

计算机科学导论

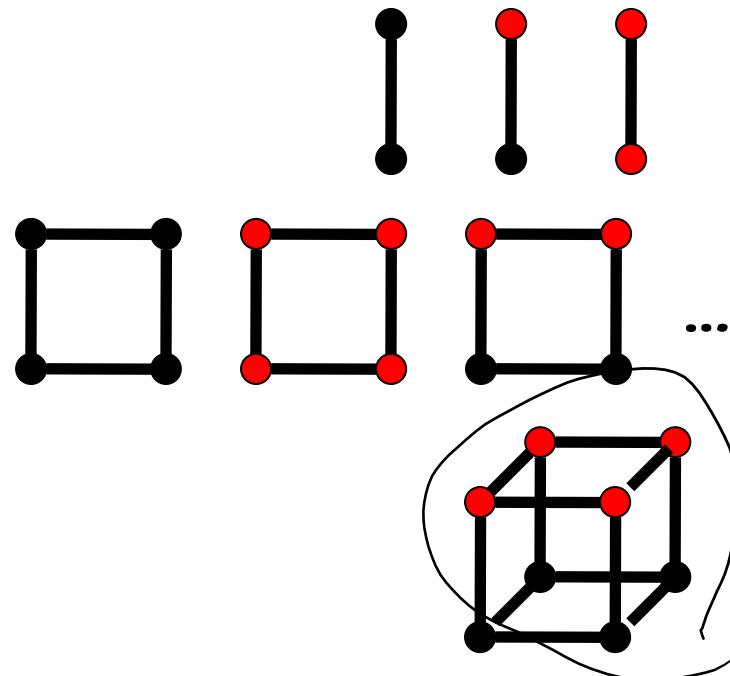
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2021-4-9

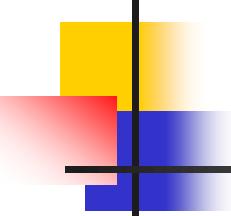
思考题

- n 个变量的单调布尔函数有多少个?
- $n=3$: 20



- Dedekind number

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dedekind_number



思考题

- 问题：能否只用 \rightarrow ? (允许使用0, 1)
 - 可以!
 - $x \rightarrow 0 = \neg x$
 - $(x \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow y = x \vee y$
- 问题：能否只用 \oplus ? (允许使用0, 1)
 - 不能! 只能写出 $x_{i_1} \oplus x_{i_2} \oplus \dots \oplus x_{i_k} \oplus c$
 - 方法1：数数
 - 方法2：归纳证明除了恒等于0或1之外，取值只能恰有一半0一半1

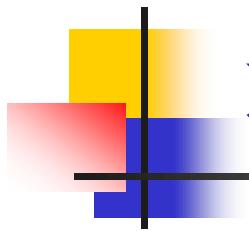
思考题

- 问题： n 名同学围成一圈，每个人随机的分配一顶红色或者蓝色的帽子，要求所有人同时猜出自已帽子的颜色。请设计一种策略，使得同时猜对的概率最高。

假设 $x_i = 1$ 表示第*i*个人带红帽子， $=0$ 表示第*i*个人带蓝帽子

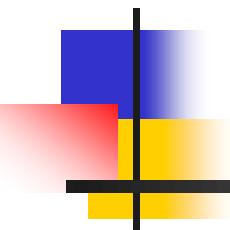
$$x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n = 0$$





逻辑思维主要内容

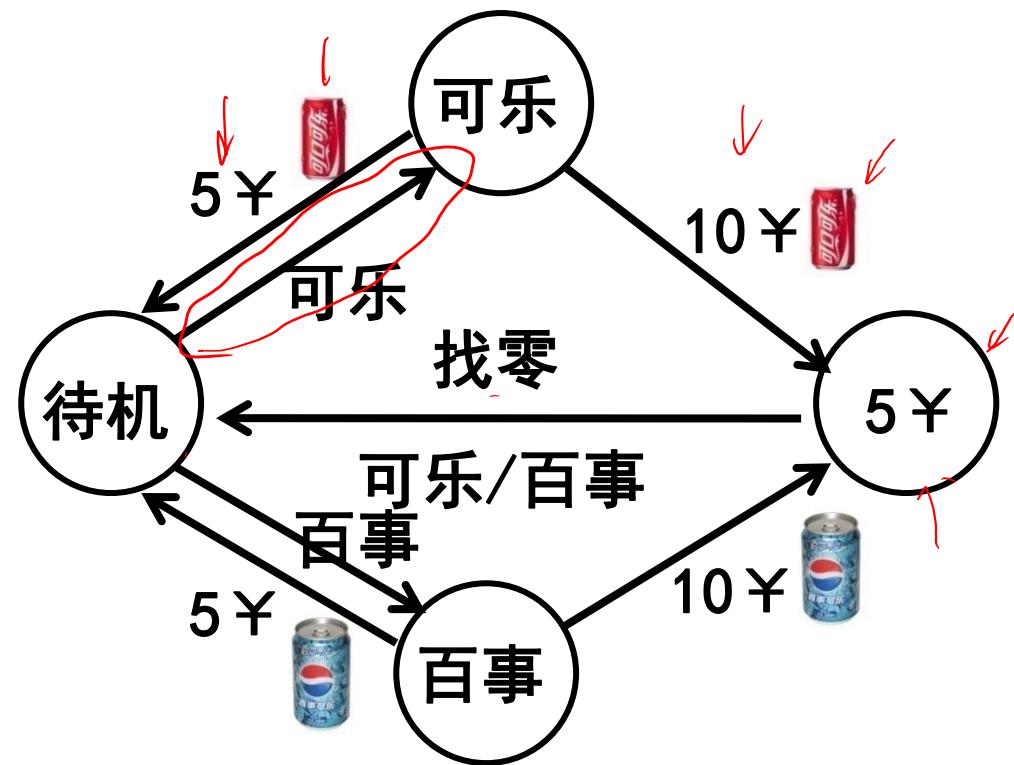
- 逻辑学基础
 - 布尔逻辑、真值表
 - 合取范式、析取范式
 - 谓词逻辑
 - 公理系统
- 图灵机模型



图灵机模型

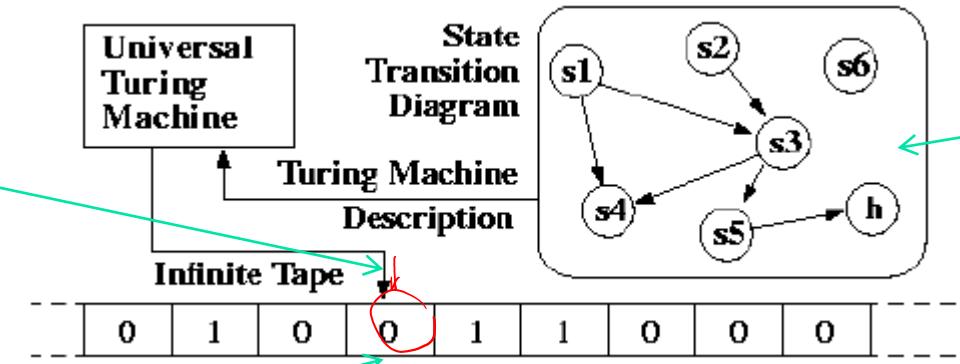
自动售卖机

DFA: 确定性有穷自动机



图灵机(Turing Machine)

head



state

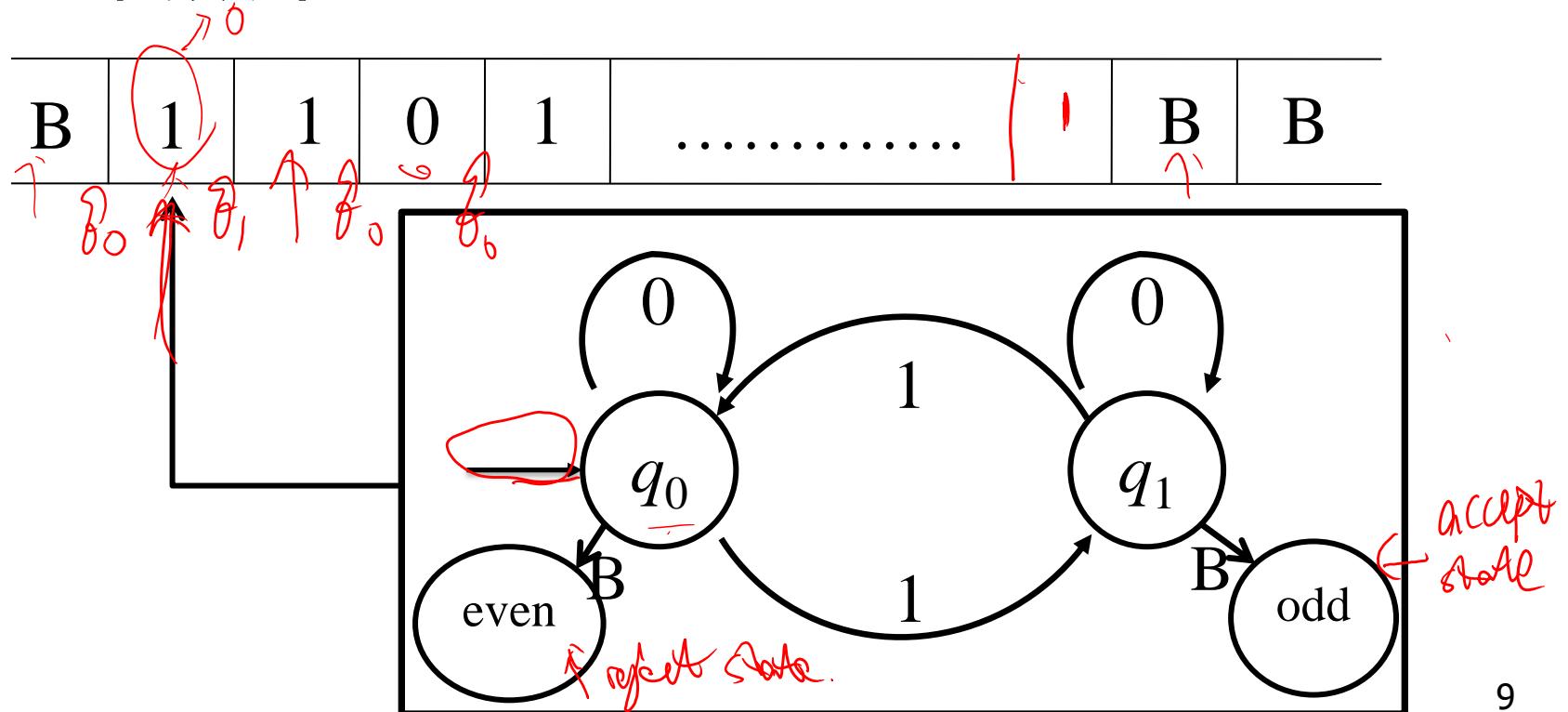
table

Tape

...an unlimited memory capacity obtained in the form of an infinite tape marked out into squares, on each of which a symbol could be printed. At any moment there is one symbol in the machine; it is called the scanned symbol. The machine can alter the scanned symbol and its behavior is in part determined by that symbol, but the symbols on the tape elsewhere do not affect the behavior of the machine. However, the tape can be moved back and forth through the machine, this being one of the elementary operations of the machine. Any symbol on the tape may therefore eventually have an innings. (by Turing 1948)

例 1

- 输入：11010011…111，判断有奇数还是偶数个1。

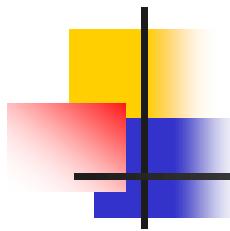


$s.$ $(\beta_0, 0) \rightarrow (\beta_0, 0, \rightarrow)$.
 $(\beta_0, 1) \rightarrow (\beta_1, 1, \rightarrow)$.
 $(\beta_1, 0) \rightarrow (\beta_1, 0, \rightarrow)$
 $(\beta_1, 1) \rightarrow (\beta_0, 1, \rightarrow)$.

图灵机

- 图灵机是一个七元组, $\{Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_{accept}, q_{reject}\}$, 其中 Q, Σ, Γ 都是**有限集合**,
- 状态集合 Q ; $\{\beta_0, \beta_1, even, odd\}$.
- 输入字母表 Σ ; $\{0, 1\}$
- 带字母表 Γ , 其中 $B \in \Gamma$; $\{0, 1, B\}$
- 转移函数: $\delta: \underline{Q} \times \underline{\Gamma} \rightarrow \underline{Q} \times \underline{\Gamma} \times \{\rightarrow, \leftarrow\}$
- 起始状态 $q_0 \in Q$; β_0
- 接受状态 q_{accept} ; odd
- 拒绝状态 q_{reject} ; $even$

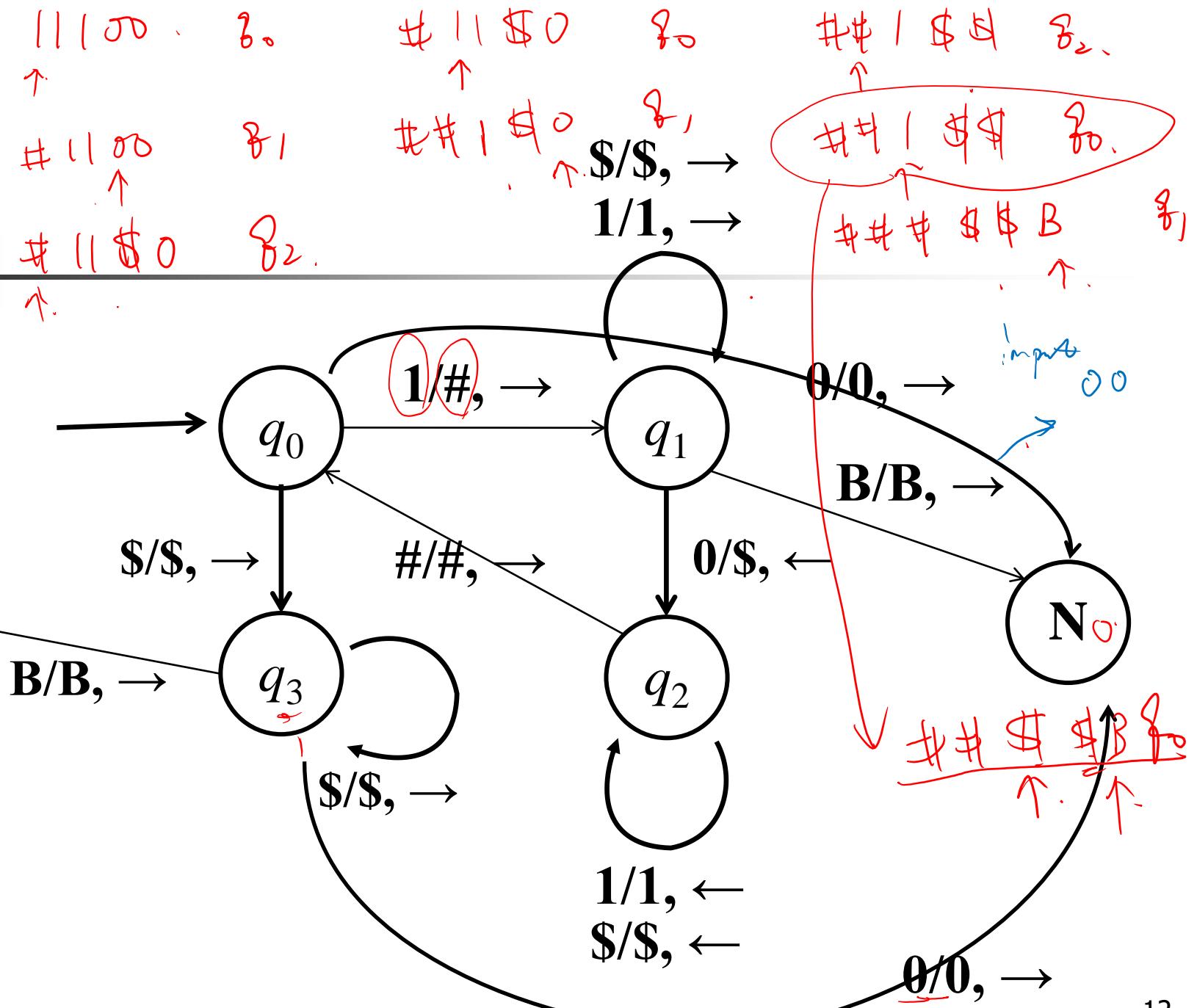


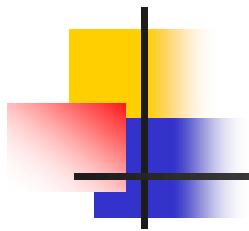


例2

$|^a 0^b$

- 输入：111...11000...00，判断1和0的个数是否相等？

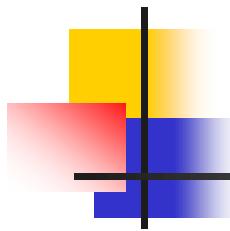




$(q_0, \#) \rightarrow (q_{\text{reject}}, \#, R)$
 $(q_0, \$) \rightarrow (q_0, \$, L)$

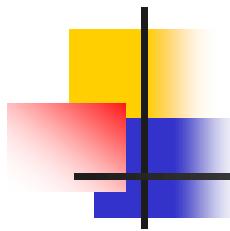
■ 转移规则：

- $(q_0, 1) \rightarrow (q_1, \#, R), (q_0, \$) \rightarrow (q_3, \$, R)$
- $(q_1, 1) \rightarrow (q_1, 1, R), (q_1, \$) \rightarrow (q_1, \$, R), (q_1, 0) \rightarrow (q_2, \$, L), (q_1, B) \rightarrow (q_{\text{reject}}, B, R)$
- $(q_2, 1) \rightarrow (q_2, 1, L), (q_2, \$) \rightarrow (q_2, \$, L), (q_2, \#) \rightarrow (q_0, \#, R)$
- $(q_3, \$) \rightarrow (q_2, \$, R), (q_3, 0) \rightarrow (q_{\text{reject}}, 0, R), (q_3, B) \rightarrow (q_{\text{accept}}, B, R)$



思考题

- 用图灵机判断 $\underline{1^n 0^n}$ ，需要大约 $2n^2$ 次状态转移，是否能够做的更快？
- 用图灵机判断输入是否形如 $0^a 1^b 2^{a \times b}$ ？

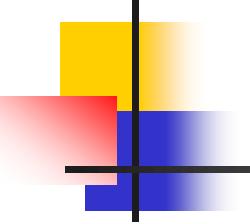


图灵机模型

- 这是一个用于计算问题的数学模型
- 核心：状态转移函数
- 注意：状态集合是有限的！

- 图灵机模型的计算能力
 - 哪些问题能用图灵机解决？

↑—| 0 ~ 0 ·



$$\begin{array}{c} 1^n 0^n \\ \text{---} \\ \text{TM} \end{array}$$

$$2n^2$$

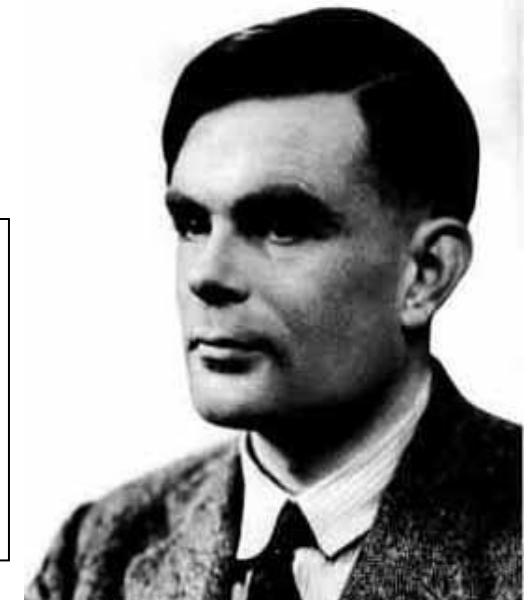
$$2n.$$

$$2^n$$

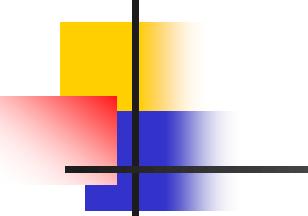
$$n$$

- Alonzo Church & Alan Turing:
Church-Turing Hypothesis:

Any reasonable attempt to model mathematically computer algorithms and their performance is bound to end up with a model of computation and associated time cost that is equivalent to Turing machines within a polynomial.



Alan Turing
1912-1954



ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE ENTSCHEIDUNGSPROBLEM

By A. M. TURING.

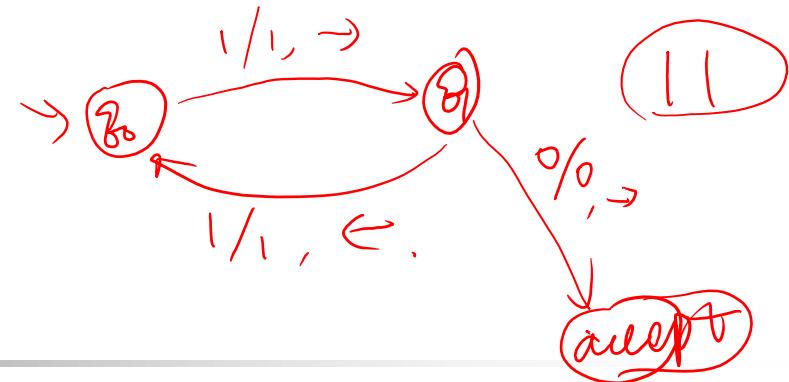
[Received 28 May, 1936.—Read 12 November, 1936.]

The “computable” numbers may be described briefly as the real numbers whose expressions as a decimal are calculable by finite means. Although the subject of this paper is ostensibly the computable *numbers*, it is almost equally easy to define and investigate computable functions of an integral variable or a real or computable variable, computable predicates, and so forth. The fundamental problems involved are, however, the same in each case, and I have chosen the computable numbers for explicit treatment as involving the least cumbersome technique. I hope shortly to give an account of the relations of the computable numbers, functions, and so forth to one another. This will include a development of the theory of functions of a real variable expressed in terms of computable numbers. According to my definition, a number is computable if its decimal can be written down by a machine.

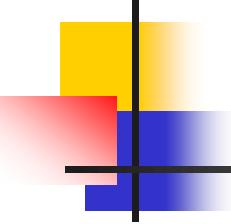
In §§ 9, 10 I give some arguments with the intention of showing that the computable numbers include all numbers which could naturally be regarded as computable. In particular, I show that certain large classes of numbers are computable. They include, for instance, the real parts of all algebraic numbers, the real parts of the zeros of the Bessel functions, the numbers π , e , etc. The computable numbers do not, however, include all definable numbers, and an example is given of a definable number which is not computable.

Although the class of computable numbers is so great, and in many ways similar to the class of real numbers, it is nevertheless enumerable. In § 8 I examine certain arguments which would seem to prove the contrary. By the correct application of one of these arguments, conclusions are reached which are superficially similar to those of Gödel. These results

图灵机模型



- 图灵机模型的计算能力
 - 有没有图灵机计算不了的问题? Yes.
 - 停机问题: 给定一个图灵机M和一个输入字符串x, 判定M在x这个输入上是否能停机?
 - 没有图灵机能解决这个问题!



停机问题

- 图灵机**M**
 - 可以用七元组表达
 - 可以用有限的二进制串表达
 - 所有的图灵机是可数集合
- 输入串**x**
 - 有限的二进制串
 - 所有的输入串也是可数集合
- 假设有图灵机**H**能判定停机问题，即
 - $H(M,x)=1$, 如果图灵机**M**在输入串**x**下能停机
 - $H(M,x)=0$, 如果图灵机**M**在输入串**x**下不能停机

0.00 -
 0.10 -
 0.20

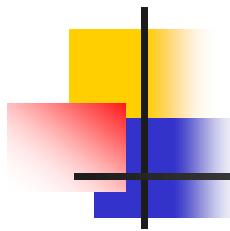
图灵机H就是在
计算这张表

停机问题

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	...
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
7	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
...

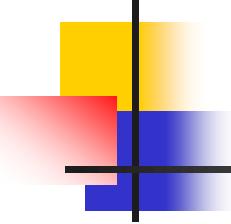
- 第i行第j列
 - 二进制编码为i的图灵机M
 - 二进制编码为j的输入x
 - M在x上会停机，则写1
 - 否则写0
 - 如果i对应的图灵机不合法，默认写1

→ 0.1010100 - - -



停机问题

- 利用图灵机H来定义图灵机G
 - 对任何输入i,
 - 如果 $H(\underline{i}, \underline{i}) = 0$ (图灵机i在输入串i上不会停机), 则停机.
 - 否则无限循环, 即不停机



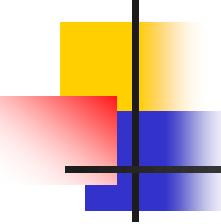
停机问题

- 定义图灵机G

- 对任何输入*i*,
 - 如果 $H(i,i) = 0$, 则停机.
 - 否则无限循环, 即不停机

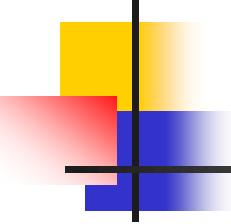
- 考察G(G)

- 假设图灵机G在输入字符串G下停机
 - $H(G,G)=1$, 即第G行第G列填的数是1
 - 由图灵机G的定义, 应该无限循环, 即图灵机G在输入字符串G下不停机, 矛盾



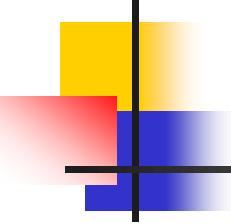
停机问题

- 定义图灵机**G**
 - 对任何输入*i*,
 - 如果 $H(i,i) = 0$, 则停机.
 - 否则无限循环, 即不停机
- 考察**G(G)**
 - 假设图灵机**G**在输入字符串**G**下不停机
 - $H(G,G)=0$, 即第**G**行第**G**列填的数是**0**
 - 由图灵机**G**的定义, 应该停机, 即图灵机**G**在输入字符串**G**下停机, 矛盾
- H 不存在, 即停机问题不可判定



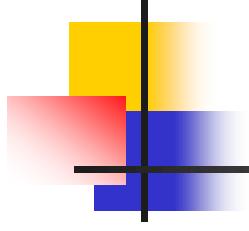
摘自《程序员的数学》

- 学生：嗯……存在编程解决不了的问题，那就是说计算机的功能有限吧？换作人类的话，就能超越这种极限吧。
- 老师：不能单纯地这样认为。如果能将人类的能力形式化，那么通过相同的论证法，就能证明存在人类也解不出的问题。
- 学生：将人类的能力形式化是根本做不到的吧！
- 老师：如果这样的话，就无法展开逻辑的讨论，因此既不能证明人类的能力，也不能反证它。
- 学生：这是什么意思呢？
- 老师：意思就是这个问题不属于数学讨论的范畴。



总结

- 逻辑学基础
 - 布尔逻辑、真值表
 - 合取范式、析取范式
 - 谓词逻辑
 - 公理系统
- 图灵机模型
- 思考题
 - 判断 $1^n 0^n$ ，是否有更快的图灵机？
 - 用图灵机如何判断输入是否形如 $0^a 1^b 2^{a \times b}$ ？



谢谢！