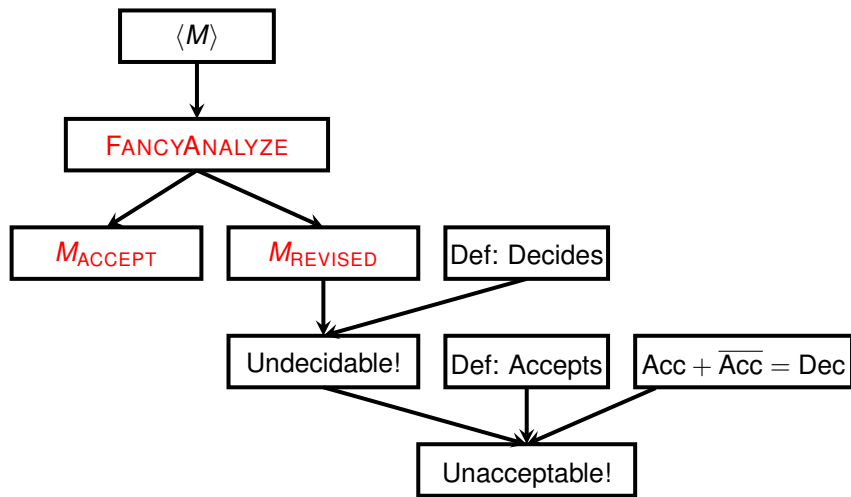


Decidability & Acceptability

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The Plan

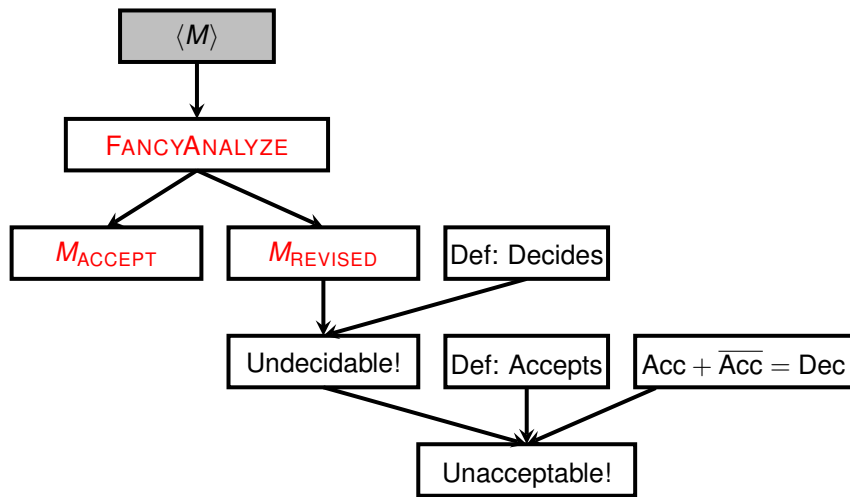


String encodings of Turing Machines

First, we must allow a Turing Machine M to be encoded as a string $\langle M \rangle$.

Once encoded, it can be the *input* of a Turing Machine.

The Plan



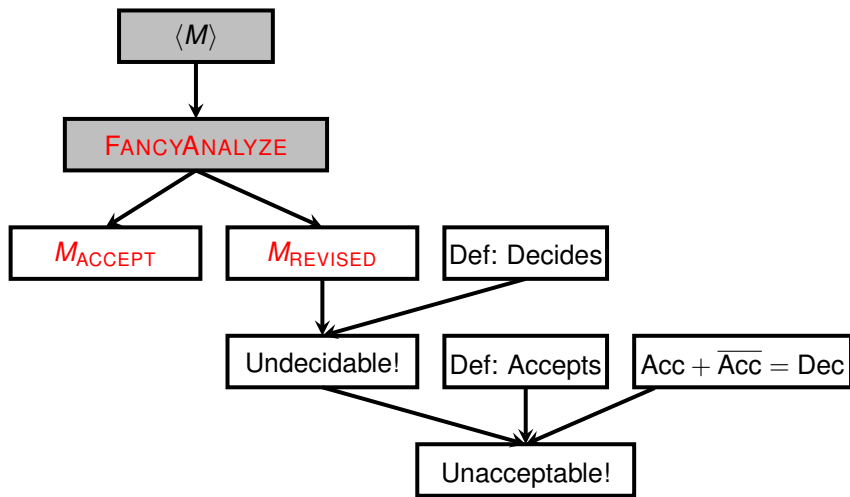
A fancy analyzer of Turing Machines

Suppose we have a function, **FANCYANALYZE**($\langle M \rangle, w$), that can do the following:

- ▶ Analyze how M (described by the string $\langle M \rangle$) behaves on input w . (Don't actually simulate M !)
- ▶ If M *accepts* w , then **FANCYANALYZE** returns *accept*.
- ▶ If M *rejects* w , then **FANCYANALYZE** returns *reject*.
- ▶ If M can be shown to get stuck in a loop on w , and therefore never accepts or rejects, then **FANCYANALYZE** returns *loops*.

Could a fancy programmer write **FANCYANALYZE** ... ?

The Plan



Using FANCYANALYZE to create a self-decider

M_{ACCEPT} identifies (decides) the class of “machines that accept their own description.”

```
function  $M_{\text{ACCEPT}}(\langle M \rangle)$   
  Answer  $\leftarrow$  FANCYANALYZE( $\langle M \rangle$ ,  $\langle M \rangle$ )  
  if Answer = accept then  
    return accept  
  else if Answer = reject or Answer = loops then  
    return reject  
  end if  
end function
```

A quick self-check

What does M_{ACCEPT} do on input $\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle$?

$M_{\text{ACCEPT}}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle) =$

- ▶ If $\text{FANCYANALYZE}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle, \langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle)$ returns *accept*, then $M_{\text{ACCEPT}}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle)$ returns *accept*.
- ▶ If $\text{FANCYANALYZE}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle, \langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle)$ returns *reject* or *loop*, then $M_{\text{ACCEPT}}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle)$ returns *reject*.

Note: $\text{FANCYANALYZE}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle, \langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle)$ won't return *loop* because M_{ACCEPT} is a decider.

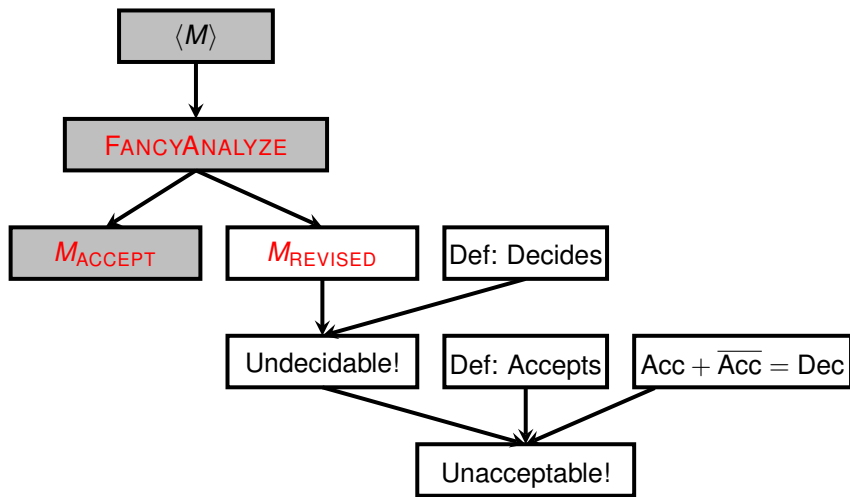
A quick self-check (in other words)

What does M_{ACCEPT} do on input $\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle$?

$$M_{\text{ACCEPT}}(\langle M_{\text{ACCEPT}} \rangle) =$$

- ▶ If M_{ACCEPT} accepts its own description, then it accepts its own description (duh).
- ▶ If M_{ACCEPT} rejects its own description, then it rejects its own description (duh).

The Plan

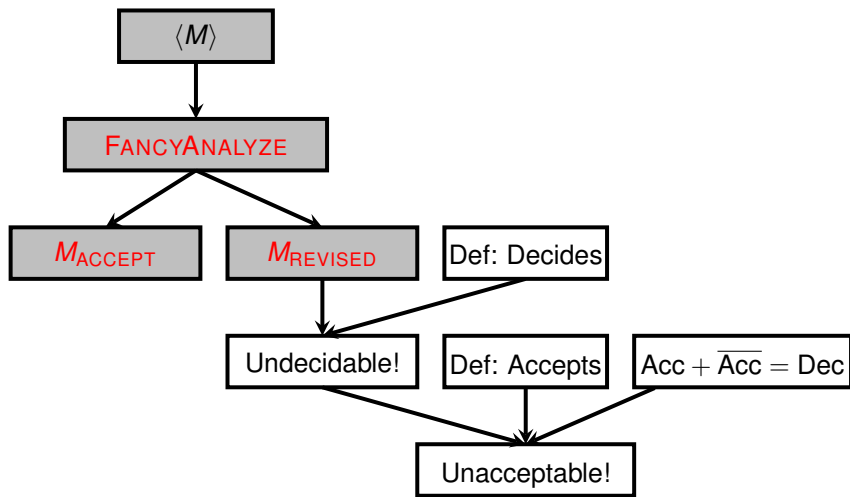


A backwards self-decider (why not?)

```
function  $M_{\text{REVISED}}$ ( $\langle M \rangle$ )  
  Answer  $\leftarrow$   $\text{FANCYANALYZE}(\langle M \rangle, \langle M \rangle)$   
  if Answer = accept then  
    return reject ▷ opposite!  
  else if Answer = reject or Answer = loops then  
    return accept ▷ opposite!  
  end if  
end function
```

If you believe that we could implement M_{ACCEPT} , then you have to allow us to implement M_{REVISED} .

The Plan



The sucker punch

What does M_{REVISED} do on input $\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle$?

$M_{\text{REVISED}}(\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle) =$

- ▶ If $\text{FANCYANALYZE}(\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle, \langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle)$ returns *accept*, then $M_{\text{REVISED}}(\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle)$ returns *reject*!
- ▶ If $\text{FANCYANALYZE}(\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle, \langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle)$ returns *reject*, then $M_{\text{REVISED}}(\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle)$ returns *accept*!

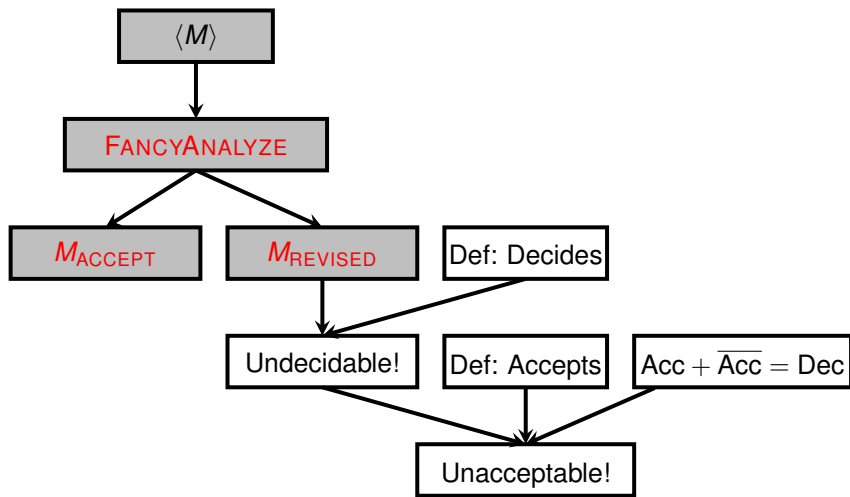
The sucker punch (in other words)

What does M_{REVISED} do on input $\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle$?

$M_{\text{REVISED}}(\langle M_{\text{REVISED}} \rangle) =$

- ▶ If M_{REVISED} accepts its own description, then it rejects its own description!
- ▶ If M_{REVISED} rejects its own description, then it accepts its own description!

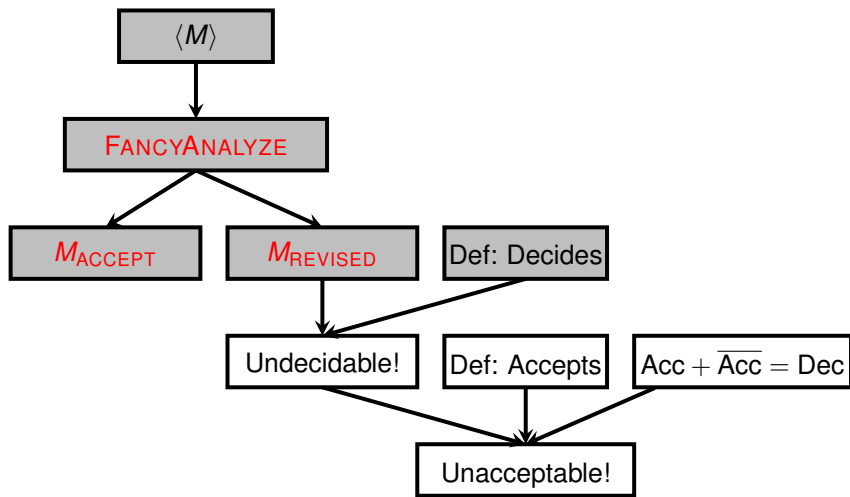
What went wrong?



Definition: Decides

We say that a machine M *decides* a language L if for every $w \in L$, M with input w halts with the answer *accept* and for every $\bar{w} \notin L$, M with input \bar{w} halts with the answer *reject*.

The Plan



Undecidable!

So **FANCYANALYZE** cannot exist (as a decider). The *language* it would have decided is,

$$\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}} = \{(\langle M \rangle, w) : M \text{ accepts } w\}.$$

However, $\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}}$ is easy to *accept*. Just literally simulate M on w (if M accepts w , so does the simulator).

The Halting Problem

FANCYANALYZE($\langle M \rangle$, w) could have been written differently:

- ▶ If M halts on w (accepts or rejects w), then **FANCYANALYZE** halts.
- ▶ Otherwise, loop forever.

The Halting Problem

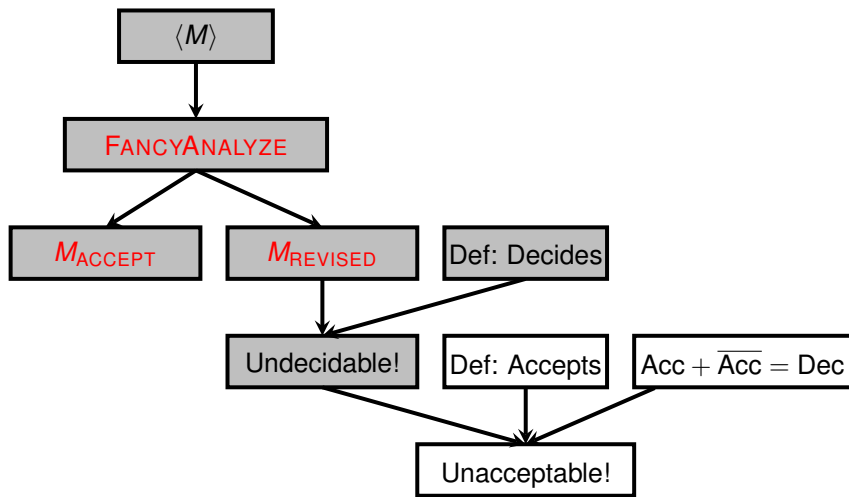
Then we make a variant, **WACKOANALYZE**, that does the opposite (loops forever if M halts, and halts if M loops forever).

Now, **WACKOANALYZE**, when executed on its own description, halts when it loops forever and loops forever when it halts (!).

Undecidable!

Either way, we have an undecidable problem (i.e., undecidable language).

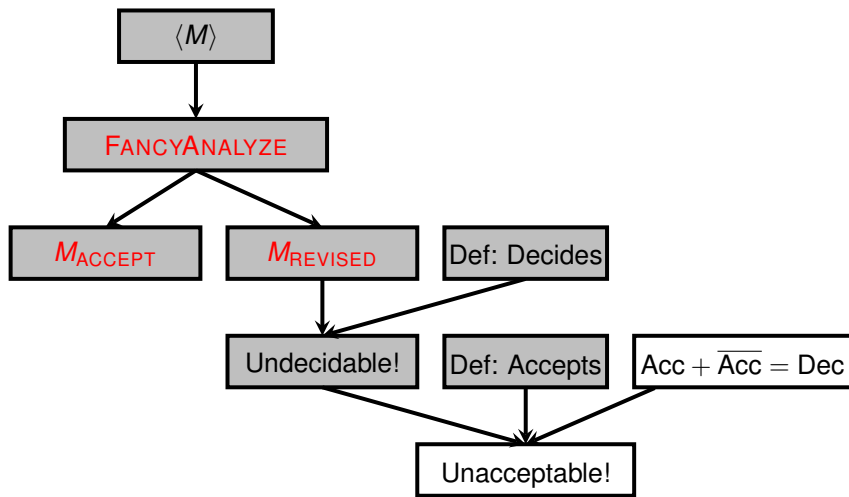
The Plan



Definition: Accepts

We say that a machine M *accepts* (or *recognizes*) a language L if for every $w \in L$, M with input w halts with the answer *accept*.

The Plan



$$\text{Acc} + \overline{\text{Acc}} = \text{Dec}$$

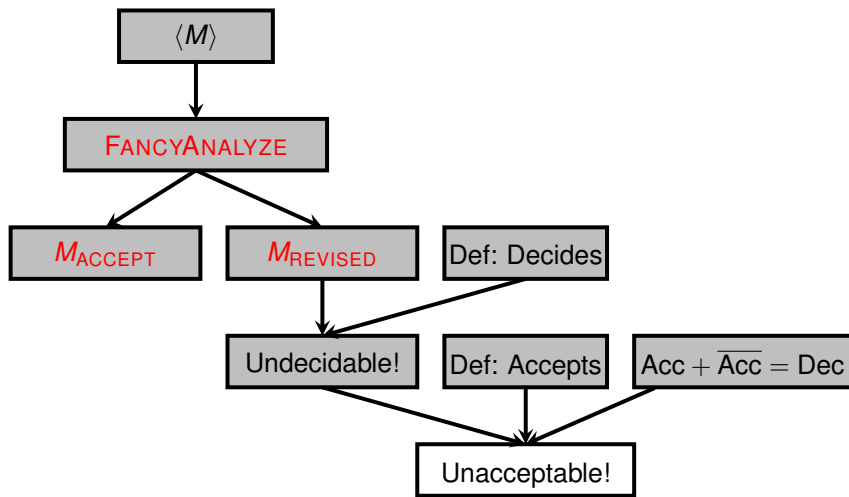
- ▶ Suppose we have a machine M that accepts a language Acc .
- ▶ Consider the language $\overline{\text{Acc}}$, i.e., the language $\{\overline{w} : w \notin \text{Acc}\}$.
- ▶ Suppose we have a machine \overline{M} that accepts $\overline{\text{Acc}}$.

$$\text{Acc} + \overline{\text{Acc}} = \text{Dec}$$

- ▶ By simulating M and \overline{M} in *parallel*, we can build a decider for both Acc and $\overline{\text{Acc}}$. Here it is for Acc:

```
function  $M_{\text{DECIDER FOR ACC}}(w)$   
  while true do  
     $m \leftarrow \text{SIMULATEONESTEP}(\langle M \rangle, w)$   
     $\overline{m} \leftarrow \text{SIMULATEONESTEP}(\langle \overline{M} \rangle, w)$   
    if  $m = \text{accept}$  then return accept  
    else if  $\overline{m} = \text{accept}$  then return reject  
    end if  
  end while  
end function
```

The Plan



Unacceptable!

We can also prove there exists a language that cannot be accepted (recognized).

It's simply,

$$\overline{\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}}} = \{(\langle M \rangle, w) : M \text{ does not accept } w\}.$$

Unacceptable!

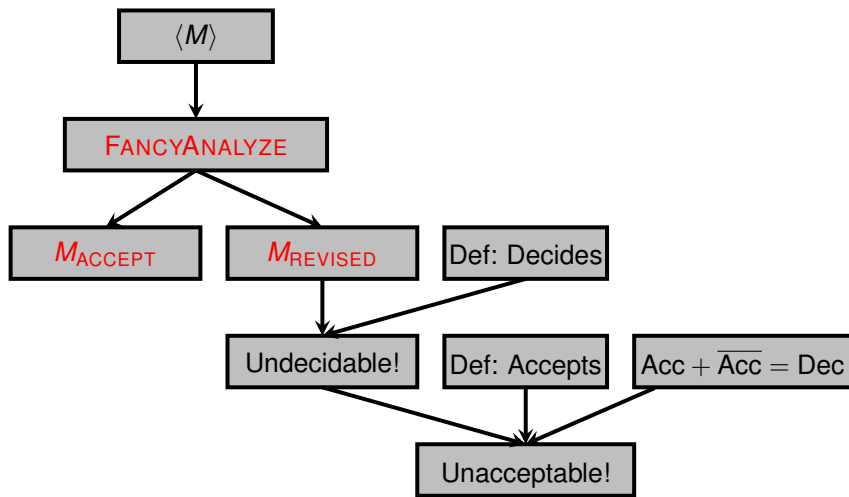
$\overline{\text{ACCEPT}}_{\text{TM}}$ is unacceptable.

Proof: Suppose it is acceptable. Then,

- ▶ $\overline{\text{ACCEPT}}_{\text{TM}}$ would be acceptable (by supposition).
- ▶ $\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}}$ is acceptable (proved earlier).
- ▶ So, $\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}}$ is decidable! Impossible (proved earlier).

So $\overline{\text{ACCEPT}}_{\text{TM}}$ is not acceptable.

The Plan



Summary

So we have a language that is acceptable but not decidable:

$$\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}} = \{(\langle M \rangle, w) : M \text{ accepts } w\}.$$

And we have a language that is not even acceptable:

$$\overline{\text{ACCEPT}_{\text{TM}}} = \{(\langle M \rangle, w) : M \text{ does not accept } w\}.$$

Practical implications

- ▶ You cannot write a *single* program that can check *every* program (including itself) and determine whether it is bug-free.
- ▶ Rice's theorem: There is no mechanical procedure to decide the answer to *any* non-trivial question about *every* machine.
- ▶ More importantly: There is no mechanical procedure to decide the answer to every mathematical question about the natural numbers.