CS310 Automata Theory – 2016-2017

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Lecture 32: Effective computation April 04, 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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multi-tape TM,

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Turing decidable 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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Turing decidable languages

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Introduction to Turing machines

Equivalent models

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Turing decidable languages

Turing recognizable languages

Diagonalization in automata theory

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Equivalent models

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Turing decidable languages

Turing recognizable languages

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Introduction to Turing machines

Equivalent models
multi-tape TM,
non-deterministic TM
Turing decidable languages

Turing recognizable languages

Diagonalization in automata theory

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Rice's theorem

Introduction to Turing machines

Equivalent models

multi-tape TM,

non-deterministic TM

Turing decidable languages

Turing recognizable languages

Diagonalization in automata theory

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Introduction to Turing machines

Equivalent models

multi-tape TM,

non-deterministic TM

Turing decidable languages

Turing recognizable languages

Diagonalization in automata theory

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MPCP problem (Tutorial 10)

Introduction to Turing machines

Equivalent models

multi-tape TM,

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Turing decidable languages

Turing recognizable languages

Diagonalization in automata theory

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Notion of reduction

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Equivalent models

multi-tape TM,

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Turing decidable languages

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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:

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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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Why bound resorces?

Viewing TM as algorithms.

Turing machines with resource constraints.

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How should we bound the resources?

Turing machines with resource constraints.

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Finer study of decidable languages.

How should we bound the resources?

Many different ways exist. ...



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Definition

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

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

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

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

$$NEXP = \bigcup_{k} NTIME(2^{n^{k}})$$



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