Chapter 17

Theory Computation



OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, the reader should be able to:

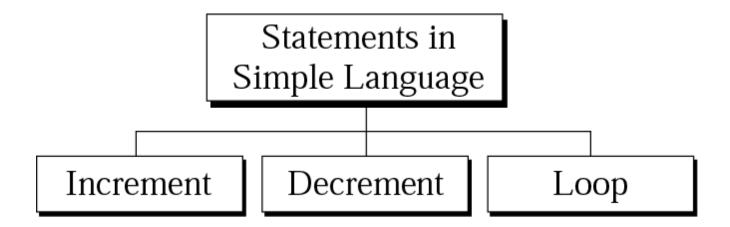
- Understand how a simple language with limited statements can solve any problem.
- Understand how the Turing machine can solve any problem that can be solved by a computer.
- Understand the Godel number and its importance in the theory of computation.
- Understand the *halting problem* as an example of a large set of problems that cannot be solved by a computer.



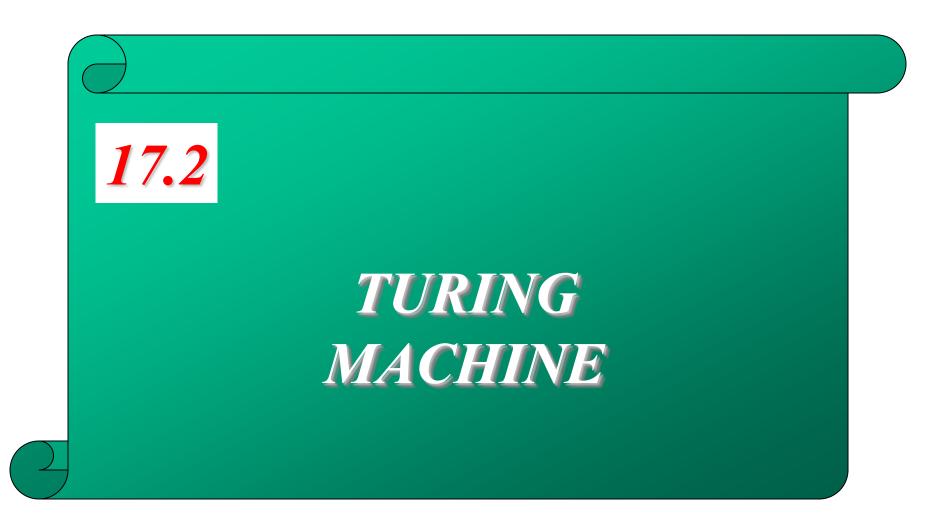




Statements in simple language









Turing machine

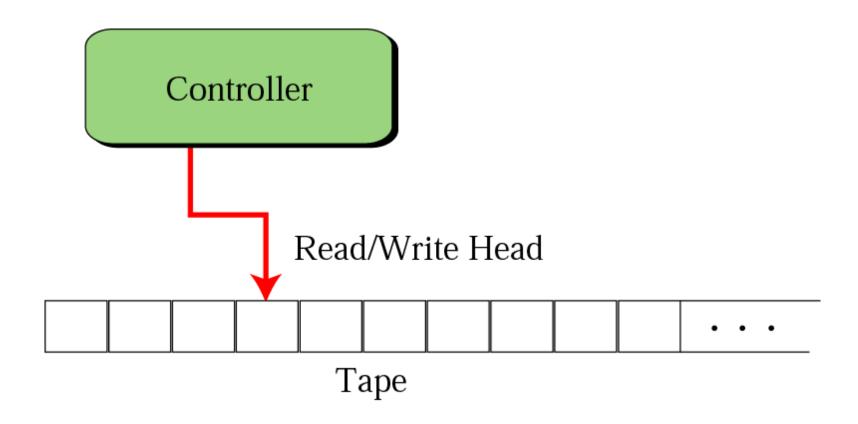




Figure 17-3

Tape





Transition state

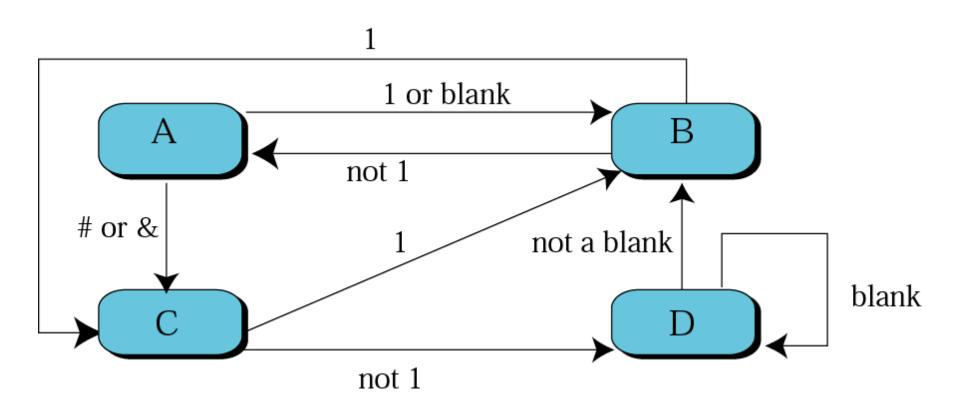


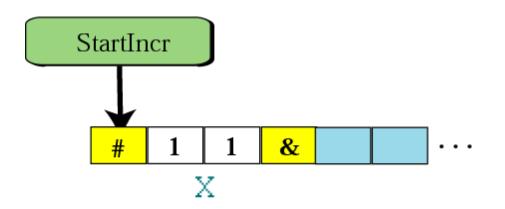


Table 17.1 Transitional table

| Current State | Read | Write | Move | New State |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | | | | |
| A | 1 or blank | # | → | ${f B}$ |
| A | # or & | & | ← | \mathbf{C} |
| В | 1 | 1 | ← | \mathbf{C} |
| В | not 1 | same as read | | A |
| \mathbf{C} | 1 | blank | → | В |
| \mathbf{C} | not 1 | 1 | → | D |
| D | not a blank | same as read | → | В |
| D | blank | 1 | ← | D |



Transition diagram for incr x



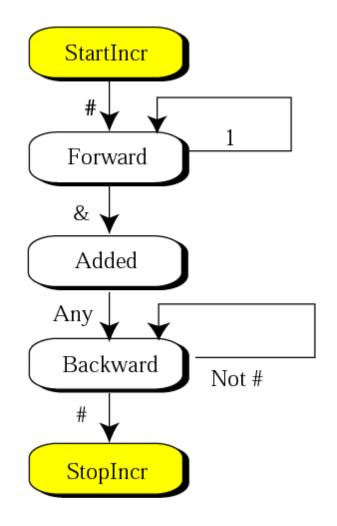




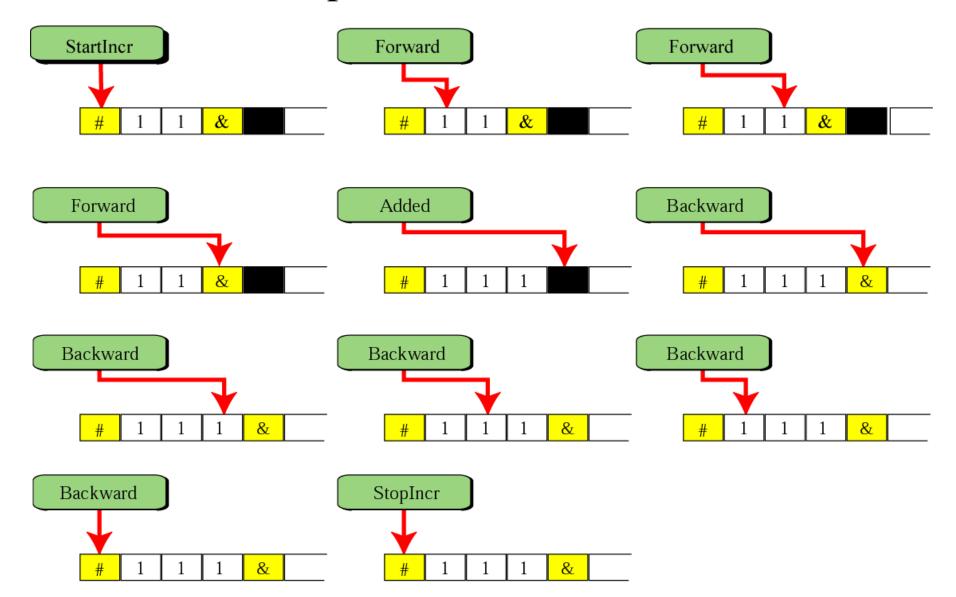
Table 17.2 Transitional table for incr x statement

| Current State | Read | Write | Move | New State |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|
| StartIncr Forward Forward Added Backward Backward | # 1 & any not # # | # 1 1 & same as read # | → → ← ← | Forward Forward Added Backward Backward StopIncr |



Figure 17-6

Steps in incr x statement





Transition diagram for decr x

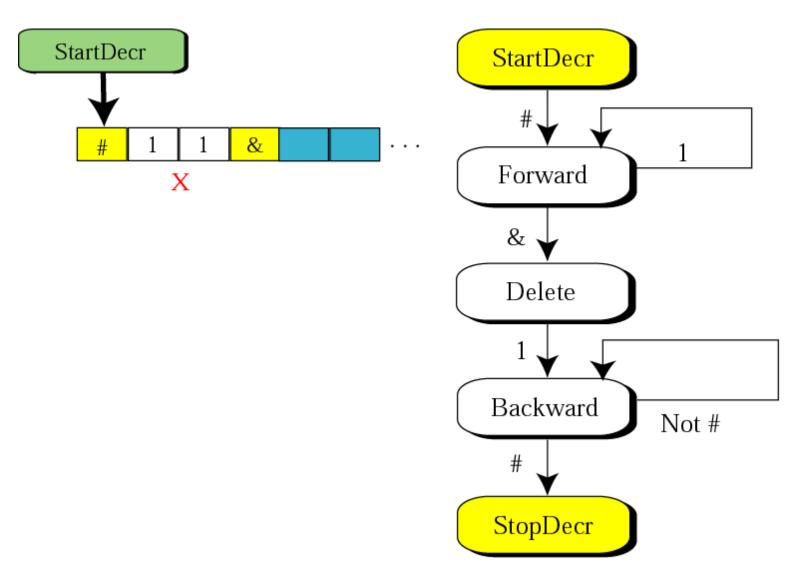




Table 17.3 Transitional table for decr x statement

| Current State | Read | Write | Move | New State |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| StartDecr Forward Forward Delete Backward Backward | # 1 & 1 not # # | # 1 blank & same as read # | >+++ | Forward Forward Delete Backward Backward StopDecr |



Figure 17-8

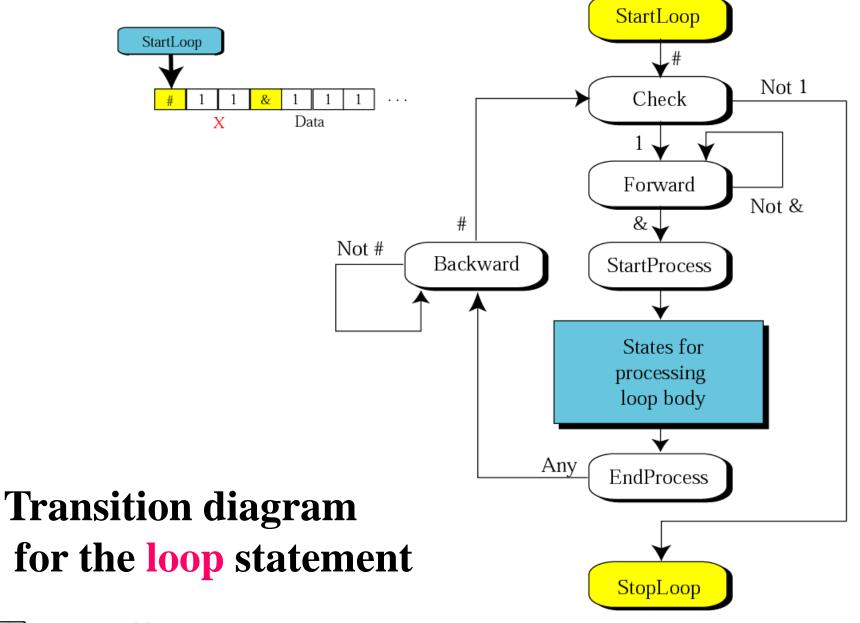




Table 17.4 Transitional table for the <u>loop</u> statement

| Current State | Read | Write | Move | New State |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| StartLoop Check Check Forward Forward | # not 1 1 not & & | # same as read 1 same as read & | → ← → → none | Check StopLoop Forward Forward StartProcess |
| • • • | ••• | ••• | ••• | • • • |
| EndProcess Backward Backward | any not # # | same as read same as read # | ← hone | Backward Backward Check |







Table 17.5 Code for symbols used in the Simple Language

| Symbol | Hex Code | Symbol | Hex Code |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| 2 | 2 | incr | A |
| 3 | 3 | decr | В |
| 4 | 4 | while | C |
| 5 | 5 | { | D |
| 6 | 6 | } | E |
| 7 | 7 | X | F |
| 8 | 8 | | |





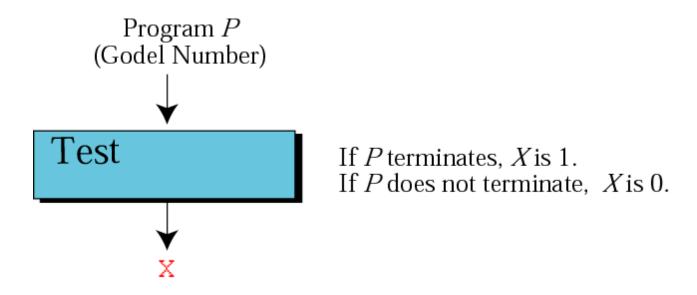


A Classical Programming Question:

Can you write a program that tests whether or not any program, represented by its Godel number, will terminate?

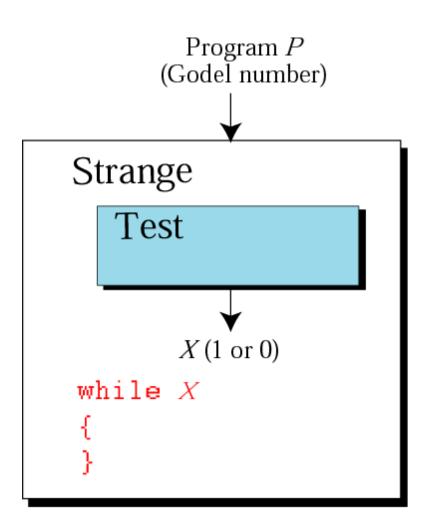


Step 1 in proof



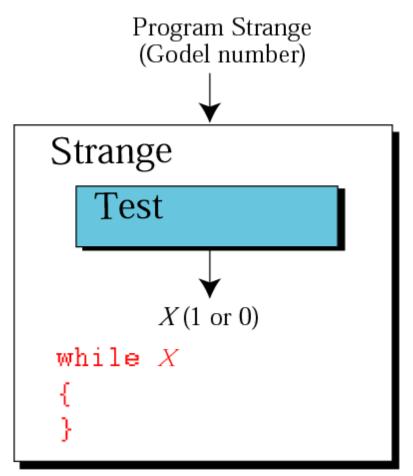


Step 2 in proof



If *P* terminates, Strange does not terminate. If *P* does not terminate, Strange terminates.

Step 3 in proof



If Strange terminates, Strange does not terminate.

If Strange does not terminate, Strange terminates. *17.5*

SOLVABLE AND UNSOLVABLE PROBLEMS



Taxonomy of problems

