

COL 352 Introduction to Automata and Theory of Computation

Nikhil Balaji

Bharti 420
Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
nbalaji@cse.iitd.ac.in

April 12, 2023

Lecture 30: Rice's Theorem (Part 2)

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages.

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages. We say that a language L satisfies a property P , if $L \in P$.

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages. We say that a language L satisfies a property P , if $L \in P$.

Definition

A property P of Turing recognizable languages is called a non-trivial property if

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages. We say that a language L satisfies a property P , if $L \in P$.

Definition

A property P of Turing recognizable languages is called a non-trivial property if

there exists a TM M such that $L(M) \in P$

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages. We say that a language L satisfies a property P , if $L \in P$.

Definition

A property P of Turing recognizable languages is called a non-trivial property if

there exists a TM M such that $L(M) \in P$, and

there exists a TM M' such that $L(M') \notin P$.

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages. We say that a language L satisfies a property P , if $L \in P$.

Definition

A property P of Turing recognizable languages is called a non-trivial property if

there exists a TM M such that $L(M) \in P$, and

there exists a TM M' such that $L(M') \notin P$.

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$.

Rice's theorem

Definition

A property P is simply a subset of Turing recognizable languages. We say that a language L satisfies a property P , if $L \in P$.

Definition

A property P of Turing recognizable languages is called a non-trivial property if

there exists a TM M such that $L(M) \in P$, and

there exists a TM M' such that $L(M') \notin P$.

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}$.

Applicable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

This is doable if we allow for the tape alphabet size to grow.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

This is doable if we allow for the tape alphabet size to grow.

In that case, the property is trivial.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

This is doable if we allow for the tape alphabet size to grow.

In that case, the property is trivial.

Textbooks usually consider this property to be not trivial.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

This is doable if we allow for the tape alphabet size to grow.

In that case, the property is trivial.

Textbooks usually consider this property to be not trivial.

This is because the usual assumption is that you always fix the tape alphabet.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

This is doable if we allow for the tape alphabet size to grow.

In that case, the property is trivial.

Textbooks usually consider this property to be not trivial.

This is because the usual assumption is that you always fix the tape alphabet.

In that case, Rice's theorem is applicable and the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is recognized a TM with atmost 10 states}\}.$

Applicable.

If we can simulate any TM with another with less than 10 states, then the property will be trivial.

This is doable if we allow for the tape alphabet size to grow.

In that case, the property is trivial.

Textbooks usually consider this property to be not trivial.

This is because the usual assumption is that you always fix the tape alphabet.

In that case, Rice's theorem is applicable and the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ has at most 10 states}\}$.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ has at most 10 states}\}$.

Not applicable, but the language is decidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{\langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ has at most 10 states}\}$.

Not applicable, but the language is decidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ contains } \langle M \rangle\}$.

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ is finite} \}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ is finite} \}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ is finite} \}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) \text{ is finite} \}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid L(M) = \Sigma^*\}.$$

Applicable, the property is not trivial, therefore undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{(M, w) \mid M \text{ writes a symbol } a \text{ on the tape on input } w\}$.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{(M, w) \mid M \text{ writes a symbol } a \text{ on the tape on input } w\}$.

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{(M, w) \mid M \text{ writes a symbol } a \text{ on the tape on input } w\}$.

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Rice's theorem cannot be used to prove the undecidability of this language!

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\left\{ \langle M \rangle \mid \begin{array}{l} M \text{ tries to write on the left of the cell when it} \\ \text{is at the leftmost bit of the input} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\left\{ \langle M \rangle \mid \begin{array}{l} M \text{ tries to write on the left of the cell when it} \\ \text{is at the leftmost bit of the input} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\left\{ \langle M \rangle \mid \begin{array}{l} M \text{ tries to write on the left of the cell when it} \\ \text{is at the leftmost bit of the input} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Rice's theorem cannot be used to prove the undecidability of this language!

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof Idea:

Let P be a non-trivial property.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof Idea:

Let P be a non-trivial property.

Assume that \mathcal{L}_P is decidable.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof Idea:

Let P be a non-trivial property.

Assume that \mathcal{L}_P is decidable.

Using this assumption prove that $HALT$ is decidable.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof Idea:

Let P be a non-trivial property.

Assume that \mathcal{L}_P is decidable.

Using this assumption prove that $HALT$ is decidable.

More specifically:

$$(M, w) \longrightarrow N$$

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof Idea:

Let P be a non-trivial property.

Assume that \mathcal{L}_P is decidable.

Using this assumption prove that $HALT$ is decidable.

More specifically:

$(M, w) \longrightarrow N$

if M halts on $w \longrightarrow \langle N \rangle \in \mathcal{L}_P$

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a property such that it is not trivial. Recall that $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof Idea:

Let P be a non-trivial property.

Assume that \mathcal{L}_P is decidable.

Using this assumption prove that $HALT$ is decidable.

More specifically:

$$(M, w) \longrightarrow N$$

$$\text{if } M \text{ halts on } w \longrightarrow \langle N \rangle \in \mathcal{L}_P$$

$$\text{if } M \text{ does not halt on } w \longrightarrow \langle N \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}_P$$

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Since P is non-trivial, there exists a TM M_1 s.t. $L(M_1)$ has Property P .

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Since P is non-trivial, there exists a TM M_1 s.t. $L(M_1)$ has Property P .

we assume that \emptyset does not have property P

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Since P is non-trivial, there exists a TM M_1 s.t. $L(M_1)$ has Property P .

we assume that \emptyset does not have property P

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Since P is non-trivial, there exists a TM M_1 s.t. $L(M_1)$ has Property P .

we assume that \emptyset does not have property P ¹

on input x

{

Write down x on the tape.

Run M on w

if M halts on w , then run M_1 on x

and accept if and only if M_1

accepts x

}

¹We will remove this assumption later.

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Since P is non-trivial, there exists a TM M_1 s.t. $L(M_1)$ has Property P .

we assume that \emptyset does not have property P

on input x

{

Claim: M halts on w if and only if $\langle N \rangle \in \mathcal{L}_P$

Write down x on the tape.

Run M on w

if M halts on w , then run M_1 on x

and accept if and only if M_1

accepts x

}

Proof of Rice's theorem

Theorem

Let P be a non-trivial property of Turing recognizable languages. Let $\mathcal{L}_P = \{M \mid L(M) \in P\}$. Then \mathcal{L}_P is undecidable.

Design of N

Since P is non-trivial, there exists a TM M_1 s.t. $L(M_1)$ has Property P .

we assume that \emptyset does not have property P

on input x

{

Claim: M halts on w if and only if $\langle N \rangle \in \mathcal{L}_P$

Write down x on the tape.

Run M on w

if M halts on w , then run M_1 on x

and accept if and only if M_1

accepts x

}

Getting rid of the assumption on P

We now show how to get around the assumption.

Suppose \emptyset has property P .

Getting rid of the assumption on P

We now show how to get around the assumption.

Suppose \emptyset has property P .

Consider \overline{P} .

Getting rid of the assumption on P

We now show how to get around the assumption.

Suppose \emptyset has property P .

Consider \overline{P} .

Now \emptyset does not have property \overline{P} .

Getting rid of the assumption on P

We now show how to get around the assumption.

Suppose \emptyset has property P .

Consider \overline{P} .

Now \emptyset does not have property \overline{P} .

Use Rice's theorem on $\mathcal{L}_{\overline{P}}$ to prove undecidability.

Getting rid of the assumption on P

We now show how to get around the assumption.

Suppose \emptyset has property P .

Consider \overline{P} .

Now \emptyset does not have property \overline{P} .

Use Rice's theorem on $\mathcal{L}_{\overline{P}}$ to prove undecidability.

Conclude undecidability of \mathcal{L}_P .

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid M \text{ has a useless state} \}.$$

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid M \text{ has a useless state} \}.$$

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$\{M \mid M \text{ has a useless state}\}$.

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Rice's theorem cannot be used to prove the undecidability of this language!

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid M \text{ has a useless state} \}.$$

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Rice's theorem cannot be used to prove the undecidability of this language!

- **Observation:** If a machine M does not halt on input w then any final state is "useless".

Applications of Rice's theorem

We now learn how to apply Rice's theorem

$$\{M \mid M \text{ has a useless state} \}.$$

Not applicable, but the language is in fact undecidable.

Rice's theorem cannot be used to prove the undecidability of this language!

- ▶ **Observation:** If a machine M does not halt on input w then any final state is "useless".
- ▶ Given an input M, x for HALT, construct M_x that halts on every input (final state is useful!) if and only if M halts on x .

Rice's Theorem 2

P is monotone if whenever a set has the property, then all supersets of that set have it as well.

Rice's Theorem 2

P is monotone if whenever a set has the property, then all supersets of that set have it as well. Examples

- ▶ $L(M)$ is infinite.
- ▶ $L(M) = \Sigma^*$

Rice's Theorem 2

P is monotone if whenever a set has the property, then all supersets of that set have it as well. Examples

- ▶ $L(M)$ is infinite.
- ▶ $L(M) = \Sigma^*$

Non-examples:

- ▶ $L(M)$ is finite and $L(M) = \emptyset$

Theorem

If P is a nonmonotone property of Turing machines sets, then the set

$$L_P = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid (L(M) \in P) \}$$

is not Turing recognizable.

Rice's Theorem 2

P is monotone if whenever a set has the property, then all supersets of that set have it as well. Examples

- ▶ $L(M)$ is infinite.
- ▶ $L(M) = \Sigma^*$

Non-examples:

- ▶ $L(M)$ is finite and $L(M) = \emptyset$

Theorem

If P is a nonmonotone property of Turing machines sets, then the set

$$L_P = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid (L(M) \in P) \}$$

is not Turing recognizable.

Proof.

Reading exercise! (Kozen Theorem 34.2)



Rice's Theorem 2

P is monotone if whenever a set has the property, then all supersets of that set have it as well. Examples

- ▶ $L(M)$ is infinite.
- ▶ $L(M) = \Sigma^*$

Non-examples:

- ▶ $L(M)$ is finite and $L(M) = \emptyset$

Theorem

If P is a nonmonotone property of Turing machines sets, then the set

$$L_P = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid (L(M) \in P) \}$$

is not Turing recognizable.

Proof.

Reading exercise! (Kozen Theorem 34.2) □

Idea: Reduce \overline{HALT} to L_P .

Rice's Theorem 2

P is monotone if whenever a set has the property, then all supersets of that set have it as well. Examples

- ▶ $L(M)$ is infinite.
- ▶ $L(M) = \Sigma^*$

Non-examples:

- ▶ $L(M)$ is finite and $L(M) = \emptyset$

Theorem

If P is a nonmonotone property of Turing machines sets, then the set

$$L_P = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid (L(M) \in P) \}$$

is not Turing recognizable.

Proof.

Reading exercise! (Kozen Theorem 34.2) □

Idea: Reduce \overline{HALT} to L_P .