

Models of Computation

Revision Notes

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1 Introduction

These are notes I have written in preparation for the upcoming 2017 Models of Computation exam. This year the module was run by Paul Levy (P.B.Levy@cs.bham.ac.uk). This module is about problems and *computers*. We ask ourselves:

- What problems can be solved on a computer?
- What problems can be solved on a computer with finitely many states?
- What problems can be solved on a computer with only finitely many states, but also a stack of unlimited size?
- What problems can be solved on a computer with only finitely many states, but also a tape of unlimited size that it can read and write to?
- What problems can be solved *fast* on a computer?
- What does "fast" mean anyway?
- What does *computer* mean anyway?

2 Language Membership Problems and Regular Expressions

2.1 Language Membership Problems

Suppose we have a set of characters Σ , which we will call the *alphabet*. A *word* is a finite sequence of characters, and we write Σ^* for the set of all words. We can *concatenate* words. A *language* is a set of words and a subset of Σ^* . Given a word, we want to know if it is in the language or not? If we take an example alphabet a, b, c , here are some languages:

- All words which contain exactly 3 b 's
- All words whose length is prime
- All words that have more b 's than a 's
- The words abc , bac and cb
- No words at all
- The empty word

These examples are largely pretty useless, but this problem does have real world applications such as

- Java has rules about what you can call a variable. Is the word read by the compiler a valid variable name?
- A user makes an account and enters a password, is it valid?
- A student has submitted code for an assignment, is it correct?
- Will this code crash when it's run?

In each one of these examples, we are provided with a word and we want to know whether it is an acceptable word. We want to make a computer tell us the answer.

2.2 Regex

Regular Expressions are a useful notation for describing languages.

3 Finite State Automata

4 Bisimulation and Minimisation

5 The Halting Problem

6 Properties of Code

7 Turing Machines

8 Church's Thesis

9 Complexity and P

10 NP

11 Lambda-calculus