CALCULABILITATE & COMPLEXITATE

gabrel.istrate @ uribuc.ro

73rfuvy TEAMS
75rfuvy

EXAMEN

prima

dat-

MIVELUL 1 griter 4-57
26/52 munite

NIVEL 2 problème 7->10
(3pb/1la)

CALCULABILITATE & COMPLEXITATE

1/2

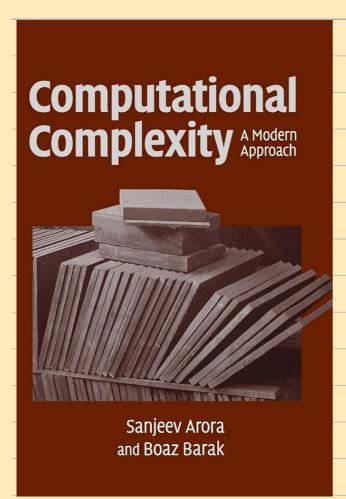
a de la junistate

ce petern / un putern ce petern / un petern

ca/carlo in principin, ca/cul eficient

au resurse arient ale man

de amp / memore



OXFORD

THE NATURE of COMPUTATION



Cristopher Moore & Stephan Mertens

CALCULABILITATE "PATOLOGICA"

(1) FUNCTIA LUI ACKERMANN

$$A(0,1) = 1$$

$$A(m+1,n+1) = A(m,A(m+1,n))$$

calculabila. Dor A(1,1+1) = A(1,1)+1

$$A(1,1) = n+2$$

$$A(2,n+1) = A(2,n) + 2$$

 $A(2,0) = A(1,1) = 3$

$$A(3\gamma+1) = 2A(3,n) + 3$$

$$A(3,0) = A(2,1) = 5$$

$$A(3,n+1)+3=2/A(3,n)+3$$

$$A(3,n+1)+3=2^{n+3}-3$$

$$A(4,n+1) = 2^{A(4,n)+3} - 3$$

(2) SIRURI DE TIP GOODSTEIN

Exemple
$$X_0 = 13 = 8 + 9 + 1 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^\circ = 2^{2/42^\circ} + 2^{2/4$$

$$= 34 + 33 + 1 - 1 = 81 + 27 = 108$$
$$= 33 + 33$$

$$\chi_2 = 4^{4/+4} + 4^{4/} - 1 = 4^{5/+4} - 1$$

Pegul_ Xn scris 22 baye n+2 cu n+3 în scrierea lui Xn

Scad 1

TEOREMA + MZ2 SITUL LU GOODSTELH OU XO=M are us termen $X_k \propto X_k = 1$

Demonstratie : doar ou "numere infinite"

 $X_0 = m$ $X_{n+1} = \begin{cases} X_n/2 & dac= X_n \text{ per} \\ 3X_{n+1} & alt \text{ fel} \end{cases}$

PROBABIL + MZ/ 31 an X=1

MV cunoastem o demonstratie

CONCLUZIE PROGRAME "SIMPLE" pot avea comportament Complicat

INTREBARE Ce function find on pot si calculate

In principiu (resurse oricat

de moni de TIMP | MEMORIE? de mosi de TIMP/MEMORIE?

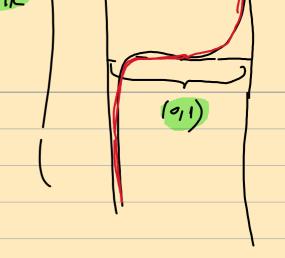
EXISTA FUNCTI fitt -> It care on pet fi

calculate?

RASPUNS. DA. INTUITIN "MAI MULTE FUNCTII

DECAT PROGRAME"

GEORG CANTOR Cardinalul multimile infinite | |A| ≤ | B| 子f.A~B injective |A| = |B|3 f. A -- B Bijective | M | = | 2 M = { 2 n | nem } | Exemplu | H xH | = |H (bijectia lui (artise, seminar) | Pragrame in C (Python, etc) = / H/ Idee Program - fisier -> nr 1 baje 256 1 {5: H -> H} = /20,1] 10EE f: 1H -> 30,13 m-> nr. 20' 80,13 0, f(1) f(2) - f(1) - (bye 2) | R | = | (0,1) |



(CANTOR) NU exists o hijectie l'Atre M'si (O,1)

DEM DIAGONALIZARE

Presuguiem ar existe objectie $f: N \rightarrow (0,1)$ Construim $x \in (0,1)$ $x \neq f(m) + men$

f. M → (O,1) SI- de no reale

0 -> 0.91 apr - apr -- (befa 10)

1 -> 0 92, 922 92n -

n ->

0. an, 912 - - an --.

<u>'</u>

CONSTRUIM

X=0. b, be -- b --

b, ≠ a,, 9,0 (posibil: b, € 0--9)

10 want

b, + 9,1,9,0

Xe (0,1)	b; +0,9
4071 X7 5(1)	A n-e aifré a lui X: ba A n-e aifré a lui f(n) am
	THE COPE CHAPMIN
CONCLUZIE P	ropome (=> 1)
	10 porme (=> 17) 17-271 (=> RC-> (0,1)
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	M->M C=> RC-> (0,1)
/	<i>'</i>
EXEMPLU DE	$\frac{S \in DA^{\circ}}{e \mathbb{Z} [x_1, -x_1]}$
PROBLEMA CHE NU	e Z 2x1,-x13
poste fi rejalate de un	De De ma de la li
(PEOREMA LUI)	DE DEOIS Are lonation
MATIYASEVICH)	P(x1, x_)=0 solution 12?

