

Response by: Benjamin (aqn9yv, dlb2ru, ht6xd, iad4de, jmn4fms, lw7jz)

## Week 10: Have we been reduced to this?

### Problem 1 *Entranced by Re-Entrances*

*Proof.*

Assume REENTER is decidable. Then we can construct a Pythonic function REENTER that returns 1 if the machine passed in as input re-enters its start state on input  $\varepsilon$  at some point in its execution and 0 otherwise.

Construct a function mPrime as follows:

```
def mPrime(x):  
    M(w, x)  
    if x == "":  
        transition to start state
```

Since we assumed that REENTER is computable, we may call it on our constructed mPrime. The FSA associated with function mPrime re-enters its start state if and only if  $M(w, x)$  halts, and so calling REENTER on mPrime will accordingly return 1 if and only if  $M(w, x)$  halts.

Thus we have an algorithm to compute  $\text{HALT}(M, w)$ :

```
if REENTER(mPrime(x)):  
    accept  
else:  
    reject
```

Thus we have demonstrated that HALT is reducible to REENTER, and because HALT is uncomputable REENTER is uncomputable as well.

□