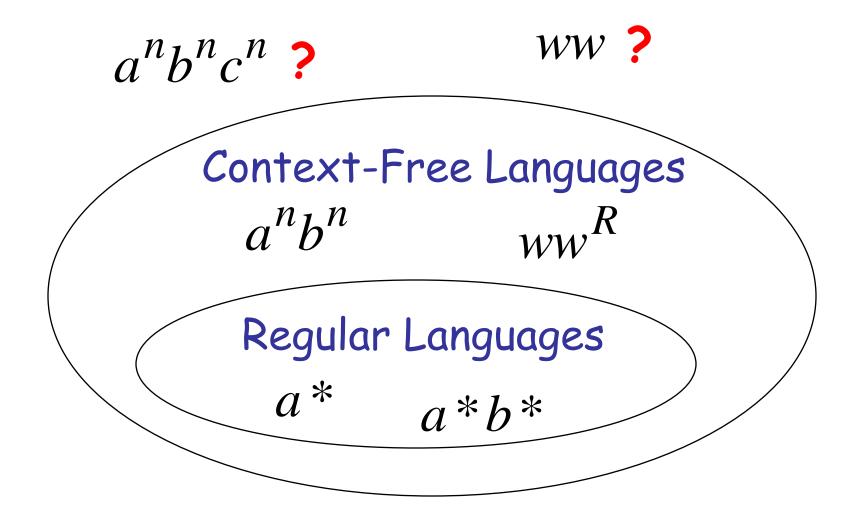
Turing Machines

Invented by Alan Turing in 1936.

A simple mathematical model of a general purpose computer.

It is capable of performing any calculation which can be performed by any computing machine.

The Language Hierarchy





 $a^n b^n c^n$

WW

Context-Free Languages

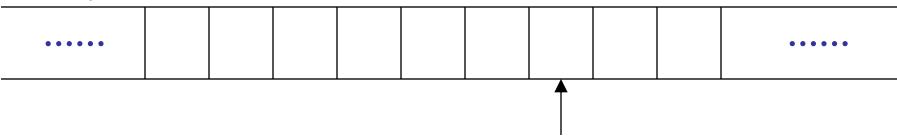
 $a^n b^n$

Regular Languages

 a^* a^*b^* Finite

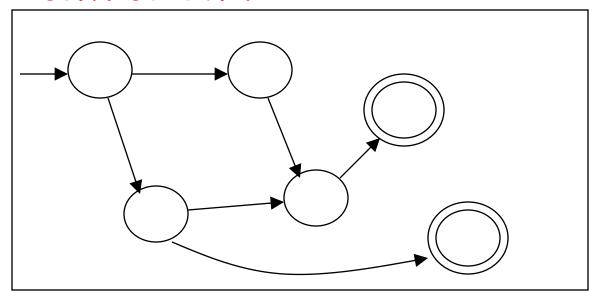
A Turing Machine

Tape



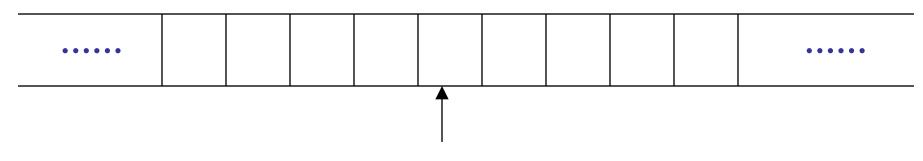
Read-Write head

Control Unit



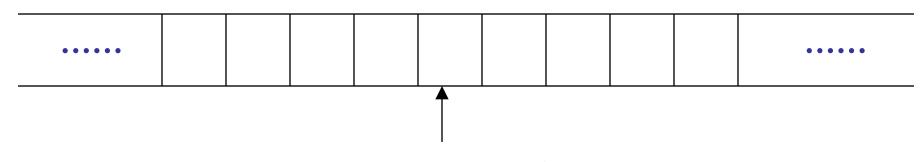
The Tape

No boundaries -- infinite length



Read-Write head

The head moves Left or Right



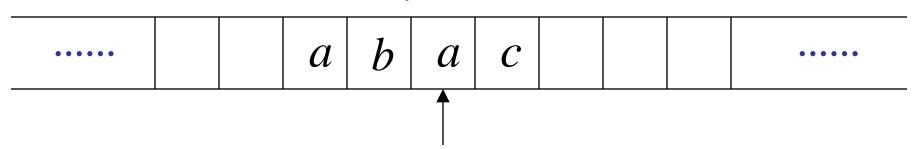
Read-Write head

The head at each time step:

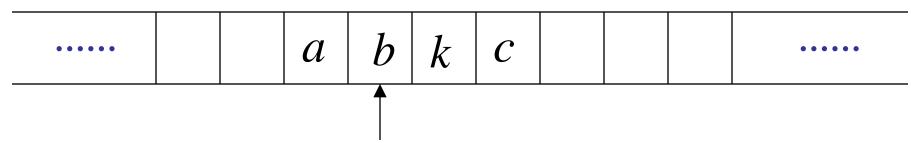
- 1. Reads a symbol
- 2. Writes a symbol
- 3. Moves Left or Right

Example:

Time 0

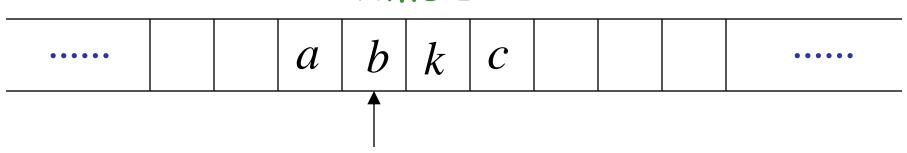


Time 1

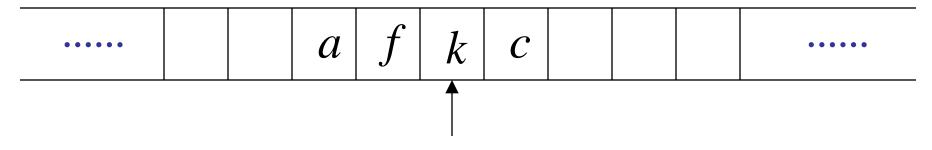


- 1. Reads a
- 2. Writes k
- 3. Moves Left

Time 1

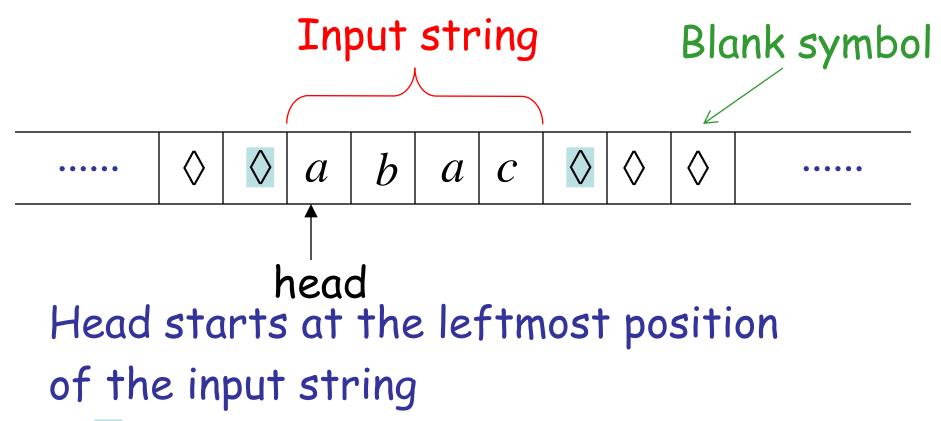


Time 2



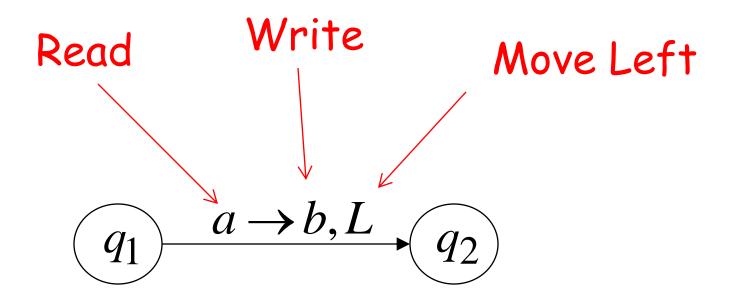
- 1. Reads b
- 2. Writes f
- 3. Moves Right

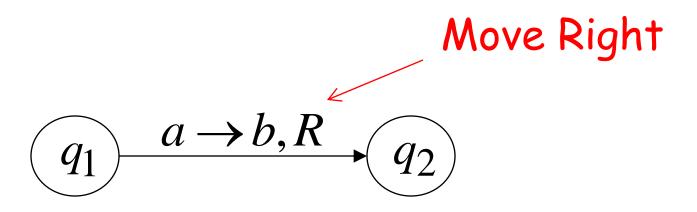
The Input String



Are treated as left and right brackets for the input written on the tape.

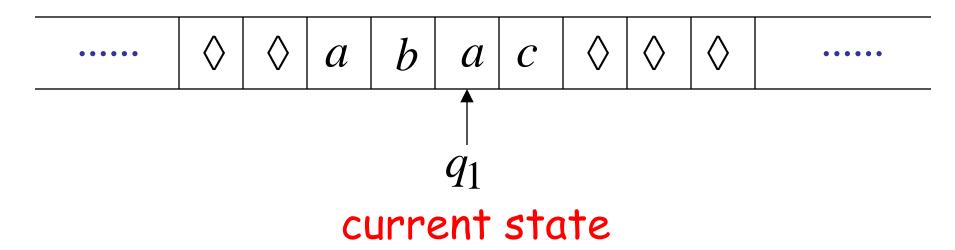
States & Transitions





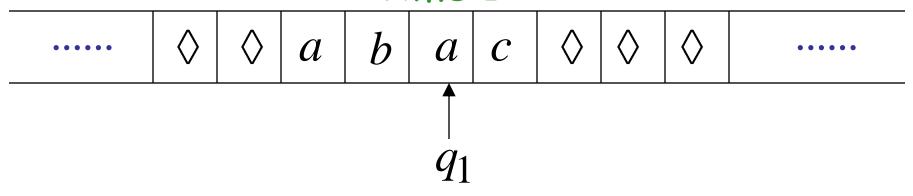
Example:

Time 1

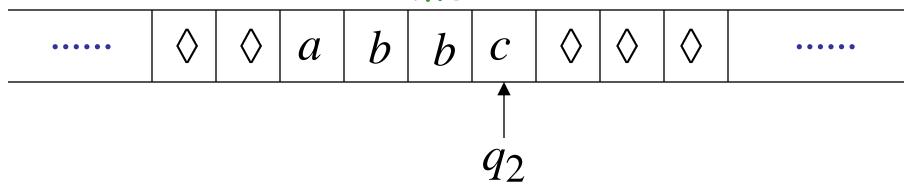


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & a \rightarrow b, R \\
 & q_2
\end{array}$$

Time 1



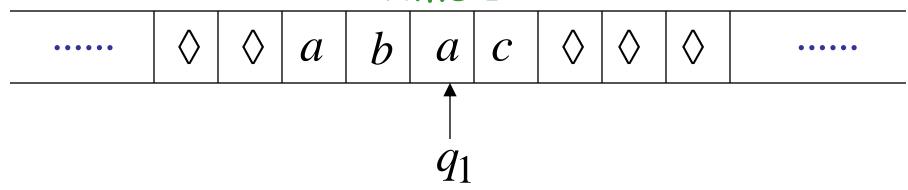
Time 2



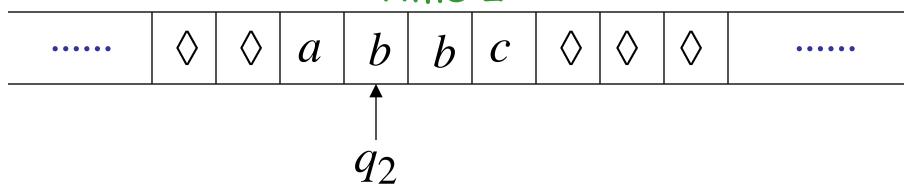
$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & a \rightarrow b, R \\
\hline
 & q_2
\end{array}$$

Example:





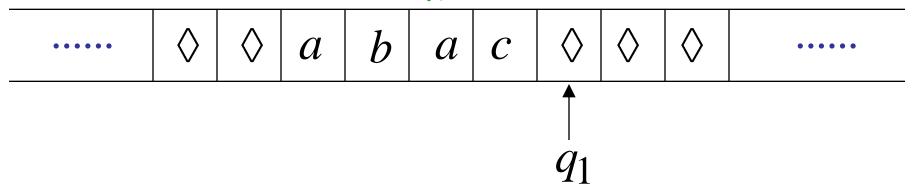
Time 2



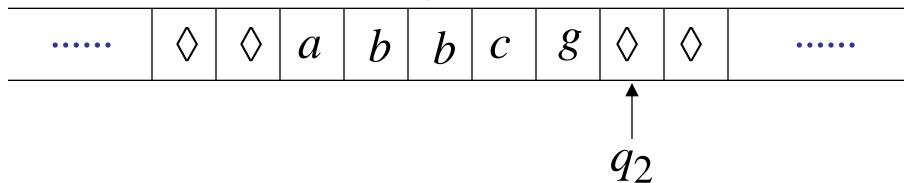
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & a \rightarrow b, L \\
\hline
 & q_2
\end{array}$$

Example:

Time 1



Time 2

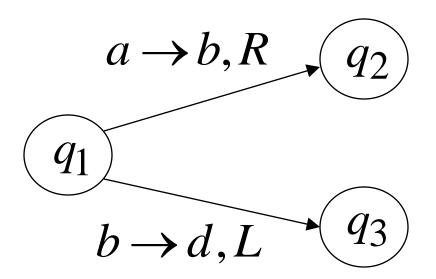


$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
 & q_1 & & & & & & \\
\hline
 & q_2 & & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

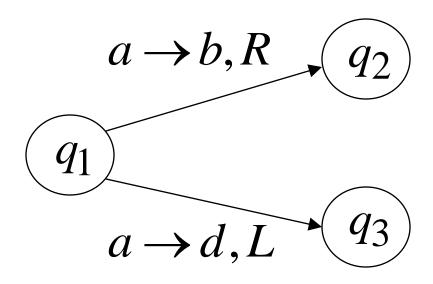
Determinism

Turing Machines are deterministic

Allowed



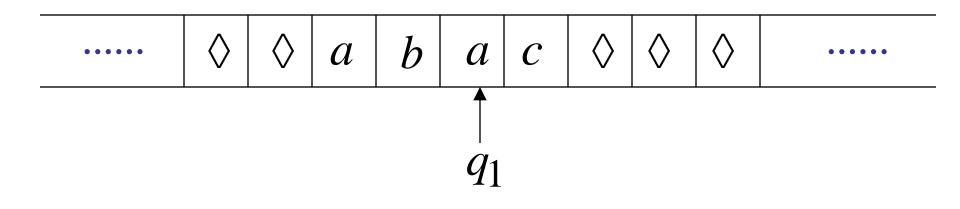
Not Allowed

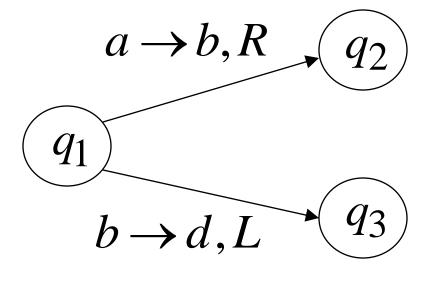


No lambda transitions allowed

Partial Transition Function

Example:





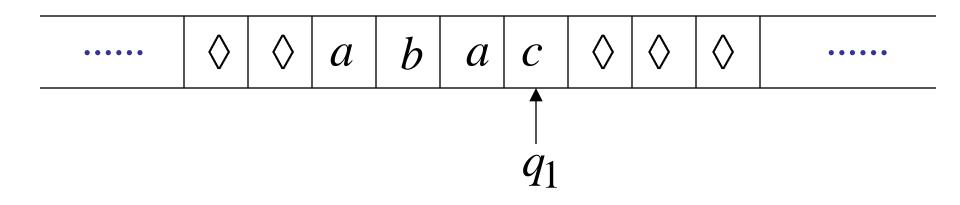
<u> Allowed:</u>

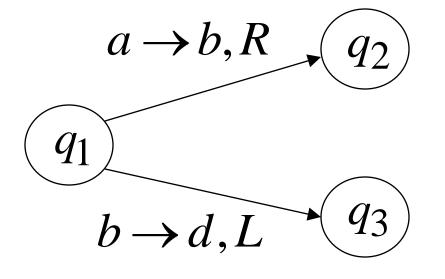
No transition for input symbol c

Halting

The machine *halts* if there are no possible transitions to follow

Example:

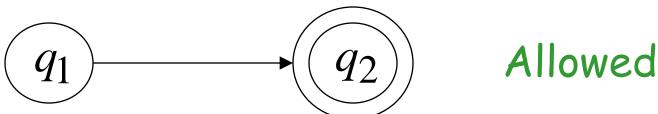


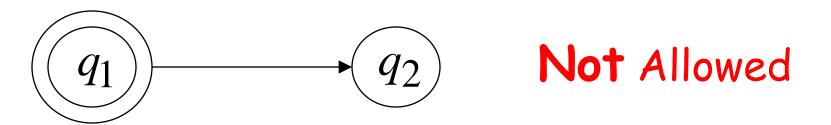


No possible transition

HALT!!!

Final States



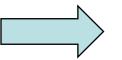


· Final states have no outgoing transitions

In a final state the machine halts

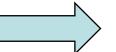
Acceptance

Accept Input



If machine halts in a final state

Reject Input



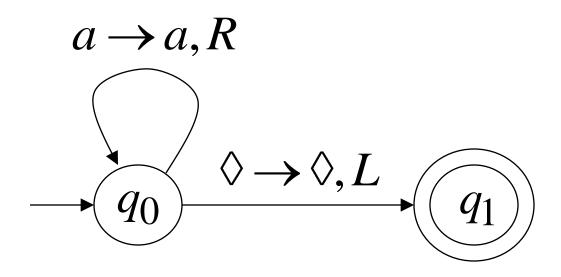
If machine halts in a non-final state or

If machine enters an *infinite loop*

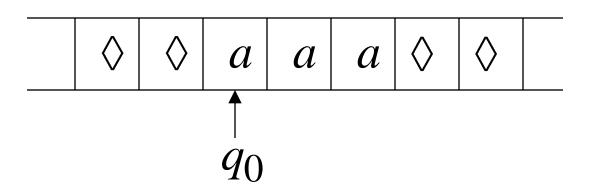
Turing Machine Example

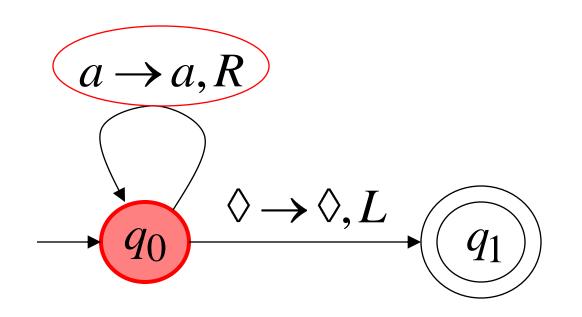
A Turing machine that accepts the language:

aa*

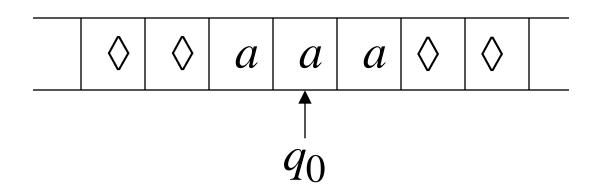


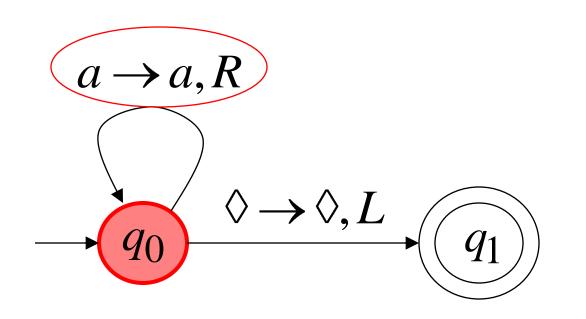
Time 0



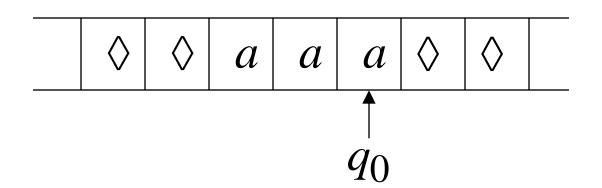


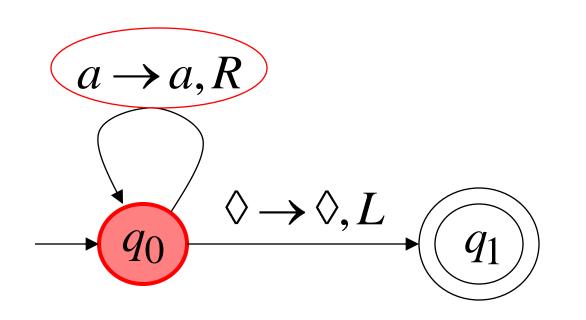
Time 1



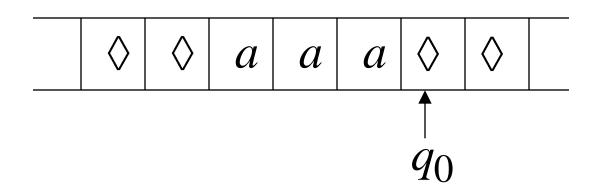


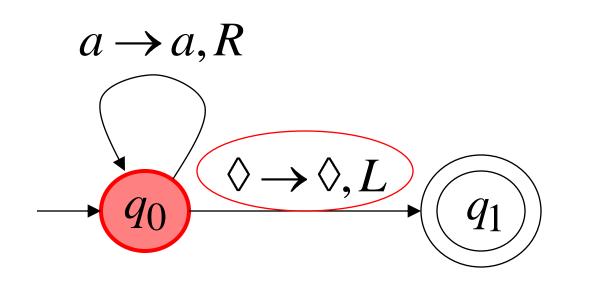
Time 2



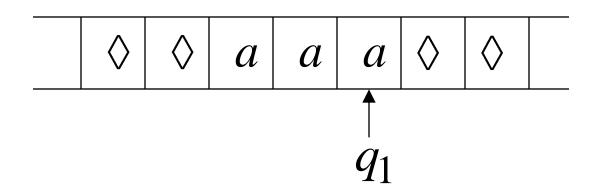


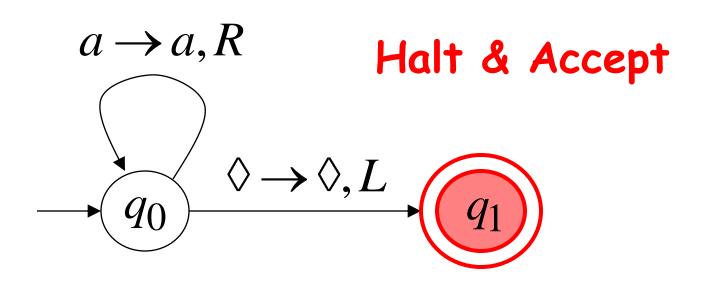
Time 3





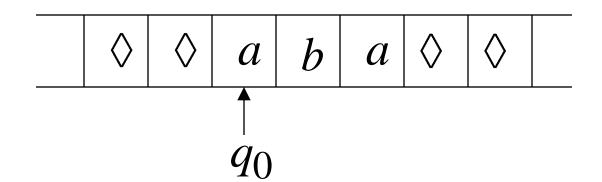
Time 4

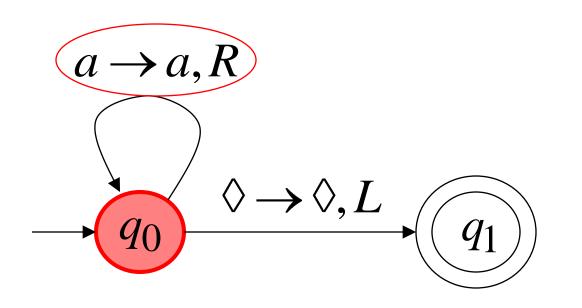




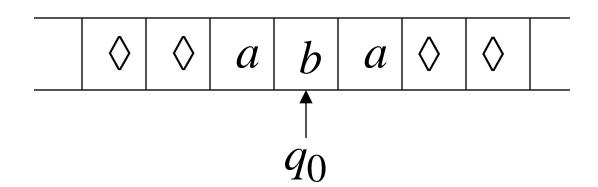
Rejection Example

Time 0

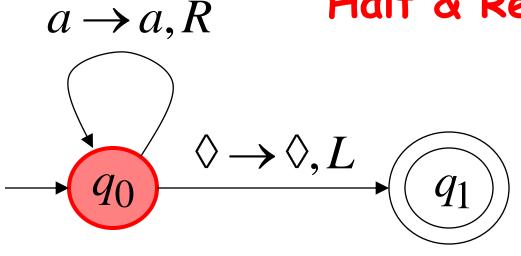




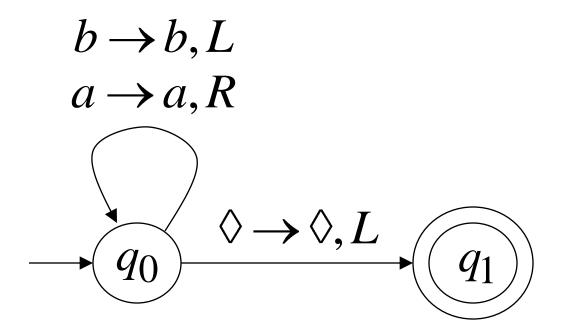
Time 1



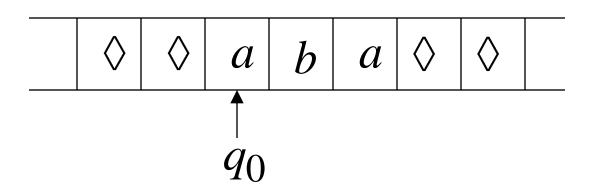
No possible Transition Halt & Reject

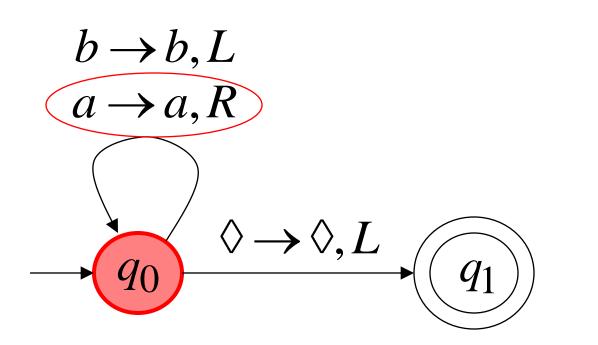


Infinite Loop Example

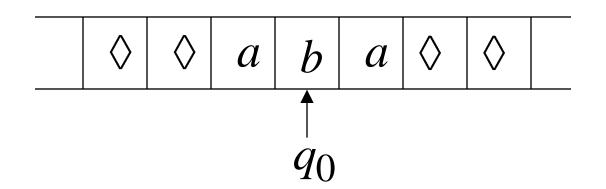


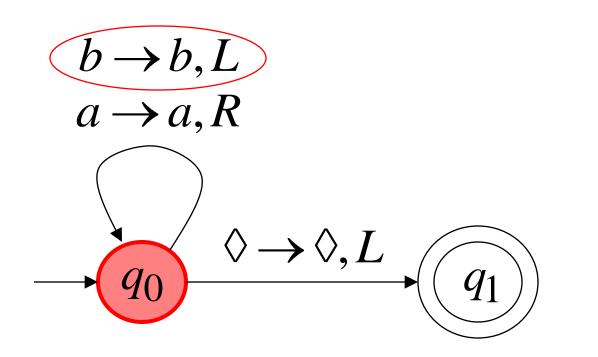
Time 0



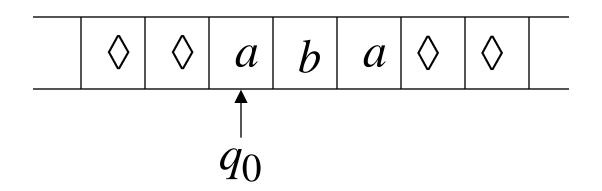


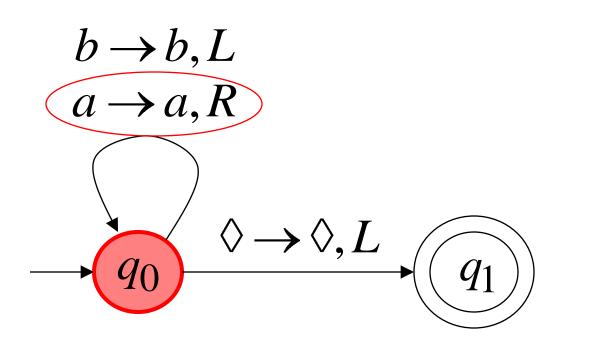
Time 1

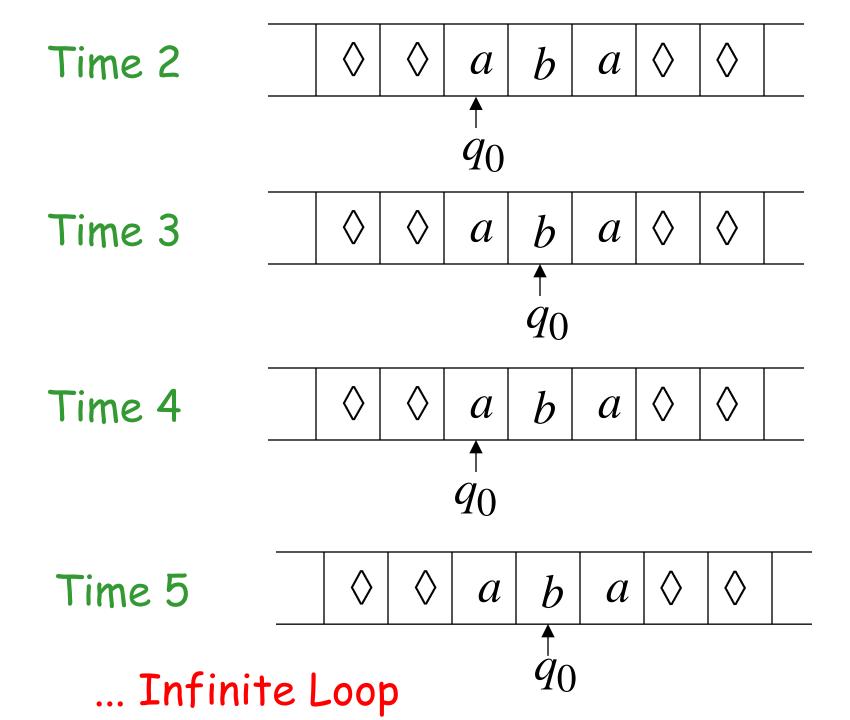




Time 2







Because of the infinite loop:

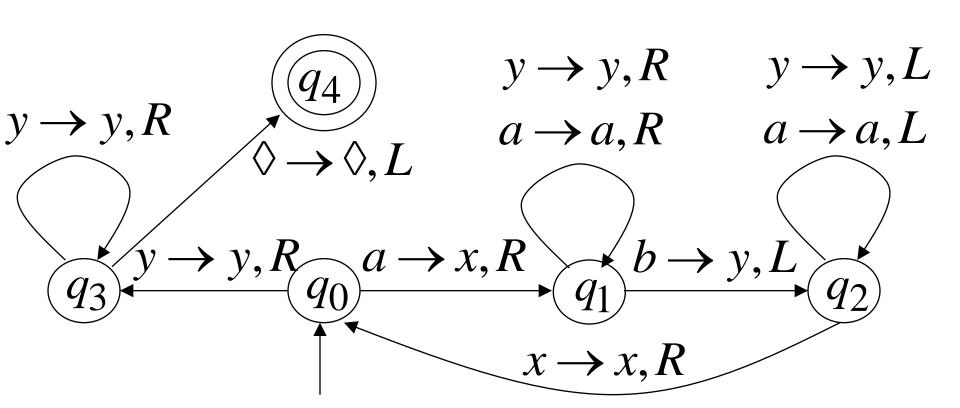
·The final state cannot be reached

The machine never halts

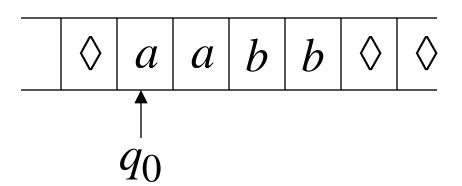
·The input is not accepted

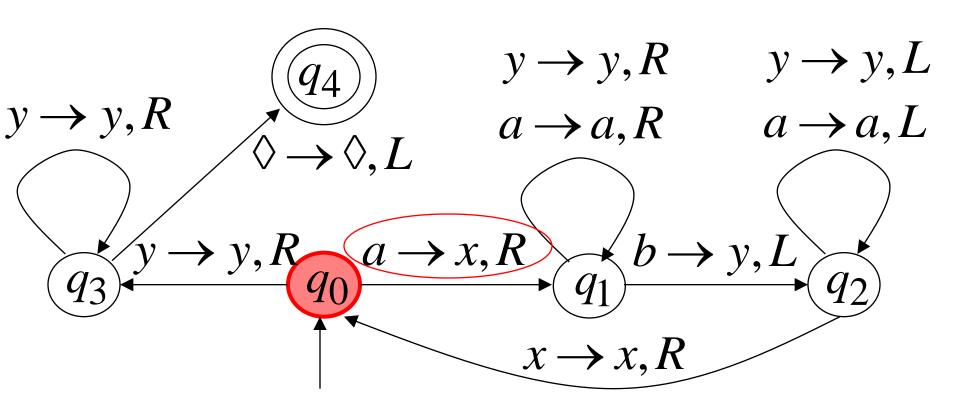
Another Turing Machine

Turing machine for the language $\{a^nb^n\}$

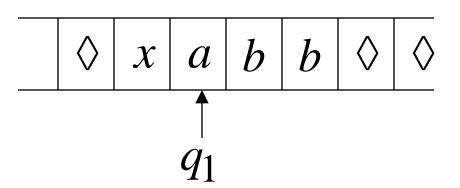


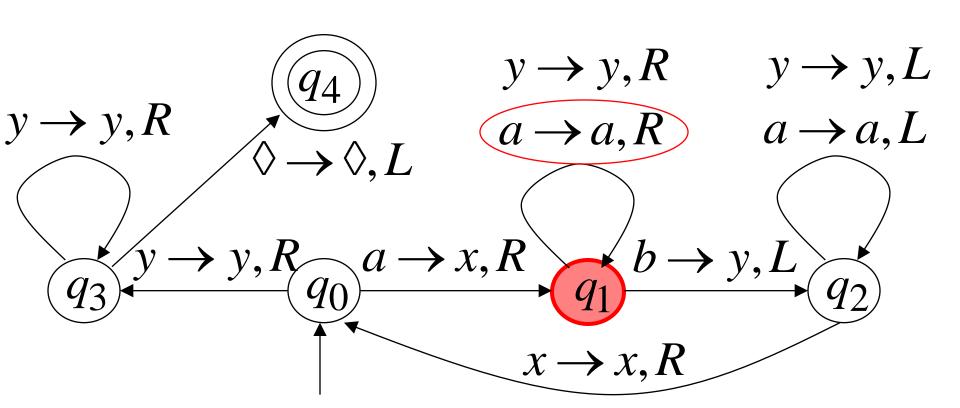
Time 0



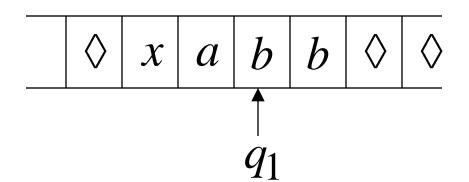


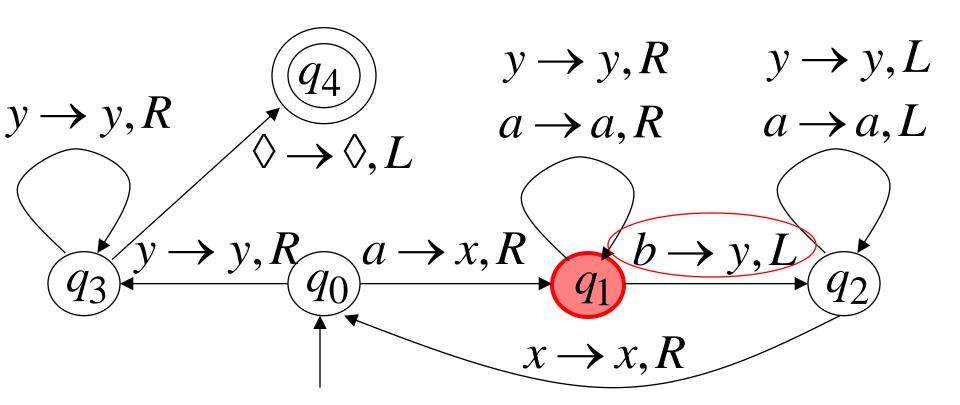
Time 1



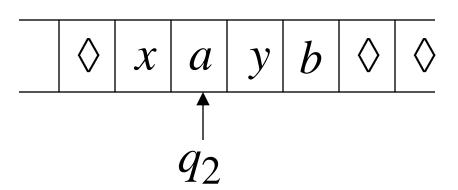


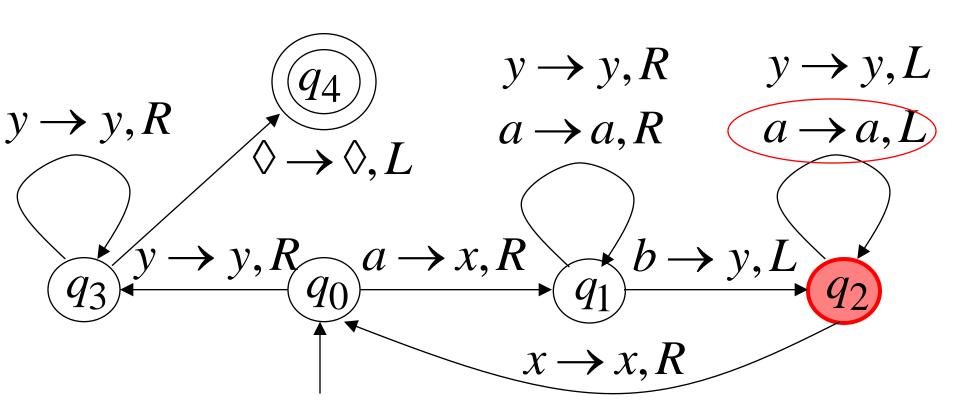
Time 2



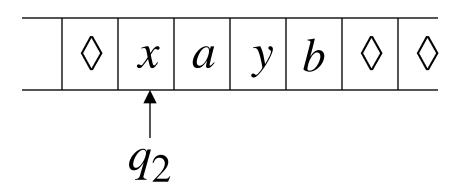


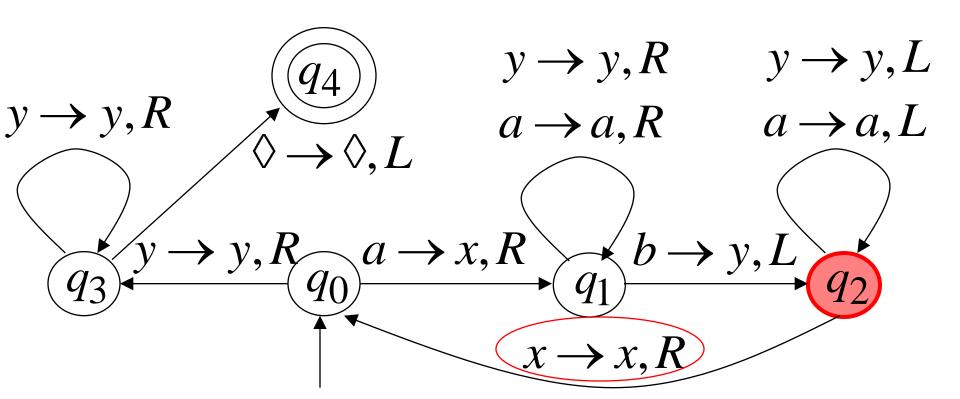
Time 3



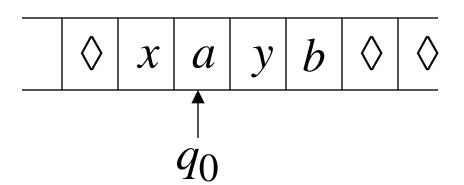


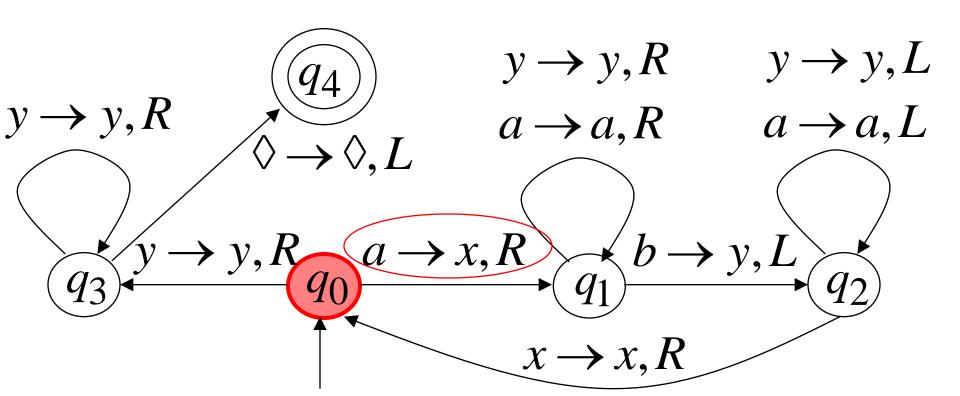
Time 4



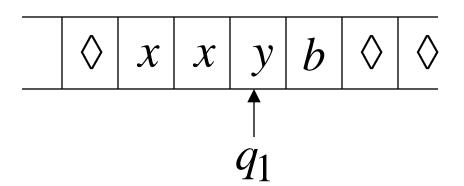


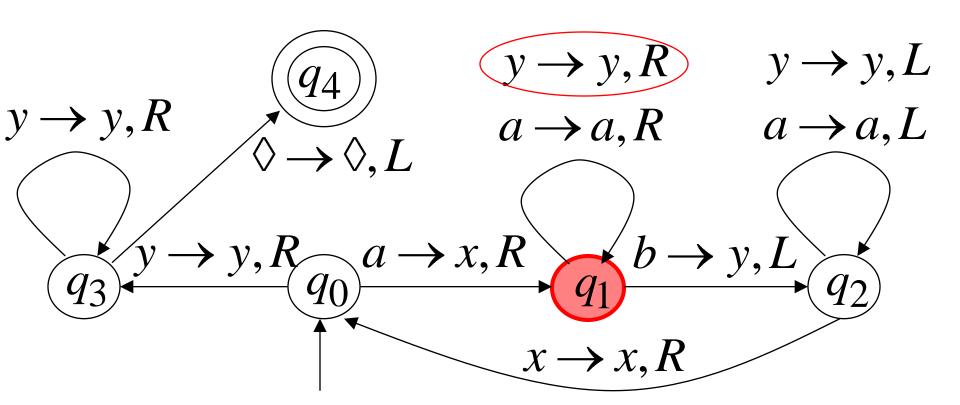
Time 5



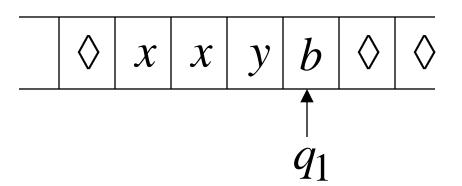


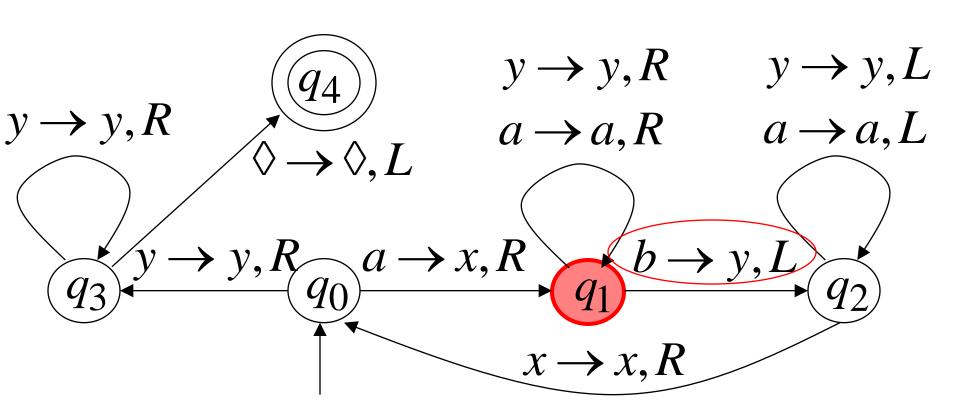
Time 6



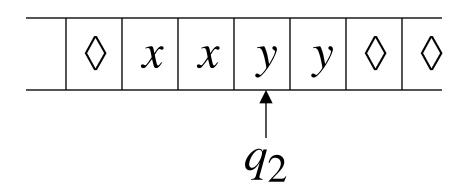


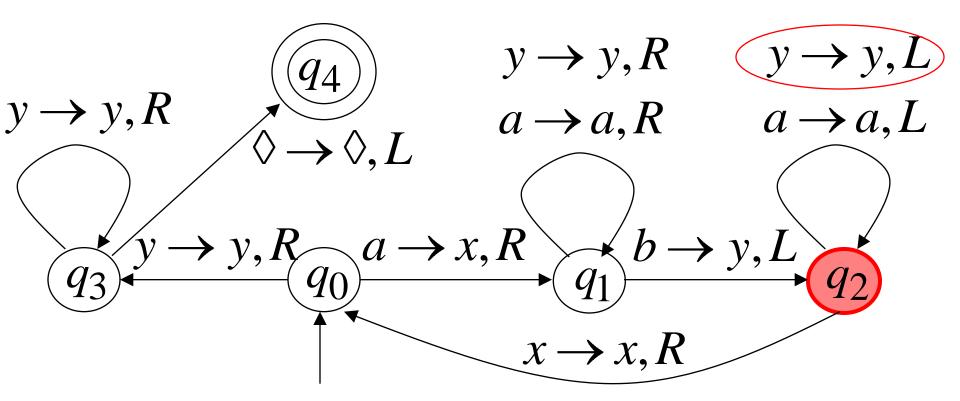
Time 7



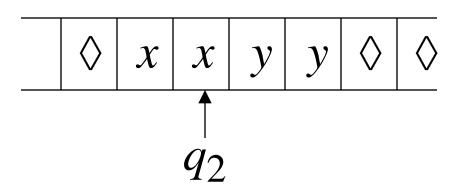


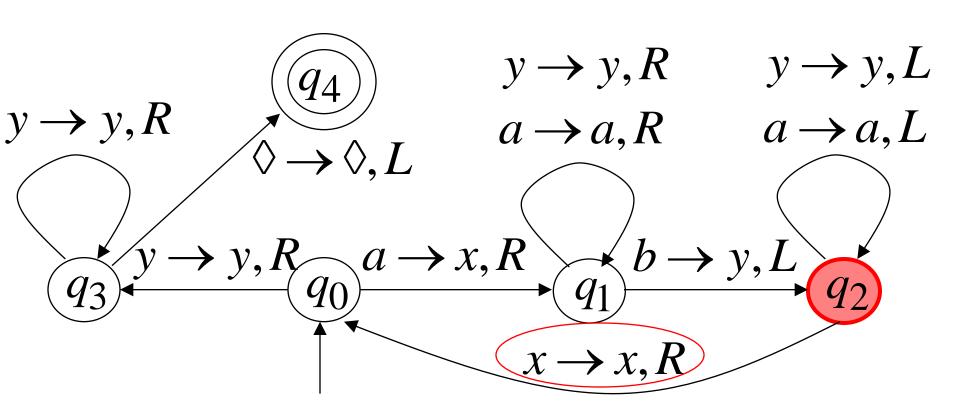
Time 8



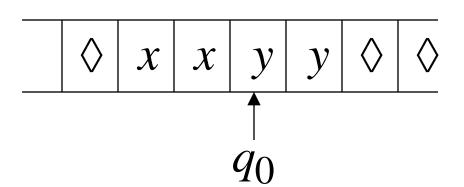


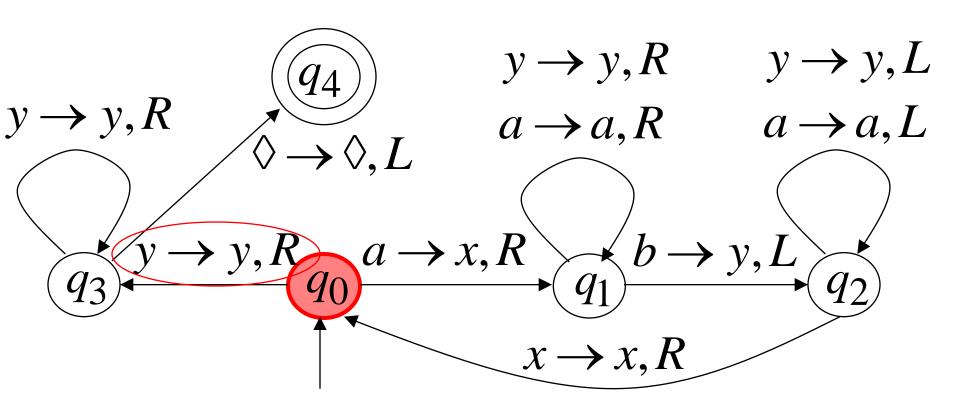
Time 9



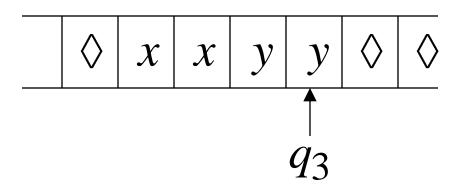


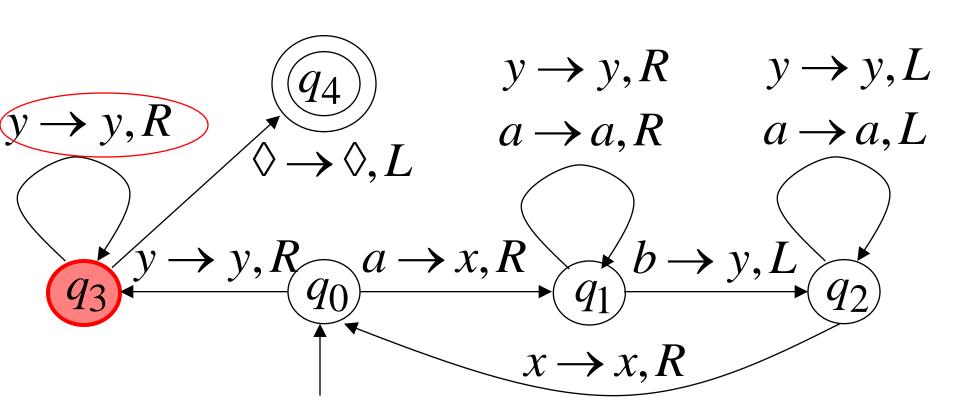
Time 10



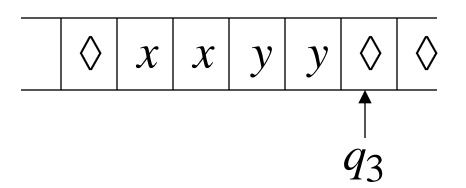


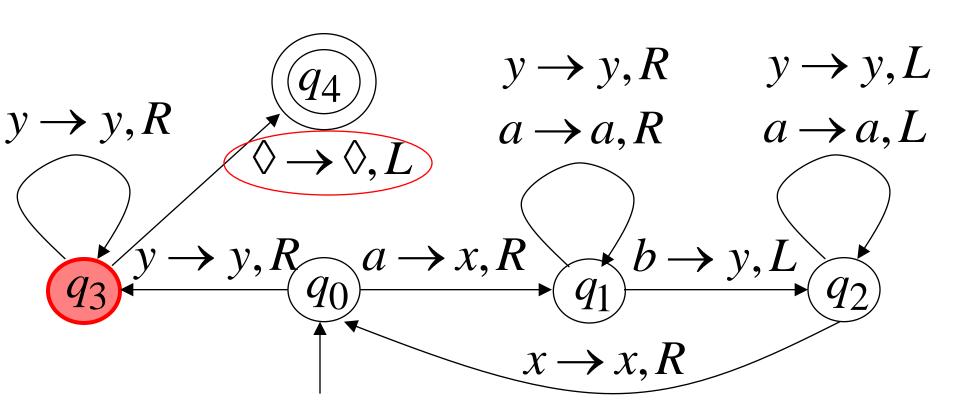
Time 11



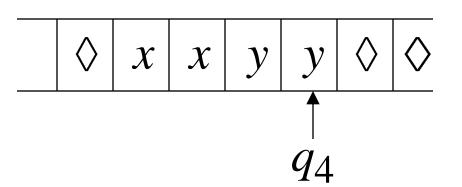


Time 12

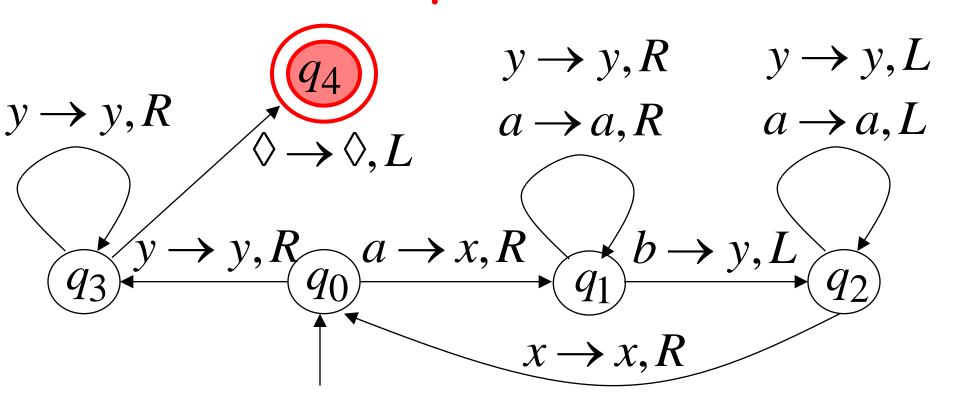




Time 13



Halt & Accept



Observation:

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

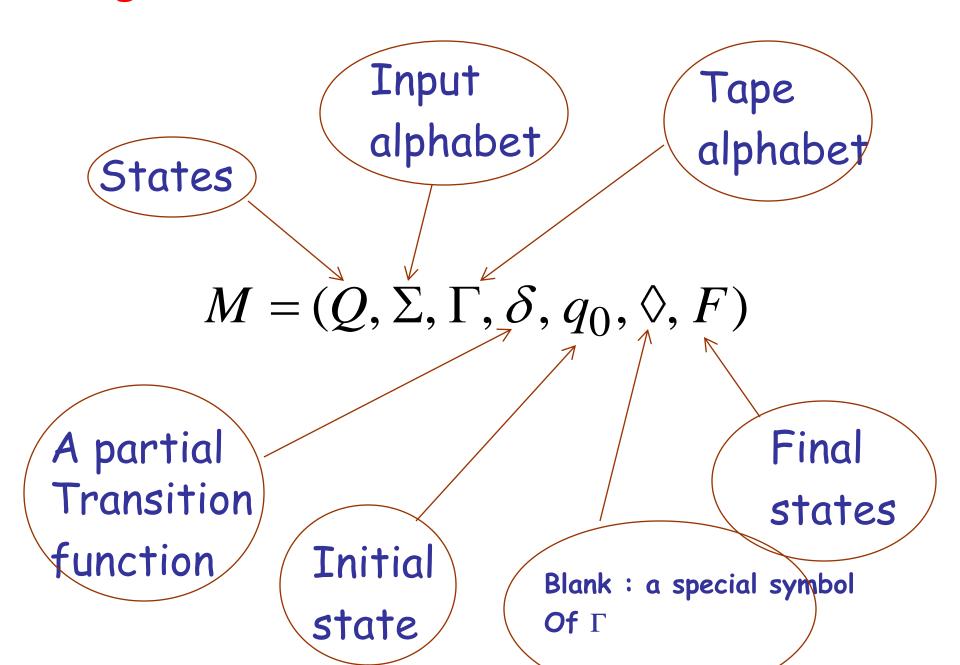
we can easily construct a machine for the language $\{a^nb^nc^n\}$

Formal Definitions for Turing Machines

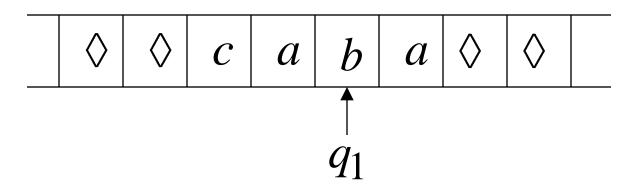
Transition Function

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

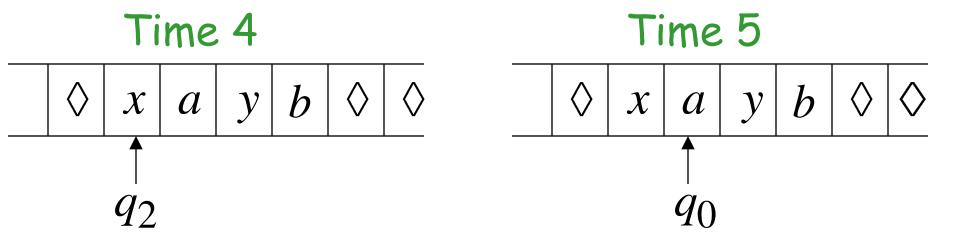
Turing Machine:



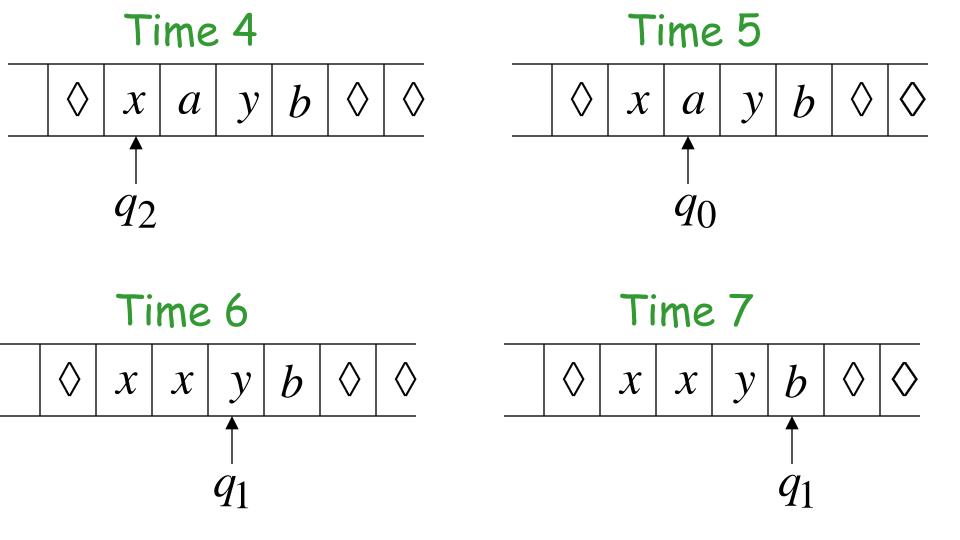
Configuration



Instantaneous description: $ca q_1 ba$



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



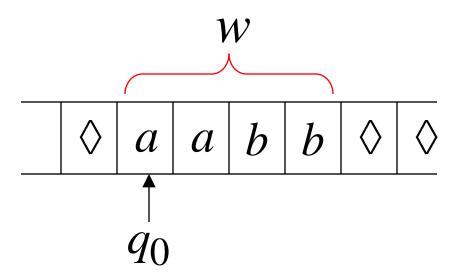
$$q_2 xayb \succ x q_0 ayb \succ xx q_1 yb \succ xxy q_1 b$$

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

Equivalent notation:
$$q_2 xayb \succ xxy q_1 b$$

Initial configuration: $q_0 w$

Input string



The Accepted Language

For any Turing Machine M

$$L(M) = \{w: q_0 \ w \succ x_1 \ q_f \ x_2\}$$
 Initial state Final state

Standard Turing Machine

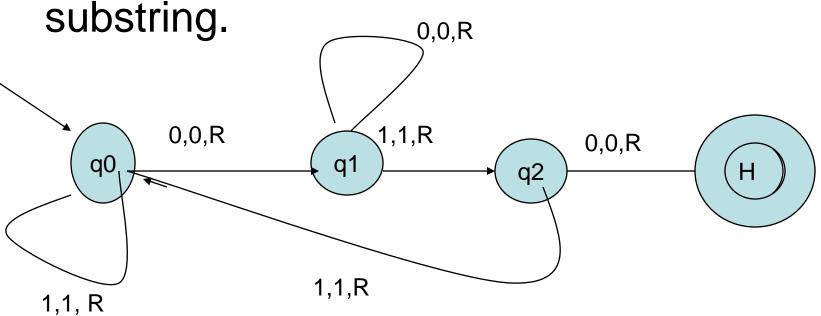
The machine we described is the standard:

· Deterministic

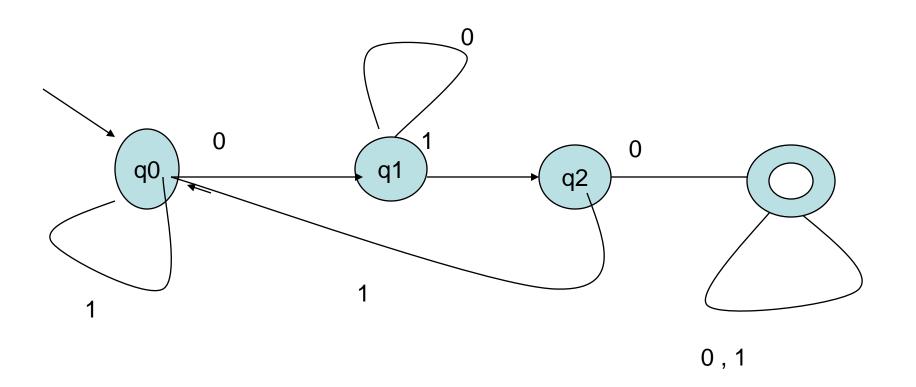
Infinite tape in both directions

·Tape is the input/output file

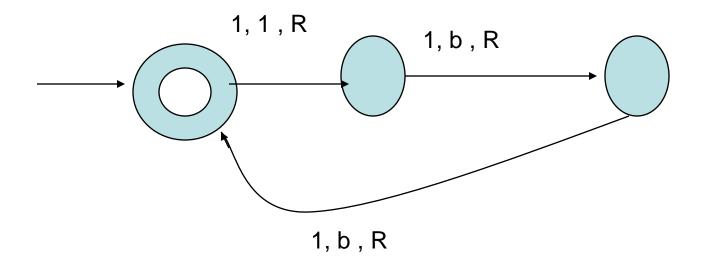
Design a Turing machine to recognize all strings in which 010 is present as a substring.



DFA for the previous language



Turing machine for odd no of 1's



Recursively Enumerable and Recursive

Languages

Definition:

A language is recursively enumerable if some Turing machine accepts it

Let L be a recursively enumerable language and M the Turing Machine that accepts it

For string W:

if $w \in L$ then M halts in a final state

if $w \notin L$ then M halts in a non-final state or loops forever

Definition:

A language is recursive if some Turing machine accepts it and halts on any input string

In other words:

A language is recursive if there is a membership algorithm for it

Let L be a recursive language

and M the Turing Machine that accepts it

For string W:

if $w \in L$ then M halts in a final state

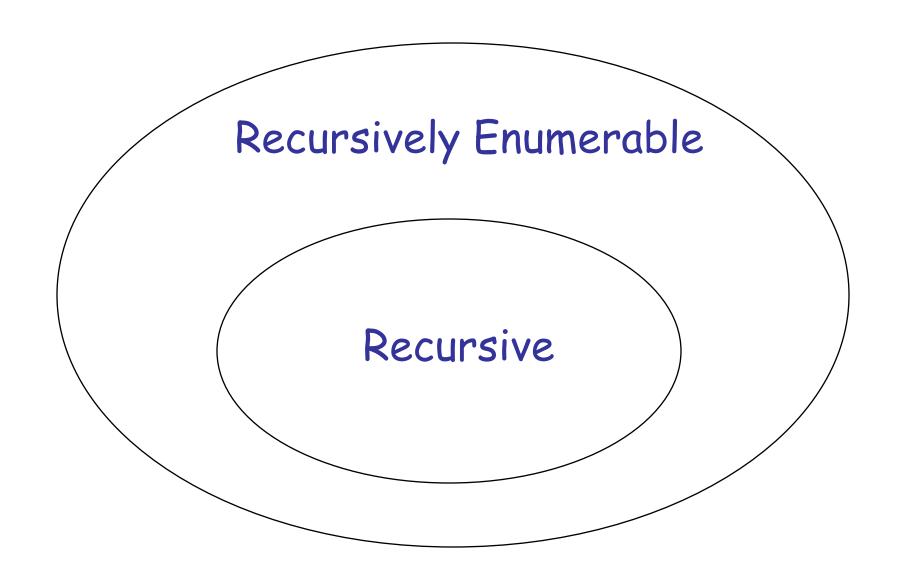
if $w \notin L$ then M halts in a non-final state

We will prove:

1. There is a specific language which is not recursively enumerable (not accepted by any Turing Machine)

2. There is a specific language which is recursively enumerable but not recursive

Non Recursively Enumerable



We will first prove:

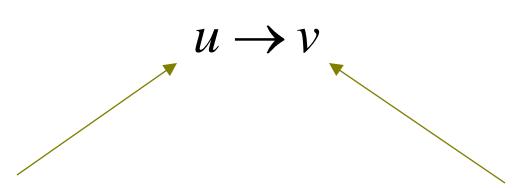
 If a language is recursive then there is an enumeration procedure for it

A language is recursively enumerable
 if and only if
 there is an enumeration procedure for it

The Chomsky Hierarchy

Unrestricted Grammars:

Productions



String of variables and terminals

String of variables and terminals

Example unrestricted grammar:

$$S \rightarrow aBc$$

$$aB \rightarrow cA$$

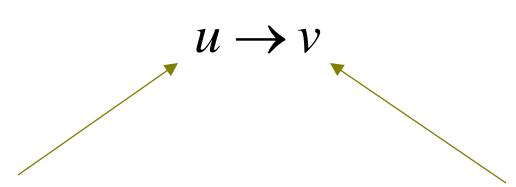
$$Ac \rightarrow d$$

Theorem:

A language $\,L\,$ is recursively enumerable if and only if $\,L\,$ is generated by an unrestricted grammar

Context-Sensitive Grammars:

Productions



String of variables and terminals

String of variables and terminals

and: $|u| \leq |v|$

The language $\{a^nb^nc^n\}$ is context-sensitive:

$$S \rightarrow abc \mid aAbc$$
 $Ab \rightarrow bA$
 $Ac \rightarrow Bbcc$
 $bB \rightarrow Bb$
 $aB \rightarrow aa \mid aaA$

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$$S \rightarrow abc \mid aAbc$$
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 $bB \rightarrow Bb$
 $aB \rightarrow aa \mid aaA$

Theorem:

```
A language L is context sensistive if and only if L is accepted by a Linear-Bounded automaton
```

Observation:

There is a language which is context-sensitive but not recursive

The Chomsky Hierarchy

Non-recursively enumerable

Recursively-enumerable

Recursive

Context-sensitive

Context-free

Regular