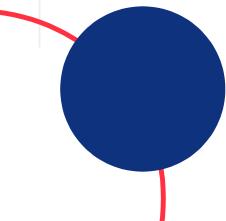
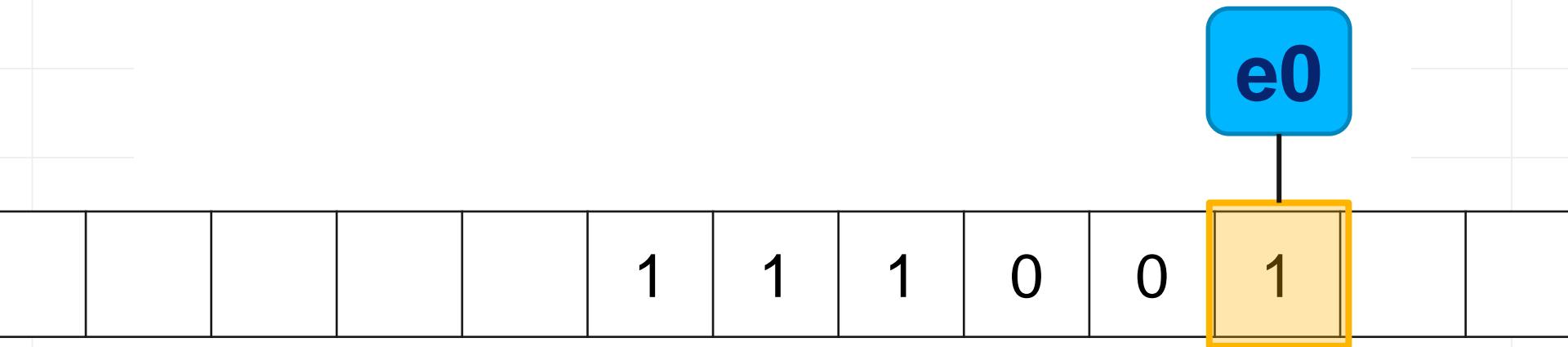
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

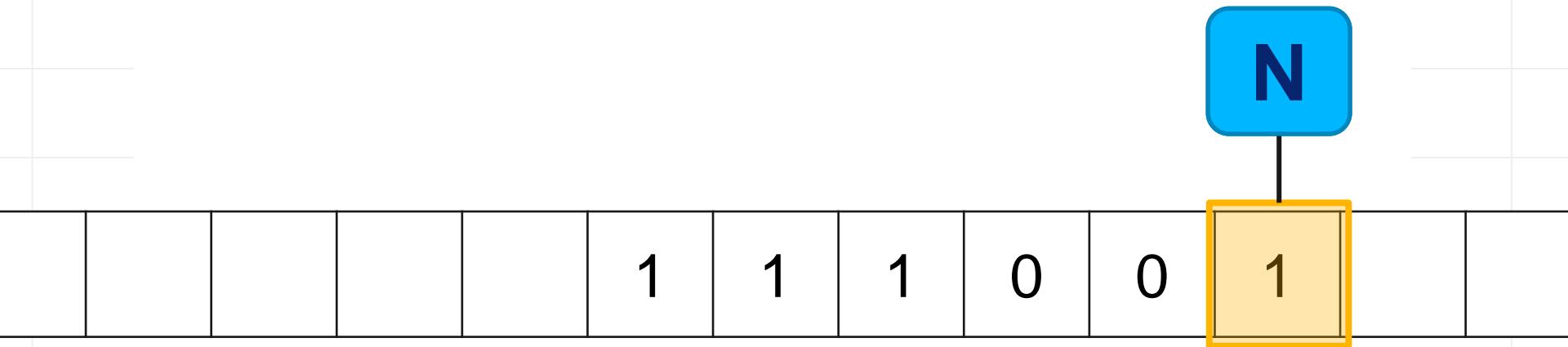
Rejecting an input



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

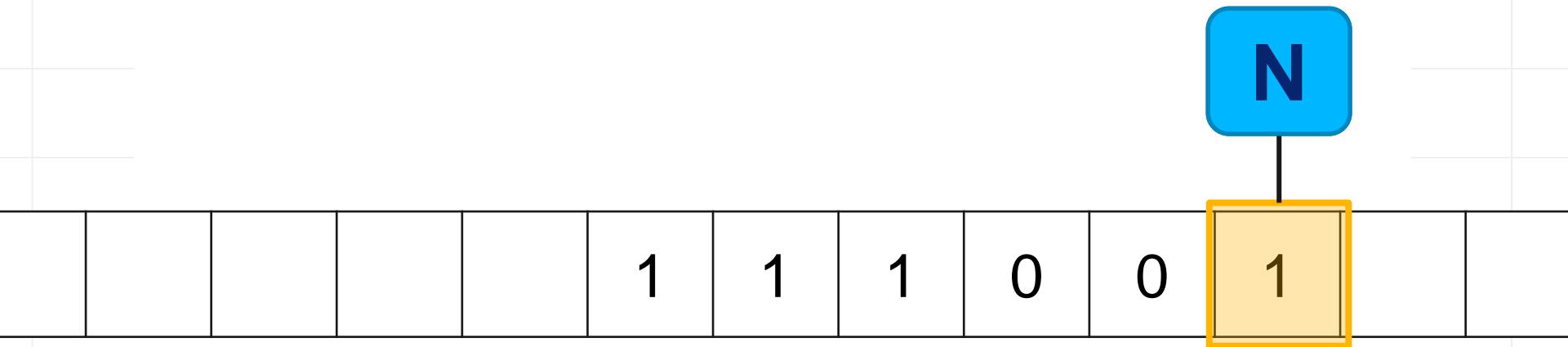
Rejecting an input



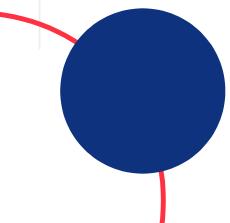
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Rejecting an input



$$M[111001] \rightarrow \text{FALSE}$$



⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮



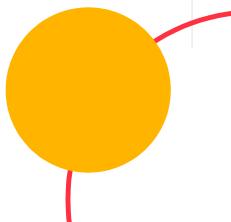
Decidable problems

$$f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \{FALSE, TRUE\}$$

M decides $f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$

$$\forall w \in \Sigma^*, (M[w] \rightarrow TRUE \Leftrightarrow f(w) = TRUE) \wedge (M[w] \rightarrow FALSE \Leftrightarrow f(w) = FALSE)$$

f is decidable $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists M, s.t. M$ decides f

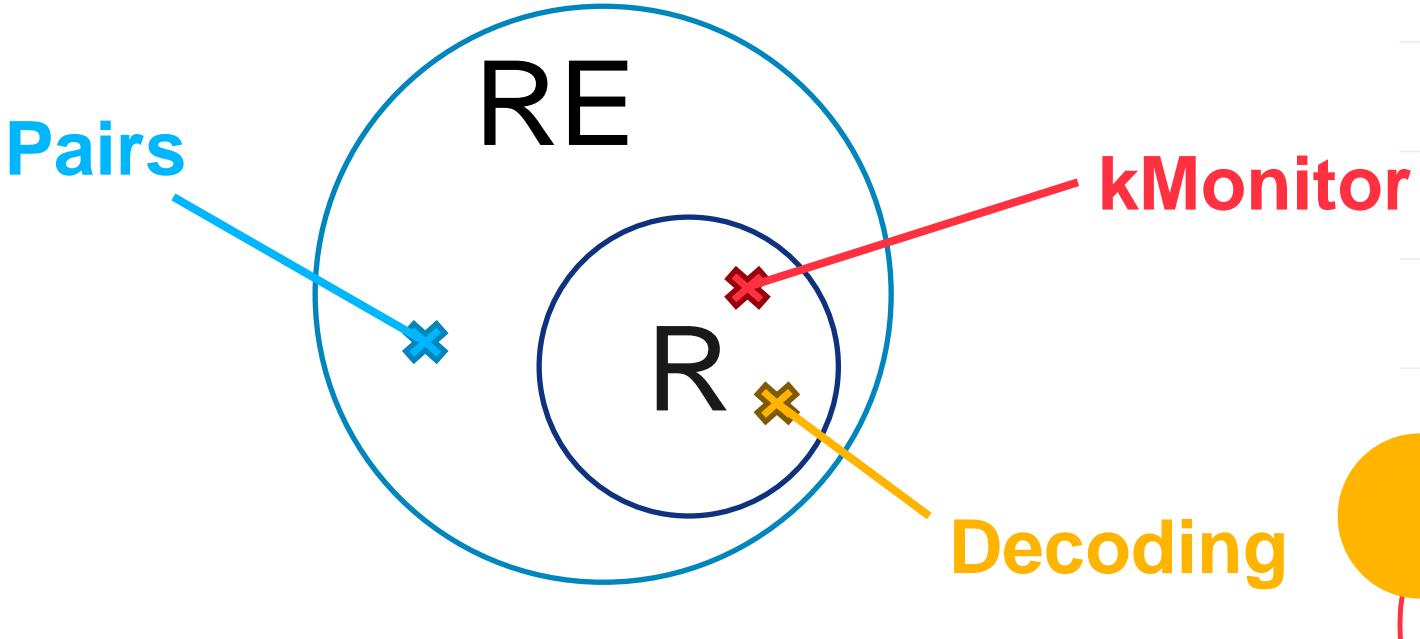




The sets RE, R

$RE = \{f \mid f \text{ is acceptable}\}$

$R = \{f \mid f \text{ is decidable}\}$

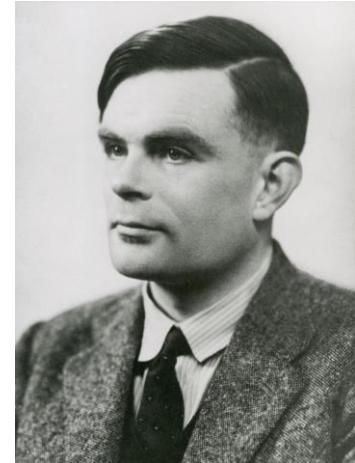


The Church-Turing thesis

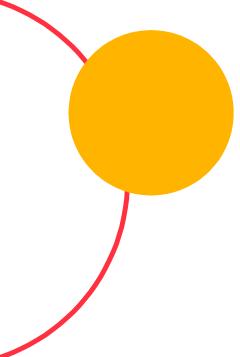
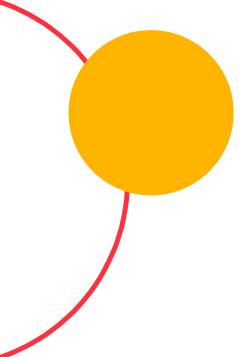


Alonzo Church
(1903 – 1995)

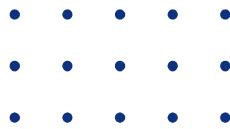
*“The problems solvable by algorithms
are those
computable by Turing machines.”*



Alan Turing
(1912 – 1954)



All roads lead to R



Recursive functions

λ -calculus

Turing machines

Markov algorithms

RAM machines

Queue automata

Counter machines

Post canonical system

Wang B-machine

Uniform boolean circuits

