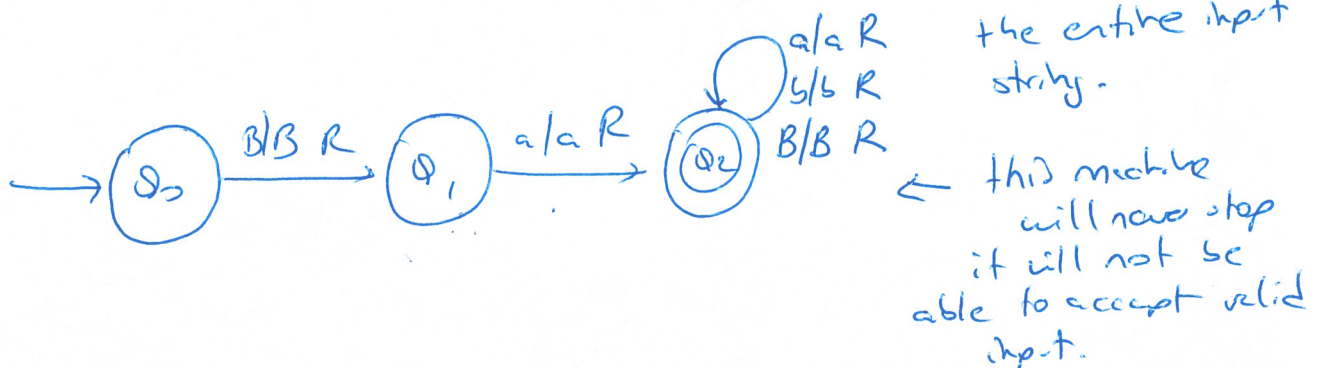
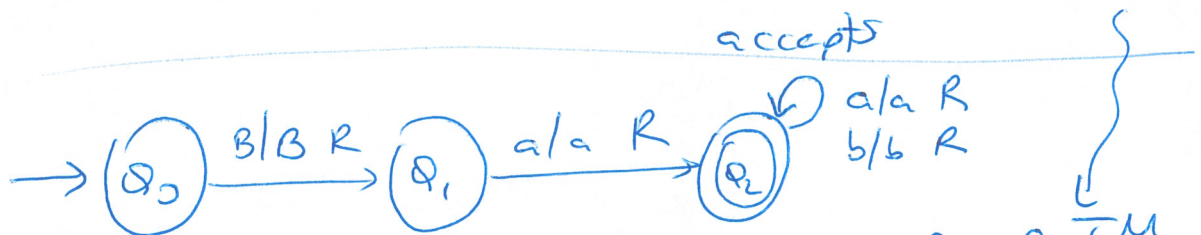
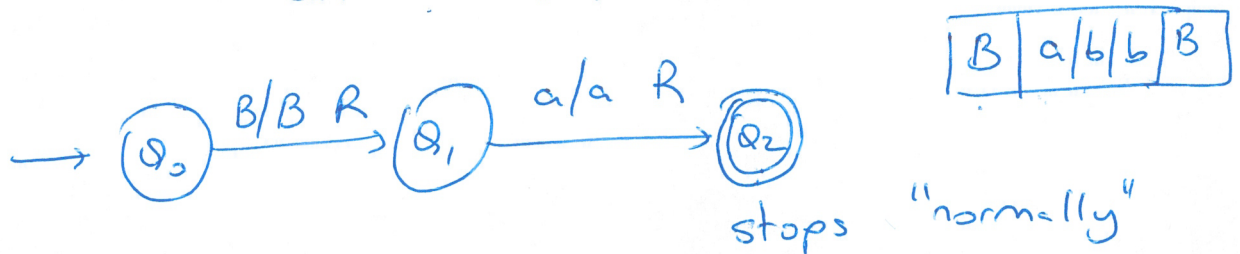


Homework 11 preston 2.

M_2	state	a	b	2-closure		a	b
	q_1	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{q_1, q_2, q_5\}$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_5\}$	$\{q_3, q_5\}$	
	q_2	q_3			$\{q_3, q_5\}$		
	q_3			$\{q_3, q_5\}$	$\{q_3, q_5\}$	$\{q_3, q_5\}$	
	q_5	q_5					
	q_7						

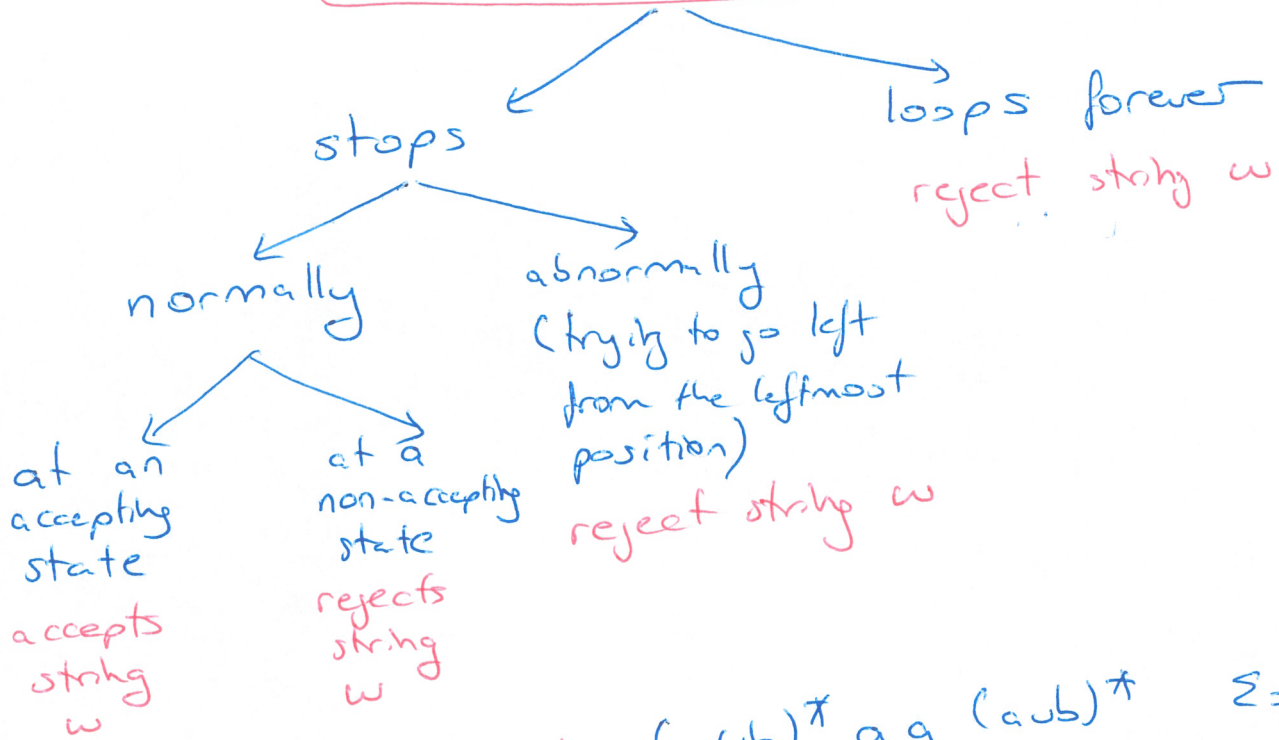
Last time: Turing machines copy
aibici

Example L is all strings that begin with an a. $\{a, b\}^*$

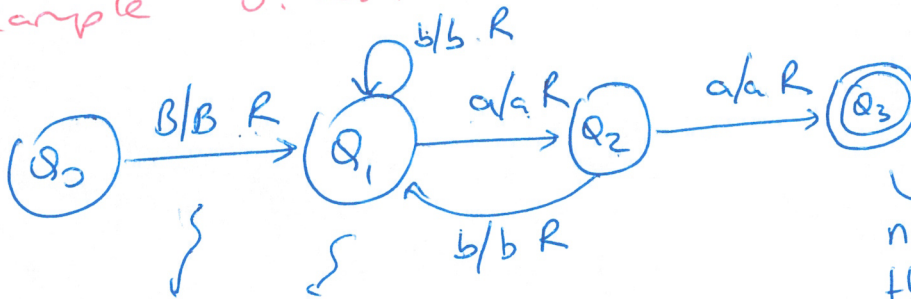


Any string that causes an infinite loop on a TM is said to be rejected. (2)

What can happen to a TM on an input string w



Example 8.2.1 $(a \cup b)^* a a (a \cup b)^*$ $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$



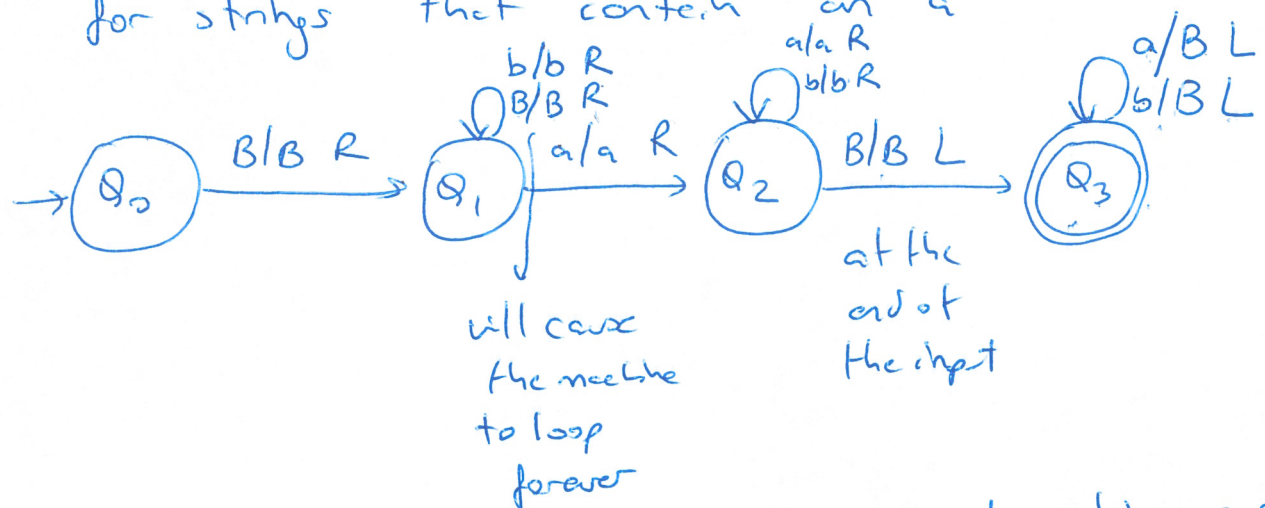
similar to a

DFA :

does not change the input and goes right all the time.

notice again that the TM does not have to read the entire input. (it may)

for strings that contain an a



will cause the machine to loop forever

$f(u)$

$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the input contains an a} \\ \uparrow & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

The function computed by the TM on input u

This TM is computing a partial function.

Question: Does every TM represent a total function?

No. It might reject by looping.

By examining a TM can we determine if it represents a total function or not?

$$2^{12} \quad 2^{(2^{12})}$$

Does every statement have a truth value?

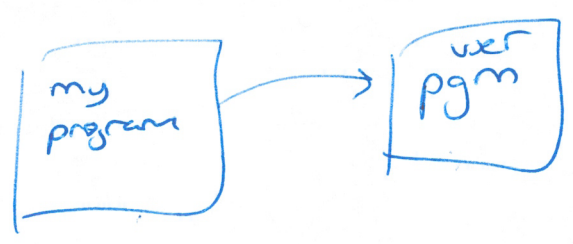
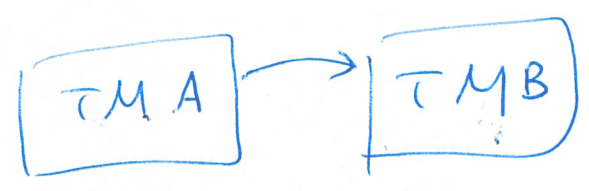
T F

stmt
This pen writes in blue T
Today is Friday F
This is the CS3311 class T
It will snow tomorrow at 1:45pm { T 67%
F 33%

5' 6" is tall T for some
F for some

This statement is false T F
F T

"self reference problem"



TM A monitors TM B and tells whether there is an input that will cause TM B to loop.

"halting problem"

It is not possible to tell whether a TM will stop or not, in general.