BLM2502 Theory of Computation

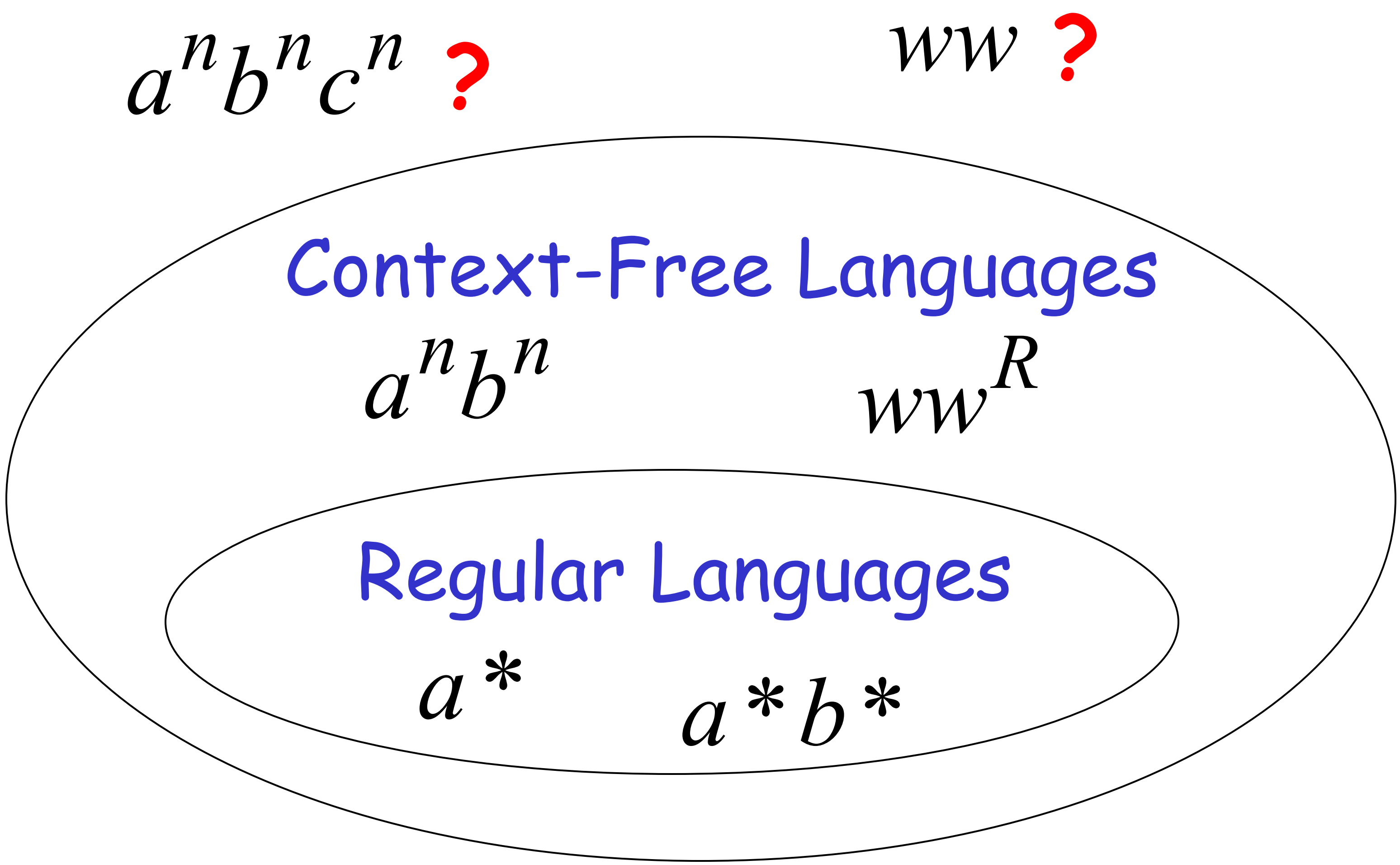
Spring 2016

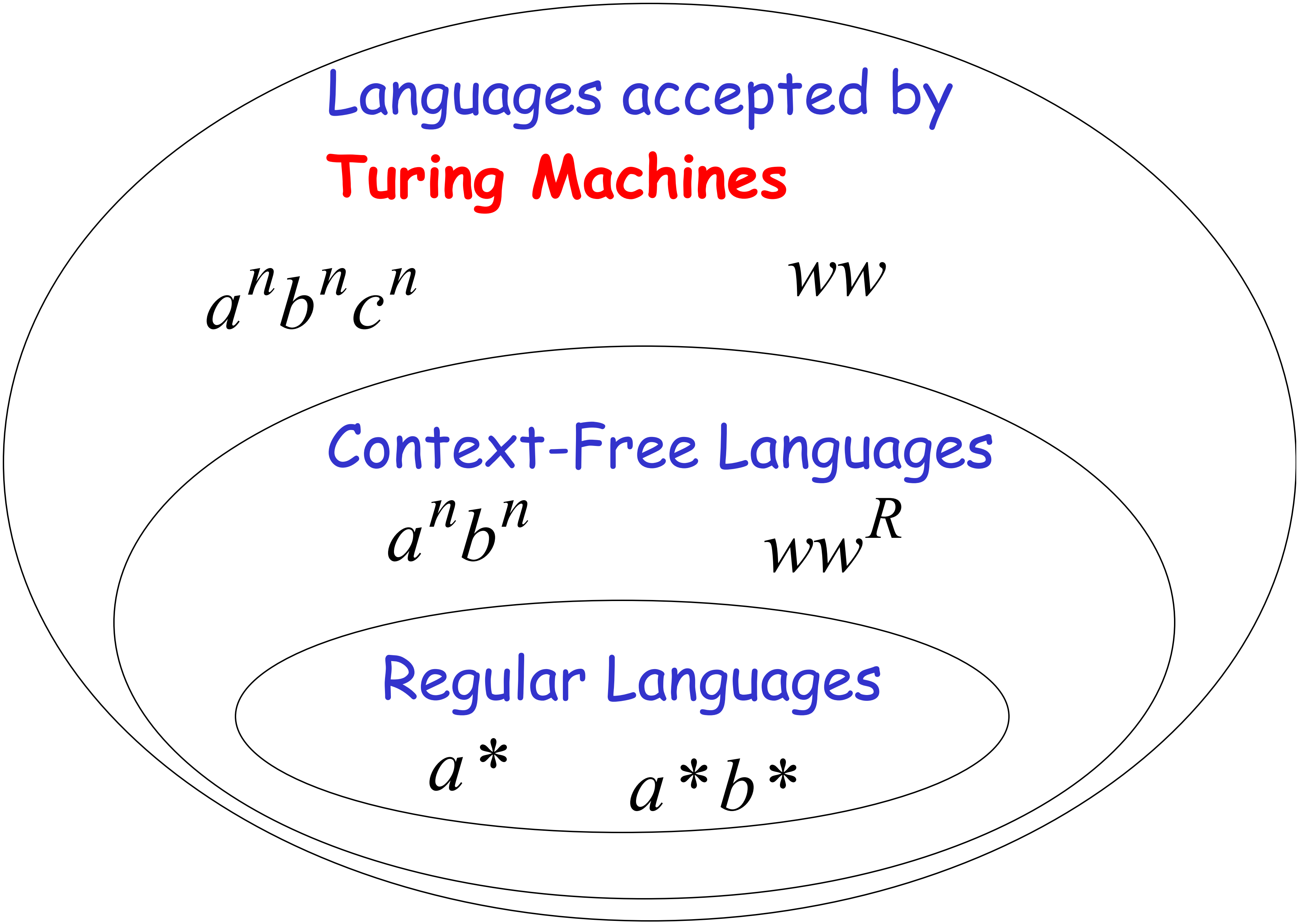
BLM2502 Theory of Computation

- **Course Outline**
- Week Content
- 1 Introduction to Course
- 2 Computability Theory, Complexity Theory, Automata Theory, Set Theory, Relations, Proofs, Pigeonhole Principle
- 3 Regular Expressions
- 4 Finite Automata
- 5 Deterministic and Nondeterministic Finite Automata
- 6 Epsilon Transition, Equivalence of Automata
- 7 Pumping Theorem
- 8 April 10 - 14 week is the first midterm week
- 9 Context Free Grammars, Parse Tree, Ambiguity
- 10 Pumping Theorem, Normal Forms
- 11 Pushdown Automata
- **12 Turing Machines, Recognition and Computation, Church-Turing Hypothesis**
- 13 Turing Machines, Recognition and Computation, Church-Turing Hypothesis
- 14 May 22 – 27 week is the second midterm week
- 15 Review
- 16 Final Exam date will be announced

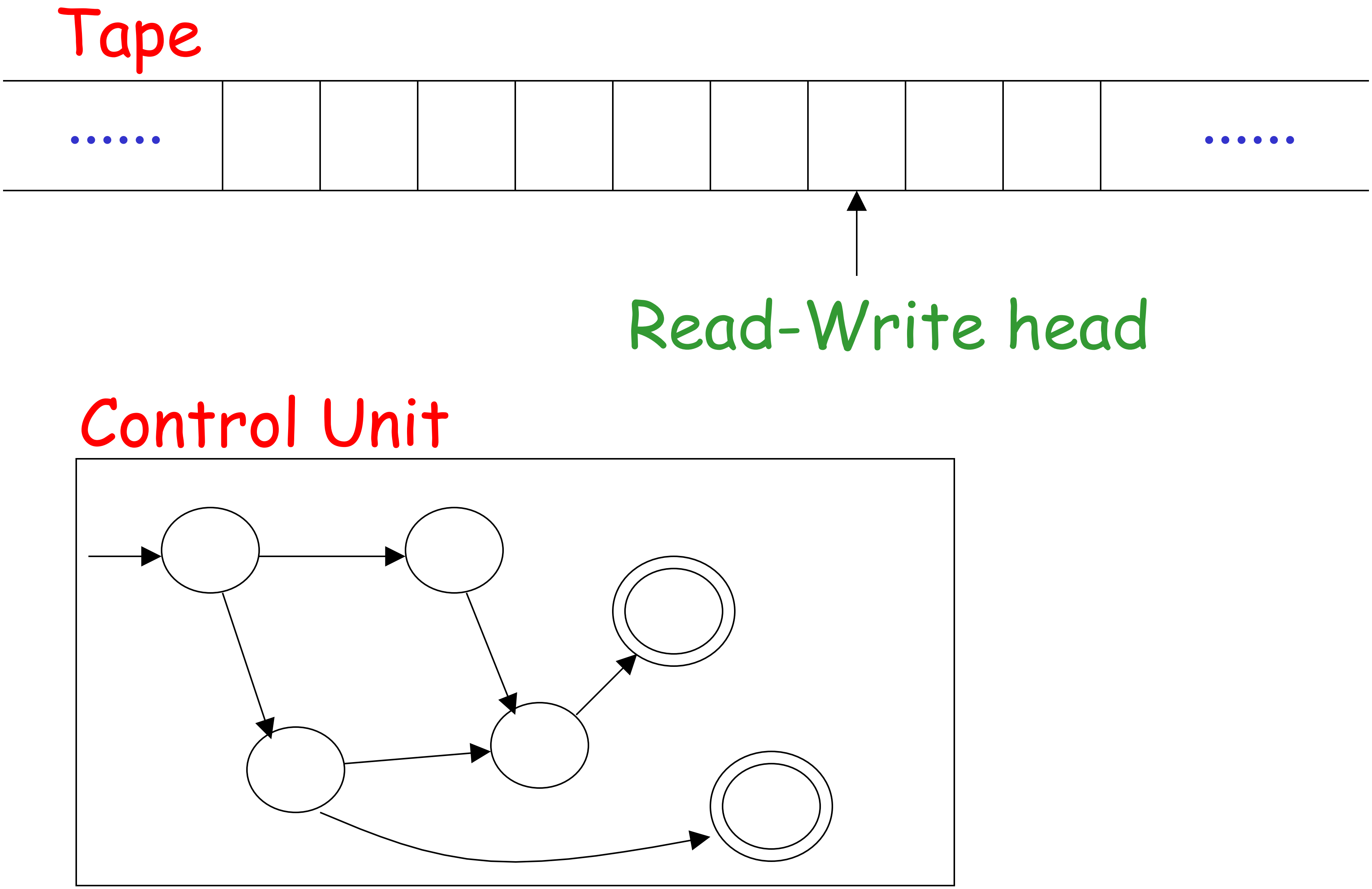
Turing Machines

The Language Hierarchy



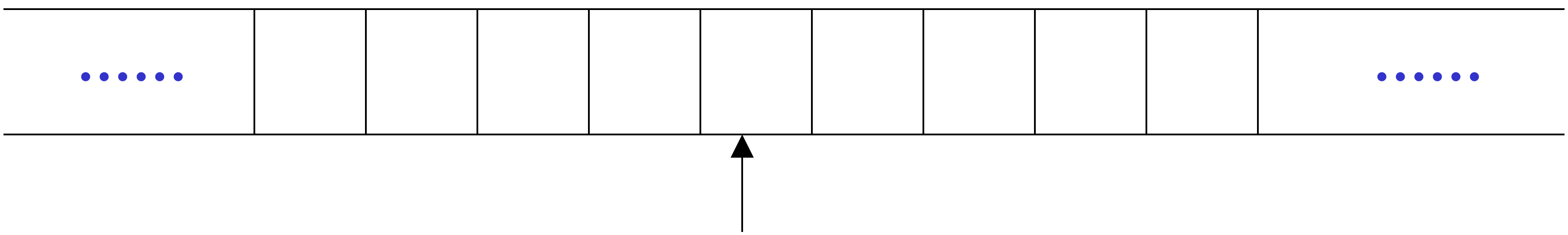

Languages accepted by
Turing Machines
$a^n b^n c^n$
ww
Context-Free Languages
$a^n b^n$
ww^R
Regular Languages
a^*
$a^* b^*$

A Turing Machine



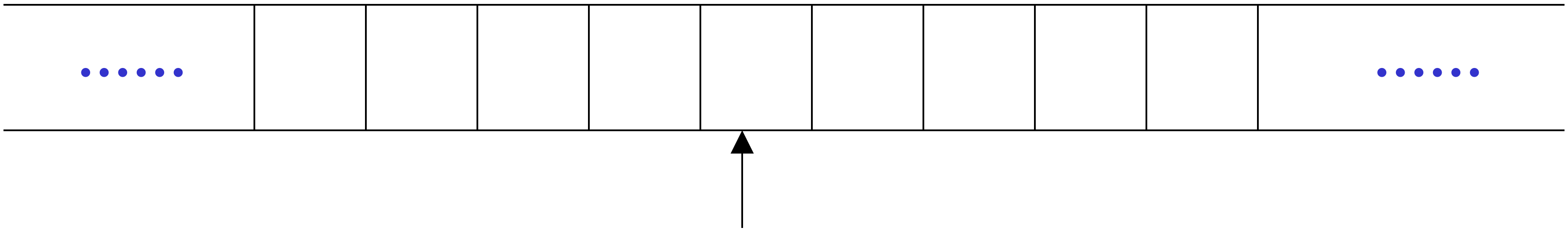
The Tape

No boundaries -- infinite length



Read-Write head

The head moves Left or Right



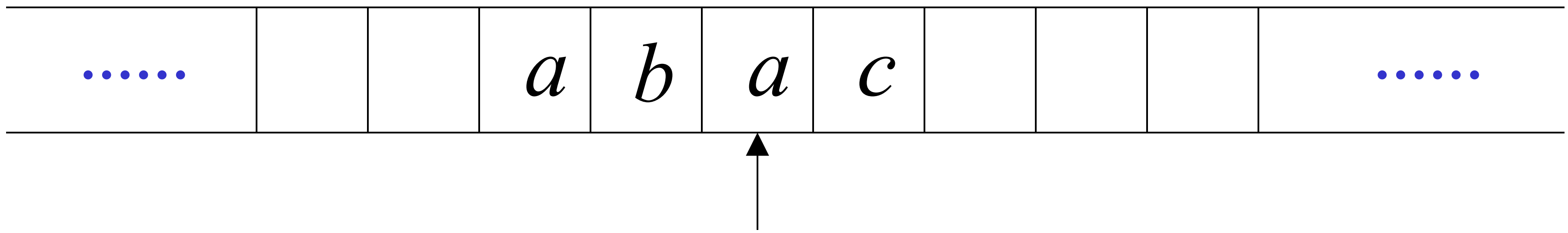
Read-Write head

The head at each transition (time step):

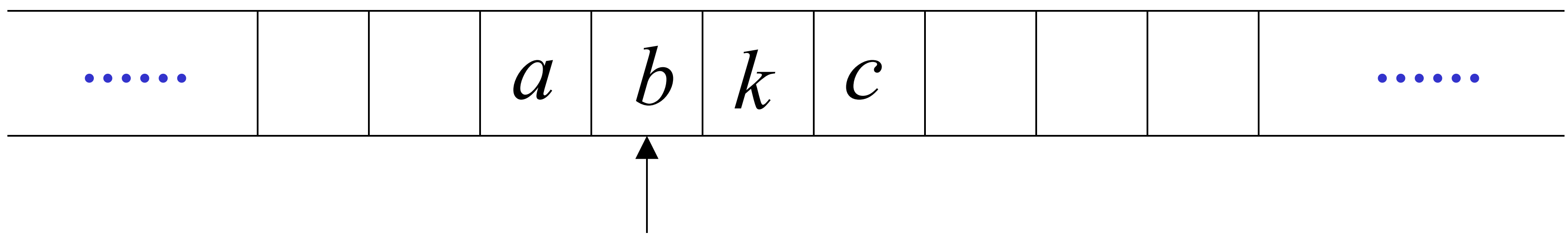
1. Reads a symbol
2. Writes a symbol
3. Moves Left or Right

Example:

Time 0

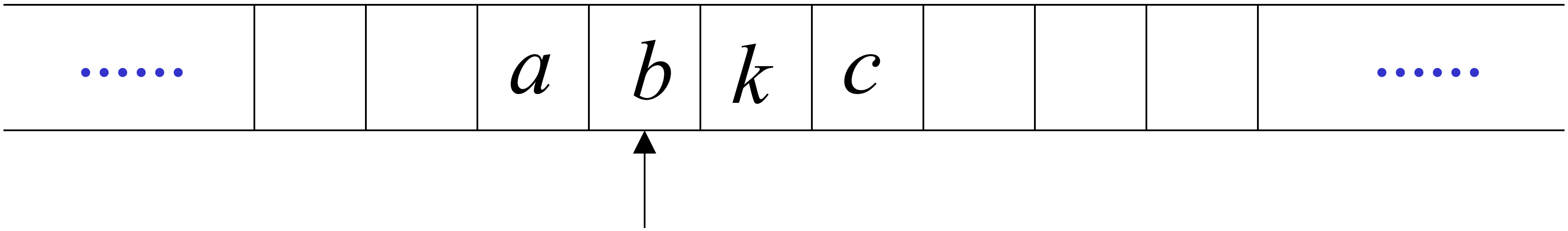


Time 1

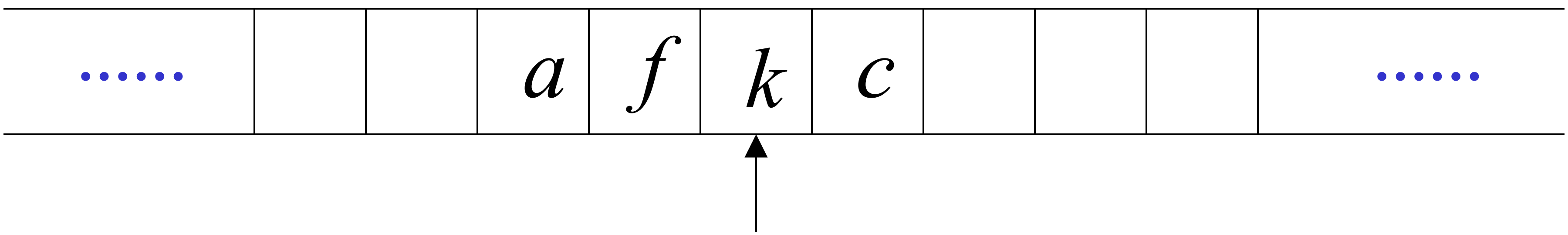


1. Reads a
2. Writes k
3. Moves Left

Time 1

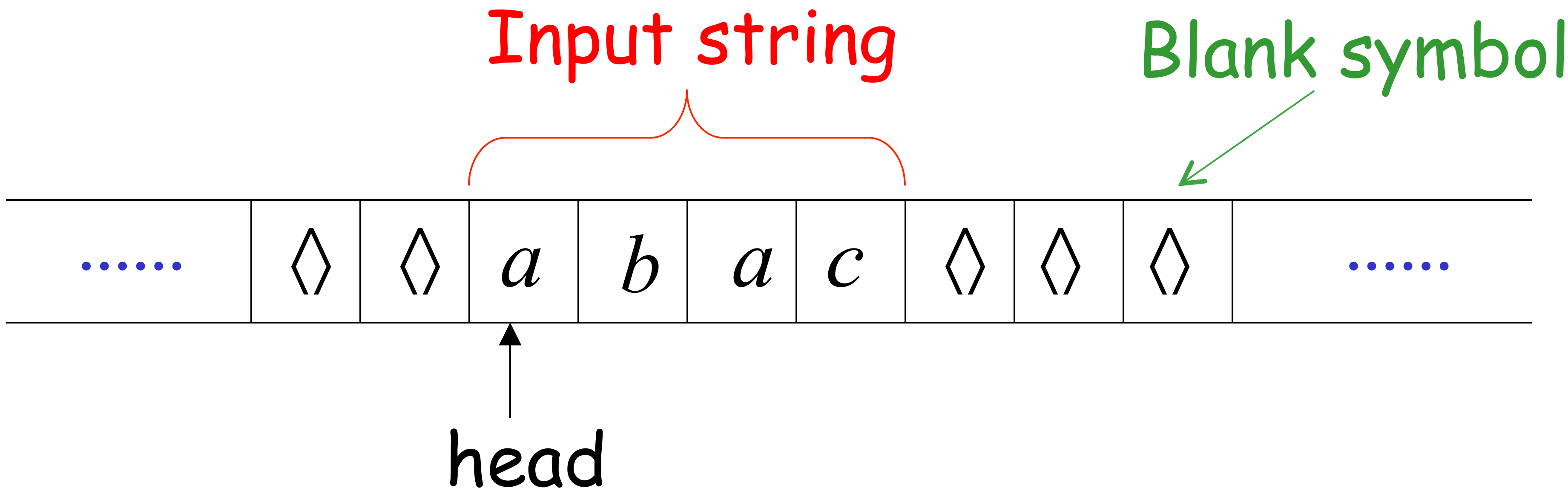


Time 2



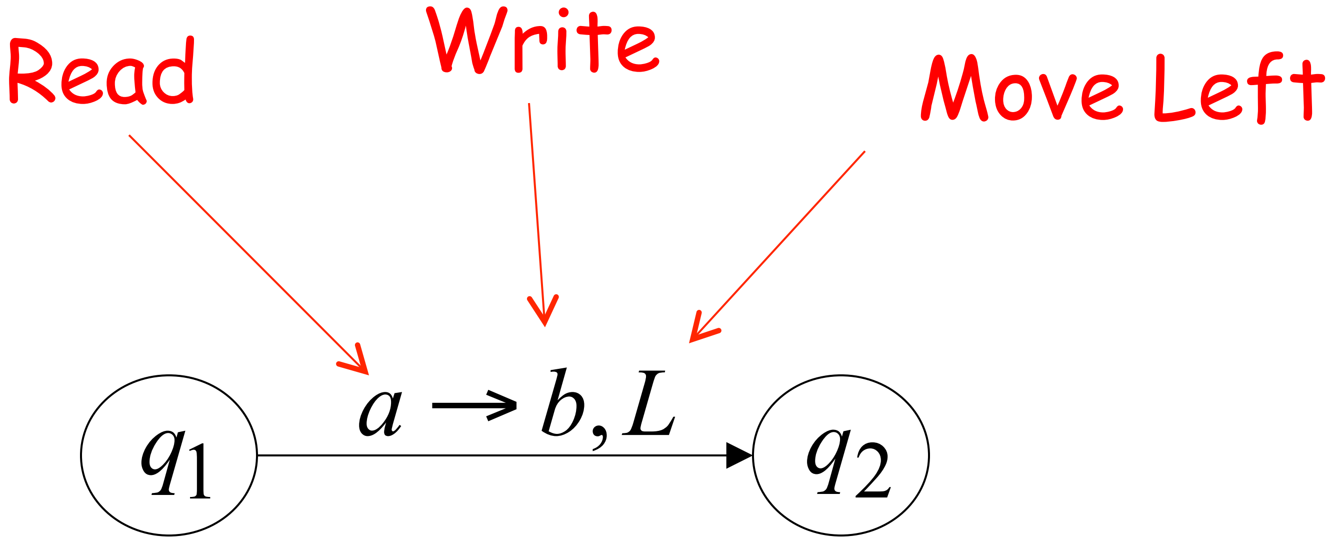
1. Reads b
2. Writes f
3. Moves Right

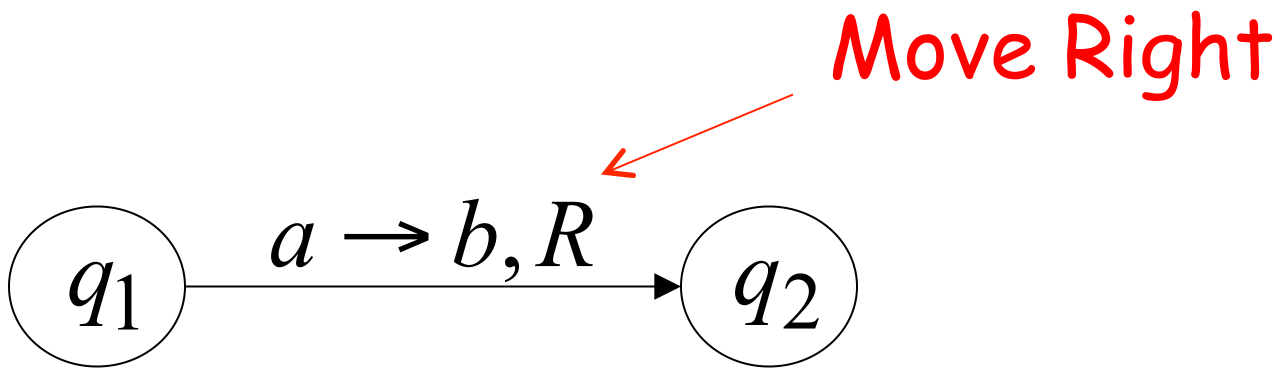
The Input String



Head starts at the leftmost position of the input string

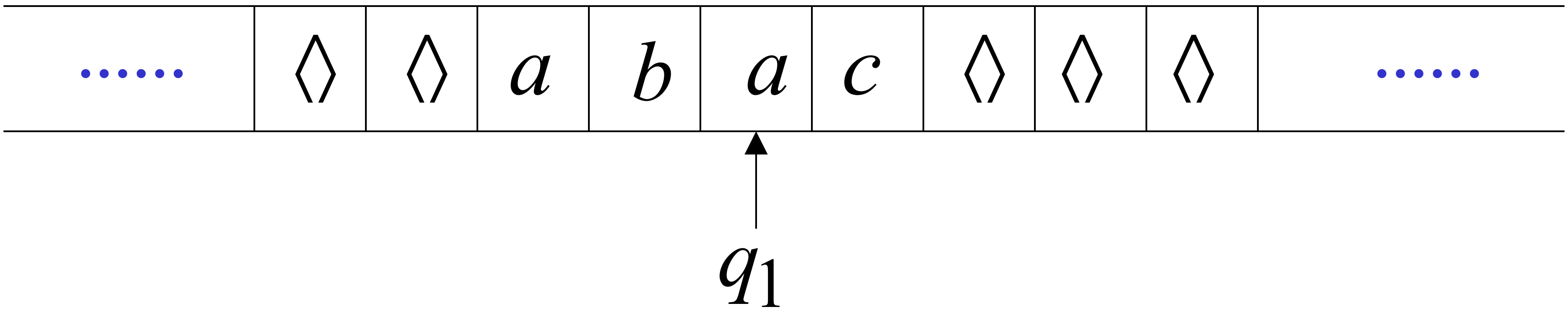
States & Transitions



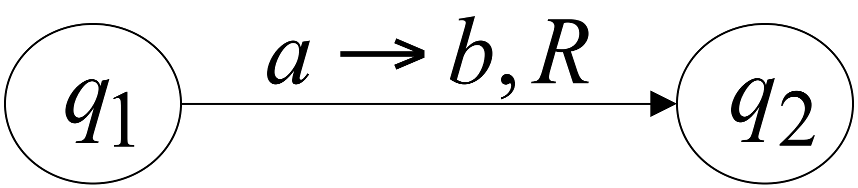


Example:

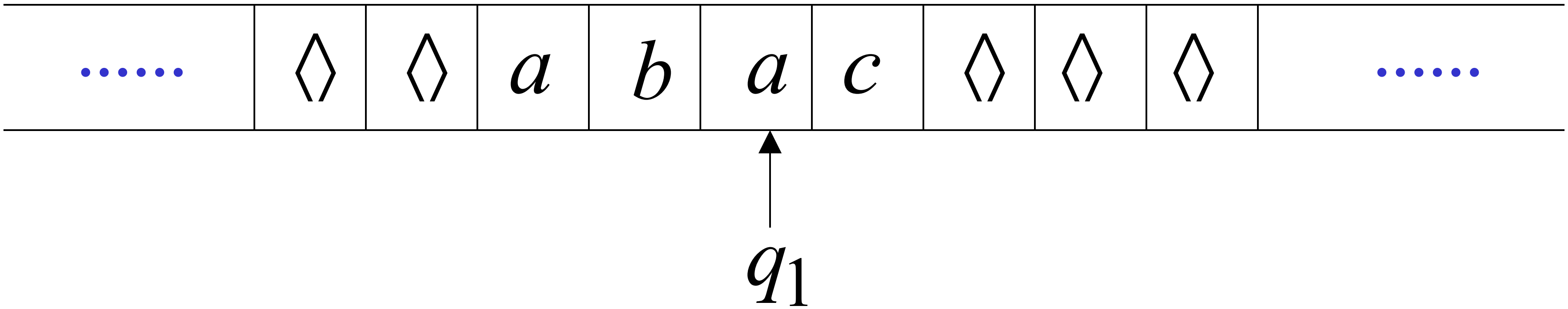
Time 1



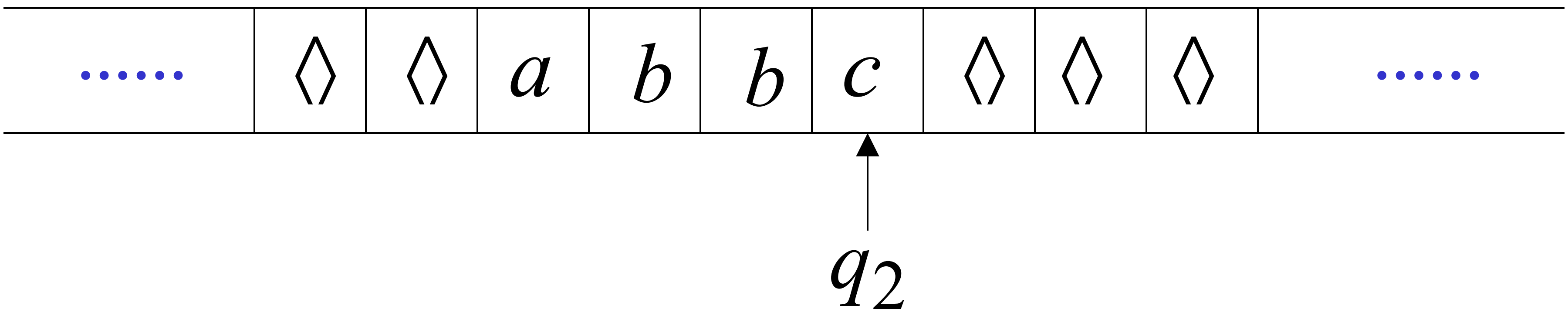
current state

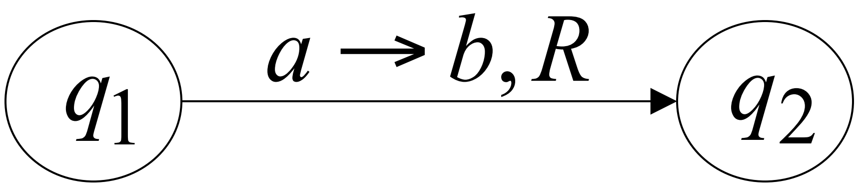


Time 1



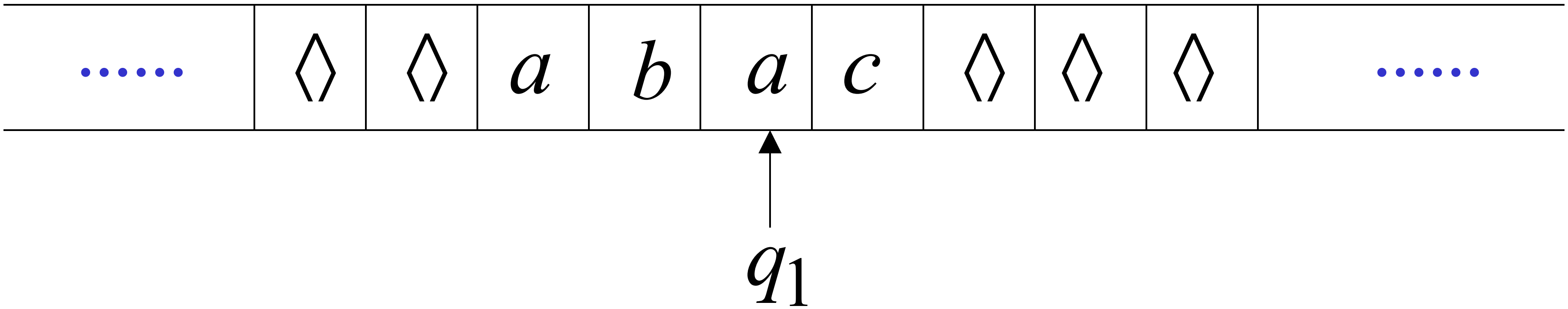
Time 2



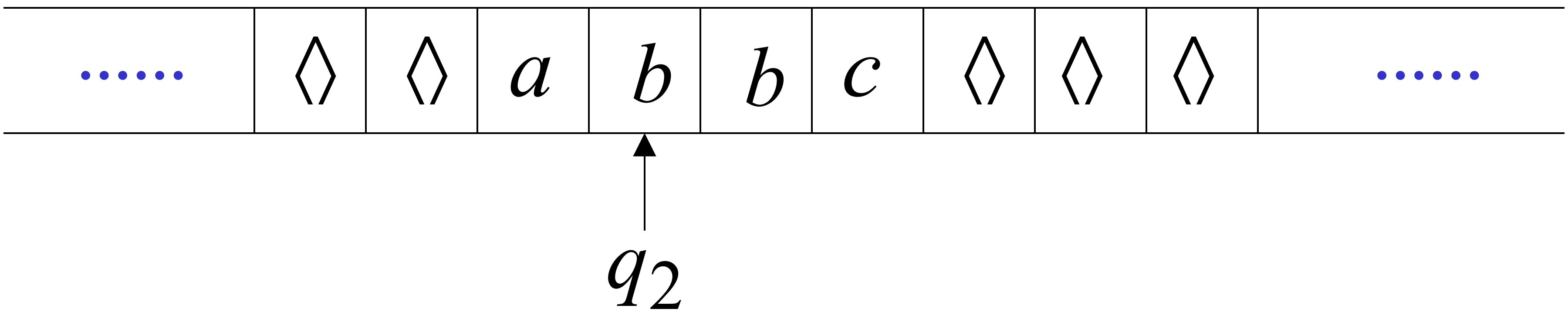


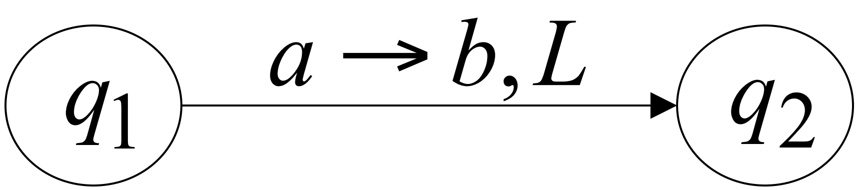
Example:

Time 1



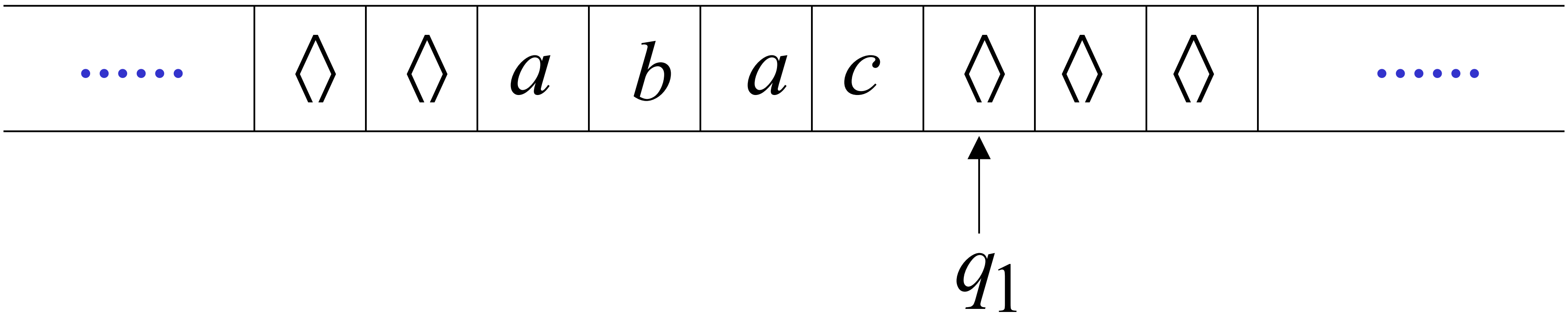
Time 2



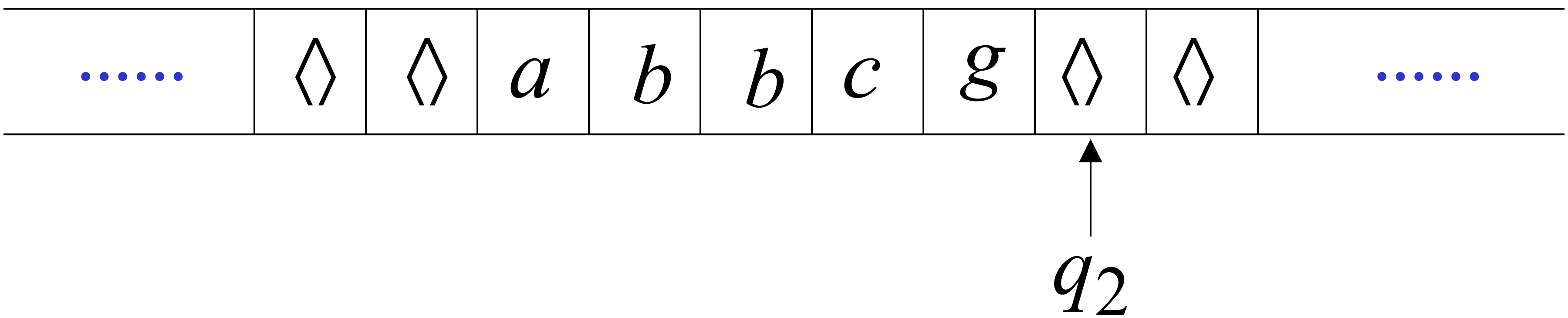


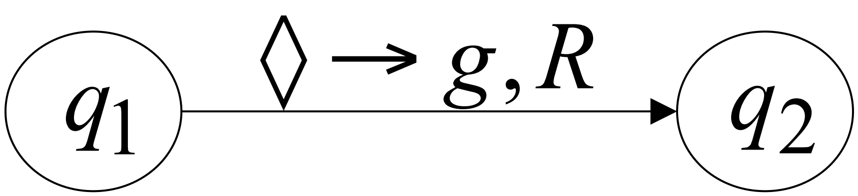
Example:

Time 1



Time 2

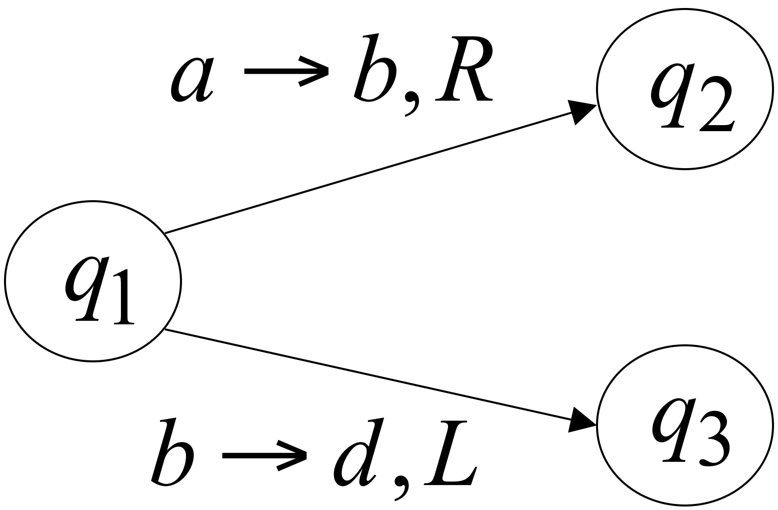




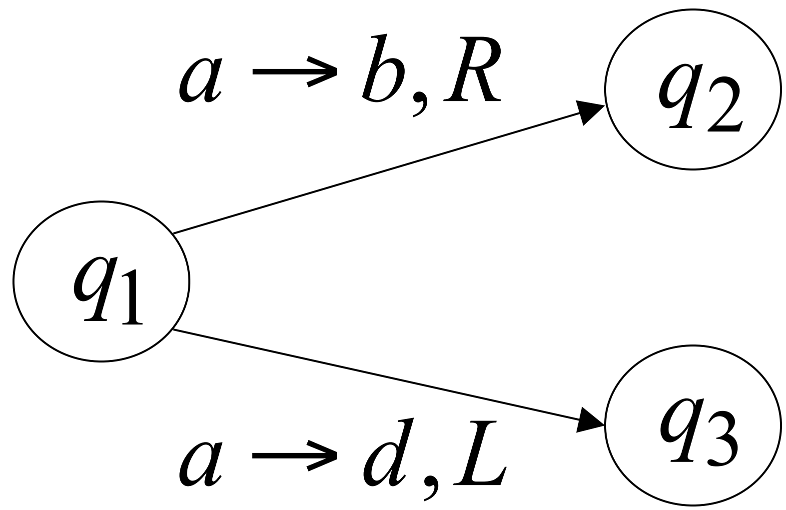
Determinism

Turing Machines are deterministic

Allowed



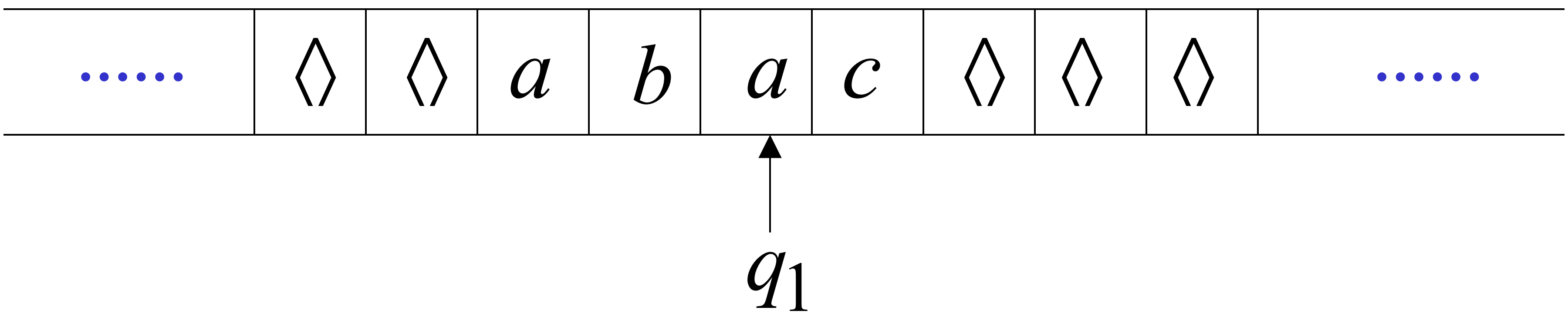
Not Allowed

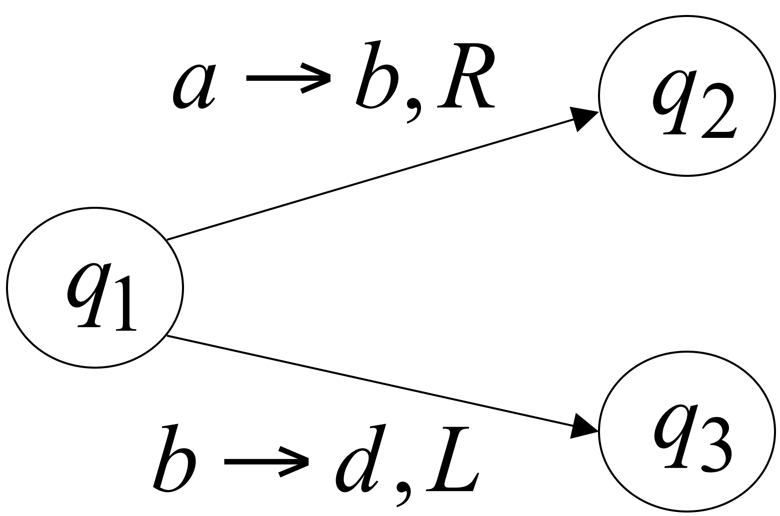


No epsilon transitions allowed

Partial Transition Function

Example:





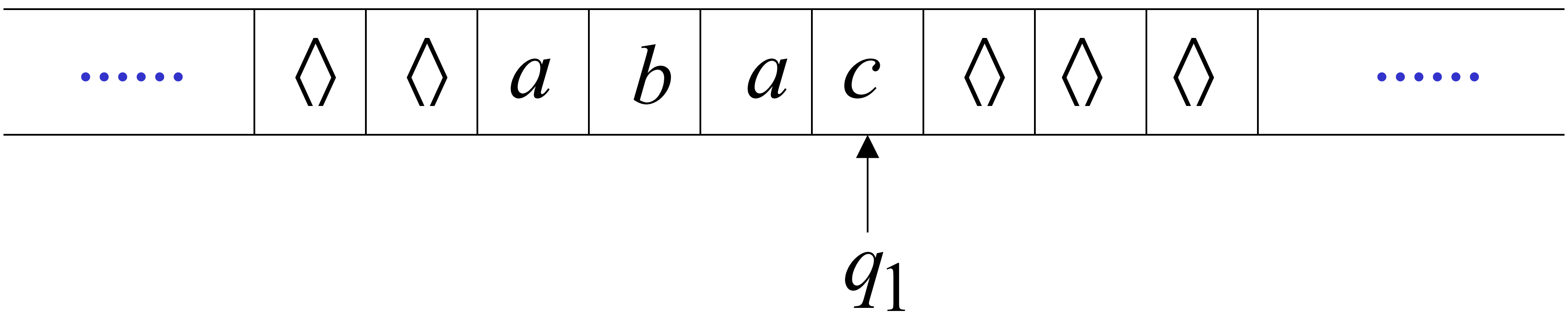
Allowed:

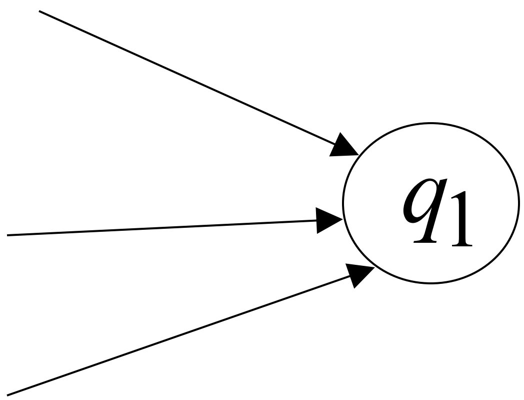
No transition for input symbol c

Halting

The machine ***halts*** in a state if there is no transition to follow

Halting Example 1:

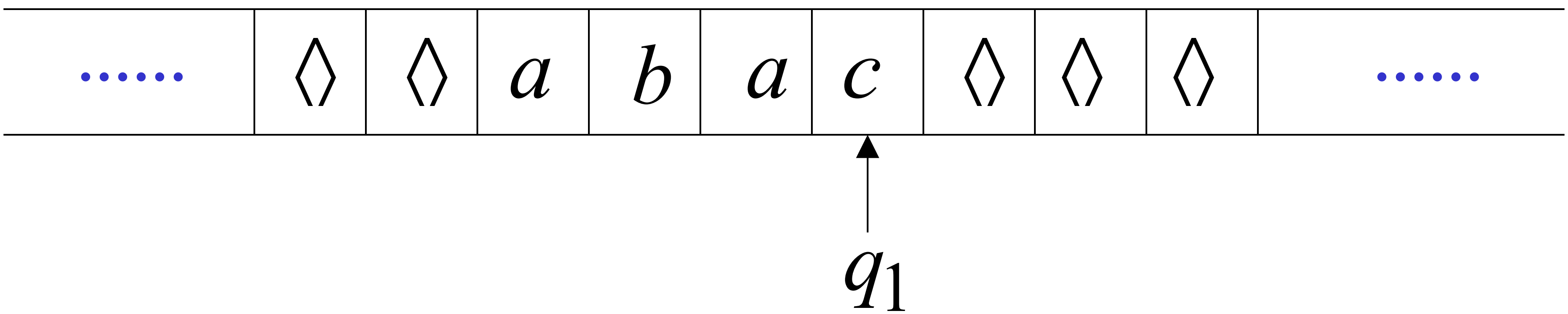


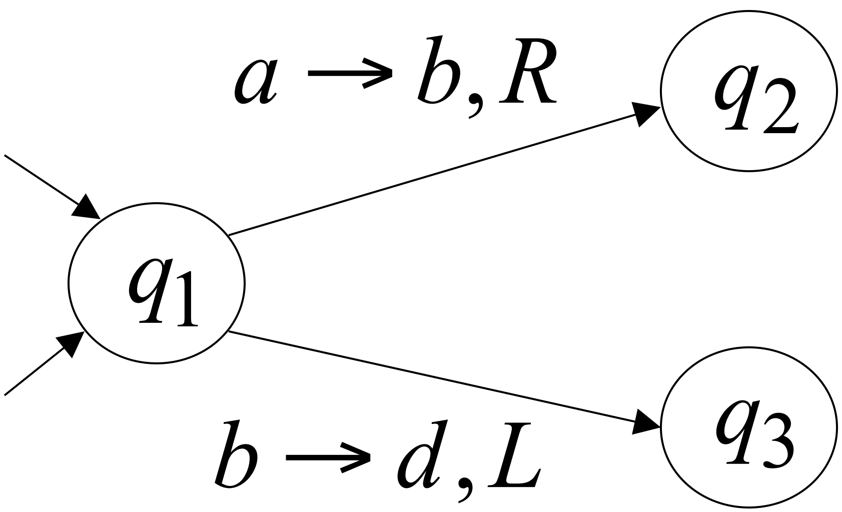


No transition from q_1

HALT!!!

Halting Example 2:

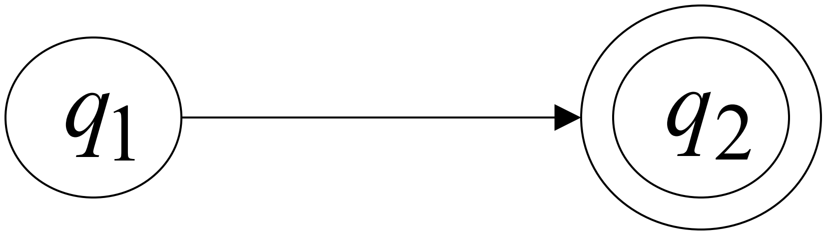




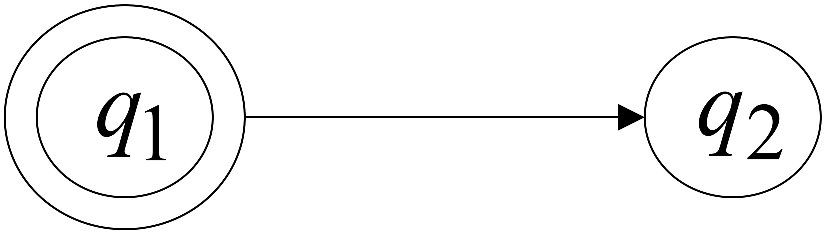
No possible transition from q_1 and symbol c

HALT!!!

Accepting States



Allowed



Not Allowed

- Accepting states have no outgoing transitions
- The machine halts and accepts

Acceptance

Accept Input string → If machine halts in an accept state

Reject Input string → If machine halts in a non-accept state

or

If machine enters an *infinite loop*

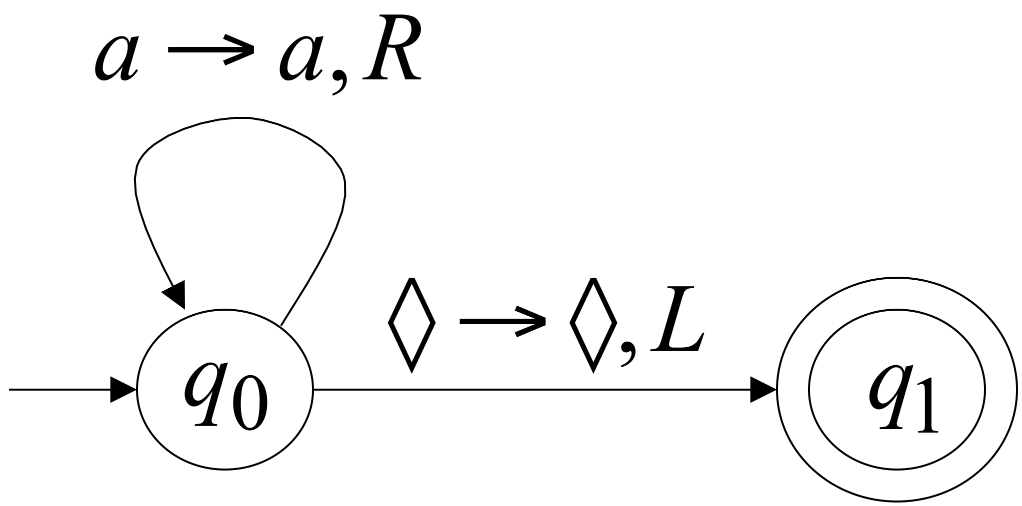
Observation:

In order to accept an input string, it is not necessary to scan all the symbols in the string

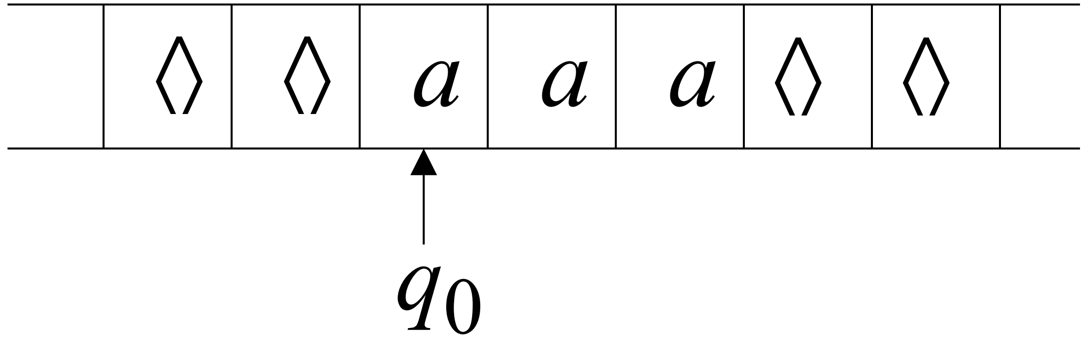
Turing Machine Example

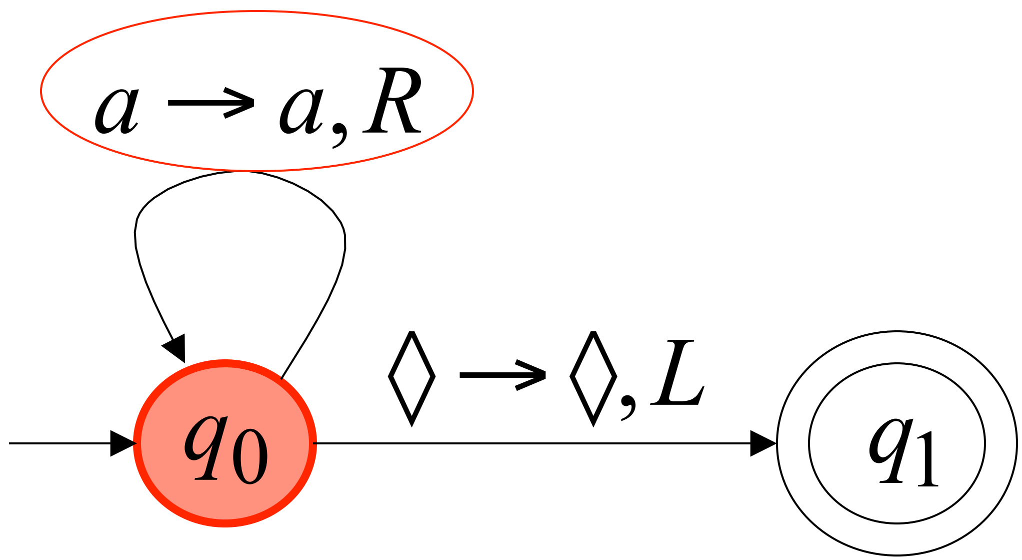
Input alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

Accepts the language: a^*

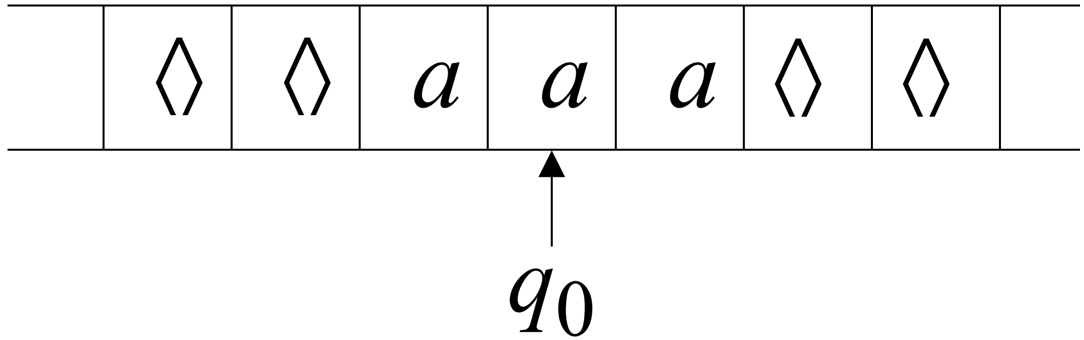


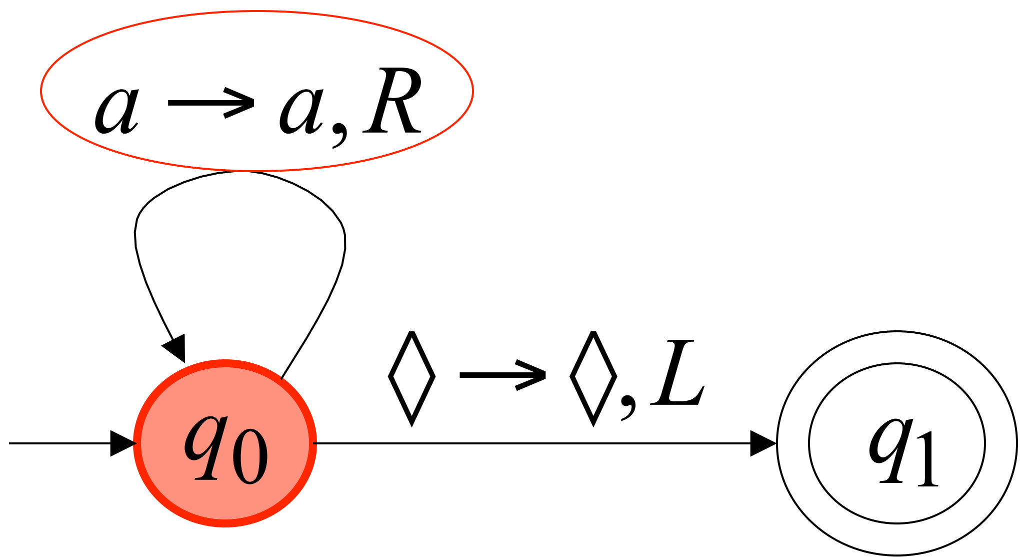
Time 0



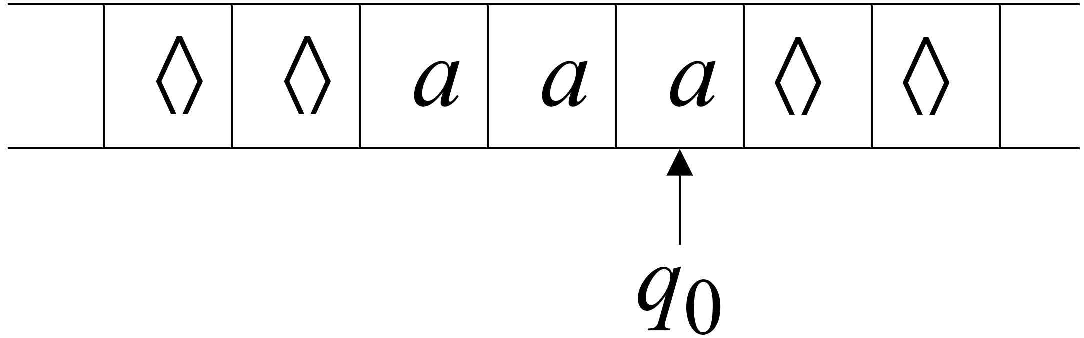


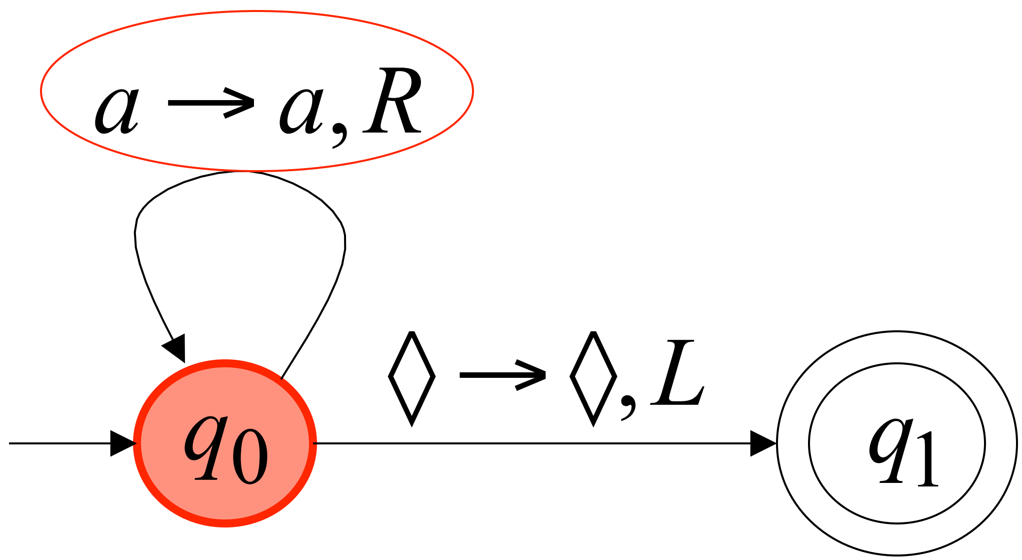
Time 1



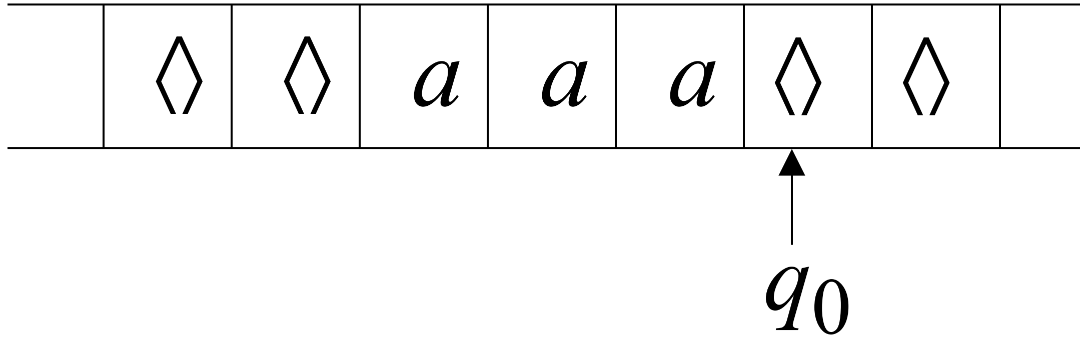


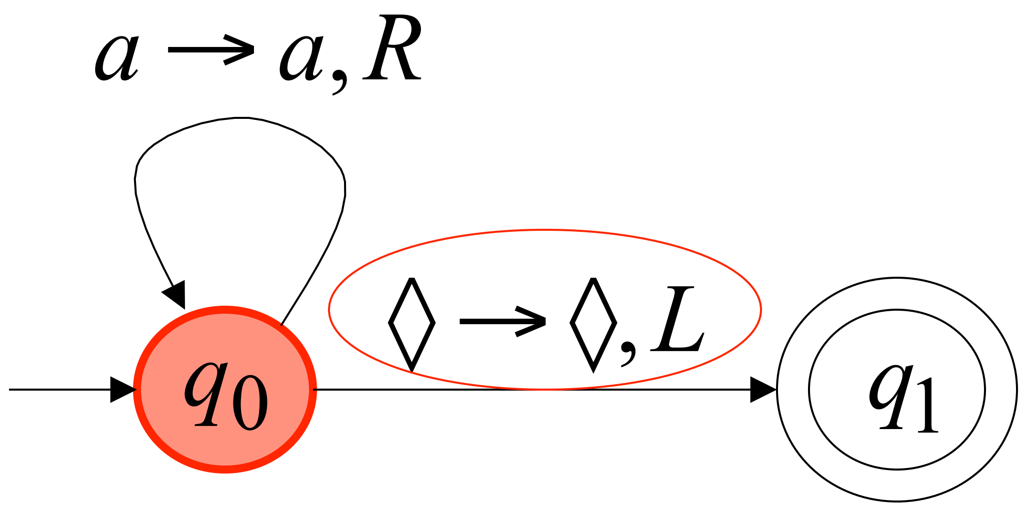
Time 2



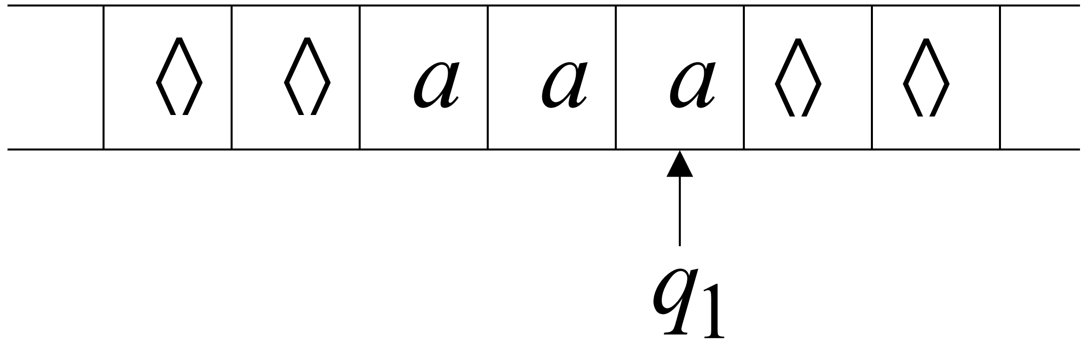


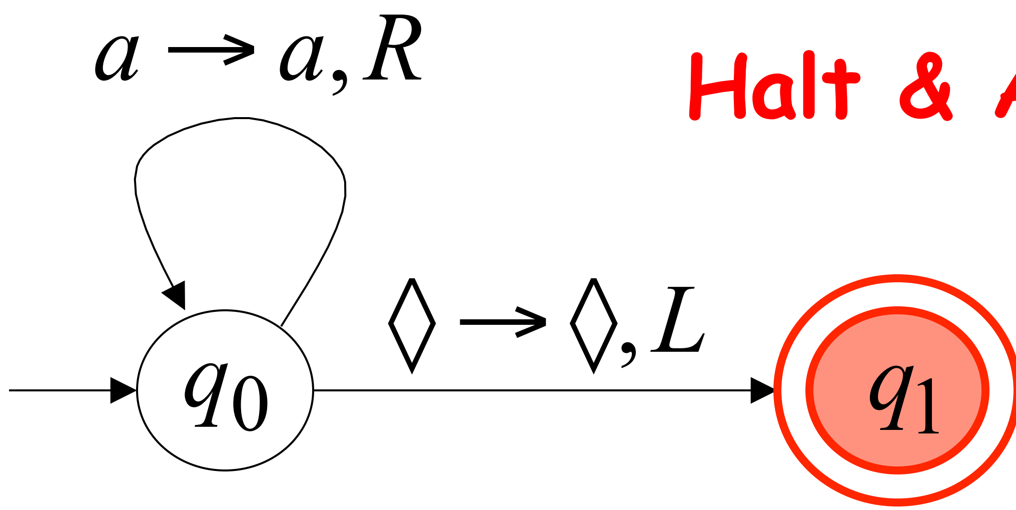
Time 3





Time 4

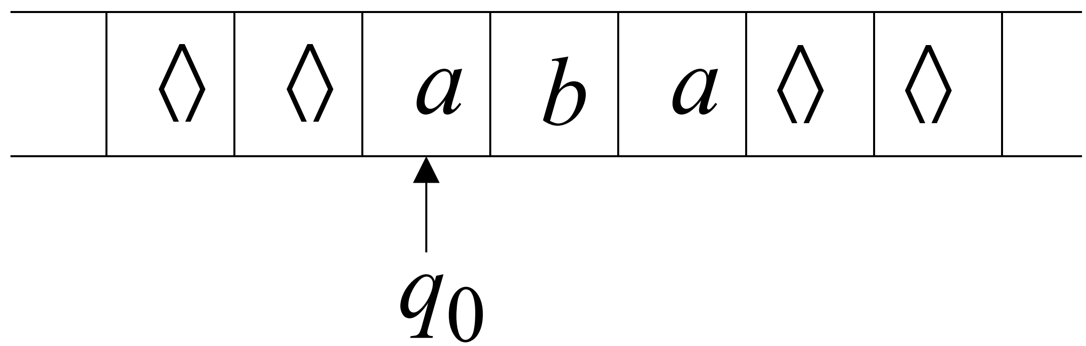


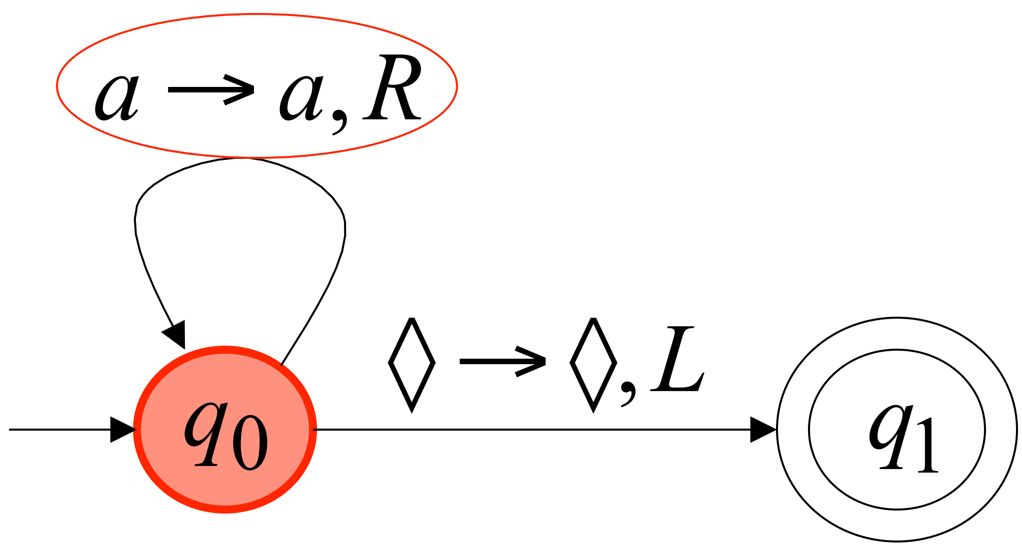


Halt & Accept

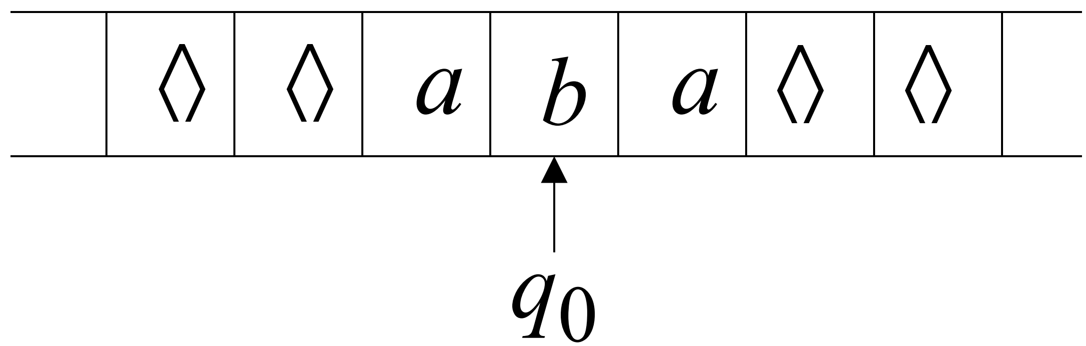
Rejection Example

Time 0



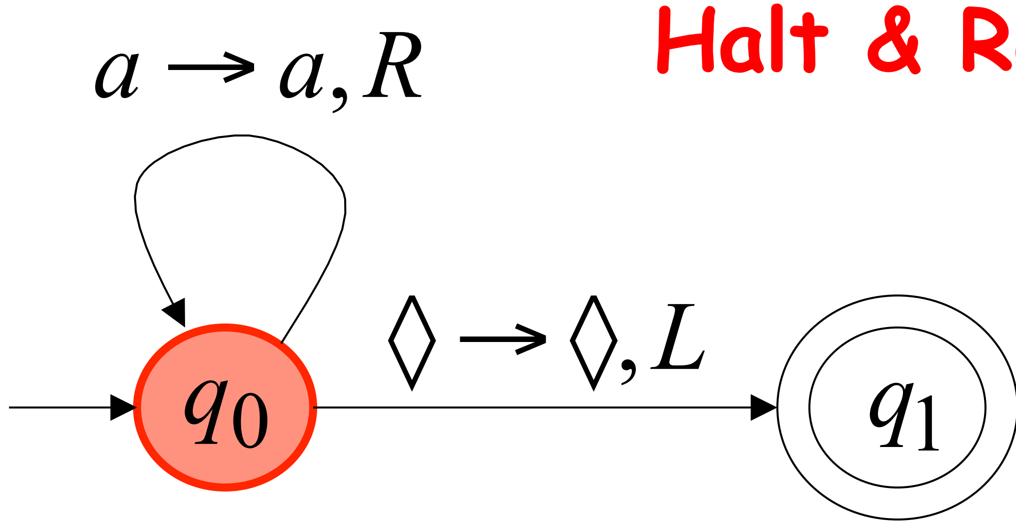


Time 1



No possible Transition

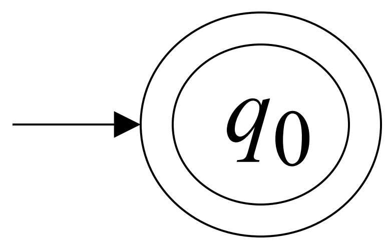
Halt & Reject



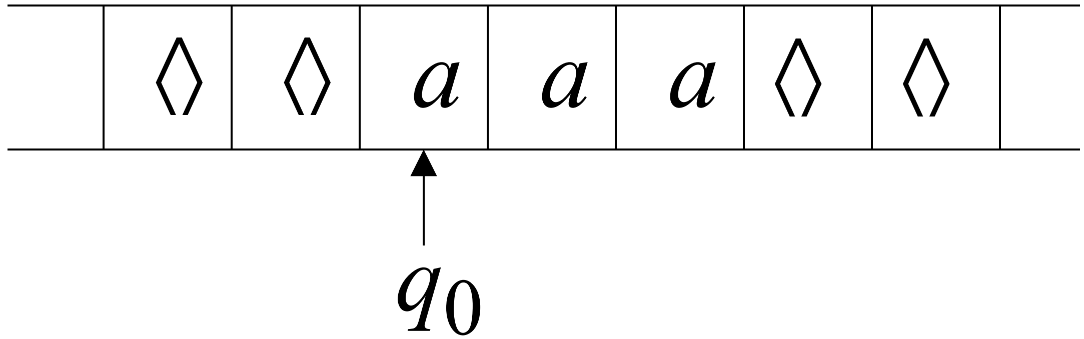
A simpler machine for same language

but for input alphabet $\Sigma = \{a\}$

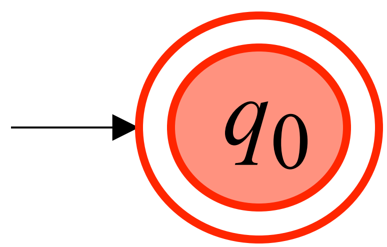
Accepts the language: a^*



Time 0



Halt & Accept

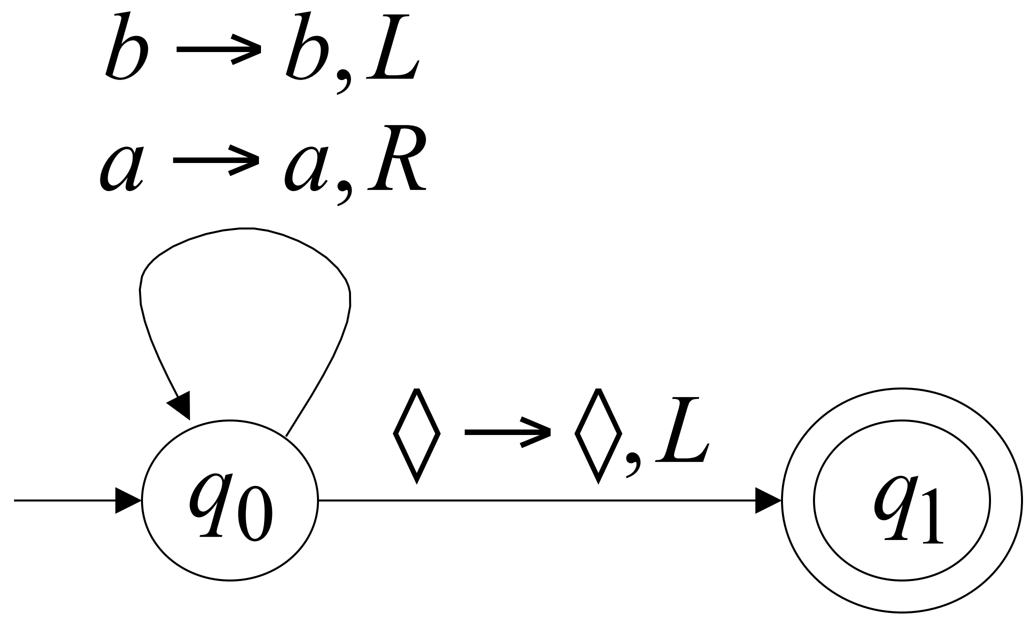


Not necessary to scan input

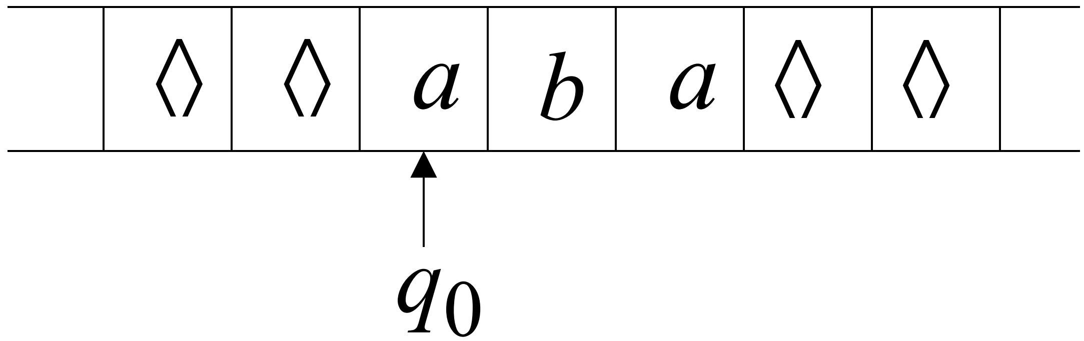
Infinite Loop Example

A Turing machine

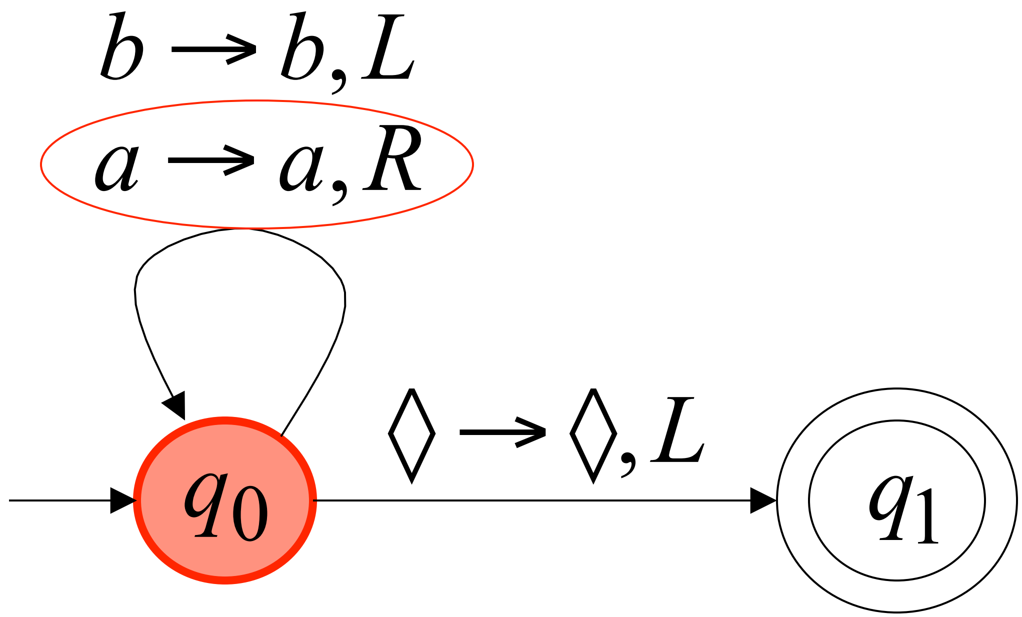
for language $a^* + b(a+b)^*$



Time 0

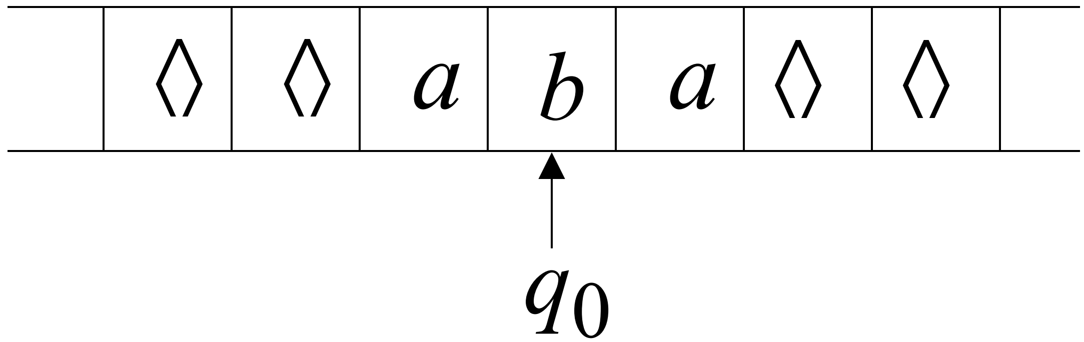


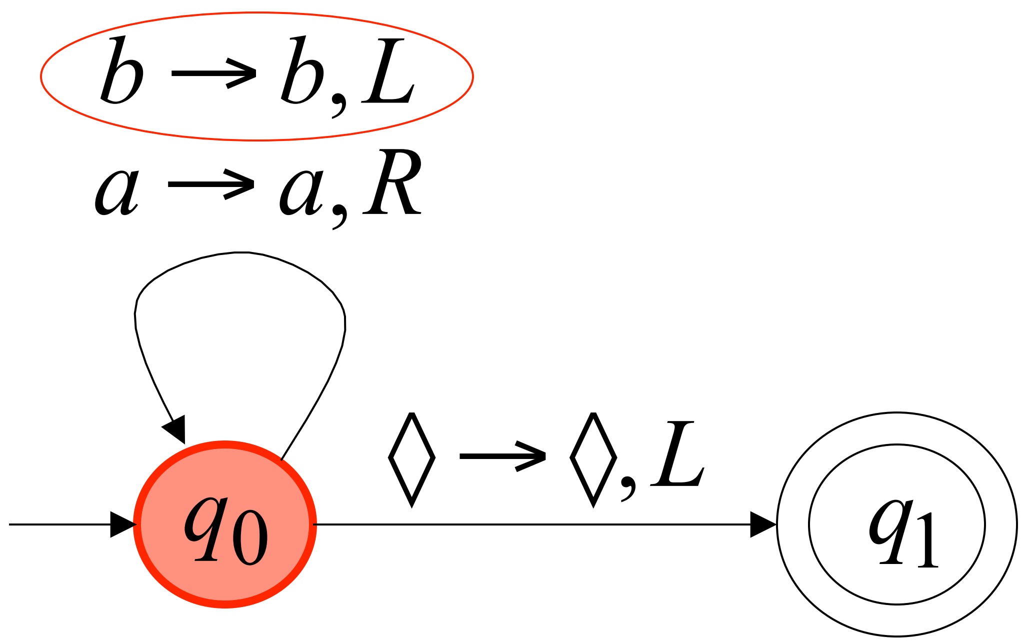
◊
◊
a
b
a
◊
◊
q_0



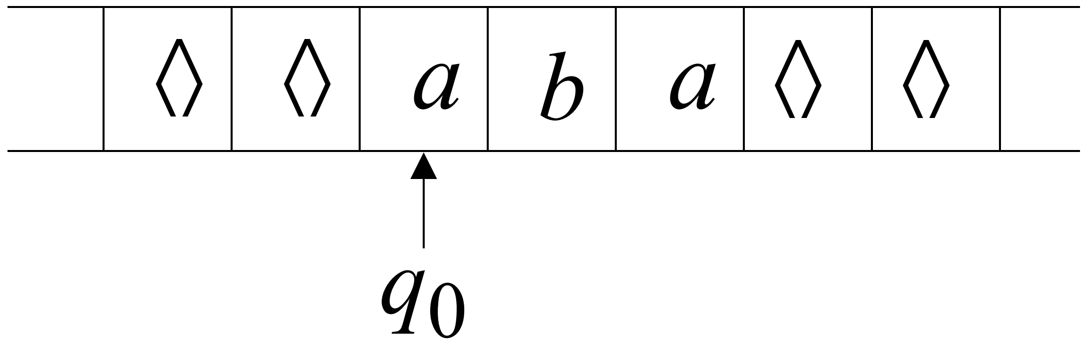
$b \rightarrow b, L$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
q_0
q_1

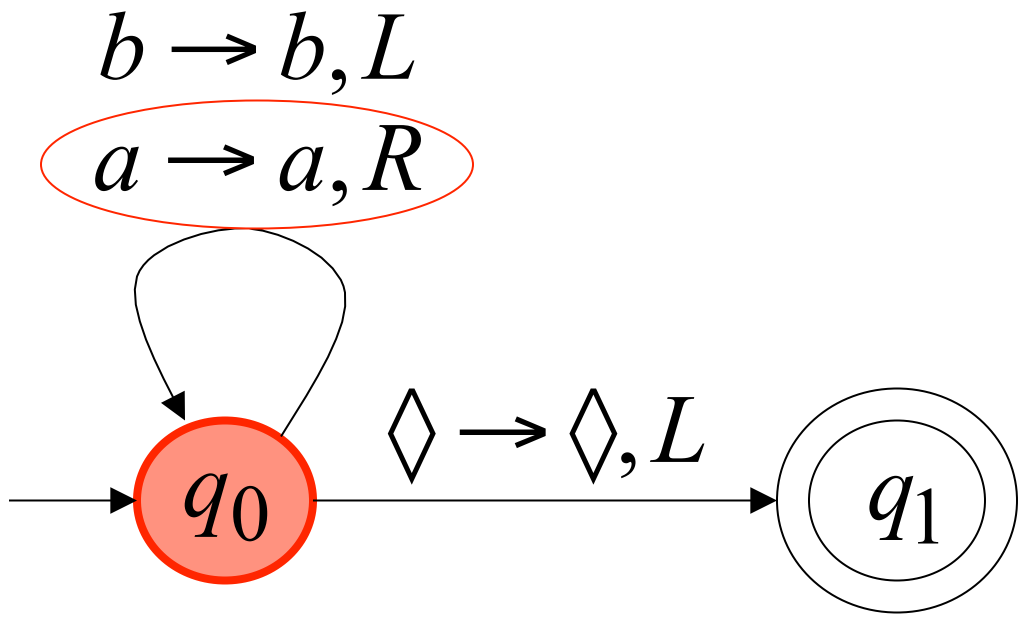
Time 1


◊ ◊ a b a ◊ ◊
q_0

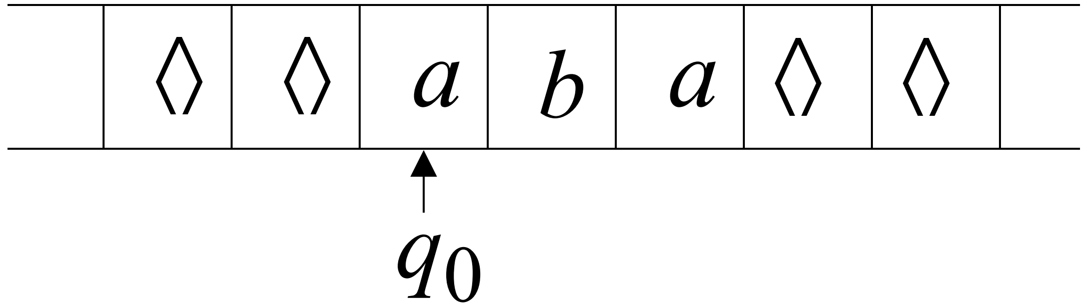

$b \rightarrow b, L$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
q_0
q_1

Time 2

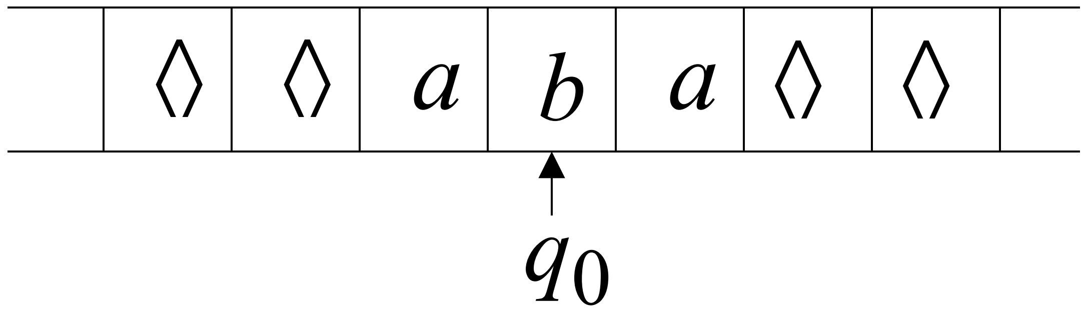

◊
◊
a
b
a
◊
◊
q_0


$b \rightarrow b, L$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
q_0
q_1

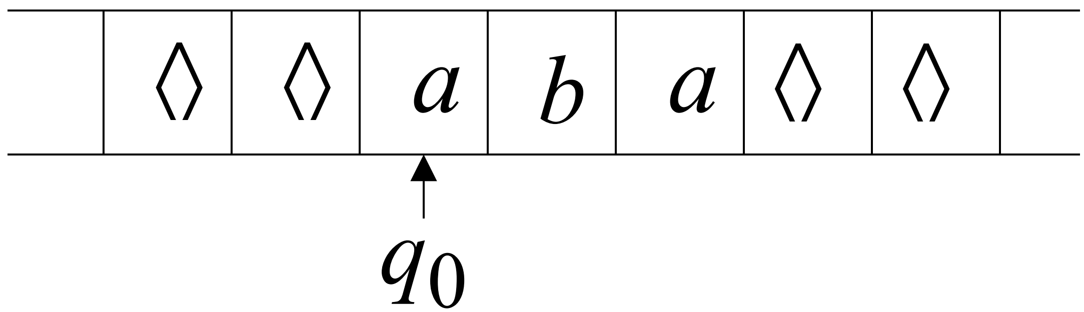
Time 2



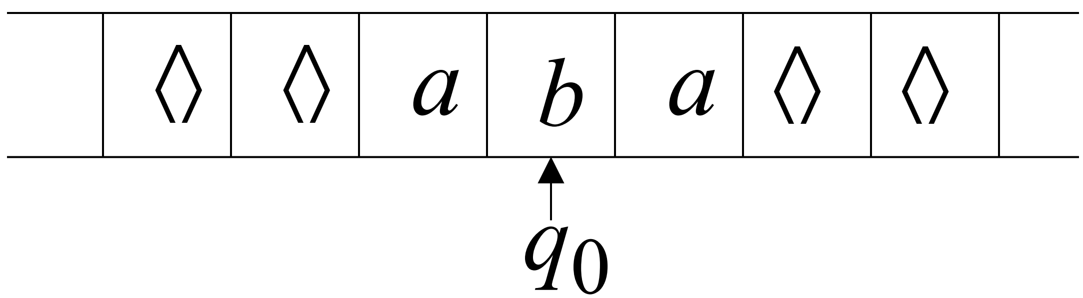
Time 3



Time 4



Time 5



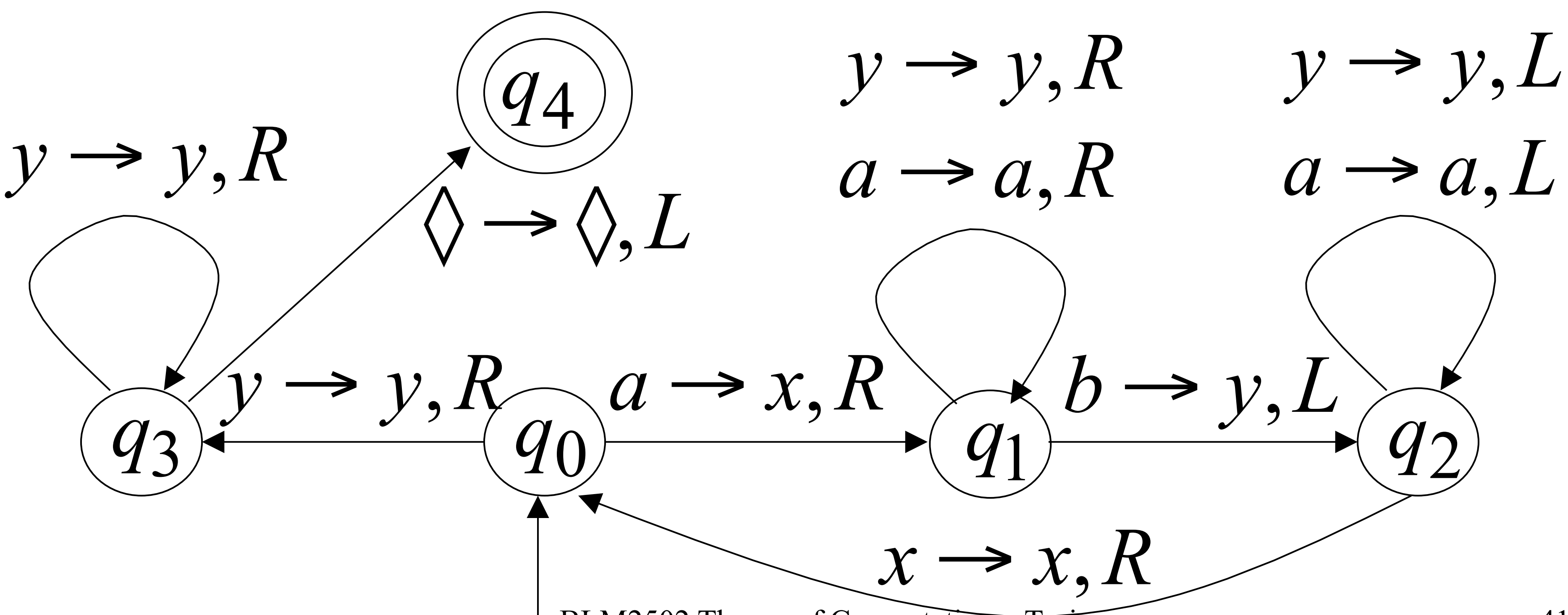
Infinite loop

Because of the infinite loop:

- The accepting state cannot be reached
- The machine never halts
- The input string is rejected

Another Turing Machine Example

Turing machine for the language $\{a^n b^n\}$
$n \geq 1$



Basic Idea:

Match a's with b's:

Repeat:

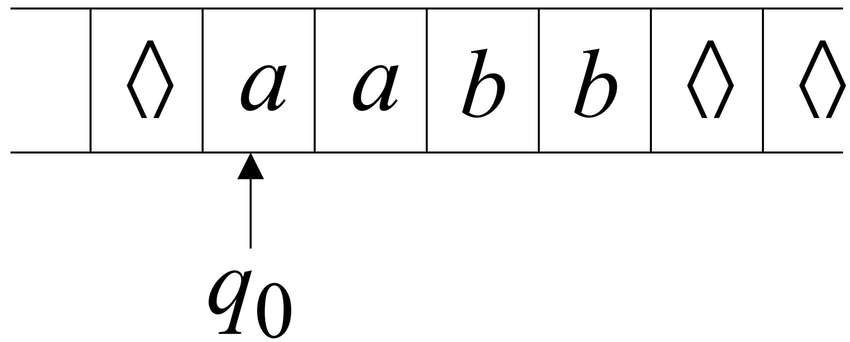
replace leftmost a with x

find leftmost b and replace it with y

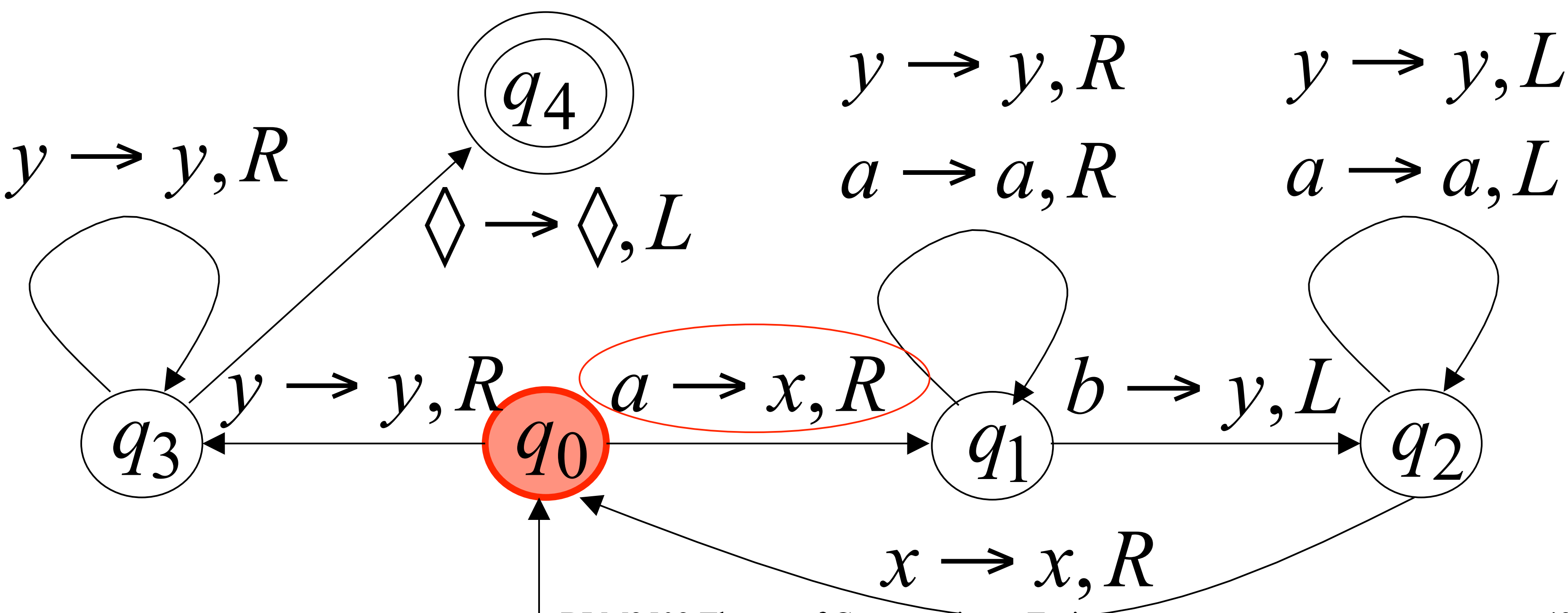
Until there are no more a's or b's

If there is a remaining a or b reject

Time 0

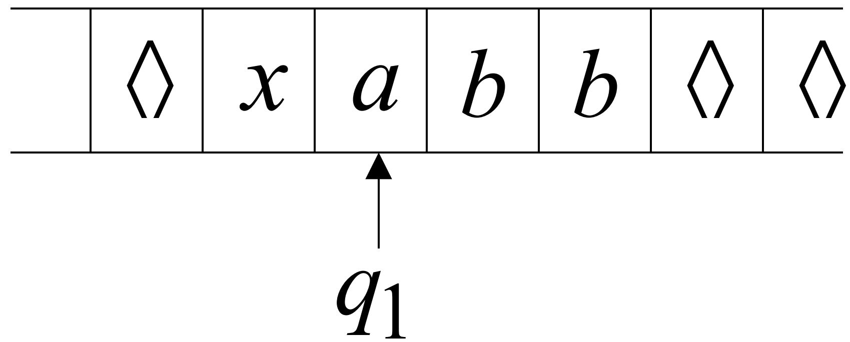


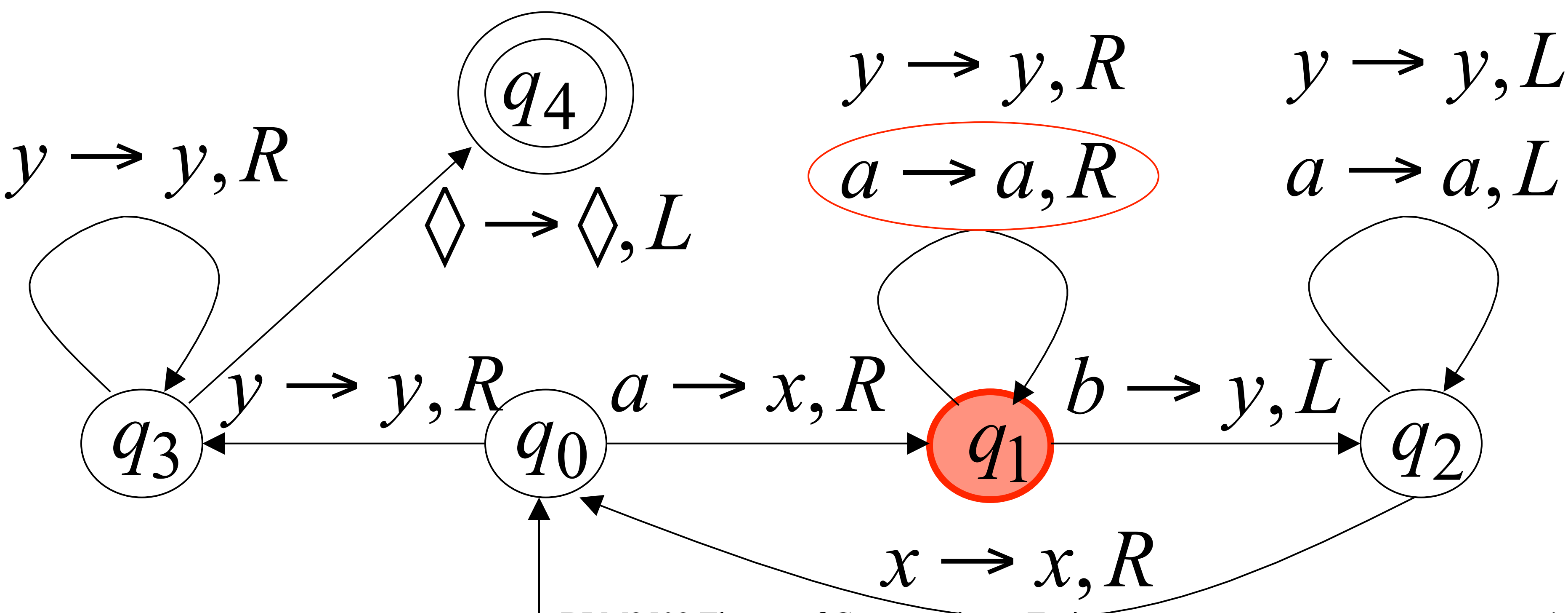
◊ a a b b ◊ ◊
q_0



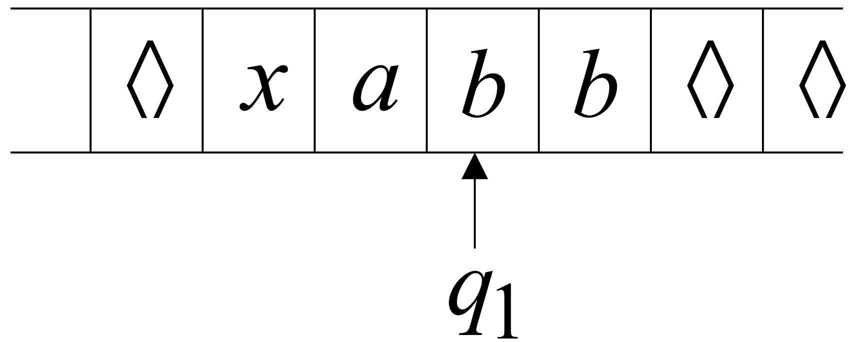
q_4
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_3
q_0
q_1
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 1

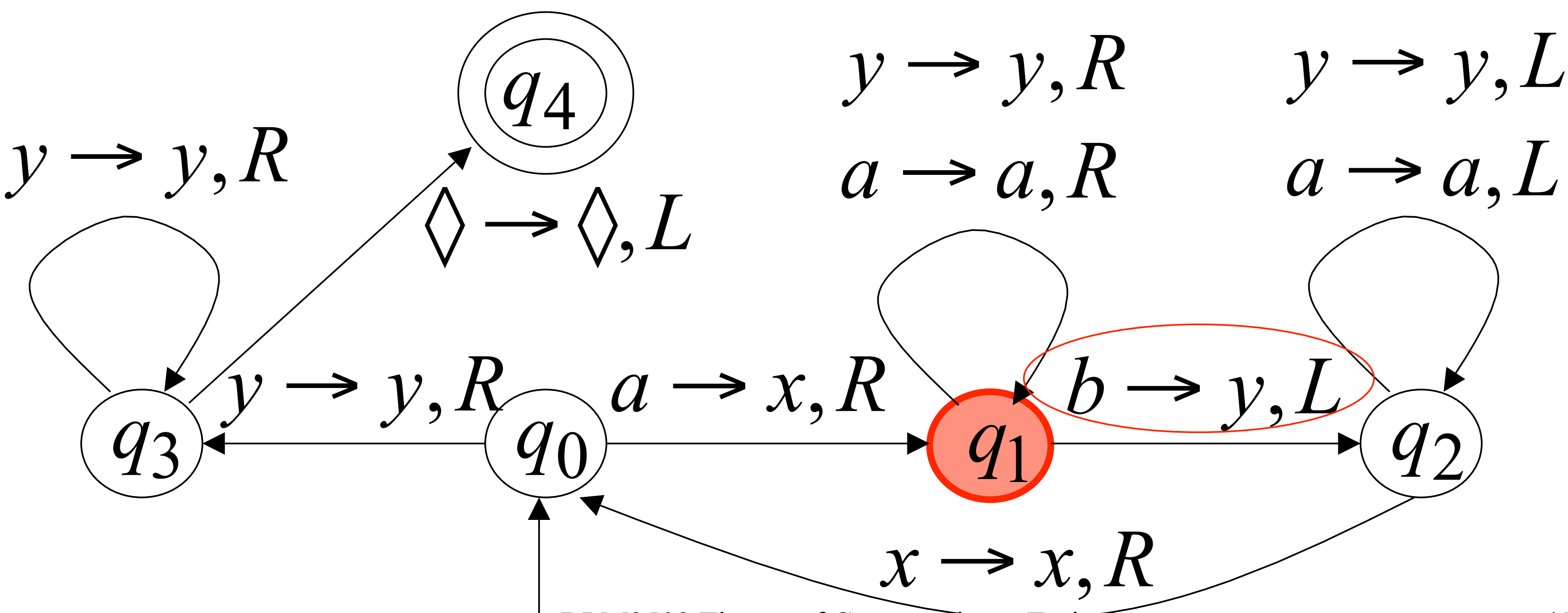

◊ x a b b ◊ ◊
q_1


q_4
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_3
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_0
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
q_1
$b \rightarrow y, L$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 2

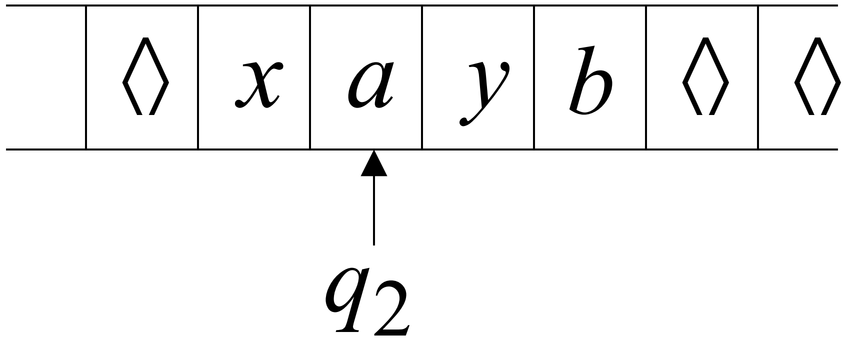


◊
x
a
b
b
◊
◊
q_1

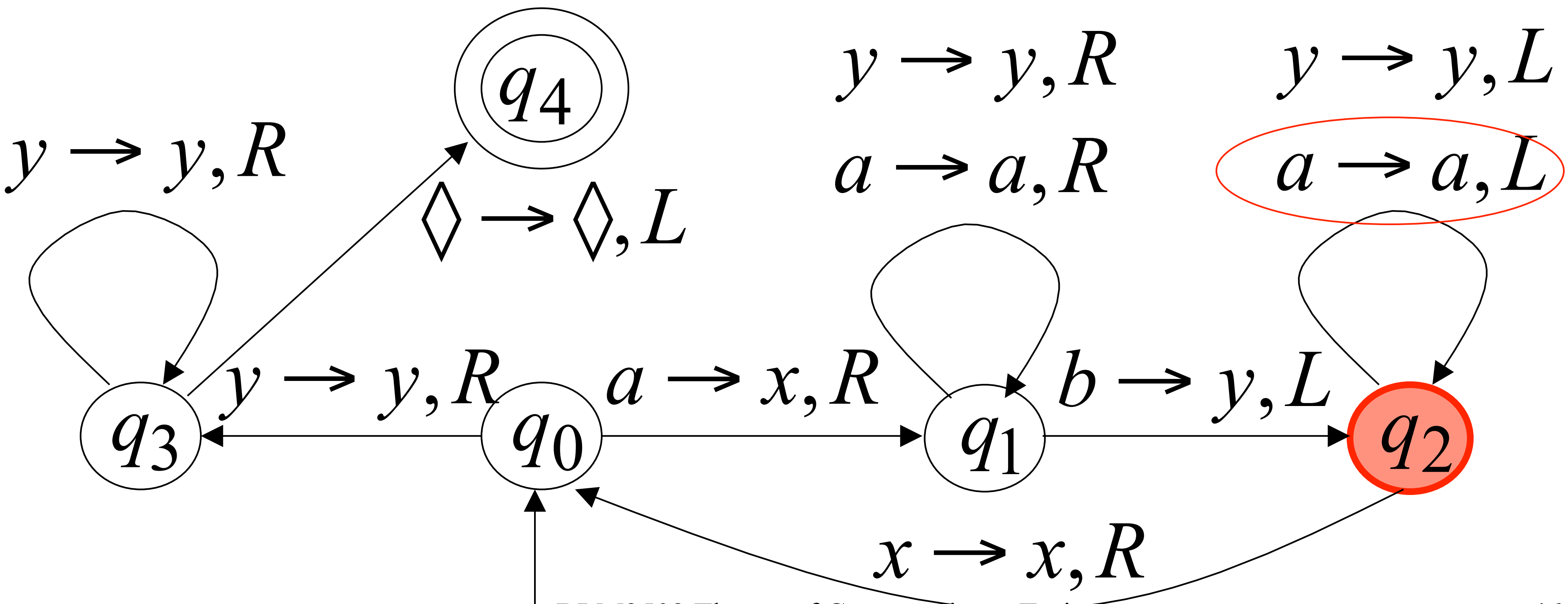


q_4
q_3
q_0
q_1
q_2
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$b \rightarrow y, L$
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 3

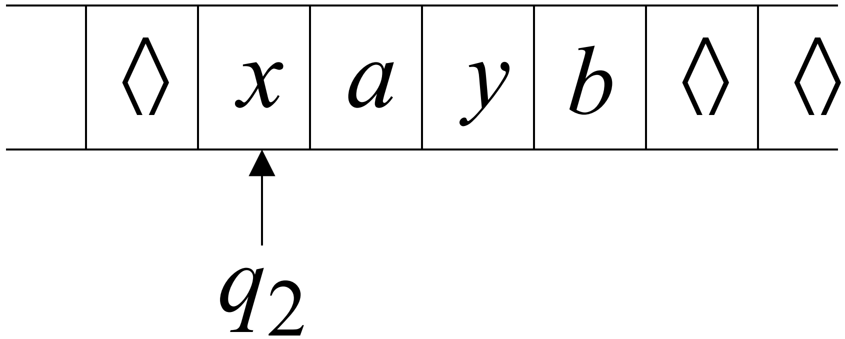


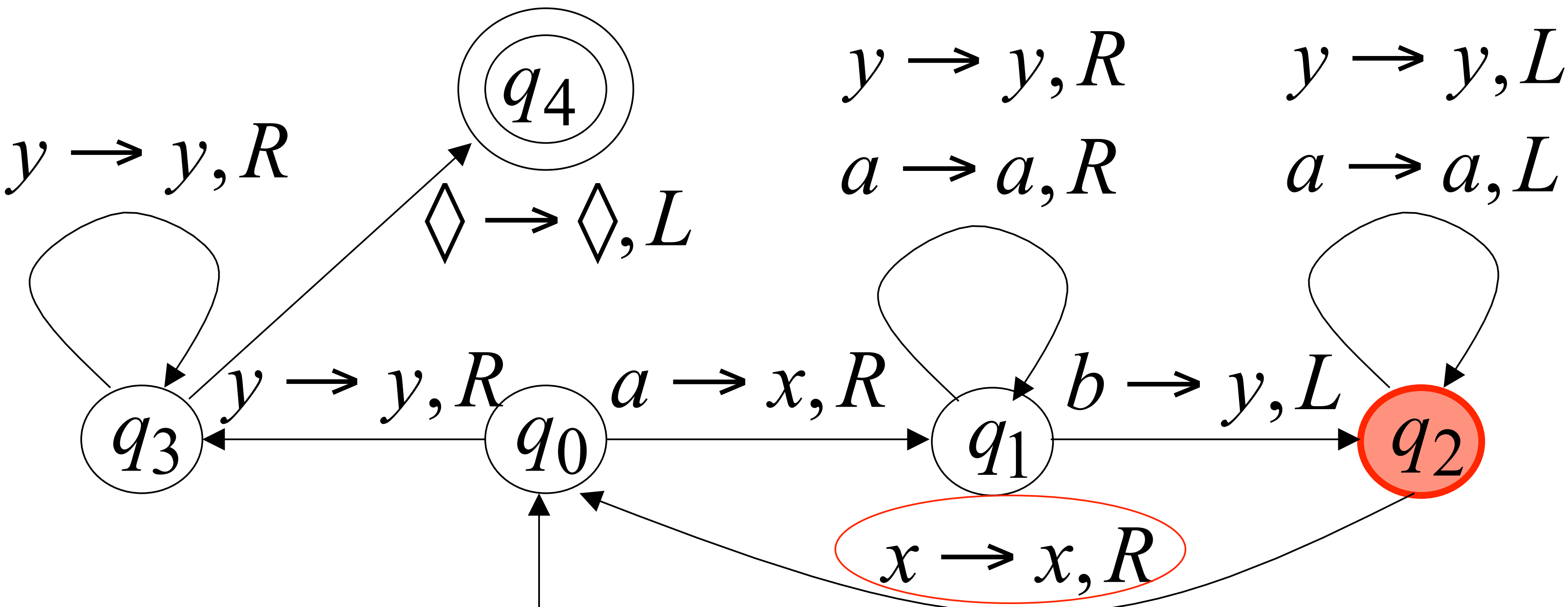
◊
x
a
y
b
◊
◊
q_2



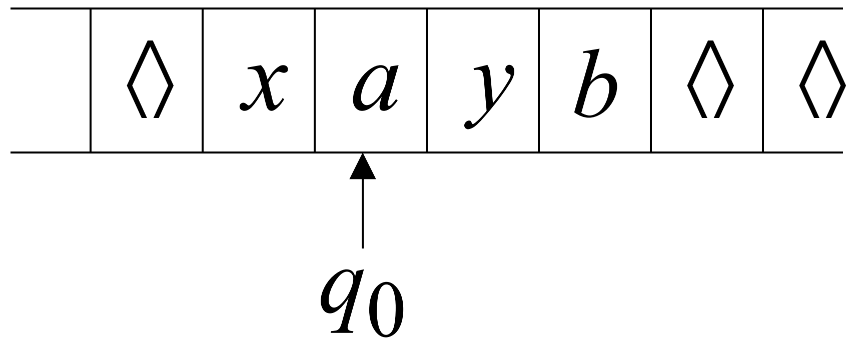
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
q_4
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
q_3
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_0
$a \rightarrow x, R$
q_1
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 4

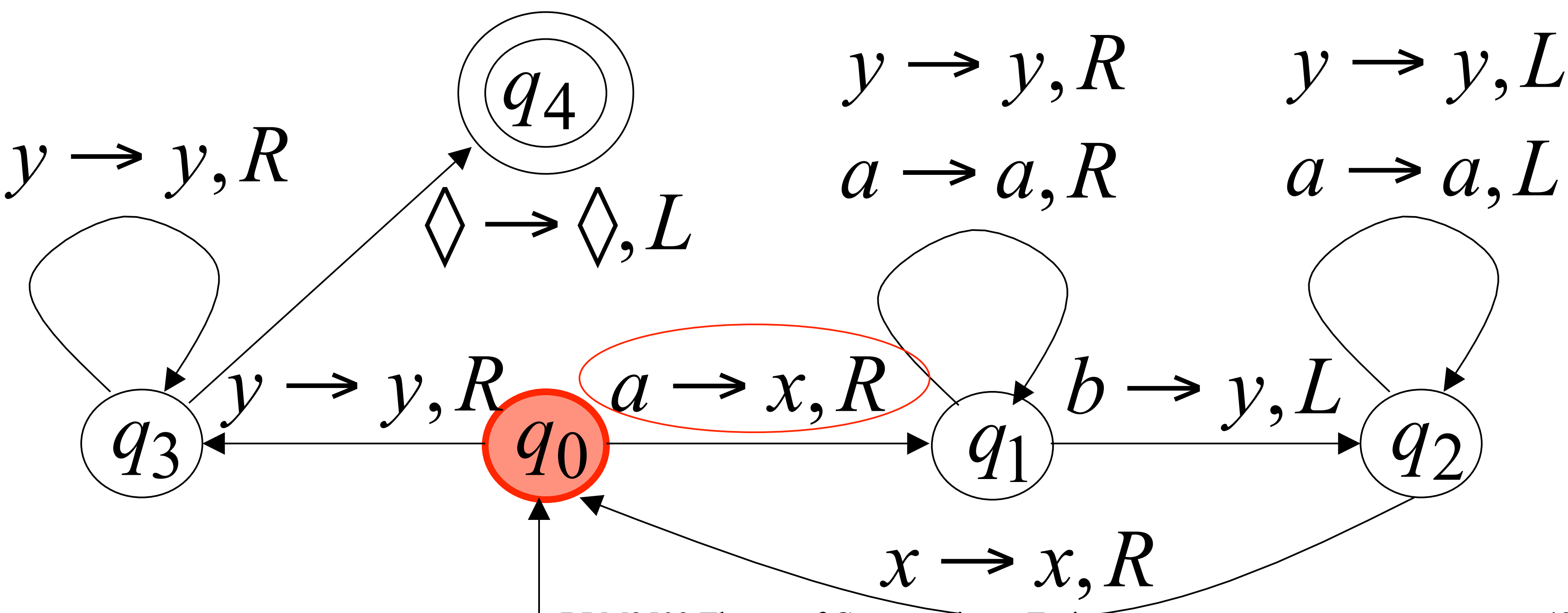

$\Diamond$ x a y b $\Diamond$ $\Diamond$
q_2


q_4
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
q_3
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_0
$a \rightarrow x, R$
q_1
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 5

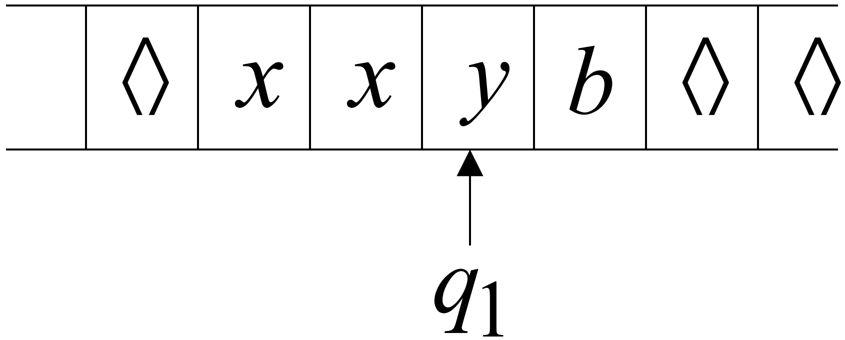


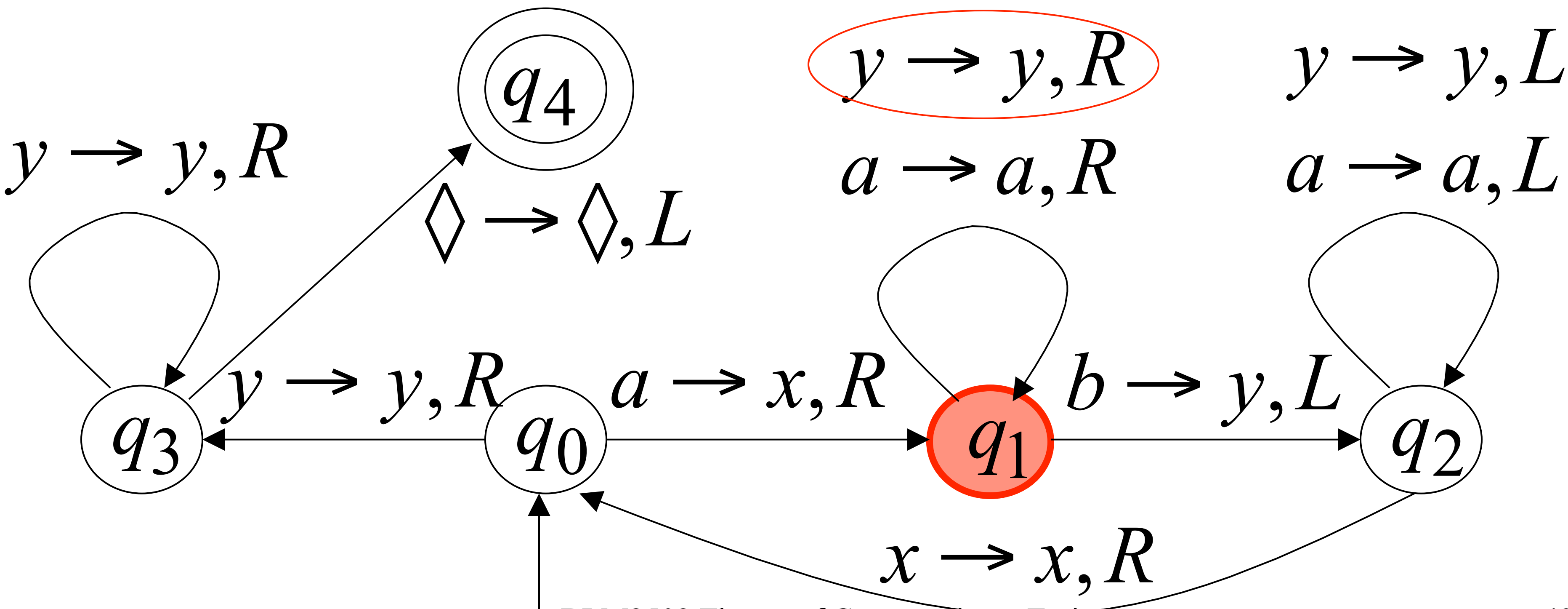
◊
x
a
y
b
◊
◊
q_0



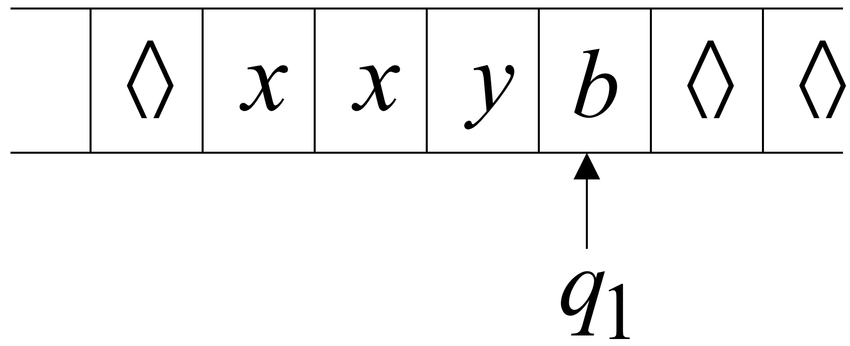
q_4
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_3
q_0
q_1
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

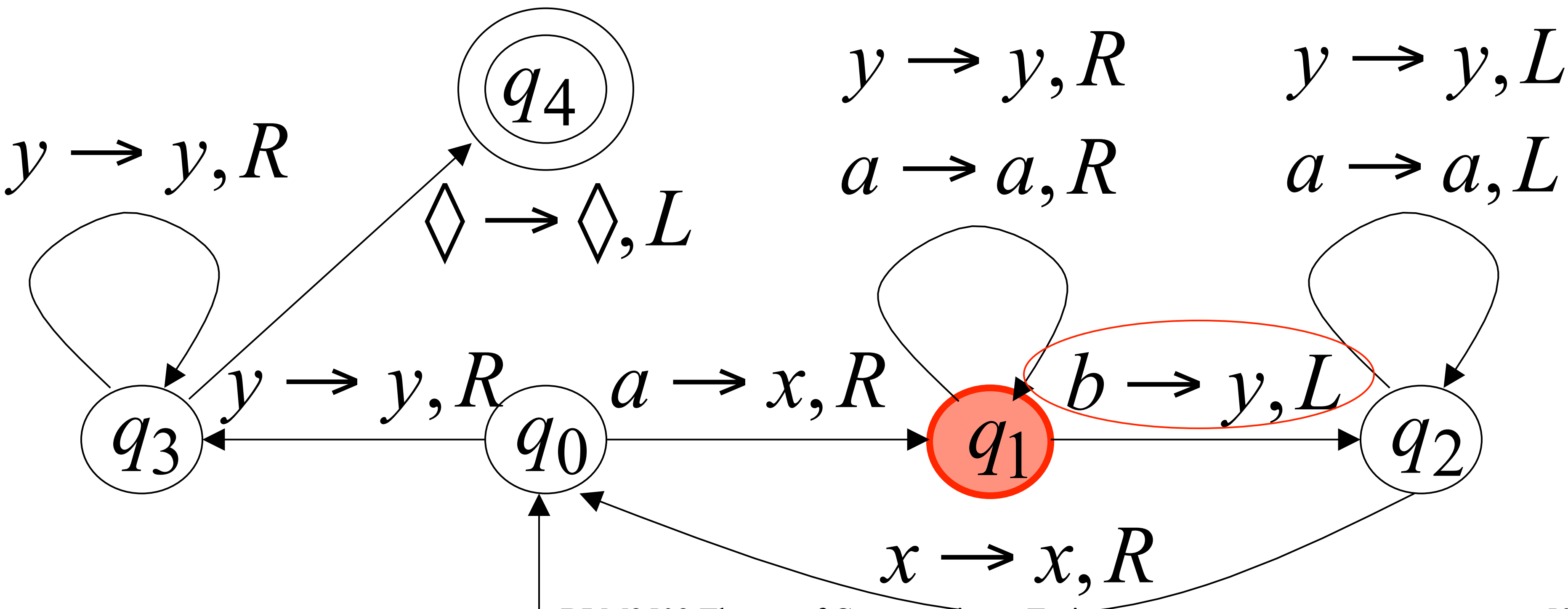
Time 6


◊ x x y b ◊ ◊
q_1

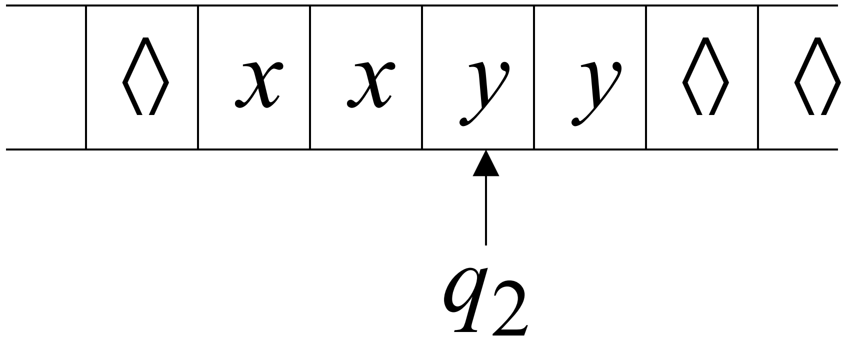

q_4
q_3
q_0
q_1
q_2
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$b \rightarrow y, L$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 7

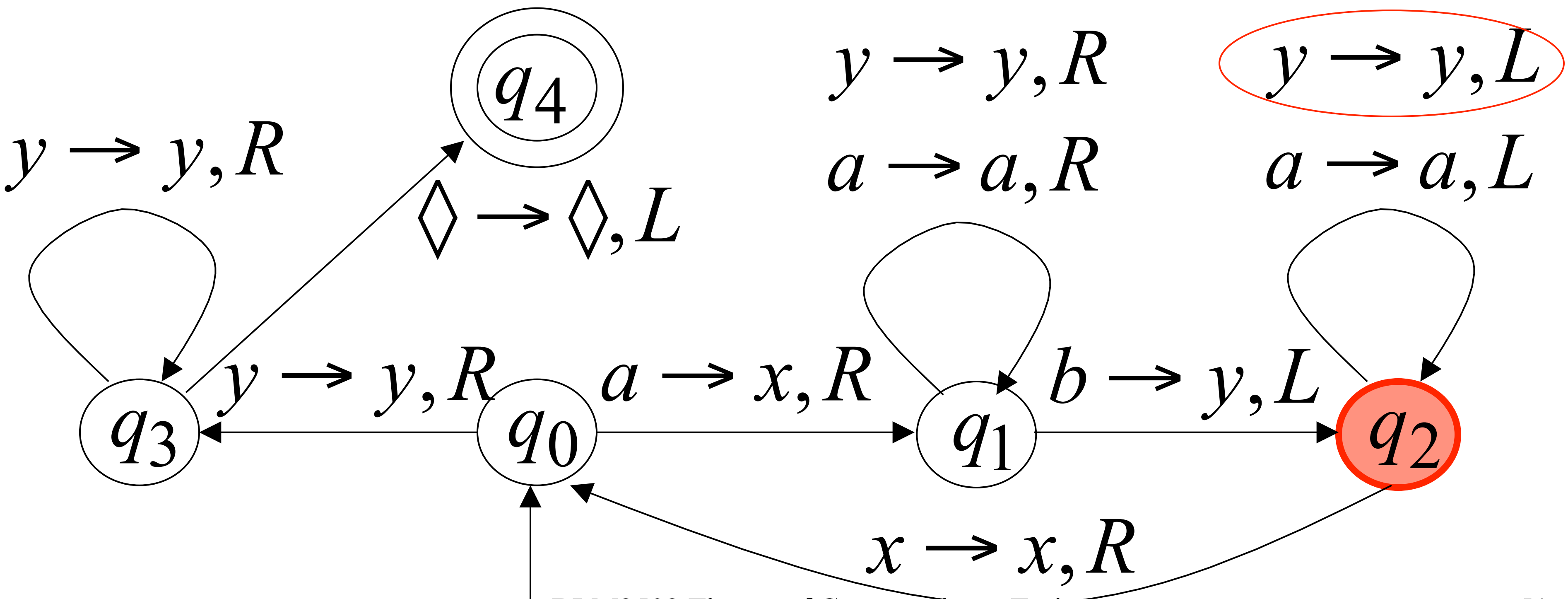

◊
x
x
y
b
◊
◊
q_1


q_4
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
q_3
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_0
$a \rightarrow x, R$
q_1
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 8

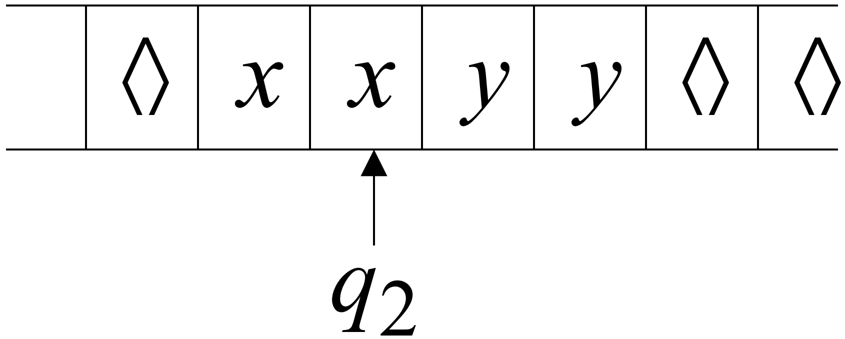


◊
x
x
y
y
◊
◊
q_2

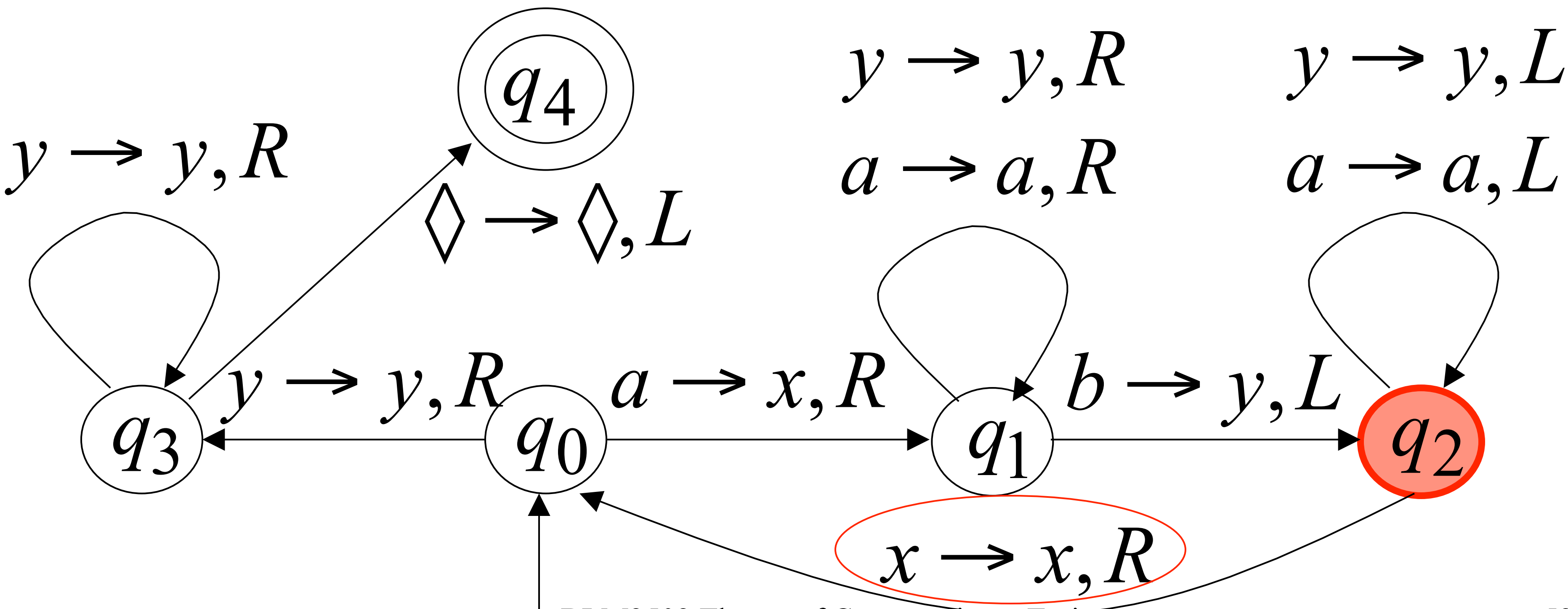


q_4
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_3
q_0
q_1
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 9

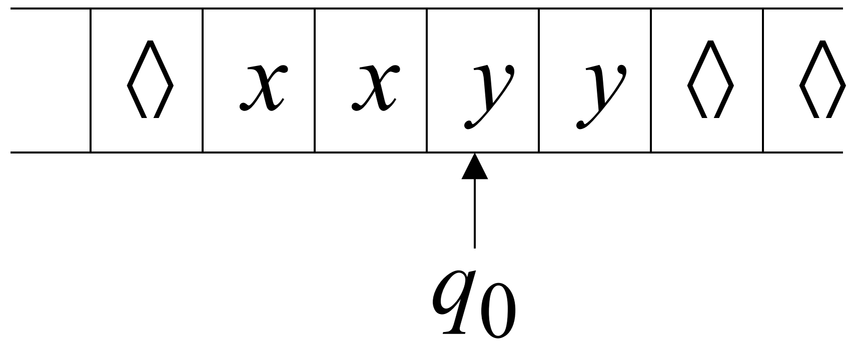


◊
x
x
y
y
◊
◊
q_2

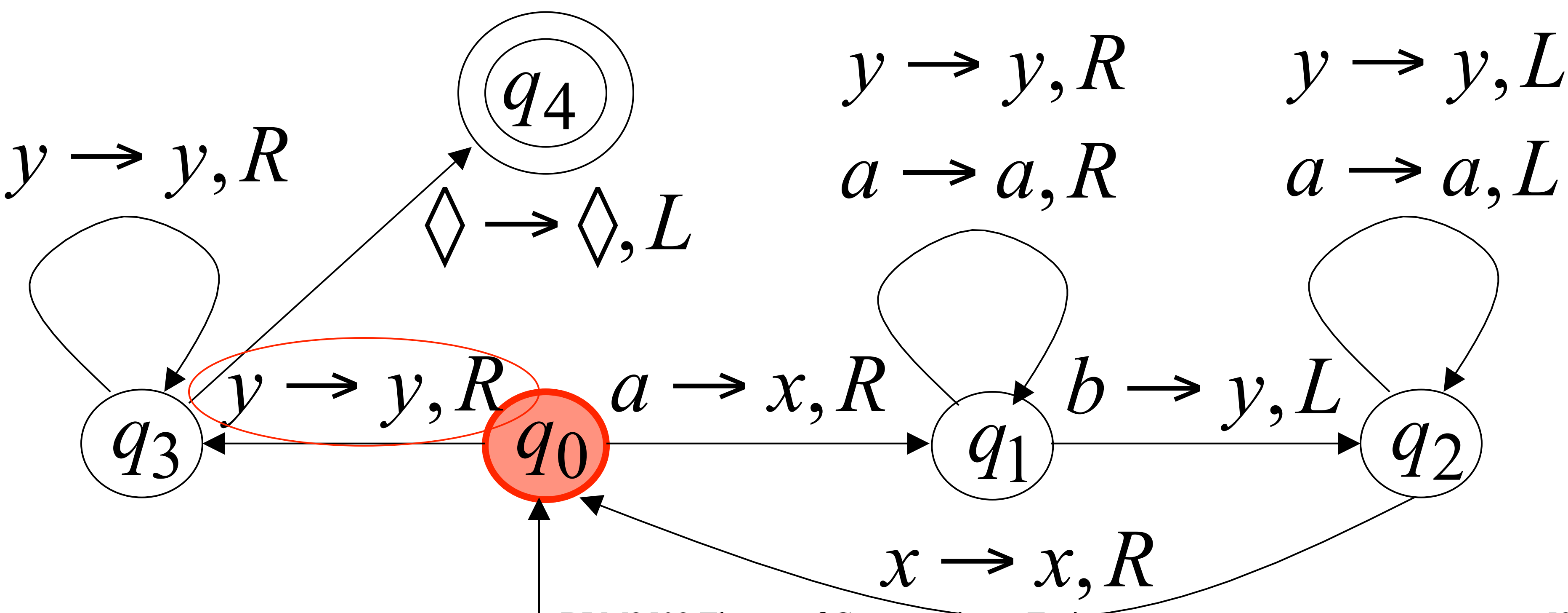


q_4
$y \to y, R$
$\Diamond \to \Diamond, L$
$y \to y, R$
$a \to a, R$
$y \to y, L$
$a \to a, L$
q_3
$y \to y, R$
q_0
$a \to x, R$
q_1
$b \to y, L$
q_2
$x \to x, R$

Time 10

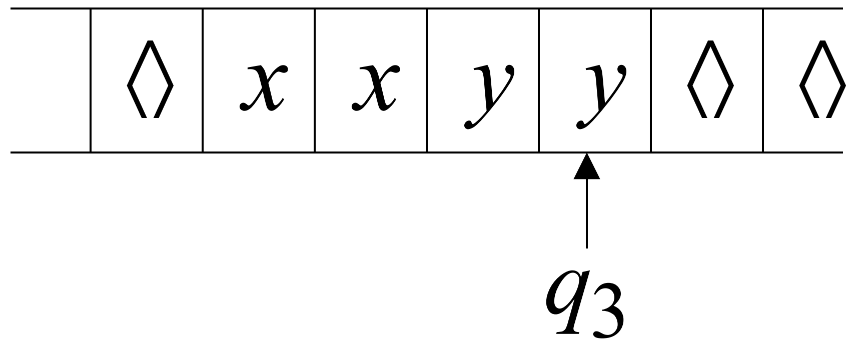


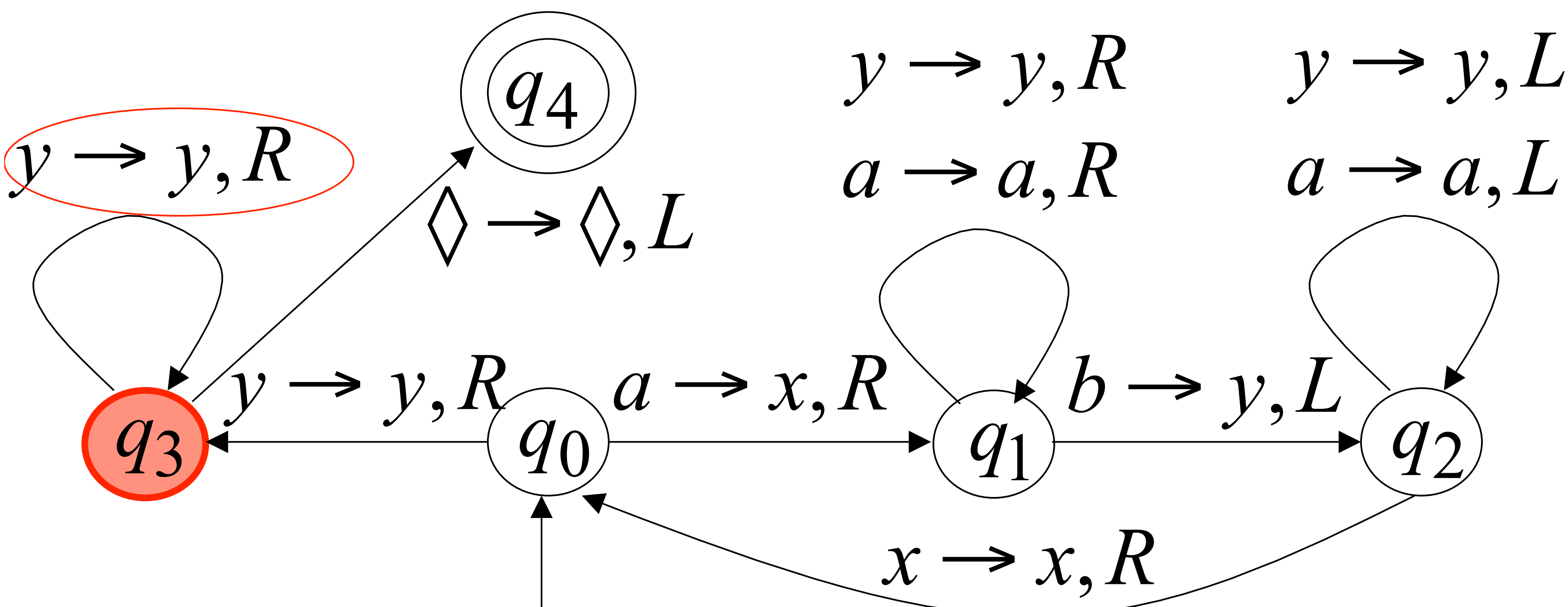
◊
x
x
y
y
◊
◊
q_0



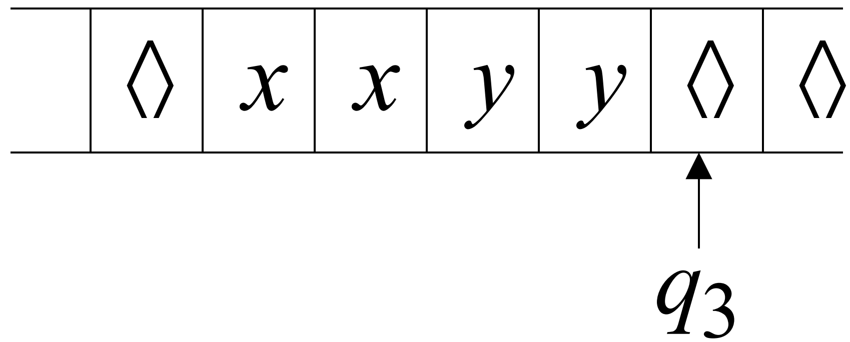
q_4
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_3
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_0
$a \rightarrow x, R$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
q_1
$b \rightarrow y, L$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 11

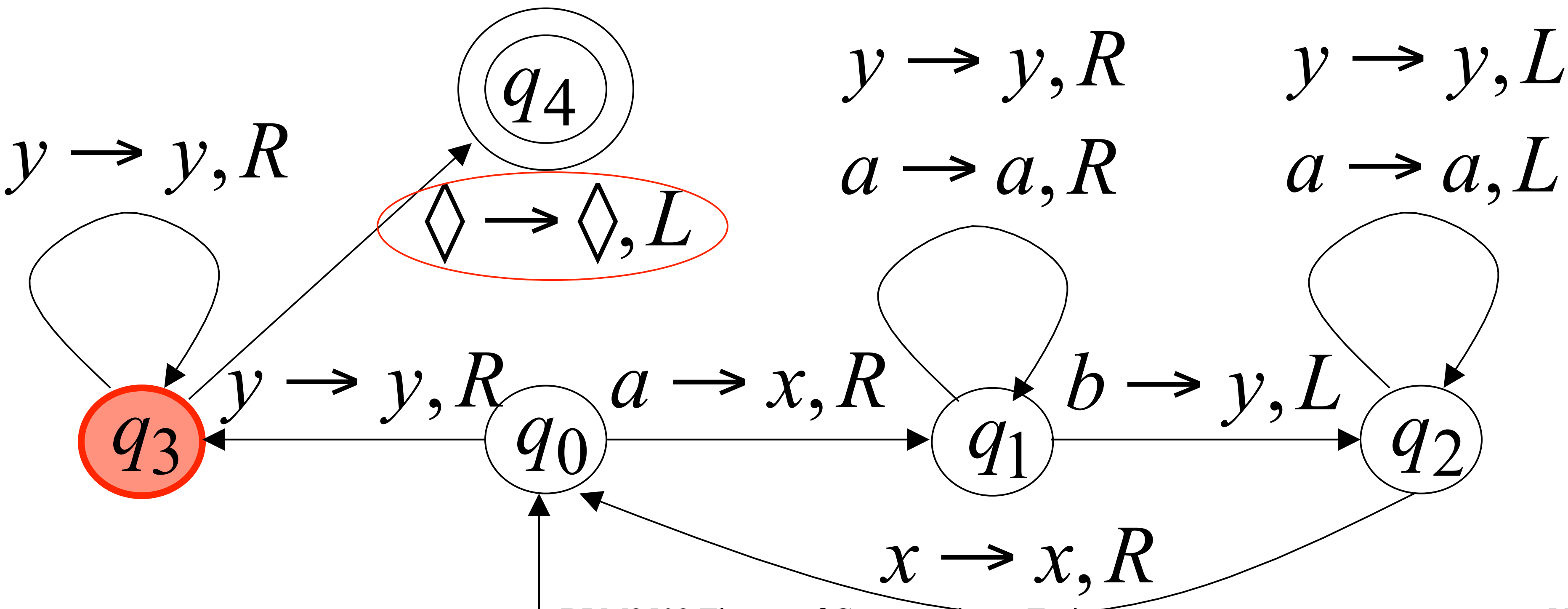




Time 12

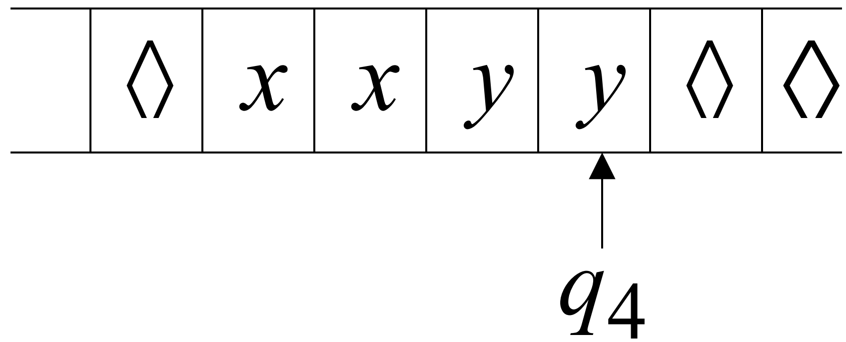


$\Diamond$ x x y y $\Diamond$ $\Diamond$
q_3

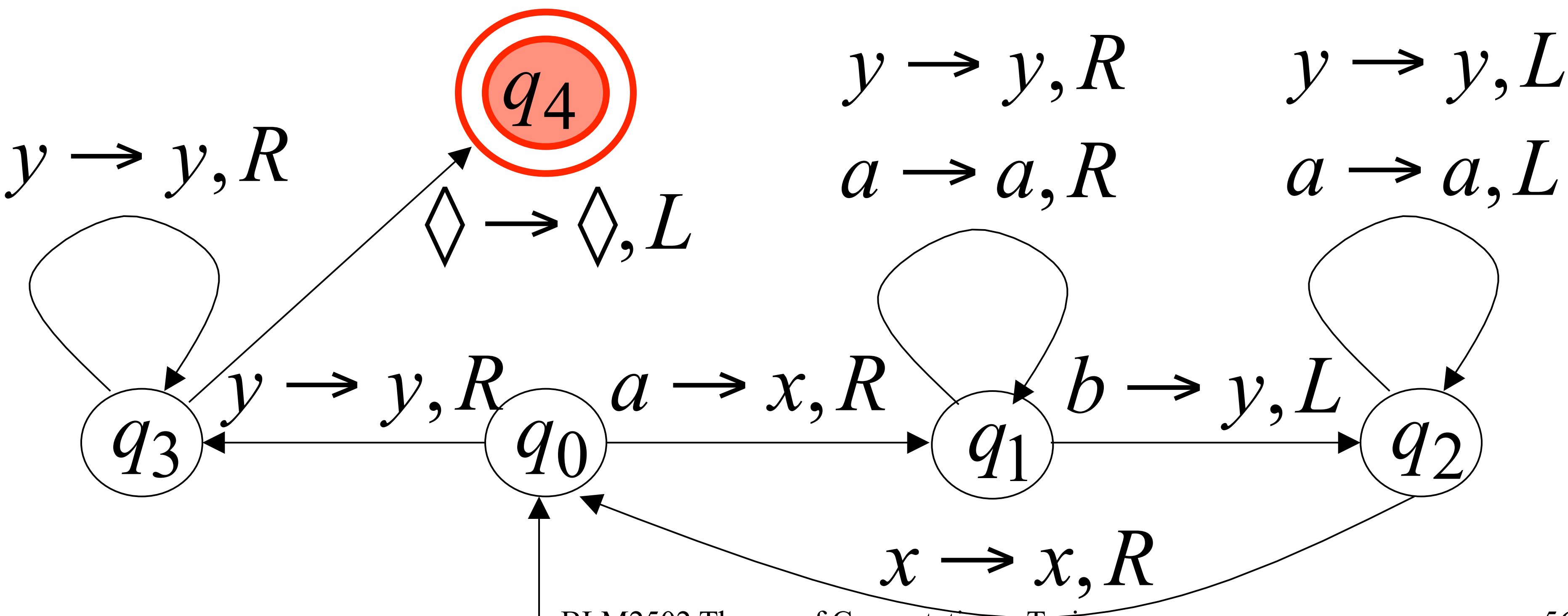


q_4
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$y \rightarrow y, R$
$a \rightarrow a, R$
$y \rightarrow y, L$
$a \rightarrow a, L$
q_3
$y \rightarrow y, R$
q_0
$a \rightarrow x, R$
q_1
$b \rightarrow y, L$
q_2
$x \rightarrow x, R$

Time 13



Halt & Accept



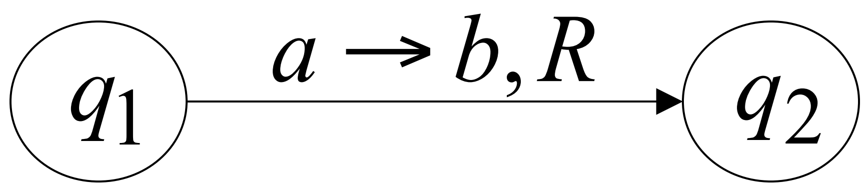
Observation:

If we modify the
machine for the language $\{a^n b^n\}$

we can easily construct
a machine for the language $\{a^n b^n c^n\}$

Formal Definitions for Turing Machines

Transition Function



$$\delta(q_1, a) = (q_2, b, R)$$

Transition Function

$$q_1 \xrightarrow{c \rightarrow d, L} q_2$$

$$\delta(q_1, c) = (q_2, d, L)$$

Turing Machine:

Input alphabet

Tape alphabet

States

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, \Diamond, F)$$

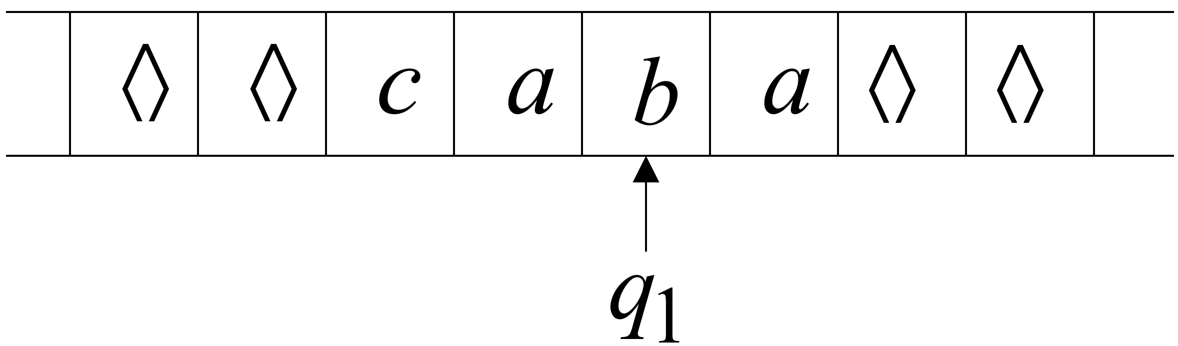
Transition function

Accept states

Initial state

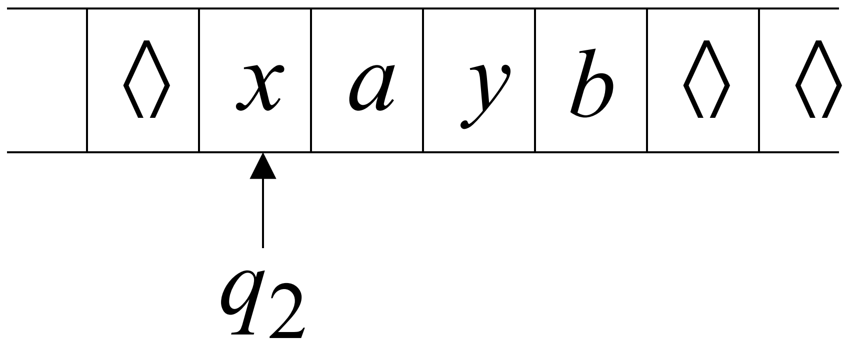
blank

Configuration

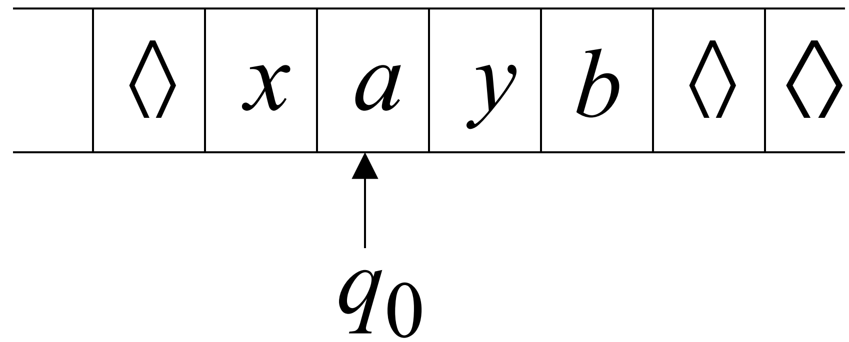


Instantaneous description: $ca\, q_1\, ba$

Time 4



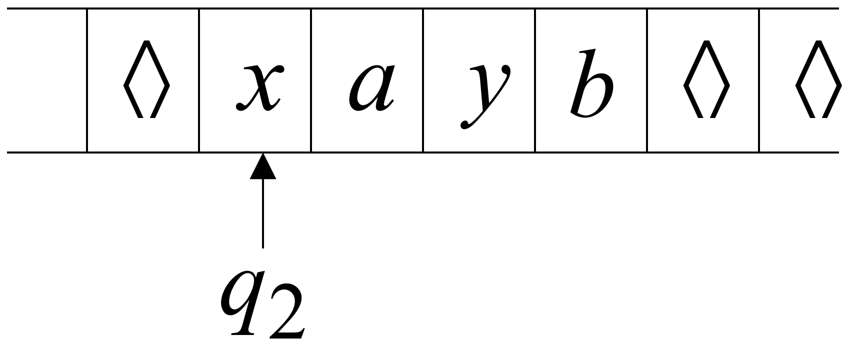
Time 5



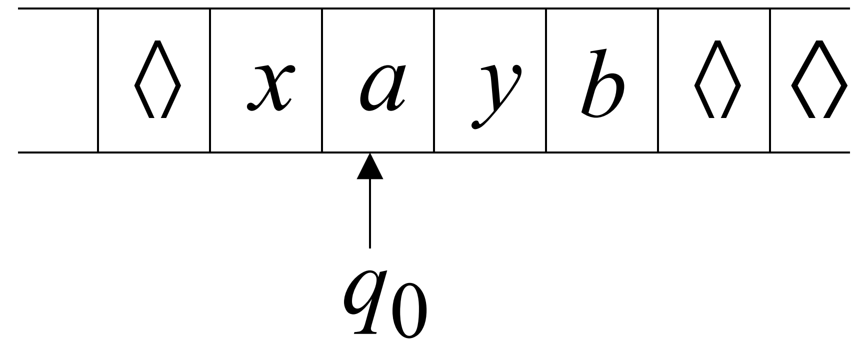
A Move: $q_2\ xayb \succ x\ q_0\ ayb$

(yields in one mode)

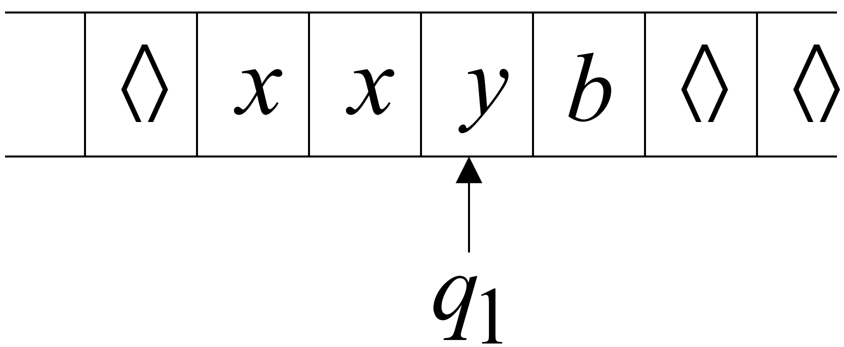
Time 4



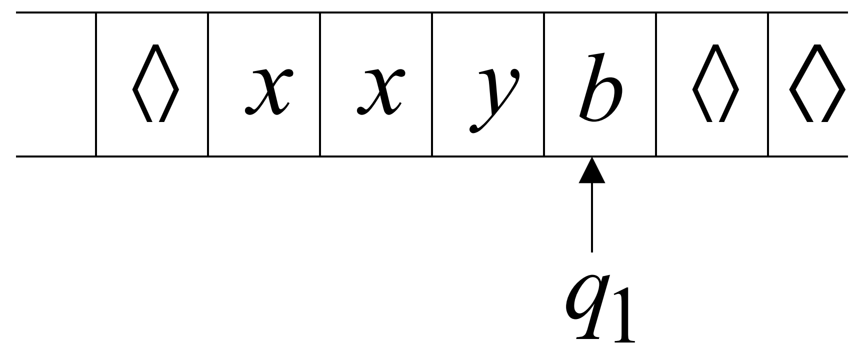
Time 5



Time 6



Time 7



A computation

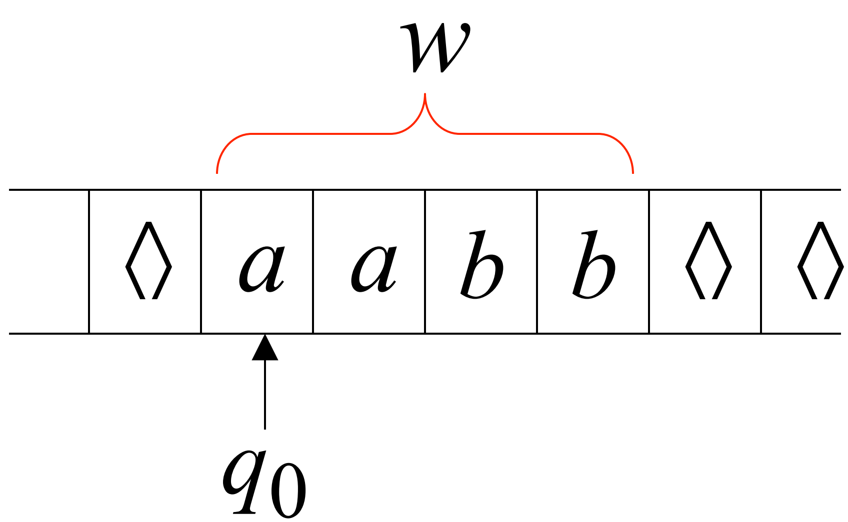
$$q_2\ xayb \succ x\ q_0\ ayb \succ xx\ q_1\ yb \succ xxy\ q_1\ b$$

$$q_2\, xayb \succ x\, q_0\, ayb \succ xx\, q_1\, yb \succ xxy\, q_1\, b$$

Equivalent notation: $$q_2\, xayb \overset{*}{\succ} xxy\, q_1\, b$$

Initial configuration: $q_0 \, w$

Input string



The Accepted Language

For any Turing Machine M

$$L(M) = \{w : \quad q_0 \, w \overset{*}{\succ} x_1 \, q_f \, x_2\}$$

Initial state

Accept state

If a language L is accepted by a Turing machine M then we say that L is:

- Turing Recognizable

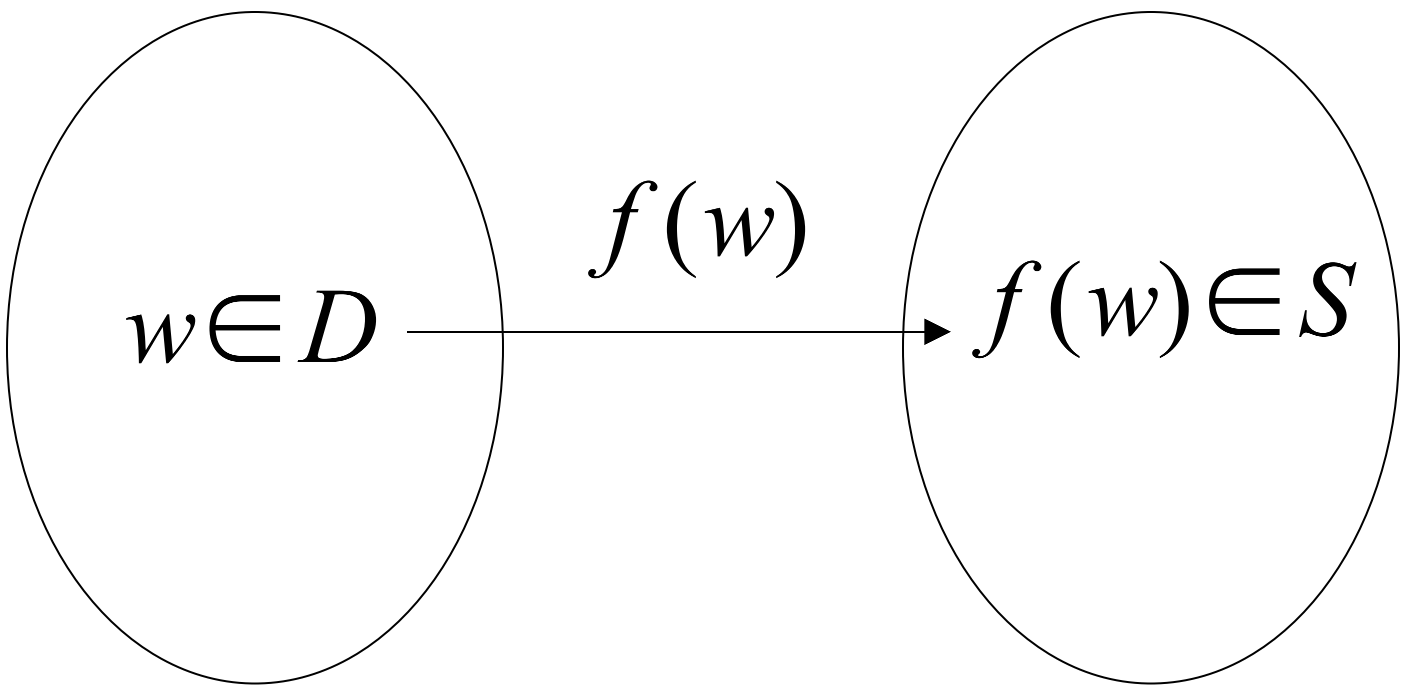
Other names used:

- Turing Acceptable
- Recursively Enumerable

Computing Functions with Turing Machines

A function $f(w)$ has:

Domain: D Result Region: S



A function may have many parameters:

Example: Addition function

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

Integer Domain

Decimal: 5

Binary: 101

Unary: 11111

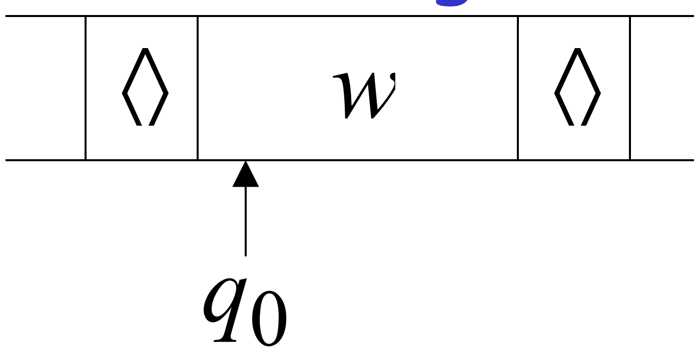
We prefer **unary** representation:

easier to manipulate with Turing machines

Definition:

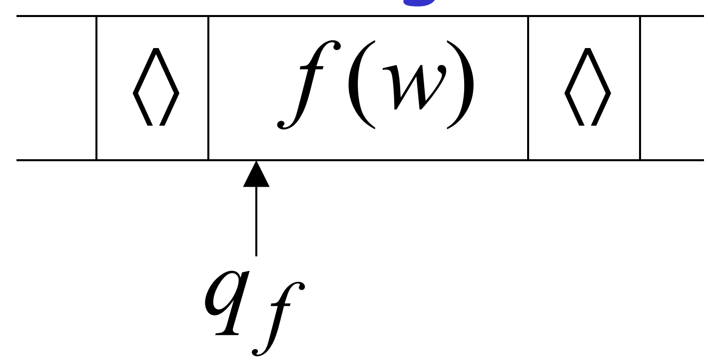
A function f is computable if
there is a Turing Machine M such that:

Initial configuration



initial state

Final configuration



accept state

For all $w \in D$ Domain

In other words:

A function f is computable if there is a Turing Machine M such that:

$$q_0 \, w \overset{*}{\succ} q_f \, f(w)$$

Initial Configuration

Final Configuration

For all $w \in D$ Domain

Example

The function $f(x, y) = x + y$ is computable

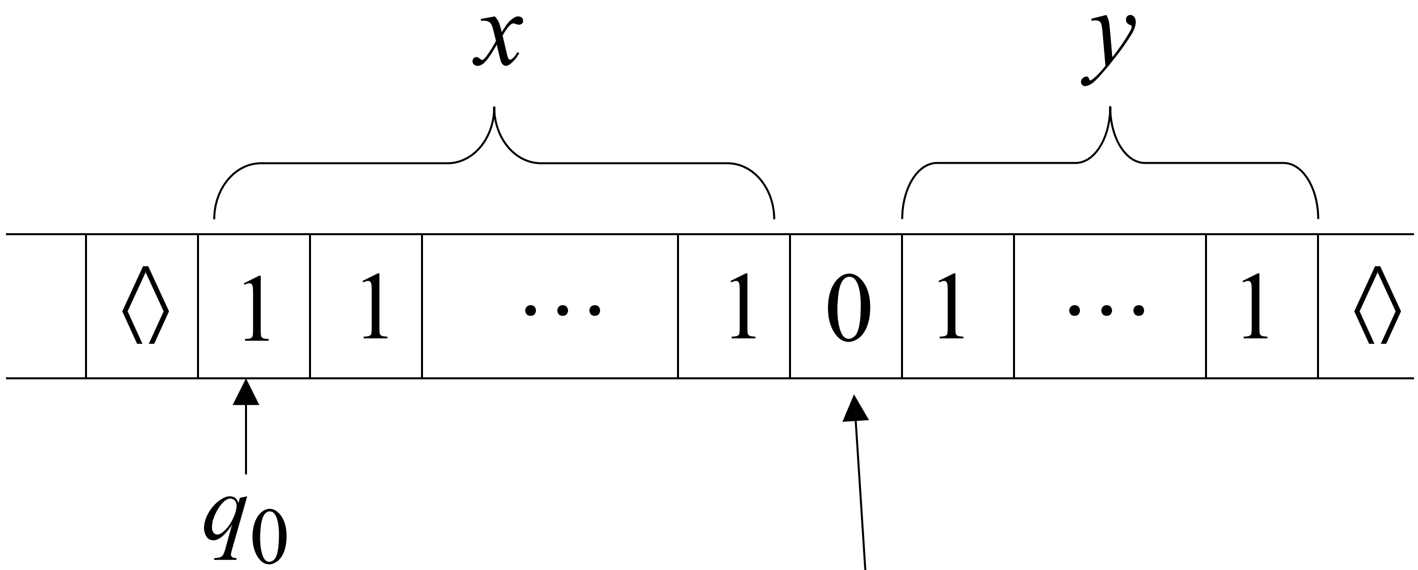
x, y are integers

Turing Machine:

Input string: $x0y$ unary

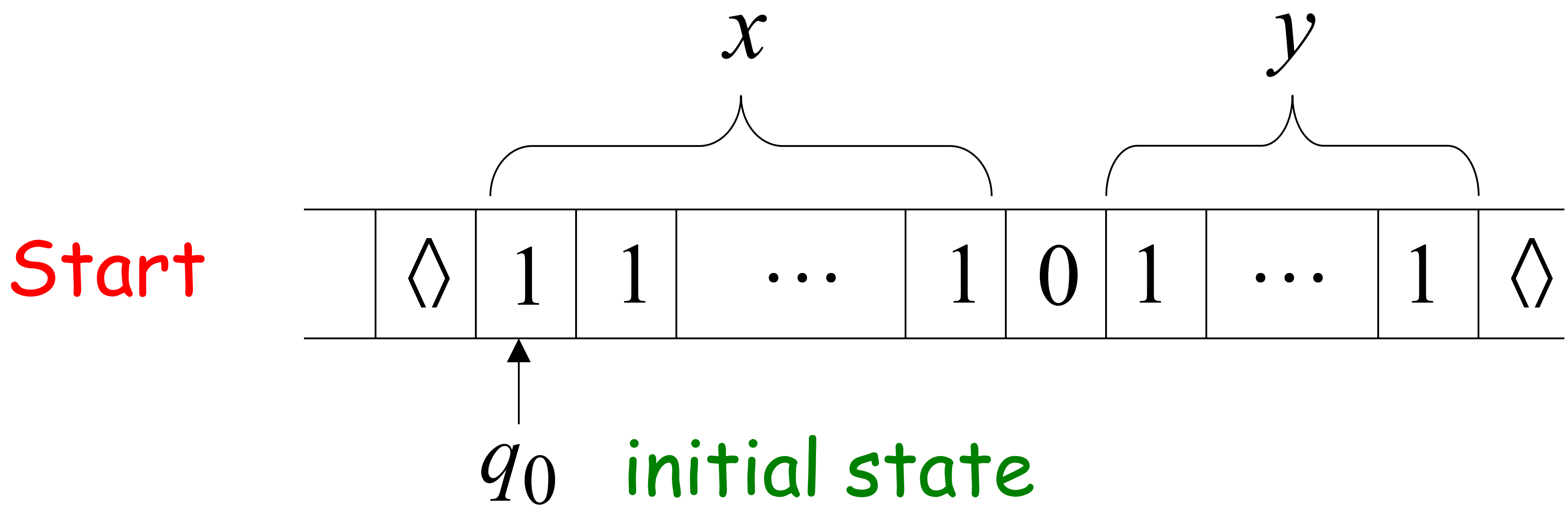
Output string: $xy0$ unary

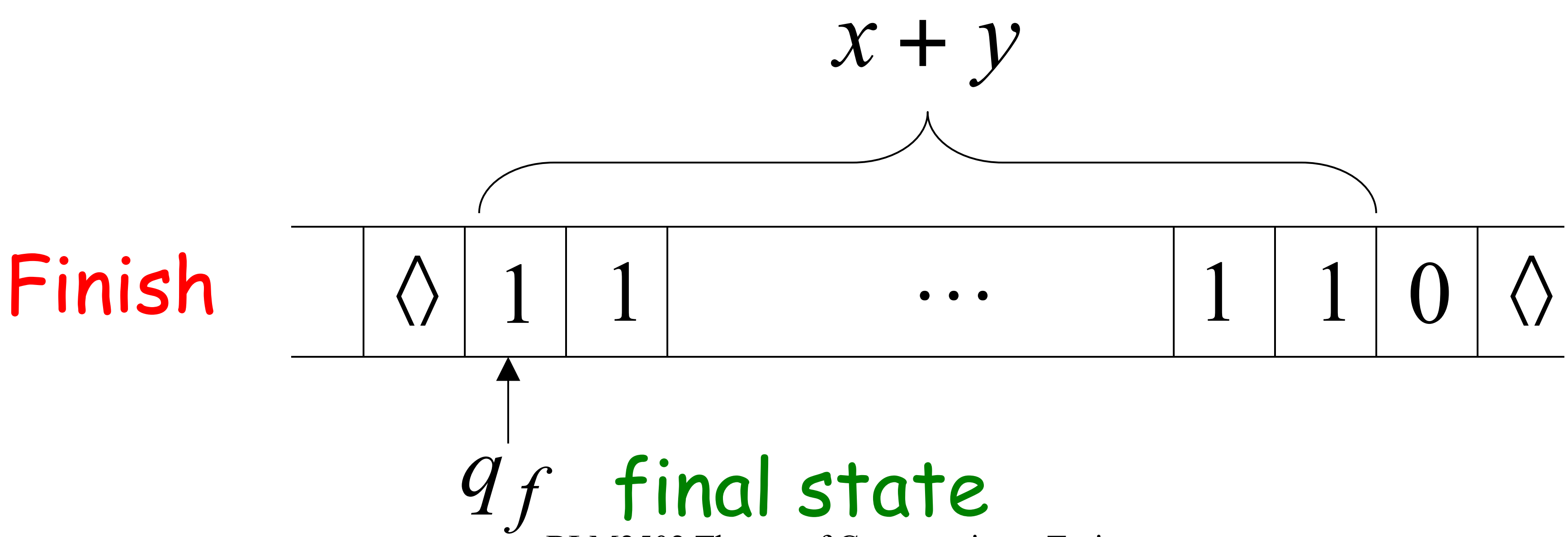
Start



initial state

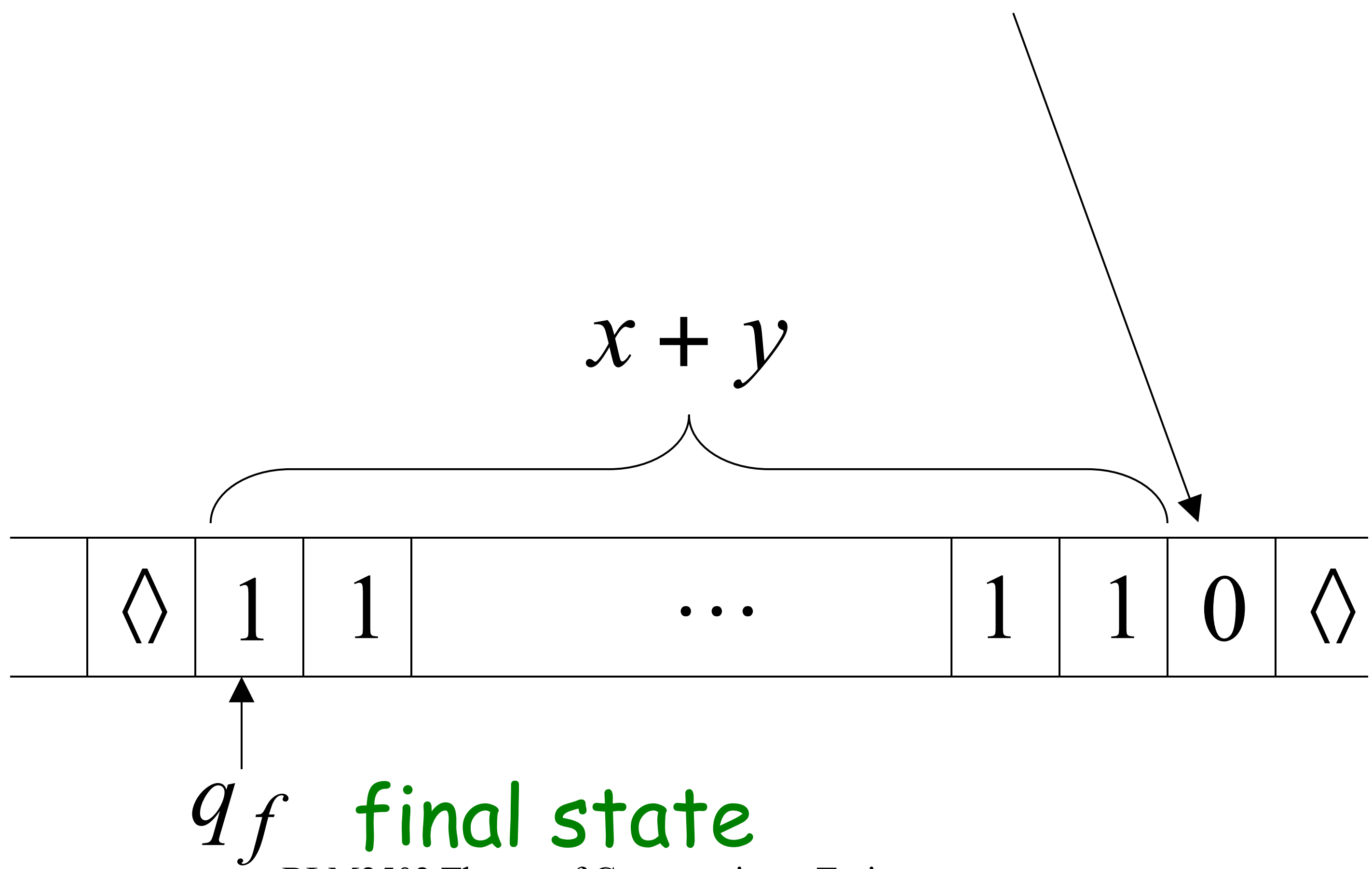
The 0 is the delimiter that separates the two numbers


Start
x
y
◊ 1 1 ⋯ 1 0 1 ⋯ 1 ◊
q_0
initial state

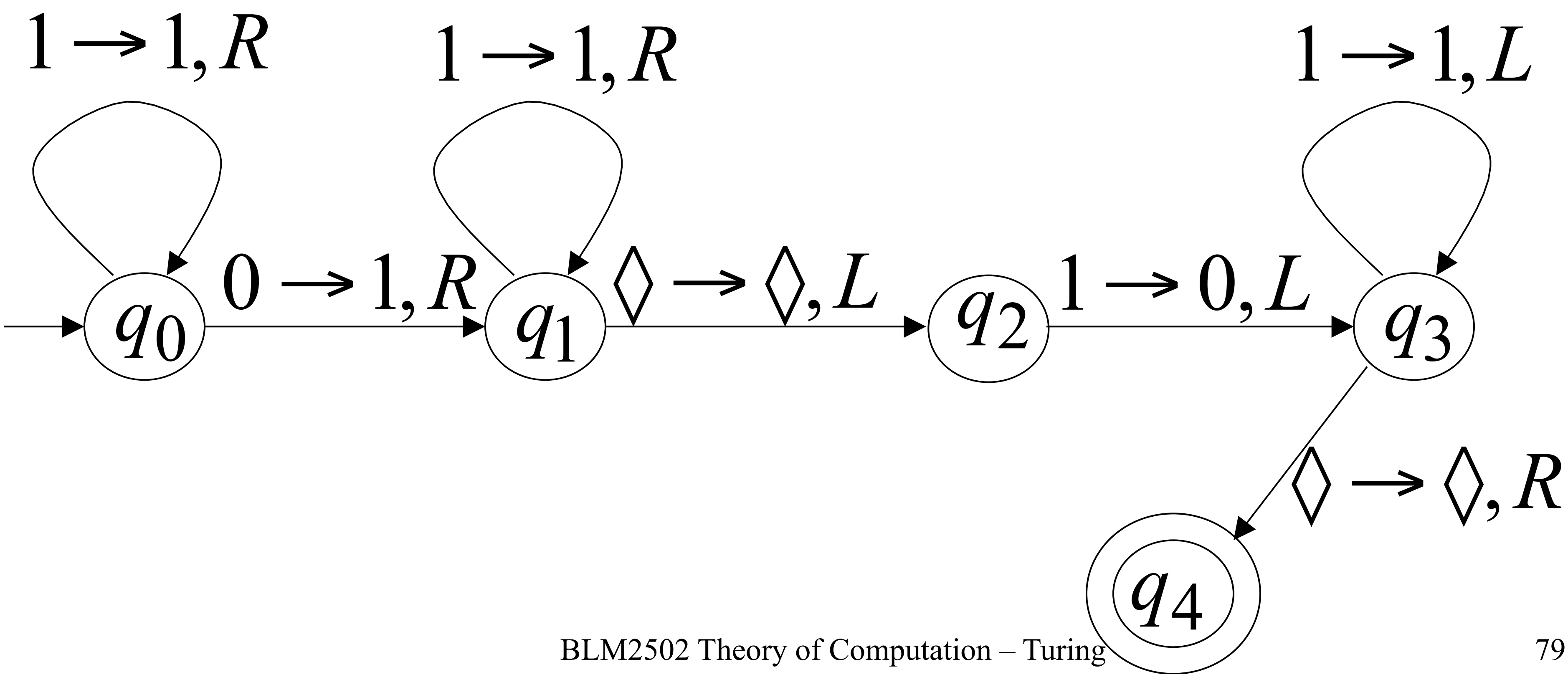

Finish
$x+y$
◊ 1 1 ⋯ 1 1 0 ◊
q_f
final state

The 0 here helps when we use the result for other operations

Finish



Turing machine for function $f(x, y) = x + y$

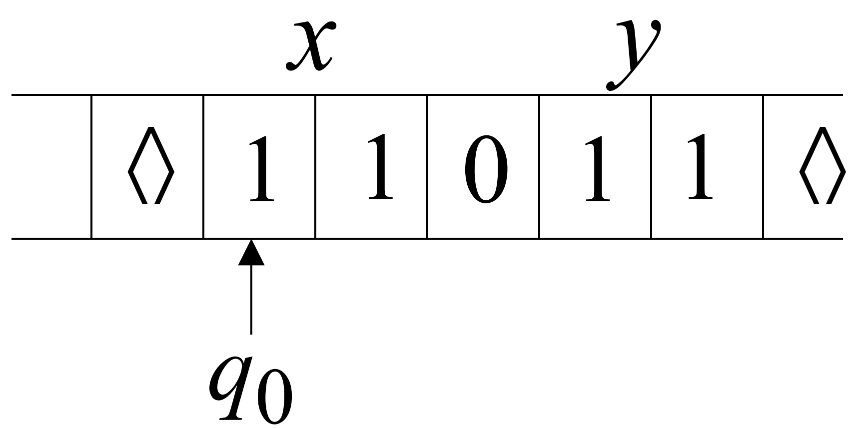


Execution Example:

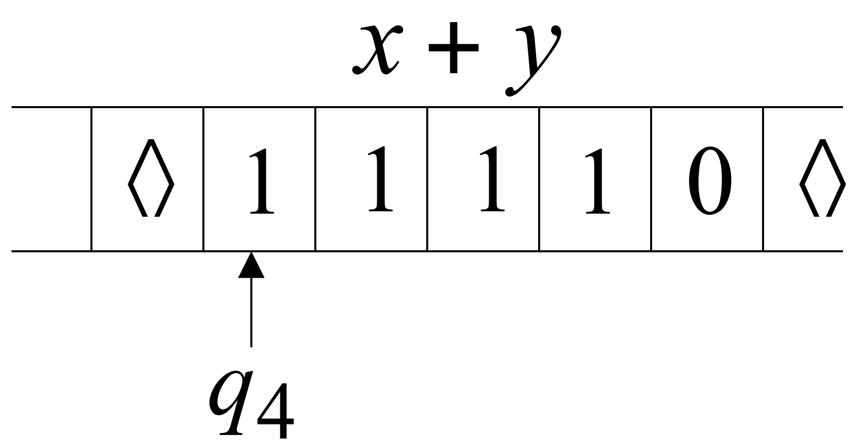
$x = 11$ (=2)

$y = 11$ (=2)

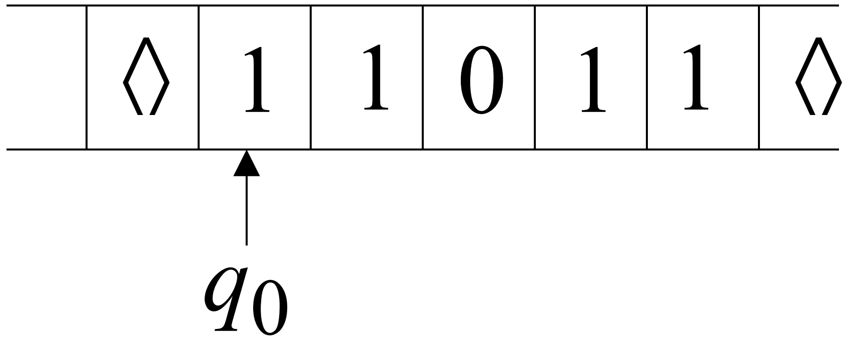
Time 0

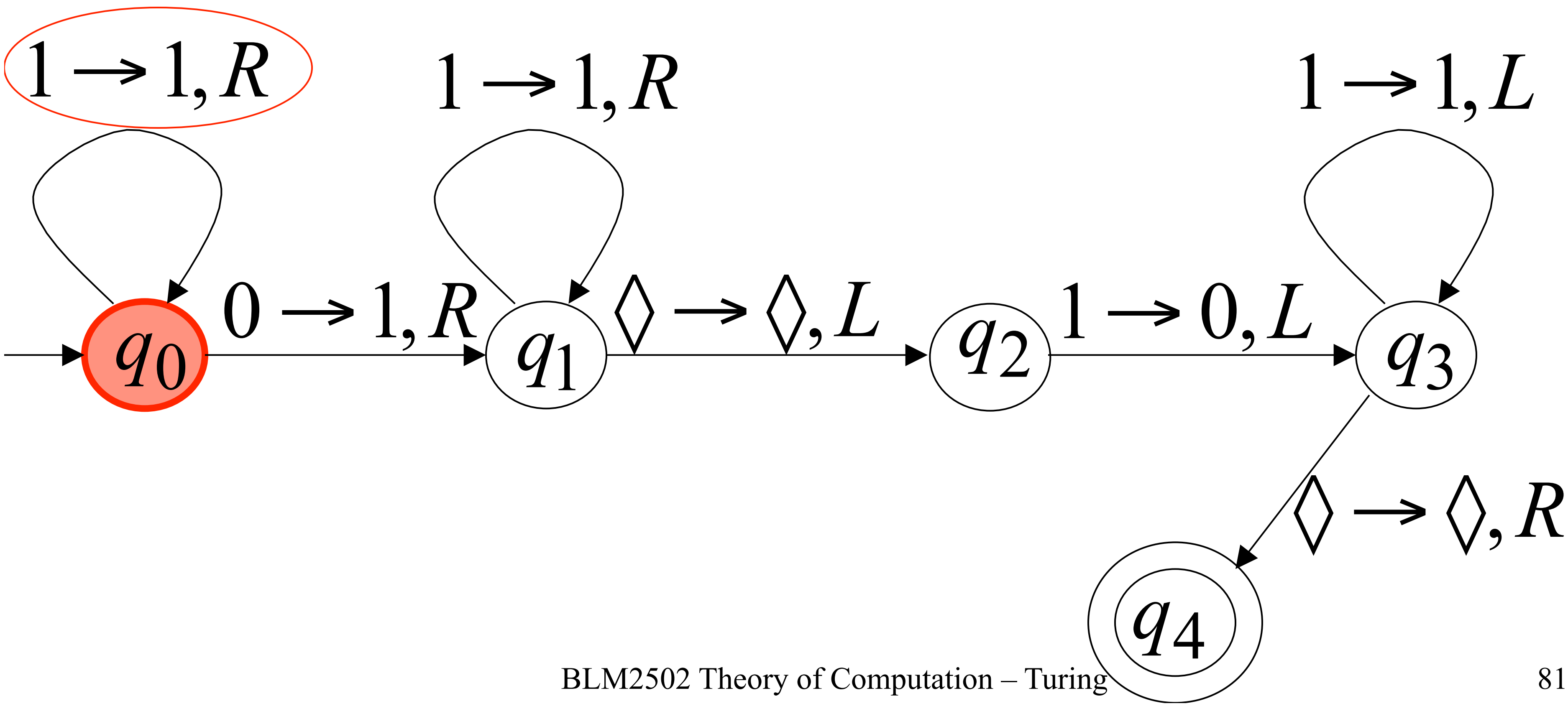


Final Result

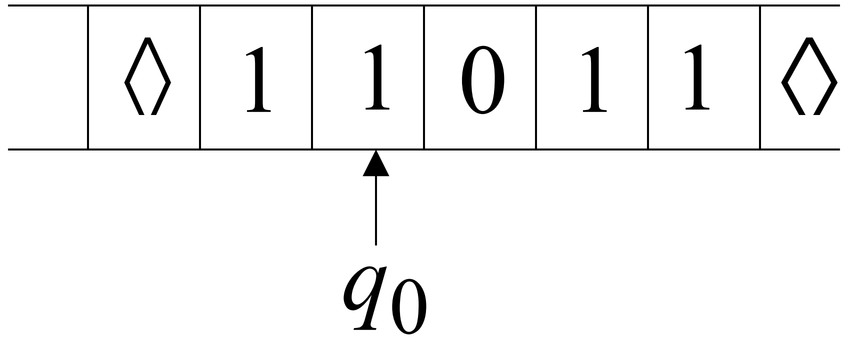


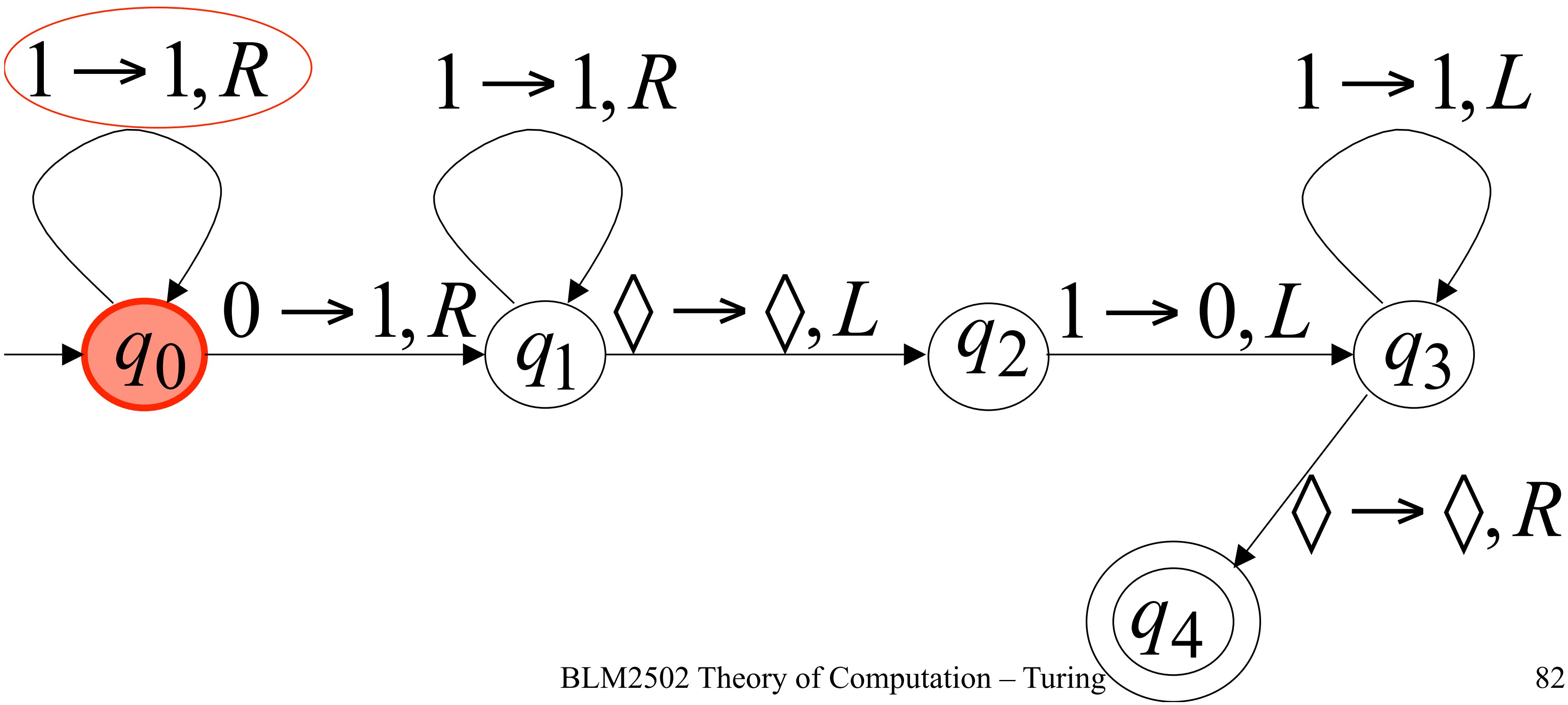
Time 0


◊ 1 1 0 1 1 ◊
q_0

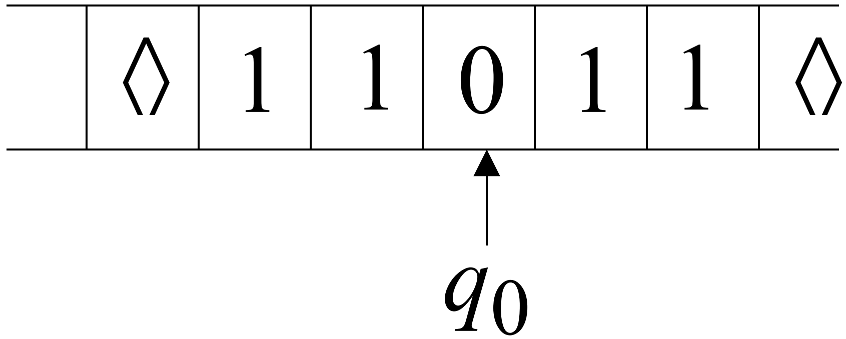

$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_0
q_1
q_2
q_3
q_4

Time 1

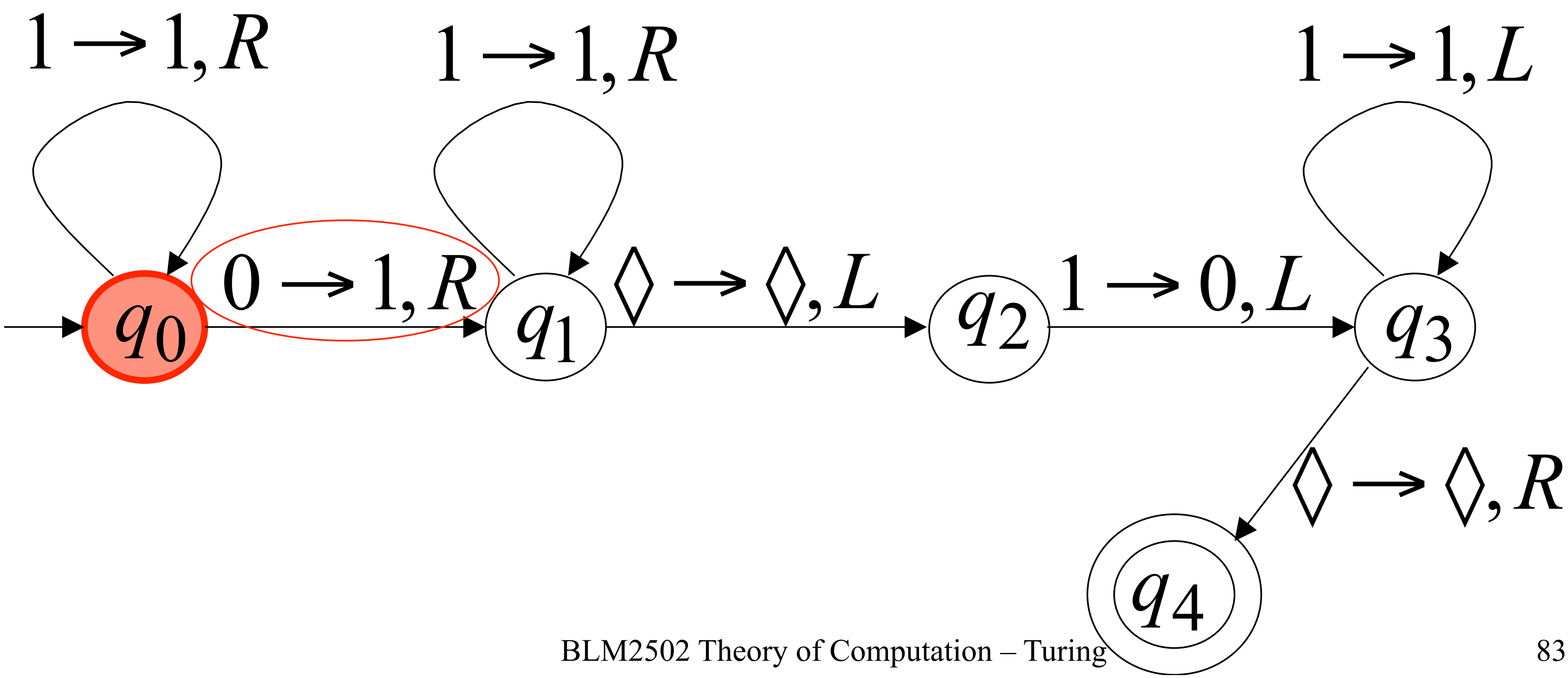

◊
1
1
0
1
1
◊
q_0


$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
q_1
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
q_2
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
q_3
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_4

Time 2

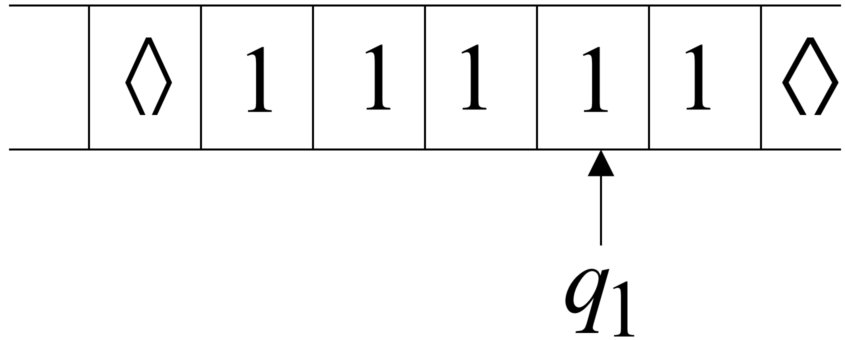


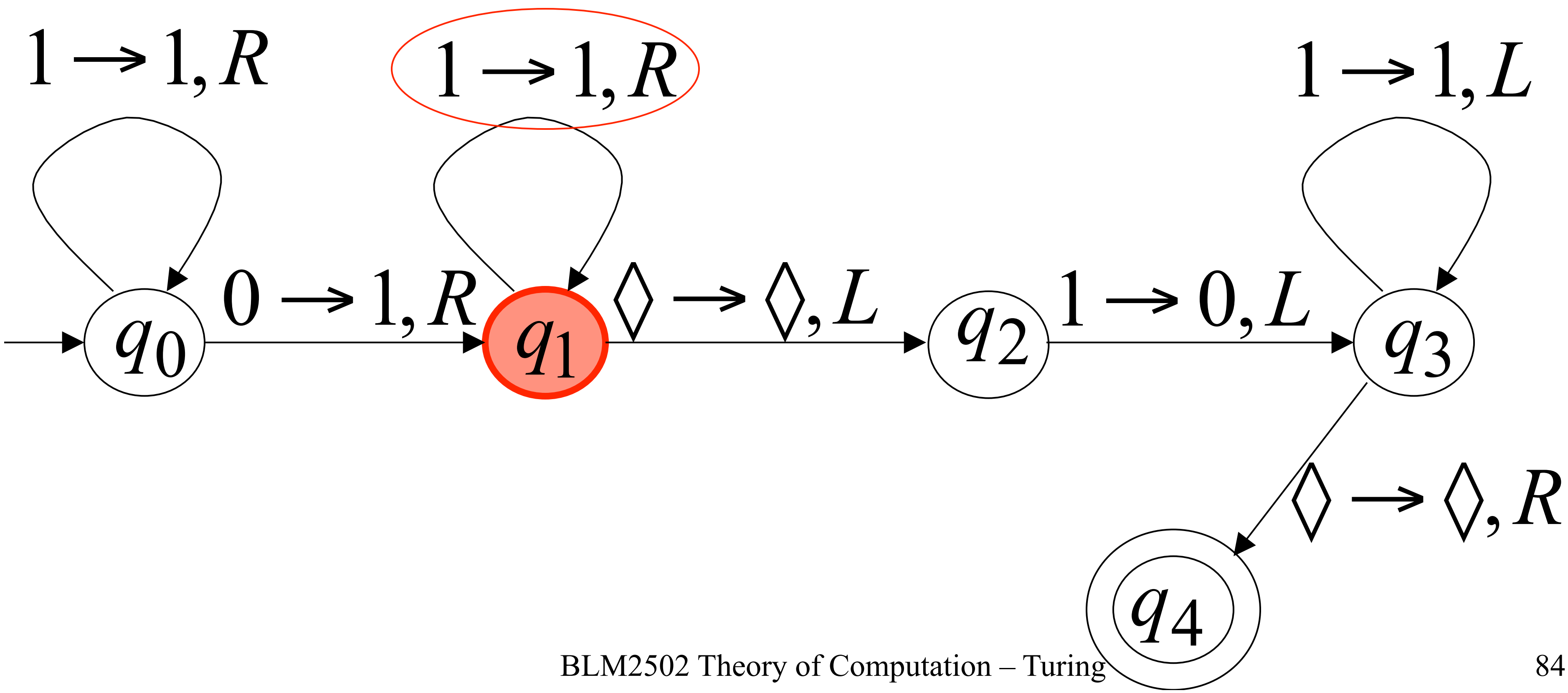
◊ 1 1 0 1 1 ◊
q_0



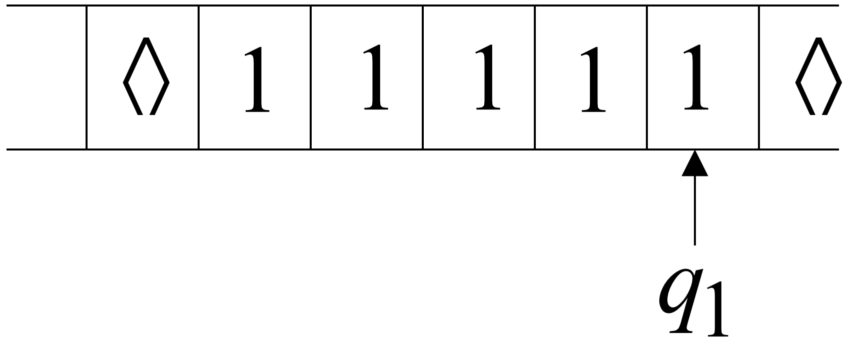
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, R$
q_0
q_1
q_2
q_3
q_4

Time 3

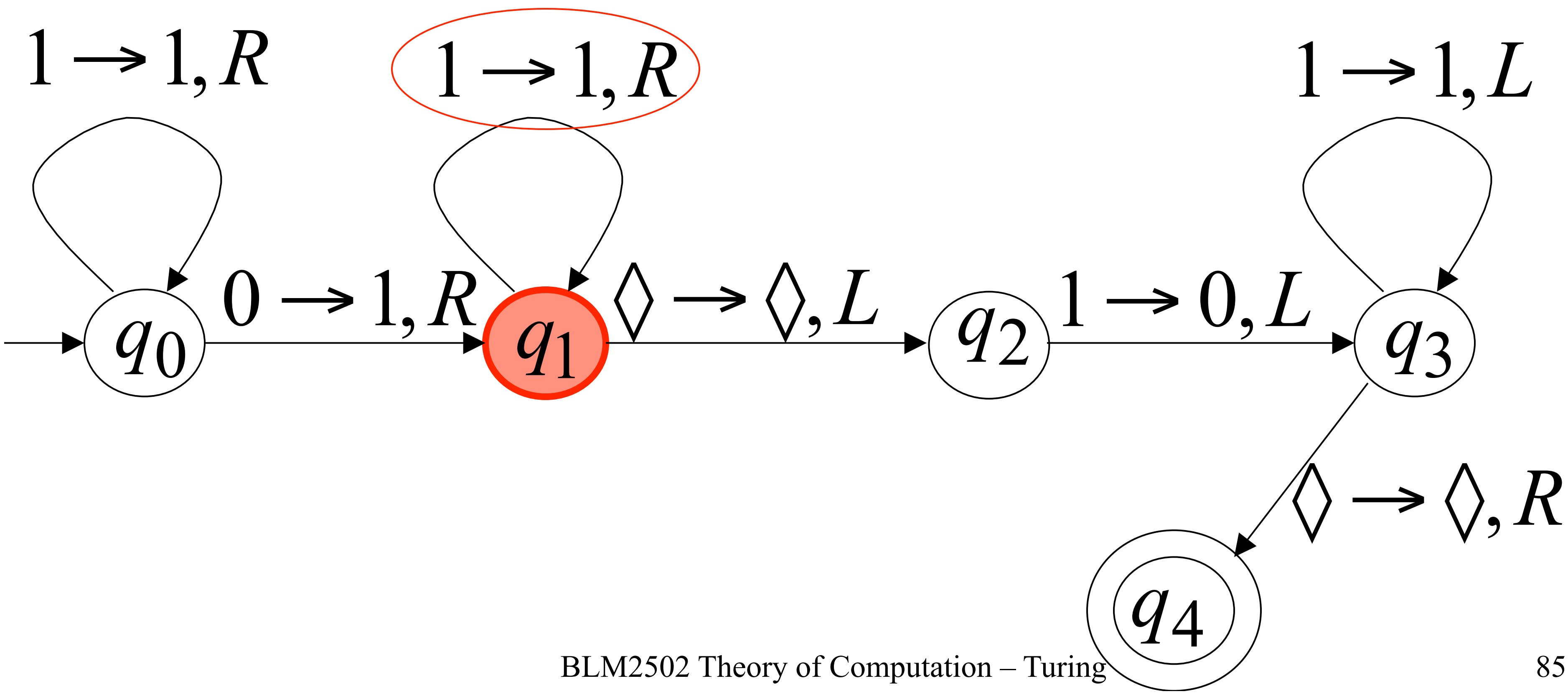

◊ 1 1 1 1 1 ◊
q_1


$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
q_1
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
q_2
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
q_3
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_4

Time 4

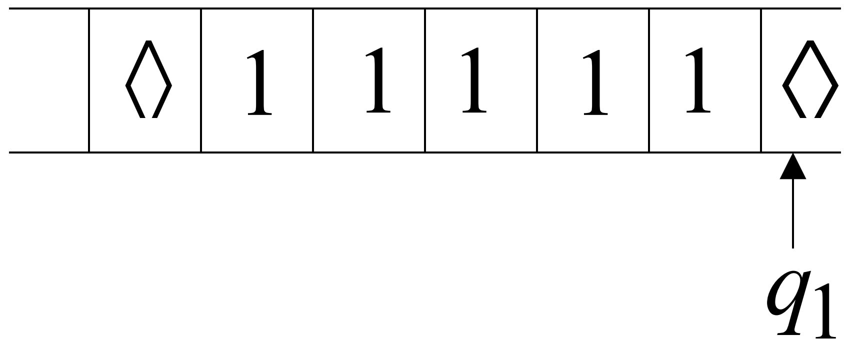


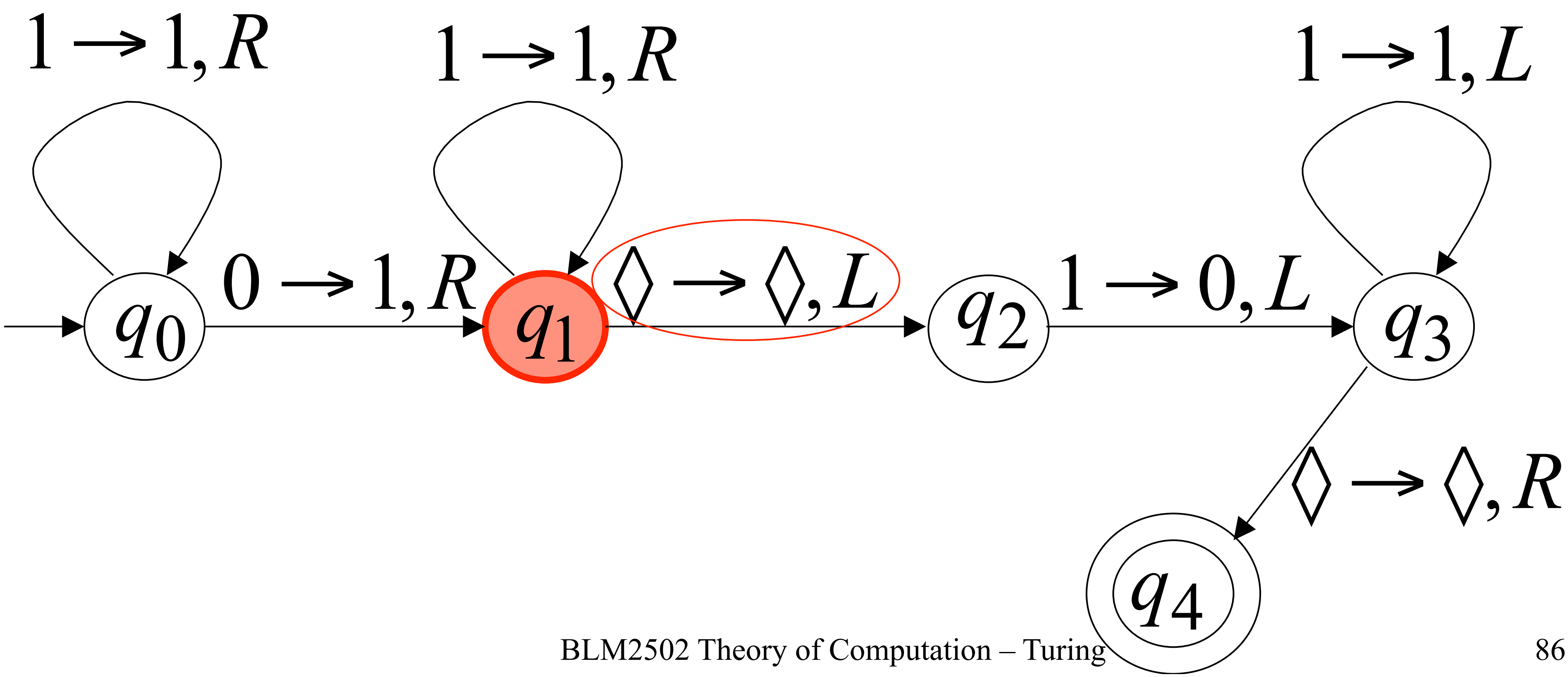
◊ 1 1 1 1 1 ◊
q_1



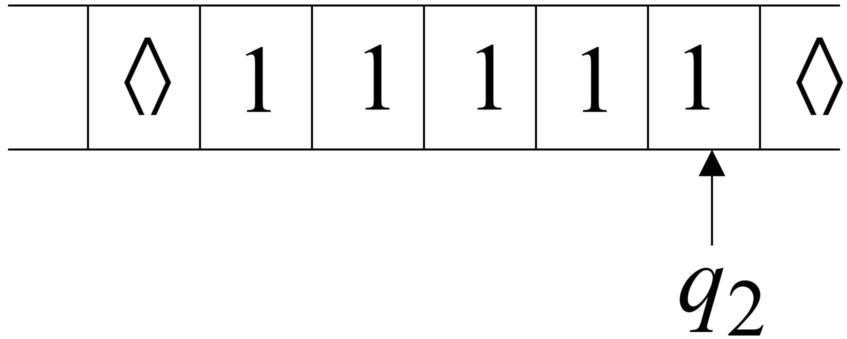
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_0
q_1
q_2
q_3
q_4

Time 5

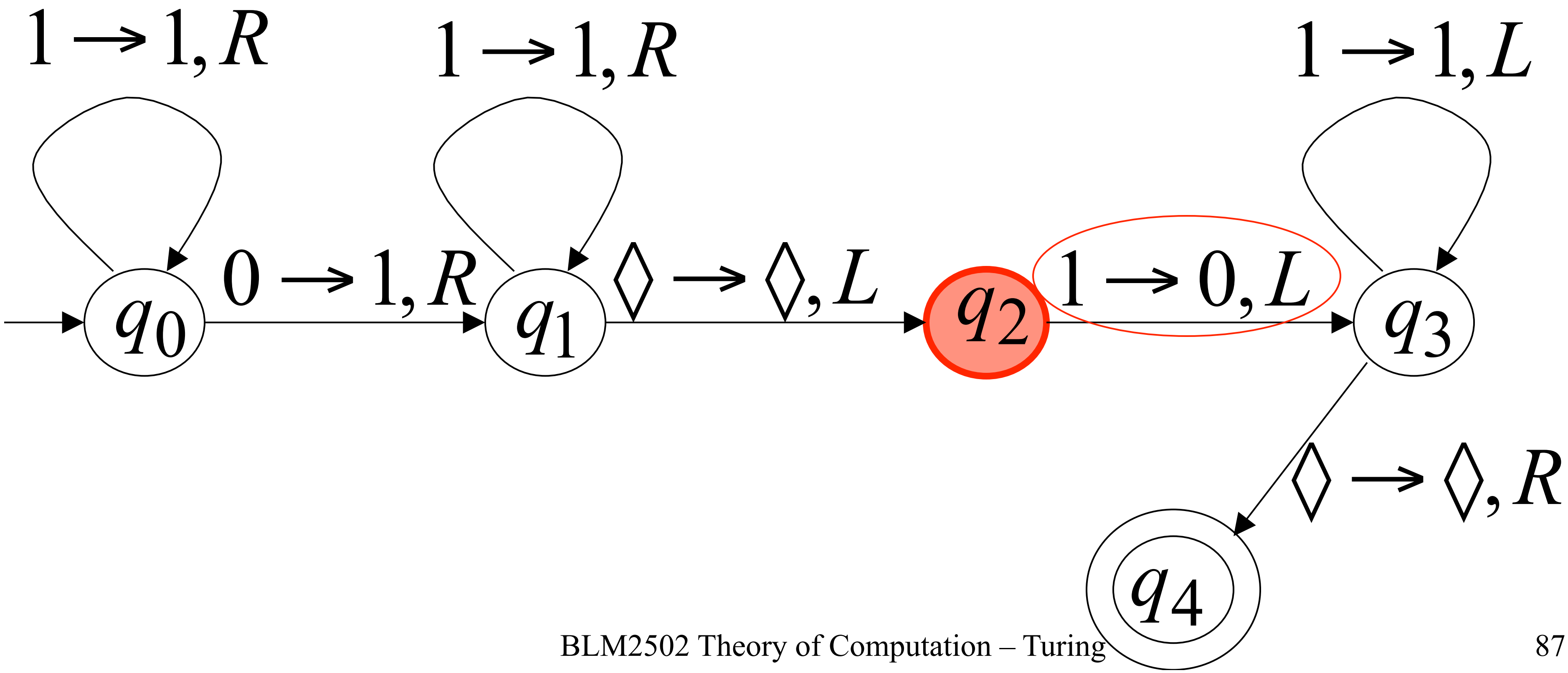

◊
1
1
1
1
1
◊
q_1


$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
q_1
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
q_2
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
q_3
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_4

Time 6

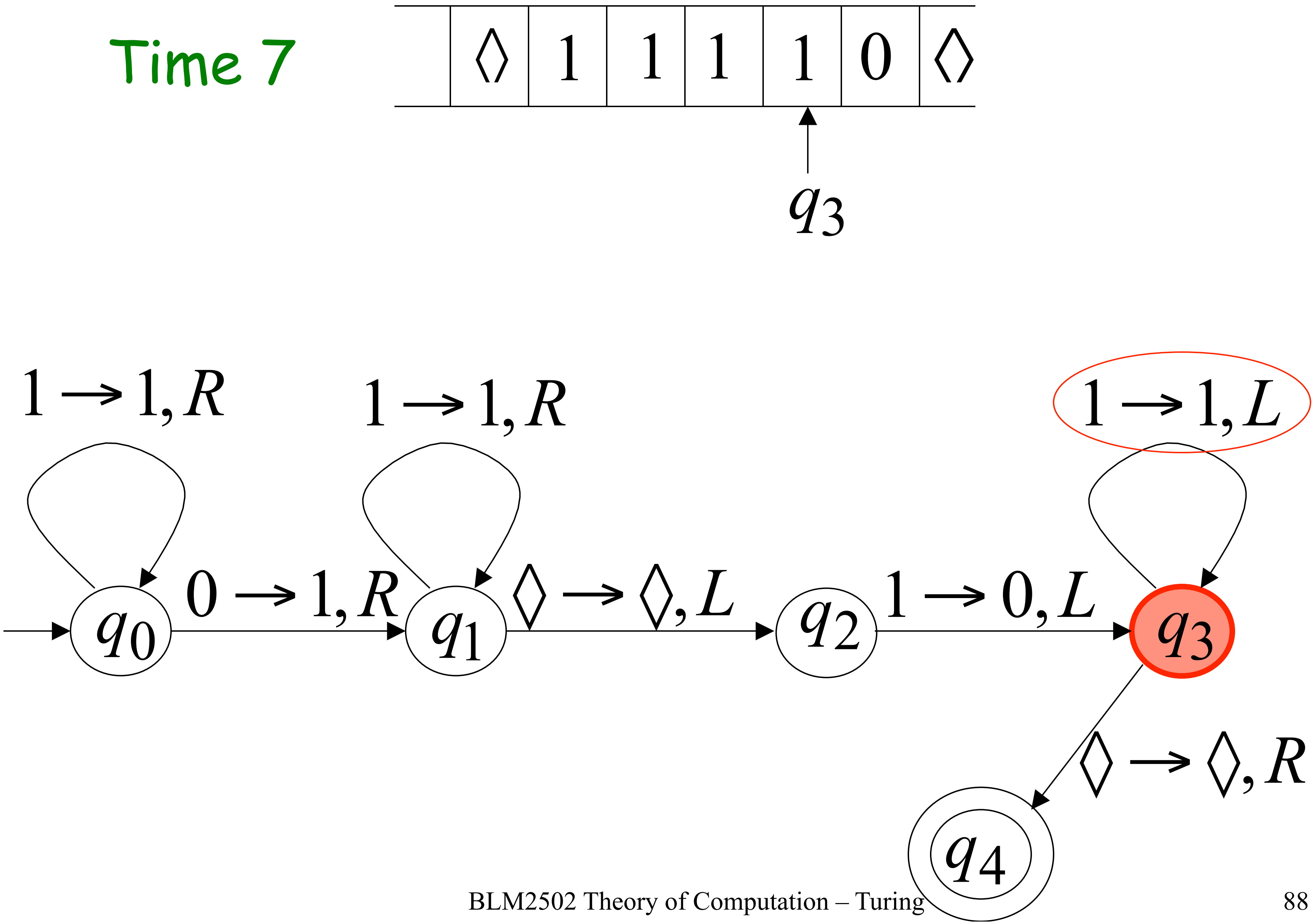


◊ 1 1 1 1 1 ◊
q_2

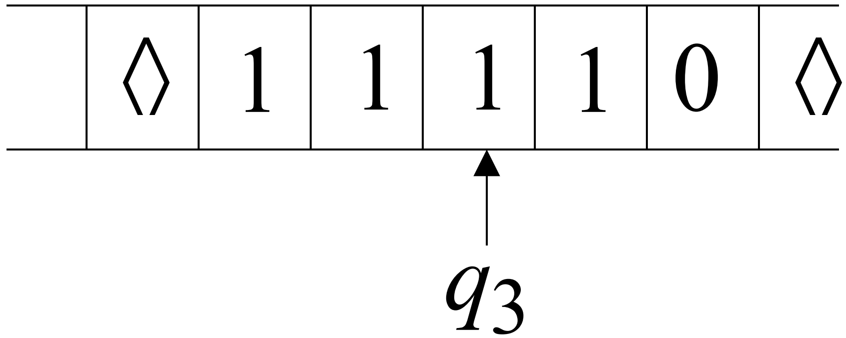


$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_0
q_1
q_2
q_3
q_4

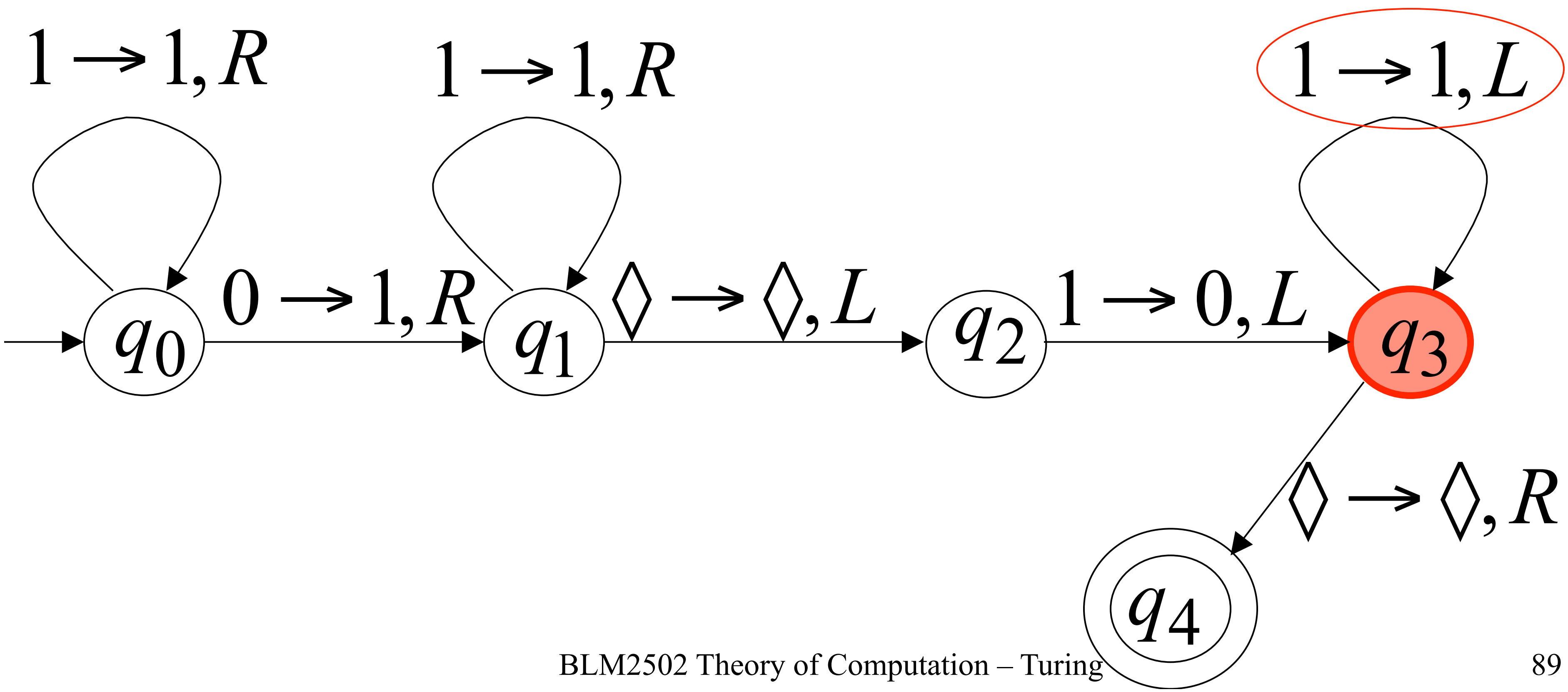
Time 7


◊
1
1
1
1
0
◊
q_3
$1 \to 1, R$
$1 \to 1, R$
$1 \to 1, L$
q_0
$0 \to 1, R$
q_1
$\lozenge \to \lozenge, L$
q_2
$1 \to 0, L$
q_3
$\lozenge \to \lozenge, R$
q_4

Time 8

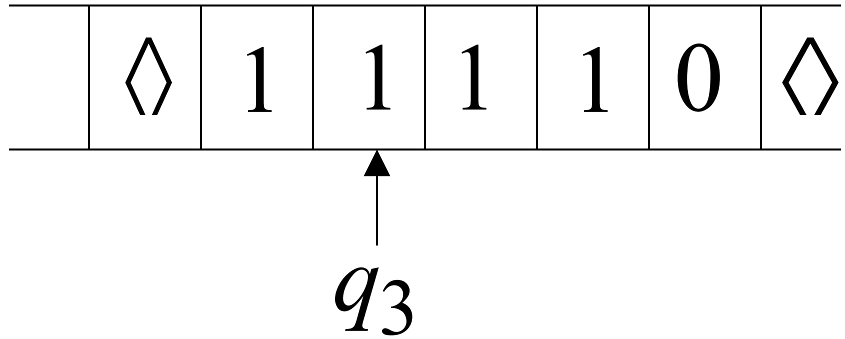


◊ 1 1 1 1 0 ◊
q_3

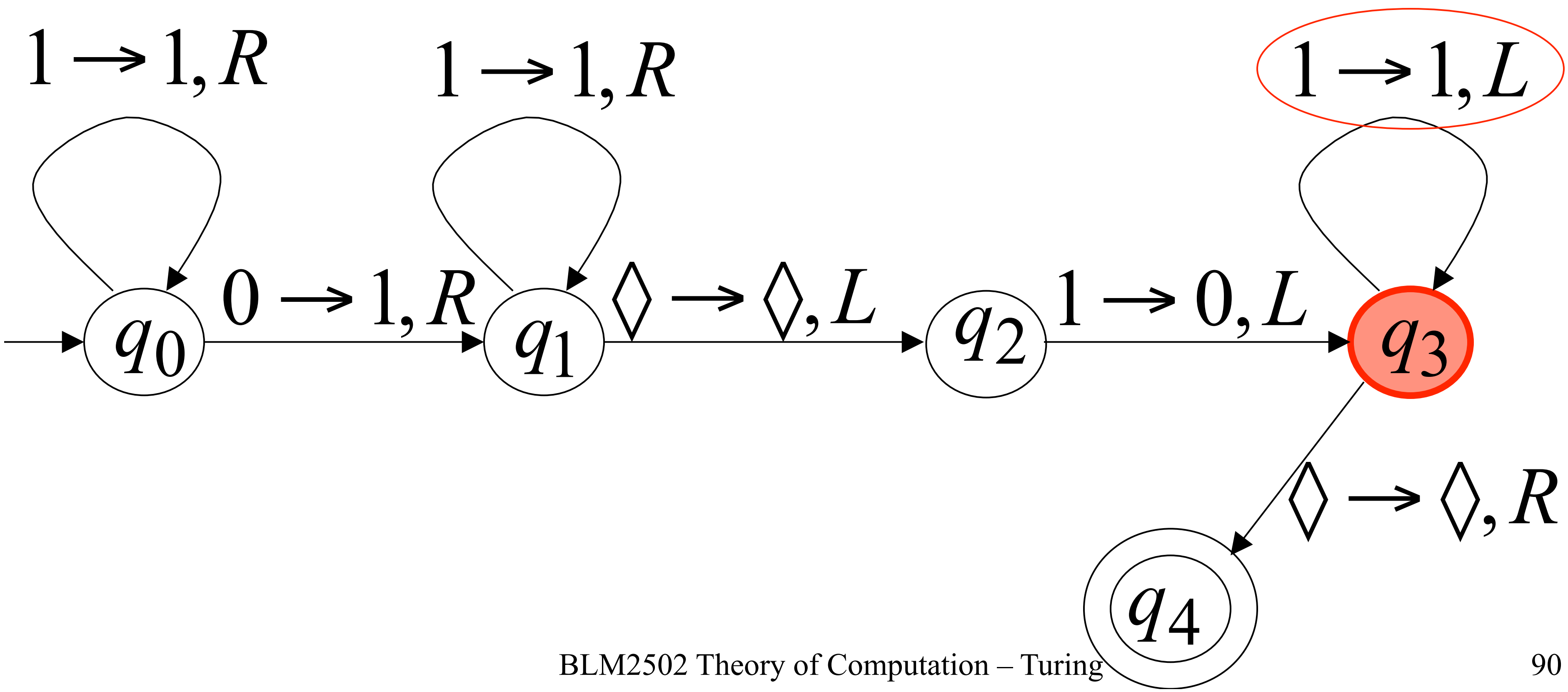


$1 \to 1, R$
$1 \to 1, R$
$1 \to 1, L$
$0 \to 1, R$
$\Diamond \to \Diamond, L$
$1 \to 0, L$
$\Diamond \to \Diamond, R$
q_0
q_1
q_2
q_3
q_4

Time 9

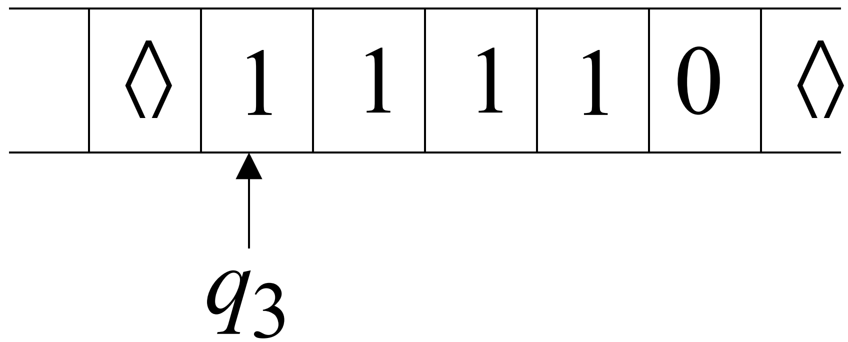


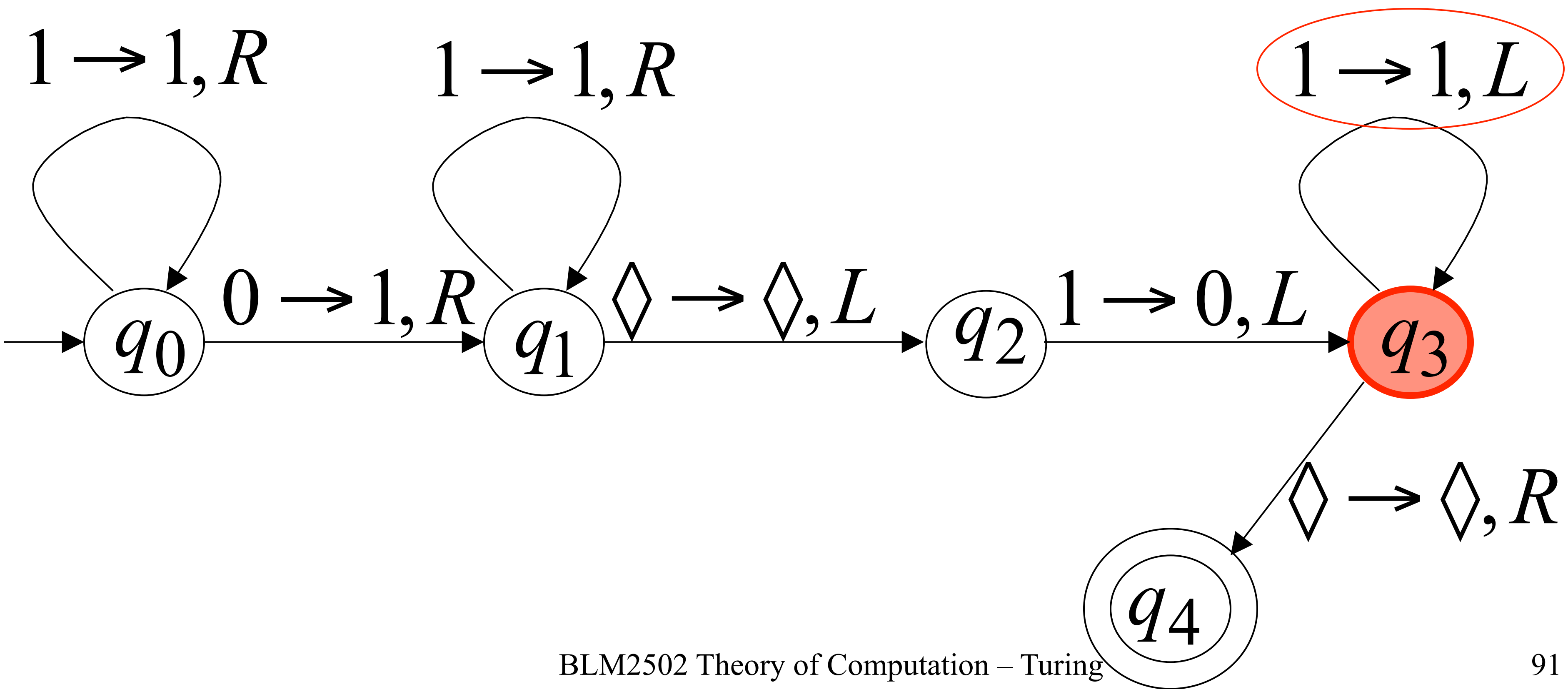
◊
1
1
1
1
0
◊
q_3



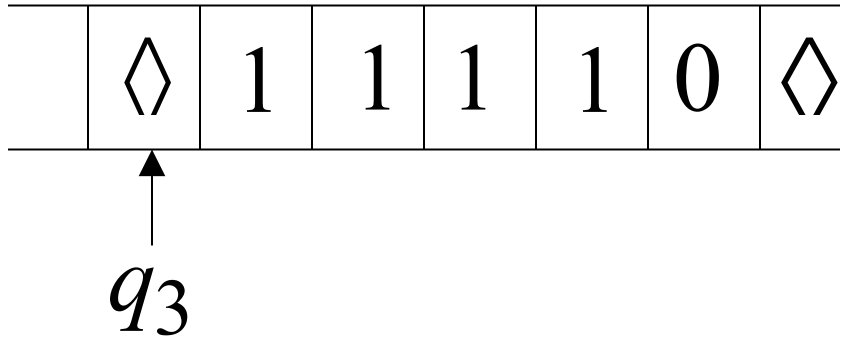
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
q_1
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
q_2
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
q_3
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, R$
q_4

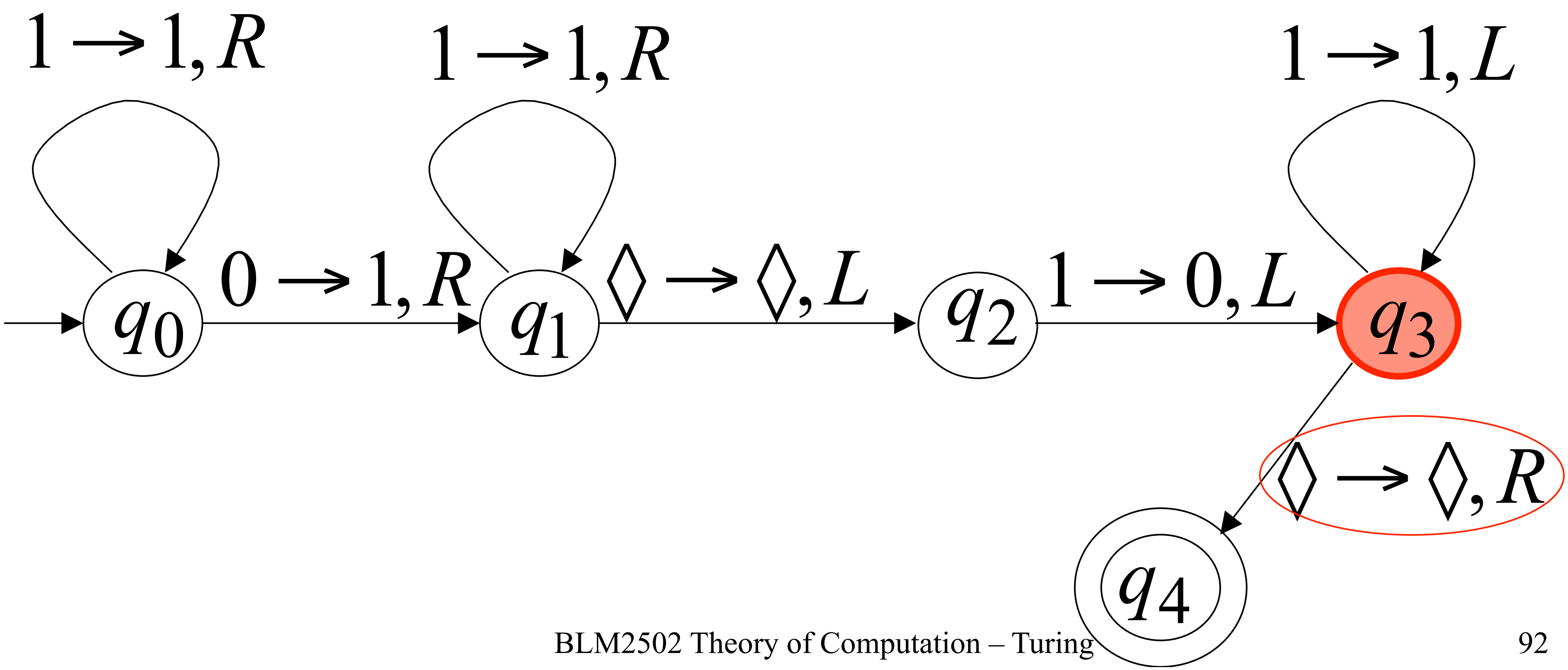
Time 10


◊
1
1
1
1
0
◊
q_3

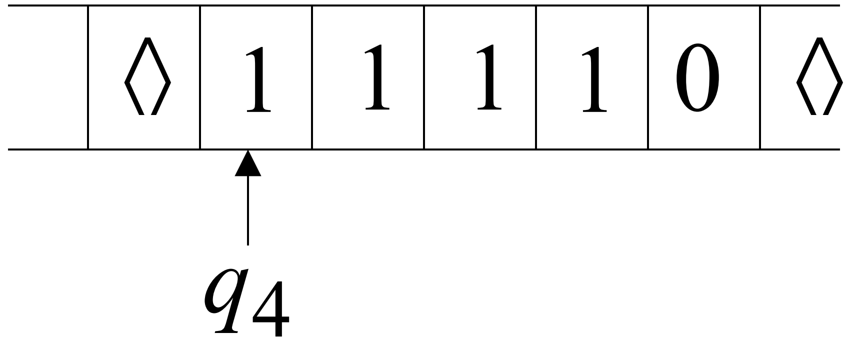

$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
q_1
$◊ \rightarrow ◊, L$
q_2
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
q_3
$◊ \rightarrow ◊, R$
q_4

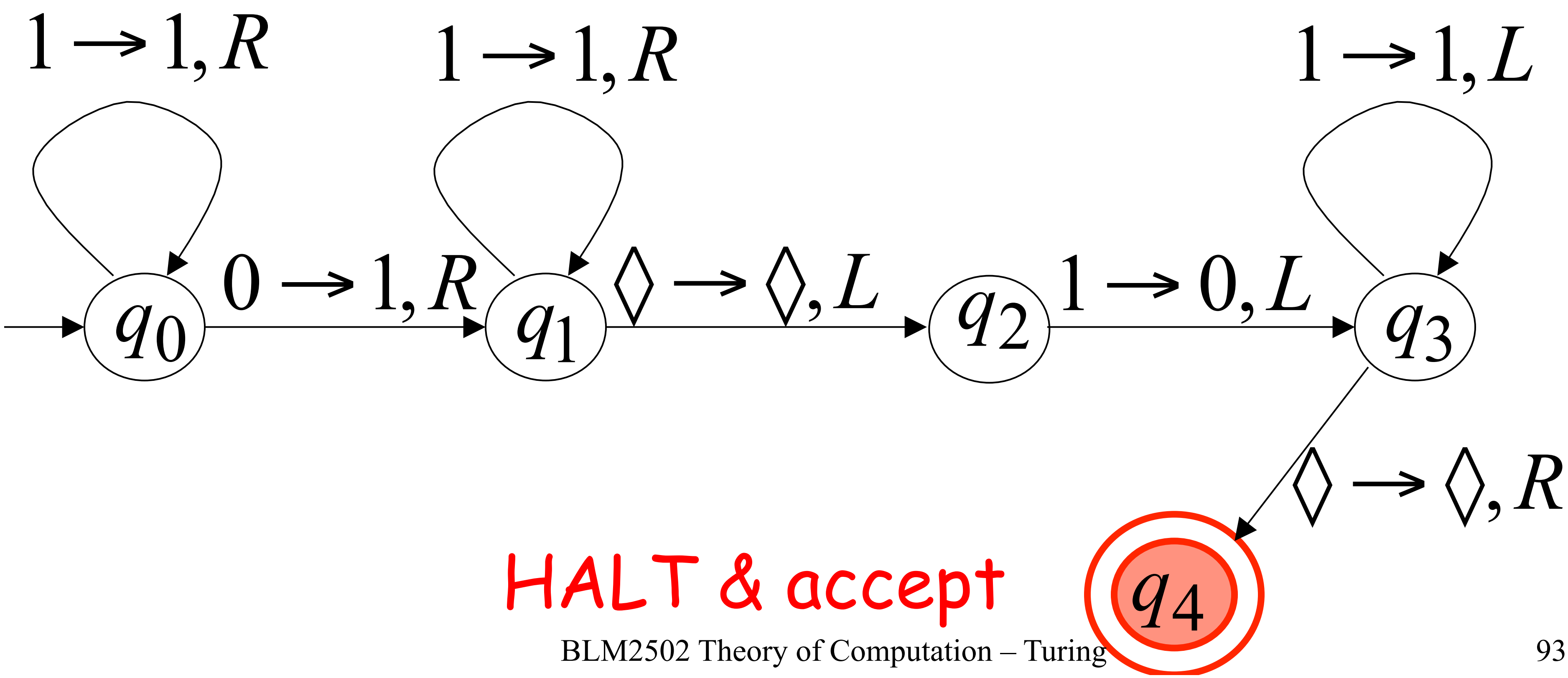
Time 11


◊
1
1
1
1
0
◊
q_3


$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
$0 \rightarrow 1, R$
q_1
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, L$
q_2
$1 \rightarrow 0, L$
q_3
$\lozenge \rightarrow \lozenge, R$
q_4

Time 12





HALT & accept

Another Example

The function $f(x) = 2x$ is computable

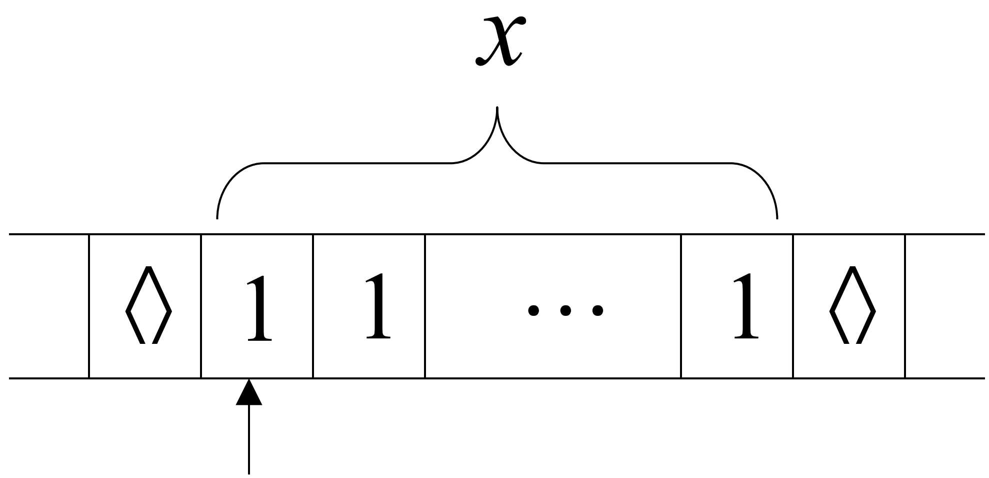
x is integer

Turing Machine:

Input string: x unary

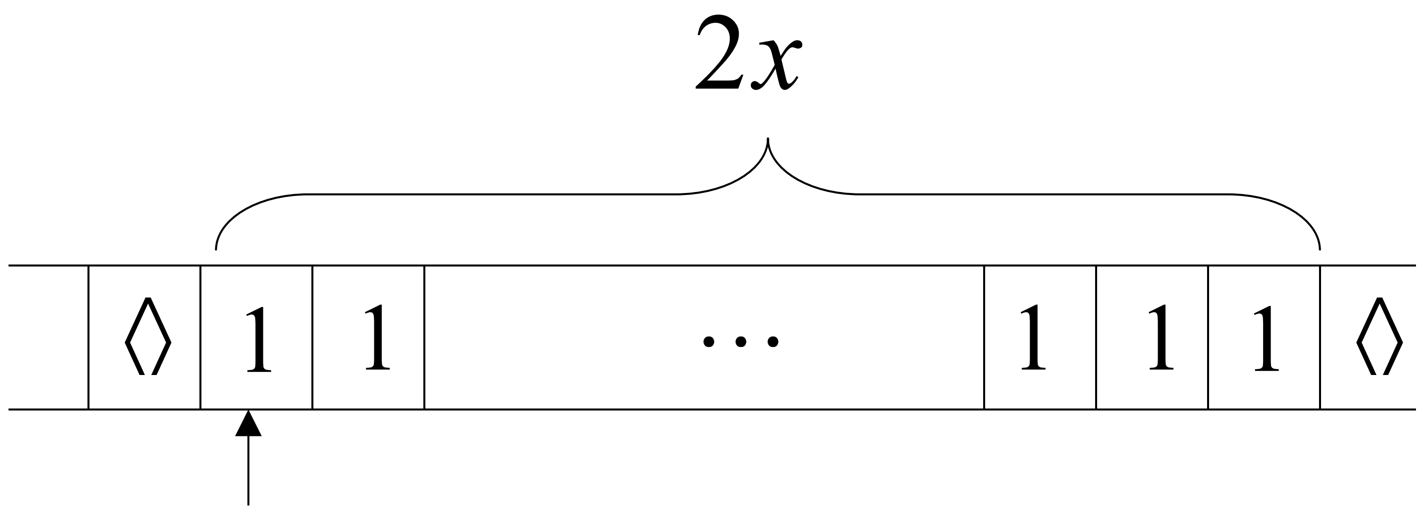
Output string: xx unary

Start



q_0 initial state

Finish



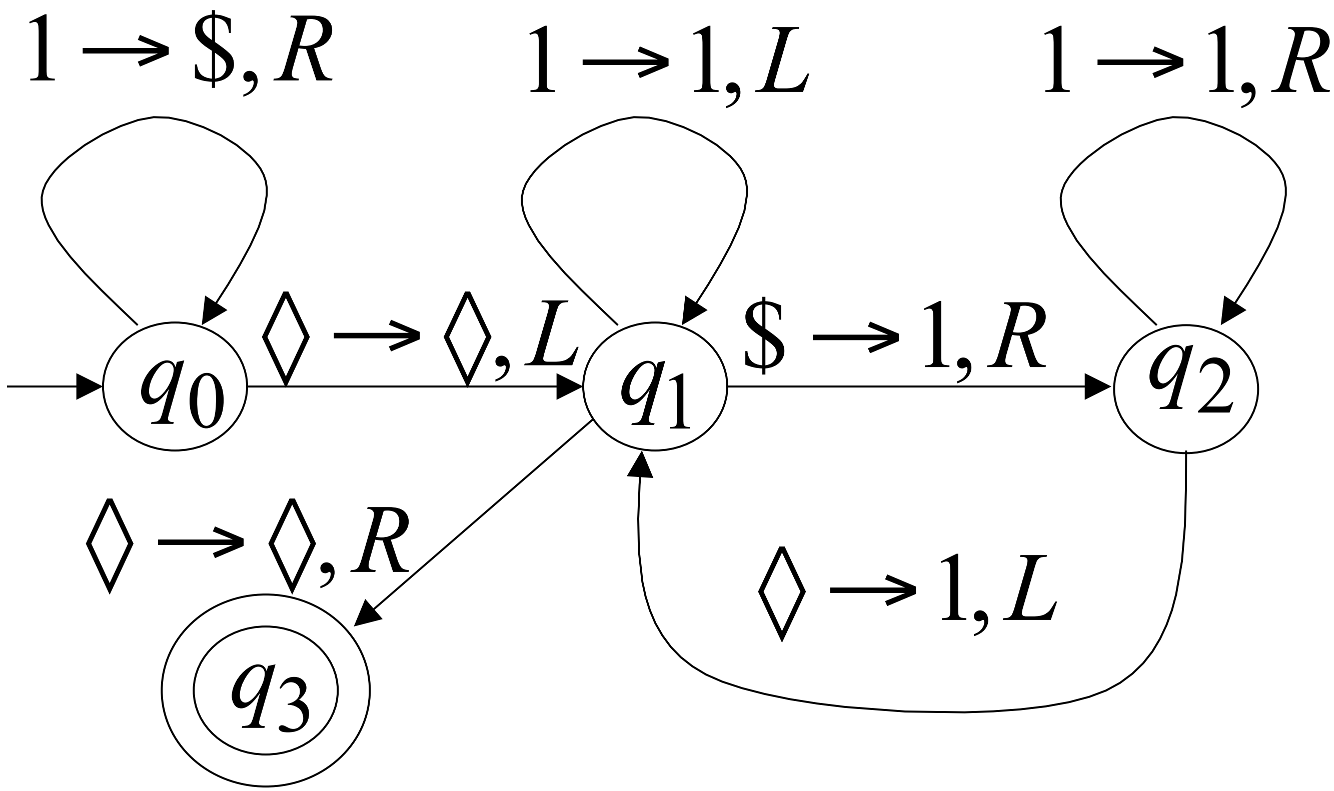
q_f accept state

Turing Machine Pseudocode for $f(x) = 2x$

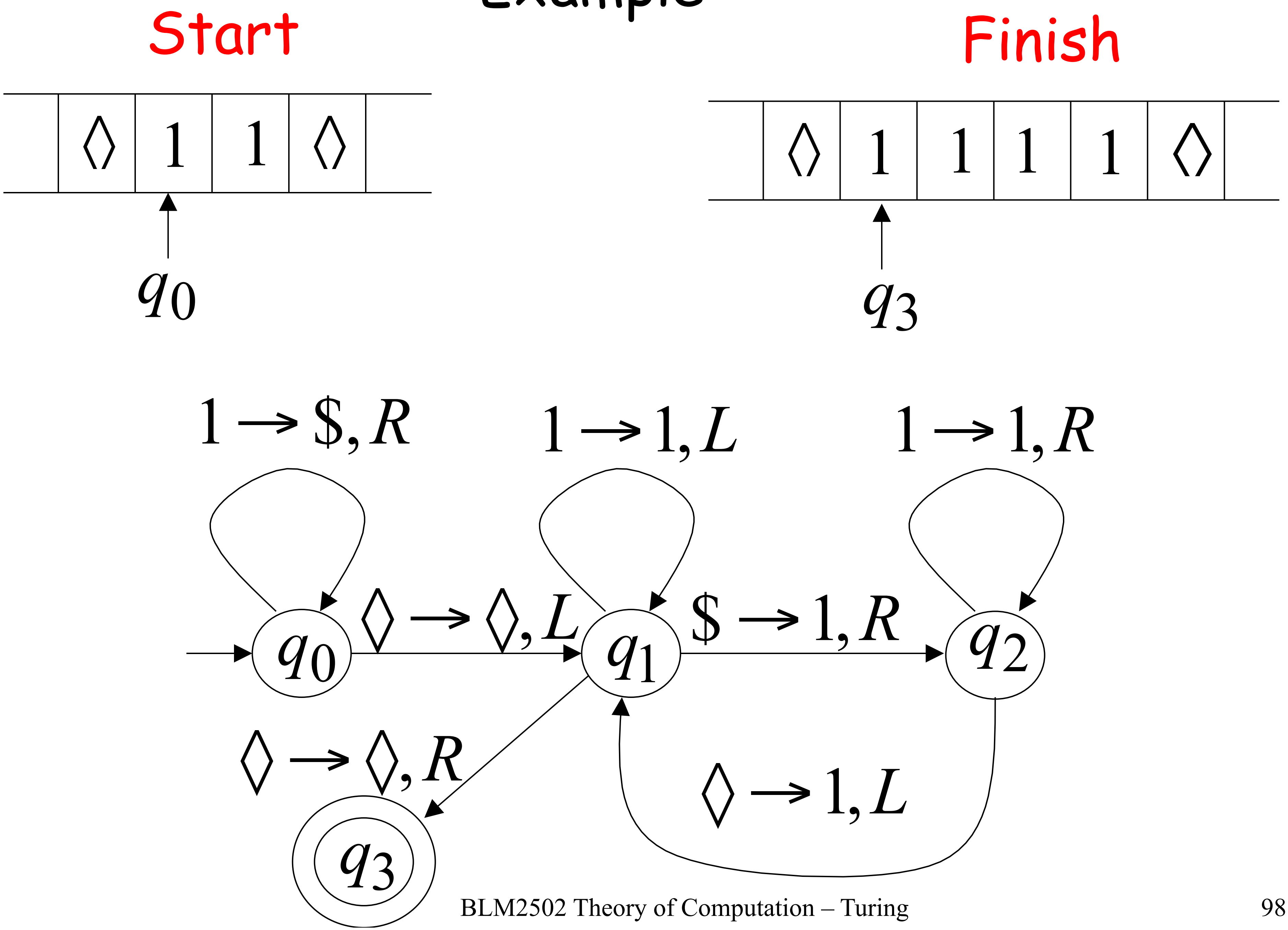
- Replace every 1 with $
- Repeat:
  - Find rightmost $, replace it with 1
  - Go to right end, insert 1

  Until no more $ remain

Turing Machine for $f(x) = 2x$



Example



Start
◊ 1 1 ◊
q_0
Finish
◊ 1 1 1 1 ◊
q_3
$1 \rightarrow \$, R$
$1 \rightarrow 1, L$
$1 \rightarrow 1, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, L$
$\$ \rightarrow 1, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow \Diamond, R$
$\Diamond \rightarrow 1, L$
q_0
q_1
q_2
q_3

Another Example

The function is computable

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x > y \\ 0 & \text{if } x \leq y \end{cases}$$

Input: $x0y$

Output: 1 or 0

Turing Machine Pseudocode:

- Repeat

  Match a 1 from x with a 1 from y

  Until all of x or y is matched

- If a 1 from x is not matched

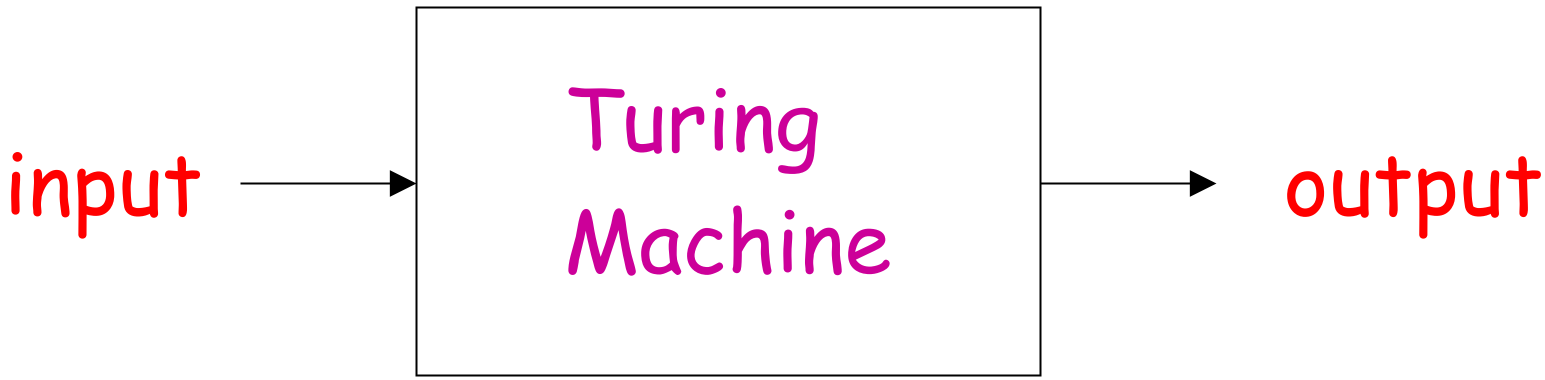
  erase tape, write 1 $(x > y)$

  else

  erase tape, write 0 $(x \leq y)$

Combining Turing Machines

Block Diagram



Example:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x+y & \text{if } x > y \\ 0 & \text{if } x \le y \end{cases}$$