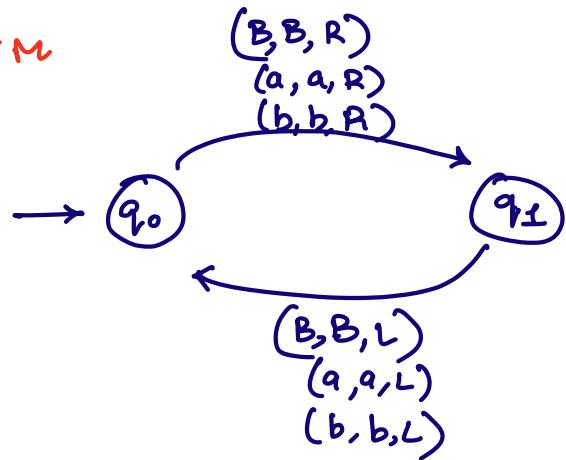
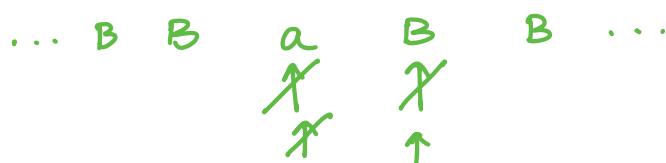


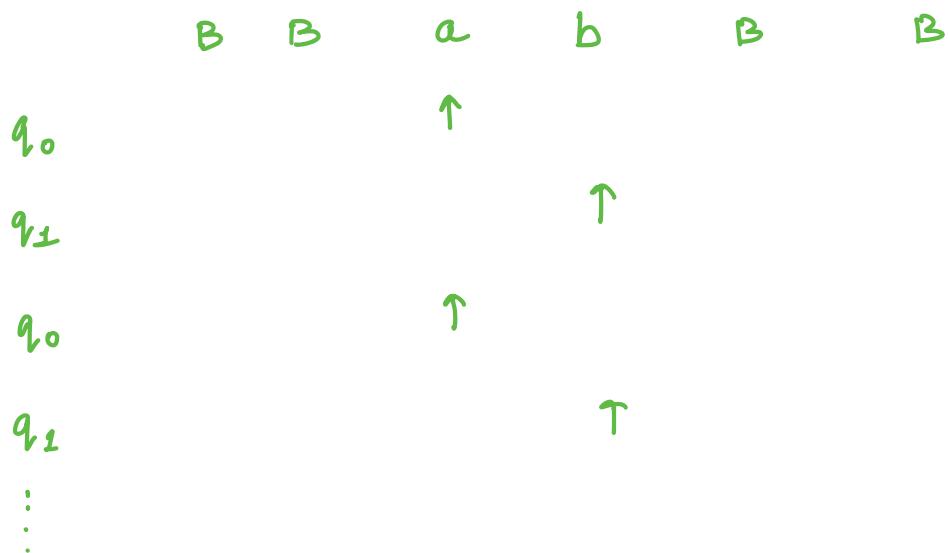
Non Halting TM



Eg:



Eg:



non halting TM

In FA, PDA we didn't had non halting problem

↳ becz in input string move only in 1 dir

abaa...
↑↑↑↑...
→

TM: input: left right (both $a^n b^n$)

Input string in the language: TM will definitely **halt** and it will halt at a **final state**

IS: aabb

- $a^n b^n$ TM
- even length strings TM

Input is not in the language.

$a^n b^n$: TM
 $abbb$: IS

TM halts at a **non final state**

TM **never halts**.

Problem

Case 1:
TM is doing computation & these computations are taking some time

U feel: It is stuck in a loop
stop the TM

Case 2:
TM is stuck in a loop.

U feel: Computation

Problems with non halting TM is

you don't know how long to wait

→ Halting problem of TM.

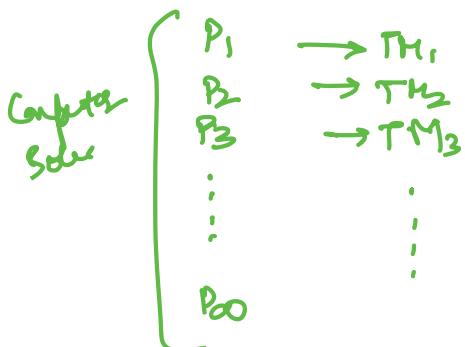
Turing Thesis:

Turing is a scientist, hypothesis 1930.

Any computation that can be carried out by any mechanical means can be performed by a TM.

→ TM is as powerful as a Computer.

Take every problem that can be solved by a Computer and try to have a TM for it.



Issue: ∞ no. of problems.

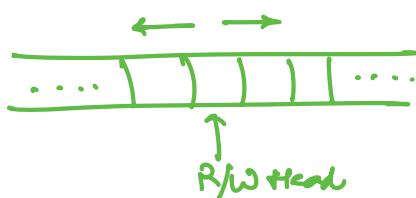
Alternatively, u come up with a problem which can be solved by a computer but can't be solved by TM.

Nobody was able to do this.

- TM & Computer are equally powerful
- People started believing that Turing thesis is correct

Modifications / Variants of Standard TM:

Standard TM:



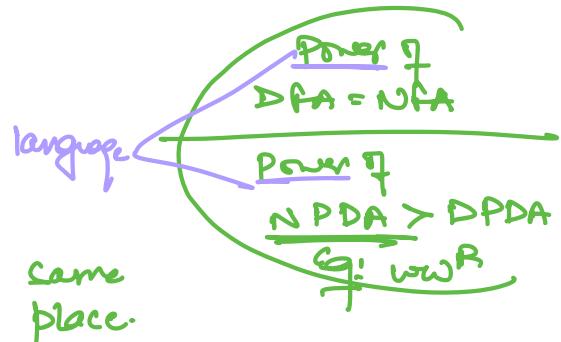
Power of TM: language accepted by TM.

not the time complexity or space complexity

① TM with stay option

Standard TM: left, right

Modified TM: will remain at the same place.



$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L,R,S\}$$

Power of this TM = Power of Standard TM

② TM with semi infinite tape

Standard TM:

... B B a b a a B B B ...

Semi-infinite TM:

a b c B B B ...

③ Offline TM

Standard TM:

... B B X Y Z B B B ...

↑ R/W Head

Finite Control

 | | | | | → Writing Tape

↑ w head
Finite Control
↓ R head

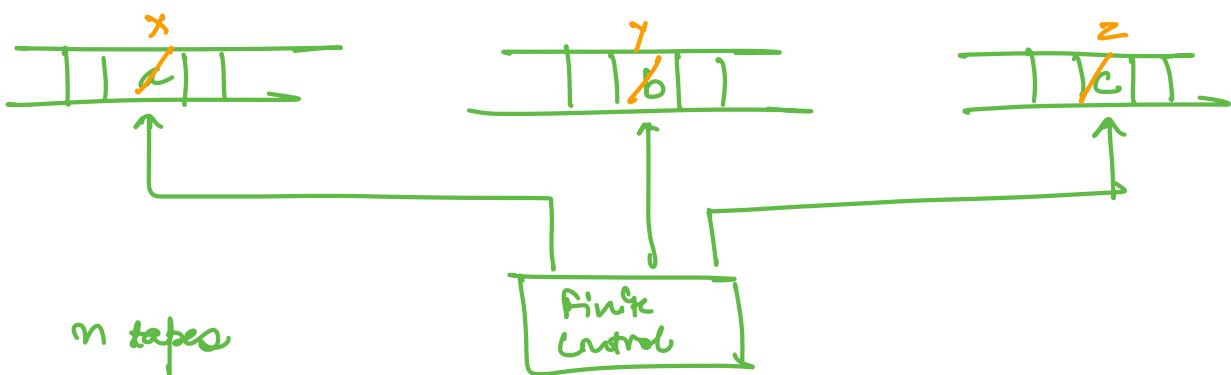


(4) Multitape TM

Standard TM:



Multitape TM:



$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma^n \longrightarrow Q \times \Gamma^n \times \{L, R\}^n$$

\downarrow
 n symbols
 from n
 tapes

\downarrow
 new
 symbols
 m
 n tapes

\downarrow
 Left, Right
 for n tapes.

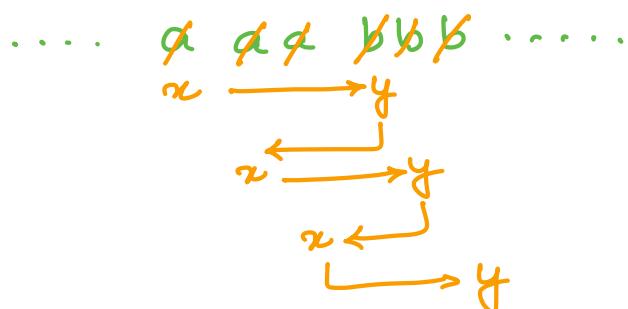
Power of Standard TM = Power of multitape TM

Benefit of multitape TM is time is reduced.

Eg: $a^n b^m$

Standard TM

$a^2 b^3$:



You want to match n pairs
 for every pair you have to move n steps.
 for n pairs you have to move n^2 steps.

$$TC = O(n^2)$$

Multitape TM:

$a^2 b^3$

- ① Copy the entire input to other tape

...aaa bbb...

...aaa bbb...

$O(n)$

- ② Set the Read/write head

...aaa bbb...

↑

...aaa bbb...

↑

$\xleftarrow{n \text{ steps}}$

$O(n)$

- ③ Scan symbols one by one in both the tapes

...aaa bbb...

↑

↑

...aaa bbb...

↑

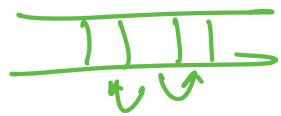
↑

$O(n)$

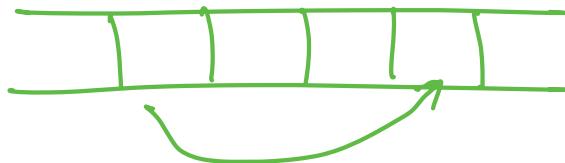
Total time: $3n = O(n)$

⑤ jumping TM

Standard TM:



jumping TM:

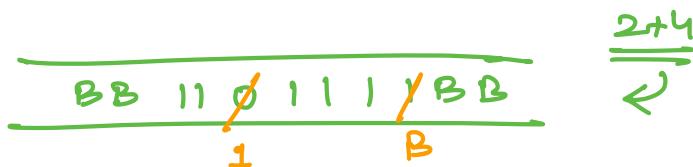


$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma = Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\} \times \{\tau, n\}$$

\downarrow
steps in jump

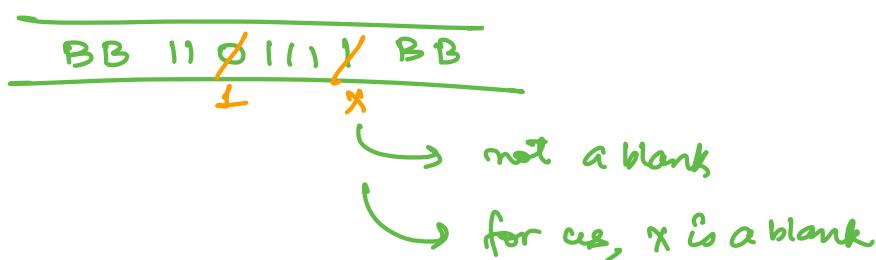
⑥ Non Erasing TM

Standard TM:



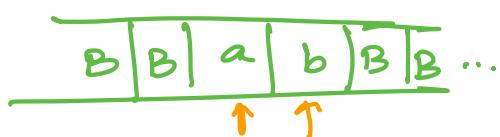
Input Symbol \leftrightarrow blank

Non Erasing TM: Remove the option of changing input to blank.



⑦ Always writing TM

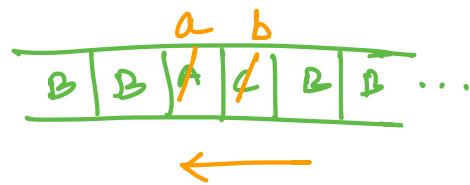
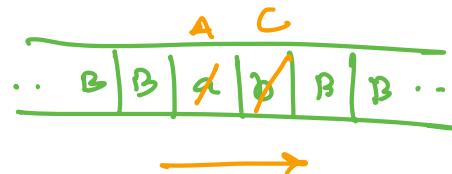
Standard TM:



You may not change
the tape alphabet

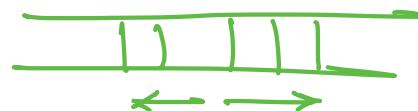
Always writing TM:

Definitely change the input alphabet

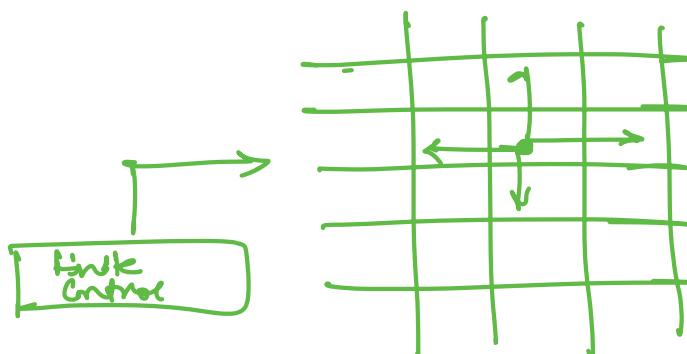


⑧ Multi dimensional TM

Standard TM:



Multi dimension:

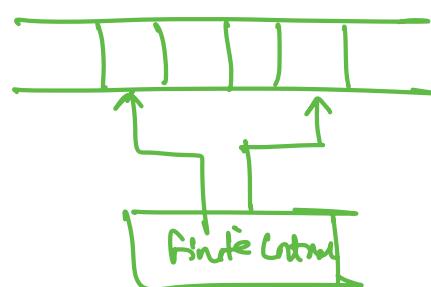


Power is same

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R, U, D\}$$

⑨ Multi head TM

Single tape, read the content from multiple places at same time



10

Automata with queue

TM = Automata + Queue

11

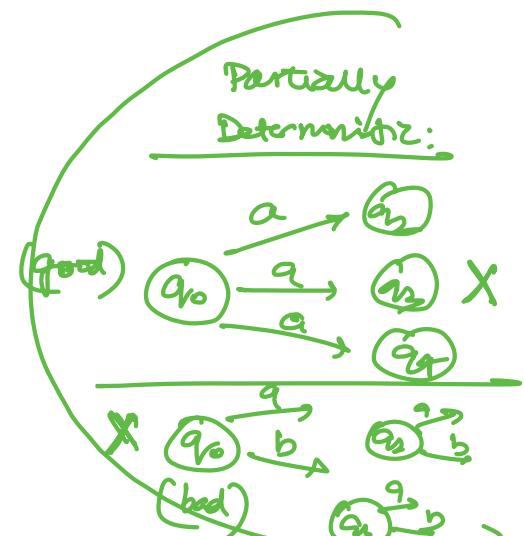
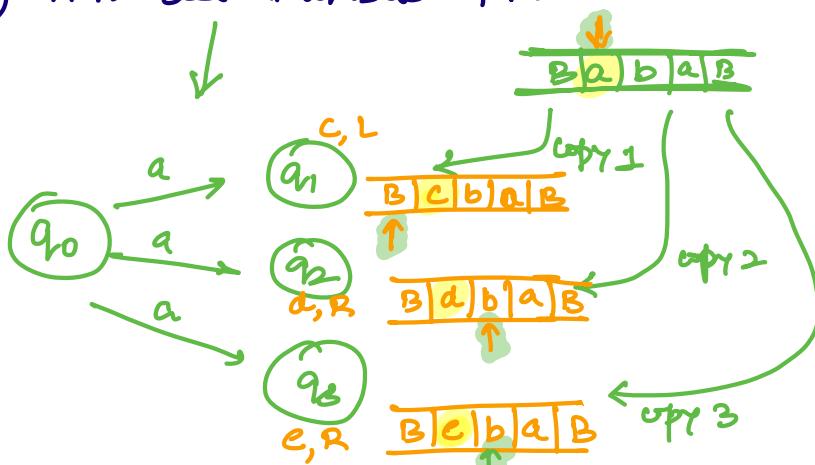
Any TM can be minimized to a TM with only 3 states

12

Any standard TM can be converted to a multitape TM with stay option and atmost 2 states.

13

Nm deterministic TM



On looking at one state and one symbol we can make multiple copies & can simultaneously go in many states and can change the tape symbol

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow 2^{Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}}$$

Nm Deterministic TM & Deterministic TM have equal power.

$$DTM \cong NTM$$

Power:

DFA = NFA
 $DTM = NTM$

NPDA > DPDA
e.g. ww^A

UNIVERSAL TURING MACHINE

Turing Thesis: TM is as powerful as a computer.

Computer: can run any programs

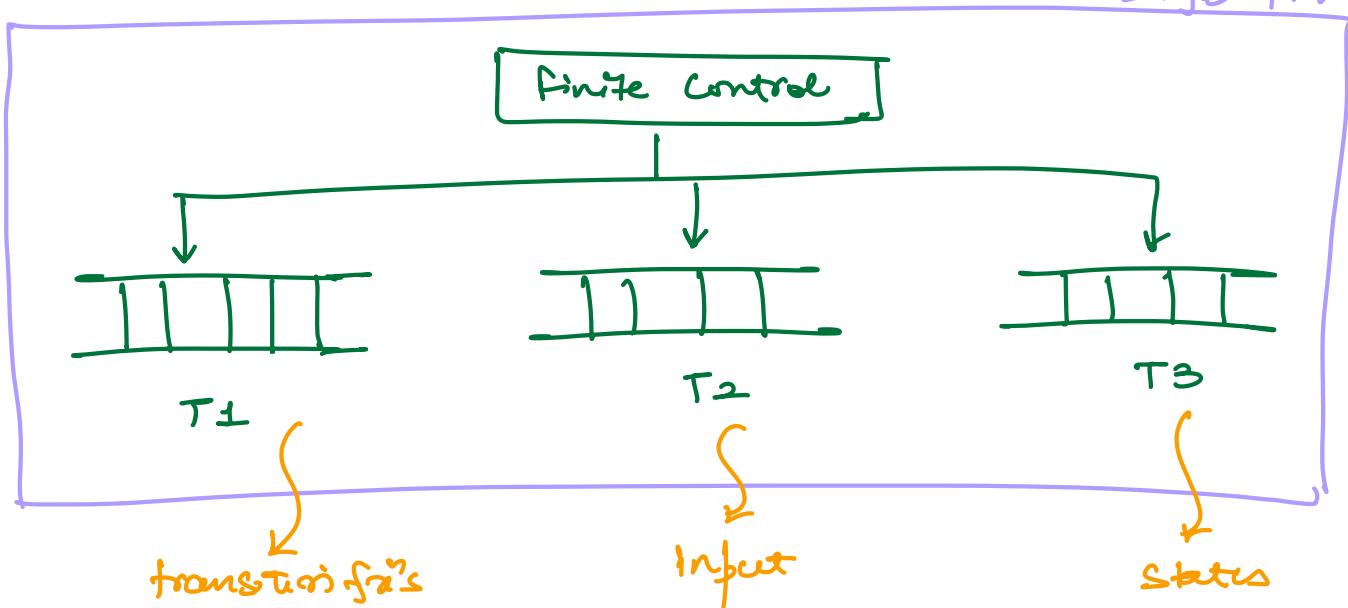
Addition ↗ Division
can solve multiple problems.

TM works for a single problem
 $a^n b^n \rightarrow TM_1$
 $a+b \rightarrow TM_2$

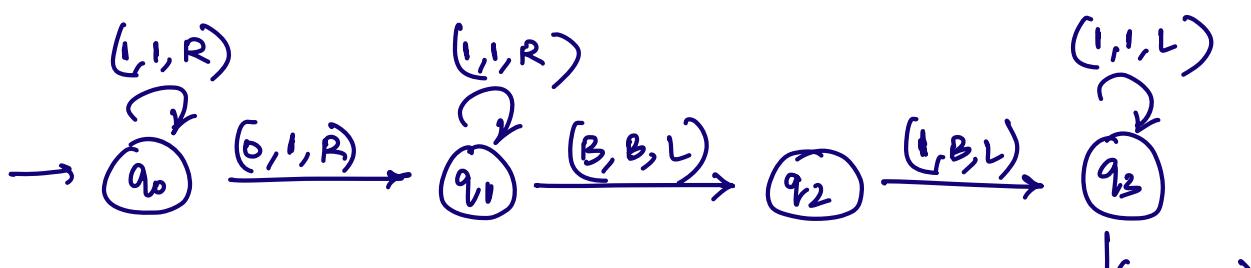
Aim: 1 TM which can solve every problem.

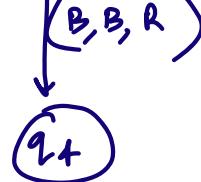
↳ Universal TM.

Universal:
Single TM



$a+b$:





Tape 3: states

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots\}$$

Encode every symbol

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 q_0 \rightarrow 1 & a_1 \rightarrow 1 \\
 q_1 \rightarrow 11 & a_2 \rightarrow 11 \\
 q_2 \rightarrow 111 & a_3 \rightarrow 111 \\
 q_3 \rightarrow 1111 & \vdots \\
 \vdots & \vdots
 \end{array}$$

Tape 1: transition func

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = (q_k, a_l, R)$$

$L \rightarrow 1$
 $R \rightarrow 11$

Entire transition func can be written as a string of 0's & 1's.

Entire TM can be represented as String of 0's & 1's.

TM is one of the strings of Σ^* $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

Not every string of 0's & 1's is a TM.

Machine \rightarrow Language

FA \rightarrow Regular Lang.

PDA \rightarrow CFL (Context Free Language)

TM \rightarrow RE or Recursive

TM is powerful than PDA.

CFL is a subset of RE language.

Exception

\rightarrow TM does not have power to accept ϵ , but ϵ can be accepted by PDA.

\rightarrow CFL are a subset of RE language (not considering ϵ)

Recursively Enumerable and Recursive language:

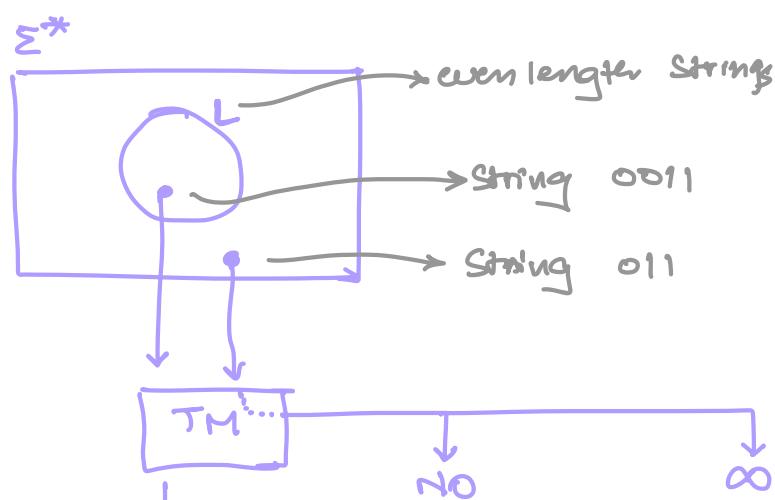
Language accepted by TM is called as RE language.

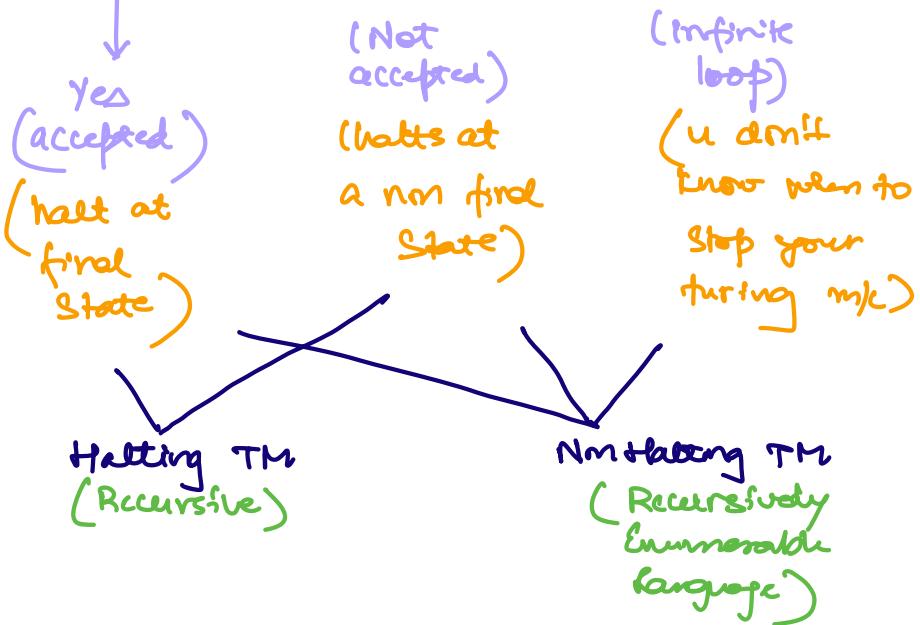
RE v/s Recursive:

$\{\varnothing, \{1\}\}$

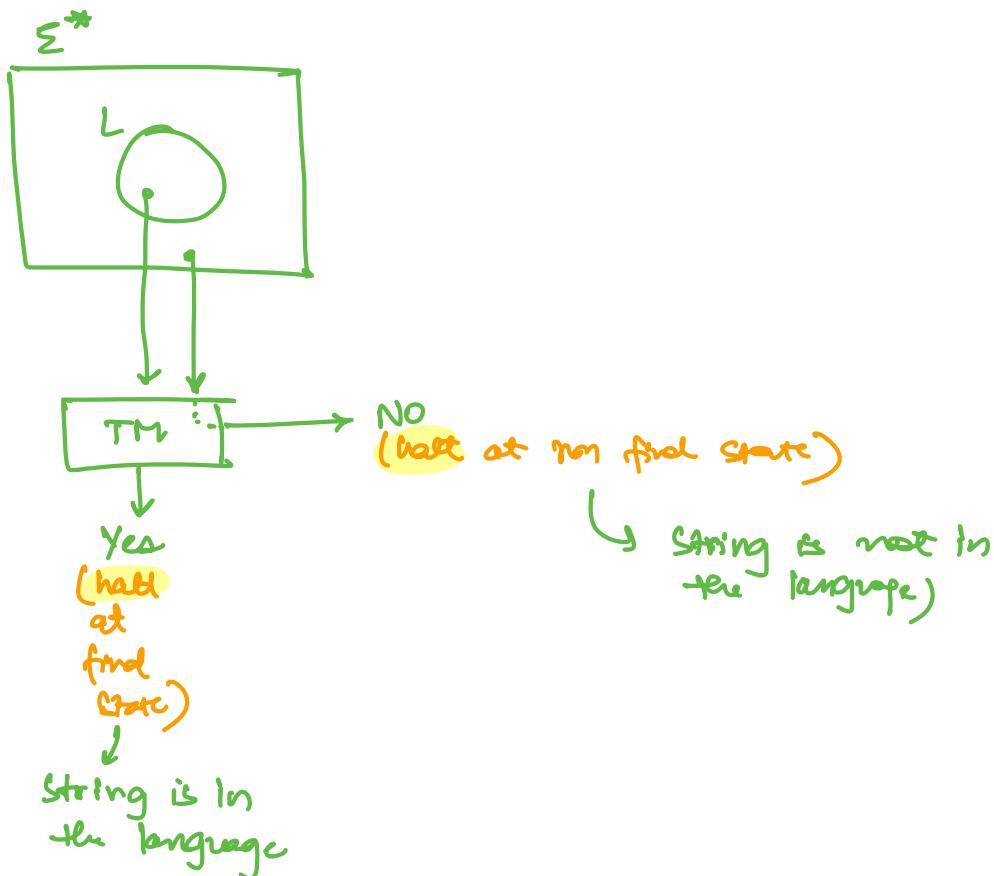
Σ^* = set of all strings possible $\rightarrow 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 1000 \dots$

L = Subset of Σ^* \rightarrow Given length
 $00, 11, 0000, 1111 \dots$

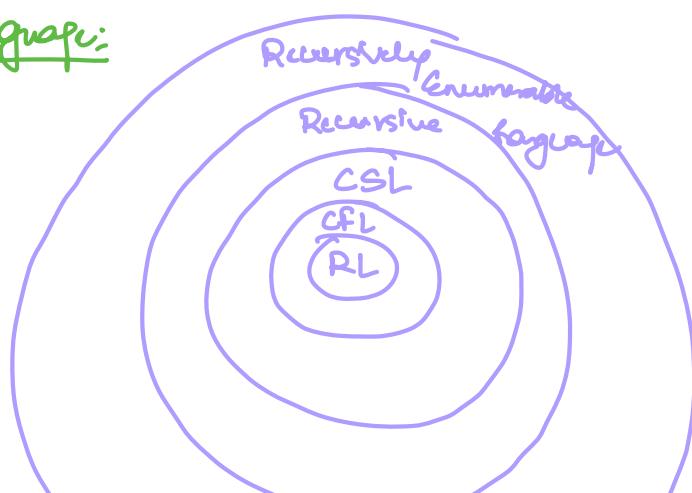




Halting TM

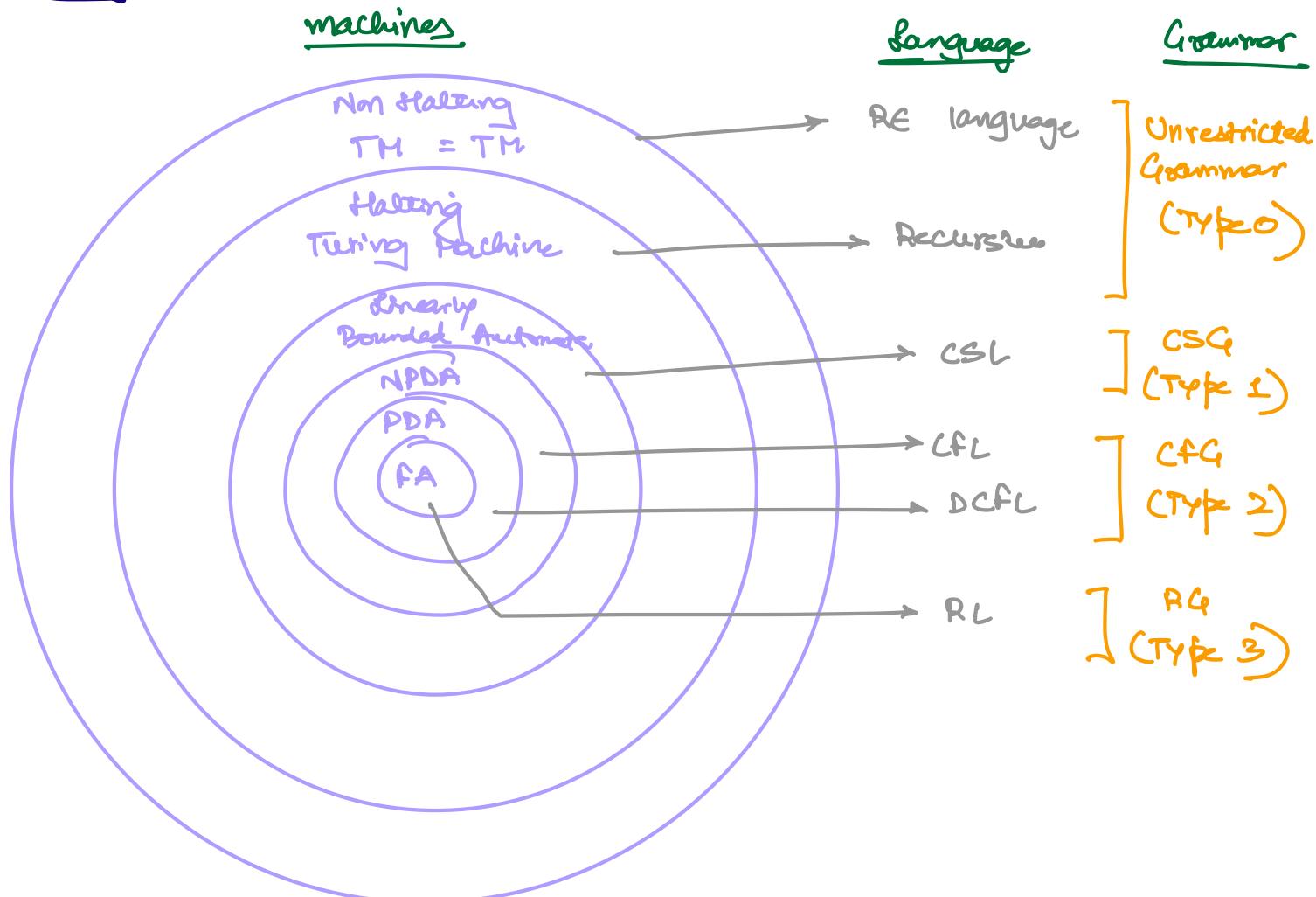


Language:



Every Recursive language is Recursively Enumerable.

Big Picture



Every Recursive language is RE
 Every CSL is Recursive
 " " is CSL
 Every CFL is RE
 " " is CFL

Unrestricted Grammar:

A grammar is called unrestricted grammar if all the productions are of the form $u \rightarrow v$

$$u \in (VUT)^+$$

$$v \in (VUT)^*$$

V = Variables
T = Terminals

LHS of production can't be empty.

$\text{let } c \text{ can't be } \epsilon.$