

# TURING MACHINE

9-tuple  
 $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \vdash, \sqcup, \delta, s, t, r)$

$Q$ : finite set of states

$\Sigma$ : a finite set of input symbols

$\Gamma$ : a finite set of tape symbols  $\Gamma \supset \Sigma$

$\sqcup \in \Gamma \setminus \Sigma$  the blank symbol

$\vdash \in \Gamma \setminus \Sigma$  the end marker - left

$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$  transition function

$s \in Q$  start state

$a \in Q$  accept state

$r \in Q$  reject state

$\delta(q, a) = (q', b, L)$  means if the machine reads  $a$  & is in state  $q$ , it changes state to  $q'$ , erases the  $a$  & writes  $b$  and moves one step to the left.

<https://powcoder.com>

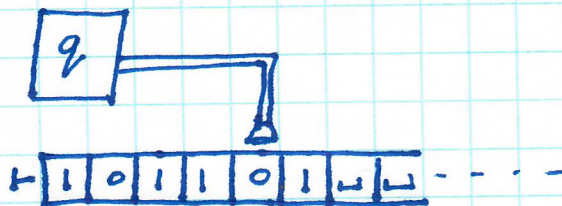
T.M.'s can move left or right on the tape  
 You cannot overwrite the left end marker

You cannot move left of  $\vdash$

Once it enters  $a$  or  $r$  it never leaves

$\delta(q, a) = (q', a, L)$  means you leave the symbol unchanged.

A CONFIGURATION is a description of the machine at an instant of time



1 0 1 1 q 0 1 → How to write the  
 CONFIGURATION AS  
 A STRING

$u a q_i b v$  YIELDS  $u q_j a c v$

if  $\delta(q_i, b) = (q_j, c, L)$



Given  $M$  & input  $w$  the

start configuration is  $q_0 w$  or  $\$w$

an accept configuration is any configuration in which the state is  $q_a$  or  $q_r$ , similarly for  $r$  or  $q_r$ .

An accept or reject configuration is called a halting configuration

$M$  accepts  $w$  if there is a finite sequence of configurations  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k$  s.t.

1.  $C_1$  is the start configuration  $\$w$
2. Each  $C_i$  yields  $C_{i+1}$
3.  $C_k$  is an accepting configuration

Assignment Project Exam Help

$$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M \text{ accepts } w\}$$

3 outcomes are possible: accept, reject, loop forever

$L$  is Turing recognizable if  $\exists$  TM  $M$  s.t.  
 $L = L(M)$

$L$  is Turing decidable if  $\exists$  TM  $M$  s.t.  
 $L = L(M)$  &  $\forall w \in \Sigma^* \quad M$  halts on  $w$ .

We say  $L$  is computably enumerable or CE if  
 $L = L(M)$  for some TM

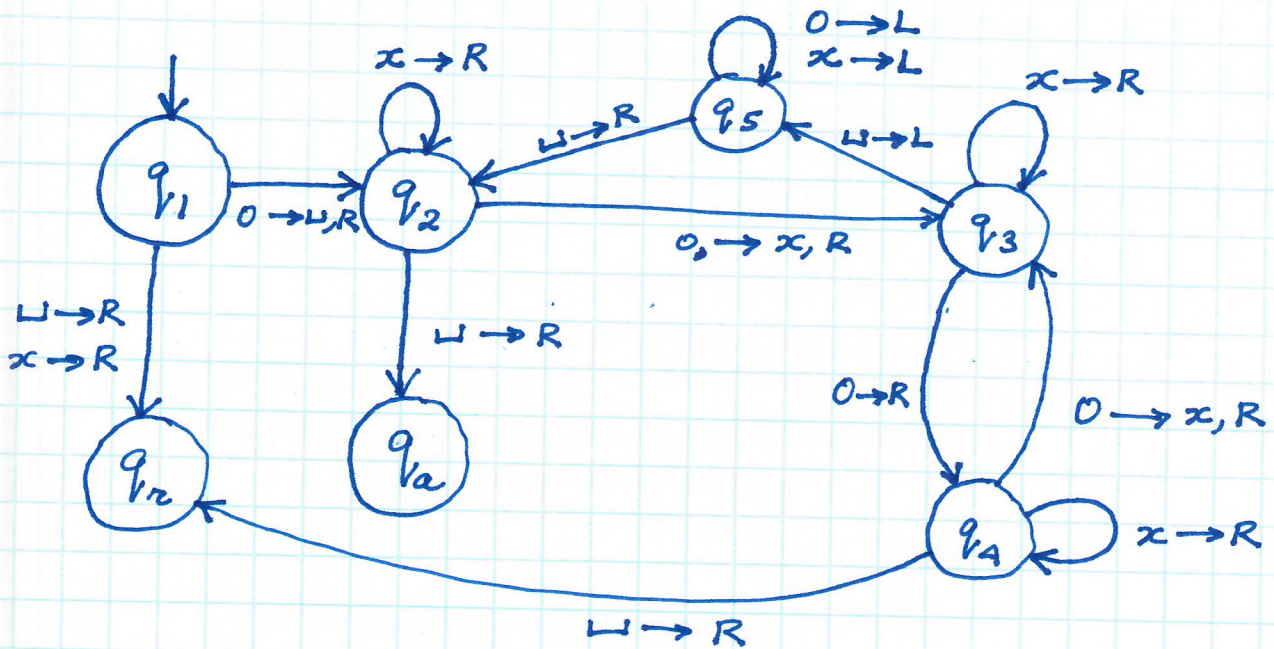
We say  $L$  is computable or decidable if  
 $M$  always halts &  $L = L(M)$

Old terminology: recursively enumerable (RE)  
 for CE & recursive for decidable.

Obviously any decidable language is recognizable (CE).



③



$\Sigma = \{0\}$      $\Gamma = \{0, L, x\}$

## Assignment Project Exam Help

<https://powcoder.com>

Add WeChat powcoder

$q_1 \xrightarrow{0} q_2$  means: read 0, replace it with L, move right 1 cell & change state from  $q_1$  to  $q_2$ .

$q_3 \xrightarrow{0} q_4$  means: read 0, don't change it, move right one cell & change state from  $q_3$  to  $q_4$ .

This machine recognizes  $\{0^{2n} \mid n \geq 0\}$

Idea : cross off (replace 0 with x) every 2<sup>nd</sup> 0  
first 0 is replaced by L to serve as left endmarker

If there are an odd number of 0's at any phase reject