

# Lab04-Church's Thesis

CS363-Computability Theory, Xiaofeng Gao, Spring 2015

\* Please upload your assignment to FTP or submit a paper version on the next class.

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1. Suggest the natural definition of computability on domain  $\mathbb{Q}$  (rational numbers).
2. Prove that the following functions are URM-computable by Church's Thesis.
  - (a) Ackermann function  $\psi(x, y)$ .
  - (b)  $g(n) = n^{\text{th}}$  digit in the decimal expansion of  $e$  ( $e$  is the basis for natural logarithms).
3.  $\mathbb{A}$  and  $\mathbb{B}$  are two domains other than  $\mathbb{N}$ . Assume there exist intuitively computable functions  $\alpha : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  and  $\alpha^{-1} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$  as encoding and decoding functions from  $\mathbb{A}$  to  $\mathbb{N}$  respectively (we have  $\beta : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  and  $\beta^{-1} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  similarly). Then answer the following questions.
  - (a) To prove that  $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  is computable, we need to construct an  $f^* : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  and analyze its computability. How to calculate  $f^*$ ?
  - (b) Reversely, for a computable function  $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , we can obtain an intuitively computable function  $g' : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  from  $g$ . What is  $g'$  in notation of  $g$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ?
  - (c) Find a new coding function  $\gamma$  (with the help of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) to deal with computability on domain  $\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}$ . (Hint: Consider  $\pi$  function given by  $\pi(x, y) = 2^x(2y + 1) - 1$ .)
4. Design a three-tape TM  $M$  that computes the function  $f(m, n) = m \times n$ , where both  $m$  and  $n$  belong to the natural number set  $\mathbb{N}$ . The alphabet is  $\{1, \square, \triangleright, \triangleleft\}$ , where the input on the first tape is  $m + 1$  "1"s and  $n + 1$  "1"s with a " $\square$ " as the separation. Below is the initial configurations for input  $(m, n)$ . The result is the number of "1"s on the output tape with the pattern of  $\triangleright 111 \cdots 111 \triangleleft$ . First describe your design and then write the specifications of  $M$  in the form like  $\langle q_S, \triangleright, \triangleright, \triangleright \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_1, \triangleright, \triangleright, R, R, R \rangle$  and explain the transition functions in detail (especially the meaning of each state).

## Initial Configurations

Tape 1:	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\triangleright</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\triangleleft</math></div> </div>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <math>\uparrow</math>  <span style="color: blue;"><math>\leftarrow m + 1 \text{ squares} \rightarrow</math></span> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <math>\leftarrow n + 1 \text{ squares} \rightarrow</math> </div> </div>
Tape 2:	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\triangleright</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> </div>
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Tape 3:	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\triangleright</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\cdots</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;"><math>\square</math></div> </div>
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