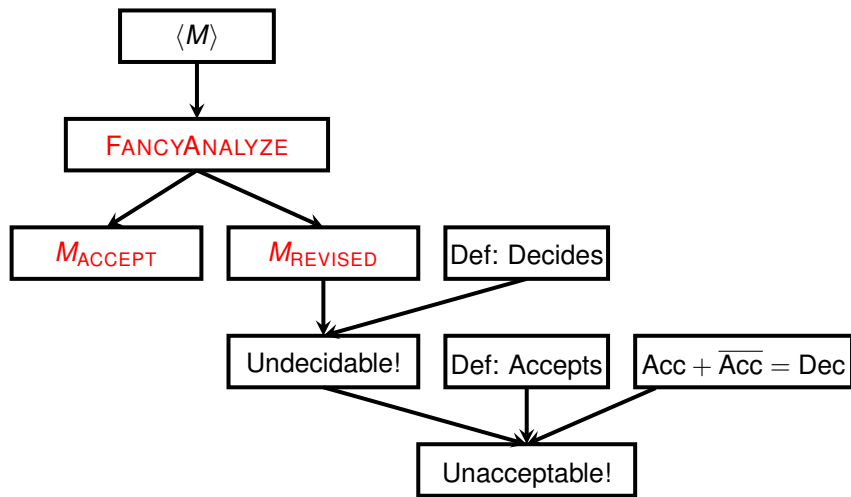


# Decidability & Acceptability

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# The Plan

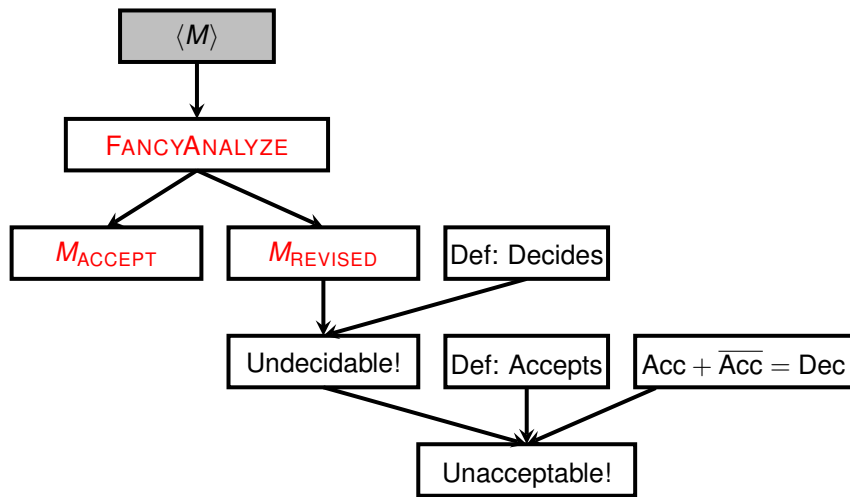


## String encodings of Turing Machines

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

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

# The Plan



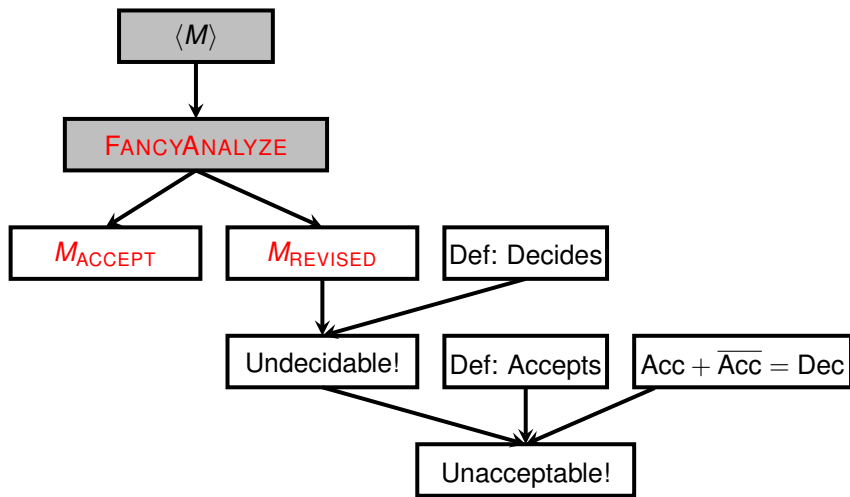
## A fancy analyzer of Turing Machines

Suppose we wrote a function, **FANCYANALYZE**( $\langle M \rangle, w$ ), that could 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

$M_{\text{ACCEPT}}$  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  $M_{\text{ACCEPT}}$  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  $M_{\text{ACCEPT}}$  is a decider.



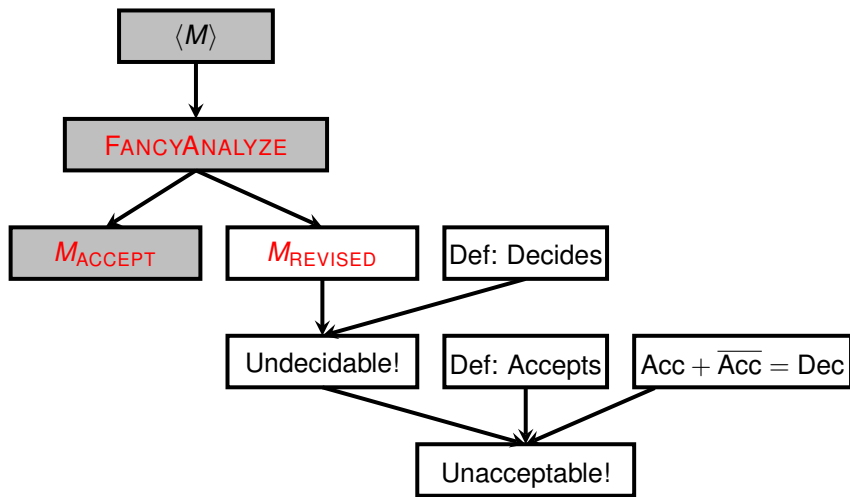
## A quick self-check (in other words)

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

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

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

# The Plan

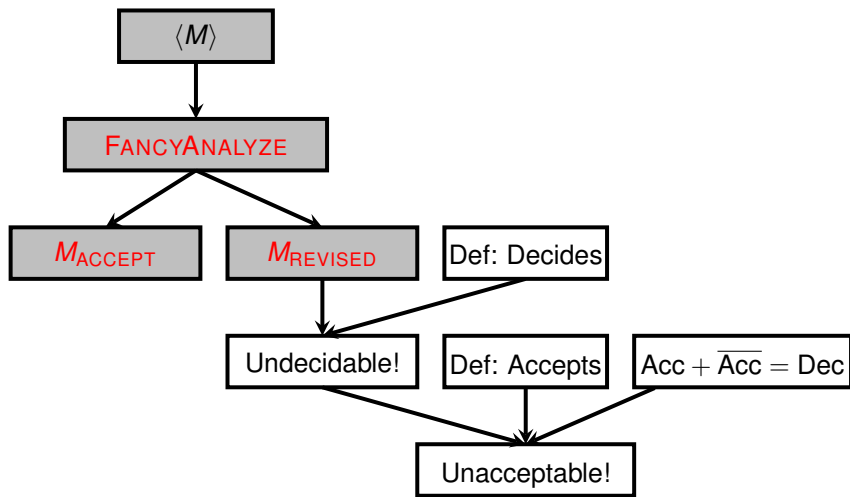


## A backwards self-decider (why not?)

```
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  $M_{\text{ACCEPT}}$ , then you have to allow us to implement  $M_{\text{REVISED}}$ .

# The Plan



# The sucker punch

What does  $M_{\text{REVISED}}$  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*!

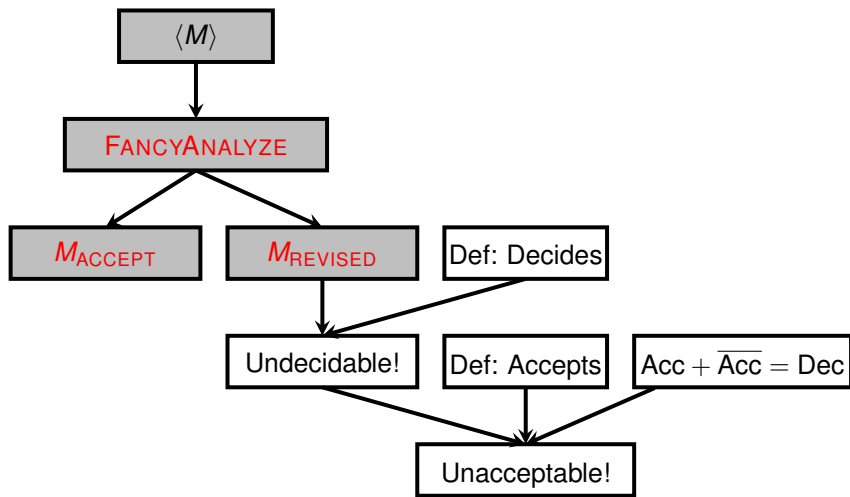
## The sucker punch (in other words)

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

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

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

What went wrong?

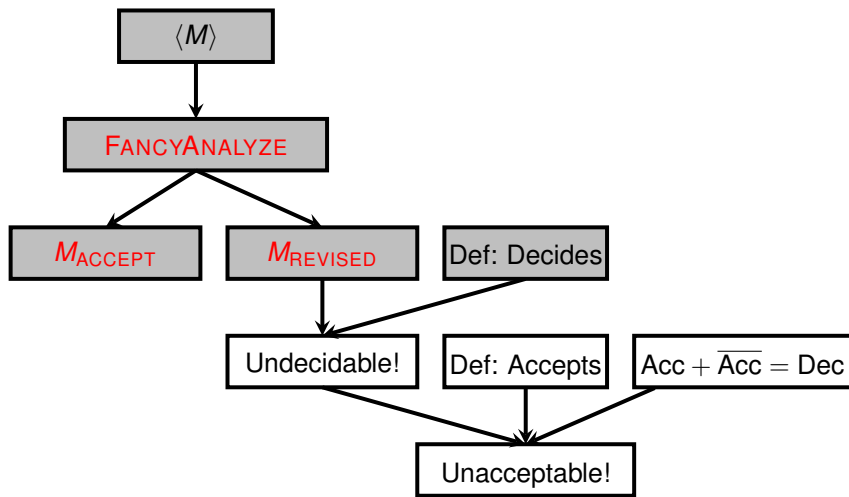


## Definition: Decides

foobar



# The Plan



## Undecidable!

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

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

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

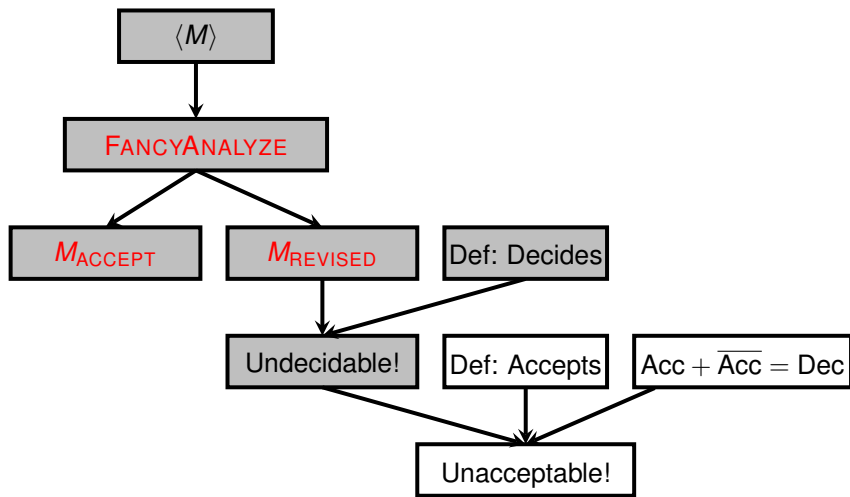
Then we make a variant, **WACKOANALYZE**, that does the opposite (loops forever if  $M$  halts, and halts if  $M$  loops forever).

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).

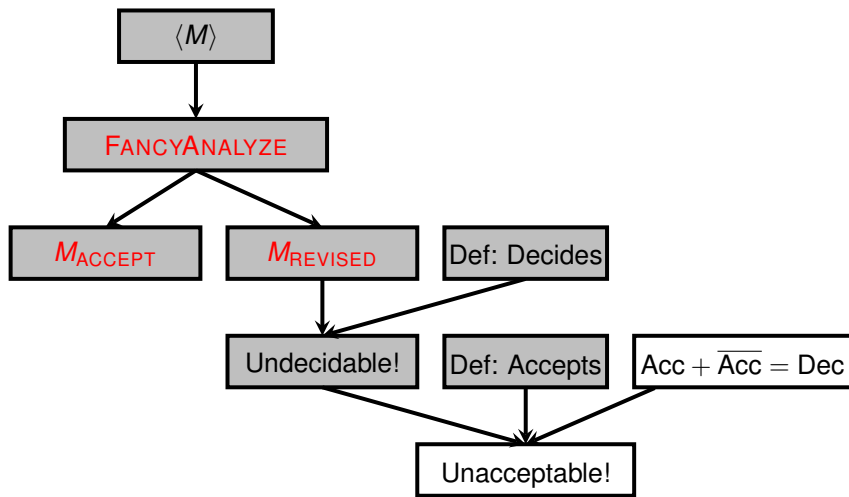
## The Plan



## Definition: Accepts

aka recognizes

# The Plan

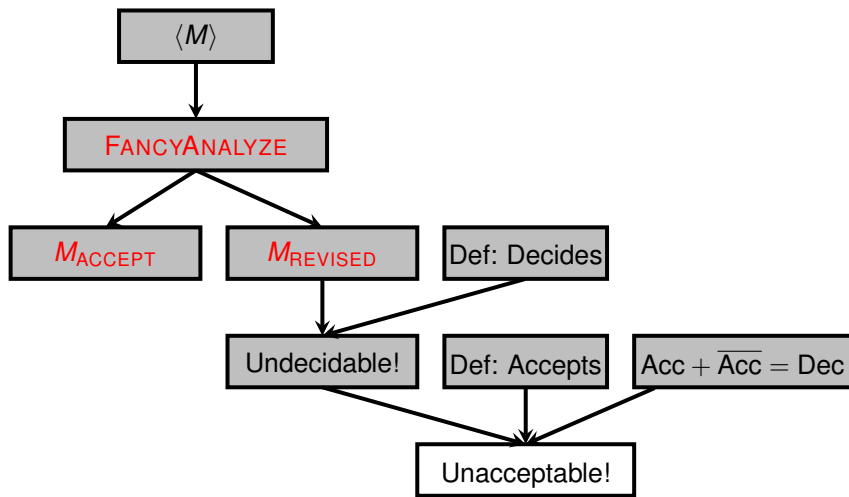




$$\text{Acc} + \overline{\text{Acc}} = \text{Dec}$$

foobar

# 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!

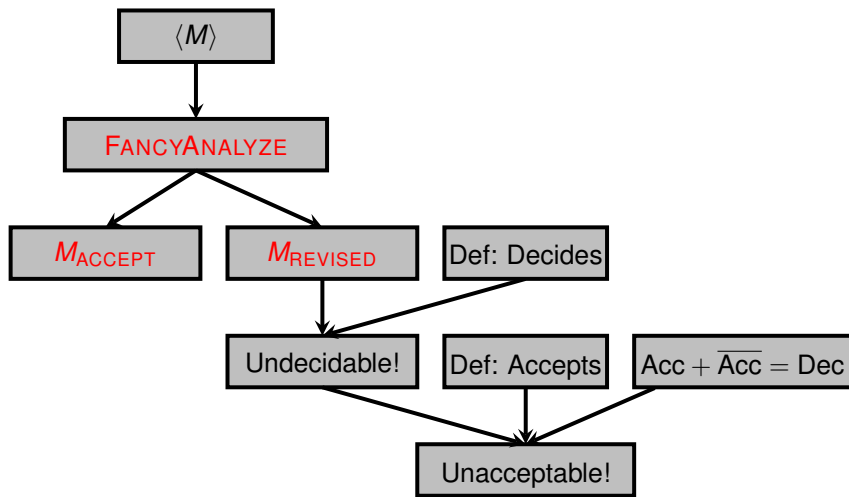
$\overline{\text{ACCEPT}}_{\text{TM}}$  is unacceptable.

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 *every* non-trivial question about machines.
- ▶ More importantly: There is no mechanical procedure to decide the answer to every mathematical question about the natural numbers.