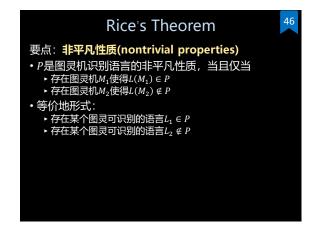
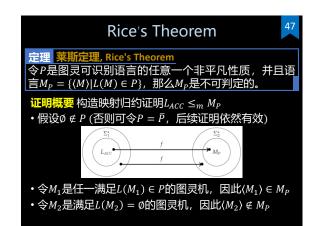
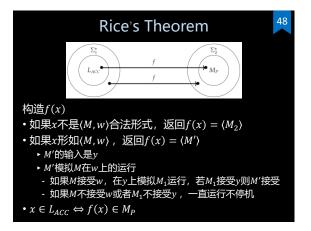




# Rice's Theorem • 前述不可判定结论很多都是关于TM的性质 • L<sub>ACCO1</sub> = {(M)|M is a TM and M accepts 01} • L<sub>e</sub> = {(M)|M is a TM and L(M) is regular} • L<sub>REG</sub> = {(M)|M is a TM and L(M) is regular} • 本质上,是图灵机识别语言的性质 • 对比一下图灵机的性质 • {(M)|M never tries to move left off the left end of the tape} • {(M)|M has more than 20 states} • 莱斯定理(Rice's Theorem)表明任何图灵机识别语言的 非平凡性质都是不可判定的 • 一定是nontrivial properties







### Rice's Theorem



 $\nabla \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM that accepts at least 37 different strings} \}$  $\boxtimes \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM that has at least 37 states} \}$ 

 $\boxtimes \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM that runs for at most 37 steps on input 01} \}$  $\boxtimes \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM that accepts the string 01 in exactly an}$ 

even number of steps}

不适用于Rice定理,但性质是undecidable的,可以用 一个从LACC01的归约证明

 $\boxtimes \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ is recognized by some TM} \}$ having an even number of states} 平凡性质

## Rice's Theorem

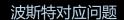


 $\nabla \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ is recognized by some TM}$ having at most 37 states and at most 37 tape symbols}

 $\boxtimes \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM that has at most } 37 \text{ states and at most } 37 \text{ states } 13 \text{ most } 37 \text{ states } 23 \text{ most } 23 \text{ most$ tape symbols}

 $\boxtimes \{\langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ is recognized by some TM}$ having at least 37 states and at least 37 tape symbols}

## 上述不可判定问题看起来**不自然**





定义 波斯特对应问题(Post Correspondence Problem)

给定两个对应的序列

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_k)$$
  

$$B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k)$$

其中 $\alpha_i \in \Sigma^*$ 且 $\beta_i \in \Sigma^*$ ,问是否存在一个有限的下标序列

 $\langle i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \rangle$ 

使得

$$\alpha_{i_1}\alpha_{i_2}\dots\alpha_{i_m}=\beta_{i_1}\beta_{i_2}\dots\beta_{i_m}$$

- $\bullet A = (1, 10111, 10), B = (111, 10, 0)$
- A = (10, 011, 101), B = (101, 11, 011)

## 波斯特对应问题 <mark>定义</mark> Modified Post Correspondence Problem (MPCP) $A=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_k)$

## 给定两个对应的序列

$$B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k)$$
  
其中 $\alpha_i \in \Sigma^*$ 且 $\beta_j \in \Sigma^*$ ,问是否存在一个有限的下标序列

 $\langle i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m \rangle$ 使得

 $\alpha_1 \alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \dots \alpha_{i_m} = \beta_1 \beta_{i_1} \beta_{i_2} \dots \beta_{i_m}$ 

• A = (1,10111,10), B = (111,10,0)

## 波斯特对应问题



定理 修改后的波斯特对应问题是不可判定的.			
规则	Α	В	含义
(1)	#	$\#q_0w\#$	$w$ 为输入, $q_0$ 为初始状态
(2)	Z #	Z #	Z取遍所有带上字符
(3)	qX ZqX q# Zq#	Yp pZY Yp# pZY#	$\delta(q, X) = (p, Y, R)$ $\delta(q, X) = (p, Y, L)$ $\delta(q, B) = (p, Y, R)$ $\delta(q, B) = (p, Y, L)$
(4)	$egin{array}{c} Z_1q_fZ_2\ Zq_f\ q_fZ \end{array}$	$q_f \ q_f \ q_f$	
(5)	$q_f # #$	#	

