

Disc 4a

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Minilecture: Computability

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Definition

Computability asks can a problem be solved via algorithm (computers)?

- 1 Can we have a program that tells us if another program halts?

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- 1 Can we have a program that tells us if another program halts?
- 2 Is there a perfect antivirus?

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Definition

Computability asks can a problem be solved via algorithm (computers)?

- 1 Can we have a program that tells us if another program halts?
- 2 Is there a perfect antivirus?
- 3 Perfect compression algorithm?

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What is a computer?

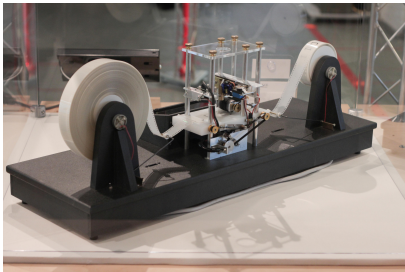


Figure: Turing Machine

- 1 Has memory. Ideally infinite memory.

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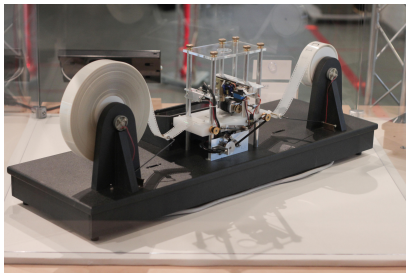


Figure: Turing Machine

- 1 Has memory. Ideally infinite memory.
- 2 Has a head that can read memory

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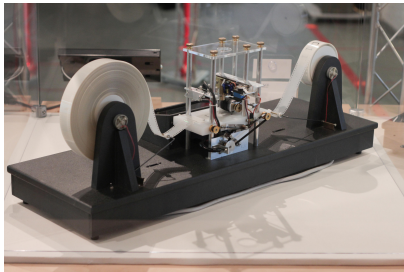


Figure: Turing Machine

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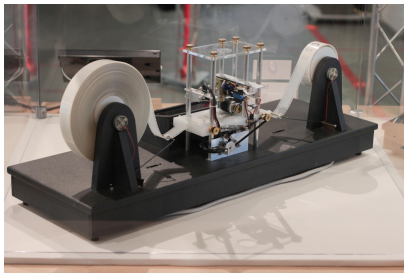


Figure: Turing Machine

- 1 Has memory. Ideally infinite memory.
- 2 Has a head that can read memory
- 3 Head can write 1 or 0 to memory
- 4 Head decides what to do based on memory.

Assumptions

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- 1 Computers have infinite compute
- 2 Computers have infinite memory
- 3 But computation still takes time

Halting Problem

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1 "This statement is false"

Halting Problem

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- 1 "This statement is false"
- 2 Can we have a program that determines if another program halts?

Halting Problem

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- 1 "This statement is false"
- 2 Can we have a program that determines if another program halts?
- 3 Assume we have a program, TestHalt, that takes in P and x , and will tell you if $P(x)$ halts

Including Code

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```
def Turing(P):  
    if TestHalt(P, P):  
        loopforever();  
    else:  
        halt();
```

1 We run Turing(Turing)

Including Code

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- 4 Paradox

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- 5 We cannot have a paradox. If you can build a Testhalt -¿ paradox

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- 1 We run Turing(Turing)
- 2 If Turing(Turing) halts, then Turing(Turing) loops...
- 3 If Turing(Turing) loops, then Turing(Turing) halts...
- 4 Paradox
- 5 We cannot have a paradox. If you can build a Testhalt -¿ paradox
- 6 Anything that allows you to build a TestHalt program is impossible