

$\text{REGULAR}_{\text{TM}} = \left\{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ is regular} \right\}$

$$A_{\text{TM}} \leq \text{REGULAR}_{\text{TM}}$$

$$\langle M, w \rangle \quad \langle M, ? \rangle$$

.....

I am going to create special TM M_1 ,

M_1 = "on input $\langle x \rangle$, m and w are encoded in this TM

1. If $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$, accept

2. If $x \notin \{0, 1\}^n$, run M on w and accept x if M accepts w .

M_1 accepts $w \Rightarrow L(M_1) = \sum^*$
 $L(M_1)$ is regular.

M_1 does not accept $w \Rightarrow L(M_1) = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$
 not a regular language.

Let's create the decider for A_{TM} .

Assume R is the decider for $\text{REGULAR}_{\text{TM}}$.

Let's create the decider S for A_{TM}

$S =$ "on input $\langle M, w \rangle$:

1. construct TM M_1 by encoding $\langle M, w \rangle$ in its construction
2. Run R on $\langle M_1 \rangle$
3. If R accept $\langle M_1 \rangle$, accept
If R rejects $\langle M_1 \rangle$, reject

$$EQ_{TM} = \left\{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1, M_2 \text{ are TMs and } \begin{array}{l} L(M_1) = L(M_2) \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A_{TM} \leq EQ_{TM}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \langle M, N \rangle & & \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{matrix}$$

$$E_{TM} \leq EQ_{TM}$$

Assume EQ_{TM} is decidable, and TM R decides it.

Then we construct TM S to decide E_{TM} .

S = on input $\langle M \rangle$, where M is a TM

1. Run R on $\langle M, T \rangle$ where TM T does not accept any string.

2. If R accepts, accept
If R rejects, reject.

Q: What is $\overline{A_{TM}}$?

$A_{TM} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \}$

$\overline{A_{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ does not accept } w \}$

Turing-unrecognizable languages

Any language that is not turing recognizable
is called turing-unrecognizable.

Def

A language is co-turing recognizable
if it is the complement of a turing
recognizable language

$\overline{A_{TM}}$ is co-Turing recognizable.

Theorem 4.22: A language is decidable if and only if it is both Turing recognizable and co-Turing recognizable.

Proof: Suppose A is recognized by TM M_1 , and \overline{A} is recognized by TM M_2 , then we construct TM M which is a decider for A .

$M =$ " on input w :

1. Run M_1 and M_2 on w in parallel.
2. If M_1 accept, accept;
If M_2 accept, reject.