## **Formal Definition**



**Definition**. A Turing machine is a 5-tuple (K,  $\sum$ ,  $\delta$ , s, H), where:

- •K is a finite set of states
- $ullet \Sigma$  is a set of symbols (the alphabet). It contains the blank symbol ( $\ ^{\sqcup}$ ), and the left end symbol ( $\triangleright$ ). It does not contain  $\leftarrow$  and  $\rightarrow$
- s ∈ K is the initial state.
- •H is a subset of K, and is the set of halting states.
- ullet  $\delta$ , the transition function, is a function from
  - (K-H) x  $\Sigma$  to K x ( $\Sigma$  U { $\rightarrow$ ,  $\leftarrow$ }), such that,
  - For all  $q \in K$ -H, if  $\delta(q, \triangleright) = (p, b)$ , then  $b = \rightarrow$
  - For all  $q \in K$ -H and  $a \in \Sigma$ , if  $\delta(q, a) = (p, b)$  then  $b \neq D$

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Vishal Gupta

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## Configuration of a TM

· Configuration of a TM is a member of:

$$K \times \triangleright \Sigma^* \times (\Sigma^* (\Sigma - \{ \sqcup \}) \cup \{e\})$$

- · In other words, configuration specifies the tape contents, state, and position of head. For e.g., following are all configurations:
- (q, ⊳a, aba)
- → ⊳<u>a</u>aba
- (h, ▷ ⊔ ⊔ ⊔, ⊔a) → ▷ ⊔ ⊔ <u>⊔</u> ⊔a
- (q, ▷ ⊔a ⊔ ⊔, e) → ▷ ⊔a ⊔ ⊔



Vishal Gupta









