

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Theory of Computation

Undecidability : Decision Properties Table
Decidability



Lecture No. 1



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TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 Decision Properties Table

Terminology

- I) Set of all Recursive languages
- II) Set of all RELs
- III) Set of all RELs but not Recursive
- IV) Set of all Not RELs
- V) Set of all Undecidable languages

$$L_1 = \text{REL}$$

$L_2 = \text{Set of all RELs}$

$$= \{L_1, \dots\}$$

$$L_1 \in L_2$$

L_2

$\cdot L_1$

Recursive Language (L)

$\equiv \Downarrow$

Decidable Language

$\equiv \Downarrow$

L is REL and \bar{L} is REL

$\equiv \Downarrow$

L has Tm and \bar{L} has Tm

$\equiv \Downarrow$

L has HTM

$\equiv \Downarrow$

Logic exist for valid & invalid

Recursive language is _____

→ I) REL

→ II) Decidable language

→ III) Turing decidable

→ IV) Turing Acceptable

→ V) Enumerable language

→ VI) Semi-decidable language

L is Recursive

iff

L is REL and \bar{L} is REL

$w \in L \Leftrightarrow$ logic exist

$w \notin L \Leftrightarrow$ logic exist



Recursively Enumerable language (L) (REL)



\equiv

Semi-decidable language [SD]
~~(Partially decidable)~~

\equiv

(Turing) Recognizable set
(Acceptable)

\equiv

(TM) Enumerable set

\equiv

L has TM

\equiv

Logic exist for valid strings

REL

↳ may be "Recursive"
or

"REL but not recursive"

REL } same
SD }

II) Recursive is Recognizable

1

6

III) Decidable is Recognable

Acceptable
Valid has logic

Decidable
Valid & Invalid
has logic exist

"REL but not Recursive"

P
W

(L)

\equiv

Logic exist only for valid

\equiv

L has TM but no HTM

\equiv

Undecidable but REL

\equiv

Undecidable and semidecidable

\equiv

Semidecidable but undecidable



REL but not Recursive is _____

I) REL

II) Undecidable

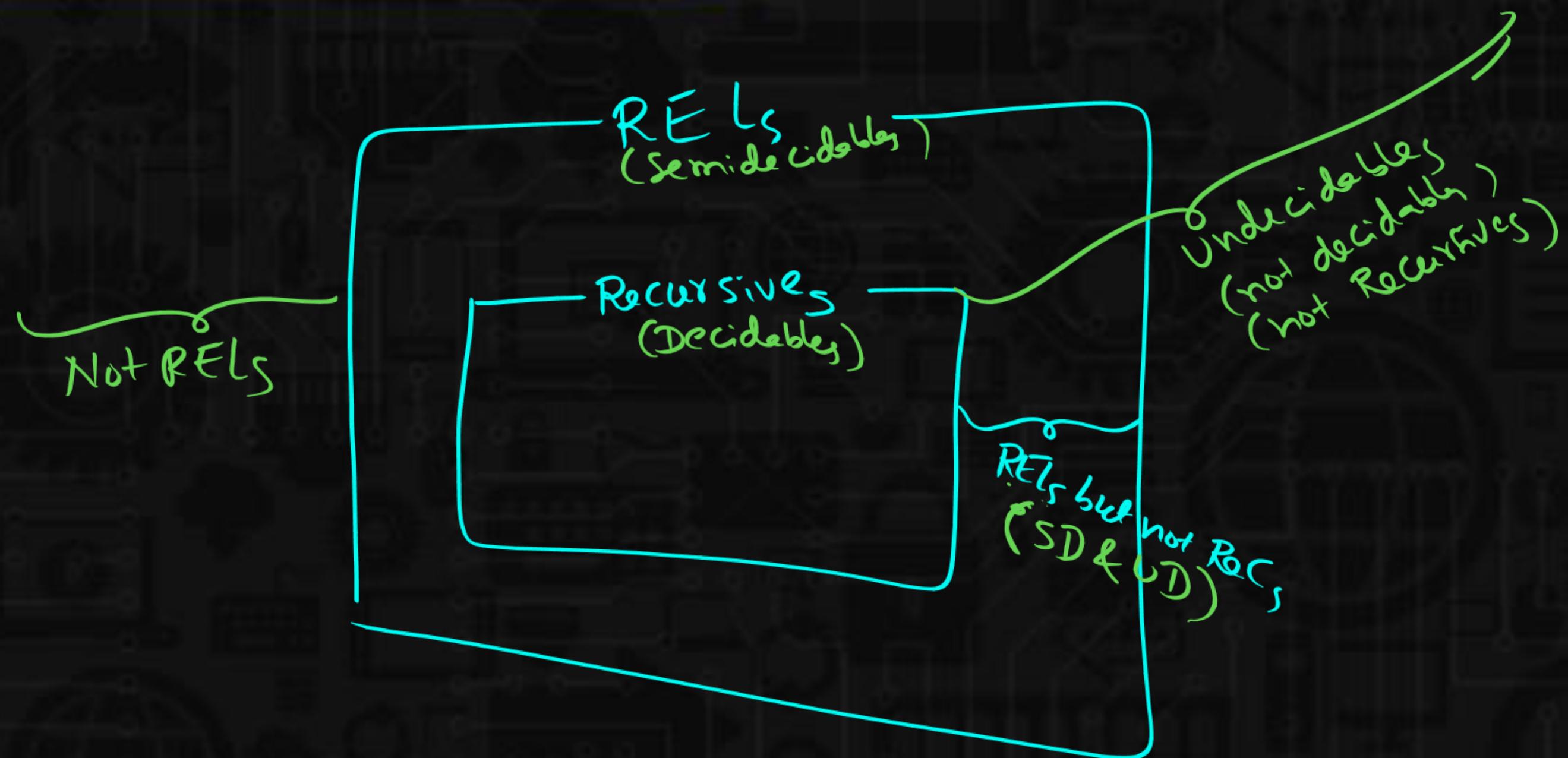
III) not recursive

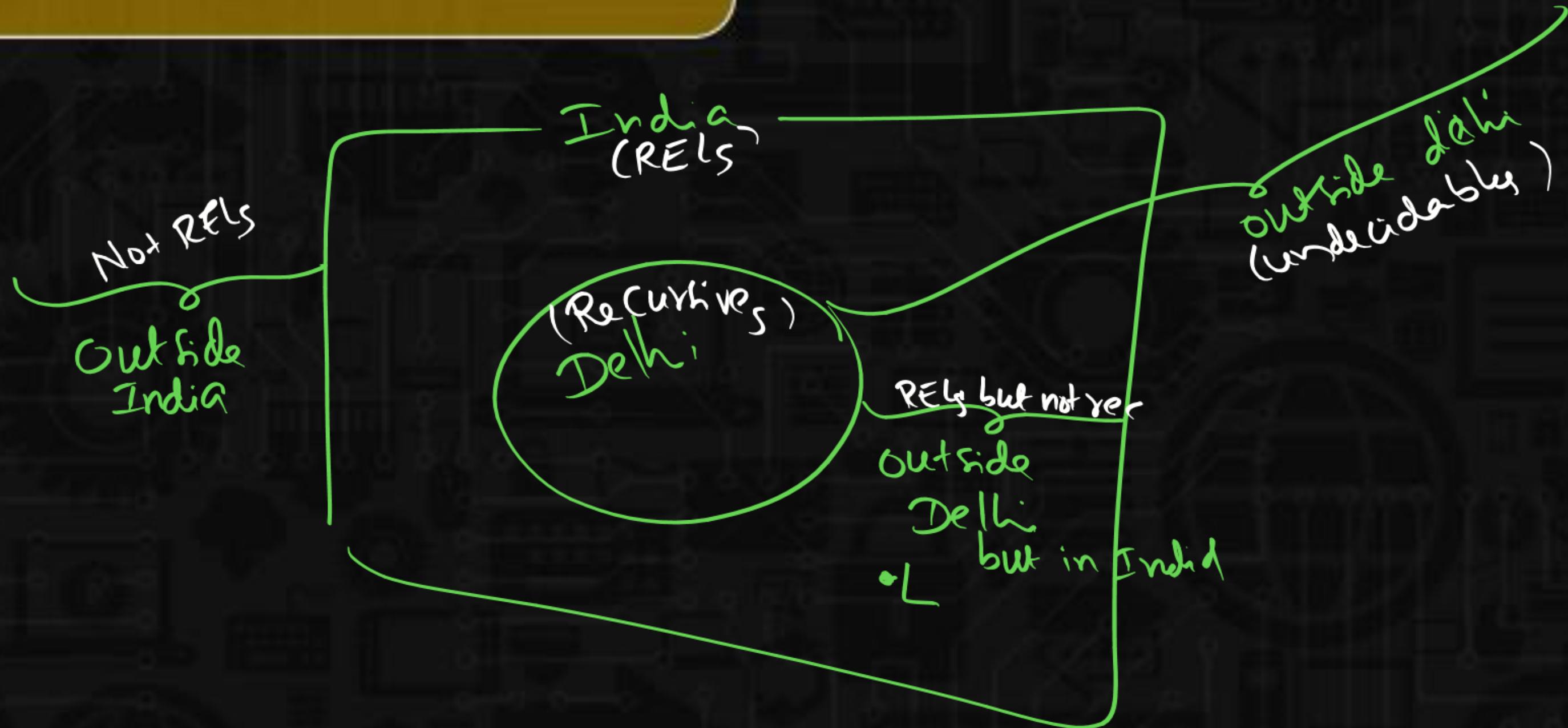
IV) Semidecidable (RE)

V) not decidable

$X \text{ is } Y (X \Rightarrow Y)$

$X \cong Y (X \Rightarrow Y \wedge Y \Rightarrow X)$
 $X \Leftrightarrow Y$





Not REL
(L)

\equiv
Undecidable but not semi-decidable

\approx
not semi-decidable

\equiv
Logic not exist for valid

\approx
L has no TM

Not REL is _____

- I) undecidable
- II) not recursive
- III) not semi-decidable
- IV) not 'REL but not rec'
- V) not decidable

Undecidable Language (L)

P
W

\equiv
not decidable

\equiv
not recursive

\equiv
L has no HTM

\equiv
Either "REL but not rec" OR "Not REL"

Undecidabb lang is —

- 1) not decidable
- 2) not recursive
- 3) not regular
- 4) not CFL
- 5) not CSL
- 6) REL or not REL
- 7) REL but not rec OR not REL

** Recursive Language

REL

* * RE but not recursive

* * Not REL

Undecidable language

Types:

REL

Recursive

REL but not RE

Decidable

Undecidable

REL but not dec

Not REL

L is Recursive \Rightarrow Decidable, REL, Semidecidable
logic exist for valid Input

L is REL but not REC \Rightarrow SD & UD, SD, UD, REL, not dec
logic exist only for valid

L is not REL \Rightarrow not SD, UD, not REC,
log. not exist for valid

- I) Recursive Language is REC
- II) REL is need not be REL (REC or not REC) (never be REL but not rec)
- III) REL but not rec is Not REL
- IV) Not REL is either "not REL" OR "REL but not rec"
(Undecidable)
- V) Undecidable language is Undecidable

L is Not REL
(logic not exist for valid)
(logic may exist for Invalid)

\bar{L} is not RE
valid of \bar{L} has no logic.

\bar{L} is REL but not REC
logic exist for valid of \bar{L}

\bar{L} is Undecidable

Undecidable
("Not REL" or "REL but not REC")
 \downarrow comp
UD
 \Downarrow
 \Downarrow comp
Not REL

Decision properties Table

P
W

problems		FP Prog/Reg	DFA/CFLs	PDA/CFLs	LBA/KSIs HTR/RECs	TM/RECs
H	① Halting & Non Halting	D	D	D	D	UD
M	② Membership & Non membership	D	D	D	D	UD
E	③ Emptiness & Non emptiness	D	D	D	UD	UD
F	④ Finiteness & Non Finiteness	D	D	D	UD	UD
T	⑤ Totality & Non totality	D	D	UD	UD	UD
E	⑥ Equivalence & Non equivalence	D	D	UD	UD	UD
D	⑦ Disjoint & Non disjoint	D	UD	UD	UD	UD
S	⑧ Set containment & Non set containment	D	UD	UD	UD	UD

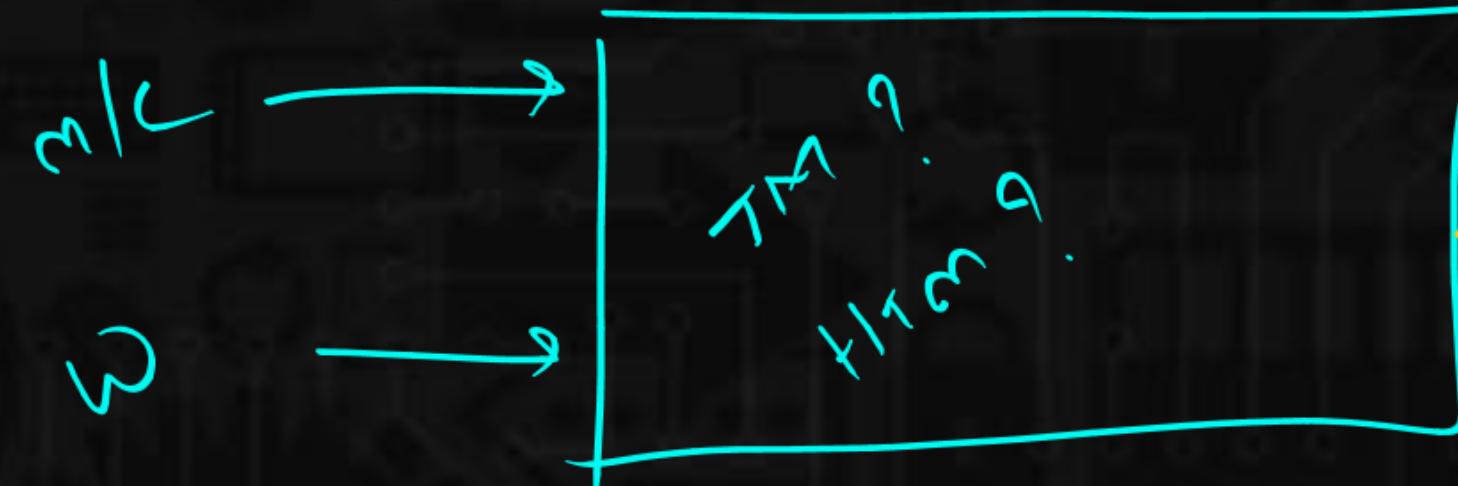
	D <small>प्रा॒र्थना॑</small>	M <small>मृत्यु॑</small>	H <small>हृषि॑</small>
H	D	D	D
M	D		
E	D	D	
F			
T	D		
E			

① Halting Problem

Is given M/c halts on given string ?

Whether M/c halts on ω .

M/c halts on ω

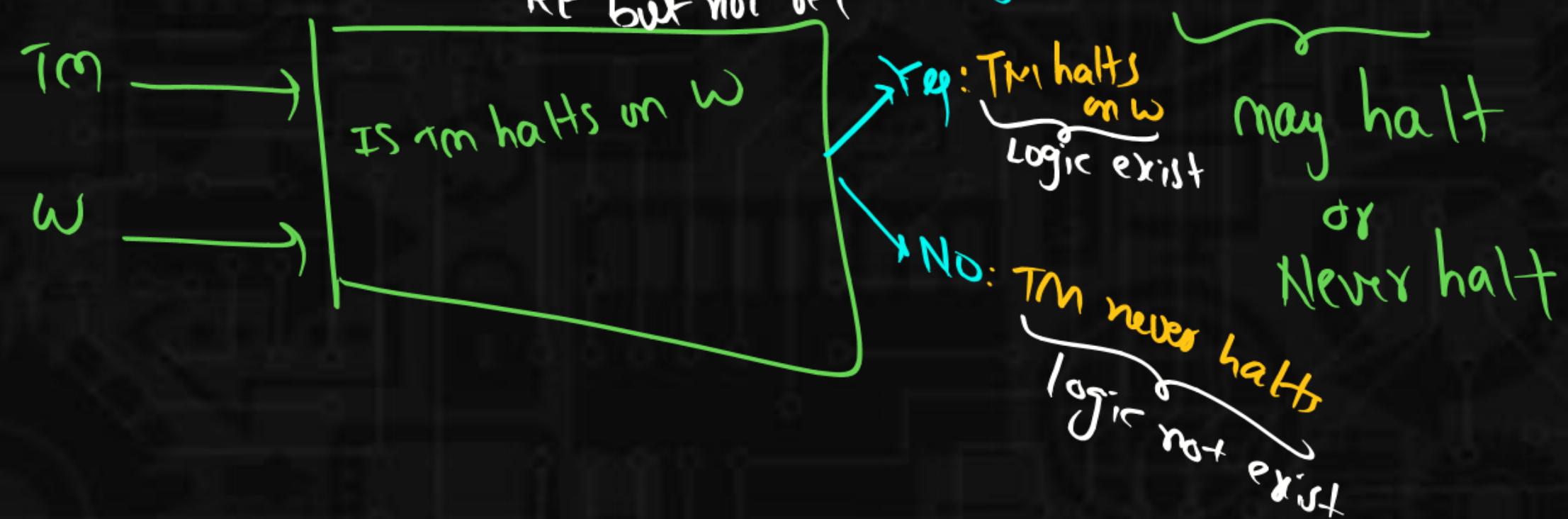


Yes: M/c halts on ω
No: M/c doesn't halt on ω

Halting problem is decidable for FA / DPDA / PDA / LDP / ATM

always halts
may be at final
or non final

Halting problem is "undecidable" for TM



① Non-Halting

IS give m/c doesn't halt on ω ?

Whether m/c doesn't halt on ω

m/c doesn't halt on ω

②a

Membership

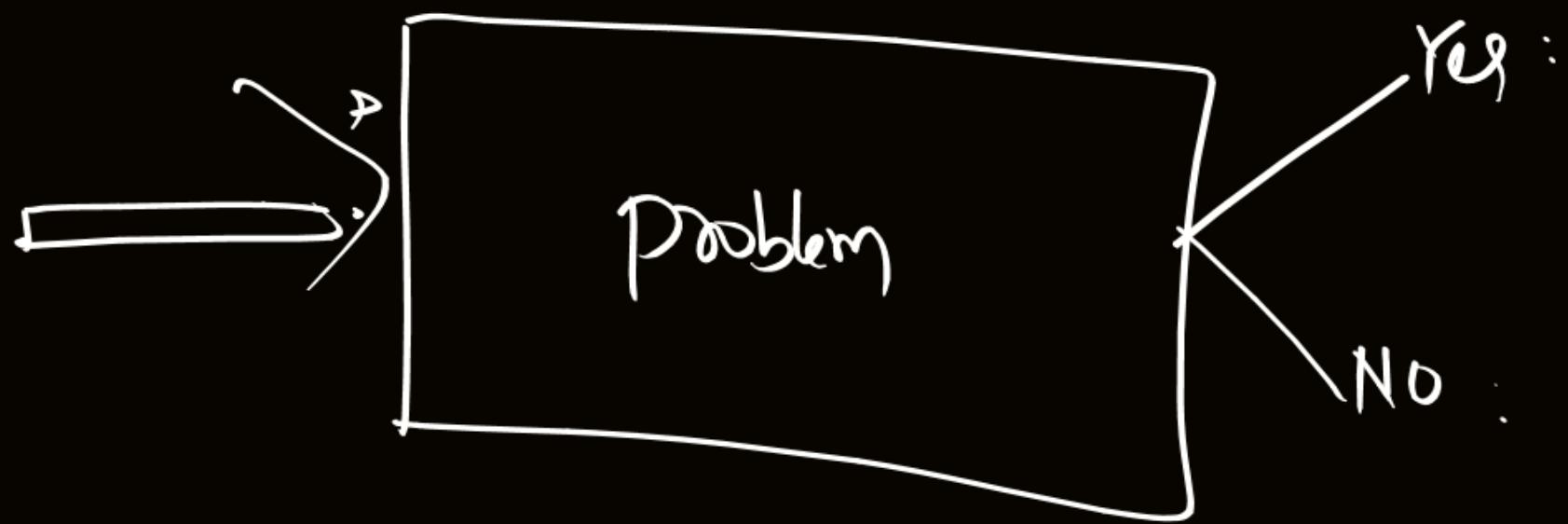
P
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- IS given M/C accepts on ^{given} string ω ?
- IS $\omega \in L(\text{given M/C})$?
- IS M accepts ω ?
- M accepts ω

②b

Non-membership

- IS M doesn't accept ω ?
- IS $\omega \notin L(M)$?



I) Both Yes & No have logic

↳ problem is Decidable

Undecidable

II) only Yes has logic

↳ RE but not Rec

III) Yes has no logic

↳ Not RE

③a Emptiness

- Is given m/c accepts nothing ?
- Is $L(M) = \{\} ?$
- Is $L(M) = \emptyset ?$

③b Non-emptiness

- Is given m/c accepts some string ?
- Is $L(M) \neq \emptyset ?$

④a Finiteness

IS given m/c accepts finite language ?
IS $L(M)$ = finite ?
given m/c

④b Non-finiteness (Infiniteness)

IS $L(M)$ = Infiniteness ?

⑤a Totality

→ IS $L(M) = \Sigma^*$?
given

→ IS given m/c accepts every string ?
(everything)

⑤b Not totality

→ IS $L(M) \neq \Sigma^*$?

→ IS m/c not accepting some string ?

$$\overline{\Sigma^*} = \phi$$

$$\overline{L(M)} = \Sigma^* \Rightarrow L(M) \neq \Sigma^*$$

P
W

⑥_a Equivalence

↳ IS M_1 , given equivalent to M_2 ?

IS $L(M_1) = L(M_2)$?

IS $M_1 \cong M_2$?

⑥_b Non-equivalence

↳ IS $L(M_1) \neq L(M_2)$?

⑦_a Disjoint
↳ IS $L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$ = \emptyset ?
given given

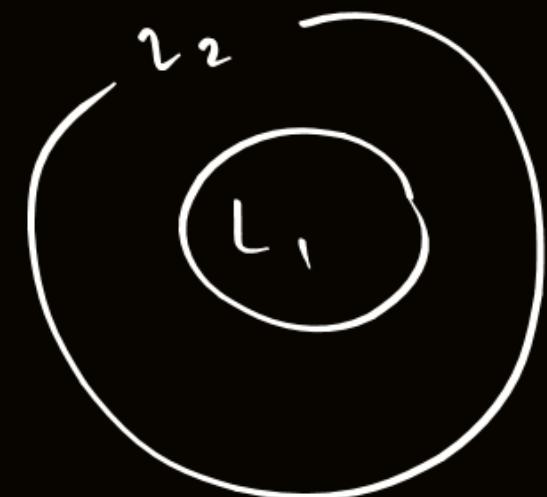
⑦_b Not Disjoint
↳ IS $L(M_1) \cap L(M_2) \neq \emptyset$?

⑧_a Set Containment [Subset checking]

↳ IS $L(M_1) \subseteq L(M_2)$?

IS $L_1 \subseteq L_2$?

IS $L_1 \cap \bar{L}_2 = \emptyset$?



⑧_b Not Set Containment

↳ IS $L_1 \not\subseteq L_2$?

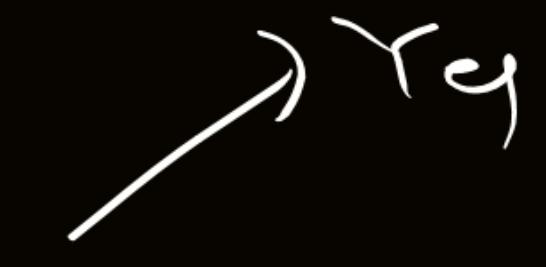
IS $L_1 \cap \bar{L}_2 \neq \emptyset$?

closure property

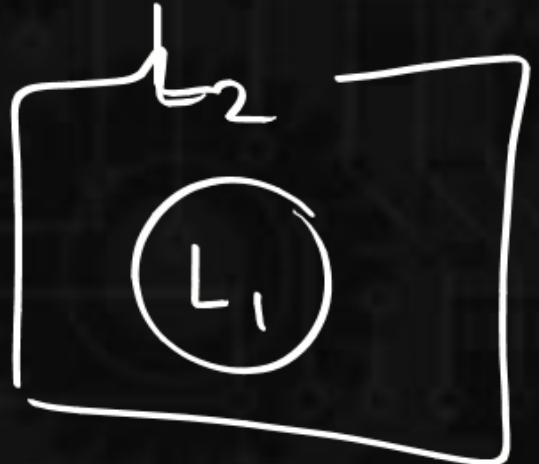
Subset of L_{given} \Rightarrow γ ^{result language}



Decidability property

Is $L_1 \subseteq L_2$? 

Decision properties



$$\begin{array}{l} L_1 \subseteq L_2 \\ L_1 \cap \bar{L}_2 = \emptyset \end{array}$$

H
M
E
F
T
É
D
S



