REGULAR TM = ZM> | M is a TM aud 3 L(M) is regular }

ATM & REGULAR TM
<M, W> <M, >

I am going to wate special TM M,

 $M_1 = {}^{1}ON$  in part  $\langle x \rangle$ , m and w are encoded in this TM1. If  $\chi = OI$ , accept

2. If  $x \neq 0^n l^n$ , run M on w and accept x if M accepts w.

M accepts  $w \implies L(m_i) = Z_i$ L(M1) is regular.

M does not accept => L(M1) = \( \frac{2}{9} \rightarrow \rig not a regular language.

Lei's create the decider for Arm.

Assume R is the decider for REGULAR TM.

Lei's (reate the decider for Arm.

S="on input < m,w>:

1. construct TM M, by parcoding

1. construct TM M, by encoding  $\langle M, W \rangle$  in its constanction

a. Run R on <M,7

3. If R accept <Mi), accept If R rejects <M,>, reject  $EQ_{TM} = \frac{2}{2} \langle m_1, m_2 \rangle | M_1, M_2 \text{ are TMs and } 2$   $L(M_1) = L(M_2)$ 

 $A_{TM} \leq EQ_{TM}$   $\langle M, N \rangle$   $\langle M_1, M_2 \rangle$ 

EIN & EQTM

Assume EQ<sub>TM</sub> is decidable, and TM L decides it.

Then we construct TMS to decide Em.

S = on input < M >, where M is a TM

- 1. Run R on < M, T> where TM T does not accept any string.
- 2. If R accepts, accept If R rejects, reject.

Q: What is  $A_{TM}$ ?  $A_{TM} = \frac{7}{2} \langle M, w \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and }$  M accepts w  $\overline{A_{TM}} = \frac{7}{2} \langle M, w \rangle | M \text{ does not accept }$  w

Turing -unrecognizable languages

A language is co-Turing recognizable it it is the complement of a Turing recognizable language.

ATM is 10-Turing recognizable.

Theorem 4.22! A language is decidable if and only it it is both Turing recognizable and 10-Turing recognizable.

Proof: Suppose A is recognized by TM M, and A is recognized by TM M2, then we construct TM M which is a decider for A.

M="on input w:

- 1. Run M1 and M2 on w in parallel.
- 2. If M1 accept, accept; If M2 accept, reject.