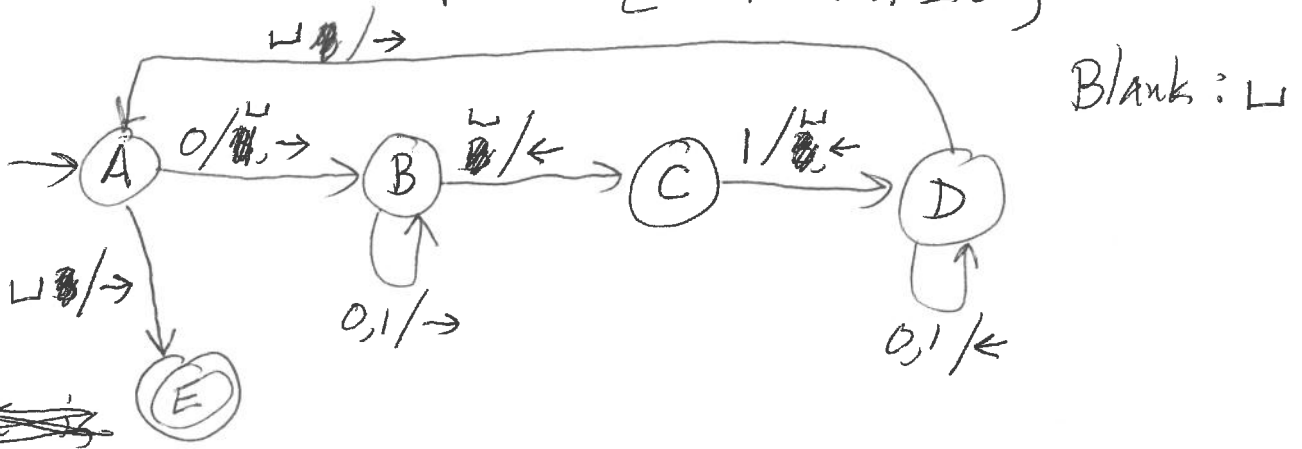


TM computation example:  $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$



Input is ~~HO~~ 0011

Computation on input 0011:

$A0011 \vdash B011 \vdash OB11 \vdash O1B1 \vdash O11B\sqcup$   
 $\vdash O1C1 \vdash OD1\sqcup \vdash D01 \vdash D\sqcup01$   
 $\vdash A01 \vdash \sqcup B1 \vdash 1B\sqcup \vdash C1$   
 (optional arrows point to  $\sqcup B1$  and  $OD1\sqcup$ )

$\vdash D\sqcup \vdash A\sqcup \vdash E\sqcup$  (end/halt) accept!  
 (because E is an accept state)  
 (no transition defined)

Computation on 001:

$A001 \vdash \sqcup B01 \vdash \sqcup OB1 \vdash \sqcup O1B\sqcup \vdash \sqcup OC1\sqcup$   
 $\vdash \sqcup D0\sqcup\sqcup \vdash D\sqcup0\sqcup\sqcup \vdash \sqcup A0\sqcup \vdash \sqcup\sqcup B\sqcup \vdash \sqcup C\sqcup$   
 (halt & reject)

Given any TM  $M$  and input  $w$  over  $M$ 's ②  
input alphabet, this defines a unique computation  
(deterministic): every ID has at most one successor  
ID.

$q_0 w$

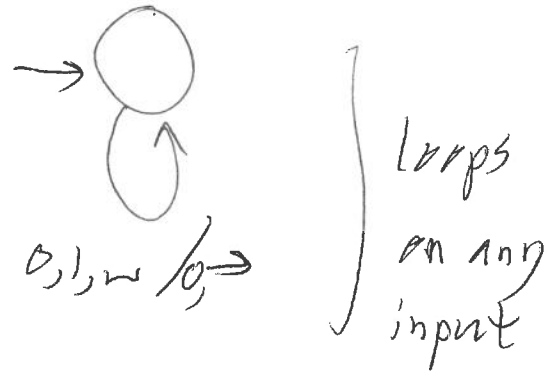
$\underbrace{\phantom{q_0 w}}_{ID_0} \vdash ID_1 \vdash ID_2 \vdash \dots \vdash ID_k \vdash$

Def. We say that  $M$  halts on input  $w$  if  
there is some  $n \geq 0$  such that  $ID_n$  has no  
successor. Then  $M$  halts in  $n$  steps.

~~$M$  accepts~~

If  $M$  halts in  $n$  steps on  $w$ , then let  $q$  be  
the state in  $ID_n$  (the last ID).  $M$  accepts  
 $w$  iff  $q$  is an accepting state, and rejects  $w$   
otherwise.

If there is no such  $n$ , that is  $ID_{k+1}$  exists  
for all  $k \geq 0$ , then this is an infinite computation  
and we say that  $M$  loops on input  $w$ .



tape alphabet is  $\{0, 1, w\}$

Def: Let  $M$  be a TM with input alphabet  $\Sigma$ .  
The language recognized by  $M$  (~~write~~  $L(M)$ )

is  $L(M) := \{w \in \Sigma^* : M \text{ accepts } w\}$

So:  $M$  accepts all strings in  $L(M)$  and no others. (If  $w \notin L(M)$ , then  $M$  either rejects  $w$  or loops on  $w$ .)

Def: A TM  $M$  is total, or a decider if  $M$  halts on all inputs. In this case we say that  $M$  decides  $L(M)$ .

In the prev example, the TM is a decider and so decides  $\{0^n 1^n : n \geq 0\}$ .

Def: Let  $L$  be a language.  $L$  is Turing-recognizable (T-rec) if  $L = L(M)$  for some TM  $M$ .

$L$  is decidable if  $L = L(M)$  for some decider  $M$ . (4)

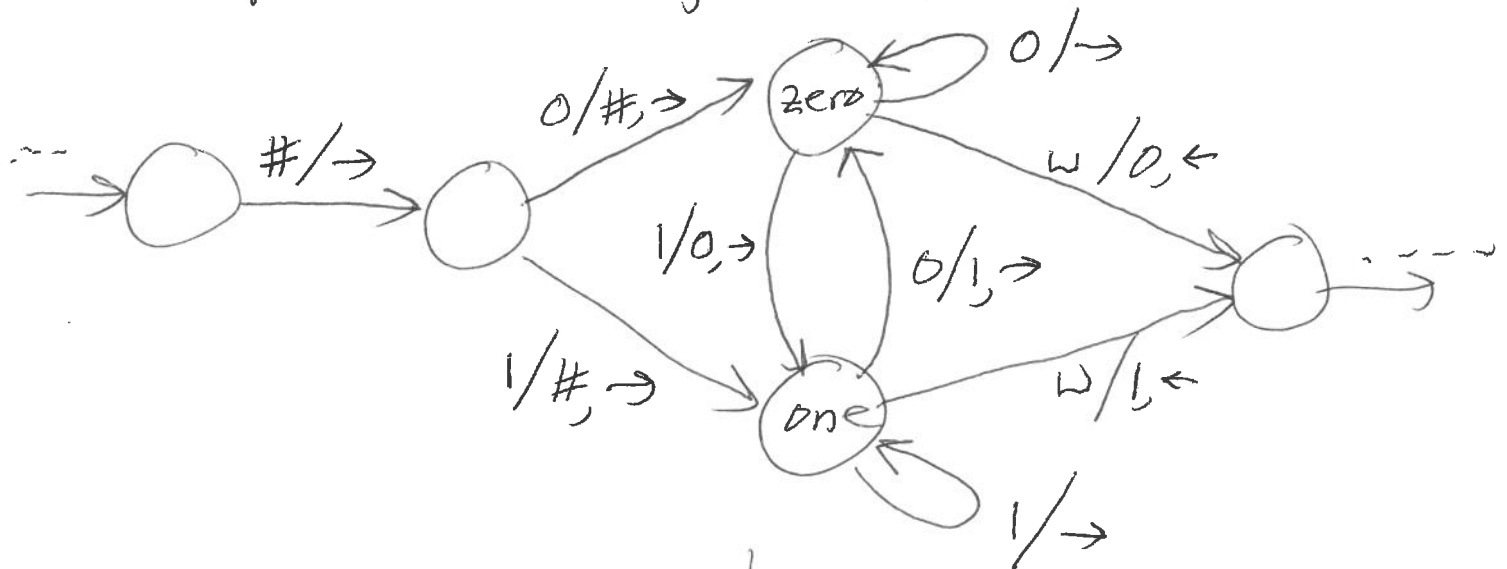
Church-Turing thesis: Turing machines capture our intuitive notion of computation (algorithm).

TMs can ~~do~~ simulate any reasonable machine architecture. Need

- memory movement
- copy
- arith ops  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$ ,  $/$
- comparisons / logical ops

Memory movement

$\#w \rightsquigarrow \#\#w$   
 bump  $w$  one cell rightwards:  
 $w \in \{0, 1\}$

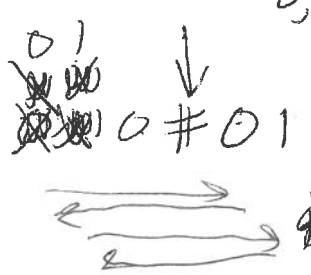
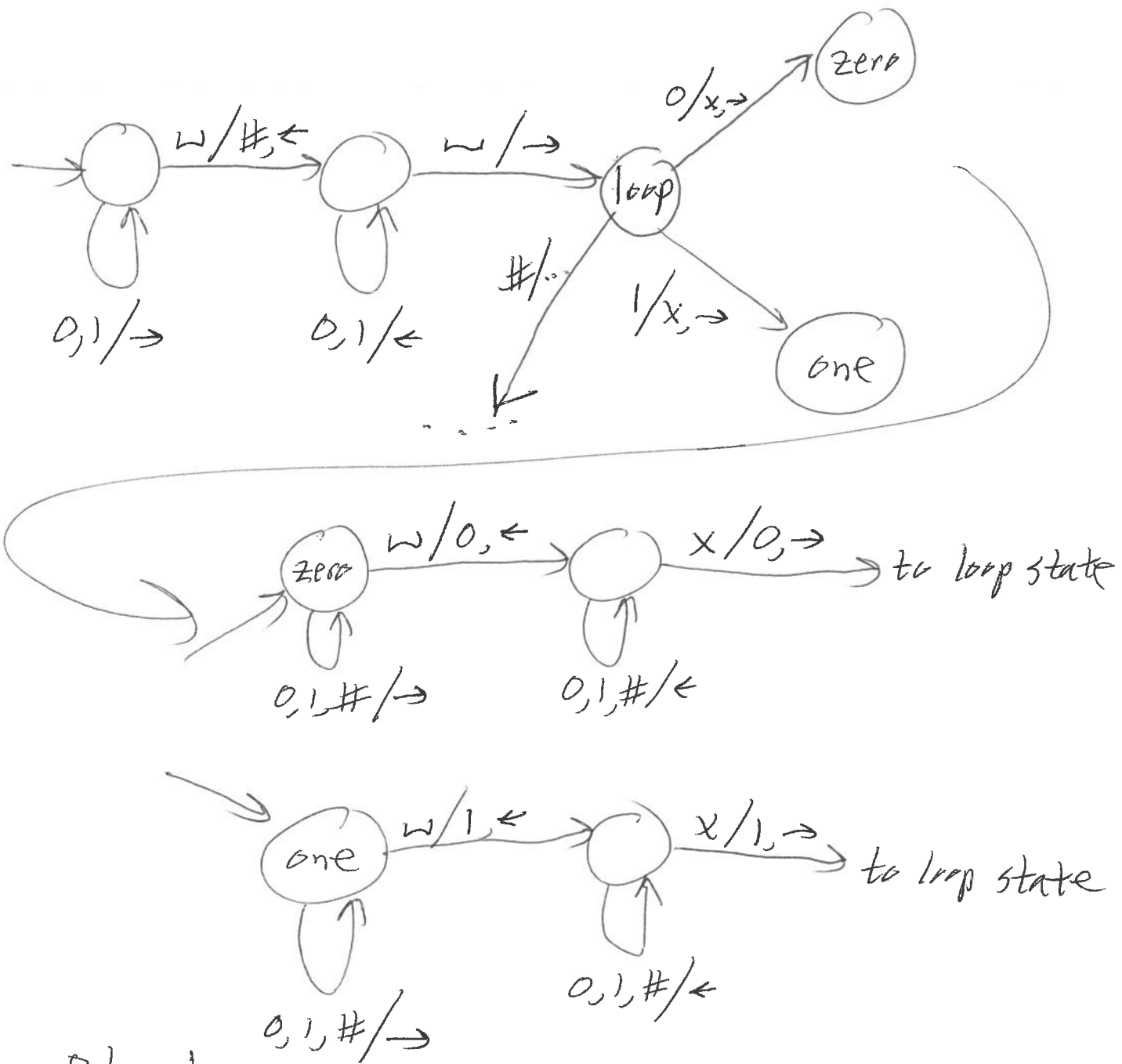


state ~~reflects~~  
 last symbol erased

Ex: Bump w one cell leftwards (similar)

Copying:

$w \rightsquigarrow w\#w \quad (w \in \{0,1\}^*)$



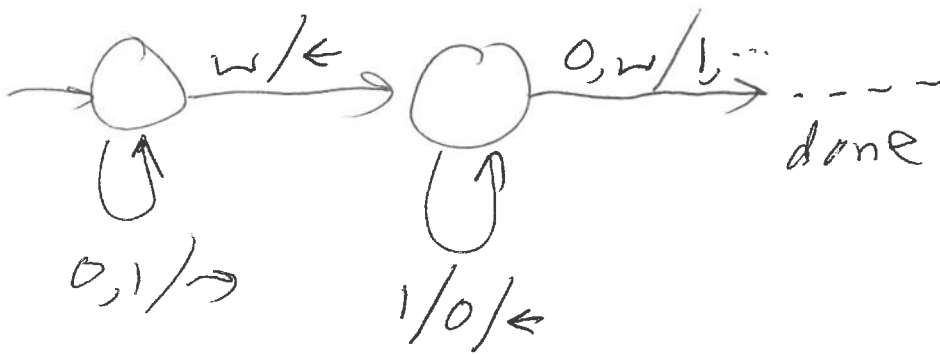
# Increment/decrement

⑥

$w$  in binary  $\rightsquigarrow w+1$  in binary (increment)

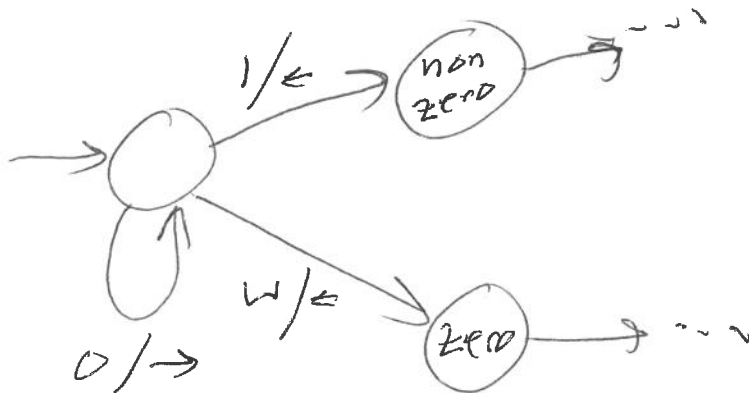
Ex:  $w = 1011 \rightsquigarrow 1100$

## Increment



decrement is similar, but don't decrement 0 (zero)

## test for zero



## Addition (informal)

$w \# x \rightsquigarrow y$

$w, x \in \{0, 1\}^*$   
( $y = w + x$  numerically)

add:

while  $w \neq 0$

dec  $w$

inc  $x$

subtraction:

while  $w \neq 0$  and  $x \neq 0$

dec  $w$

dec  $x$

} truncated  
subtraction  
(don't go  $< 0$ )

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