

Computability Theory V

Turing Machine

Qingshui Xue

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Oct. 19, 2015

Assignment 2 is announced! (deadline Nov. 7)

Turing Machine

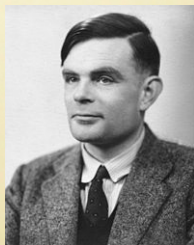
Alan Turing

Alan Turing (23Jun.1912-7Jun.1954), an English student of Church, introduced a machine model for effective calculation in

“On Computable Numbers, with an Application to the Entscheidungs problem”,

Proc. of the London Mathematical Society, **42**:230-265, 1936.

Turing Machine, Halting Problem, Turing Test



British Prime Minister Gordon Brown:

“...I am pleased to have the chance to say how deeply sorry I and we all are for what happened to him ... So on behalf of the British government, and all those who live freely thanks to Alan’s work, I am very proud to say: we’re sorry, you deserved so much better.”

Motivation

What are necessary for a machine to calculate a function?

Motivation

What are necessary for a machine to calculate a function?

- The machine should be able to interpret numbers;
- The machine must be able to operate and manipulate numbers according to a set of predefined instructions;

Motivation

What are necessary for a machine to calculate a function?

- The machine should be able to interpret numbers;
- The machine must be able to operate and manipulate numbers according to a set of predefined instructions;

and

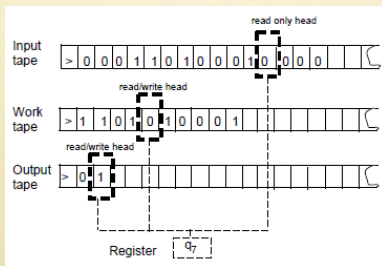
- The input number has to be stored in an accessible place;
- There should be an accessible place for the machine to store the intermediate results;
- The output number has to be put in an accessible place.

Turing Machine

A k -tape Turing Machine M has k -tapes such that

- The first tape is the read-only **input tape**.
- The other $k - 1$ tapes are the read/write **work tapes**.
- The k -th tape is also used as the **output tape**.

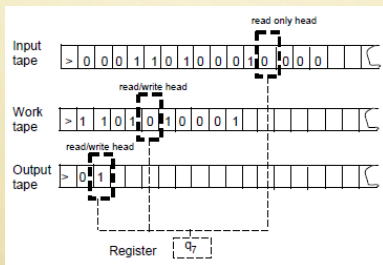
Every tape comes with a read/write **head**.



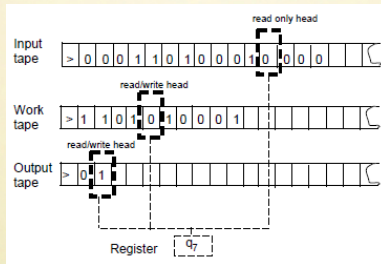
Turing Machine

The machine is described by a tuple (Γ, Q, δ) containing

- A finite set Γ , called **alphabet**, of symbols. It contains a blank symbol \square , a start symbol \triangleright , and the digits 0 and 1.
- A finite set Q of **states**. It contains a **start state** q_s and a **halting state** q_h .
- A **transition function** $\delta : Q \times \Gamma^k \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma^{k-1} \times \{\leftarrow, -, \rightarrow\}^k$, describing the rules of each computation step.



Computation and Configuration



Configuration, initial configuration, final configuration, computation step

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input 010

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input 010

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright01\underline{\square}\underline{\square}$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright01\underline{\square}\square$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{\square}0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright01\underline{\square}\square$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_1, \triangleright01\underline{1}0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright01\underline{\square}\square$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_1, \triangleright01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_3, \triangleright0\underline{\square}\square0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright010\underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright01\underline{\square}\square$
- $q_s, \triangleright01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_1, \triangleright01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_3, \triangleright0\underline{\square}\square0$
- $q_s, \triangleright0\underline{\square}10$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \triangleright 0 1 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright \underline{0} 1 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 1 \underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 1 0 \square$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 1 0 \underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright 0 1 \square \underline{\square}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 1 \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 1 \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_3, \triangleright 0 \square \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \square \underline{1} 0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright \underline{0} 1 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 1 0 \underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 1 0 \underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright 0 1 \underline{\square} \underline{\square}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 1 \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_3, \triangleright 0 \underline{\square} \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{\square} 1 0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \underline{\triangleright}010$
- $q_s, \triangleright\underline{0}10$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0\underline{1}0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 01\underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 010\underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright 010\underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright 01\underline{\square}\square$
- $q_s, \triangleright 01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 01\underline{\square}0$
- $q_3, \triangleright 0\underline{\square}\square 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0\underline{\square}10$
- $q_1, \triangleright \underline{0}\square 10$
- $q_2, \triangleright \square\square 10$
- $q_0, \triangleright \underline{\square}010$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright \underline{0} 1 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{0}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0 \underline{\square}$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{0} \underline{\square}$
- $q_2, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{\square} \underline{\square}$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_3, \triangleright 0 \underline{\square} \underline{\square} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{\square} 1 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright \underline{0} \underline{\square} 1 0$
- $q_2, \triangleright \underline{\square} \underline{\square} 1 0$
- $q_0, \triangleright \underline{\square} 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright \underline{\square} 0 \underline{1} 0$

An Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$,
and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_2, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	1	$(q_3, \square, \rightarrow)$
q_1	\square	$(q_1, \square, -)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_2	0	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	1	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\square	$(q_s, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_2	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_3	0	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	1	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\square	$(q_s, 1, \leftarrow)$
q_3	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

Start the machine with input **010**

- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0 \square$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0 \square$
- $q_2, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \square \square$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \square 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \square 0$
- $q_3, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \square 0$
- $q_s, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_2, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} \square 10$
- $q_0, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_1, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$
- $q_h, \triangleright 0 \underline{1} 0$

The Second Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_1\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$, and δ is as follows:

$p \in Q$	$\sigma \in \Gamma$	$\delta(p, \sigma)$
q_s	0	$(q_s, 0, \rightarrow)$
q_s	1	$(q_s, 1, \rightarrow)$
q_s	\square	$(q_1, \square, \leftarrow)$
q_s	\triangleright	$(q_s, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$
q_1	0	$(q_h, 1, -)$
q_1	1	$(q_1, 0, \leftarrow)$
q_1	\triangleright	$(q_h, \triangleright, \rightarrow)$

The Third Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_c, q_l, q_t\}$; $\Gamma = \{\square, \triangleright, 0, 1\}$; two work tapes.

The Third Example

$Q = \{q_s, q_h, q_c, q_l, q_t\}$; $\Gamma = \{\square, \triangleright, 0, 1\}$; two work tapes.

$$\langle q_s, \triangleright, \triangleright, \triangleright \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_c, \triangleright, \triangleright, \rightarrow, \rightarrow, \rightarrow \rangle$$

$$\langle q_c, 0, \square, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_c, 0, \square, \rightarrow, \rightarrow, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_c, 1, \square, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_c, 1, \square, \rightarrow, \rightarrow, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_c, \square, \square, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_l, \square, \square, \leftarrow, -, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_l, 0, \square, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_l, \square, \square, \leftarrow, -, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_l, 1, \square, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_l, \square, \square, \leftarrow, -, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_l, \triangleright, \square, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_t, \square, \square, \rightarrow, \leftarrow, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_t, \square, \triangleright, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_h, \triangleright, 1, -, -, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_t, 0, 1, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_h, 1, 0, -, -, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_t, 1, 0, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_h, 0, 0, -, -, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_t, 0, 0, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_t, 0, \square, \rightarrow, \leftarrow, - \rangle$$

$$\langle q_t, 1, 1, \square \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_t, 1, \square, \rightarrow, \leftarrow, - \rangle$$

$\{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$ vs. Larger Alphabets

Suppose M has k tapes with the alphabet Γ .

$\{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$ vs. Larger Alphabets

Suppose M has k tapes with the alphabet Γ .

A symbol of M is encoded by a string $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^*$ of length $\log |\Gamma|$.

$\{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$ vs. Larger Alphabets

Suppose \mathbb{M} has k tapes with the alphabet Γ .

A symbol of \mathbb{M} is encoded by a string $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^*$ of length $\log |\Gamma|$.

States: A state q is turned into states $q, \langle q, \sigma_1^1, \dots, \sigma_1^k \rangle$ where $|\sigma_1^1| = \dots = |\sigma_1^k| = 1, \dots, \langle q, \sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^1, \dots, \sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^k \rangle$ where $|\sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^1| = \dots = |\sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^k| = \log |\Gamma|$.

$\{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$ vs. Larger Alphabets

Suppose \mathbb{M} has k tapes with the alphabet Γ .

A symbol of \mathbb{M} is encoded by a string $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^*$ of length $\log |\Gamma|$.

States: A state q is turned into states $q, \langle q, \sigma_1^1, \dots, \sigma_1^k \rangle$ where $|\sigma_1^1| = \dots = |\sigma_1^k| = 1, \dots, \langle q, \sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^1, \dots, \sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^k \rangle$ where $|\sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^1| = \dots = |\sigma_{\log |\Gamma|}^k| = \log |\Gamma|$.

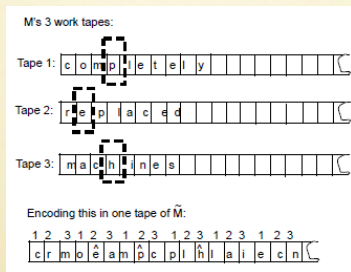
A computation step of \mathbb{M} is simulated in $\tilde{\mathbb{M}}$ by $\log |\Gamma|$ steps to read, $\log |\Gamma|$ steps to write, and $\log |\Gamma|$ steps to relocate the heads.

One Tape vs. Many Tapes

One Tape vs. Many Tapes

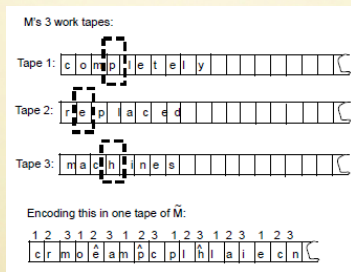
The basic idea is to interleave k tapes into one tape.

The first $n + 1$ cells are reserved for the input.



One Tape vs. Many Tapes

The basic idea is to interleave k tapes into one tape.
The first $n + 1$ cells are reserved for the input.



Every symbol a of \mathbb{M} is turned into two symbols a, \hat{a} in $\tilde{\mathbb{M}}$, with \hat{a} used to indicate head position.

One Tape vs. Many Tapes

One Tape vs. Many Tapes

The machine \tilde{M} copies the input bits to the first imaginary tape. The head then moves left to the $(n+2)$ -th cell.

One Tape vs. Many Tapes

The machine \tilde{M} copies the input bits to the first imaginary tape. The head then moves left to the $(n+2)$ -th cell.

Sweeping the tape cells from left to right. Record in the register the k symbols marked with the hat $\hat{_}$.

One Tape vs. Many Tapes

The machine \tilde{M} copies the input bits to the first imaginary tape. The head then moves left to the $(n+2)$ -th cell.

Sweeping the tape cells from left to right. Record in the register the k symbols marked with the hat $\hat{_}$.

Sweeping the tape cells from right to left to update using the transitions of M .

One Unidirectional vs. Bidirectional Tape

The idea is that \tilde{M} makes use of the alphabet $\Gamma \times \Gamma$.

M's tape is infinite in both directions:

⌋ | | | c o m p l e t e l y | | | ⌋

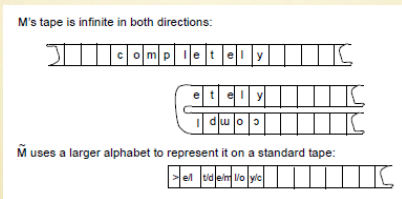
⌋ e t e l y | | | | ⌋
⌋ i d w o r d | | | | ⌋

\tilde{M} uses a larger alphabet to represent it on a standard tape:

> e|l | i d | e|l m | l | o | y | c | | | | ⌋

One Unidirectional vs. Bidirectional Tape

The idea is that \tilde{M} makes use of the alphabet $\Gamma \times \Gamma$.



Every state q of M is turned into \bar{q} and \underline{q} .

Simulation of TM by URM

Simulating TM by URM

Suppose M is a 3-tape TM with the alphabet $\{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$.

Simulating TM by URM

Suppose M is a 3-tape TM with the alphabet $\{0, 1, \square, \triangleright\}$.

The URM that simulates M can be designed as follows:

- Suppose that R_m is the right most register that is used by a program calculating $x-1$.
- The head positions are stored in $R_{m+1}, R_{m+2}, R_{m+3}$.
- The three binary strings in the tapes are stored respectively in $R_{m+4}, R_{m+7}, R_{m+10}, \dots$,
 $R_{m+5}, R_{m+8}, R_{m+11}, \dots$,
 $R_{m+6}, R_{m+9}, R_{m+12}, \dots$
- The states of M are encoded by the states of the URM.
- The transition function of M can be easily simulated by the program of the URM.

Homework

Encode the addition function by k -tape Turing machine two nature number partitioned by $\#$ on the input tape, for example, **11010#1001**, and then try to encode the function by 1-tape Turing machine.