

Hwlc 6 review

1) 5-13 Ex 2/

$$g(0, x) = x$$

$$g(n+1, x) = f(g(n, x))$$

5-13 Ex 3/

a) Assume we are given a finite set

$$A = \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n\}.$$

Then: $\text{member}_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = a_0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = a_1 \\ \vdots & \\ 1 & \text{if } x = a_n \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$

~~$\text{member}_x(x) \neq$~~

b) Assume we are given a co-finite set

$$A = \mathbb{N} \setminus B, \text{ for } B = \{b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n\}$$

Then A is PR,
by this definition:

$$\text{member}_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = b_0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = b_1 \\ \vdots & \\ 0 & \text{if } x = b_n \\ 1 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$$

5-13 Ex 4/

I'll type this out later.

2) Page 6-6 Ex 1/

$$\begin{aligned}\#P &= [\#(\text{if } X \neq 0 \text{ goto } E), \#(Y++)] - 1 \\ &= \dots \\ &= 2^{766} \cdot 3^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

6-6 Ex 2/

$$P_0 = \boxed{\phantom{\text{code}}}$$

$$P_{99} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} Y++ \\ Y \leftarrow Y \\ Y++ \end{array}}$$

6-6 Ex 3/ Assume a G-computable function f is computed by G-program P . Then, it is also computed by P with any number of

skip statements added to the end.

These other programs have different Gödel numbers.

Mid term review

Theorem 1.13(c)

$PRED(\mathbb{N})$ is uncountably infinite.

Pf/ Let $P = \{p_0, p_1, \dots\} \subseteq PRED(\mathbb{N})$
written instead.

be any countable subset of $PRED(\mathbb{N})$.

We will exhibit a witness p .

$$p \in PRED(\mathbb{N}) \setminus P$$

i.e. a witness that $P \neq PRED(\mathbb{N})$.

Define

$$p(x) = \neg p_x(x)$$

Then, $\forall n. p(n) \neq p_n(n)$, so $p \neq p_n$. So $p \notin P$.

Page 5-12 Exercises

c) $\text{perfsq}(x)$

$$\text{perfsq}(x) = \exists i \leq x \cdot i * i = x$$

$$\text{perfsq}(x) =$$

... There are other ways.
None I can think of
without quantifiers.

d) $\text{sqrt}(x)$

minimisation: $\text{sqrt}(x) = \mu(y \leq x) [(y+1)(y+1) > x]$
or

$$\text{sqrt}(0) = 0$$

primitive
recursion:

$$\text{sqrt}(n+1) = \text{sqrt}(n) + \text{perfsq}(n+1)$$

Note: unlike w/ perfsq above, $\text{sqrt}(n+1)$ does clearly depend upon $\text{sqrt}(n)$ in some way.
So we have both a version w/ quantifiers, and one w/o.