

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# نظريه علوم کامپیوتر

نظريه علوم کامپیوتر - بهار ۱۴۰۰-۱۴۰۱ - جلسه هفتم: محاسبه پذیری و محاسبه ناپذیری (۳)

Theory of computation - 002 - S07 - non-computability (3)

# Mapping Reducibility

# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

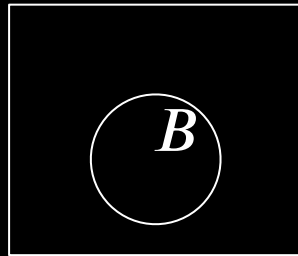
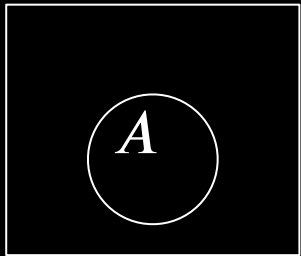
**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .

# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .

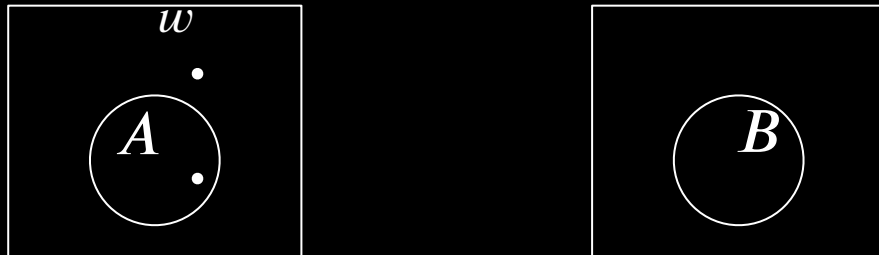


# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .

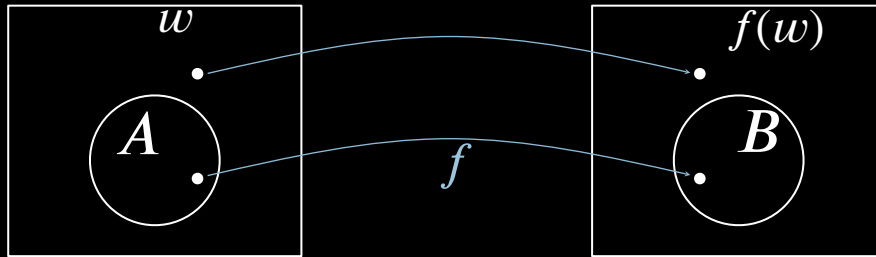


# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .

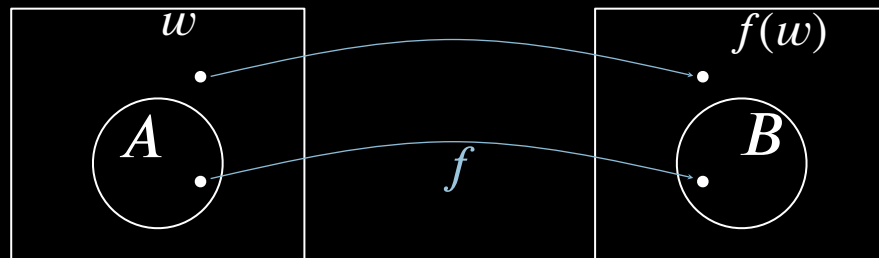


# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .



**Example:**  $ATM \leq_m \overline{ETM}$

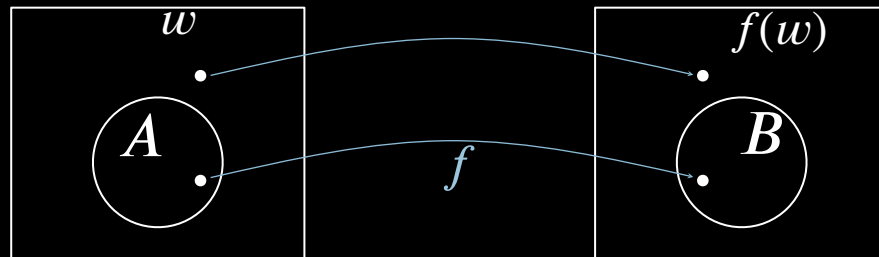


# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .



**Example:**  $ATM \leq_m \overline{ETM}$

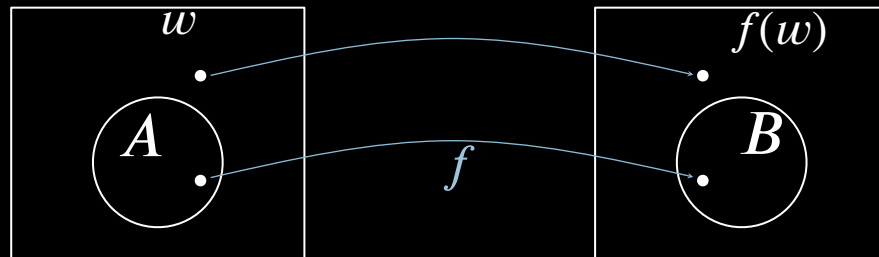
The computable reduction function  $f$  is  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$

# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .



**Example:**  $ATM \leq_m \overline{ETM}$

The computable reduction function  $f$  is  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$  Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

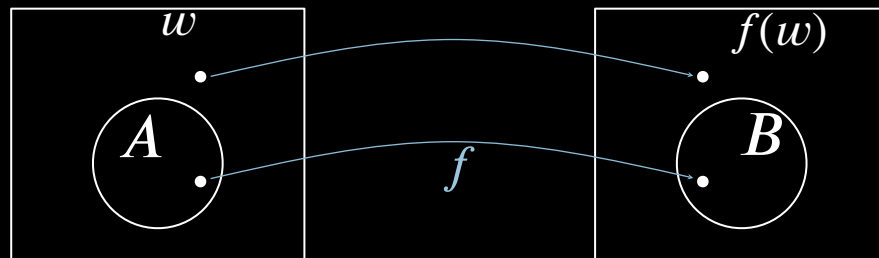
1. If  $x \neq w$ , *reject*.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. *Accept* if  $M$  accepts.”

# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .



**Example:**  $ATM \leq_m \overline{ETM}$

The computable reduction function  $f$  is  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$  Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. If  $x \neq w$ , reject.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. Accept if  $M$  accepts.”

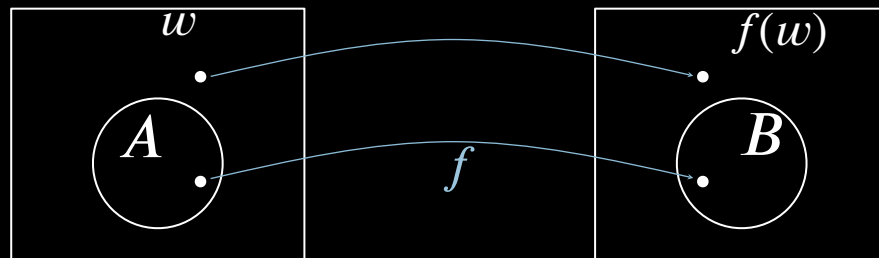
Because  $\langle M, w \rangle \in ATM$  iff  $\langle M_w \rangle \in \overline{ETM}$   
(  $M$  accepts  $w$  iff  $L(\langle M_w \rangle) \neq \emptyset$  )

# Mapping Reducibility

23

**Defn:** Function  $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$  is computable if there is a TM  $F$  where  $F$  on input  $w$  halts with  $f(w)$  on its tape, for all strings  $w$ .

**Defn:**  $A$  is mapping-reducible to  $B$  ( $A \leq_m B$ ) if there is a computable function  $f$  where  $w \in A$  iff  $f(w) \in B$ .



**Example:**  $ATM \leq_m \overline{ETM}$

The computable reduction function  $f$  is  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$  Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. If  $x \neq w$ , reject.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. Accept if  $M$  accepts.”

Because  $\langle M, w \rangle \in ATM$  iff  $\langle M_w \rangle \in \overline{ETM}$   
(  $M$  accepts  $w$  iff  $L(\langle M_w \rangle) \neq \emptyset$  )

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  “On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result.”



# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  “On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result.”

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then so is  $B$

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  “On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result.”

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then so is  $B$

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is T-recognizable then so is  $A$

Proof: Same as above.

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  "On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result."

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then so is  $B$

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is T-recognizable then so is  $A$

Proof: Same as above.

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is T-unrecognizable then so is  $B$

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

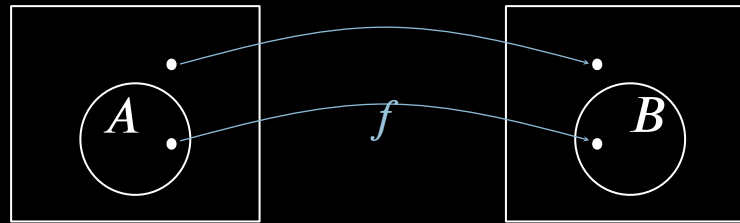
**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  "On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result."



**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then so is  $B$

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is T-recognizable then so is  $A$

Proof: Same as above.

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is T-unrecognizable then so is  $B$

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

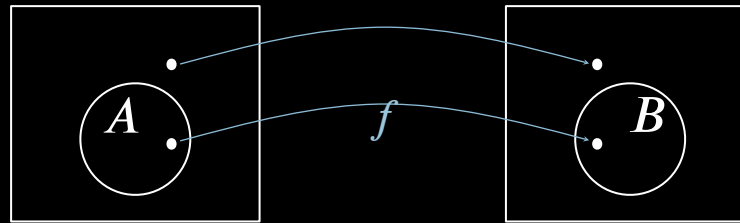
**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  "On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result."



**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then so is  $B$

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is T-recognizable then so is  $A$

Proof: Same as above.

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is T-unrecognizable then so is  $B$

# Mapping Reductions - properties

24

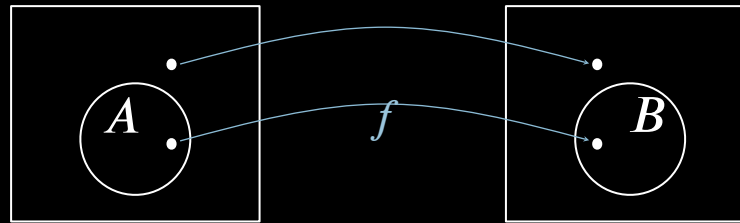
**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is decidable then so is  $A$

Proof: Say TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ :

$S =$  "On input  $w$

1. Compute  $f(w)$
2. Run  $R$  on  $f(w)$  to test if  $f(w) \in B$
3. If  $R$  halts then output same result."



**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is undecidable then so is  $B$

**Theorem:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is T-recognizable then so is  $A$

Proof: Same as above.

**Corollary:** If  $A \leq_m B$  and  $A$  is T-unrecognizable then so is  $B$

## Check-in 9.2

Suppose  $A \leq_m B$ .

What can we conclude?

Check all that apply.

- (a)  $B \leq_m A$
- (b)  $\overline{A} \leq_m \overline{B}$
- (c) None of the above

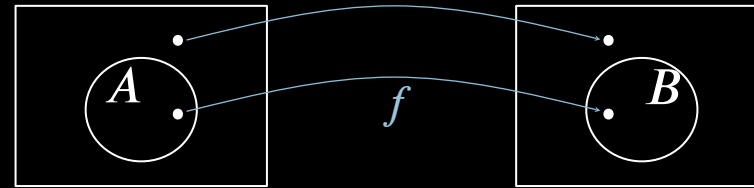
Check-in 9.2

# Mapping vs General Reducibility

# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.



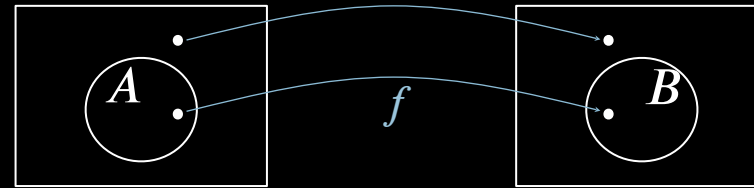


# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability

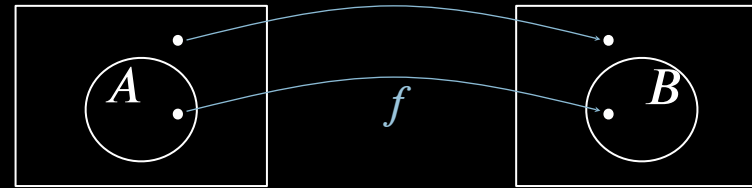


# Mapping vs General Reducibility

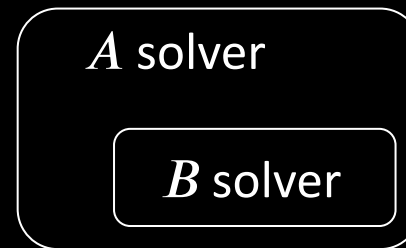
25

Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability



(General) Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Use  $B$  solver to solve  $A$ .

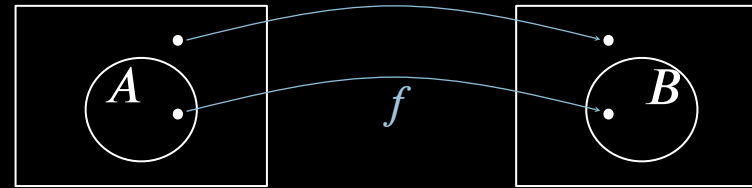


# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

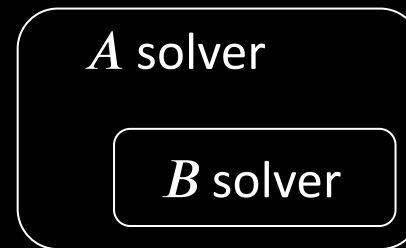
Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability



(General) Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Use  $B$  solver to solve  $A$ .

- May be conceptually simpler
- Useful to prove undecidability

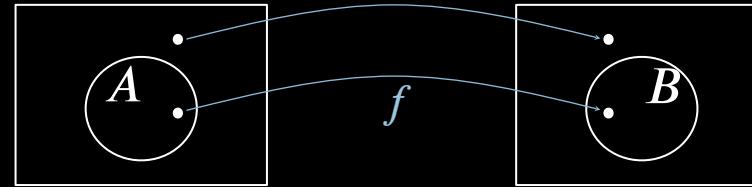


# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

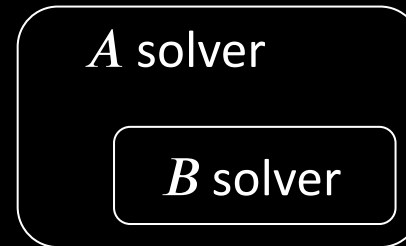
Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability



(General) Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Use  $B$  solver to solve  $A$ .

- May be conceptually simpler
- Useful to prove undecidability



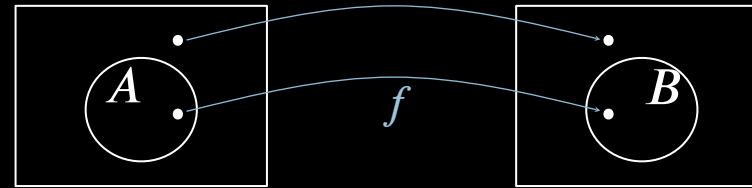
Noteworthy difference:

# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

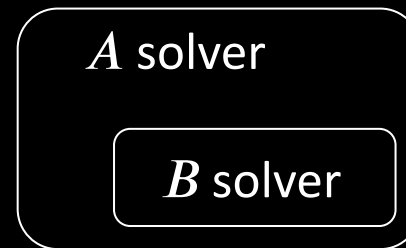
Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability



(General) Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Use  $B$  solver to solve  $A$ .

- May be conceptually simpler
- Useful to prove undecidability



Noteworthy difference:

- $A$  is reducible to  $\overline{A}$
- $A$  may not be mapping reducible to  $\overline{A}$ .

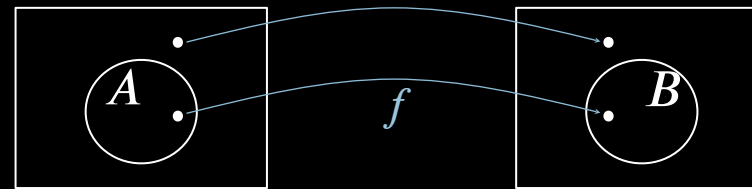
For example  $\overline{ATM} \not\leq_m ATM$

# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

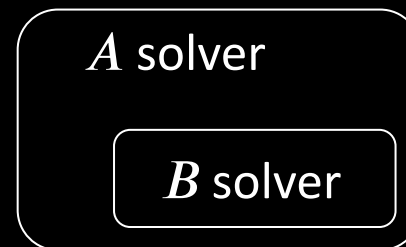
Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability



(General) Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Use  $B$  solver to solve  $A$ .

- May be conceptually simpler
- Useful to prove undecidability



Noteworthy difference:

- $A$  is reducible to  $\overline{A}$
- $A$  may not be mapping reducible to  $\overline{A}$ .

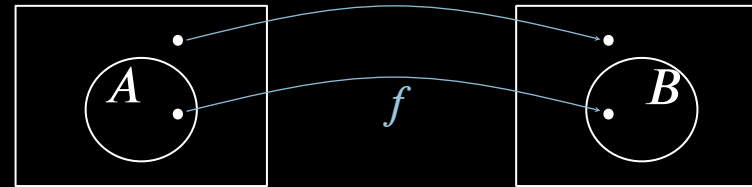
For example  $\overline{ATM} \not\leq_m ATM$

# Mapping vs General Reducibility

25

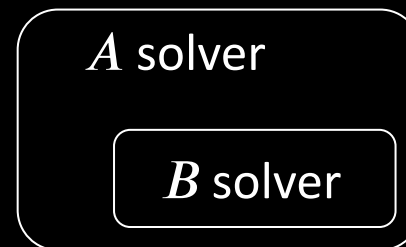
Mapping Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Translate  $A$ -questions to  $B$ -questions.

- A special type of reducibility
- Useful to prove T-unrecognizability



(General) Reducibility of  $A$  to  $B$ : Use  $B$  solver to solve  $A$ .

- May be conceptually simpler
- Useful to prove undecidability



Noteworthy difference:

- $A$  is reducible to  $\overline{A}$
- $A$  may not be mapping reducible to  $\overline{A}$ .

For example  $\overline{ATM} \not\leq_m ATM$

## Check-in 9.3

We showed that if  $A \leq_m B$  and  $B$  is T-recognizable then so is  $A$ .

Is the same true if we use general reducibility instead of mapping reducibility?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Check-in 9.3

# Reducibility – Templates



# Reducibility – Templates

26

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

# Reducibility – Templates

26

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )

# Reducibility – Templates

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )
- Template: Assume TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

# Reducibility – Templates

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )
- Template: Assume TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .  
Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ . Contradiction.

# Reducibility – Templates

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )
- Template: Assume TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .  
Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ . Contradiction.

To prove  $B$  is T-unrecognizable:

# Reducibility – Templates

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )
- Template: Assume TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ . Contradiction.

To prove  $B$  is T-unrecognizable:

- Show T-unrecognizable  $A$  is mapping reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $\overline{ATM}$ )

# Reducibility – Templates

26

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )
- Template: Assume TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .

Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ . Contradiction.

To prove  $B$  is T-unrecognizable:

- Show T-unrecognizable  $A$  is mapping reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $\overline{ATM}$ )
- Template: give reduction function  $f$ .

# Reducibility – Templates

26

To prove  $B$  is undecidable:

- Show undecidable  $A$  is reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $ATM$  )
- Template: Assume TM  $R$  decides  $B$ .  
Construct TM  $S$  deciding  $A$ . Contradiction.

To prove  $B$  is T-unrecognizable:

- Show T-unrecognizable  $A$  is mapping reducible to  $B$ . (often  $A$  is  $\overline{ATM}$ )
- Template: give reduction function  $f$ .



# $E_{TM}$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $E_{TM} = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

# $E_{TM}$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $E_{TM} = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $E_{TM}$  is T-unrecognizable

# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$

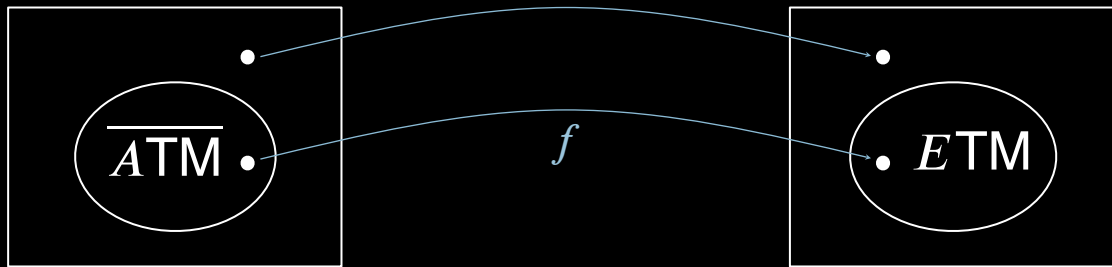
# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$



# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

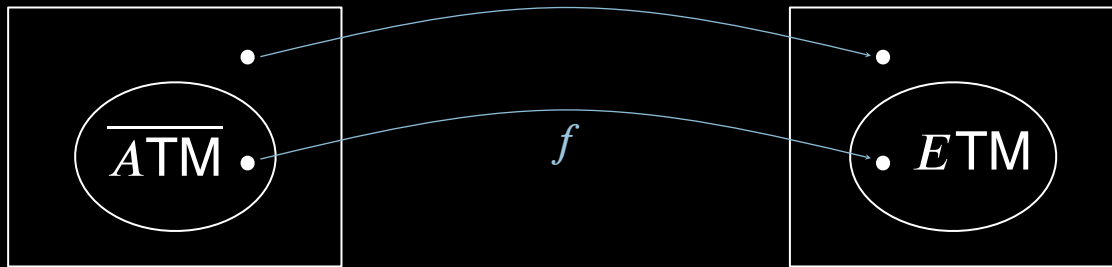
27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$

Reduction function:  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$



# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

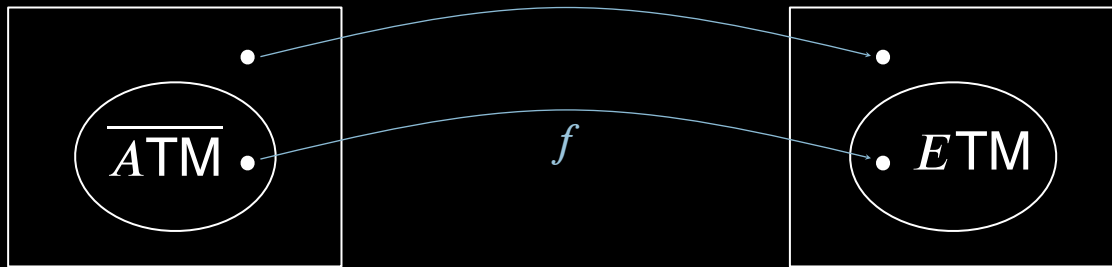
**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$

Reduction function:  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$

Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. If  $x \neq w$ , *reject*.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. *Accept* if  $M$  accepts.”



# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

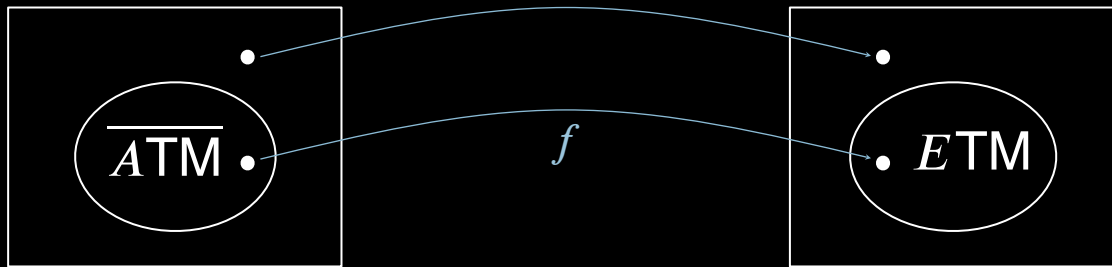
Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$

Reduction function:  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$

Explanation:  $\langle M, w \rangle \in \overline{ATM}$  iff  $\langle M_w \rangle \in ETM$

Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. If  $x \neq w$ , *reject*.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. *Accept* if  $M$  accepts.”



# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$

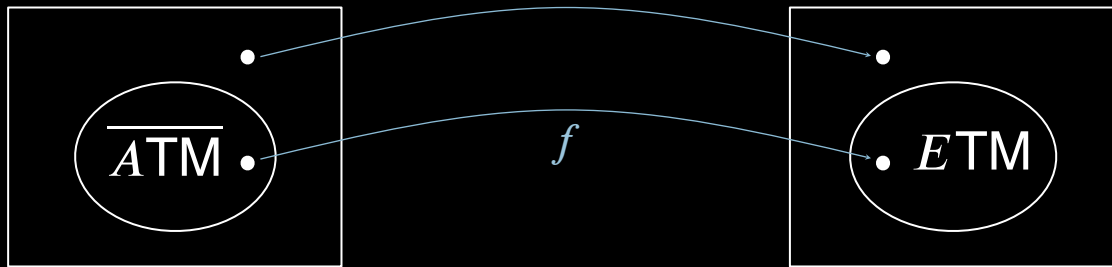
Reduction function:  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$

Explanation:  $\langle M, w \rangle \in \overline{ATM}$  iff  $\langle M_w \rangle \in ETM$

$M$  rejects  $w$  iff  $L(\langle M_w \rangle) = \emptyset$

Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. If  $x \neq w$ , *reject*.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. *Accept* if  $M$  accepts.”





# $ETM$ is T-unrecognizable

27

Recall  $ETM = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}$

**Theorem:**  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable

Proof: Show  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m ETM$

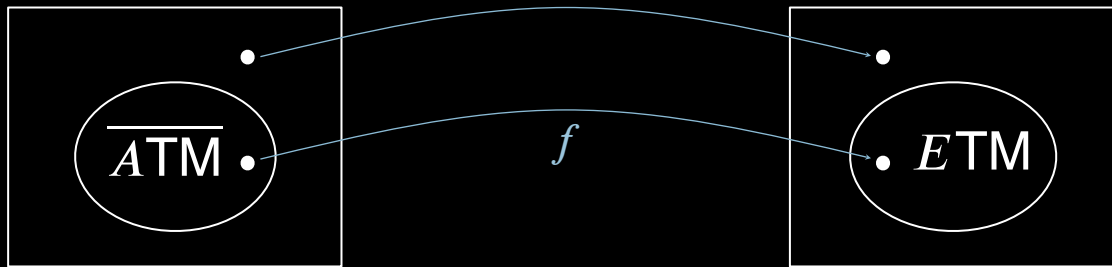
Reduction function:  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle M_w \rangle$

Explanation:  $\langle M, w \rangle \in \overline{ATM}$  iff  $\langle M_w \rangle \in ETM$

$M$  rejects  $w$  iff  $L(\langle M_w \rangle) = \emptyset$

Recall TM  $M_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. If  $x \neq w$ , *reject*.
2. else run  $M$  on  $w$
3. *Accept* if  $M$  accepts.”



$EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

28

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

28

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  "On input  $x$

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  "On input  $x$

1. Ignore  $x$ .

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. Ignore  $x$ .
2. Simulate  $M$  on  $w$ .”

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  “On input  $x$

1. Ignore  $x$ .

2. Simulate  $M$  on  $w$ .”

$T_w$  acts on all inputs the way  $M$  acts on  $w$ .



# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  “On input  $x$   $T_w$  acts on all inputs the way  $M$  acts on  $w$ .

1. Ignore  $x$ .

2. Simulate  $M$  on  $w$ .”

(1) Here we give  $f$  which maps  $\overline{ATM}$  problems (of the form  $\langle M, w \rangle$ ) to  $EQTM$  problems (of the form  $\langle T_1, T_2 \rangle$ ).

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  “On input  $x$   $T_w$  acts on all inputs the way  $M$  acts on  $w$ .

1. Ignore  $x$ .

2. Simulate  $M$  on  $w$ .”

(1) Here we give  $f$  which maps  $\overline{ATM}$  problems (of the form  $\langle M, w \rangle$ ) to  $EQTM$  problems (of the form  $\langle T_1, T_2 \rangle$ ).

$$f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle T_w, T_{\text{reject}} \rangle \quad T_{\text{reject}} \text{ is a TM that always rejects.}$$

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  “On input  $x$   $T_w$  acts on all inputs the way  $M$  acts on  $w$ .

1. Ignore  $x$ .

2. Simulate  $M$  on  $w$ .”

(1) Here we give  $f$  which maps  $\overline{ATM}$  problems (of the form  $\langle M, w \rangle$ ) to  $EQTM$  problems (of the form  $\langle T_1, T_2 \rangle$ ).

$f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle T_w, T_{\text{reject}} \rangle$   $T_{\text{reject}}$  is a TM that always rejects.

(2) Similarly  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle T_w, T_{\text{accept}} \rangle$   $T_{\text{accept}}$  always accepts.

# $EQTM$ and $\overline{EQTM}$ are T-unrecognizable

$$EQTM = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \mid M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are TMs and } L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}$$

**Theorem:** Both  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable

Proof: (1)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m EQTM$

(2)  $\overline{ATM} \leq_m \overline{EQTM}$

For any  $w$  let  $T_w =$  “On input  $x$   $T_w$  acts on all inputs the way  $M$  acts on  $w$ .

1. Ignore  $x$ .

2. Simulate  $M$  on  $w$ .”

(1) Here we give  $f$  which maps  $\overline{ATM}$  problems (of the form  $\langle M, w \rangle$ ) to  $EQTM$  problems (of the form  $\langle T_1, T_2 \rangle$ ).

$f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle T_w, T_{\text{reject}} \rangle$   $T_{\text{reject}}$  is a TM that always rejects.

(2) Similarly  $f(\langle M, w \rangle) = \langle T_w, T_{\text{accept}} \rangle$   $T_{\text{accept}}$  always accepts.

# Reducibility terminology

29

Why do we use the term “reduce”?

# Reducibility terminology

29

Why do we use the term “reduce”?

When we reduce  $A$  to  $B$ , we show how to solve  $A$  by using  $B$  and conclude that  $A$  is no harder than  $B$ . (suggests the  $\leq_m$  notation)

# Reducibility terminology

29

Why do we use the term “reduce”?

When we reduce  $A$  to  $B$ , we show how to solve  $A$  by using  $B$  and conclude that  $A$  is no harder than  $B$ . (suggests the  $\leq_m$  notation)

Possibility 1: We bring  $A$ 's difficulty down to  $B$ 's difficulty.

# Reducibility terminology

29

Why do we use the term “reduce”?

When we reduce  $A$  to  $B$ , we show how to solve  $A$  by using  $B$  and conclude that  $A$  is no harder than  $B$ . (suggests the  $\leq_m$  notation)

Possibility 1: We bring  $A$ 's difficulty down to  $B$ 's difficulty.

Possibility 2: We bring  $B$ 's difficulty up to  $A$ 's difficulty.



# Reducibility terminology

Why do we use the term “reduce”?

When we reduce  $A$  to  $B$ , we show how to solve  $A$  by using  $B$  and conclude that  $A$  is no harder than  $B$ . (suggests the  $\leq_m$  notation)

Possibility 1: We bring  $A$ 's difficulty down to  $B$ 's difficulty.

Possibility 2: We bring  $B$ 's difficulty up to  $A$ 's difficulty.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

$$\text{Example: } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

$$\text{Example: } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

$$\text{Example: } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$



# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

$$\text{Example: } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

$$\text{Example: } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

$$\text{Example: } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Match:

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

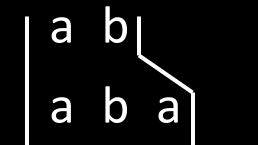
$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Match: 

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

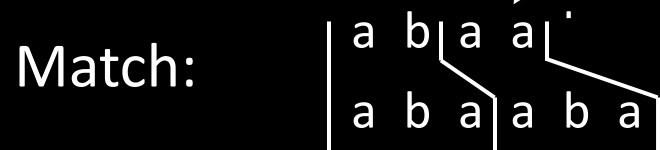
$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$



**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

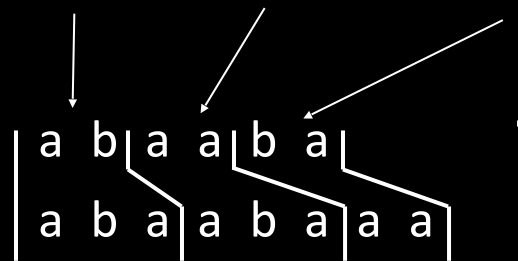
a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Match:



**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

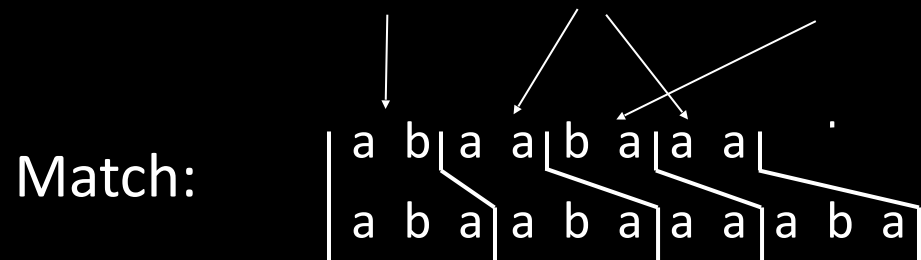
$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$



**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

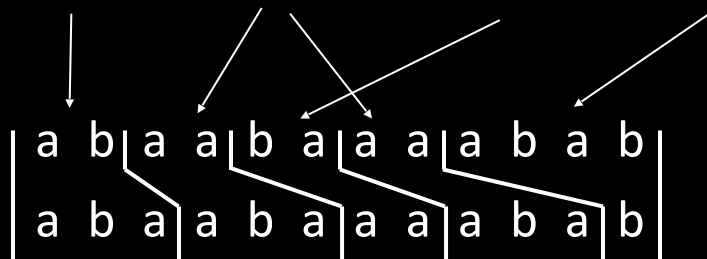
a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Match:



**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.



# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Match:  $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline a & b & a & a & b & a & a & a & a & b & a & b \\ \hline a & b & a & a & b & a & a & a & a & b & a & b \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \checkmark$

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Match:

a	b	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	b	a	b
a	b	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	b	a	b

✓

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

Check-in 10.1

# Post Correspondence Problem

30

Given a collection of pairs of strings as dominoes:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

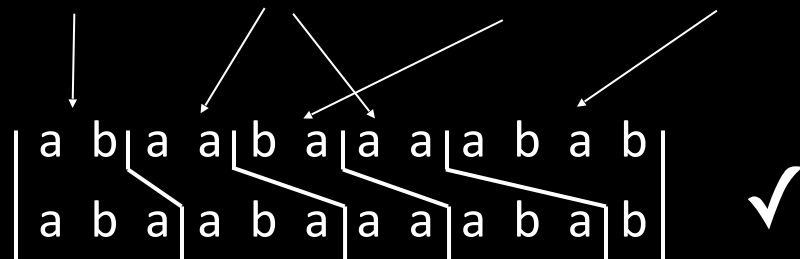
a match is a finite sequence of dominos in  $P$  (repeats allowed)  
where the concatenation of the  $t$ 's = the concatenation of the  $b$ 's.

$$\text{Match} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_1} \\ b_{i_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_2} \\ b_{i_2} \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} t_{i_l} \\ b_{i_l} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where}$$

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_l}$$

Example:  $P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ aa \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} abab \\ b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Match:



## Check-in 10.1

Let

$$P_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aaba \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ba \\ ab \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} ab \\ ba \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Does  $P_1$  have a match?

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

**Problem:** Given  $P$ , is there a match?

**Theorem:** Undecidable!

Let  $PCP = \{ \langle P \rangle \mid P \text{ has a match} \}$

Proof: Show  $ATM$  is reducible to  $PCP$ .

First: the Computation History Method.

Check-in 10.1

# TM Configurations

# TM Configurations

31

**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.

# TM Configurations

31

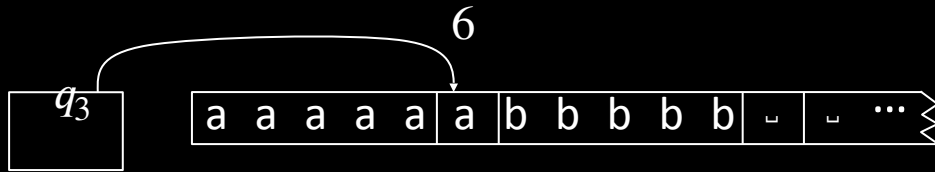
**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.



# TM Configurations

31

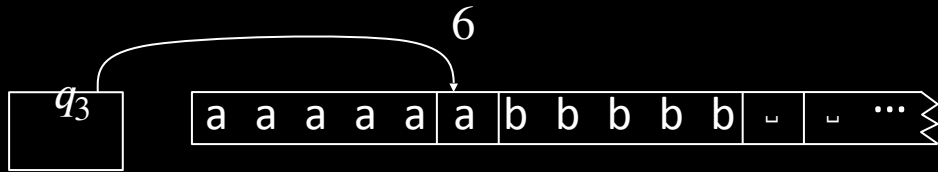
**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.



Configuration:  $(q_3, 6, \text{aaaaaabb bbb})$

# TM Configurations

31

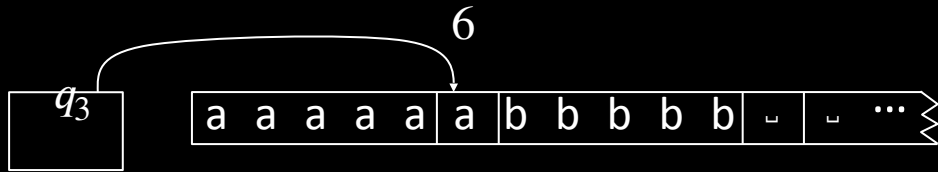
**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.



Configuration:  $(q_3, 6, \text{aaaaaabb bbb})$

Encode configuration  $(q, p, t)$  as the string  $t_1qt_2$  where

$t = t_1t_2$  and the head position is on the first symbol of  $t_2$ .



# TM Configurations

31

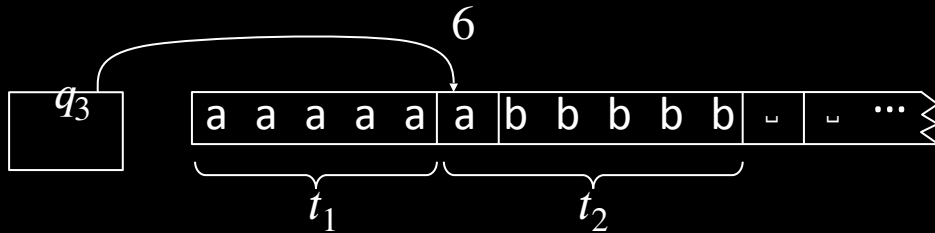
**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.



Configuration:  $(q_3, 6, \text{aaaaaabb bbb})$

Encode configuration  $(q, p, t)$  as the string  $t_1qt_2$  where

$t = t_1t_2$  and the head position is on the first symbol of  $t_2$ .

# TM Configurations

31

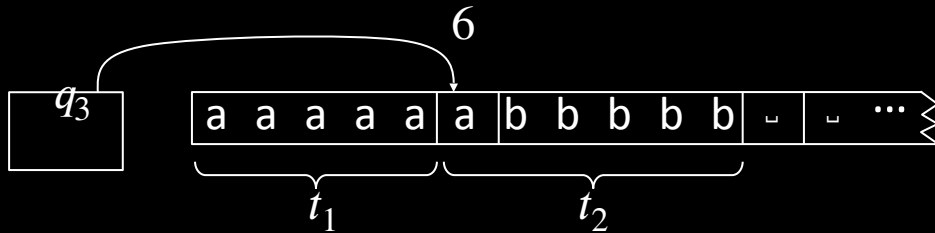
**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.



Configuration:  $(q_3, 6, \text{aaaaaabb bbb})$

Encoding as a string:  $\text{aaaaa}q_3\text{abbbbbb}$

Encode configuration  $(q, p, t)$  as the string  $t_1qt_2$  where

$t = t_1t_2$  and the head position is on the first symbol of  $t_2$ .

# TM Configurations

31

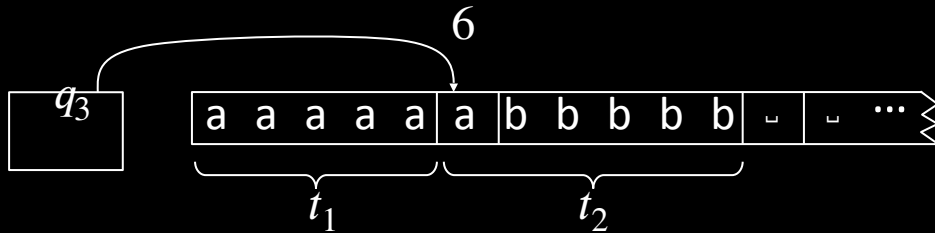
**Defn:** A configuration of a TM is a triple  $(q, p, t)$  where

$q$  = the state,

$p$  = the head position,

$t$  = tape contents

representing a snapshot of the TM at a point in time.



Configuration:  $(q_3, 6, \text{aaaaaabb bbb})$

Encoding as a string:  $\text{aaaaa}q_3\text{abbbbbb}$

Encode configuration  $(q, p, t)$  as the string  $t_1qt_2$  where

$t = t_1t_2$  and the head position is on the first symbol of  $t_2$ .

# TM Computation Histories

32

**Defn:** An (accepting) computation history for TM  $M$  on input  $w$  is a sequence of configurations  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  that  $M$  enters until it accepts.

# TM Computation Histories

32

**Defn:** An (accepting) computation history for TM  $M$  on input  $w$  is a sequence of configurations  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  that  $M$  enters until it accepts.

Encode a computation history

$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  as the string

$C_1 \# C_2 \# \dots \# C_{\text{accept}}$  where each configuration  $C_i$  is encoded as a string.

# TM Computation Histories

32

**Defn:** An (accepting) computation history for TM  $M$  on input  $w$  is a sequence of configurations  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  that  $M$  enters until it accepts.

Encode a computation history

$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  as the string

$C_1 \# C_2 \# \dots \# C_{\text{accept}}$  where each configuration  $C_i$  is encoded as a string.

A computation history for

$M$  on  $w = w_1 w_2 \dots w_n$ .

Here say  $\delta(q_0, w_1) = (q_7, a, R)$

and  $\delta(q_7, w_2) = (q_8, c, R)$ .

$q_0 w_1 w_2 \dots w_n \quad \# \quad a q_7 w_2 \dots w_n \quad \# \quad a c q_8 w_3 \dots w_n \quad \# \quad \dots \quad \# \quad \dots q_{\text{accept}} \dots$

# TM Computation Histories

32

**Defn:** An (accepting) computation history for TM  $M$  on input  $w$  is a sequence of configurations  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  that  $M$  enters until it accepts.

Encode a computation history

$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  as the string

$C_1 \# C_2 \# \dots \# C_{\text{accept}}$  where each configuration  $C_i$  is encoded as a string.

A computation history for  
 $M$  on  $w = w_1w_2\cdots w_n$ .

Here say  $\delta(q_0, w_1) = (q_7, a, R)$

and  $\delta(q_7, w_2) = (q_8, c, R)$ .

$C_1$		$C_2$		$C_3$			$C_{\text{accept}}$
$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ $q_0w_1w_2\cdots w_n$	#	$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ $aq_7w_2\cdots w_n$	#	$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ $acq_8w_3\cdots w_n$	#	...	$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ $\# \cdots q_{\text{accept}} \cdots$

# TM Computation Histories

32

**Defn:** An (accepting) computation history for TM  $M$  on input  $w$  is a sequence of configurations  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  that  $M$  enters until it accepts.

Encode a computation history

$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{\text{accept}}$  as the string

$C_1 \# C_2 \# \dots \# C_{\text{accept}}$  where each configuration  $C_i$  is encoded as a string.

A computation history for  
 $M$  on  $w = w_1w_2 \cdots w_n$ .

Here say  $\delta(q_0, w_1) = (q_7, a, R)$

and  $\delta(q_7, w_2) = (q_8, c, R)$ .

$C_1$		$C_2$		$C_3$		$C_{\text{accept}}$
$\underbrace{\phantom{q_0w_1w_2 \cdots w_n}}$		$\underbrace{\phantom{aq_7w_2 \cdots w_n}}$		$\underbrace{\phantom{acq_8w_3 \cdots w_n}}$		$\underbrace{\phantom{\cdots q_{\text{accept}} \cdots}}$
$q_0w_1w_2 \cdots w_n$	#	$aq_7w_2 \cdots w_n$	#	$acq_8w_3 \cdots w_n$	#	$\cdots q_{\text{accept}} \cdots$



# Quick review of today

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.
2. Defined mapping reducibility as a type of reducibility.

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.
2. Defined mapping reducibility as a type of reducibility.
3. *ETM* is undecidable.

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.
2. Defined mapping reducibility as a type of reducibility.
3. *ETM* is undecidable.
4. *ETM* is T-unrecognizable.

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.
2. Defined mapping reducibility as a type of reducibility.
3.  $ETM$  is undecidable.
4.  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable.
5.  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable.

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.
2. Defined mapping reducibility as a type of reducibility.
3.  $ETM$  is undecidable.
4.  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable.
5.  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable.
6. PCP is undecidable

# Quick review of today

33

1. Introduced The Reducibility Method to prove undecidability and T-unrecognizability.
2. Defined mapping reducibility as a type of reducibility.
3.  $ETM$  is undecidable.
4.  $ETM$  is T-unrecognizable.
5.  $EQTM$  and  $\overline{EQTM}$  are T-unrecognizable.
6. PCP is undecidable



