

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Theory of Computation

Turing Machine Recursively Enumerable



Lecture No. 1



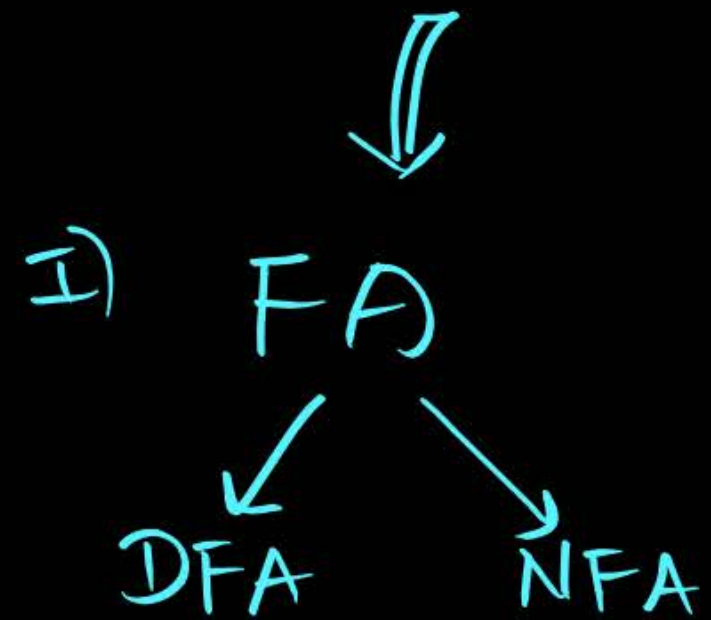
By- DEVA Sir



- 01 Regulars Vs CFLs Vs RELs
- 02 FA Vs PDA Vs TM
- 03 Turing Machine
- 04
- 05



Regulars



II) Regular Grammars

↙ ↘

LLG RLG

III) Regular Expressions

CFLs

I) PDA

II) CFG

Recursively
Enumerable
Languages
(RELs)
(REs)

I) TM

II) Unrestricted Grammars



Regulars



These problems
can be solved
without using
memory

CFLs

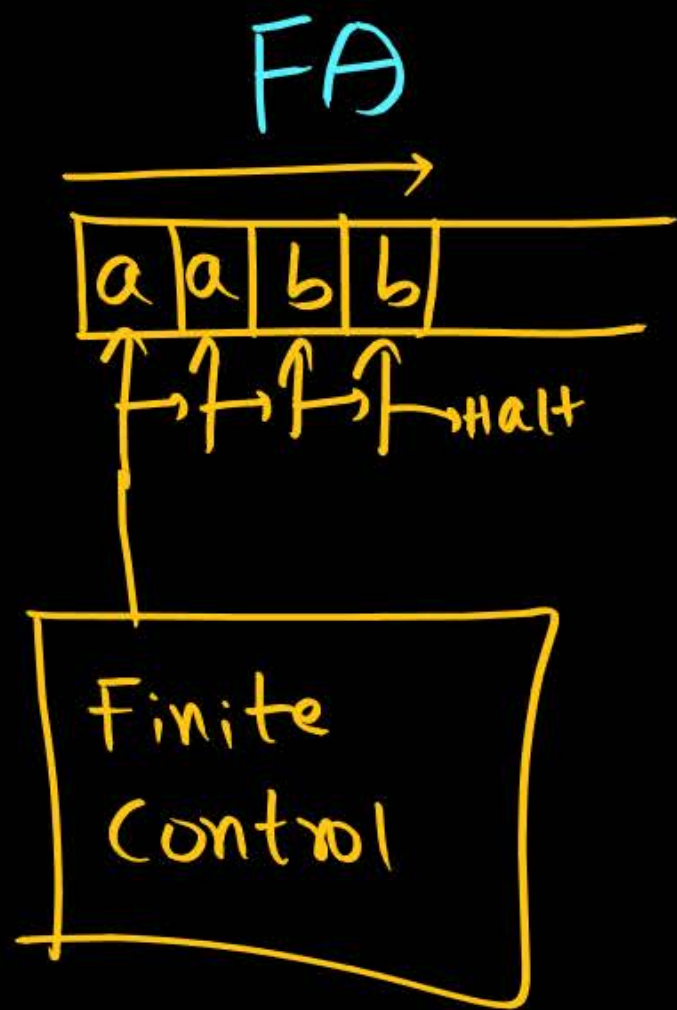


can be solved
using 1 stack
with non-determinism

Recursively Enumerable Languages (REs) (REs)

A hand-drawn blue arrow pointing downwards.

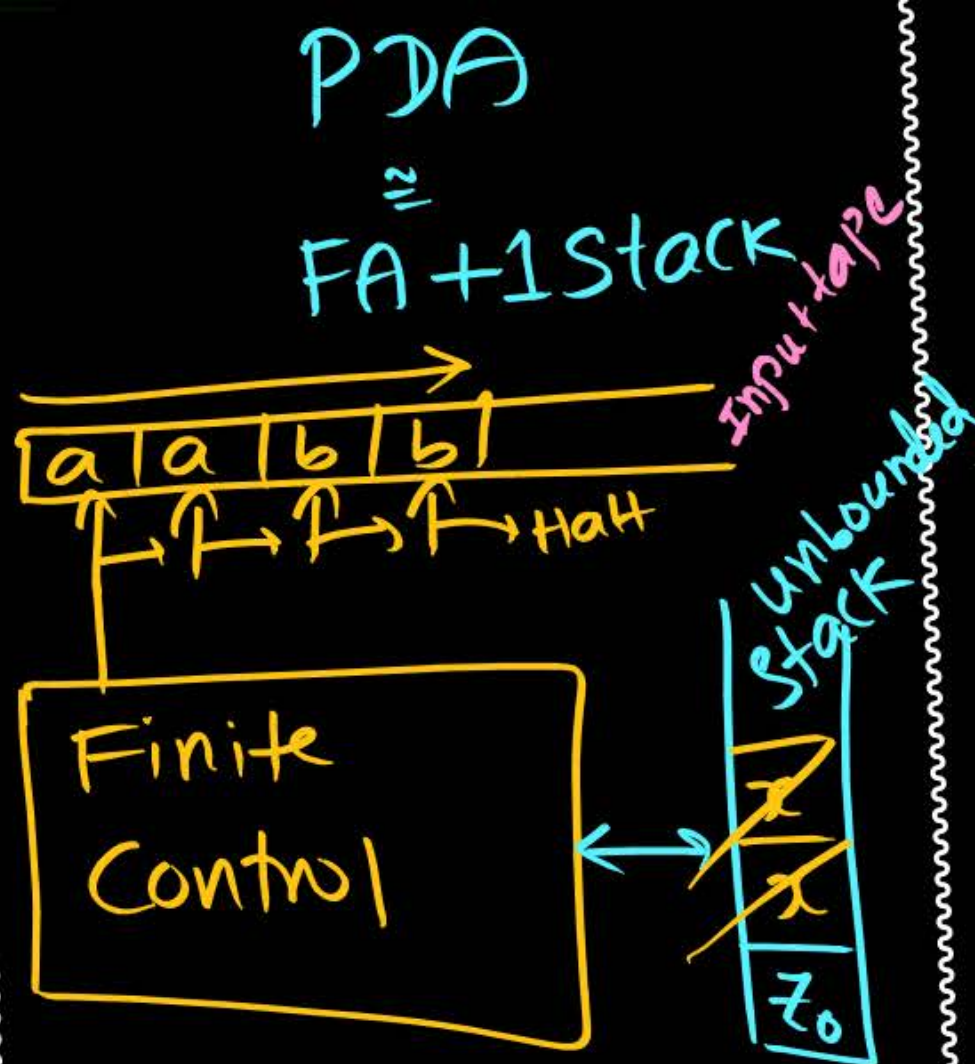
can be solved
without any
restriction



$$FA = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$\delta_{DFA}: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

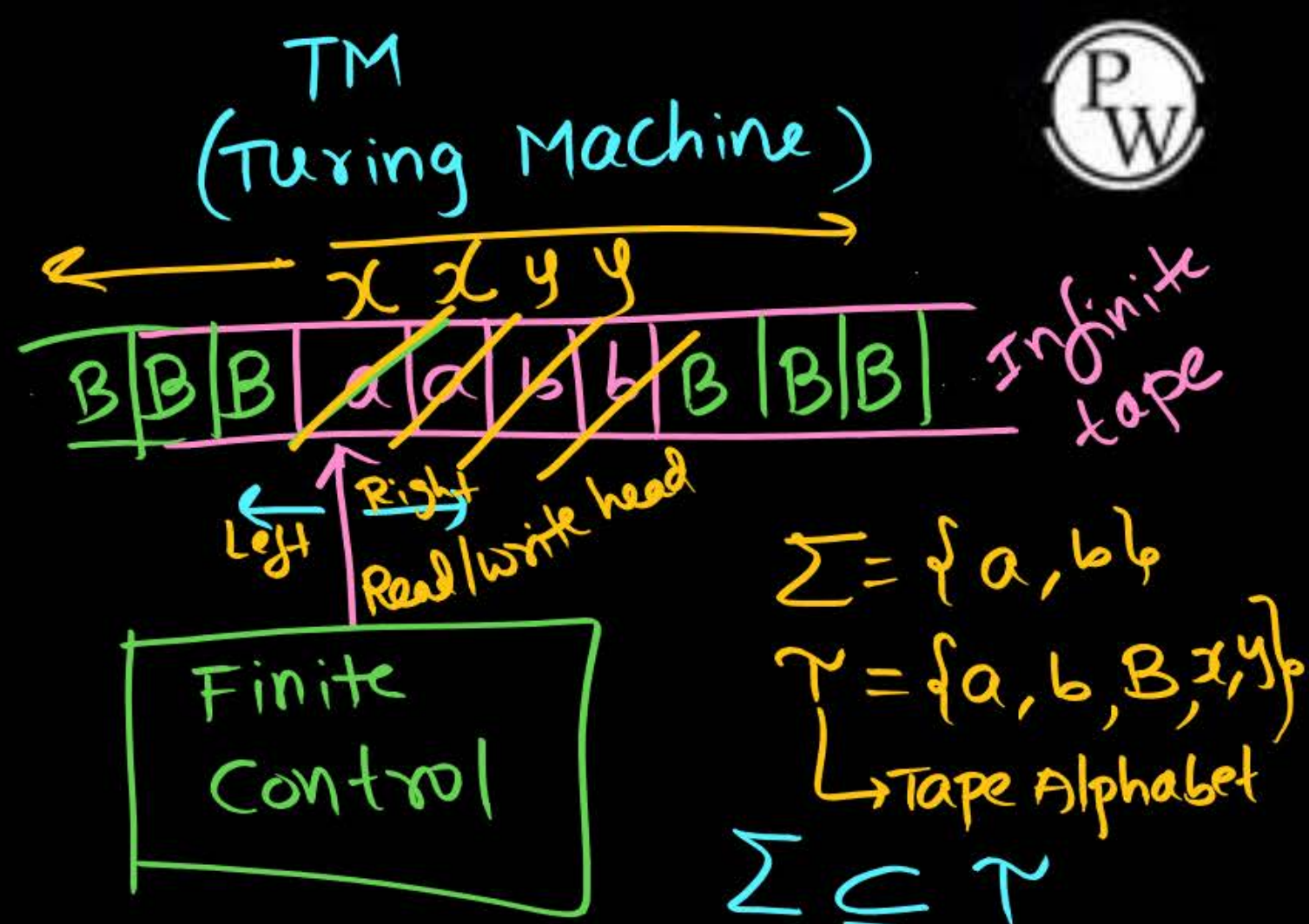
$$\delta_{NFA}: Q \times \Sigma_{\epsilon} \rightarrow 2^Q$$



$$PDA = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F, z_0, \Gamma)$$

$$\delta_{PDA}: Q \times \Sigma_{\epsilon} \times \Gamma_{\epsilon}^* \rightarrow 2^{Q \times \Gamma^*}$$

$$\delta_{DPDA}: Q \times \Sigma \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma^*$$



$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$\Upsilon = \{a, b, B, x, y\}$$

→ Tape Alphabet

$$\Sigma \subseteq \Upsilon$$

$$TM = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F, B, \Upsilon)$$

$$\delta_{DTM}: Q \times \Upsilon \rightarrow Q \times \Upsilon \times \{L, R\}$$

→ Blank symbol!

$$\delta_{NTM}: Q \times \Upsilon \rightarrow 2^{Q \times \Upsilon \times \{L, R\}}$$

PDA that uses finite stack $\hat{=} FA \hat{=} \text{Reg language}$





FA + R/W tape + Bidirectional Head + Infinite tape

\equiv

Turing M/C

FA

If we want to remember symbol 'a', how?



I) change state

PDA

I) change state

OR

II) $\frac{\text{push}}{\text{pop}}$ a onto stack

OR

III) change state
and
push/pop on stack

TM



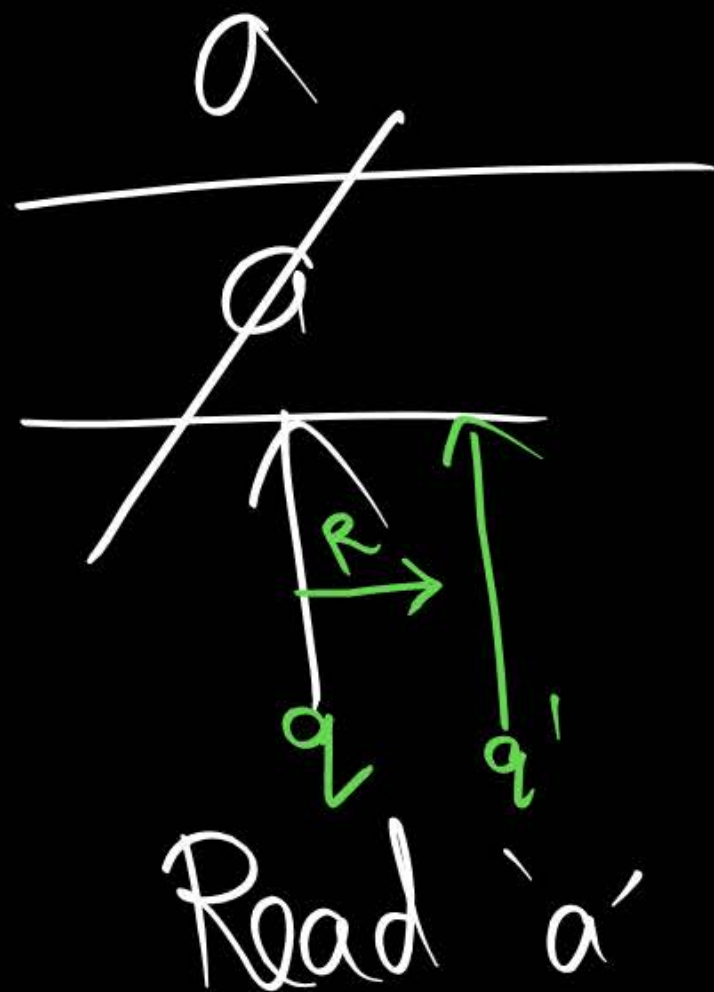
I) change state

OR

II) write with new symbol
on tape

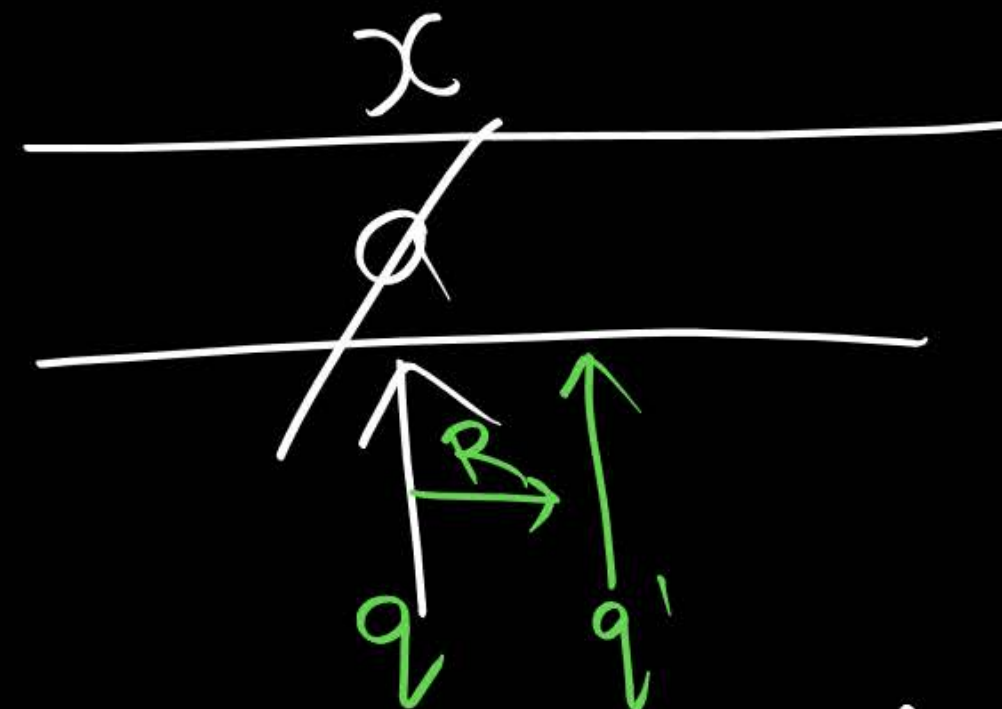
OR

III) change state & write



$$\delta(q, a) = (q', a, R)$$

q : Present State
 a : Read
 q' : Next State
 a : Write
 R : Direction



Read a but write with x .

$$\delta(q, a) = (q', x, R)$$

Find meaning of transitions:

$$\textcircled{1} \delta(q, B) = (s, a, \overleftarrow{\text{Left}})$$

From state q , by reading B ,

goes to S , by writing with a and moves Left



$$\textcircled{2} \delta(q, a) = (q, a, \overrightarrow{\text{Right}})$$



$$\textcircled{3} \delta(q, a) = (q', B, L)$$

$i/p = a$

Replacing a with B

Left Direction

Turing Machine

→ It represents REL (Recursively Enumerable Lang)
(Enumerable Language)

I) It can accept REL.
(Recognize)

OR

II) It can enumerates REL.



Acceptor

Input
(w)



If $w \in L$, TM halts at final state



If $w \notin L$, either halts at not final
OR
Never halts

Enumerator



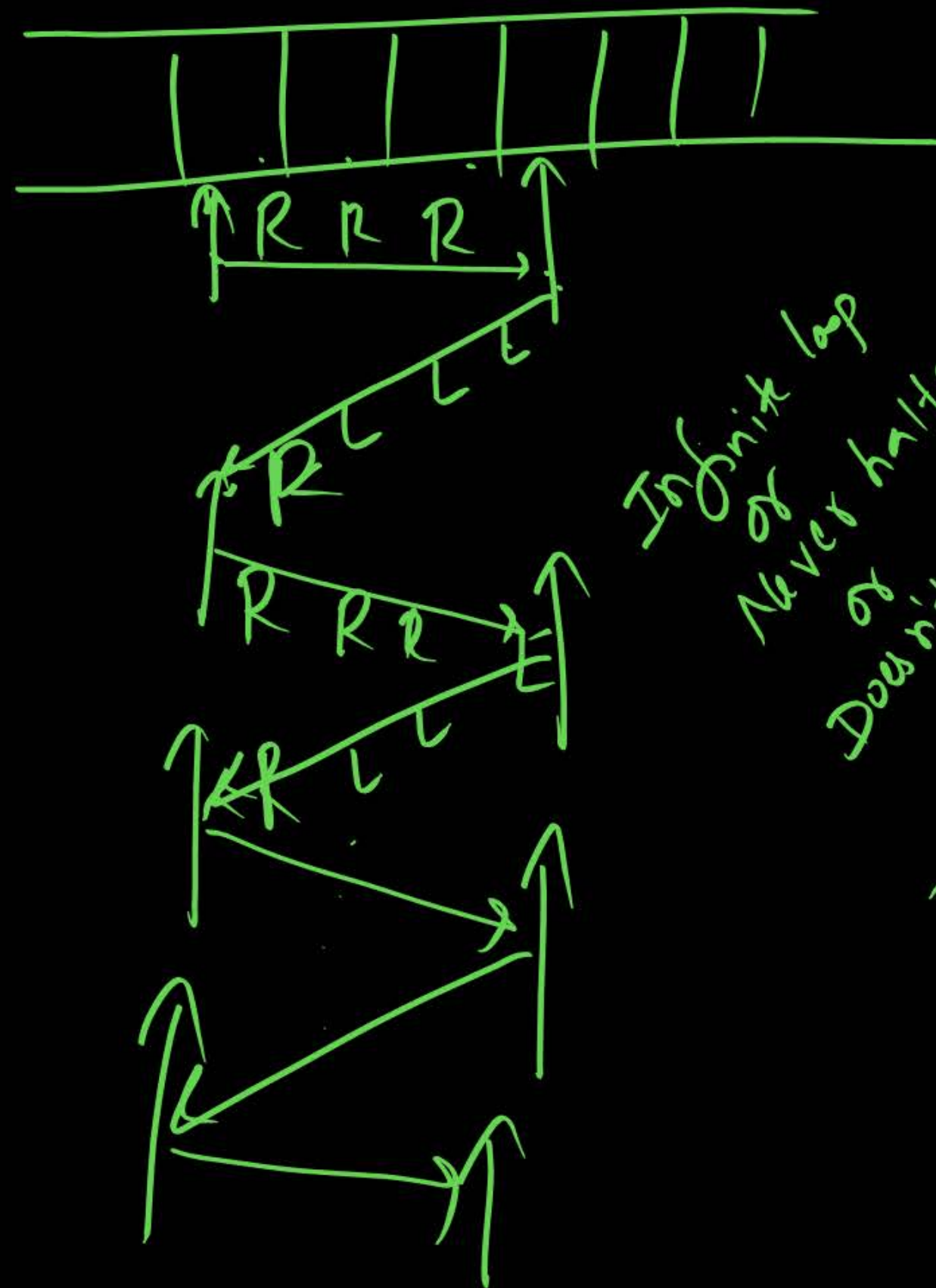
w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots

$\forall w_i \in L$



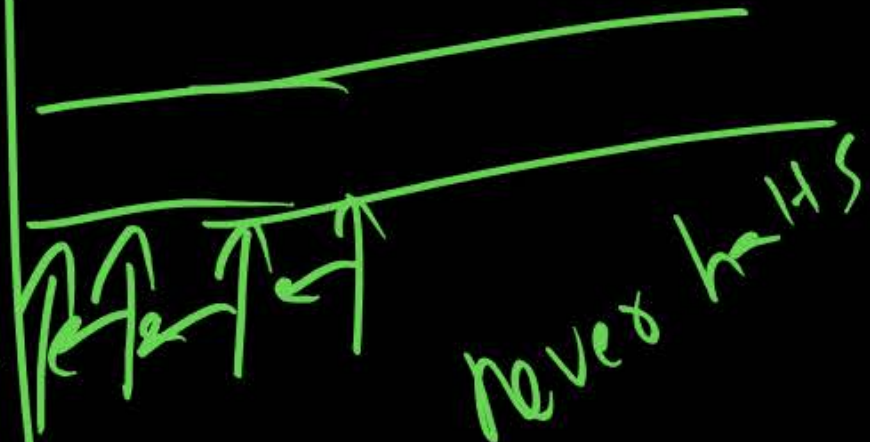
TIM \equiv Program
C/C++/Java

\equiv Computer



Infinite loop
or
Never halts
or
Doesn't halt

Infinitely moving Right



TM
ACCEPTS REL

\Rightarrow Logic exist for valid strings

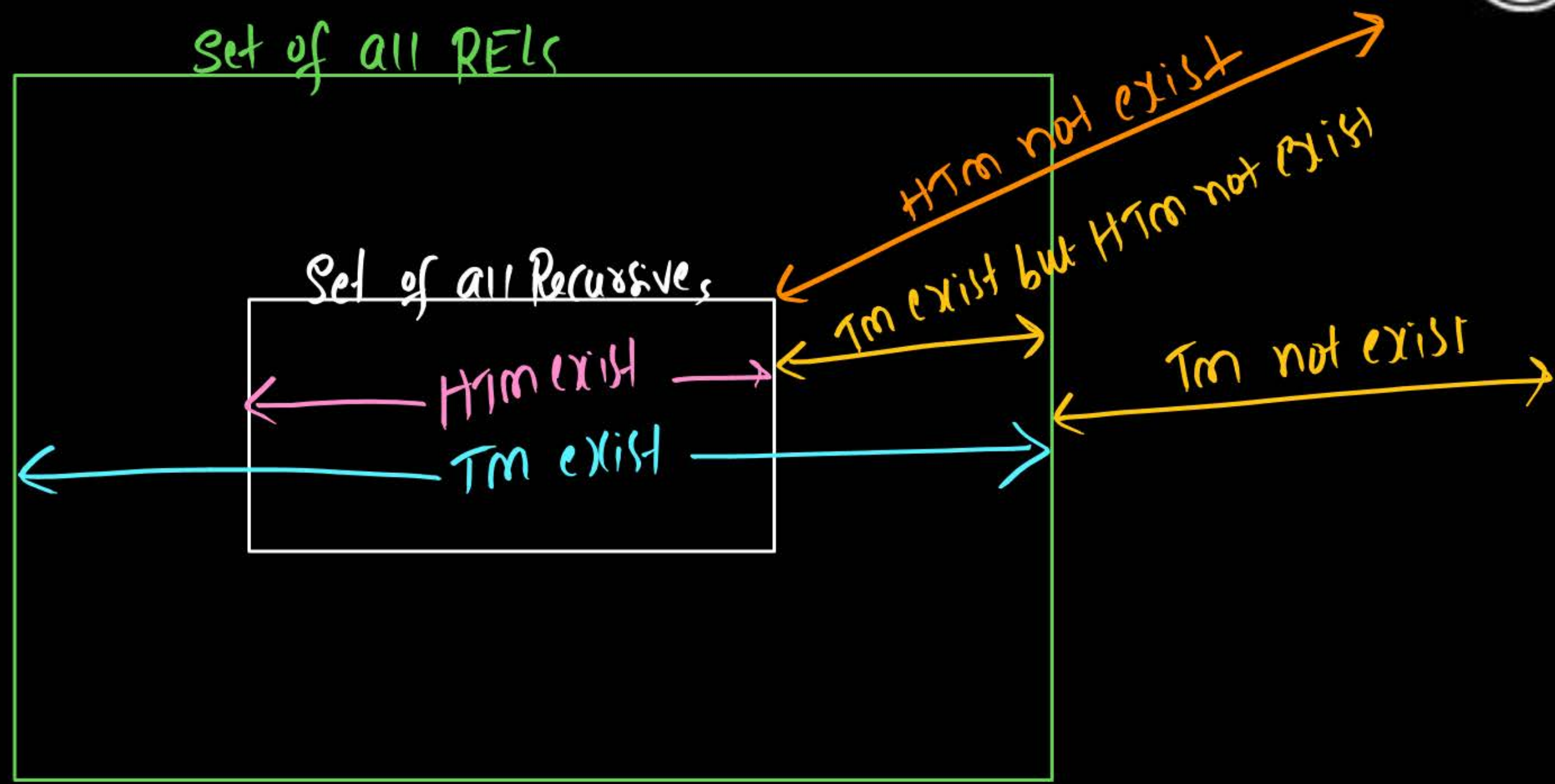
(Logic may or may not exist for Invalid strings)

(Halting TM)

HTM

ACCEPTS
Recursive language
(Decidable)
(TM that always halts)

\Rightarrow Logic exist for valid & invalid
↳ Halts at final
↳ Halts at non final





RELS

(Decidable languages)
Recursive Languages

TM exist
for every Recursive language

valid \checkmark logic exist
Invalid \times

valid \checkmark
Invalid \times

Not RELs

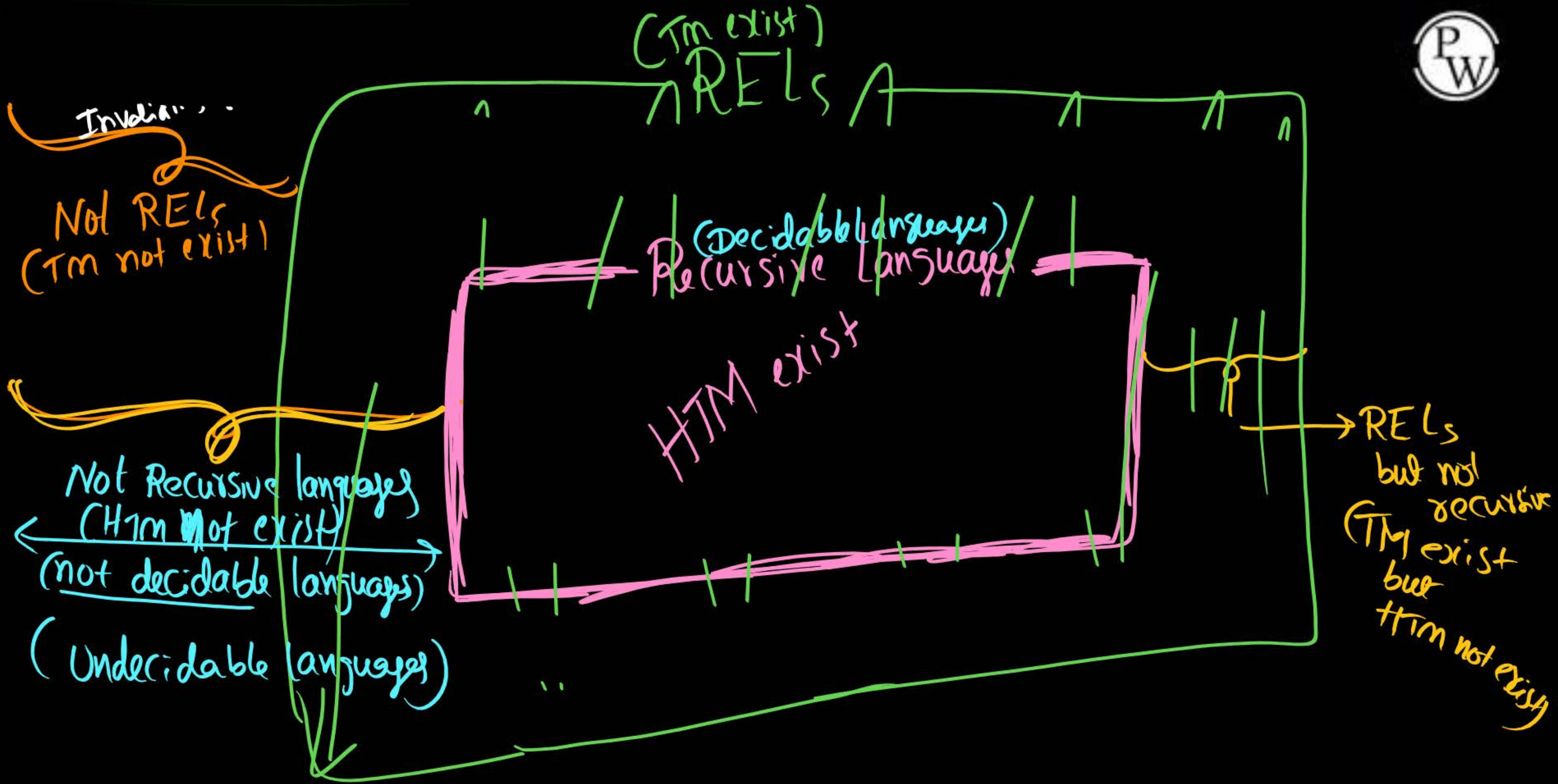
Not Recursive languages

(not decidable languages)

(Undecidable languages)

RELs
but not recursive
(TM exist
but
TM not exist)

Valid \checkmark
Invalid \times logic may/may not exist



all RELs

all not RELs

all recursive Sets

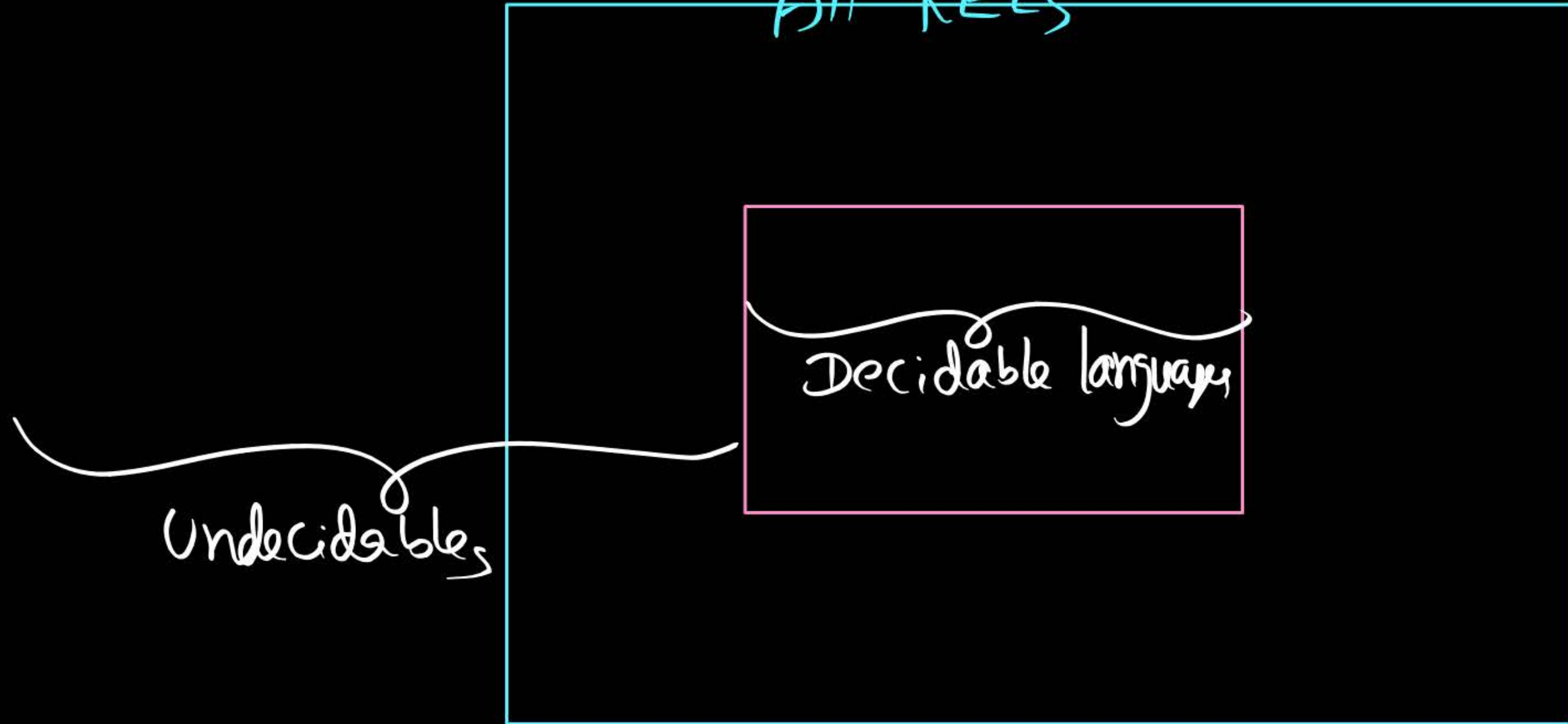
all not recursive
(all undecidables)

all
RELs but
not recursive

All RELs

Decidable languages

Undecidables





REL

↳ Recursive (Decidable)
or

REL but not recursive

Undecidable Languages

↳ REL but not rec
or
Not REL

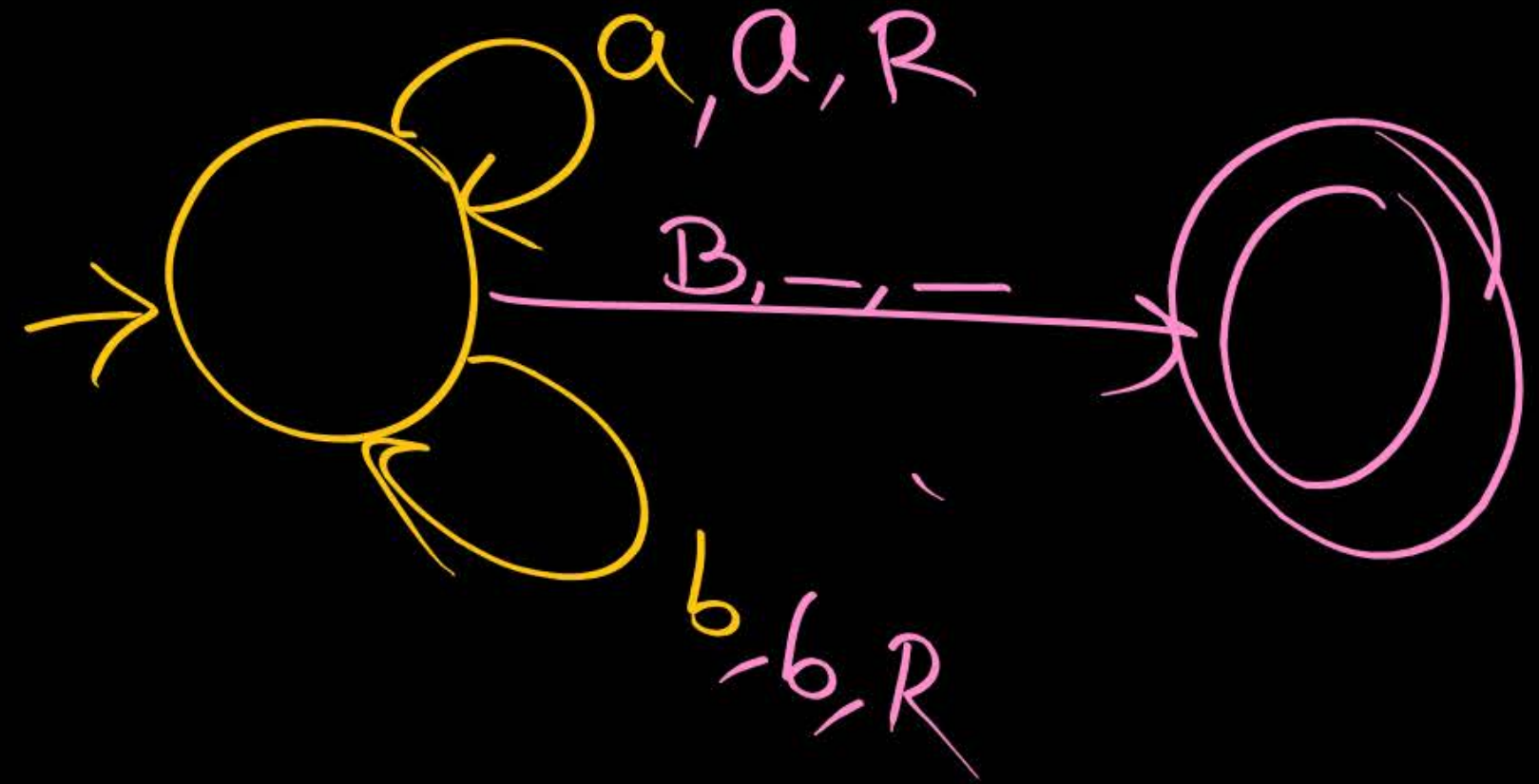
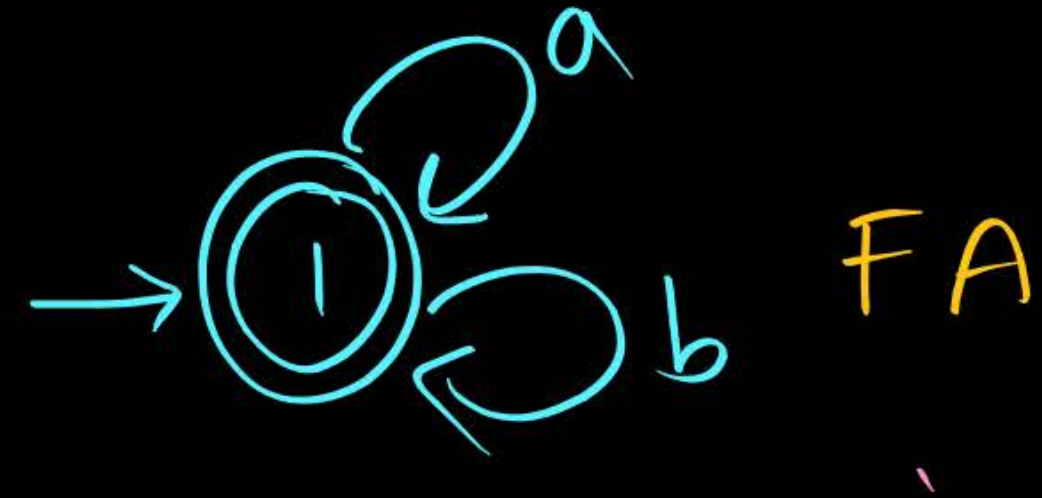
	TM	HM
① Recursive Language (Decidable Language)	✓	✓
② REL (Semidecidable Language)	✓	Don't know
③ <u>REL</u> but <u>not recursive</u> [SD UD]	✓	X
④ Not REL	X	X
⑤ Undecidable Language	Don't know	X



Construction of TM :



① $L = (a+b)^*$



Note: Every FA is convertible to TM/PDA/DPDA/LBA/HIM



②

$$L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

H.W.

1st Scan: $BB \cancel{a} a a a a \cancel{b} b b b b BB$

Diagram showing the first scan of the string $BB a a a a a b b b b BB$. The first 'a' is marked with an 'x' and the first 'b' is marked with a 'y'. A horizontal arrow points from the 'x' to the 'y'.

2nd Scan: $BB x \cancel{a} a a a y \cancel{b} b b b BB$

Diagram showing the second scan of the string $BB x a a a a y b b b BB$. The second 'a' is marked with an 'x' and the second 'b' is marked with a 'y'. A horizontal arrow points from the 'x' to the 'y'.

3rd Scan: $BB x x \cancel{a} a a y y \cancel{b} b b BB$

Diagram showing the third scan of the string $BB x x a a a y y b b BB$. The third 'a' is marked with an 'x' and the third 'b' is marked with a 'y'. A horizontal arrow points from the 'x' to the 'y'.

→ TM ✓

→ TM construction

