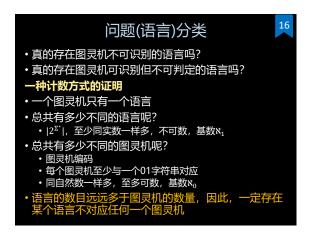
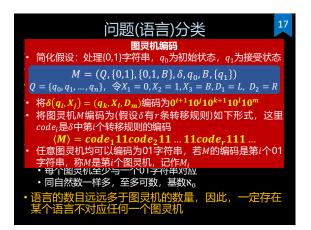


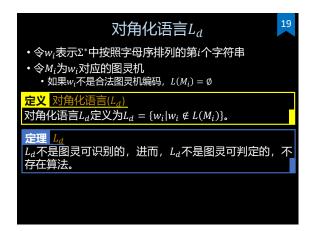


问题(语言)分类 依据是否图灵可识别、可判定,一个具体的语言L可能出现如下四种可能 • L和L都是图灵可识别的,即都是图灵可判定的 • L是图灵可识别的,L不是图灵可识别的 • 正是图灵可识别的,L不是图灵可识别的 • L和L都不是图灵可识别的 • L和L都不是图灵可识别的 从是否存在求解算法的角度看 • 可计算⇔图灵可判定⇔递归语言 • 不可计算⇔ 不可判定⇔ 非递归

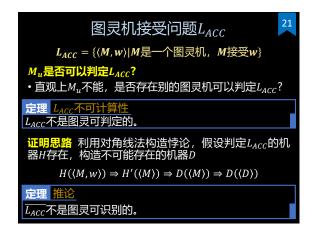


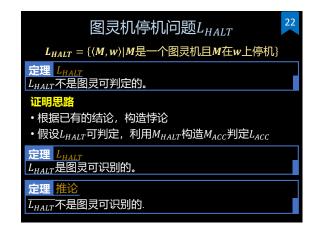


存在可识别但不可判定的语言吗如何证明不可识别?如何证明不可判定?

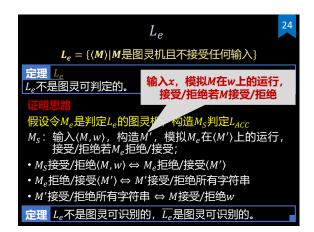


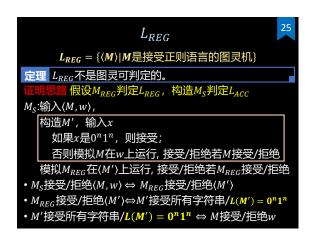


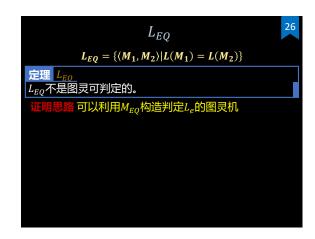




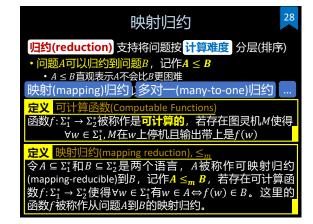


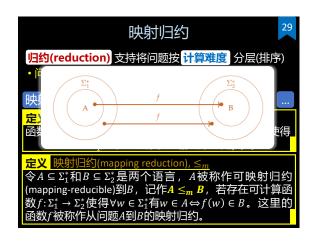


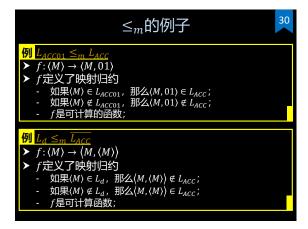


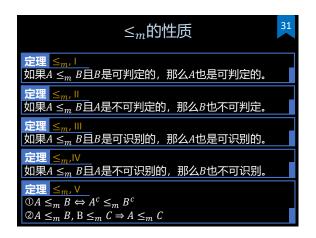


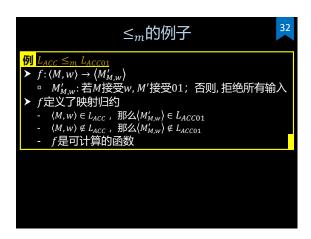


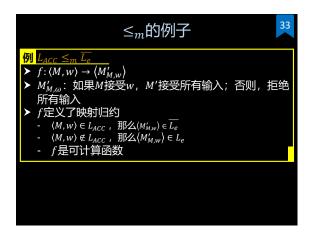




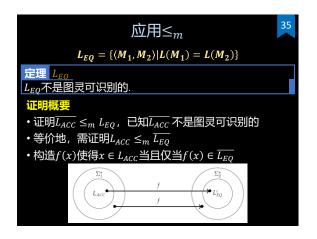


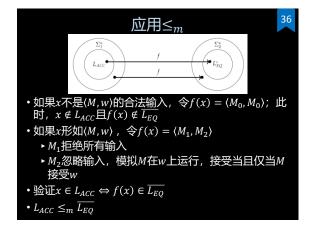


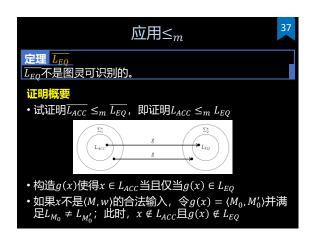


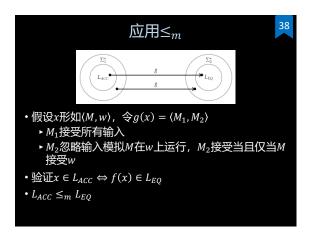


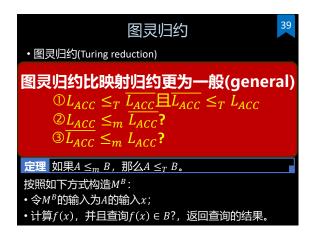






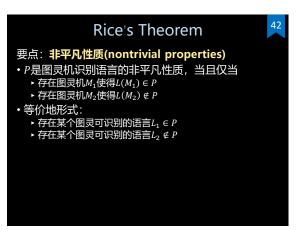


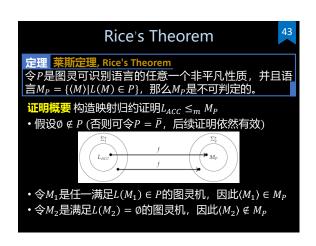


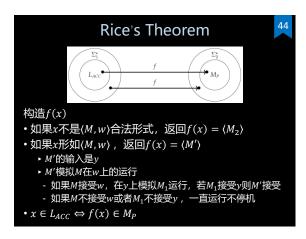


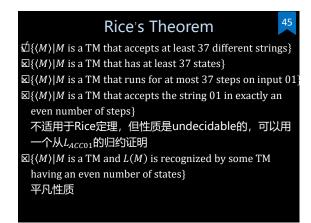


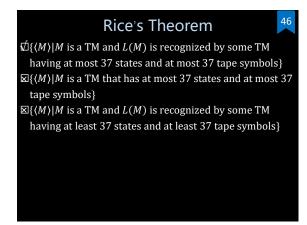




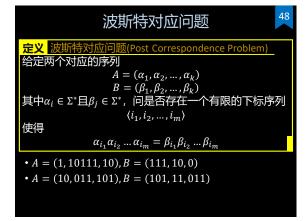


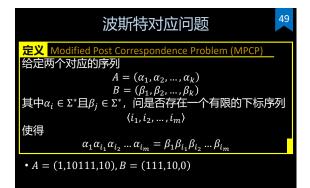












波斯特对应问题 30			
定理 修改后的波斯特对应问题是不可判定的.			
规则	Α	В	含义
(1)	#	$\#q_0w\#$	w 为输入, q_0 为初始状态
(2)	Z #	Z #	Z取遍所有带上字符
(3)	qX ZqX q# Zq#	Yp pZY Yp# pZY#	$\delta(q, X) = (p, Y, R)$ $\delta(q, X) = (p, Y, L)$ $\delta(q, B) = (p, Y, R)$ $\delta(q, B) = (p, Y, L)$
(4)	$egin{array}{c} Z_1q_fZ_2\ Zq_f\ q_fZ \end{array}$	$q_f \ q_f \ q_f$	
(5)	$q_f ##$	#	

