# Notes on Turing Computability of Neural Nets

Discussion on Hava T. Siegelmann and Eduardo Sontag’s research

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## Introductory Notes

The arguments in Hava T. Siegelmann’s paper rely on the notion of *threshold (binary valued) neuron* introduced by [McCulloch and Pits in 1943](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/A_Logical_Caclculus_of_the_Ideas_Immanent_in_Nervous_Activity_McCulloch_and_Pitts_1943.pdf) and a network composed by the latter.

**Discussion of RNN** in Hava T. Siegelmann’s [paper from 1991](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/TuringComputabilityWithNeuralNets_Siegelman1991.pdf).

A recursive net is an arbitrary interconnection of synchronously evolving processors. One of the processors serves as an *output node* of the neural net. There is an external input signal that feeds into every processor.

We know that finitely many threshold neurons cannot simulate more than finite automata behavior ([paper here](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/Efficient_simulations_of_finite_automata_by_neural_nets_Alon_1991.pdf)). In the paper are studied continuous-valued neurons.

## Literature

[Turing Computability with Neural Nets, Hava T. Siegelmann, Eduardo Sontag, 1991](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/TuringComputabilityWithNeuralNets_Siegelman1991.pdf)

[On the computational power of Neural Nets, Hava T. Siegelmann, 1992 (earlier version)](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/OnTheComputationalPowerOfNeuralNets_1992_Siegelmann.pdf)

[On The Computation Power of Neural Nets, Hava T. Siegelmann, Eduardo Sontag, 1995](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/OnTheComputationalPowerOfNeuralNets_1995_Siegelmann_JComSysSci.pdf)

[Computation beyond Turing limit, Hava T. Siegelmann, 1995](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/ComputationBeyondtheTuringLimit_1995_Siegelmann_Science.pdf)

[Neural Networks and Analog Computation beyond Turing limit, 1999](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/NeuralNetworksandAnalogComputationBeyondTheTuringLimit.pdf)

[Efficient Simulation of Finite Automata by Neural Nets, Noga Alon et al, JACM, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1991](https://github.com/dimitarpg13/deep_learning_and_neural_networks/blob/main/literature/articles/computability/Efficient_simulations_of_finite_automata_by_neural_nets_Alon_1991.pdf)

## Appendix

### Mealy Machines

**Definition**: -state binary *Mealy Machine*

-state binary *Mealy Machine*  is deterministic finite automaton which at each point in the discrete time () is in a state . is *the state space*. At each point in time , receives an input where is *the input alphabet*. At each point in time t, generates an output where is *the output alphabet*.

The output depends on the state and the input through *the state-output maps*:

(1)

where

(2)

The set of all state-output maps will be denoted with . Thus .

The new state depends on the old state and the input through the *state update maps*

(3)

where

(4)

The set of all state-update maps will be denoted with . Thus .

A Mealy Machine is entirely determined by its space state , the input alphabet , the output alphabet , state-output maps , and state-update maps . Thus .

Mealy Machine as a labeled directed graph with cycles

The -state Mealy Machine can be thought of as a directed graph with nodes, where every node has two outgoing arcs: one which is depicted with dashed line and represents low input and the other one with solid line representing high input . Each of the 2m arcs in the graph is labeled either with representing low output or with representing high output .

An example Mealy Machine for represented with such graph is shown below:

3

1

2

Figure 1: Mealy Machine for

**Question 1**: how to decide whether two Mealy Machines are the same or not.

Let the first machine is defined with the triplet while the second machine is defined with the triplet . Here denotes the size of the state space, is the set of the two state-update maps , , is the set of the two state-output maps , for each of the machines accordingly.

Understandably, one may argue that the following relations establish equivalence between the two machines:

(5)

, ,, , (6)

This simple argument leads to the conclusion that there are different -state Mealy Machines. This clearly is not a tight estimate of the upper bound of the number of distinct -state Mealy Machines.

There are different ways to relabel the states which still will result in equivalent machines. So a tighter upper bound for the number of distinct -state Mealy machines would be .

For more rigorous treatment, we ask ourselves another question :

**Question 2**: when is Mealy Machine 2 implementation of Mealy Machine 1?

In other words, when any copy of Mealy Machine 1 can be replaced by Mealy Machine 2?

**Definition**. Machine 2, defined with the triplet