CS310 Automata Theory – 2016-2017

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Lecture 23: Turing machines, computability

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Introduction to Turing machines

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 $\overline{\Gamma}$ symbols used to denote tape head positions.

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A language L is Turing decidable if and only if L and \overline{L} are both Turing recognizable.

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If L is Turing decidable then L is also Turing recognizable. If L is Turing decidable, then \overline{L} is also Turing decidable. Therefore, \overline{L} is also Turing recognizable.

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Let M_1, M_2 be two TMs recognizing L, \overline{L} , respectively.

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There must be a language which is not Turing recognizable.

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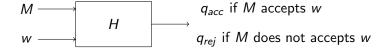
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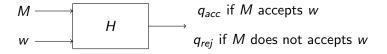
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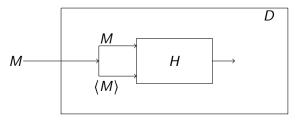
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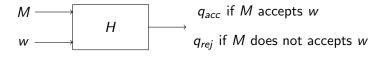
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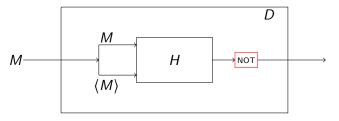




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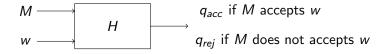
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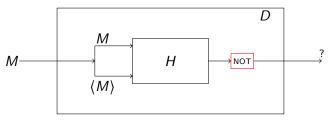




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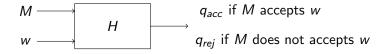
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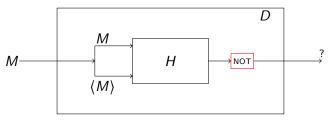




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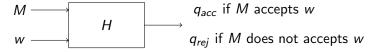




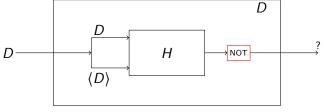
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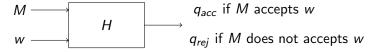
What happens if we give D as input to itself?



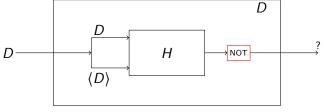
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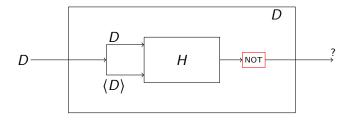


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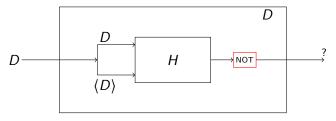
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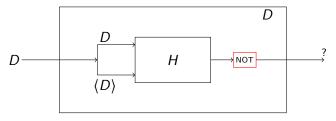
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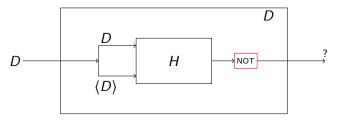
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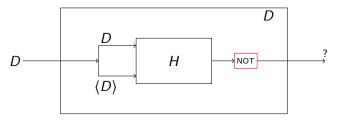


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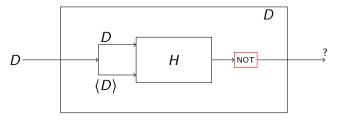


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