# Week 10 Tutorial

Beyond R and RE

Please evaluate this course on Axess. Your feedback really makes a difference.

Part 1: **Self-Reference** 

## An Undecidable Problem

- A *nontrivial* language is a language that isn't  $\emptyset$  and isn't  $\Sigma^*$ .
- Consider the following language:

$$L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset,$$
 and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}$ 

• This language is undecidable. Our goal is to prove this is the case.

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

```
L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM}, \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}
```

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

(*Incorrect!*) *Proof:* Let *M* be a Turing machine whose behavior is the same as the program given here:

```
int main() {
    string input = getInput();
    if (input.length() % 2 == 0) {
        accept();
    } else {
        reject();
    }
}
```

Notice that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , since M accepts the string  $\varepsilon$ , and that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ , since M rejects the string aaa. Moreover, M is a decider, since given any input the machine M will either accept or reject.

This means that M is a decider,  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ . Therefore, L is decidable.

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

(Incorrect!) **Proof:** Let M be a Turing machine whose behavior is

the same as the program given here:

```
int main() {
    string input = getInput();
    if (input.length() % 2 == 0) {
        accept();
    } else {
        reject();
    }
}
```

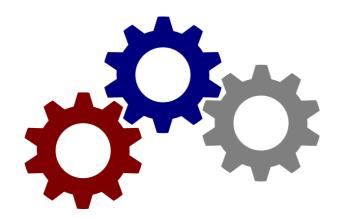
1. What's wrong with this proof?

Submit your answer on Gradescope.

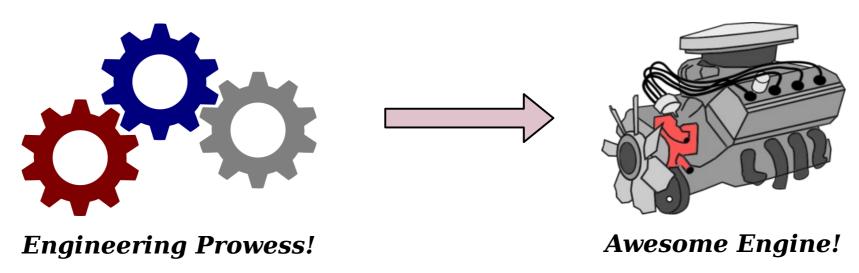
Notice that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , since M accepts the string  $\varepsilon$ , and that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ , since M rejects the string aaa. Moreover, M is a decider, since given any input the machine M will either accept or reject.

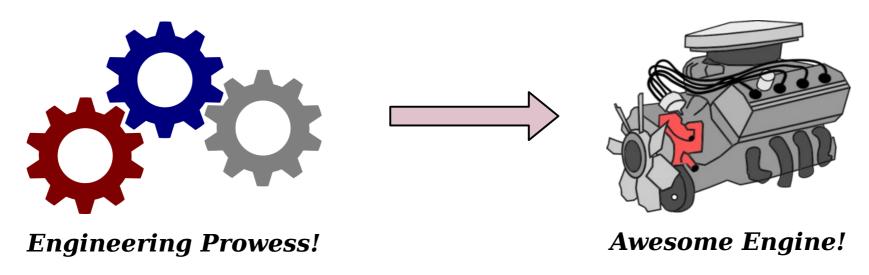
This means that M is a decider,  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ . Therefore, L is decidable.



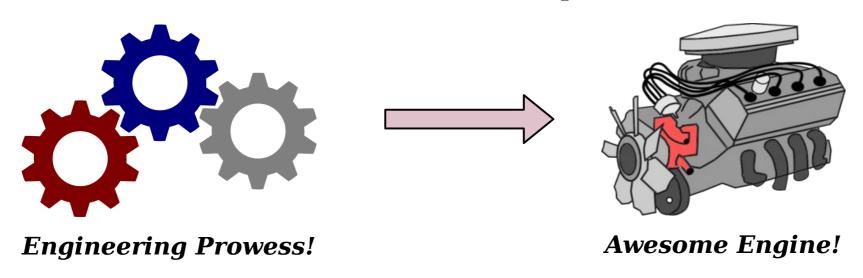


**Engineering Prowess!** 



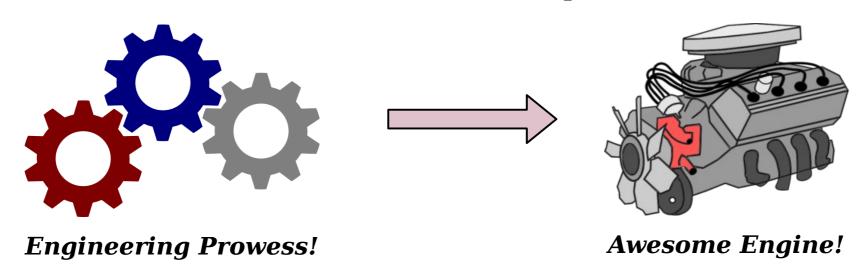


**Regulatory Problem:** Design a testing procedure that, given a diesel engine, determines whether it emits lots of  $NO_x$  pollutants.

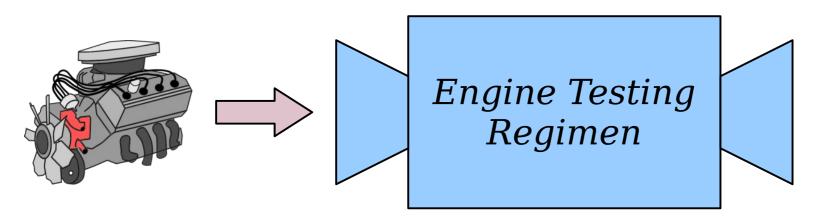


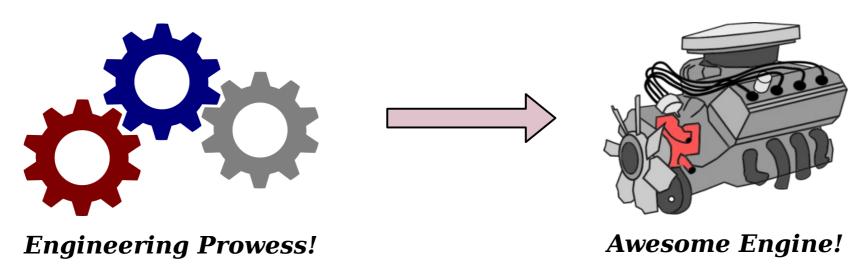
**Regulatory Problem:** Design a testing procedure that, given a diesel engine, determines whether it emits lots of NO<sub>x</sub> pollutants.



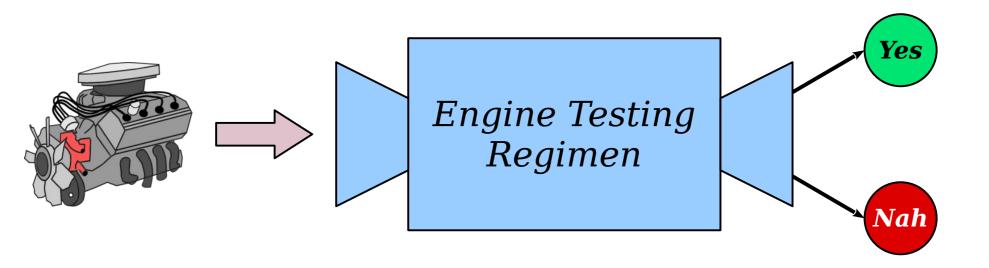


**Regulatory Problem:** Design a testing procedure that, given a diesel engine, determines whether it emits lots of NO<sub>x</sub> pollutants.





**Regulatory Problem:** Design a testing procedure that, given a diesel engine, determines whether it emits lots of NO<sub>x</sub> pollutants.



```
L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM}, \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}
```

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

(*Incorrect!*) *Proof:* Let *M* be a Turing machine whose behavior is the same as the program given here:

```
int main() {
    string input = getInput();
    if (input.length() % 2 == 0) {
        accept();
    } else {
        reject();
    }
}
```

Notice that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , since M accepts the string  $\varepsilon$ , and that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ , since M rejects the string aaa. Moreover, M is a decider, since given any input the machine M will either accept or reject.

This means that M is a decider,  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ . Therefore, L is decidable.

```
L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}
```

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

(*Incorrect!*) *Proof:* Let *M* be a Turing machine whose behavior is the same as the program given here:

```
int main() {
    string input = getInput();
    if (input.length() % 2 == 0) {
        accept();
    } else {
        reject();
    }
}
```

Notice that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , since M accepts the string  $\varepsilon$ , and that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ , since M rejects the string aaa. Moreover, M is a decider, since given any input the machine M will either accept or reject.

This means that M is a decider,  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ . Therefore, L is decidable.

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

(*Incorrect!*) *Proof:* Let *M* be a Turing machine whose behavior is the same as the program given here:

```
int main() {
    string input = getInput();
    if (input.length() % 2 == 0) {
        accept();
    } else {
        reject();
    }
}
```

Notice that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , since M accepts the  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ , since M rejects the string and decider, since given any input the machinor reject.

This means that M is a decider,  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ . Therefore, L is decidable.

Engineering Problem:

Build a TM whose language isn't  $\emptyset$  or  $\Sigma^*$ .

(Incorrect!) Theorem: L is decidable.

(Incorrect!) Proof: Let M be a Turing mac the same as the program given here:

```
int main() {
    string input = getInput();
    if (input.length() % 2 == 0) {
        accept();
    } else {
        reject();
    }
}
```

Notice that  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , since M accepts the  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ , since M rejects the string and decider, since given any input the machinor reject.

This means that M is a decider,  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^*$ . Therefore, L is decidable.

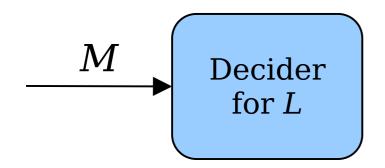
#### Regulatory Problem:

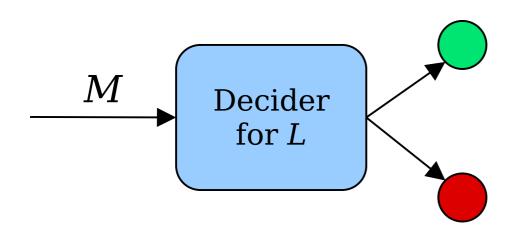
Design a procedure to test whether a TM indeed has a language that isn't  $\emptyset$  or  $\Sigma^*$ .

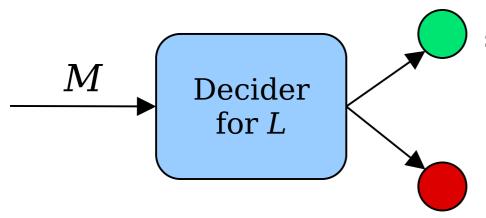
**Engineering Problem:** 

Build a TM whose language isn't  $\emptyset$  or  $\Sigma^*$ .

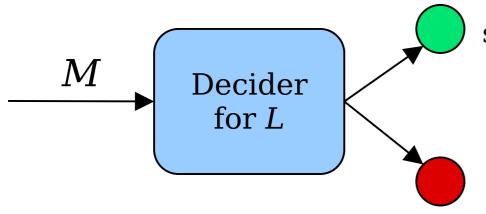
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Decider} \\ \text{for } L \end{array}$ 





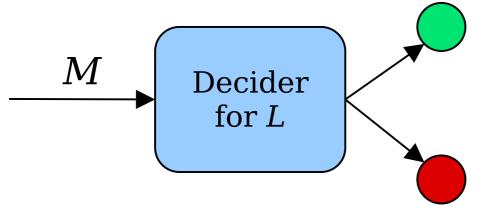


Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.



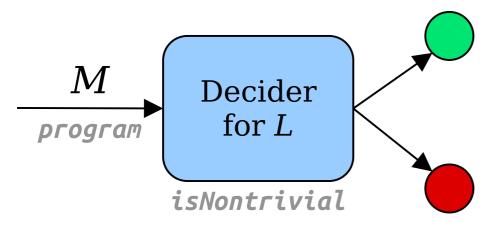
Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.



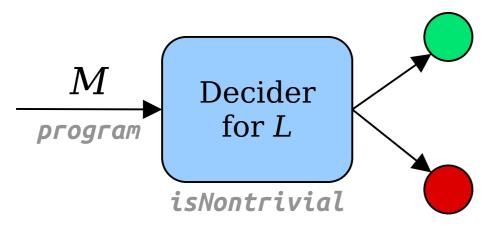
Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.



Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.



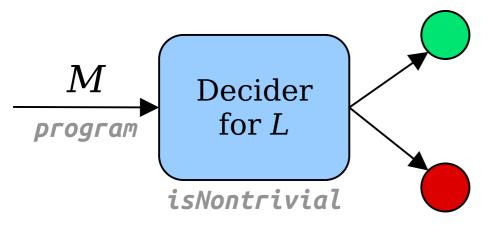
Yes, M accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

bool isNontrivial(string program);

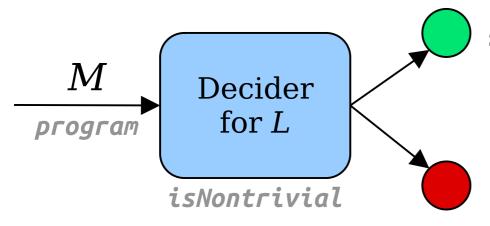
*Goal:* Use self-reference to show that this decider cannot exist.

$$L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM}, \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}$$



No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

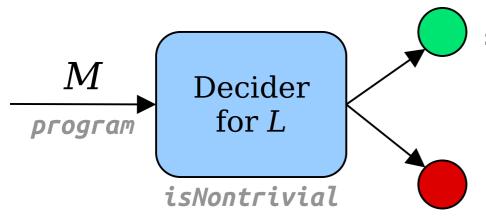
```
// Program P
int main() {
```



Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

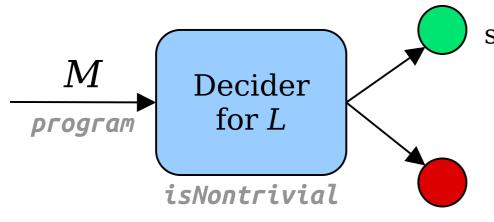
```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
```



Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

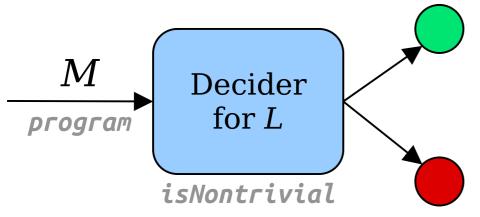
```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
   string me = mySource();
```



Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
   string me = mySource();
   if (isNontrivial(me)) {
     } else {
     }
}
```



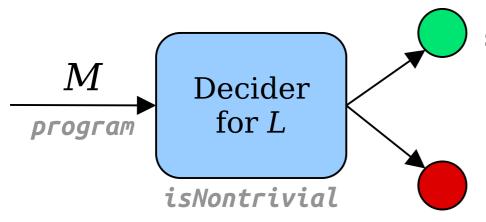
Yes, *M* accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

bool isNontrivial(string program);

```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
   string me = mySource();
   if (isNontrivial(me)) {
    } else {
   }
```

**Program P design specification:** 



Yes, M accepts at least one string and does not accept at least one string.

No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

bool isNontrivial(string program);

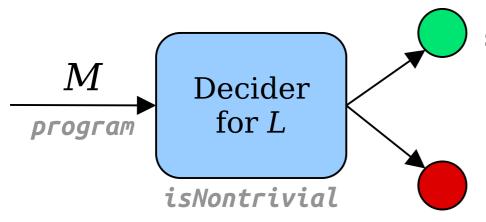
```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
   string me = mySource();
   if (isNontrivial(me)) {
        else {
```

#### Program P design specification:

If *P* accepts at least one string and doesn't accept at least one string:

If *P* accepts all strings or does not accept any strings:

$$L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}$$



No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

bool isNontrivial(string program);

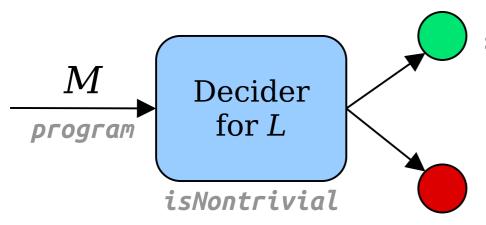
```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
   string me = mySource();
   if (isNontrivial(me)) {
    } else {
    }
}
```

#### Program P design specification:

If *P* accepts at least one string and doesn't accept at least one string: *P* must accept all strings or accept no strings at all.

If *P* accepts all strings or does not accept any strings: *P* must accept at least one string and not accept at least one string.

$$L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}$$



No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

bool isNontrivial(string program);

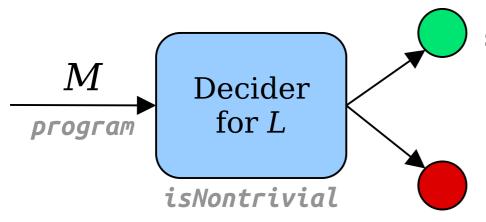
#### Program P design specification:

If *P* accepts at least one string and doesn't accept at least one string: *P* must accept all strings or accept no strings at all.

If P accepts all strings or does not accept any strings:

*P* must accept at least one string and not accept at least one string.

$$L = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM, } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \emptyset, \text{ and } \mathcal{L}(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}$$



No, *M* either accepts all strings or does not accept any strings.

bool isNontrivial(string program);

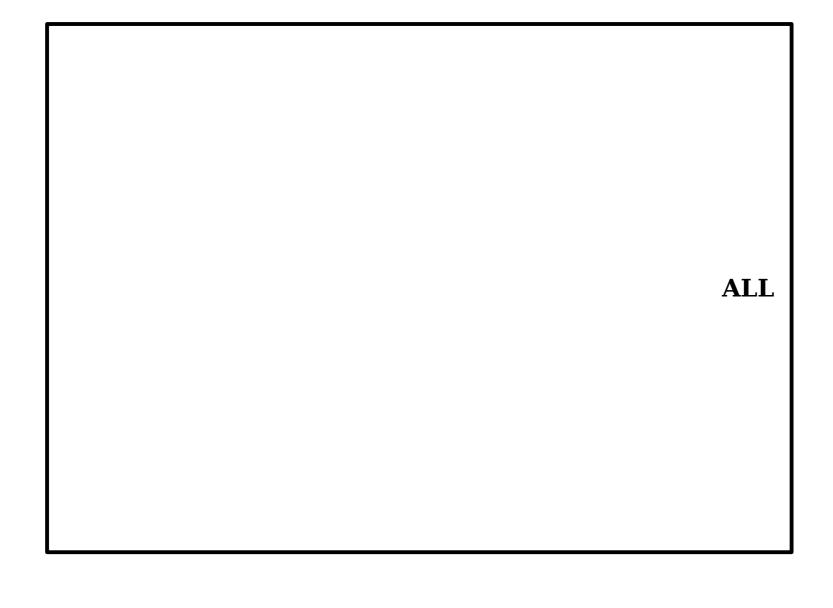
```
// Program P
int main() {
   string input = getInput();
   string me = mySource();
   if (isNontrivial(me)) {
    } else {
    }
}
```

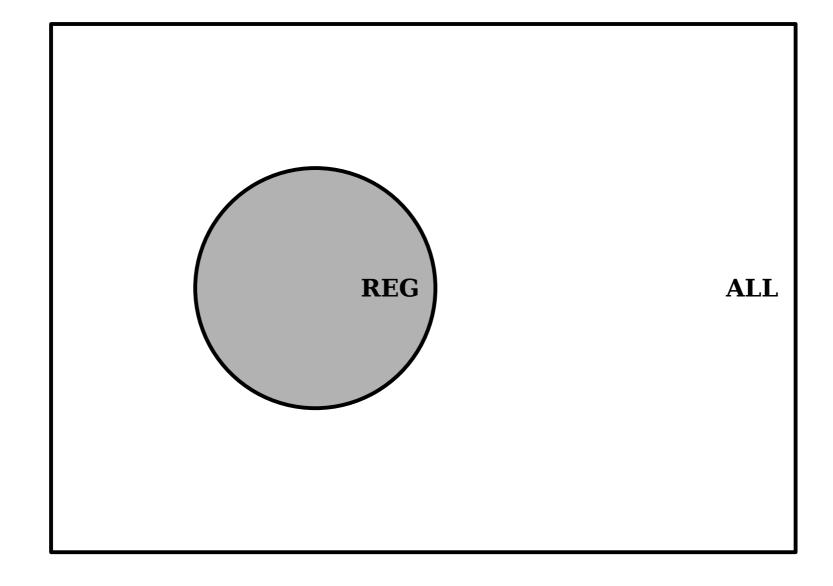
#### Program P design specification:

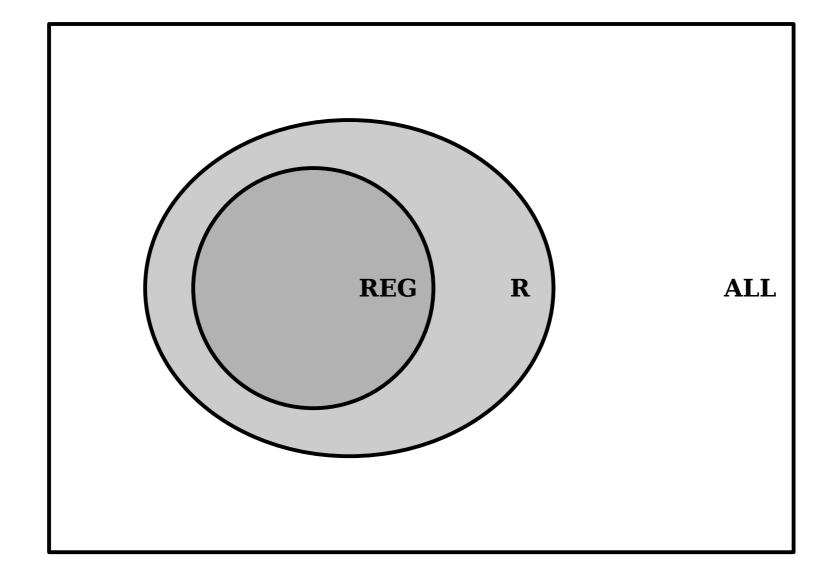
If *P* accepts at least one string and doesn't accept at least one string: *P* must accept all strings or accept no strings at all.

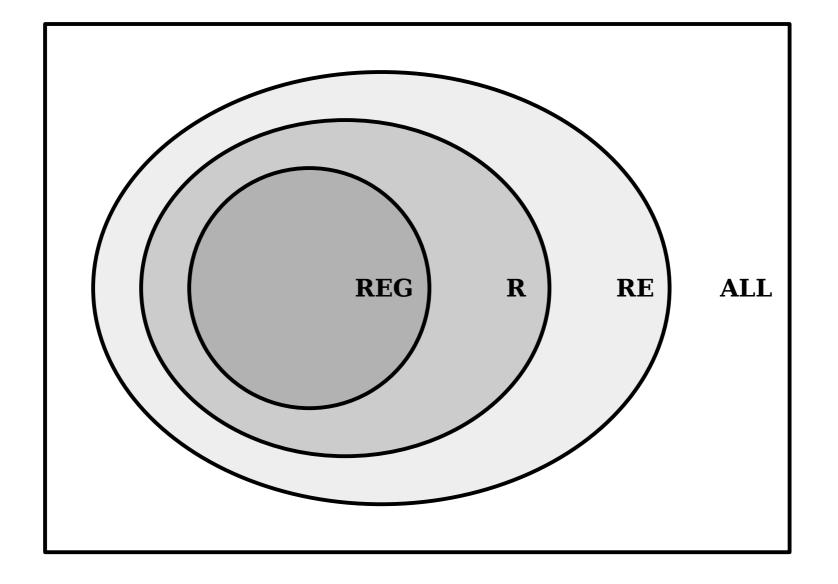
If *P* accepts all strings or does not accept any strings: *P* must accept at least one string and not accept at least one string.

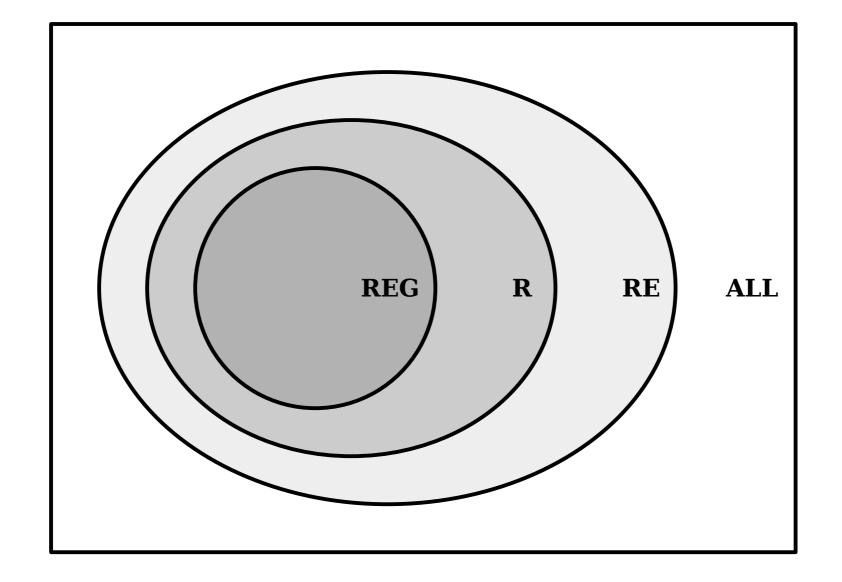
Part 2: The Lava Diagram



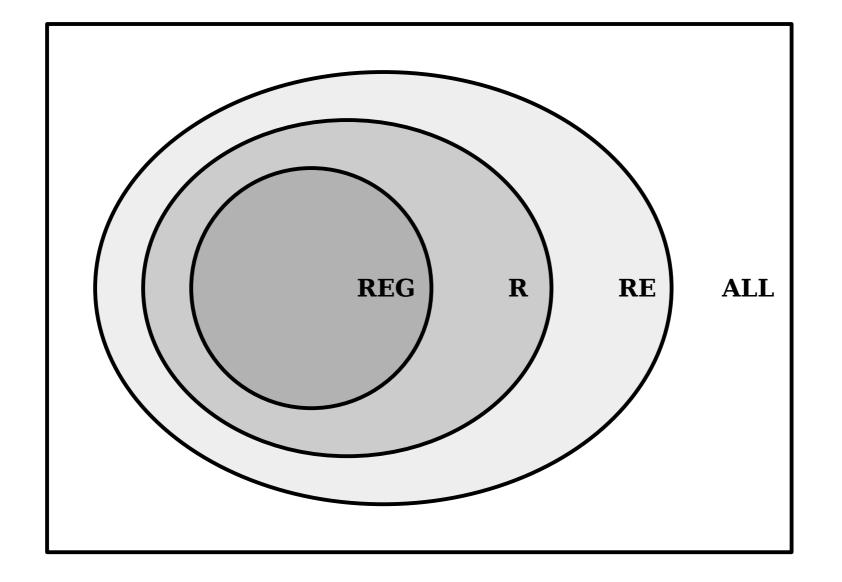








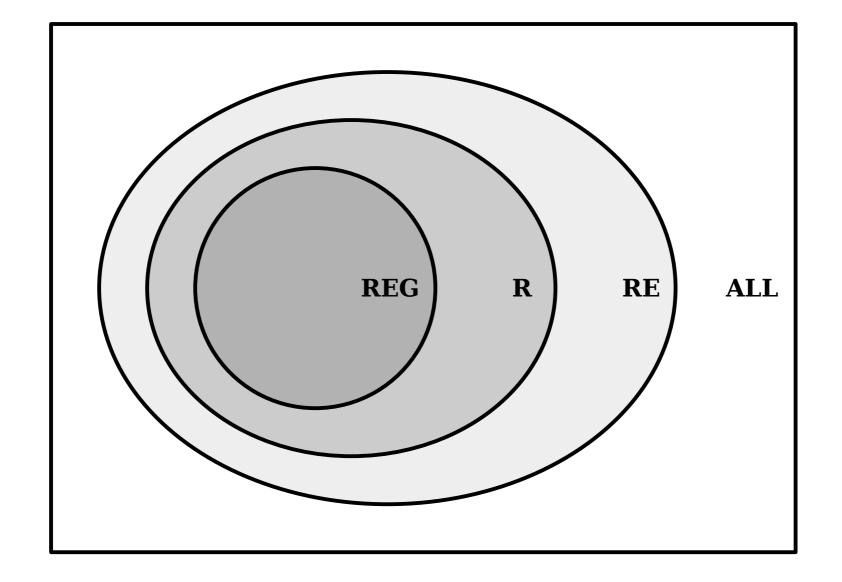
```
L_1 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts cocoa } \}
L_2 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ rejects cocoa } \}
L_3 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ loops on cocoa } \}
```



 $L_1 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts cocoa} \}$   $L_2 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ rejects cocoa} \}$   $L_3 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ loops on cocoa} \}$ 

3. Place these languages in the Lava Diagram.

Submit your answer on Gradescope.



```
L_1 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts cocoa } \}
L_2 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ rejects cocoa } \}
L_3 = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ loops on cocoa } \}
```

## Thanks for Calling In!

It's been great meeting you this quarter. Stay safe, stay healthy, and stay in touch!

Enjoy the break!