Undecidability & Diagonalization an: Given M and i/p a, check if M halfs on 2 L) either accepts a or rejects a HP = 3 ((M), 2) | M halts on i/p 2} Ly encoding of the TM M Fact: HP is re Use the Universal TM to simulate M Theorem (Turing): HP is not recursive Proof: Assume that FTM K that decides HP K (<M>, x) (Halts and accepts if M halfs on 2 Halls and rejects if M does not halt on a for an xe 30,13" let Mx denote the TM encoded by a (if x does not encode any TM, then let Mx be a trivial Im that accepte all strings)

ta, y & 20,13 K(2,y) halts and accepte if Mx halls on y $\langle M_{\pi} \rangle = 2$ K(2,y) halts and rejects or is the encoding if Mx does not halt on y of W Consider the following TM N N(z) Run k(n,n) This TM N If K(1,1) accept com be constructed from the description enter into an infinite on k which else exists by our assumption (accept and halt The TM cannot be equal to any TM M N(a) halts and accepts if Mz does Jhus $N(\langle M \rangle) \neq M(\langle M \rangle)$