#### يسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نظریه زبانها و ماشینها

جلسه ۲۶

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#### تصميمپذيري

○ تاکنون ماشین تورینگ را به عنوان مدلی برای یک کامپیوتر (محاسبه کننده) عام بیان کردهایم و همچنین مفهوم الگوریتم را به طور دقیق معرفی کردهایم (تز چرچ-تورینگ).

○ حال سوال این است برای چه مسائلی الگوریتم داریم؟ و برای چه مسائلی الگوریتم نداریم؟



#### تصميم پذيرى

In this chapter we begin to investigate the power of algorithms to solve problems. We demonstrate certain problems that can be solved algorithmically and others that cannot. Our objective is to explore the limits of algorithmic solvability. You are probably familiar with solvability by algorithms because much of computer science is devoted to solving problems. The unsolvability of certain problems may come as a surprise.



در ادامه قصد داریم مثالهایی را بررسی کنیم که توسط ماشین تورینگ تصمیمپذیر هستند (الگوریتم دارند- توصیف سطح بالا از ماشین تورینگ).



○ چگونه نشان دهیم یک زبان تصمیمپذیر است؟



- با فرض DFA D و رشته w، آیا D رشته w را میپذیرد؟
- میدانیم میتوانیم توصیف یک ماشین را به عنوان ورودی به ماشین تورینگ دهیم.

 $A_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle | \ B \text{ is a DFA that accepts input string } w \}.$ 



○ آیا این زبان تصمیمپذیر است؟

 $A_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle | \ B \text{ is a DFA that accepts input string } w \}.$ 

THEOREM 4.1 ------

 $A_{\mathsf{DFA}}$  is a decidable language.



 $A_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle | \ B \text{ is a DFA that accepts input string } w \}.$ 

**PROOF IDEA** We simply need to present a TM M that decides  $A_{DFA}$ .

M = "On input  $\langle B, w \rangle$ , where B is a DFA and w is a string:

- 1. Simulate B on input w.
- 2. If the simulation ends in an accept state, accept. If it ends in a nonaccepting state, reject."



**PROOF** We mention just a few implementation details of this proof. For those of you familiar with writing programs in any standard programming language, imagine how you would write a program to carry out the simulation.

First, let's examine the input  $\langle B, w \rangle$ . It is a representation of a DFA B together with a string w. One reasonable representation of B is simply a list of its five components: Q,  $\Sigma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $q_0$ , and F. When M receives its input, M first determines whether it properly represents a DFA B and a string w. If not, M rejects.

Then M carries out the simulation directly. It keeps track of B's current state and B's current position in the input w by writing this information down on its tape. Initially, B's current state is  $q_0$  and B's current input position is the leftmost symbol of w. The states and position are updated according to the specified transition function  $\delta$ . When M finishes processing the last symbol of w, M accepts the input if B is in an accepting state; M rejects the input if B is in a nonaccepting state.

#### زبانهای تصمیم پذیر (درباره زبانهای منظم)



 $A_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle | \ B \text{ is a DFA that accepts input string } w \}.$ 

 $A_{\mathsf{NFA}} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle | \ B \text{ is an NFA that accepts input string } w \}.$ 

 $A_{\mathsf{REX}} = \{ \langle R, w \rangle | \ R \text{ is a regular expression that generates string } w \}.$ 

 $E_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle A \rangle | A \text{ is a DFA and } L(A) = \emptyset \}.$ 

 $EQ_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{\langle A, B \rangle | \ A \ \mathrm{and} \ B \ \mathrm{are} \ \mathsf{DFAs} \ \mathrm{and} \ L(A) = L(B) \}.$ 

#### زبانهای تصمیمپذیر (درباره زبان مستقل از متن)



 $A_{\mathsf{CFG}} = \{ \langle G, w \rangle | \ G \text{ is a CFG that generates string } w \}.$ 

 $E_{\mathsf{CFG}} = \{ \langle G \rangle | \ G \text{ is a CFG and } L(G) = \emptyset \}.$ 



○ مثال: زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $A_{\mathsf{NFA}} = \{ \langle B, w \rangle | \ B \text{ is an NFA that accepts input string } w \}.$ 

THEOREM 4.2 .....

 $A_{\mathsf{NFA}}$  is a decidable language.



○ اثبات:

- N = "On input  $\langle B, w \rangle$ , where B is an NFA and w is a string:
  - 1. Convert NFA B to an equivalent DFA C, using the procedure for this conversion given in Theorem 1.39.
  - **2.** Run TM M from Theorem 4.1 on input  $\langle C, w \rangle$ .
  - 3. If M accepts, accept; otherwise, reject."



○ مثال: زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $A_{\mathsf{REX}} = \{ \langle R, w \rangle | \ R \text{ is a regular expression that generates string } w \}.$ 



○ اثبات:

**PROOF** The following TM P decides  $A_{REX}$ .

P = "On input  $\langle R, w \rangle$ , where R is a regular expression and w is a string:

- 1. Convert regular expression R to an equivalent NFA A by using the procedure for this conversion given in Theorem 1.54.
- **2.** Run TM N on input  $\langle A, w \rangle$ .
- **3.** If N accepts, accept; if N rejects, reject."



○ مثال: زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $E_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle A \rangle | A \text{ is a DFA and } L(A) = \emptyset \}.$ 



0 اثبات:

T = "On input  $\langle A \rangle$ , where A is a DFA:

- **1.** Mark the start state of *A*.
- 2. Repeat until no new states get marked:
- 3. Mark any state that has a transition coming into it from any state that is already marked.
- **4.** If no accept state is marked, *accept*; otherwise, *reject*."



○ مثال: زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $EQ_{\mathsf{DFA}} = \{ \langle A, B \rangle | \ A \ \text{and} \ B \ \text{are DFAs and} \ L(A) = L(B) \}.$ 



#### ○ اثبات:

DFA C: C accepts only those strings that are accepted by either A or B but not by both.

F = "On input  $\langle A, B \rangle$ , where A and B are DFAs:

1. Construct DFA C as described.

$$L(C) = \left(L(A) \cap \overline{L(B)}\right) \cup \left(\overline{L(A)} \cap L(B)\right).$$
  
$$L(C) = \emptyset \text{ iff } L(A) = L(B).$$

We can construct C from A and B with the constructions for proving the class of regular languages closed under complementation, union, and intersection. These constructions are algorithms that can be carried out by turing machines.



○ اثبات:

F = "On input  $\langle A, B \rangle$ , where A and B are DFAs:

- 1. Construct DFA C as described.
- **2.** Run TM T from Theorem 4.4 on input  $\langle C \rangle$ .
- 3. If T accepts, accept. If T rejects, reject."



#### زبانهای تصمیمپذیر (درباره مستقل از متن ها)

○ مسائلی مشابهی مثل قبل: پذیرش، تهی بودن و ...



زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $A_{\mathsf{CFG}} = \{ \langle G, w \rangle | G \text{ is a CFG that generates string } w \}.$ 

THEOREM 4.7 .....

 $A_{\mathsf{CFG}}$  is a decidable language.



○ اثبات:

**PROOF** The TM S for  $A_{CFG}$  follows.

S = "On input  $\langle G, w \rangle$ , where G is a CFG and w is a string:

#### Idea 1: check all derivations?

If G does not generate w, this algorithm would never halt => RE



○ اثبات:

**PROOF** The TM S for  $A_{CFG}$  follows.

S = "On input  $\langle G, w \rangle$ , where G is a CFG and w is a string:

Idea 2: Use CNF.

any derivation of w has 2n – 1 steps, where n is the length of w.



○ اثبات:

**PROOF** The TM S for  $A_{CFG}$  follows.

S = "On input  $\langle G, w \rangle$ , where G is a CFG and w is a string:

1. Convert G to an equivalent grammar in Chomsky normal form.

We can convert G to Chomsky normal form by using the procedure given in Section 2.1.



○ اثبات:

**PROOF** The TM S for  $A_{CFG}$  follows.

S = "On input  $\langle G, w \rangle$ , where G is a CFG and w is a string:

- 1. Convert G to an equivalent grammar in Chomsky normal form.
- 2. List all derivations with 2n-1 steps, where n is the length of w; except if n=0, then instead list all derivations with one step.
- 3. If any of these derivations generate w, accept; if not, reject."



زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

$$E_{\mathsf{CFG}} = \{ \langle G \rangle | G \text{ is a CFG and } L(G) = \emptyset \}.$$

THEOREM 4.8 -----

 $E_{\mathsf{CFG}}$  is a decidable language.



○ اثبات:

#### **PROOF**

R = "On input  $\langle G \rangle$ , where G is a CFG:

- **1.** Mark all terminal symbols in *G*.
- 2. Repeat until no new variables get marked:
- 3. Mark any variable A where G has a rule  $A \to U_1 U_2 \cdots U_k$  and each symbol  $U_1, \dots, U_k$  has already been marked.
- **4.** If the start variable is not marked, accept; otherwise, reject."



زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

$$E_{\mathsf{CFG}} = \{ \langle G \rangle | G \text{ is a CFG and } L(G) = \emptyset \}.$$

THEOREM 4.8 -----

 $E_{\mathsf{CFG}}$  is a decidable language.



○ اثبات:

#### **PROOF**

R = "On input  $\langle G \rangle$ , where G is a CFG:

- **1.** Mark all terminal symbols in *G*.
- 2. Repeat until no new variables get marked:
- 3. Mark any variable A where G has a rule  $A \to U_1 U_2 \cdots U_k$  and each symbol  $U_1, \dots, U_k$  has already been marked.
- **4.** If the start variable is not marked, accept; otherwise, reject."



○ مثال آخر

THEOREM 4.9 .....

Every context-free language is decidable.

**PROOF** Let G be a CFG for A and design a TM  $M_G$  that decides A. We build a copy of G into  $M_G$ . It works as follows.

 $M_G$  = "On input w:

- **1.** Run TM S on input  $\langle G, w \rangle$ .
- 2. If this machine accepts, accept; if it rejects, reject."



#### تصميمناپذيري

 تاکنون ماشین تورینگ را به عنوان مدلی برای یک کامپیوتر (محاسبه کننده) عام بیان کردهایم و همچنین مفهوم الگوریتم را به طور دقیق معرفی کردهایم (تز چرچ-تورینگ).

- مسائل تصمیمپذیری دیدیم.
- برای چه مسائلی الگوریتم نداریم؟
- آیا صرفا برخی مسائل تئوری هستند؟



#### تصميمناپذيري

- اكنون قصد داريم نشان دهيم برخي مسائل حل نشدني هستند (الگوريتمي براي آنها نداريم).
  - اغلب این مسائل را میتوان به سادگی بیان کرد.
    - مثال ٥



#### **THEOREM 12.8**

There exists no algorithm for deciding whether any given context-free grammar is ambiguous.

○ این یک مسئله حلناپذیر است. ماشین تورینگی نداریم که برای هر ورودی دلخواه (CFG) متوقف شود.





Why should you study unsolvability? After all, showing that a problem is unsolvable doesn't appear to be of any use if you have to solve it. You need to study this phenomenon for two reasons. First, knowing when a problem is algorithmically unsolvable *is* useful because then you realize that the problem must be simplified or altered before you can find an algorithmic solution. Like any tool, computers have capabilities and limitations that must be appreciated if they are to be used well. The second reason is cultural. Even if you deal with problems that clearly are solvable, a glimpse of the unsolvable can stimulate your imagination and help you gain an important perspective on computation.



$$A_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle | \ M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \}.$$

 $HALT_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle | \ M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ halts on input } w \}.$ 

$$E_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) = \emptyset \}.$$

 $REGULAR_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } L(M) \text{ is a regular language} \}.$ 

 $EQ_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle | \ M_1 \ \text{and} \ M_2 \ \text{are TMs and} \ L(M_1) = L(M_2) \}.$ 

 $ALL_{\mathsf{CFG}} = \{ \langle G \rangle | \ G \text{ is a CFG and } L(G) = \Sigma^* \}.$ 



چگونه نشان دهیم یک زبان تصمیمپذیر نیست؟



زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $A_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \}.$ 

THEOREM 4.11 -----

 $A_{\mathsf{TM}}$  is undecidable.



و زبان زیر را در نظر بگیرید:

 $A_{\mathsf{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle | M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \}.$ 

Note that this machine loops on input  $\langle M, w \rangle$  if M loops on w, which is why this machine does not decide  $A_{\mathsf{TM}}$ . If the algorithm had some way to determine that M was not halting on w, it could reject in this case. However, an algorithm has no way to make this determination, as we shall see.