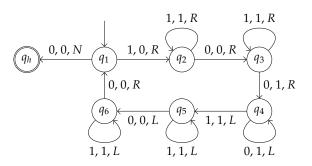
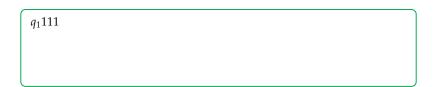
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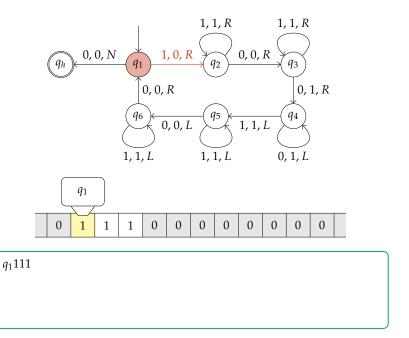
Philosophical Foundations of Computer Science Week 5, Tuesday

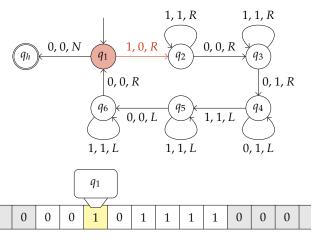
Sept. 24, 2024

Technical Exercise 1 Review

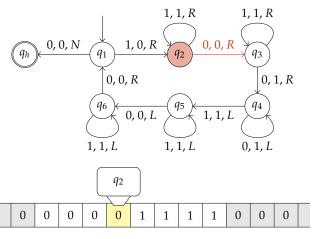


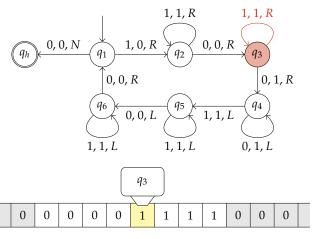




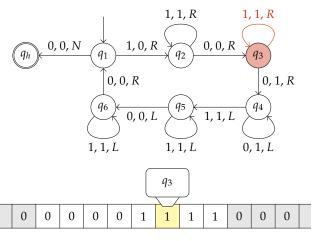


```
q_1111
\vdots
00q_1101111
```





```
q_1111 000q_201111 \vdots 0000q_31111 \vdots 00q_1101111
```

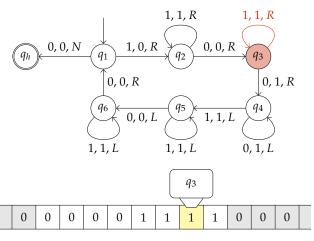


```
q_1111 000q_201111

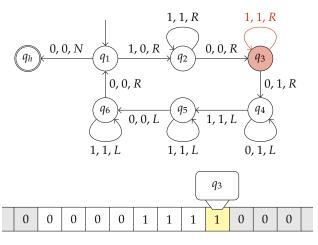
\vdots 0000q_31111

\vdots 00001q_3111

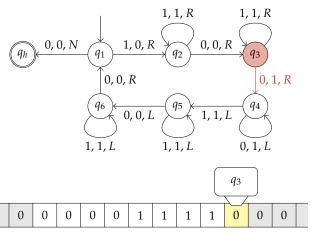
00q_1101111
```

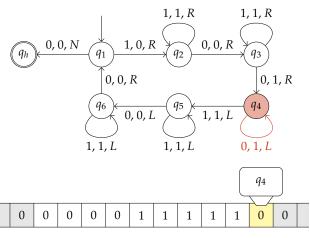


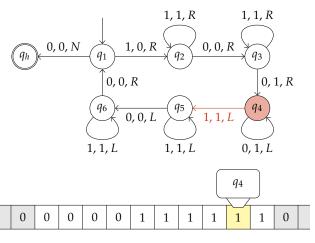
```
q_1111 000q_201111 \vdots 0000q_31111 \vdots 00001q_3111 00q_1101111 000011q_311
```

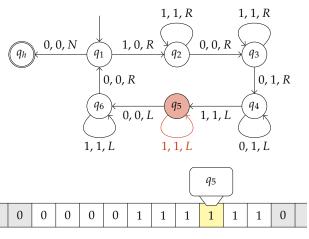


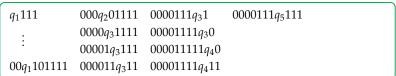


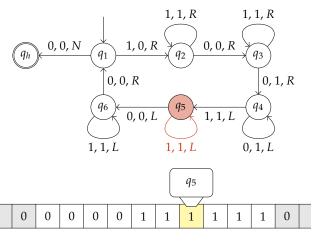


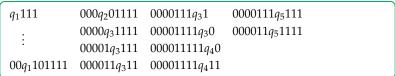


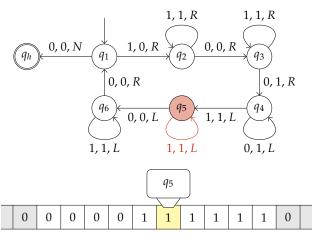




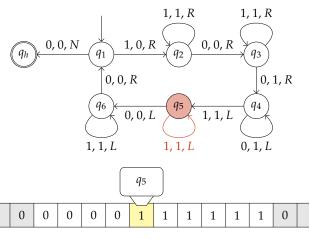




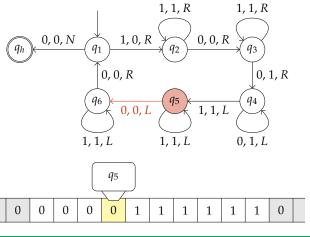




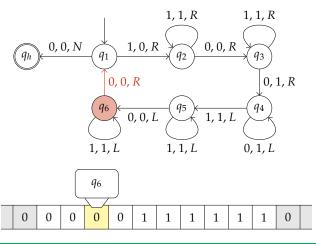
q_1111	000q ₂ 01111	0000111q ₃ 1	0000111 <i>q</i> ₅ 111	
:	$0000q_31111$	$00001111q_30$	000011 <i>q</i> ₅ 1111	
:	$00001q_3111$	$0000111111q_40$	00001 <i>q</i> ₅ 11111	
$00q_1101111$	$000011q_311$	$00001111q_411$		



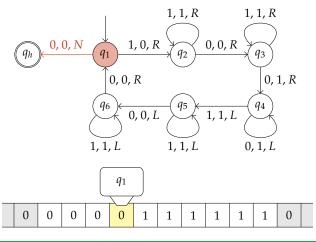
q ₁ 111	000q ₂ 01111	0000111q ₃ 1	0000111 <i>q</i> ₅ 111
:	$0000q_31111$	$00001111q_30$	$000011q_51111$
:	$00001q_3111$	$0000111111q_40$	$00001q_5111111$
$00q_1101111$	$000011q_311$	$00001111q_411$	$0000q_51111111$



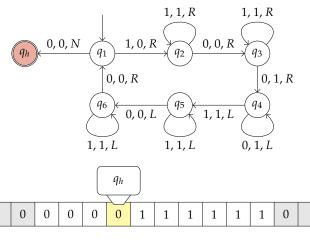
q_1111	000q ₂ 01111	0000111 <i>q</i> ₃ 1	0000111 <i>q</i> ₅ 111	000q ₅ 0111111
:	$0000q_31111$	$00001111q_30$	$000011q_51111$	
:	$00001q_3111$	$0000111111q_40$	$00001q_5111111$	
00 <i>q</i> ₁ 101111	$000011q_311$	$00001111q_411$	$0000q_51111111$	



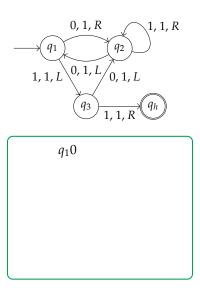
q_1111	000q ₂ 01111	0000111 <i>q</i> ₃ 1	0000111 <i>q</i> ₅ 111	000q ₅ 0111111
:	$0000q_31111$	$00001111q_30$	000011 <i>q</i> ₅ 1111	$00q_6001111111$
:	$00001q_3111$	$0000111111q_40$	$00001q_5111111$	
00 <i>q</i> ₁ 101111	$000011q_311$	$00001111q_411$	$0000q_51111111$	

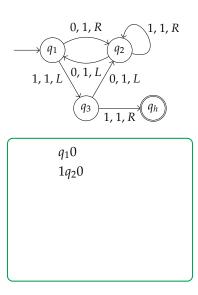


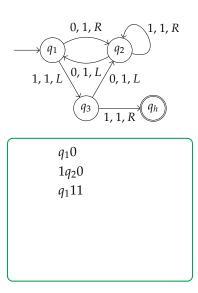
q_1111	000q ₂ 01111	0000111 <i>q</i> ₃ 1	0000111 <i>q</i> ₅ 111	000q ₅ 0111111
:	$0000q_31111$	$00001111q_30$	$000011q_51111$	$00q_6001111111$
:	$00001q_3111$	$0000111111q_40$	$00001q_5111111$	$000q_10111111$
00 <i>q</i> ₁ 101111	$000011q_311$	$00001111q_411$	$0000q_51111111$	

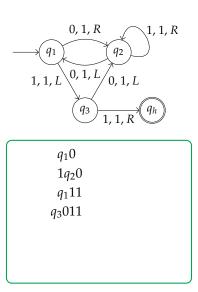


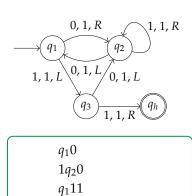
q ₁ 111	000q ₂ 01111	0000111q ₃ 1	0000111q ₅ 111	000q ₅ 0111111
	$0000q_31111$	$00001111q_30$	$000011q_51111$	$00q_6001111111$
:	$00001q_3111$	$0000111111q_40$	$00001q_5111111$	$000q_101111111$
00q ₁ 101111	$000011q_311$	$00001111q_411$	$0000q_51111111$	$000q_h0111111$



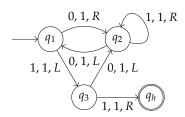




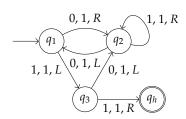




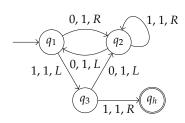
 q_3011 q_20111



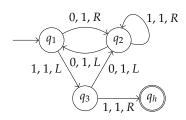
 q_10 $1q_20$ q_111 q_3011 q_20111 q_101111



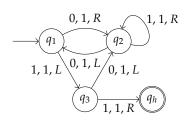
```
q_10
1q_20
q_111
q_3011
q_20111
q_101111
1q_21111
```



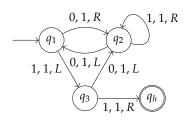
```
\begin{array}{cccc} q_10 & 11q_2111 \\ 1q_20 & 111q_211 \\ q_111 & 1111q_21 \\ q_3011 & 11111q_20 \\ q_20111 \\ q_101111 \\ 1q_21111 \end{array}
```



$$egin{array}{lll} q_10 & 11q_2111 \\ 1q_20 & 111q_211 \\ q_111 & 1111q_21 \\ q_3011 & 11111q_20 \\ q_20111 & 1111q_111 \\ q_101111 \\ 1q_21111 \end{array}$$



q_10	11q ₂ 111
$1q_20$	$111q_211$
$q_{1}11$	$1111q_21$
q_3011	$11111q_20$
q_20111	$1111q_111$
q_101111	$111q_3111$
1q ₂ 1111	



$q_{1}0$	11 <i>q</i> ₂ 111
$1q_20$	$111q_211$
$q_{1}11$	$1111q_21$
q_3011	$11111q_20$
q_20111	$1111q_111$
q_101111	$111q_3111$
1q ₂ 1111	$1111q_{h}11$

q_10	11q ₂ 111
$1q_20$	$111q_211$
$q_{1}11$	$1111q_21$
q_3011	$11111q_20$
q_20111	$1111q_111$
q_101111	$111q_3111$
$1q_21111$	$1111q_{h}11$
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, -

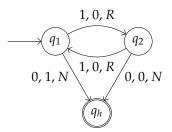
This Turing machine is called a "3-state busy beaver".

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

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E.g.,

We use the representation in which a string of n strokes refers to n. Take the following Turing machine, and feed it with a tape with a string of n strokes, placing the scanner on the leftmost stroke.



Then the machine halts with f(n) stroke.

The Lambda Calculus (cont'd)

$$\bar{n} := \lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underbrace{x(x(x(\cdots(x\,y)))))}_{n \text{ times}})$$

$$\bar{n} \qquad f^n, \text{ i.e., applying } f \text{ } n \text{ times}$$

$$\bar{n} := \lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underbrace{x(x(x(\cdots(xy)))))}_{n \text{ times}})$$

$$f \qquad \qquad \bar{n} \qquad f^n, \text{ i.e., applying } f \text{ } n \text{ times}$$

$$(\bar{3}f) a = ((\lambda x. (\lambda y. (x(x(xy)))))f) a$$

$$\bar{n} := \lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underbrace{x(x(x(\cdots(x\,y)))))}_{n \text{ times}})$$

$$f \longrightarrow \bar{n} \qquad f^n, \text{ i.e., applying } f \text{ } n \text{ times}$$

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$$(\bar{3}f) a = ((\lambda x. (\lambda y. (x(x(xy))))) f) a$$

$$\bar{n} := \lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underline{x(x(x(x(x(y)))))}))$$

$$n \text{ times}$$

$$f \longrightarrow \bar{n} \longrightarrow f^n, \text{ i.e., applying } f \text{ } n \text{ times}$$

$$(\bar{3}f) a = ((\lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underline{x(x(xy))}))) f) a$$

$$\to (\lambda y. (f(f(fy)))) \quad a$$

$$\bar{n} := \lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underbrace{x(x(x(x(x(y))))))}_{n \text{ times}})$$

$$f \longrightarrow \bar{n} \longrightarrow f^n, \text{ i.e., applying } f \text{ } n \text{ times}$$

$$(\bar{3}f) a = ((\lambda x. (\lambda y. (x(x(x(y))))) f) a$$

$$\rightarrow (\lambda y. (f(f(f(y)))) a$$

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$$f \longrightarrow \bar{n} \longrightarrow f^n, \text{ i.e., applying } f \text{ } n \text{ times}$$

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$$\rightarrow (\lambda y. (f(f(fy)))) \qquad a$$

$$\rightarrow f(f(fa))$$

$$\bar{n} := \lambda x. (\lambda y. (\underbrace{x(x(x(x(x(x(x(y))))))}_{n \text{ times}})))$$

$$\bar{n} \text{ times}$$

$$(\bar{3}f) a = ((\lambda x. (\lambda y. (x(x(x(y)))))f) a$$

$$\rightarrow (\lambda y. (f(f(f(y))))) \quad a$$

$$\rightarrow f(f(f(a)))$$

Definition. We say that a term F of the lambda calculus " λ -defines" a k-argument partial function f of natural numbers if

• whenever $f(n_1, \ldots, n_k)$ is defined and equals n,

$$((((F\overline{n_1})\overline{n_2})\cdots)\overline{n_k}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \overline{n},$$

• but when $f(n_1, ..., n_k)$ is undefined, the β -reduction of $((((F\overline{n_1})\overline{n_2})\cdots)$ never terminates.

$$(\operatorname{Add}\bar{2})\bar{3} = ((\lambda u. (\lambda v. (\lambda x. (\lambda y. ((ux)((vx)y)))))\bar{2})\bar{3}$$

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E.g., Add :=
$$\lambda u. (\lambda v. (\lambda x. (\lambda y. ((ux)((vx)y)))))$$
 defines +.

$$(\operatorname{Add} \bar{2})\bar{3} = ((\lambda u. (\lambda v. (\lambda x. (\lambda y. ((ux)((vx)y))))))\bar{2})\bar{3}$$

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$$\rightarrow (\lambda v. (\lambda x. (\lambda y. ((\bar{2}x)((vx)y))))) \bar{3}$$

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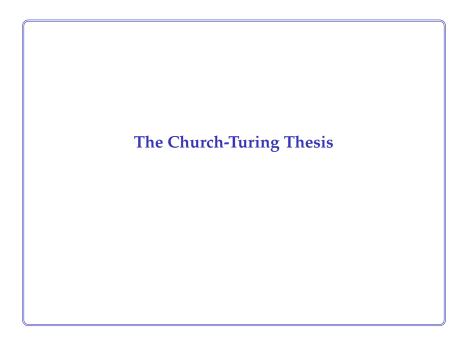
$$= \bar{5}$$

Theorem. For any partial function f of natural numbers,

f is Turing computable



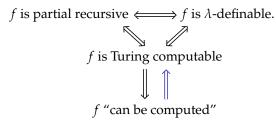
f is partial recursive \iff *f* is λ -definable.



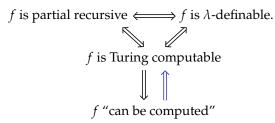
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f "can be computed"

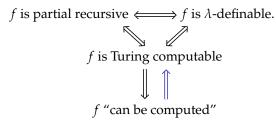


The " \Longrightarrow " is roughly what is called the Church-Turing thesis, but . . .



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• What is the right notion to be placed in "can be computed"?

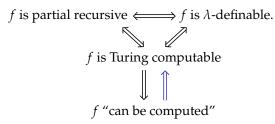


The " \Longrightarrow " is roughly what is called the Church-Turing thesis, but ...

• What is the right notion to be placed in "can be computed"?

"Human beings can do it"? "Some physical machines can do it"?

But in what sort of ways? "There is an algorithm for it"?

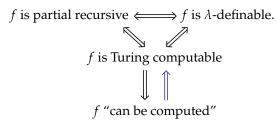


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- What is the right notion to be placed in "can be computed"?

 "Human beings can do it"? "Some physical machines can do it"?

 But in what sort of ways? "There is an algorithm for it"?
- 2 What type of method is supposed to justify " \Longrightarrow "?



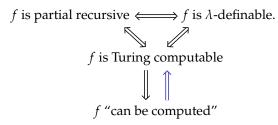
The " \Longrightarrow " is roughly what is called the **Church-Turing thesis**, but . . .

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 "Human beings can do it"? "Some physical machines can do it"?

 But in what sort of ways? "There is an algorithm for it"?
- ② What type of method is supposed to justify "⇒"? Math? Philosophy? Physics? Cataloging a zoo of computers?

So we have three models of computation agreeing with each other:



The " \Longrightarrow " is roughly what is called the Church-Turing thesis, but . . .

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And for each of **1** and **2**, we can ask "What did Turing think?" and "What is the right answer?" as well as "Is the thesis then true"?

The Church-Turing Thesis: **Church and Turing's Version** Let's first consider what Turing (and Church) thought.

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Turing (1948):

It is found in practice that [Turing machines] can do anything that could be described as 'rule of thumb' or 'purely mechanical'. This is sufficiently well established that it is now agreed amongst logicians that 'calculable by means of [a Turing machine]' is the correct accurate rendering of such phrases.

Church (1936):

We now define the notion, already discussed, of an *effectively calculable* function of positive integers by identifying it with the notion of a recursive function of positive integers (or of a λ -definable function of positive integers). This definition is thought to be justified by the considerations which follow, so far as positive justification can ever be obtained for the selection of a formal definition to correspond to an intuitive notion.

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A method, or procedure, *M*, for achieving some desired result is called 'effective' (or 'systematic' or 'mechanical') just in case:

- M is set out in terms of a finite number of exact instructions (each instruction being expressed by means of a finite number of symbols);
- **6** *M* will, if carried out without error, produce the desired result in a finite number of steps;
- M can (in practice or in principle) be carried out by a human being unaided by any machinery except paper and pencil;
- **1** *M* demands no insight, intuition, or ingenuity, on the part of the human being carrying out the method.

This is why Copeland & Shagrir summarize the Church-Turing thesis (as Church and Turing conceived of it) as

"CTT-Original". Every function that can be computed by the idealized human computer, which is to say, can be effectively computed, is Turing computable,

where "computed by the idealized human computer" is cashed out by $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{d}$.

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(There are similar but different versions of the thesis introduced by others, either on purpose or by misunderstanding. We will discuss some of them later.)

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All arguments which can be given are bound to be, fundamentally, appeals to intuition, and for this reason rather unsatisfactory mathematically. [....]

The arguments which I shall use are of three kinds.

- (a) A direct appeal to intuition.
- (b) A proof of the equivalence of two definitions (in case the new definition has a greater intuitive appeal).
- (c) Giving examples of large classes of numbers which are computable.

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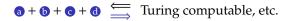
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