

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Theory of Computation

Undecidability &
Decidability :Practice session

Lecture 03



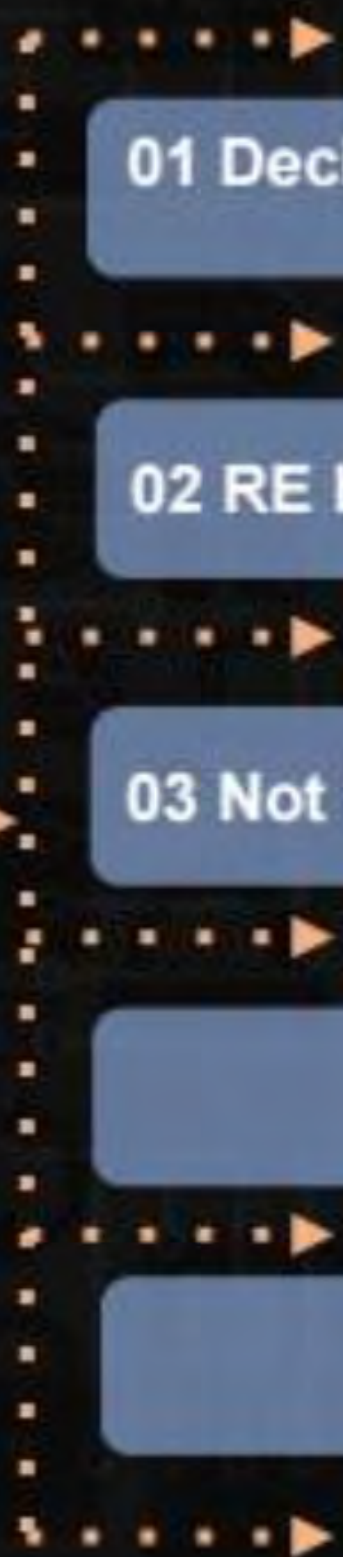
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TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 Decidable Languages

02 RE but not recursive Languages

03 Not RE Languages



	FA	DPDA	PDA	HTM	TM
I	✓	✓	✓	✓	X <small>Yes: logic ✓ No: low c. x</small>
M	✓	✓	✓	✓	X <small>Yes: ✓ No: x</small>
II	✓	✓	✓	X <small>Yes: X No: ✓</small>	X <small>Yes: X No: ✓</small>
II	✓	✓	✓	X <small>Yes: X No: X</small>	X <small>Yes: X No: X</small>
I	✓				
II	✓				X
III	✓				X
IV	✓	X	X	X	X
V	✓				X

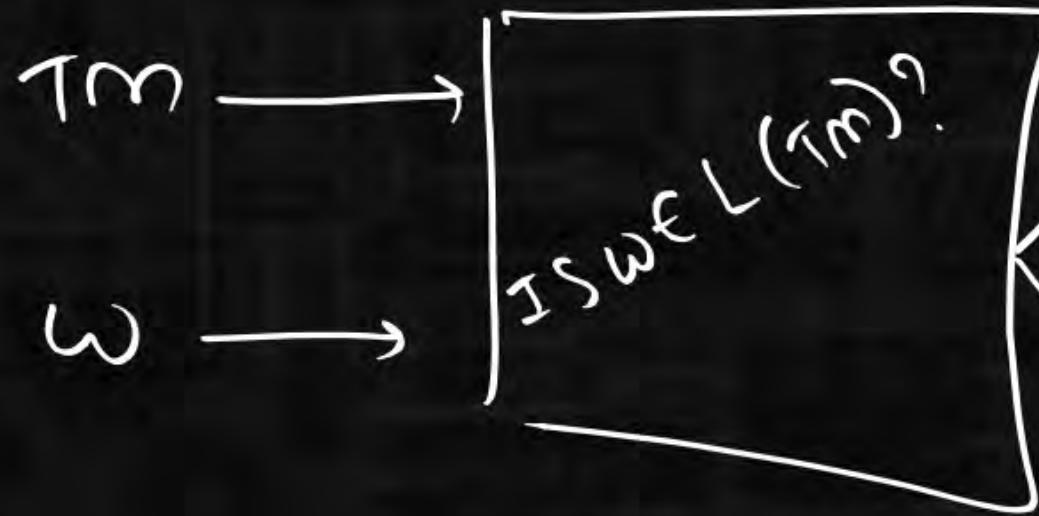
Membership for TM



RE but not RCL
Undecidable
RE

→ Is given TM accepts given string?

Logic exist



Given TM should halt at final for given string
Yes : TM accepts w
 $w \in L(TM)$

No : TM doesn't accept w
 $w \notin L(TM)$

Given TM either halt at non final or never halts

for given string
Logic not exist

Check L_i is Decidable, RE but not REC, or not RE
(D) (SDUD) (NR)



① $L_1 = \{a^n b^n\}$

② Every Finite Language over Σ

③ Every Regular language over Σ

④ Every DCFL

⑤ Every CFL

⑥ Every CFL but not DCFL

⑦ Every CSL

⑧ $a^* b^*$

⑨ $a^n b^n c^n$

⑩ $\{www \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$

⑪ $\{a^{\text{prime}}\}$

⑫ $\{a^{n^n}\}$

$\Rightarrow D$

\mathcal{D} , \mathcal{SDUD} , \mathcal{NR}



(13) $\{F \mid F \text{ is finite language over } \Sigma\}$

(14) $\{R \mid R \text{ is Regular set}\}$

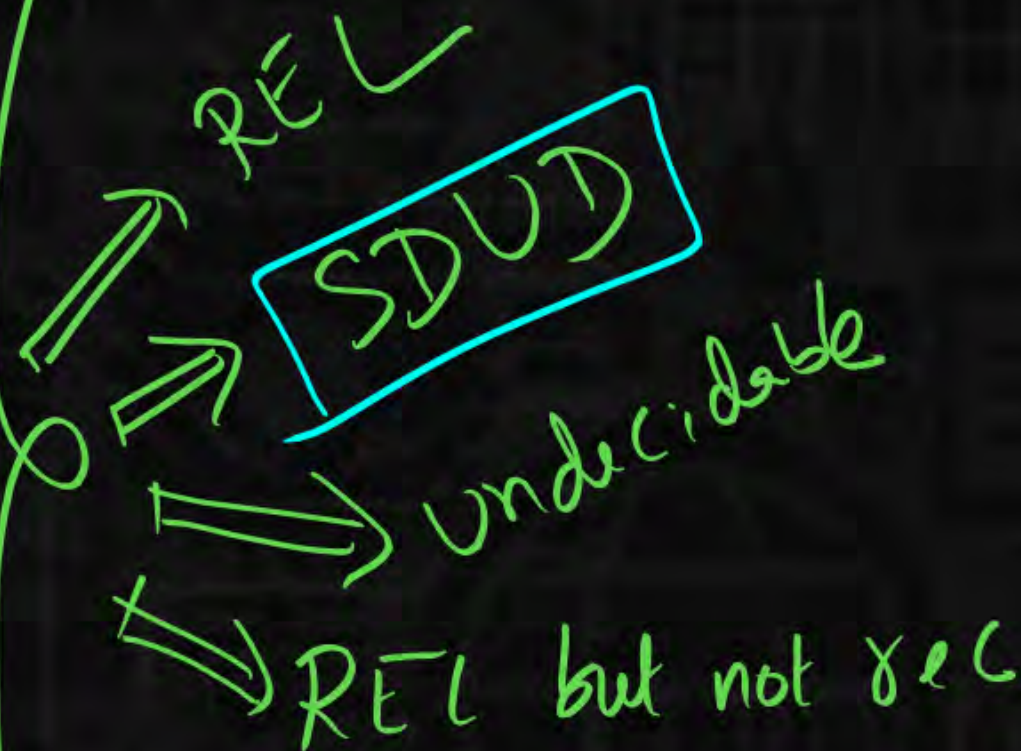
(15) $\{L \mid L \text{ is CFL}\}$

(16) $\{L \mid L \text{ is CSL}\}$

(17) $\{L \mid L \text{ is recursive}\}$

(18) $\{L \mid L \text{ is REL}\}$

(19) $\{L \mid L \text{ is RE but not rec}\}$



⑬ $\{F \mid F \text{ is finite lang}\} = \text{Set of all finite languages}$
 $\frac{I}{SDUT}$

$L_{13} = \text{Set of all finite languages}$
 $= \{ F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6, \dots \}$
 Every valid member has logic
 $\Rightarrow \text{TM exist (HTM not exist)}$

$L_{13} = \text{Set of all infinite languages}$
 $= \{ I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4, I_5, I_6, \dots \}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{no TM}$

UD

TM exist

TM not exist

TM exist

not exist

- ②① \overline{L}_{13} = Set of all not finite languages
- ②② \overline{L}_{14} = Set of all not regulars
- ②③ \overline{L}_{15} = Set of all not CFLs
- ②④ \overline{L}_{16} = Set of all not CSLs
- ②⑤ \overline{L}_{17} = Set of all not decidable
- ②⑥ \overline{L}_{18} = Set of all not RELs
- ②⑦ \overline{L}_{19} = Set of all languages which are recursive, or not RELs

Not RELs

\Rightarrow UD

$C = \{L_1, L_2, \boxed{L_3}\}$
 not RE!
 logic not (in)!

$\{ \}$ not RE!

$$(27) \quad \{ TM \mid \underbrace{L(TM) = \{\}}_{\text{Emptiness}} \} \Rightarrow \text{Not RE}$$

$$p.p.* (28) \quad \{ TM \mid \underbrace{L(TM) = \{\epsilon\}} \} \Rightarrow \text{Not RE}$$

$$(29) \quad \{ TM \mid \underbrace{L(TM) = \{0, 11, \epsilon\}} \}$$

$$(30) \quad \{ TM \mid L(TM) = (01)^* \}$$

$$p.p.* (31) \quad \{ TM \mid \underbrace{L(TM) \neq \emptyset}_{\text{non empty}} \} \Rightarrow \text{RE but not RE}^c$$

$$(32) \quad \{ TM \mid \underbrace{L(TM)}_{\text{non empty}} = \text{Infinite} \} \Rightarrow \text{Not RE}$$

TM accepts ϵ ?

↳ Yes: TM halts at final
on ϵ
Logic exist

TM accepts only ϵ ?

↳ logic not exist
Yes: $L(TM) = \{\epsilon\}$

✓ 1st: TM should accept ϵ
? 2nd: TM should not accept any other

problem

↳ 1st find

logic for YES

If logic not exist \Rightarrow Answer is over
Not REC

If logic exist for YES

↳ 2nd: find logic for No

- Non-decidable

Turing

(33) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts finite lang} \}$ \Rightarrow Not REL
finiteness

(34) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts regular} \}$

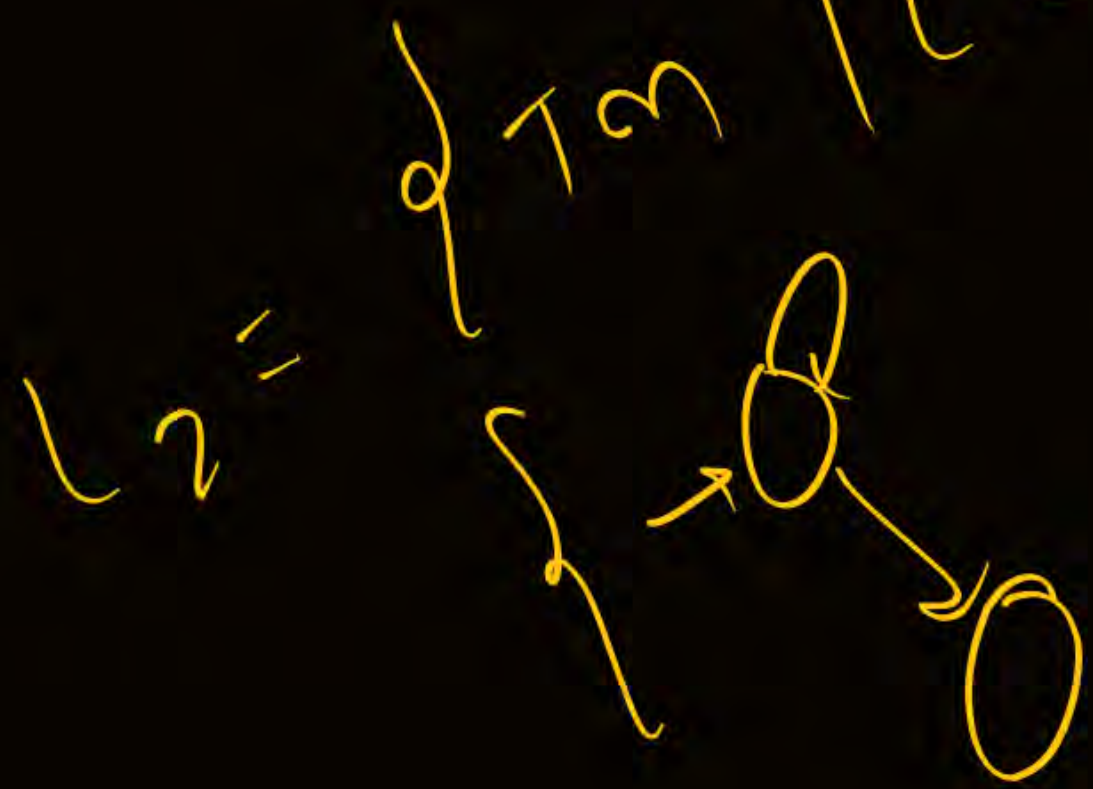
(35) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts recursive} \}$

(36) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts REL} \} = \text{Set of all TMs} \Rightarrow$ Decidable
By def every TM accepts REL

(37) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts not REL} \} = \{ \}$
-

$L_1 = \{ \}$

empty
 $(13) = 111$



Can you design Tm that accepts ^{given} reg?

YES

↳ we can

can you verify given Tm accepts regular?

↳ Not REL

(38) { DFA | DFA accepts Regular }

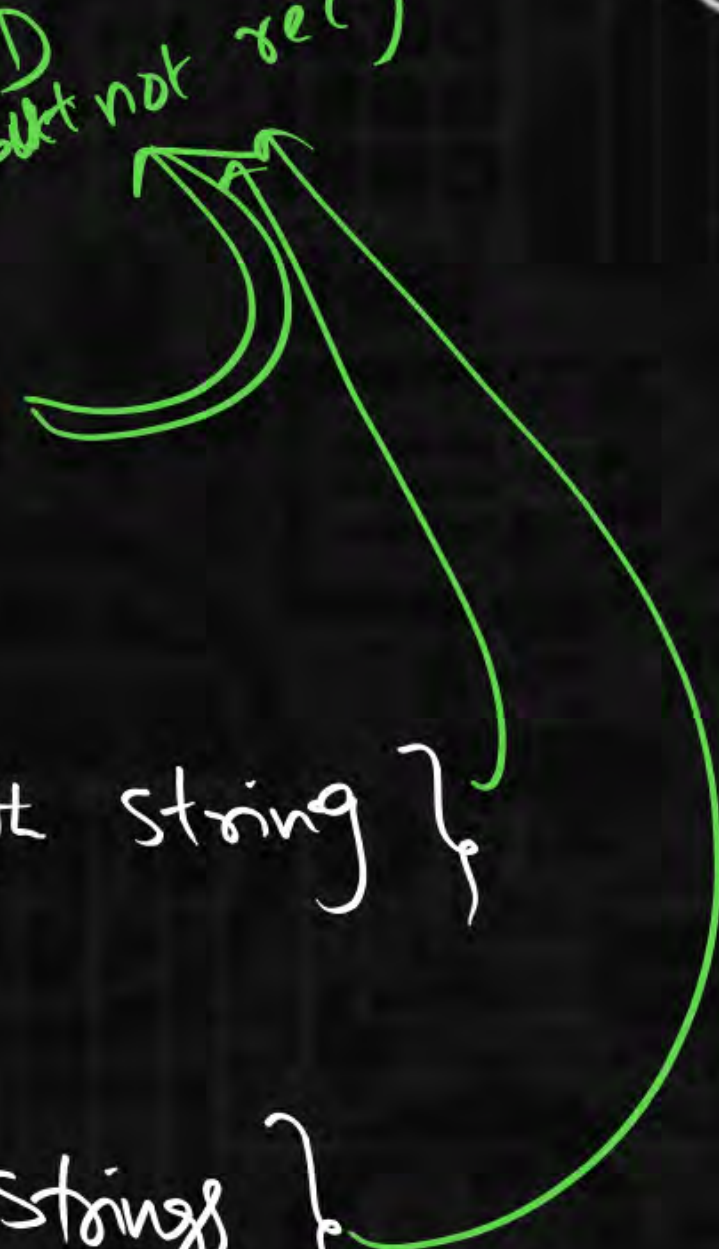
(39) { DPDA | DPDA accepts DCFL }

(40) { PDA | PDA accepts CFL }

(41) { LBA | LBA accepts CSL }

(42) { Htm | Htm accepts recursive }

D

- (43) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts } abb \}$ \rightarrow SDUD (RE but not rec)
- (44) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts some 4 length string} \}$
- (45) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts some 2014 length string} \}$
- (46) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts all 3 length strings} \}$
- 

(47) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts only } abb \}$

(48) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts only 4 length strings} \}$

Not RE

(49) $\{ TM \mid TM \text{ accepts } ab \text{ within 5 steps} \} \Rightarrow \text{Decidable}$

Whether TM accepts ab within 5 moves

→ Yes: ab is accepted within 5 steps
 $\left. \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ Halts at final}$

→ No: ab is not accepted within 5 steps
 TM definitely takes ∞ step

⇒ Decidable

(50) { TM | TM accepts some string within ⁵~~2023~~ steps }

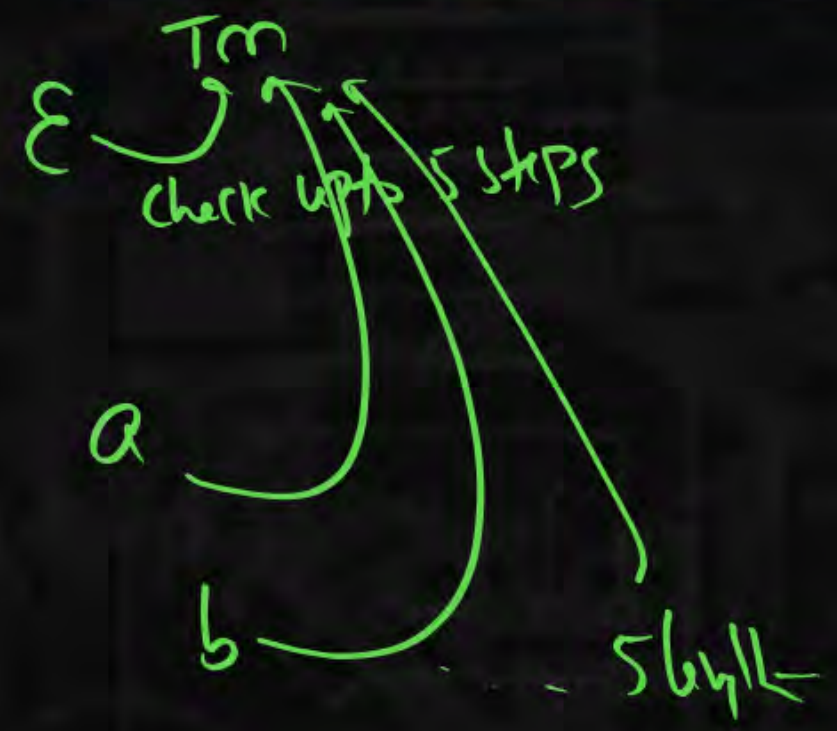
abaaaba

check upto ⁵~~2023~~ length strings

Yes

No

If no string halts at final



(51) $\{ Tm \mid Tm \text{ takes } \underbrace{\text{at least } 3 \text{ steps}}_{\geq 3 \text{ steps}} \text{ on } w \} \Rightarrow \text{Decidable}$

Given w

↳ if Tm takes 3rd step \Rightarrow Yes

if Tm halts in less than 3 steps \Rightarrow No

Yes: Every string takes 3rd step
(upto 3len)
No: Some string halts in less than 3 steps
(upto 3len)

(52) { Tm |

Tm takes atleast 3 steps on all inputs }

Decidable

For every input, Tm should take min 3 steps

If we check upto 3 length strings then
it means indirectly we checked all strings

$|w| = 0$
 $|w| = 1$
 $|w| = 2$
 $|w| = 3$

 (53) → Decidable

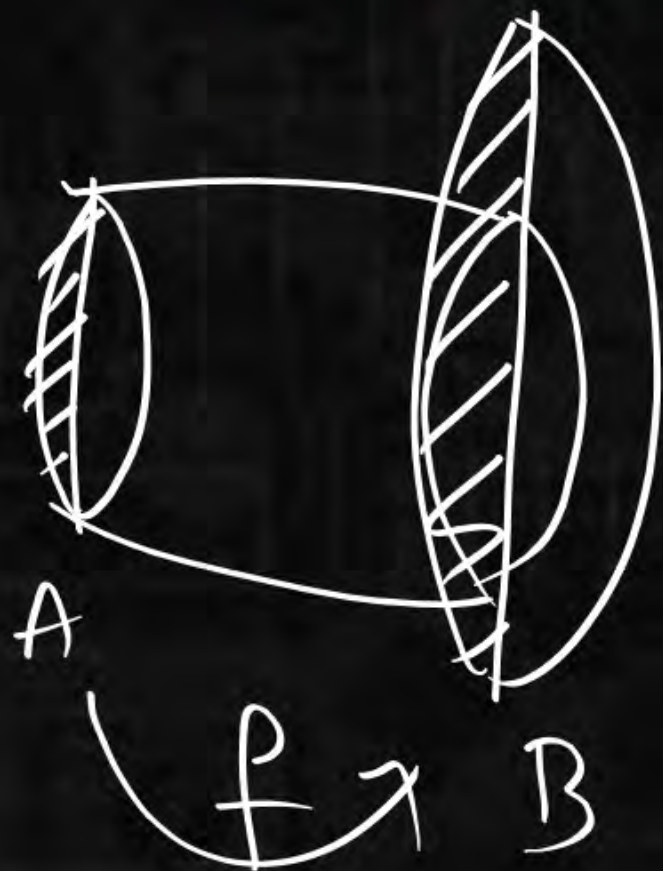
→ Yes: Every string upto 3 length should take 4th step.
 → No: Some strings upto 3 length halts within 3 steps.

{ Tm | Tm halts after 3 steps }

Tm never halts within 3 steps

∴ we have to check upto 3 length strings

Reducibility:

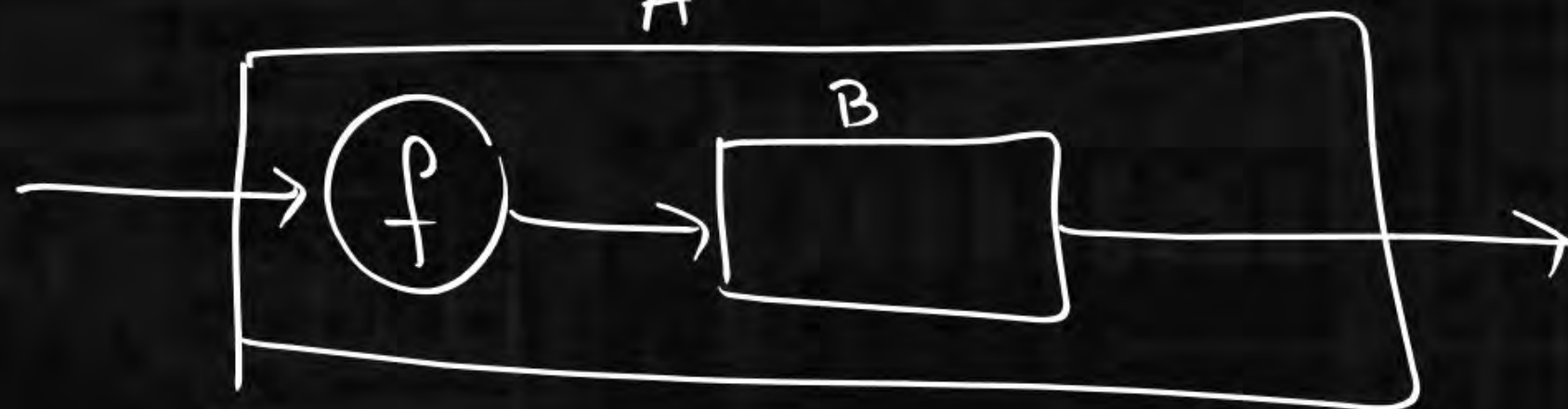


$$A \leq_p B$$

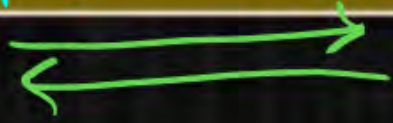
$$A \propto_p B$$

A is reducible to B

B is at least as hard as A



Let $A \leq B$.



- ① If B is Decidable then A is Decidable
- ② If A is Undecidable then B is Undecidable
- ③ If B is RE then A is RE
- ④ If A is not RE then B is not RE

Let $A \leq B$



⑤ If A takes 100 days then B takes 100 or more ≥ 100

⑥ If B takes 100 days then A takes 100 or less ≤ 100

⑦ If B is RE then which of the following is TRUE?

- a) A is Recursive
- ☒ b) A is RE
- c) A is not RE
- d) A is RE but not Rec

Let $A \leq B$



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⑧ If B is RE then which of the following is possible?

- ☒ a) A is Recursive
- ☒ b) A is RE
- ☐ c) A is not RE
- ☒ d) A is RE but not Rec

words \Rightarrow statement \Rightarrow meaning \Rightarrow logic

Extra class:

- countable vs REL vs Decidable
- Simplified CFG
- CNF & GNF
- CYK Algo
- GATE PYQs
- Doubts
- conversions $KA \Leftrightarrow LLG/RLG, \dots$

