

Computability Theory

May 6, 2014

Exercises (group I):

- (1) Define a program for the Turing machine TM_1^1 which computes the function $\{(n, 2 * n) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
- (2) Define a program for the register machine RM_1^1 which computes the function f for $f(0) = 1$, $f(sy) = 2 * f(y)$.
- (3) Let $P = (1, A)$ be a program for the register machine RM_1^2 , where $A =$

{1: if t_1 then 4 else 2, 2: A_3 then 3, 3: S_1 then 1,
4: if t_3 then 0 else 5, 5: if t_2 then 9 else 6, 6: A_4 then 7,
7: A_1 then 8, 8: S_2 then 5, 9: S_3 then 10,
10: if t_4 then 4 else 11, 11: S_4 then 12, 12: A_2 then 10}

Determine $\text{Func}(P)$.

- (4) Let Σ and Π be the following operators on functions $\mathbb{N}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$:

$$\Sigma(f)(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^y f(x, i), \quad \Pi(f)(x, y) = \prod_{i=0}^y f(x, i).$$

Show that **PR** and **R** are closed under Σ and Π .

- (5) Show that **PR** and **R** are closed under bounded quantification.
- (6) Prove that **PR** is closed under bounded maximization, i.e.: Let Q be an $n + 1$ -place primitive recursive predicate and let

$$\begin{aligned} (\max Q)(x, y) &= \max\{k \mid k \leq y \wedge Q(x, k)\} \text{ if } (\exists i \leq y) Q(x, i), \\ &= 0 \text{ otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

Then $(\max Q)$ is primitive recursive.

- (7) Let $p(0) = 1$ and for all $n \geq 1$ $p(n)$ = the n -th prime. Prove that p is primitive recursive.