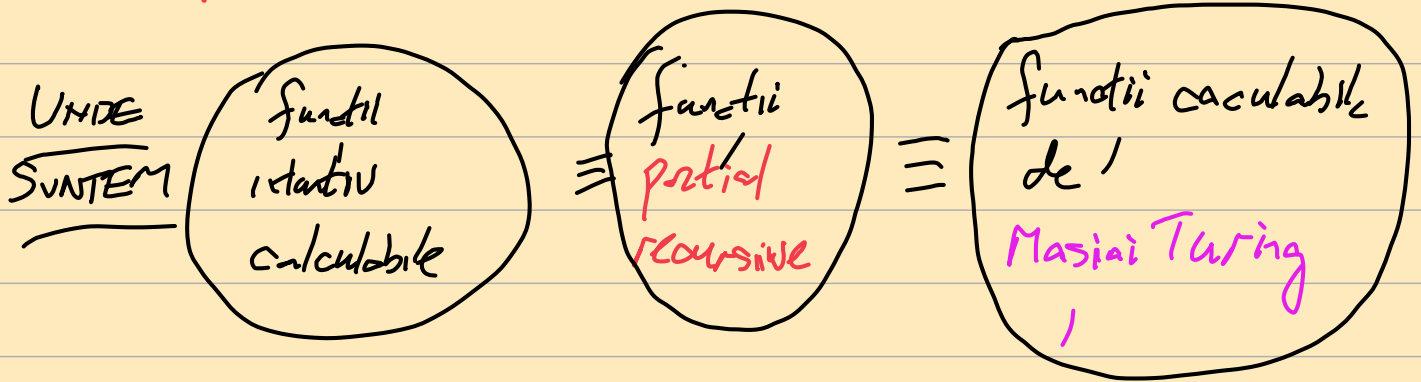


## CURS #5

Azi note de lectură → MIHAI PRUMESCU



UREAU Probleme care nu sunt rez. de Masini Turing

MASINA TURING UNIVERSALA

Codificare pt  
M. si Turing

$M_1(x), M_2(x), \dots, M_n(x) \dots$

$U(x)$

$x = \langle i, w \rangle$

↑ indice  
program  
 $n_i$

$i$ -put

$U$  simulează  $M_i(w)$

(Arora & Barak)  
Principii

FUNCTIE CARE NU PATESTE FI CALCULATA  
DE O MASINA TURING

$W: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ . vreau ca  $W \neq f(M_i)$   
 $\forall i$

	0	1	2	3	...	n	...
$M_0$	<input type="checkbox"/>						
$M_1$		<input type="checkbox"/>					
$\vdots$			<input type="checkbox"/>				
$\vdots$				<input type="checkbox"/>			
$\vdots$							
$M_n$						<input type="checkbox"/>	
$\vdots$							
$\vdots$							

$w(n)=1$

$w(n)=0$

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dacă } M_x(x) = 1 \\ 1 & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$W \neq f_n \quad \forall n \geq 0 ?$$

$$w(n) \neq f_n(n)$$

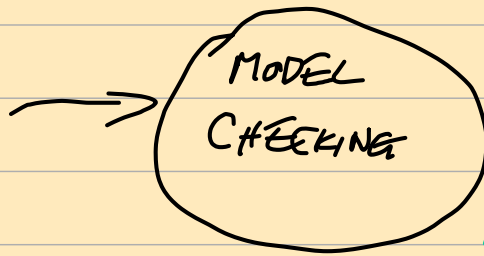
INTUITIV  $W$  nu poate fi calculată de o M.T.  
 pt că este greu  $\Rightarrow$  decid dacă

$$M_x(x) = ?$$

"PRACTIC" VERIFICAREA CORECTITUDINII UNUI PROGRAM

ARBITRAR NU POATE FI FACUTĂ CU UN A.C.G.

METODE  
FORMALE



PROBLEMA OPRIRII

PROBLEMA  
DE DECIZIE

INPUT  
↓  
DA / NU

$f(\text{INPUT}) = 0/1$

PB  
OPRIRII

INPUT  $i, x$   
DE DECIZIE

Se opreste sau nu  $M(i, x)$   
într-un nr finit  
de pași?

$$\text{HALT}(\langle i, x \rangle) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dacă } M(i, x) \neq ? \\ 0 & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$K = \{ z = \langle i, x \rangle \mid M(i, x) \text{ se opreste} \}$$

① Funcția HALT nu este parțial recursivă  
(nu poate fi calculată de o M.T.)

DEM.  $P_p$  că există o M.T.  $M_{HALT}$  care calculează  $HALT$

CREEZ o M.T.  $M_W$  care folosește  $M_{HALT}$   
ca subrutină și calculează  $W$

$M_W$ : — input  $x$

— calculez  $HALT(\langle x, x \rangle) \rightarrow 0/1$

$HALT(\langle x, x \rangle) = 0$  return 1

$HALT(\langle x, x \rangle) = 1$  SIMULEZ  $M_x(x)$   
 $U(\langle x, x \rangle)$

Dacă  $M_x(x) \neq \perp$  return 1  
else return 0

CLAIM  $M_W \rightarrow W$

INTERESANT (MATEMATIC)

J. HAMKINS.  
MIASNIKOV (2005)

pot rezolva  $HALT$  "pe majoritatea input-urilor"  
(DEPENDENT de model)

comp de 1 de 15

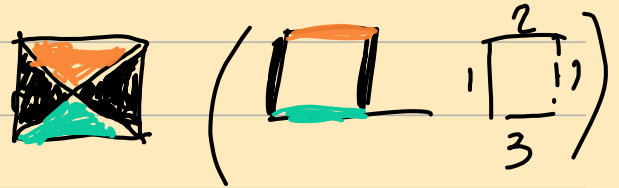
de o MIT.

## EXEMPLU "CONCRET" DE PROBLEMĂ NEDECIDABILĂ

PAVAJE WANG

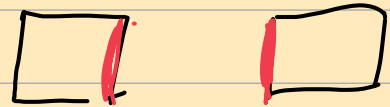
HAO WANG  
(1961)

Se dau Nr. finite de  
template-uri

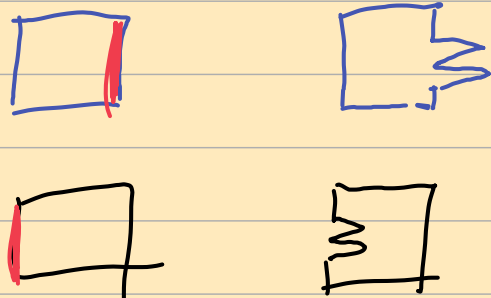


$T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k$

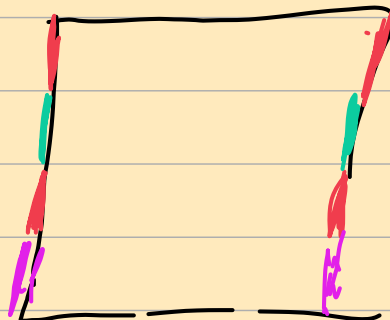
De decis Pot pava tot planul  
cu  $T_1, \dots, T_k$  a?



Echivale



O metoda de pavare  
(periodică)



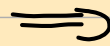
(T)

Problema de decizie privind pașje WANG NU  
este decizibilă

WANG  
eredac



Dacă  $T_1 \dots T_k$   
acoperă plinul



$T_1 \dots T_k$   
acoper: periodic  
plinul

găsit!

BERGER (1965)

există acoperiri repetitive

(~ 20000 template-uri)



LENUTH (92)



CULIK (13)



JEAN-PIER  
RAO

11 template  
-uri



OPTIMĂ

DA-CĂ POT RĂCI

S-A CREȘT NR MINIM = 2

FORMELE

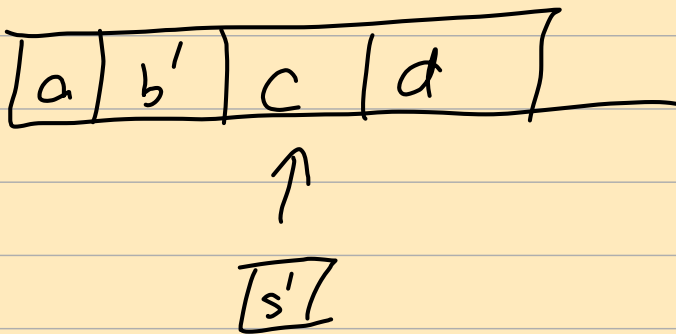
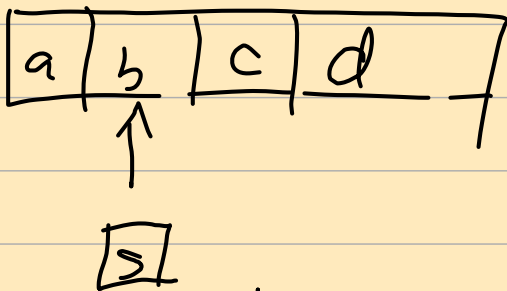
(PENROSE TILES)

2022

NR MINIM = 1

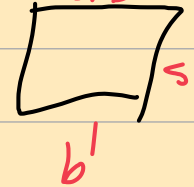
(EINSTEIN MONOTILIE)

PAVAZELE WANG SIMULEAZA MASINI TURING

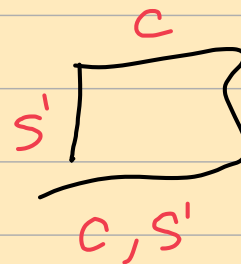


a

b, s



b'



s'

