## CS310 Automata Theory – 2016-2017

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Lecture 31: End of Module III, Module IV: Effective computation April 03, 2017

Introduction to Turing machines

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Equivalent models

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Equivalent models multi-tape TM, non-deterministic TM

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non-deterministic TM

Turing decidable languages

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Turing recognizable languages

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Diagonalization in automata theory

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Diagonalization in automata theory

$$A_{TM} = \{(M, w) \mid M \text{ accepts } w\},\$$
  
Halt =  $\{(M, w) \mid M \text{ hants on } w\}$ 

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 $Halt = \{(M, w) \mid M \text{ hants on } w\},\$ 
 $E_{TM} = \{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) = \varnothing\}$ 

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 $E_{TM} = \{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) = \emptyset\},\ EQ_{TM} = \{(M_1, M_2) \mid L(M_1) = L(M_2)\}$ 

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#### Proving undecidability

 $A_{TM} = \{(M, w) \mid M \text{ accepts } w\},\$   $Halt = \{(M, w) \mid M \text{ hants on } w\},\$   $E_{TM} = \{(M) \mid L(M) = \emptyset\},\ EQ_{TM} = \{(M_1, M_2) \mid L(M_1) = L(M_2)\},\$   $REG_{TM} = \{(M) \mid L(M) \text{ is regular}\}.$ 

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M \text{ is a PDA and } L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.
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Rice's theorem

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MPCP problem (Tutorial 10)

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Rice's theorem

MPCP problem (Tutorial 10)

Notion of reduction (Tutorial 9)

#### At the end of last class

Undecidability of the following languages:

$$A_{TM} = \{(M, w) \mid M \text{ accepts } w\}.$$

$$Halt = \{(M, w) \mid M \text{ hants on } w\}.$$

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$$REG_{TM} = \{(M) \mid L(M) \text{ is regular}\}.$$

$$ALL_{CFL} = \{(M) \mid M \text{ is a PDA and } L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.$$

Note that undecidability of  $REG_{TM}$  and  $E_{TM}$  can be proved using Rice's theorem.

Turing machines with resource constraints.

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Resources for computation.

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Time

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Time: the number steps for which the TM runs

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The amount of energy used

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Why bound resorces?

Viewing TM as algorithms.

Turing machines with resource constraints.

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Time: the number steps for which the TM runs Space: the number of different cells on which the TM writes The number of times an input bit can be read The amount of energy used :

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TM to help in computation of important problems.

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How should we bound the resources?

Turing machines with resource constraints.

Resources for computation.

Time: the number steps for which the TM runs Space: the number of different cells on which the TM writes The number of times an input bit can be read

The amount of energy used

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#### Why bound resorces?

Viewing TM as algorithms.

TM to help in computation of important problems.

Finer study of decidable languages.

#### How should we bound the resources?

Many different ways exist. ...

Let  $t: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ .

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#### **Definition**

A language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is said to be in class TIME(t(n))

Let  $t : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ .

#### Definition

A language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is said to be in class TIME(t(n)) if there exists a deterministic Turing machine M such that  $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ ,

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A language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is said to be in class TIME(t(n)) if there exists a deterministic Turing machine M such that  $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ ,

M halts on x in time O(t(|x|)), where |x| indicates the length of x.

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if  $x \notin L$  then M rejects x.

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$$P = \bigcup_{k} \mathsf{TIME}(n^k)$$

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$$P = \bigcup_{k} \mathsf{TIME}(n^k)$$

$$EXP = \bigcup_{k} TIME(2^{n^k})$$

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### Definition

A language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is said to be in class  $\mathsf{NTIME}(t(n))$  if there exists a non-deterministic Turing machine M such that  $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ ,

Let  $t: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ .

#### Definition

A language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is said to be in class  $\mathsf{NTIME}(t(n))$  if there exists a non-deterministic Turing machine M such that  $\forall x \in \Sigma^*$ ,

each run of M halts on x in time O(t(|x|)), where |x| indicates the length of x.

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if  $x \in L$  then M accepts x on at least one run.

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$$NP = \bigcup_{k} \mathsf{NTIME}(n^k)$$

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