

Last time

2011-10-09 sep-02
komplexitetsteori

Sorry for being late

Weekly homework (Last lecture) \Rightarrow Last lecture
given out on the web

Updated course documents (on web)

Basic topics + Maybe advanced topic

- Turing Machines & C-programs

- The same functions.

Observation 1:

"Everything" is an integer.

C-programs ~ Strings of characters;

number written in base 256

M_x machine (or C-program) corresponding
to integer x_i

Given x & y it is possible to run

M_x on input y .

Single machine M_z that given inputs

x & y can do this. Also given t it
can run it for t steps.

M_Z is the universal Turing machine.

Church's thesis:

Every reasonable definition of mechanically computable gives same class of functions.

Functions $\{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^*$ ^{finite power}

mostly $\text{finite} \rightarrow \text{finite strings}$

$\boxed{\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}}$ decision problems

Theorem: There are functions that are not computable.

How many functions do we have?

$|\mathbb{N}|^{|\mathbb{N}|}$ (theoretically)
 $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ as many as the real numbers

How many computable functions?

$|\mathbb{N}|^{|\mathbb{N}|}$
 $|\mathbb{N}|$ as many as the natural numbers

The basic non-computable function.
Halting problem

Does M_x halt (ever) on y ?

Theorem:

The halting problem is not computable
(not recursive)

Define related function:

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } M_x \text{ halts on input } x \text{ with output } 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Theorem: D is not computable.

Proof: Suppose it is, then it is
computed by M_{x_0} some x_0 .

What does M_{x_0} output on x_0 ?

outputs 0 $\Rightarrow D(x_0) = 1$
output $\neq 0$ $D(x_0) = 0$ Error

If M_{x_0} computes f correctly on all but one input, then there exists $M_{x'}$ that computes f correctly everywhere.

All except y_0 Is input = y_0 output $f(y_0)$
else run M_{x_0}
(hardwire)

(there must be an infinite number of exception cases)

- (1) Is M_x legal: If no halt output 0
- (2) Does M_x halt on x if no ^{halt} output 0
- (3) Simulate M_x on x until halts,
output 1 if answer 0

(1) and (3) is simple, so (2) must be impossible.