

Church - Turing Thesis

CENG 280, 2019

Theory of computation

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What can not be computed?

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- semi-decide a language
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Countably many recursive (or recursively enumerable) languages,
uncountably many languages.....

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- Universal TM manipulates input TM's encodings.
- What happens when universal TM receives its own encoding as input ? (diagonalization principle)

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 - $\sqcup : a0^j$
 - $\triangleright : a0^{j-1}1$
 - $\leftarrow : a0^{j-2}10$
 - $\rightarrow : a0^{j-2}11$

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- Then U' simulates M as follows:
 - U' scans its second tape until it finds a quadruple (a transition) whose first element matches the string in the third tape (e.g. the state) and second element matches the string on the first tape (e.g. the symbol under the reading head of M)
 - If it finds such a quadruple, updates the string on the third tape (the state of M), and performs the action on the first tape (move the head, or write a symbol)
 - If it can not find a matching quadruple or the state is in H , then halt.

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The contradiction implies that the initial hypothesis, that $\text{Halts}(P, X)$ exists, is wrong. There can be no program, no algorithm to tell whether arbitrary programs halt or loop. **The halting problem is undecidable**

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- Suppose it is true, and H is decided by M_0 .
- Given M semi-deciding $L(M)$
- Design M' that decides $L(M)$ as follows:
 - Transform $\triangleright \sqcup w$ to $\triangleright \sqcup \text{"M" "w"}$ and simulate M_0 on this
 - If M_0 halts on y , then M' halts on y
 - If M_0 halts on n , then M' halts on n

Prove that H is not recursive

If H were recursive, then H_1 is recursive (e.g. $\text{halts}(X, X)$)

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If H_1 is recursive, then its complement is also recursive. (analogous to the diagonal program)

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\overline{H}_1 is not even recursively enumerable yet alone recursive.

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The class of recursively enumerable languages are not closed under complement