

19. Consider a TM  $M$  that works as follows. On input  $x$ ,  $M$  computes the sequence  $f(x), f(f(x)), f(f(f(x))), \dots$ , until the sequence hits 1. If it hits 1,  $M$  accepts. Even if  $M$  runs forever on some input, we can use  $H$  to determine in a finite number of steps whether  $M$  accepts or not.

Now, consider another TM  $N$  that works as follows. On input  $w$ , it neglects  $w$  and for each natural number  $i$ , starting at 1, runs  $H$  on  $\langle M, i \rangle$ . If  $H$  rejects, then  $N$  accepts. If  $H$  accepts, then  $N$  proceeds onto the next natural number. Clearly,  $N$  accepts iff there were a counter-example to the  $3x + 1$  problem, else it runs forever.

Now, run  $H$  on  $\langle N, w \rangle$ . If  $H$  accepts, then it indicates that there is a counter-example to the  $3x + 1$  problem; we can now run  $N$  confidently and hope to obtain the actual counter-example. If  $H$  rejects, then that indicates that no such counter-example exists.