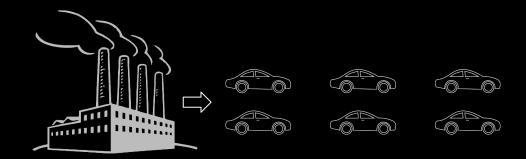
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نظریه علوم کامپیوتر

نظریه علوم کامپیوتر - بهار ۱۴۰۰ - ۱۴۰۱ - جلسه هشتم: خودتولیدکنندگی Theory of computation - 002 - S08 - self-reproducibility

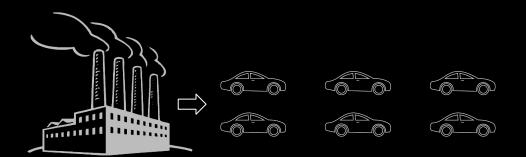
Suppose a Factory makes Cars

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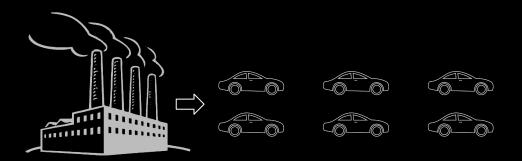
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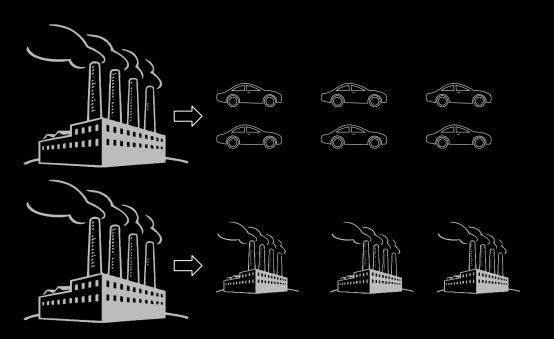
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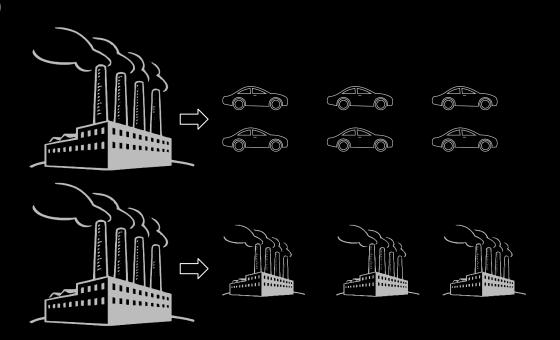


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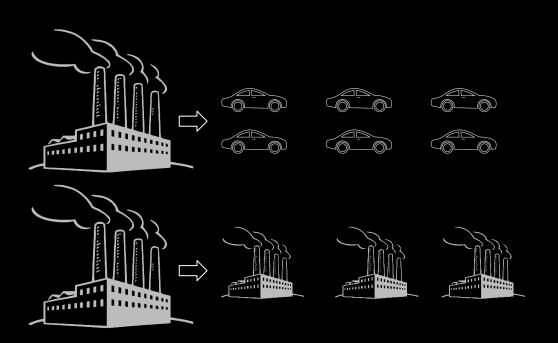


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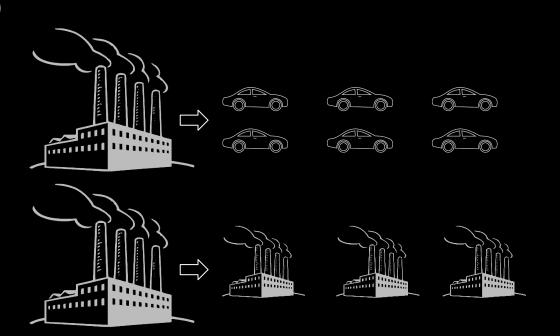
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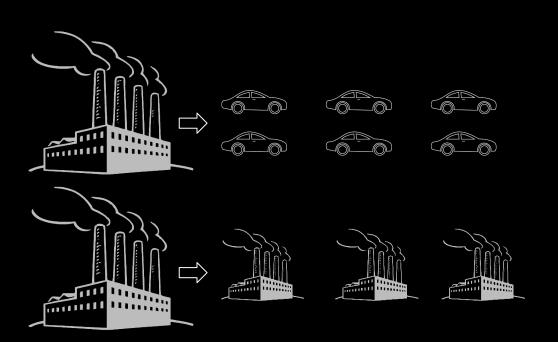
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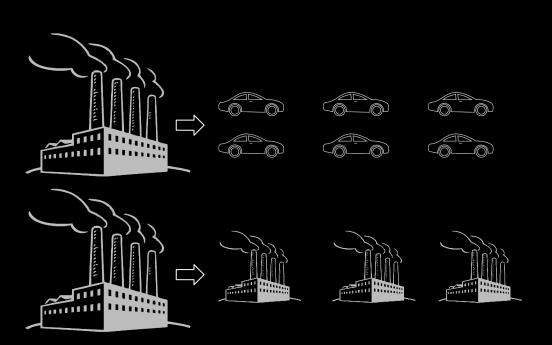
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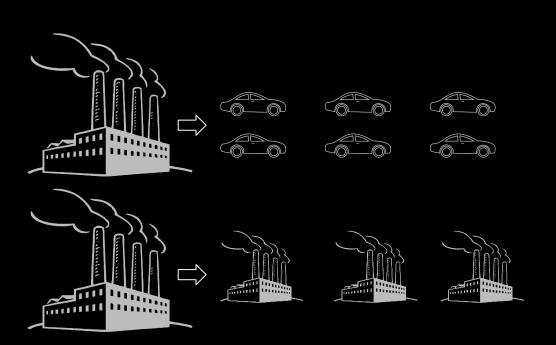
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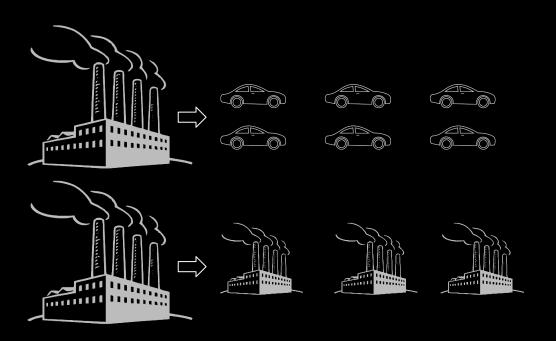
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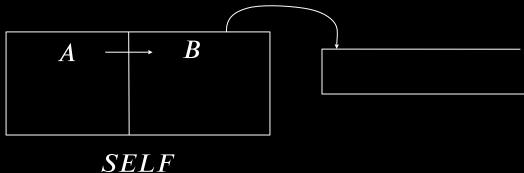
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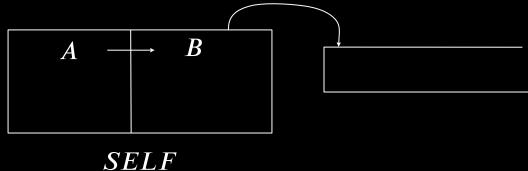
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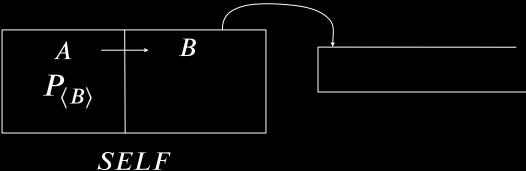
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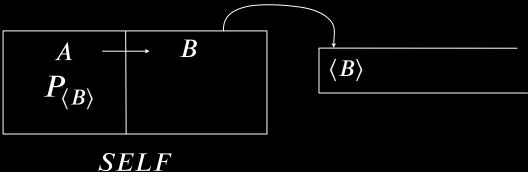
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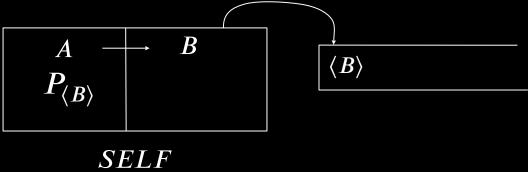
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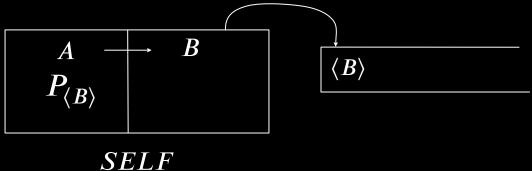
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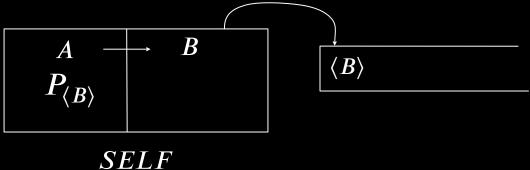
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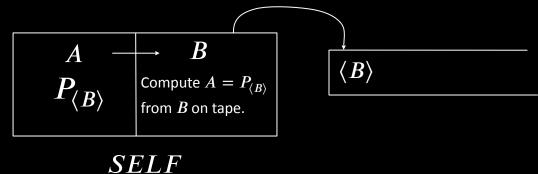
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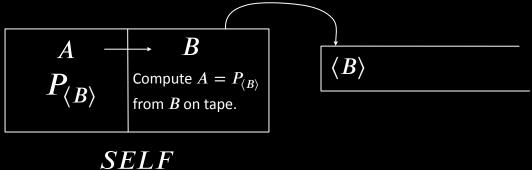
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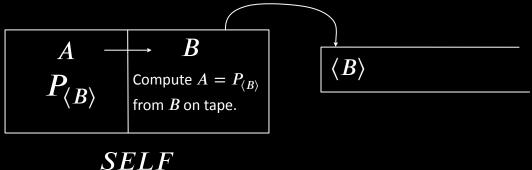
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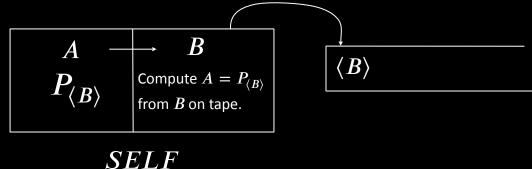
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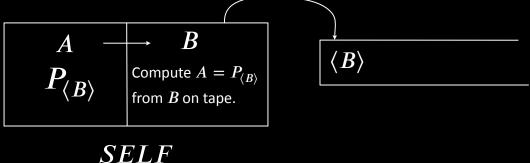
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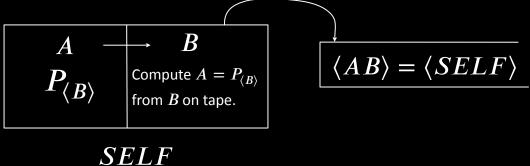
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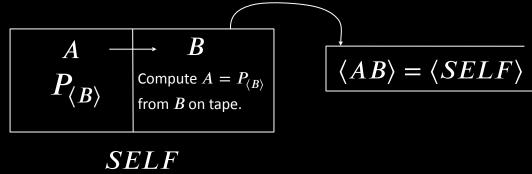
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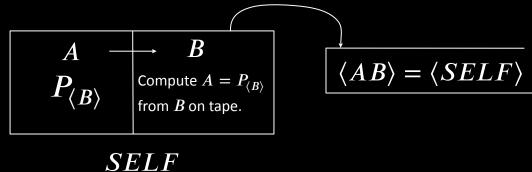
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English Implementation

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Cheating: TMs don't have this self-reference primitive.

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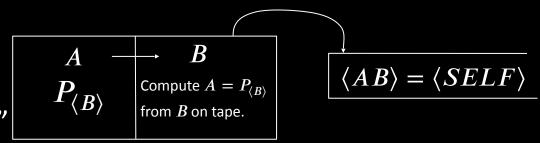
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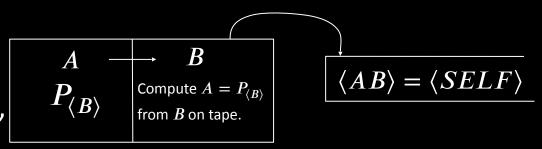
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Check-in 11.1

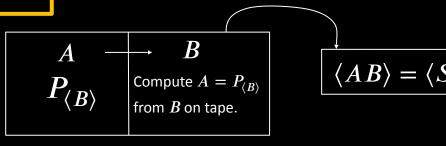
Implementations of the Recursion Theorem have two parts, a <u>Template</u> and an <u>Action</u>. In the TM and English implementations, which is the <u>Action</u> part?

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- (b) A and the lower phrase
- (c) B and the upper phrase
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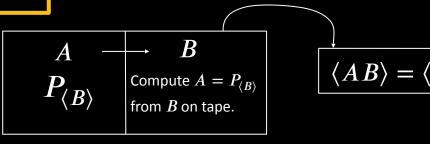
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"Write the following twice, the second time in quotes" Note on Pset Problem 6: Don't need to worry about quoting.



A compiler which implements "compute your own description" for a TM.

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Theorem: For any TM T there is a TM R where for all w R on input w operates in the same way as T on input $\langle w, R \rangle$.

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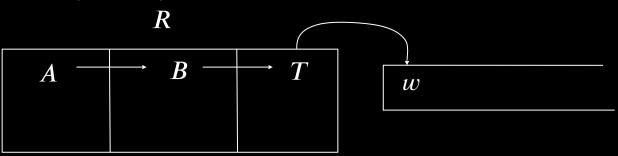
Proof of Theorem: R has three parts: A, B, and T.

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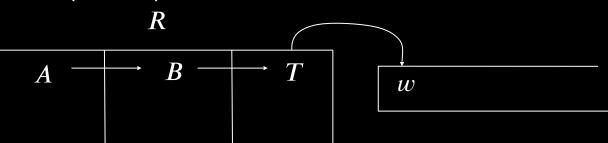


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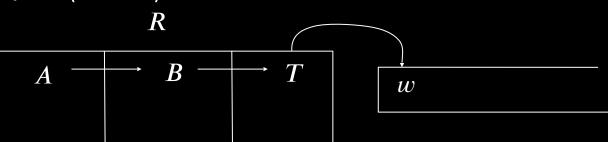
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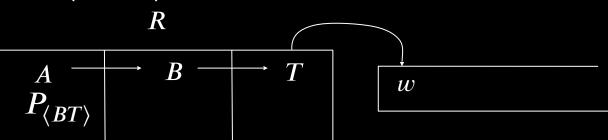
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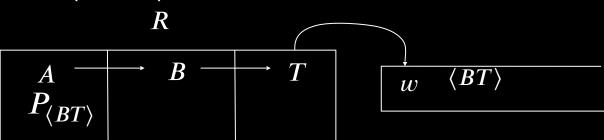
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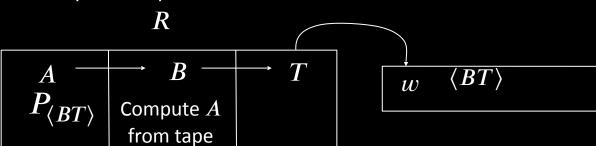
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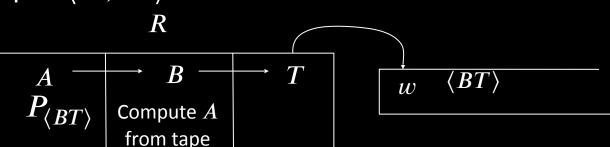
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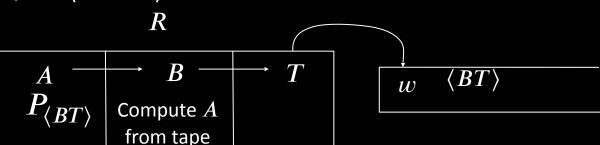
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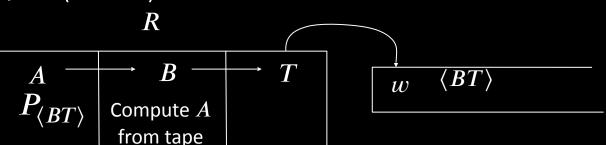
Proof of Theorem: R has three parts: A, B, and T.

T is given

$$A = P_{\langle BT \rangle}$$

B = "1. Compute q(tape contents after w) to get A.

- 2. Combine with BT to get ABT = R.
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A compiler which implements "compute your own description" for a TM.

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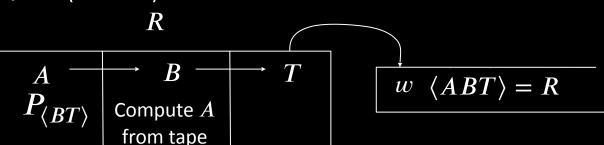
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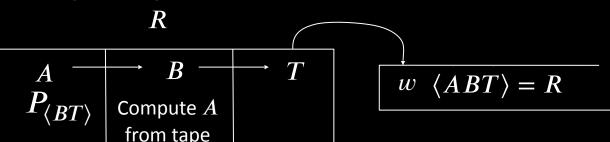
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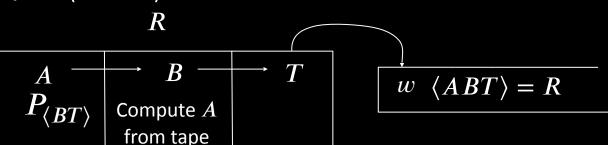
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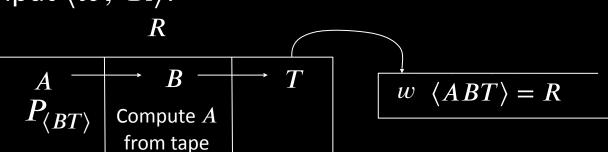
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Check-in 11.2

Can we use the Recursion Theorem to design a TM T where $L(T) = \{\langle T \rangle\}$?

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.

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Theorem: ATM is not decidable

Proof by contradiction: Assume some TM H decides ATM.

Consider the following TM R:

- 1. Get own description $\langle R \rangle$.
- 2. Use H on input $\langle R, w \rangle$ to determine whether R accepts w.

Theorem: ATM is not decidable

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- 1. Get own description $\langle R \rangle$.
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