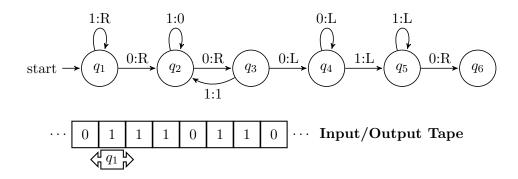
Boolos and Jeffrey - HW5

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$$f(x,y) = x$$
, when $x=3$ and $y=2$

Graphical representation of turing machine:



Translation into first order logic:

Our representation will take the form $\Delta \models H$, where Δ is a set of statements in first order logic and H is a single statement logically entailed from Δ . Our language has the domain \mathbb{Z} of negative integers, 0 and positive integers. Special features of the language referred to in the following logical statements include the successor function ('), the constant $\mathbf{0}$ (which denotes the integer 0), the two-place ordering predicate <, the two-place state predicate \mathbf{Q} , and the two-place "scanning" predicate \mathbf{S} .

We first have to encode some mathematical facts about $^\prime$ and <:

$$\forall z \exists x \ z = x' \land \forall z \forall x \forall y ([z = x' \land z = y'] \to x = y) \tag{1}$$

and:

$$\forall x \forall y \forall z [(x < y \land y < z) \to x < z] \land \forall x \forall y (x' = y \to x < y)$$
$$\land \forall x \forall y (x < y \to x \neq y). \quad (2)$$

Next we need to encode the initial configuration of the tape:

$$\mathbf{0}Q_1\mathbf{0} \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}'' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}'''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}'''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}''''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}''''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}'''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}''' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}'' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0} \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}' \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0} \wedge \mathbf{0}S_1\mathbf{0}$$

To finish Δ we encode each of the state transitions (arrows in the flow graph) as logical statements:

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_1x \wedge tS_1x) \to (t'Q_1x' \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])] \quad (4)$$

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_1x \wedge tS_0x) \to (t'Q_2x' \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])] \quad (5)$$

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_2x \wedge tS_1x) \rightarrow ([t'Q_2x \wedge t'S_0x] \wedge \forall y [(y \neq x) \rightarrow ([tS_0y \rightarrow t'S_0y] \wedge [tS_1y \rightarrow t'S_1y])])]$$
 (6)

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_2x \wedge tS_0x) \to (t'Q_3x' \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])] \quad (7)$$

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_3x' \wedge tS_0x') \to (t'Q_4x \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])]$$
(8)

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_3x \wedge tS_1x) \rightarrow ([t'Q_2x \wedge t'S_1x] \wedge \forall y [(y \neq x) \rightarrow ([tS_0y \rightarrow t'S_0y] \wedge [tS_1y \rightarrow t'S_1y])])]$$
(9)

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_4x' \wedge tS_0x') \to (t'Q_4x \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])]$$
 (10)

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_4x' \wedge tS_1x') \to (t'Q_5x \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])]$$
 (11)

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_5x' \wedge tS_1x') \to (t'Q_5x \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])]$$
 (12)

$$\forall t \forall x [(tQ_5x \wedge tS_0x) \to (t'Q_6x' \wedge \forall y [(tS_0y \to t'S_0y) \wedge (tS_1y \to t'S_1y)])]$$
 (13)

The last statement to encode is H, which is the disjunction of all sentences stating the machine is in a potential halting state:

$$\exists t \exists x (tQ_{1}x \wedge tS_{0}x) \vee \exists t \exists x (tQ_{1}x \wedge tS_{1}x) \vee$$

$$\exists t \exists x (tQ_{2}x \wedge tS_{0}x) \vee \exists t \exists x (tQ_{2}x \wedge tS_{1}x) \vee$$

$$\exists t \exists x (tQ_{3}x \wedge tS_{0}x) \vee \exists t \exists x (tQ_{3}x \wedge tS_{1}x) \vee$$

$$\exists t \exists x (tQ_{4}x \wedge tS_{0}x) \vee \exists t \exists x (tQ_{4}x \wedge tS_{1}x) \vee$$

$$\exists t \exists x (tQ_{5}x \wedge tS_{0}x) \vee \exists t \exists x (tQ_{5}x \wedge tS_{1}x) \vee$$

$$\exists t \exists x (tQ_{6}x \wedge tS_{0}x) \vee \exists t \exists x (tQ_{6}x \wedge tS_{1}x) \vee$$

$$(14)$$

(is halting symbol separate from blank and mark?)