

Homework 5

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1 Problem 7

1.1 Part A

Show one valid computation history H for the input $I = 101$ for Turing machine M .

$$\# > q_0 101 \cdot \# > 1 q_1 01 \cdot \# > 11 q_1 1 \cdot \# > 110 q_0 \cdot \# > 110 q_0 \cdot \# \dots$$

1.2 Part B

Give the Godel sentence S for the M and I in the previous subproblem.

$\exists H \mid H$ is a computation history that proves M halts on I .

H is a valid computation history that proves M halts on I iff

1. First configuration is the starting configuration
2. Each configuration follows the previous one
3. Final configuration is the halting configuration

where H can be represented as a number of base B where B is the size of the tape alphabet plus the number of final states in set Q + the pound sign.

where

- 1) $\exists l \mid l = \log_B H$ where

$$PLACE(l) = \# \wedge$$

$$PLACE(l-1) = > \wedge$$

$$PLACE(l-2) = q_0 \wedge$$

$$\forall i \mid PLACE(i) \in I \mid l-2 > i > NEXT(l-2, \#)$$

- 2) $\forall q \mid STATE(q) < \log_B H - 3$

$$TABLE(PREVS(q) - 1 - PREV(PREVS(q), \#) + PREV(q, \#), \\ PREVS(q) - 1)$$

- 3) $\exists p \mid PLACE(p) = q_h \mid \forall q \mid STATE(q) \mid q \geq p$

$$\mathbf{PLACE}(l) \iff H \bmod B^{P+1} \operatorname{div} B^P$$

$$\mathbf{STATE}(S) \iff PLACE(S) = q_0 \vee PLACE(S) = q_1 \vee PLACE(S) = q_h$$

$$\mathbf{NEXT}(i,s) \iff \exists j \, PLACE(j) = s \mid j < i \mid \neg \exists k \, PLACE(k) = s \, k < j < i$$

$$\mathbf{PREV}(i,s) \iff \exists j \, PLACE(j) = s \mid j > i \mid \neg \exists k \, PLACE(k) = s \, i < j < k$$

$$\mathbf{NEXTS}(i) \iff \exists s \, STATE(s) \wedge NEXT(i, s)$$

$$\mathbf{PREVS}(i) \iff \exists s \, STATE(s) \wedge PREV(i, s)$$

$$\mathbf{TABLE}(i,j) \iff PLACE(i) = PLACE(j) \wedge$$

$$PLACE(i+1) = q_0 \wedge PLACE(i+2) = 0 \wedge PLACE(j+1) = 0 \wedge PLACE(j+2) = q_0$$

$$PLACE(i+1) = q_0 \wedge PLACE(i+2) = 1 \wedge PLACE(j+1) = 1 \wedge PLACE(j+2) = q_1$$

$$PLACE(i+1) = q_0 \wedge PLACE(i+2) = _ \wedge PLACE(j+1) = q_0 \wedge PLACE(j+2) = _$$

$$PLACE(i+1) = q_1 \wedge PLACE(i+2) = 0 \wedge PLACE(j+1) = 1 \wedge PLACE(j+2) = q_1$$

$$PLACE(i+1) = q_1 \wedge PLACE(i+2) = 1 \wedge PLACE(j+1) = 0 \wedge PLACE(j+2) = q_0$$

$$PLACE(i+1) = q_1 \wedge PLACE(i+2) = _ \wedge PLACE(j+1) = q_h \wedge PLACE(j+2) = _$$

By these three statements the Godel sentence is true iff H is a valid computation history.