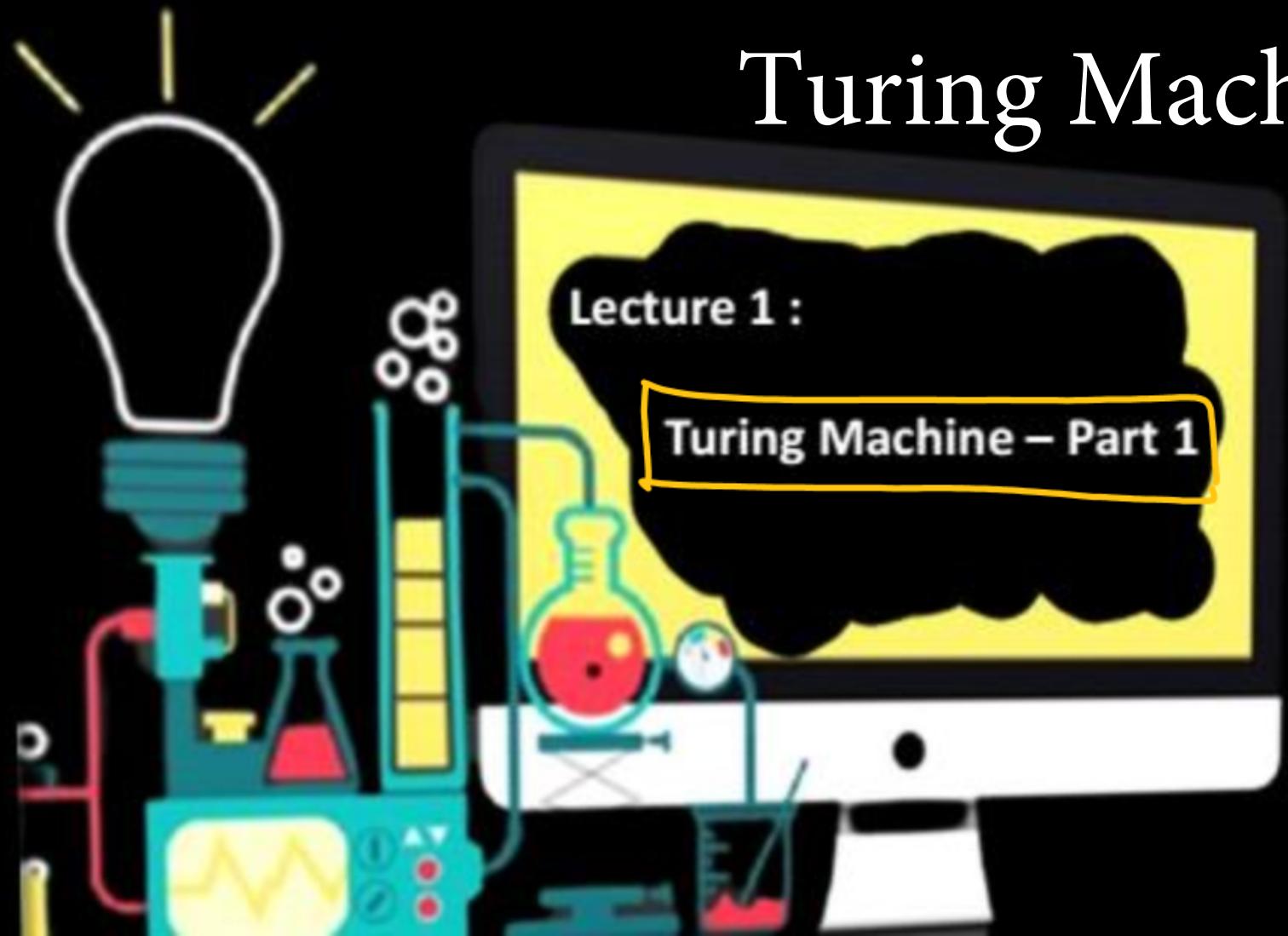


# CS & IT Engineering

Turing Machine



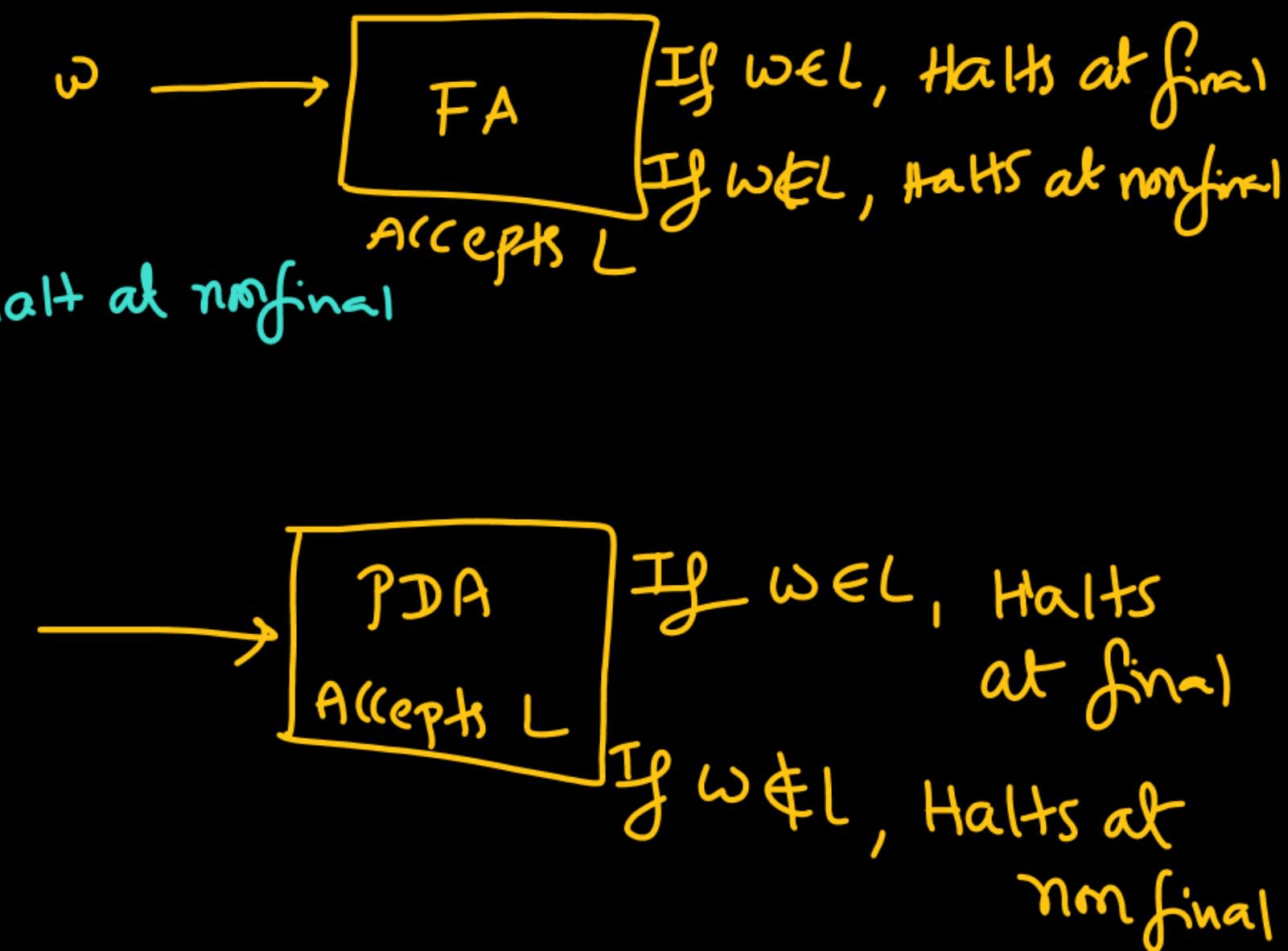
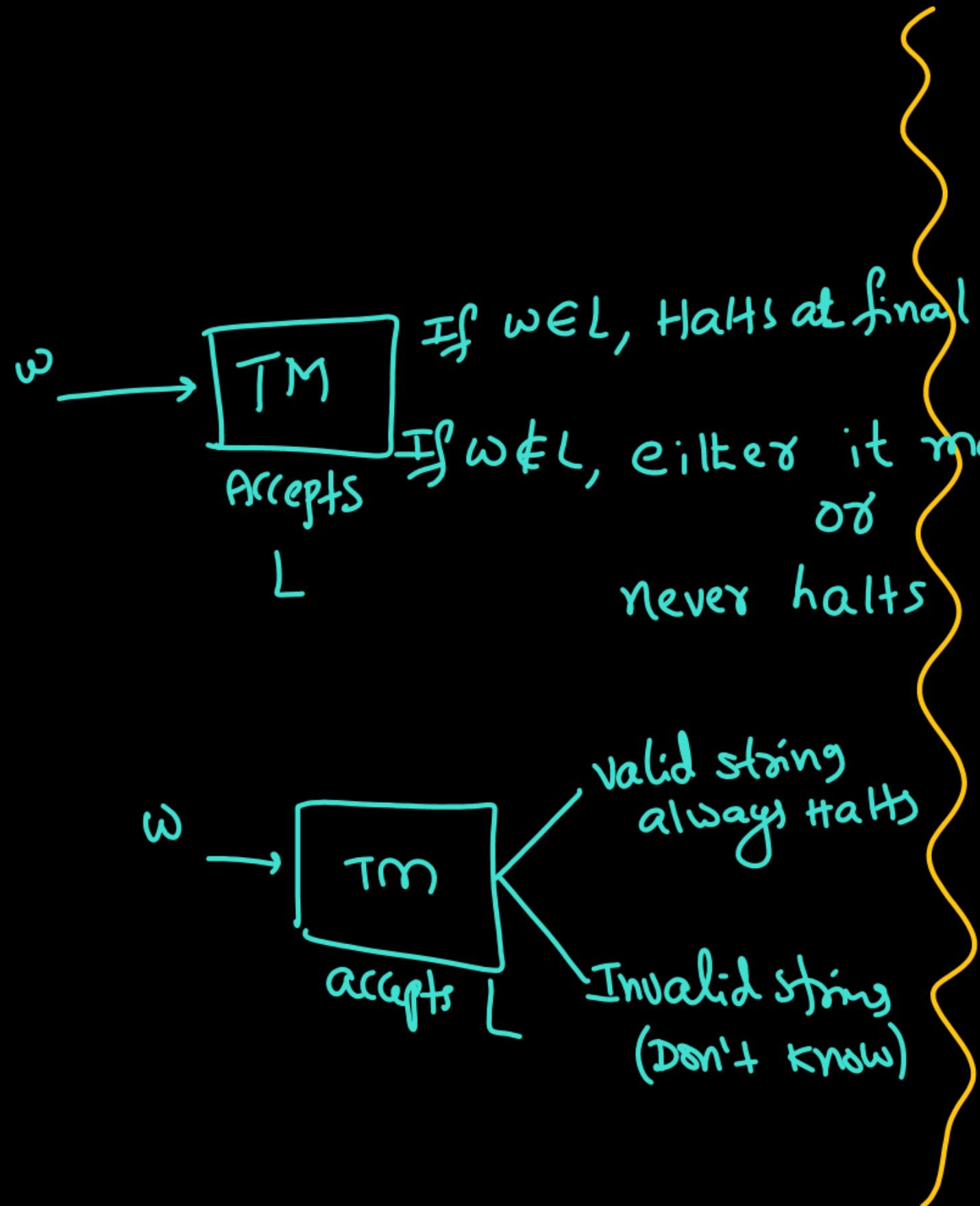
Deva sir

## Topics to be covered:

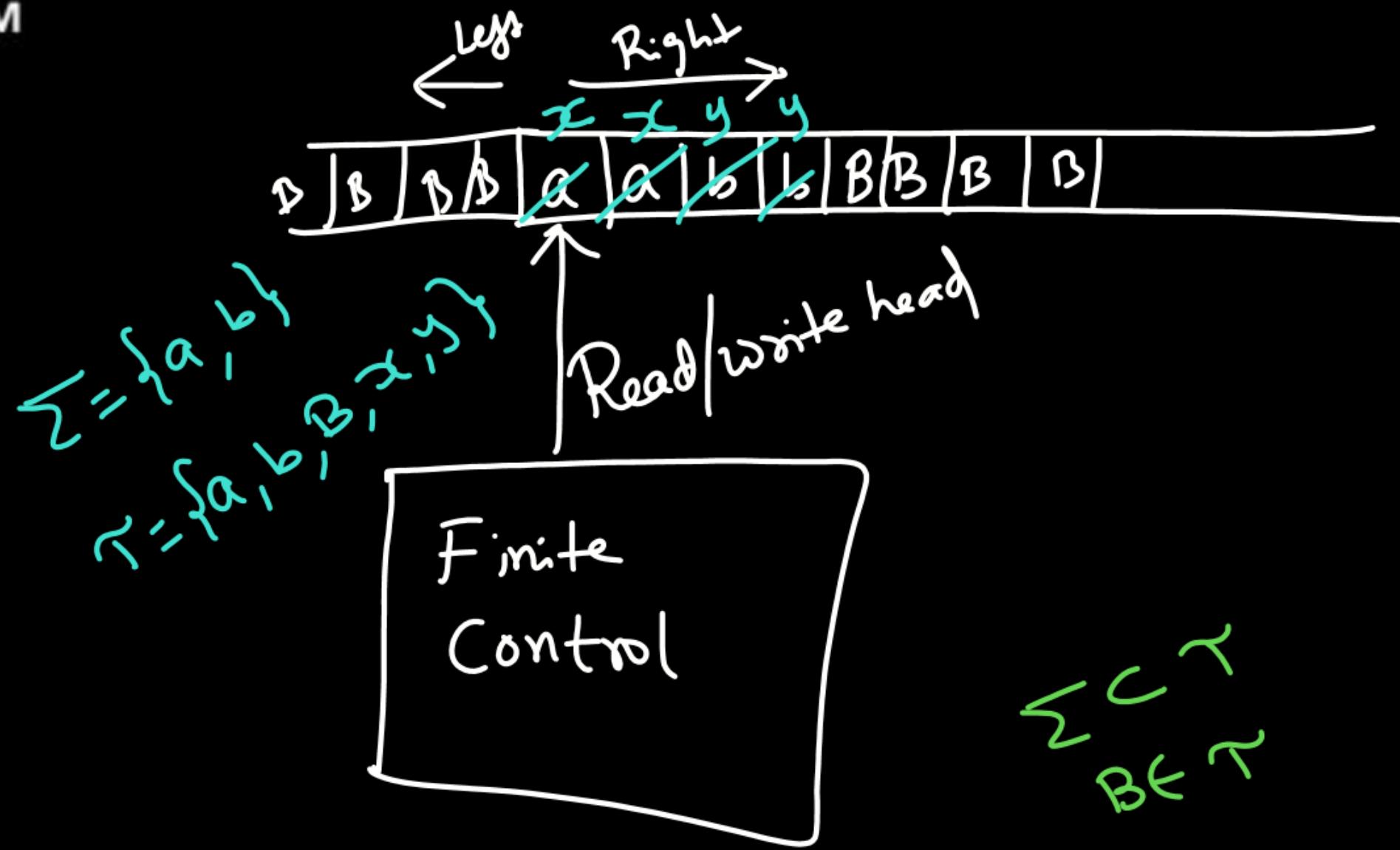
- TM (Turing M/c)
  - What is TM?
  - Configuration of TM
  - Recursive and RE
  - TM Vs HTM Vs LBA
  - type of TMs

## Topics Covered in Previous Session:

↳ CFG  
PDA



TM



$$TM = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F, B, \Gamma)$$

$\Sigma \subset \Gamma$   
 $B \in \Gamma$   
 Tape Alphabet  
 Blank symbol

$TM \cong FA + R/W \text{ tape}$   
 $+ \text{ Bidirectional Head}$

$TM \cong PDA + 1 \text{ stack}$   
 $\cong 2 \text{ stack PDA}$

$TM \cong FA + 2 \text{ stacks}$

$$FA = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$PDA = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F, z_0, \Gamma)$$

PW

DTM  $\equiv$  NTM  $\equiv$  TM

I) DTM : *Present State*  $\rightarrow$  *Next State*

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$$

II) NTM :

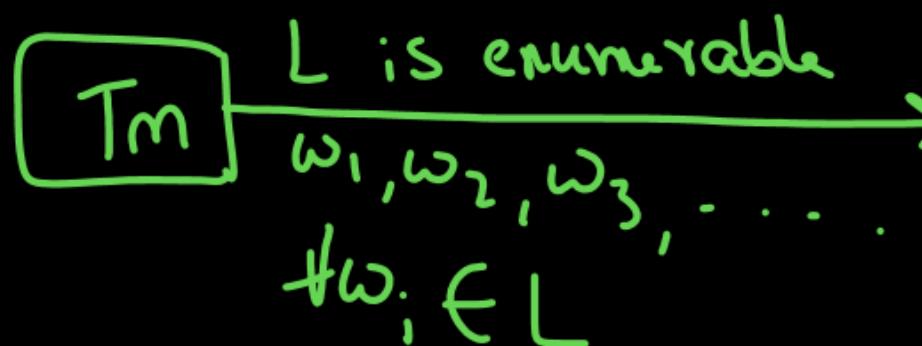
$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow 2^{Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}}$$

## Recursively Enumerable Language

(Decidable Language)  
Recursive Language

① It is Acceptable by TM  
(Recognizable)

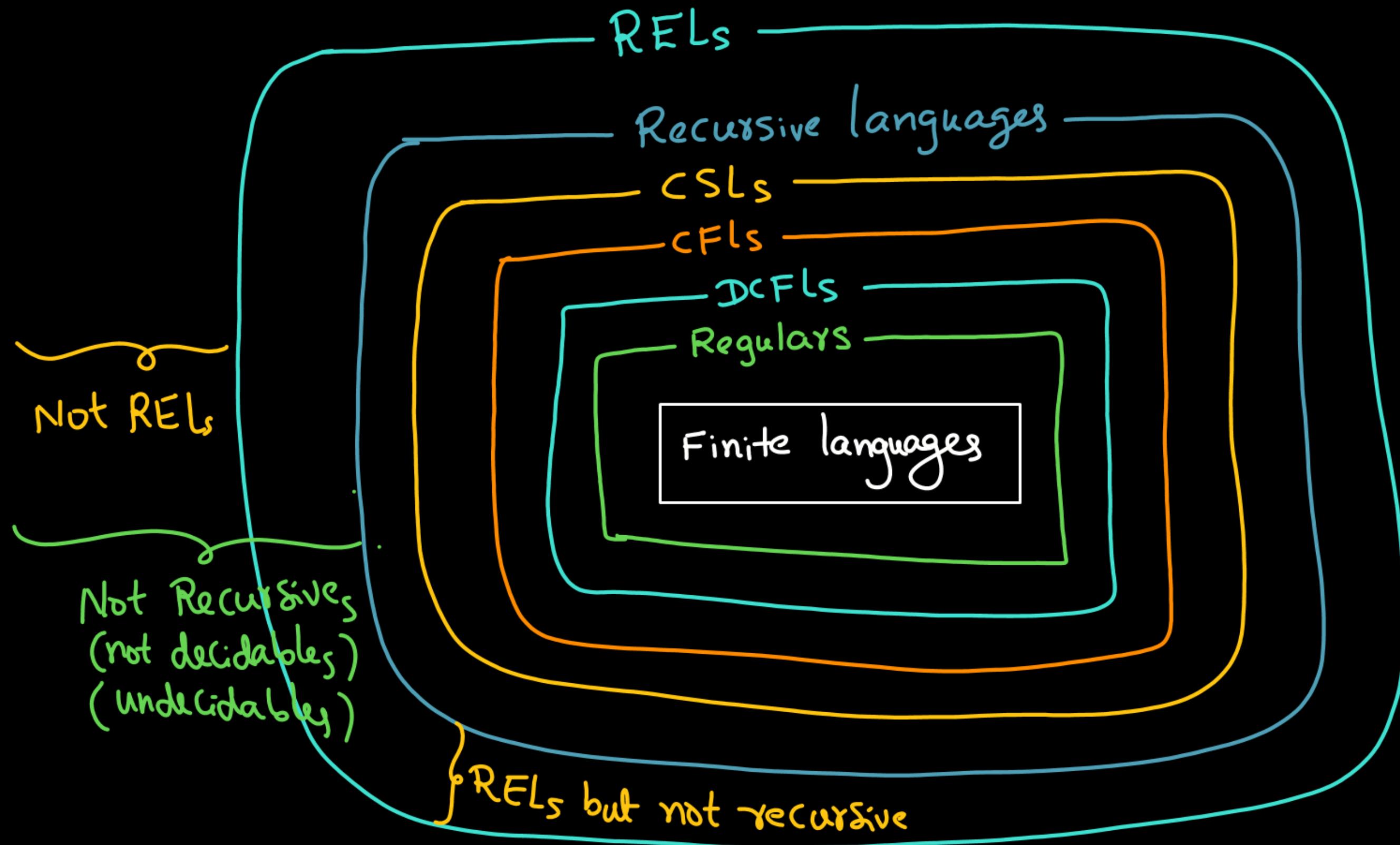
② It is enumerable by TM



① It is decidable by Tm  
(It is acceptable by Tm that always halts)

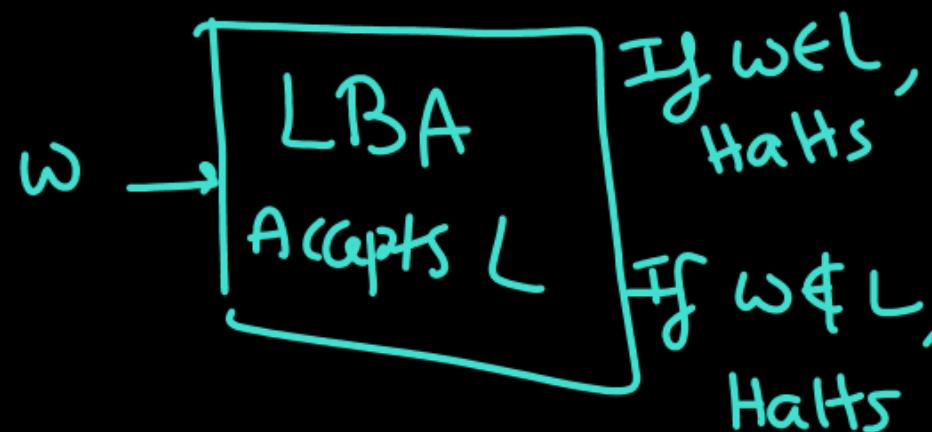
② It is lexicographically enumerable by TM

- 
- I) Every recursive language is Recursively Enumerable Set
- II) REL need not be Recursive set



LBA [CSL]

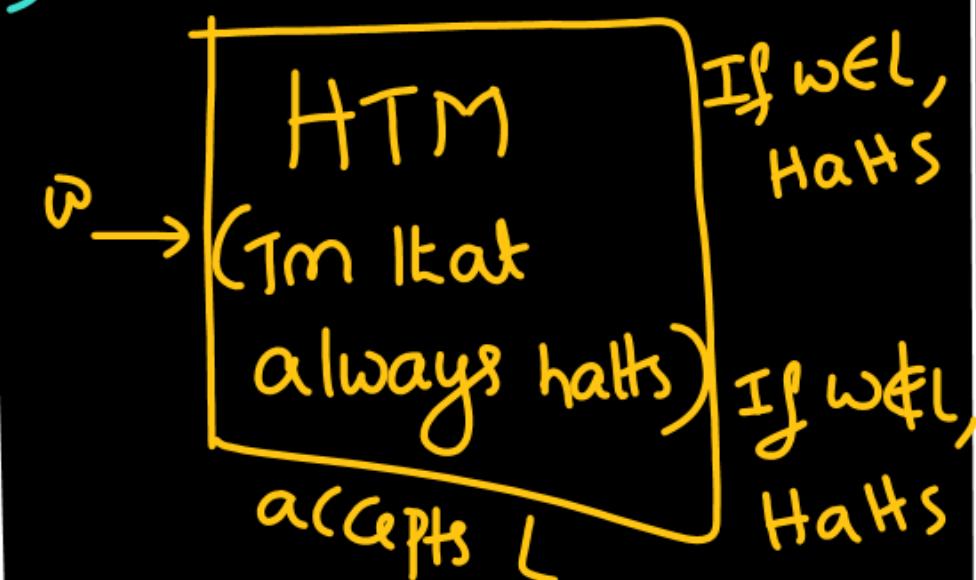
→ It is HTM but  
tape length is  
restricted to linearly  
bounded



Tape length is  
(linearly bounded)

HTM [Recursive Set]

→ It is TM but  
always halts



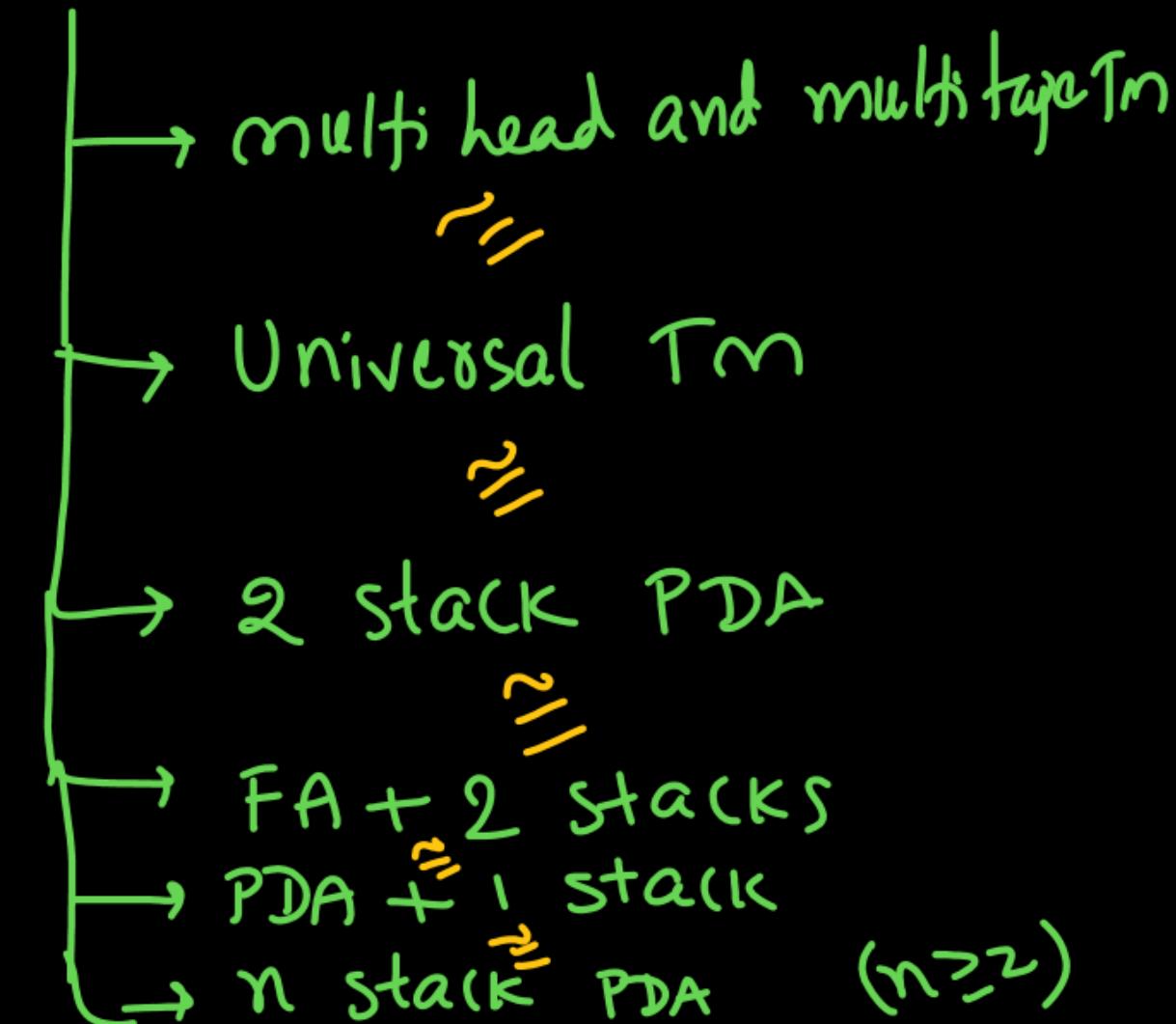
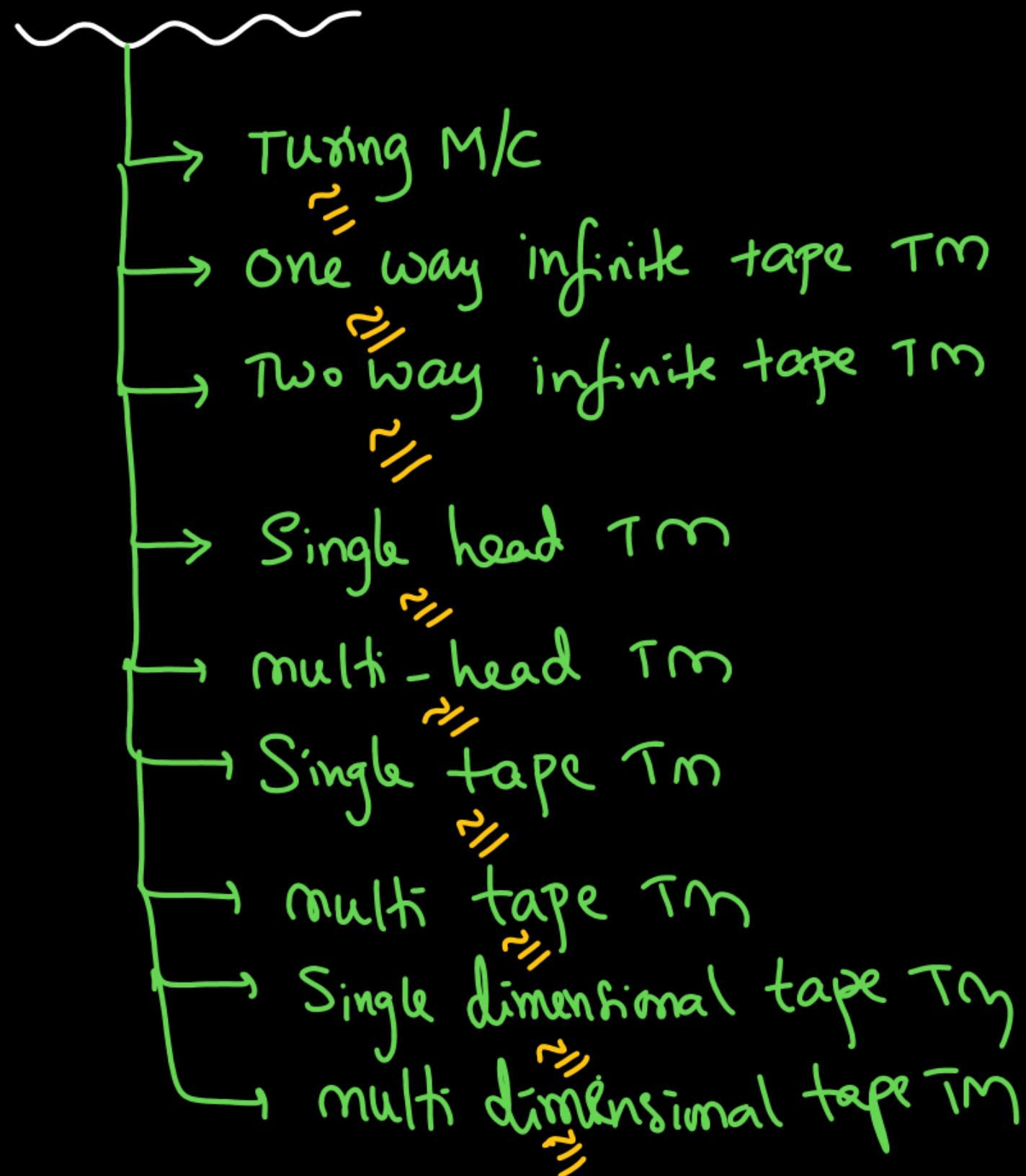
Halting always

TM [REL]



Every valid string,  
it halts

## Types of TMs :



- If Turing m/c head is unidirectional then  $\boxed{Tm \cong FA}$
- If Tm tape is read only then  $\boxed{Tm \cong FA}$
- If Tm tape is read only and head is unidirectional then  $\boxed{Tm \cong FA}$
- If Tm always halts and tape is linearly bounded then  $\boxed{Tm \cong LBA}$

$\text{TM}$   
 $\equiv$   
 program

 $\equiv$ 

$\boxed{\text{HWE L, Halts}}$

Logic exists for valid strings  
 We don't know about invalid

 $\approx$ 

Recursively Enumerable Set  
 $\equiv$   
 Semi-decidable language

 $\text{HIM}$  $\equiv$  $\text{Algorithm}$  $\equiv$  $\text{Halting program}$  $\equiv$ 

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{HWE L, Halts} \\ \text{HWE } \notin \text{L, Halts} \end{array}}$

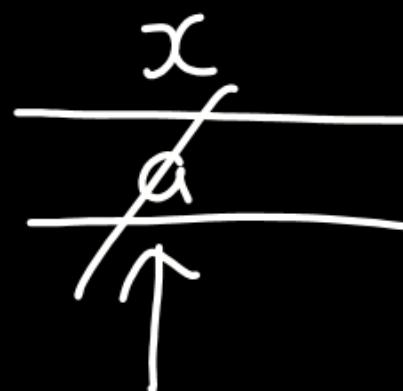
logic exists for  
 both valid & invalid

$\equiv$   
 Recursive language

$\equiv$   
 Decidable language

## TM construction:

In Tm:



i) change state

ii) write with some other symbol

iii) change state and

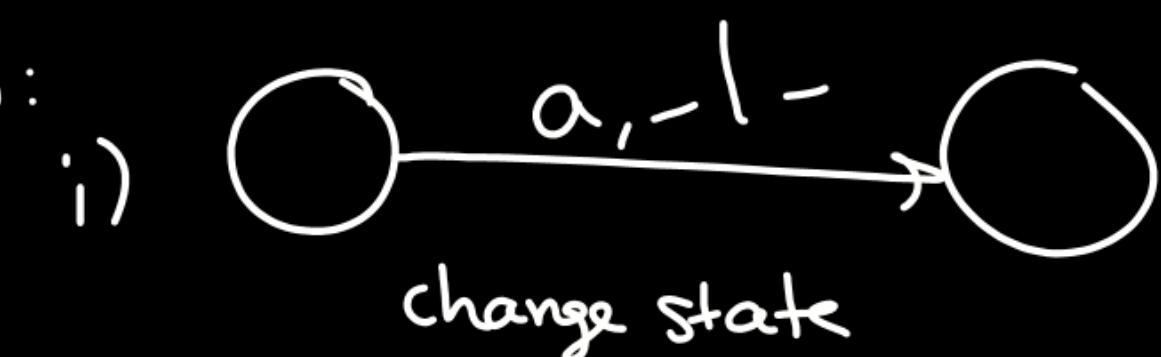
write with some other symbol

Remember 'a'

In FA:



In PDA:



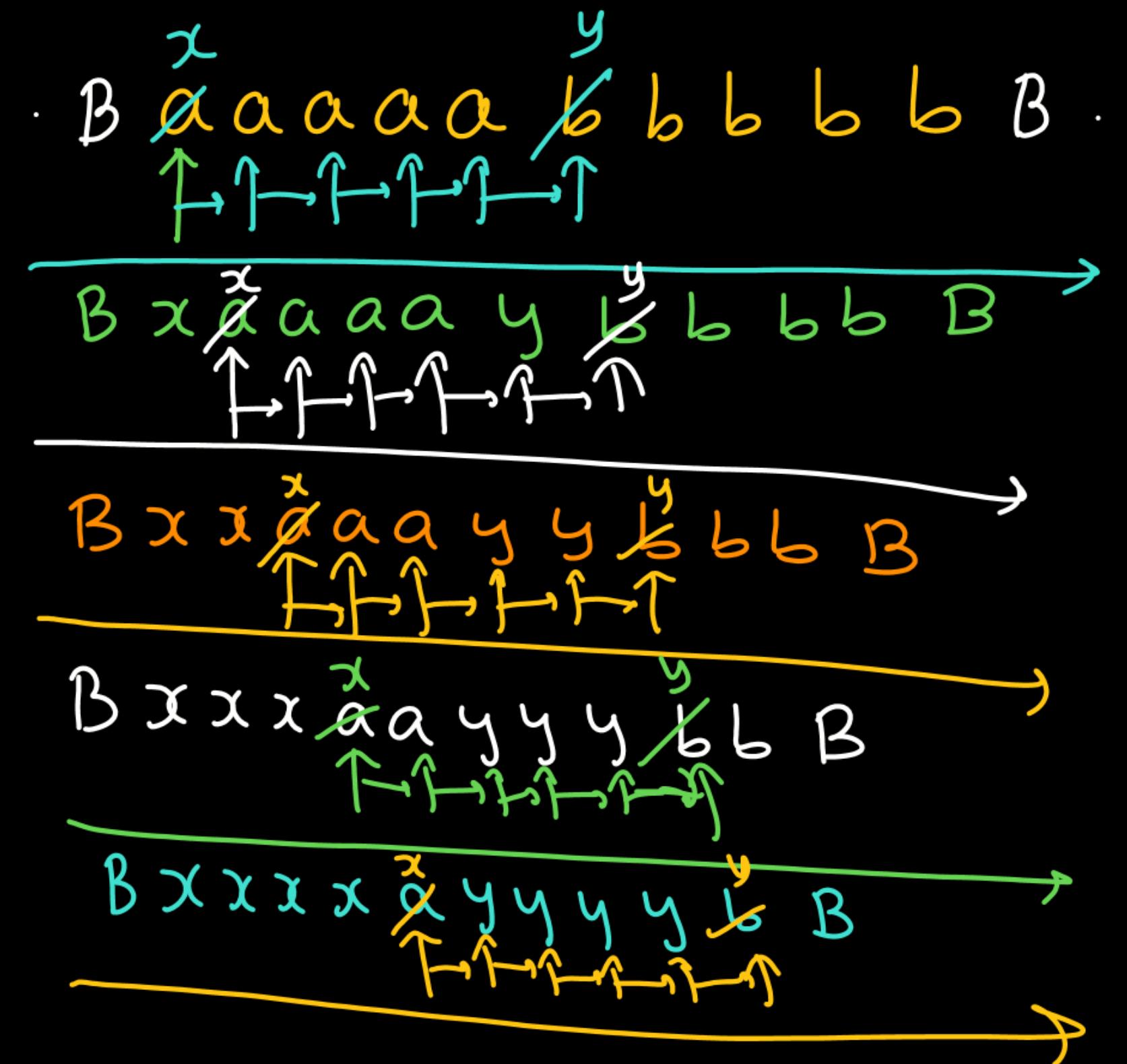
i) change state

ii) push symbol onto stack

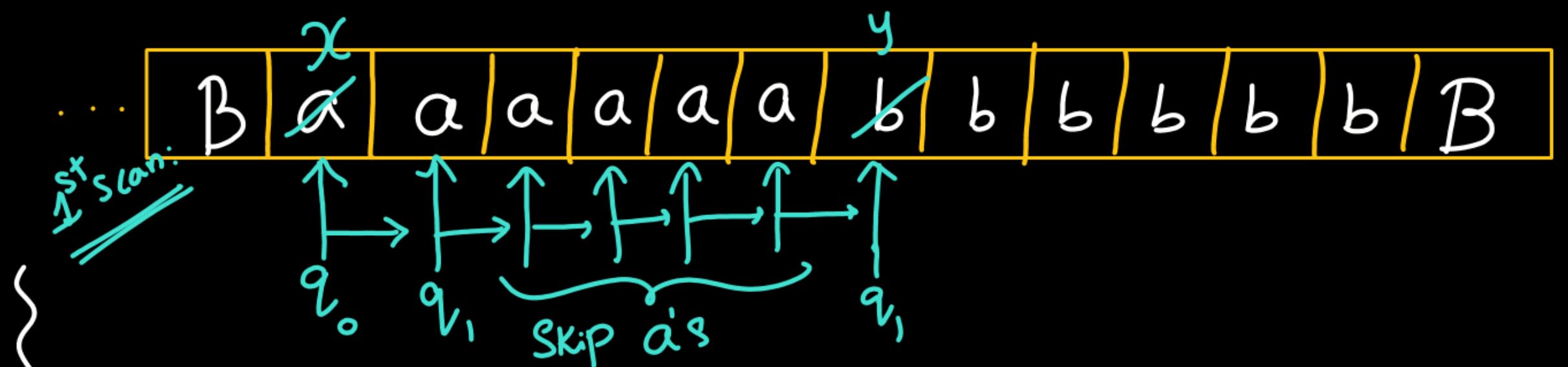
iii) push symbol and change state

TM

$$\textcircled{1} \quad L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

P  
W

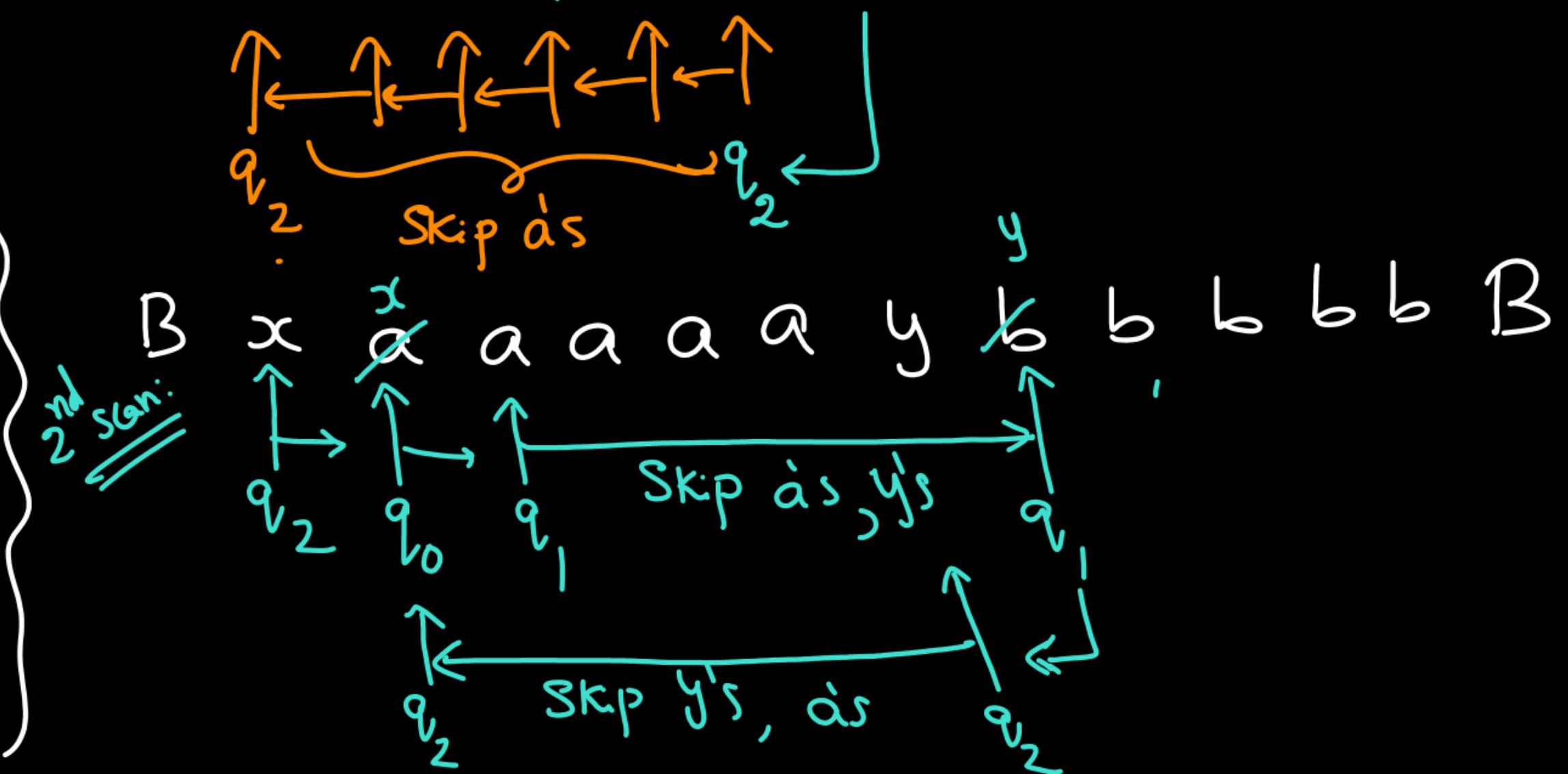
①  $\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

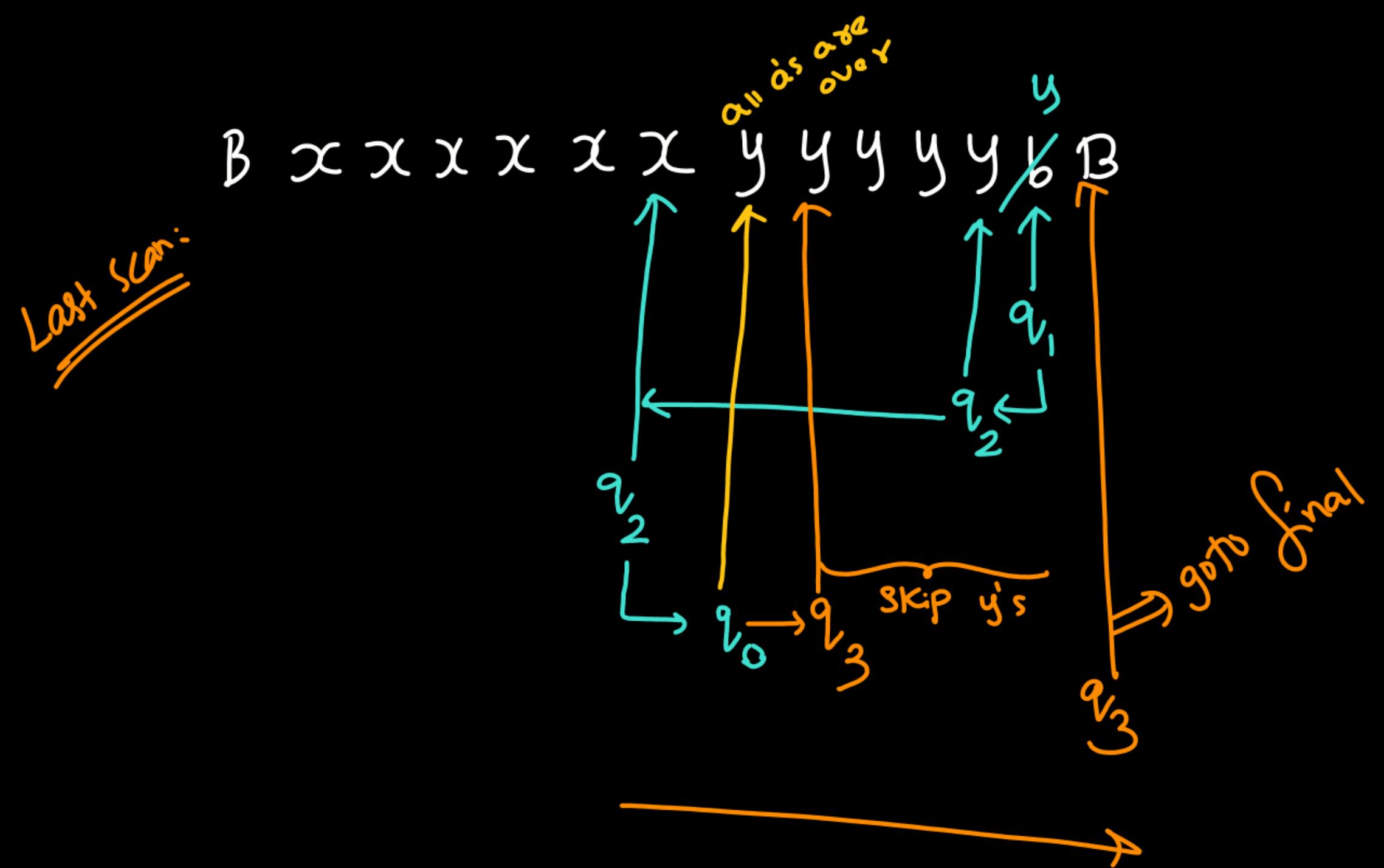


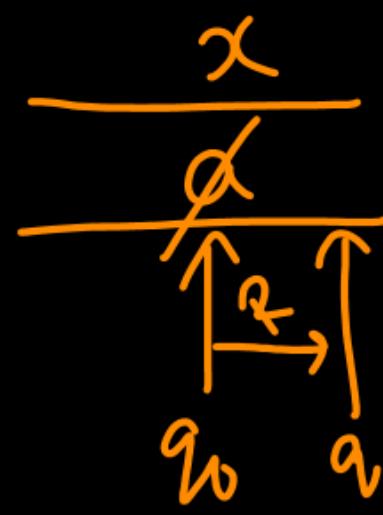
$q_0$ : Replace  
a with x

$q_1$ : Replace  
b with y

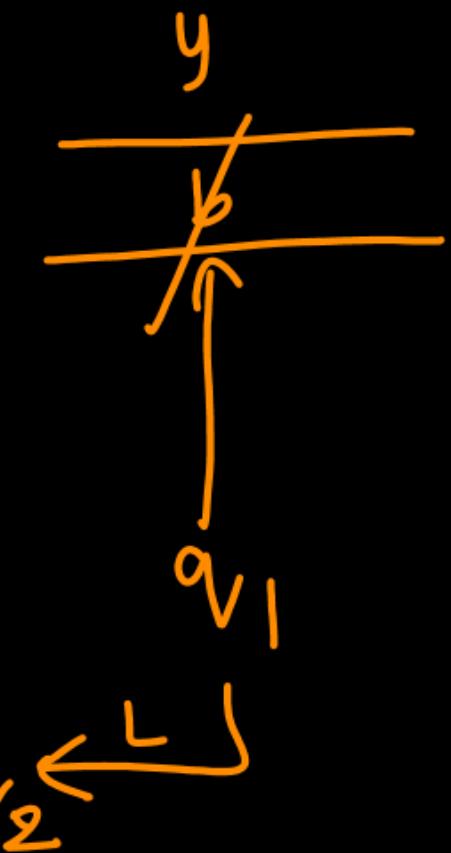
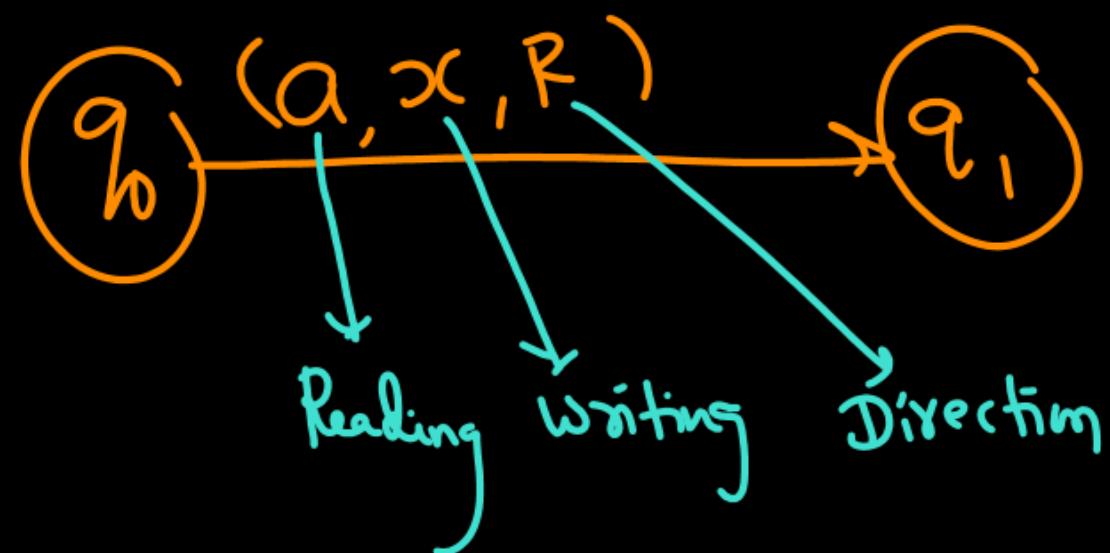
$q_2$ : Reverse scan  
to find first  
x



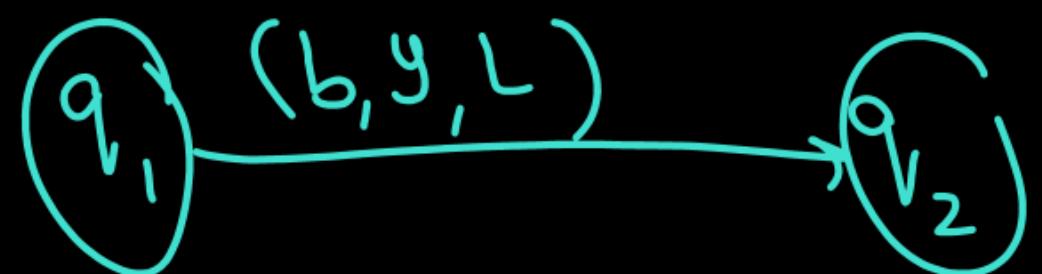




$$\delta(q_0, a^{\text{Read}}) = (q_1, a^{\text{write}}, \text{Direction})$$

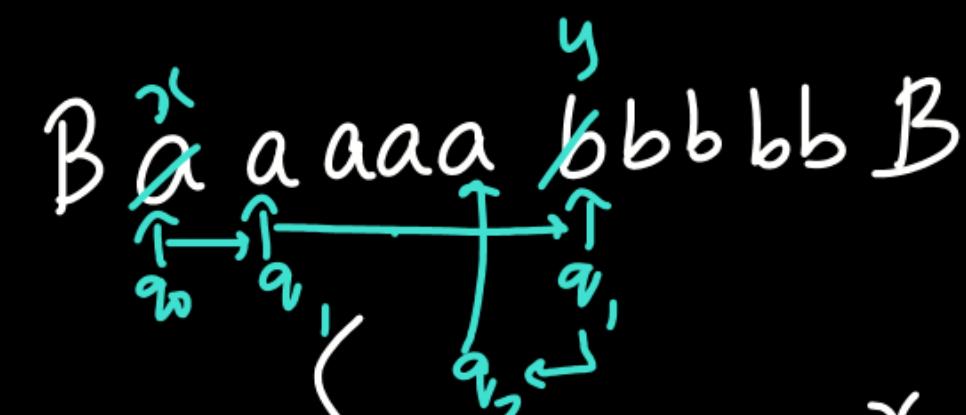
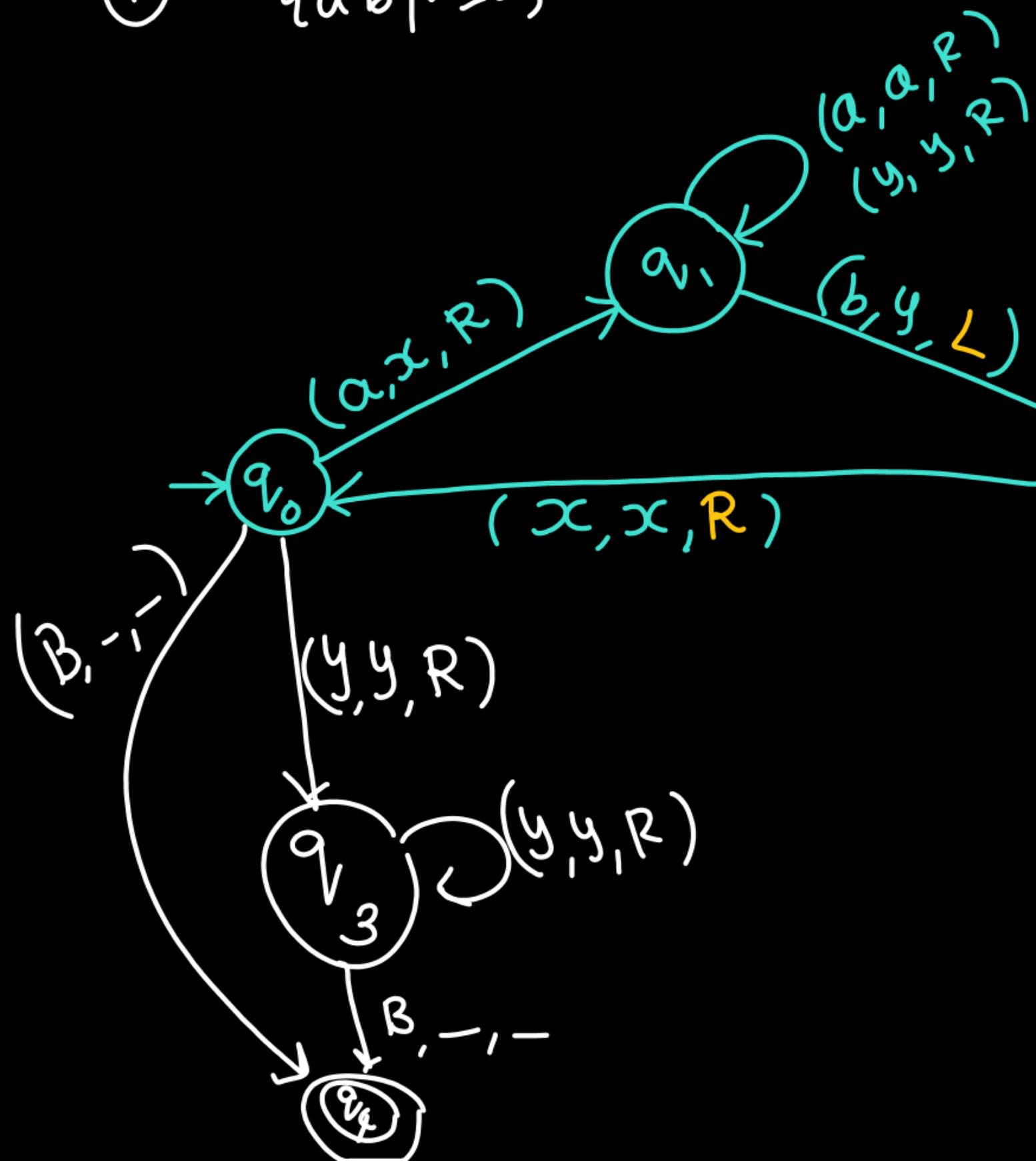


$$\delta(q_1, b) = (q_2, y, L)$$



①

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

 $q_0 :$ 

$x$  [Whenever  $y$  appears, move to  $q_3$ ]

 $q_1 :$ 

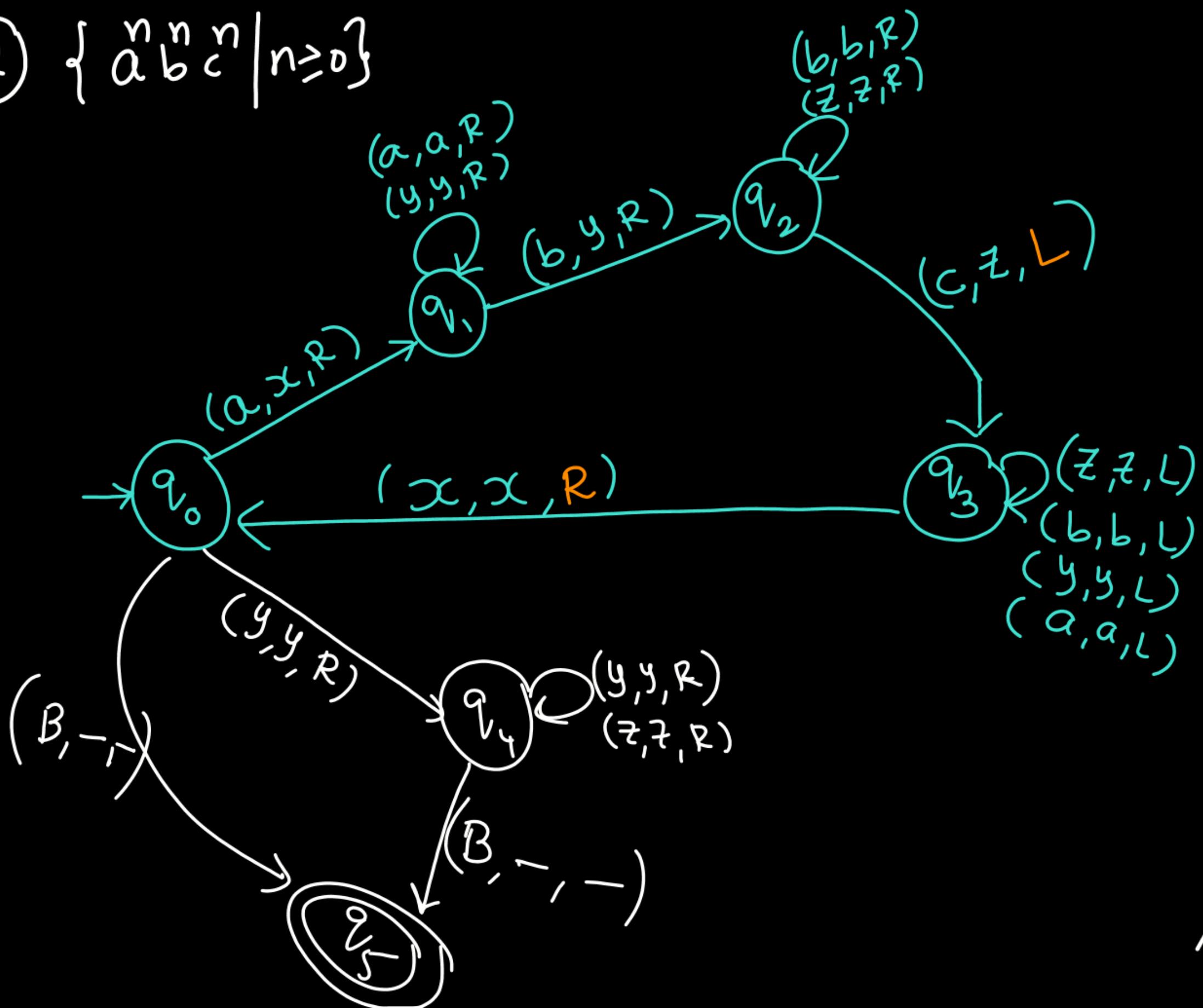
$y$  (skip  $a$ 's &  $y$ 's)

$q_2 :$  Find 1<sup>st</sup>  $x$  in reverse direction  
(skip  $y$ 's &  $a$ 's)

$q_3 :$  skip all  $y$ 's to reach  $B$

TM

②  $\{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \geq 0\}$



P  
W

$$q_0 = \frac{x}{\alpha}$$

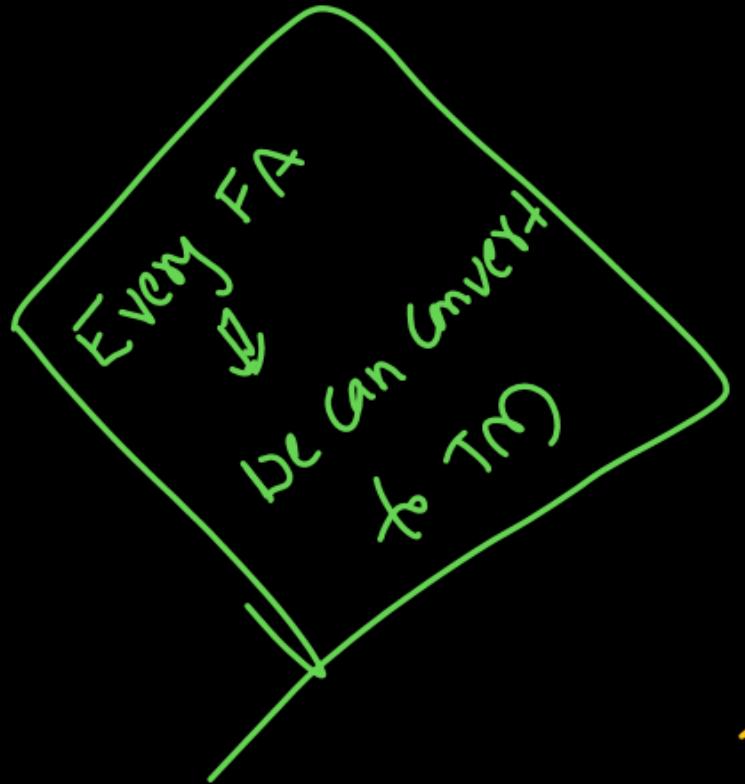
$q_1 = \text{b}^y$  (skip as, ys)

$q_2: \not\models^z (SK-P \rightarrow S, \vec{t}S)$

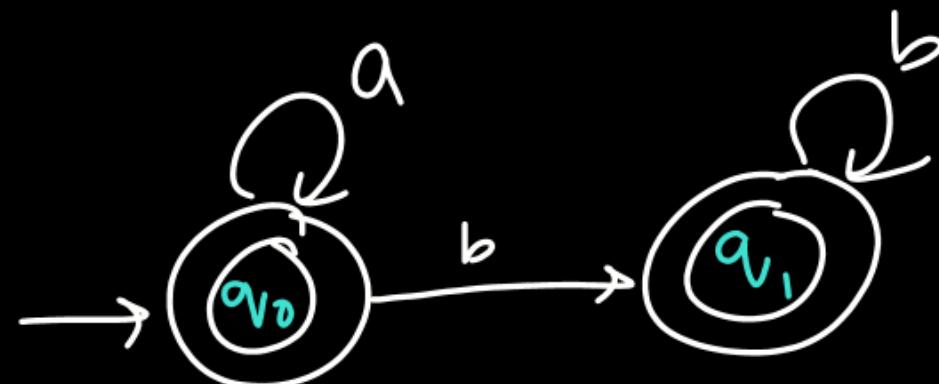
$v_3$ : Perverse Scan

$q_{k_4}$ : skip all  $y$ 's,  $\bar{z}$ 's

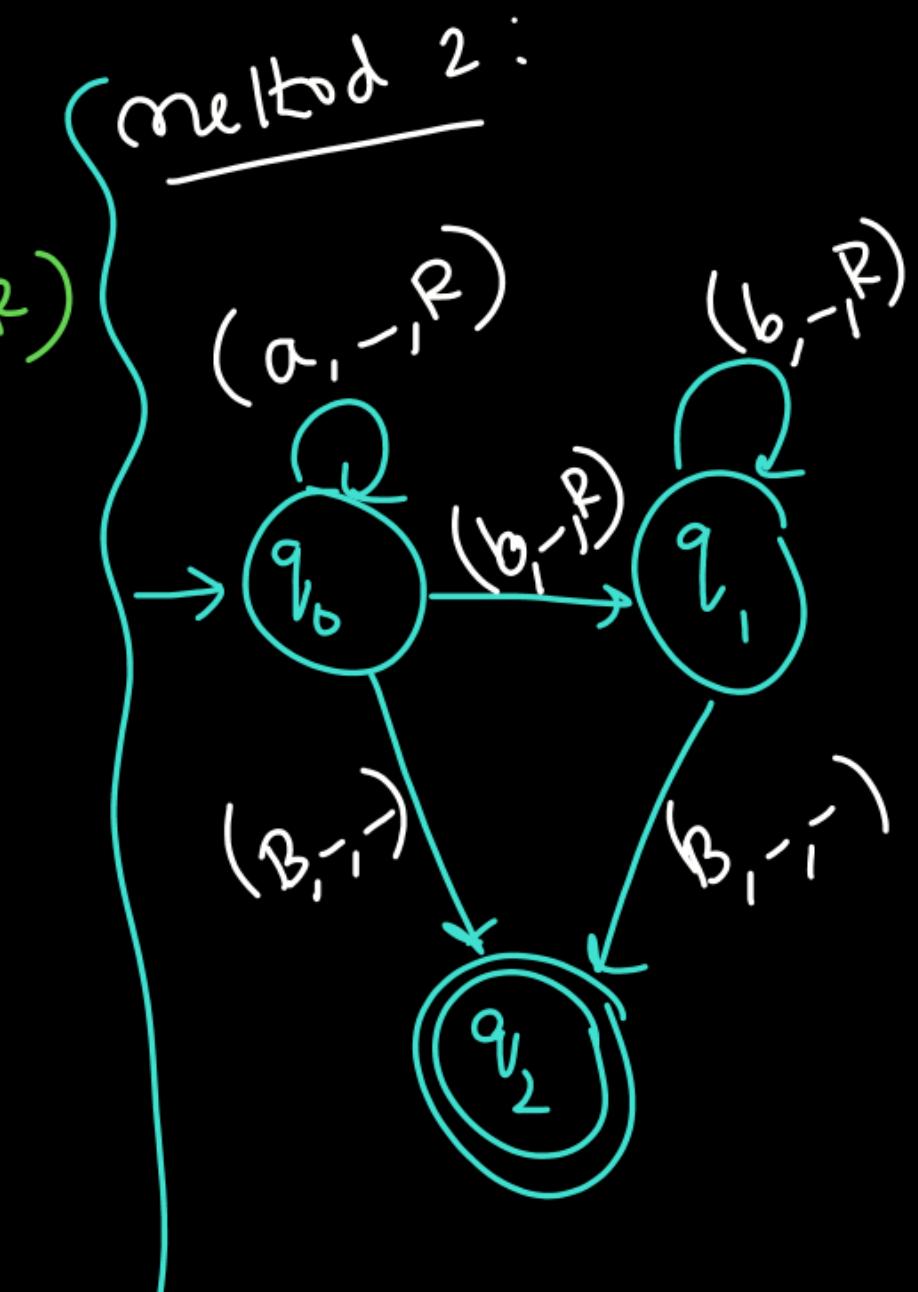
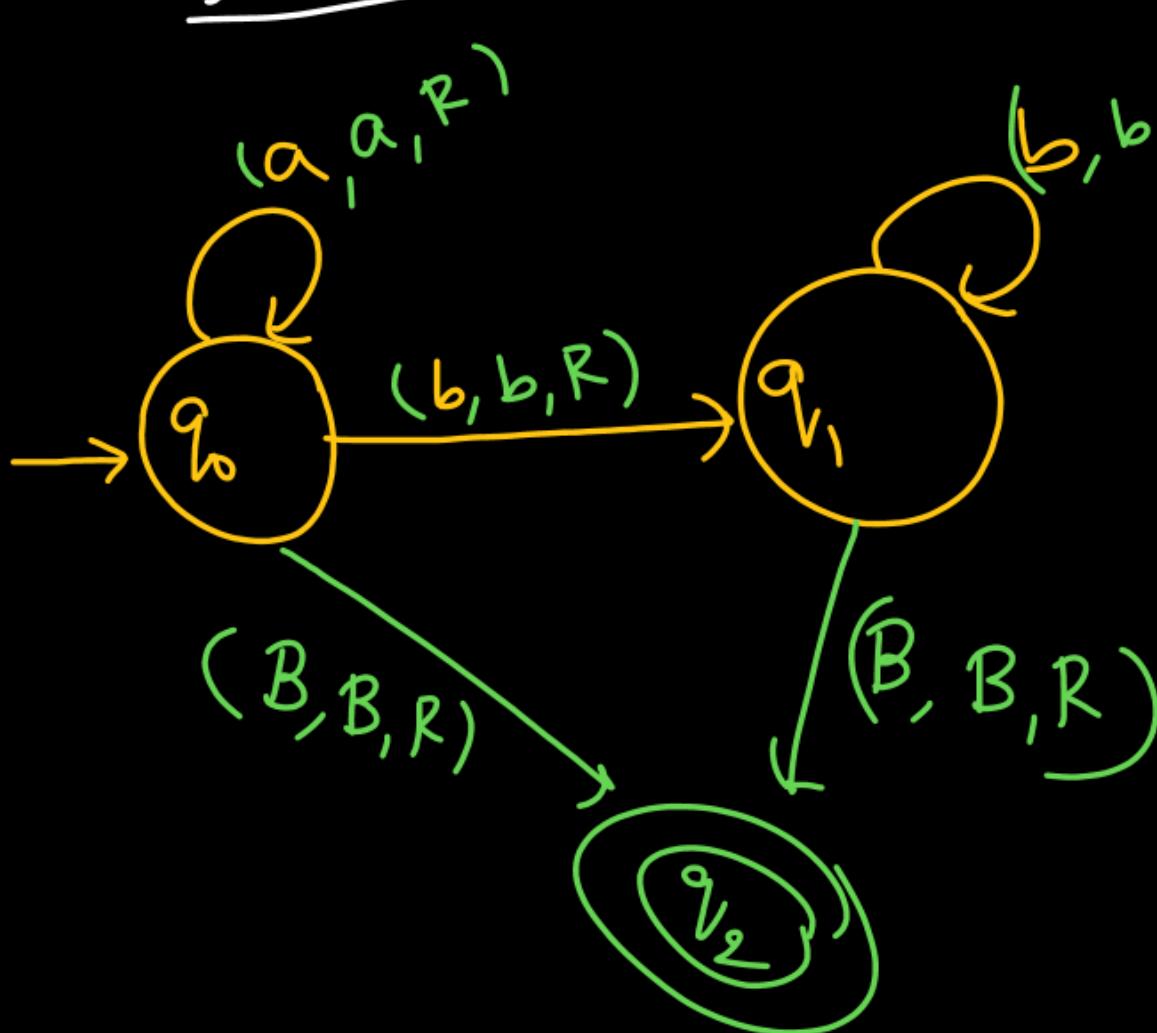
③  $L = \{a^* b^*\}$



FA:



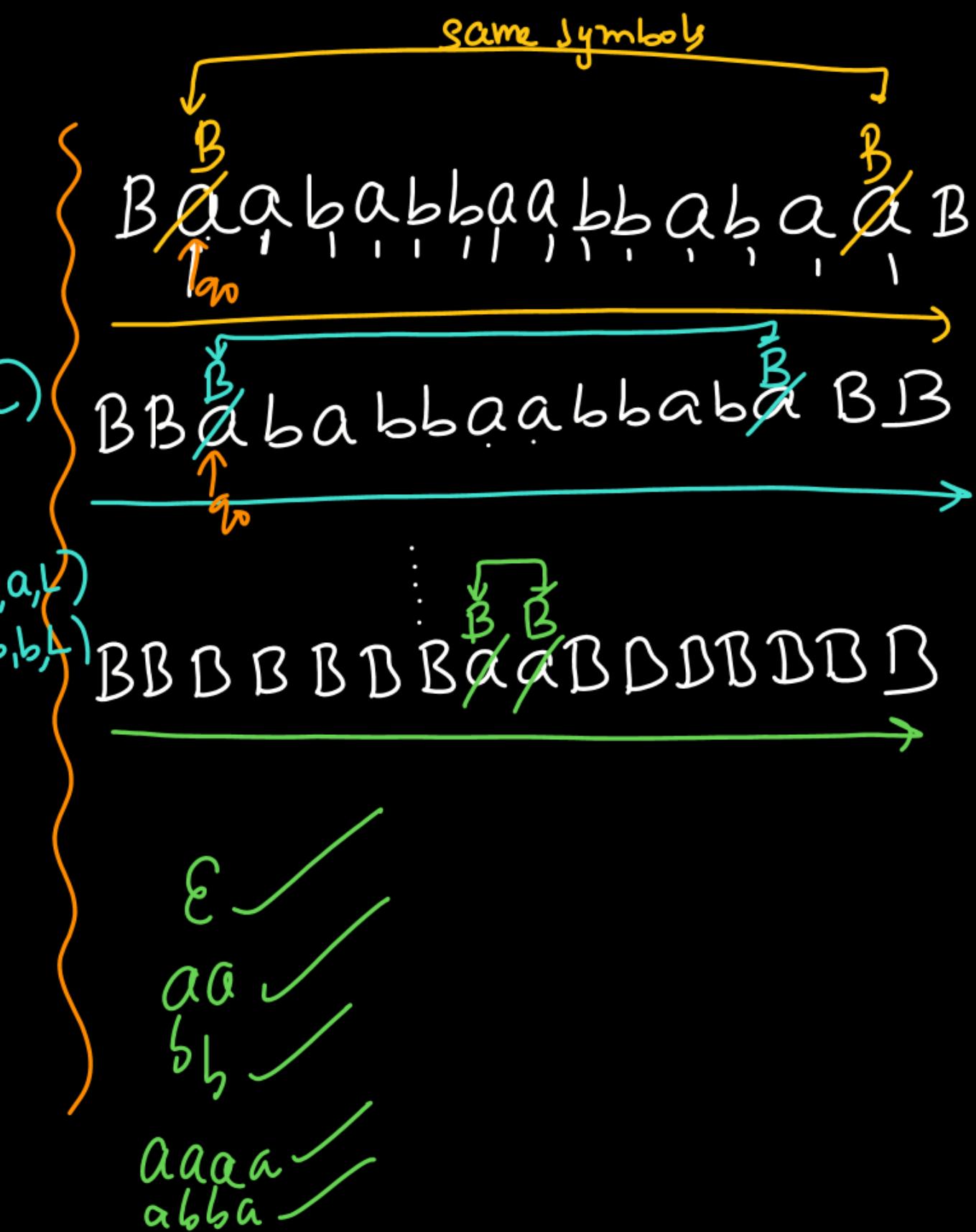
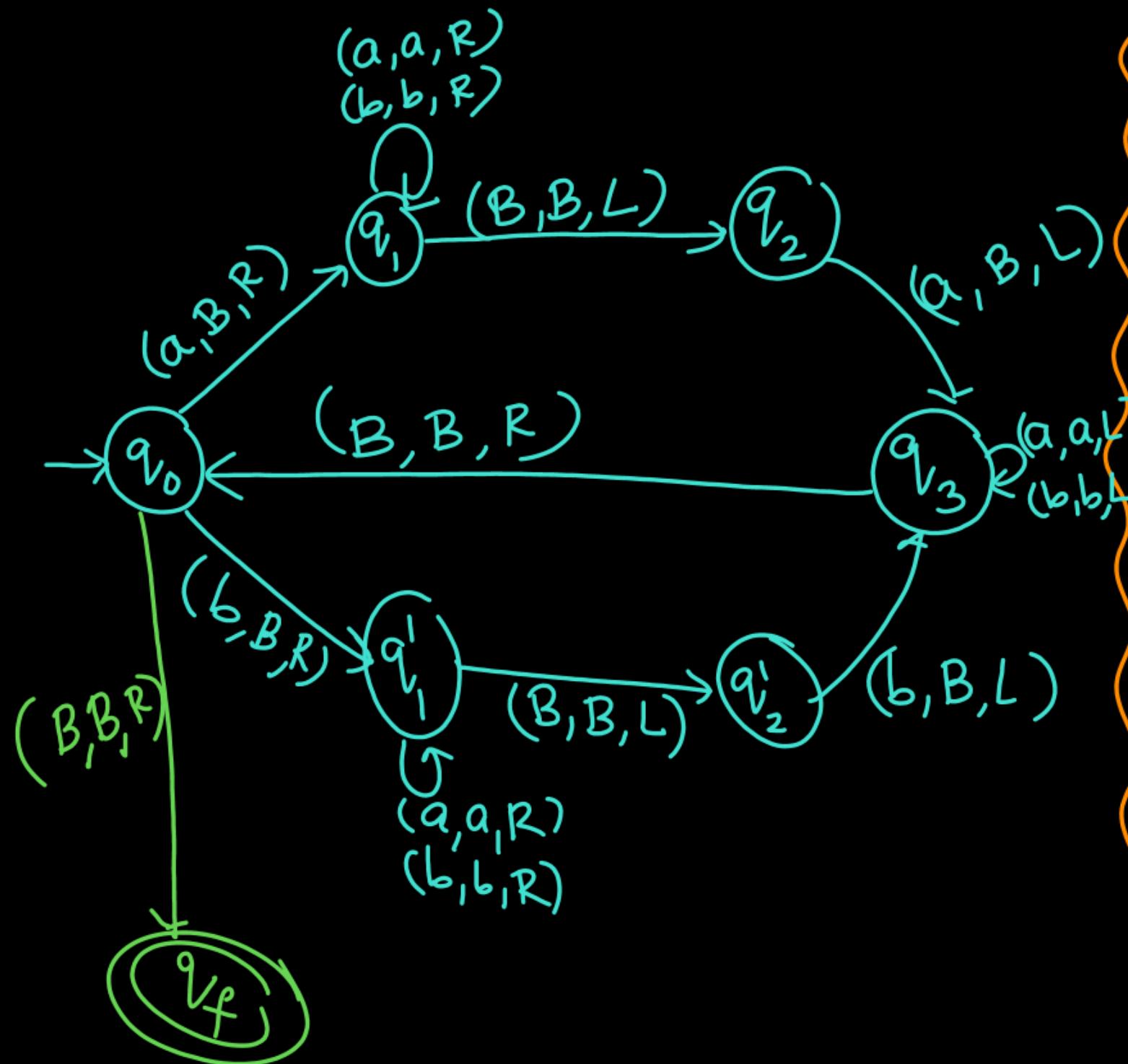
TM:



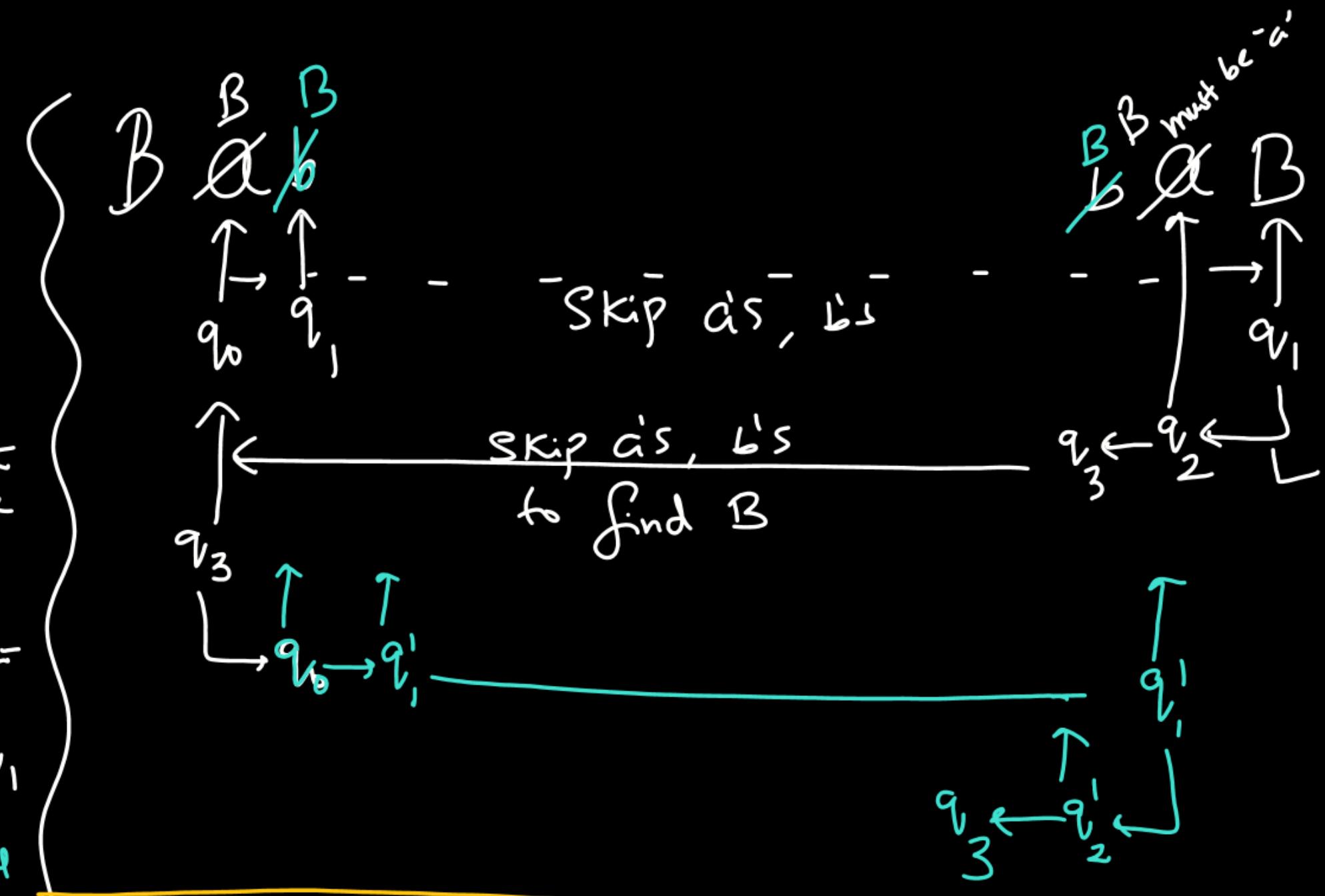
→ Every regular language, we can design TM

④

$$L = \{ WW^R \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



- $q_0$ :
- If  $\text{input } a$ , replace with blank but goto  $q_1$
  - If  $\text{input } b$ , replace with blank goto  $q_1'$
  - If  $B$ , goto final



$q_1$ : Skip a's, b's to find B

$q_1'$ : Replace a with B

$q_1''$ : Reverse scan to find B

$q_1''$ : Skip a's, b's to find B

$q_1'''$ : Replace b with B

# Summary

H.W.: ⑤  $\{w \# w^R \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$

⑥ 1's complement of binary input

⑦ 2's complement of binary input

⑧ Increment  $f(x) = x + 1$

⑨ Decrement  $f(x) = x - 1$

⑩ Unary addition

Tm ✓

LBA vs TTM vs TM ✓

Recursive vs RE ✓

# Thank you

