Unsolvable Problems
Part Two
Outline for Today

- Recap from Last Time
  - Where are we, again?
- A Different Perspective on RE
  - What exactly does “recognizability” mean?
- Verifiers
  - A different perspective on the RE languages.
- Beyond RE
  - Monstrously hard problems!
Recap from Last Time
Self-Referential Programs

- **Claim:** Any program can be augmented to include a method called `mySource()` that returns a string representation of its source code.

- **Theorem:** It is possible to build Turing machines that get their own encodings and perform arbitrary computations on them.
What does this program do?

```c
bool willAccept(string program, string input) {
    /* ... some implementation ... */
}

int main() {
    string me = mySource();
    string input = getInput();

    if (willAccept(me, input)) {
        reject();
    } else {
        accept();
    }
}
```

What happens if...

... this program accepts its input?
It rejects the input!

... this program doesn't accept its input?
It accepts the input!
What does this program do?

```c
bool willHalt(string program, string input) {
    /* … some implementation … */
}

int main() {
    string me = mySource();
    string input = getInput();

    if (willHalt(me, input)) {
        while (true) {
            // loop infinitely
        }
    } else {
        accept();
    }
}
```

What happens if...

... this program halts on this input? It loops on the input!

... this program loops on this input? It halts on the input!
New Stuff!
Beyond R and RE
Beyond R and RE

• We've now seen how to use self-reference as a tool for showing undecidability (finding languages not in \( R \)).

• We still have not broken out of \( RE \) yet, though.

• To do so, we will need to build up a better intuition for the class \( RE \).
What exactly is the class \textbf{RE}?
RE, Formally

- Recall that the class $\text{RE}$ is the class of all recognizable languages:

$$\text{RE} = \{ L \mid \text{there is a TM } M \text{ where } L(M) = L \}$$

- Since $\mathbb{R} \neq \text{RE}$, there is no general way to “solve” problems in the class $\text{RE}$, if by “solve” you mean “make a computer program that can always tell you the correct answer.”

- So what exactly are the sorts of languages in $\text{RE}$?
**Key Intuition:**

A language $L$ is in $\mathbf{RE}$ if, for any string $w$, if you are convinced that $w \in L$, there is some way you could prove that to someone else.
Verification

• **Recall:** When focusing on the RE languages, we need to abandon the idea that we can “solve” the problems we're looking at.

• Rather than solving problems, we can think about checking answers.
Does this Sudoku puzzle have a solution?
Does this Sudoku puzzle have a solution?
Verification

Is there a simple path that goes through every node exactly once?
Verification

Is there a simple path that goes through every node exactly once?
Verification

11

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

11

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

34

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

17

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

52

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

26

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

13

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

40

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

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Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

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Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

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Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

16

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

8

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

4

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

2

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

1

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Does this TM halt on this input?

Start

0 → 0, R
1 → 1, L

Go to start

Check for 0

0 → 0, L
1 → 1, L

Clear a 1

Go to end

0 → 0, R
1 → 1, R

q_{acc}

q_{rej}

Try running it for six steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Does this Sudoku puzzle have a solution?
Does this Sudoku puzzle have a solution?
Is there a simple path that goes through every node exactly once?
Verification

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Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
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Try running five steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

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Try running five steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for four steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for four steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for four steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for four steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for four steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for four steps.
Verification

- In each of the preceding cases, we were given some problem and some evidence supporting the claim that the answer is “yes.”
- Given the correct evidence, we can be certain that the answer is indeed “yes.”
- Given incorrect evidence, we aren't sure whether the answer is “yes.”
  - Maybe there's no evidence saying that the answer is “yes,” or maybe there is some evidence, but just not the evidence we were given.
- Let's formalize this idea.
Verifiers

- A **verifier** for a language $L$ is a TM $V$ with the following properties:
  - $V$ halts on all inputs.
  - For any string $w \in \Sigma^*$, the following is true:
    $$w \in L \iff \exists c \in \Sigma^*. V \text{ accepts } \langle w, c \rangle$$
  - A string $c$ where $V$ accepts $\langle w, c \rangle$ is called a **certificate** for $w$.
  - Intuitively, what does this mean?
Deciders and Verifiers

**Decider M for L**

- **Input String (w)**
- **Yes!** if M accepts, then $w \in L$.
- **No!** if M rejects, then $w \notin L$.

- **Yes!** if $M$ halts and accepts $w$.
- **Not sure** if $M$ halts and rejects or does not halt.

**Verifier V for L**

- **Input String (w)**
- **Certification (c)**
- **Yes!** if V accepts $\langle w, c \rangle$, then $w \in L$.
- **Not sure** if V rejects $\langle w, c \rangle$, we don't know whether $w \in L$.

- **Yes!** if V halts and accepts $\langle w, c \rangle$.
- **Not sure** if V halts and rejects or does not halt.
Verifiers

- A **verifier** for a language $L$ is a TM $V$ with the following properties:
  - $V$ halts on all inputs.
  - For any string $w \in \Sigma^*$, the following is true: $w \in L \iff \exists c \in \Sigma^*. V$ accepts $\langle w, c \rangle$
- Some notes about $V$:
  - If $V$ accepts $\langle w, c \rangle$, then we're guaranteed $w \in L$.
  - If $V$ does not accept $\langle w, c \rangle$, then either
    - $w \in L$, but you gave the wrong $c$, or
    - $w \notin L$, so no possible $c$ will work.
Verifiers

• A **verifier** for a language \( L \) is a TM \( V \) with the following properties:
  
  • \( V \) halts on all inputs.
  
  • For any string \( w \in \Sigma^* \), the following is true:
    \[
    w \in L \iff \exists c \in \Sigma^*. \; V \text{ accepts } \langle w, c \rangle
    \]

• Some notes about \( V \):
  
  • Notice that \( c \) is existentially quantified. Any string \( w \in L \) must have at least one \( c \) that causes \( V \) to accept, and possibly more.
  
  • \( V \) is required to halt, so given any potential certificate \( c \) for \( w \), you can check whether the certificate is correct.
Verifiers

• A **verifier** for a language $L$ is a TM $V$ with the following properties:
  
  • $V$ halts on all inputs.
  
  • For any string $w \in \Sigma^*$, the following is true: $w \in L \iff \exists c \in \Sigma^*. V$ accepts $\langle w, c \rangle$

• Some notes about $V$:
  
  • Notice that $\mathcal{L}(V) \neq L$. *(Good question: what is $\mathcal{L}(V)$?)*
  
  • The job of $V$ is just to check certificates, not to decide membership in $L$. 
Some Verifiers

• Let $L$ be the following language:

$$L = \{ \langle n \rangle \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and the hailstone sequence terminates for } n \}$$

• Let's see how to build a verifier for $L$. 
Verification

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?

11
Verification

11

Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

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Verification

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Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

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Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Verification

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Try running fourteen steps of the Hailstone sequence.

Does the hailstone sequence terminate for this number?
Some Verifiers

● Let $L$ be the following language:

$$L = \{ \langle n \rangle \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and the hailstone sequence terminates for } n \}$$

```java
private boolean checkHailstone(int n, int k) {
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        if (n % 2 == 0) n /= 2;
        else n = 3*n + 1;
    }
    return n == 1;
}
```

● Do you see why $\langle n \rangle \in L$ iff there is some $k$ such that checkHailstone($n$, $k$) returns true?

● Do you see why checkHailstone always halts?
Some Verifiers

- Consider $HALT$:
  
  \[ HALT = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM that halts on } w \} \]

- Let's see how to build a verifier for $HALT$. 
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Verification

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Try running it for six steps.
Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Verification

Does this TM halt on this input?

Try running it for six steps.
Some Verifiers

- Consider $HALT$:

\[ HALT = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM that halts on } w \} \]

```java
private boolean checkHalt(TM M, string w, int k) {
    simulate M running on w for k steps;
    if (M is in an accepting state) return true;
    if (M is in a rejecting state) return true;
    return false;
}
```

- Do you see why $M$ halts on $w$ iff there is some $k$ such that checkHalt$(M, w, k)$ returns true?

- Do you see why checkHalt always halts?
What languages are verifiable?
**Theorem:** If $L$ is a language, then there is a verifier for $L$ if and only if $L \in \text{RE}$. 
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Theorem:} If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \textbf{RE}$.
  \item \textbf{Proof goal:} Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$.
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![Diagram of verifier V for L](image)
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

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\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Input string} $(w)$
  \item \textbf{Certificate} $(c)$
  \item \textbf{Verifier V for L}
  \item \textbf{Check the answer}:
  \begin{itemize}
    \item yes!
    \item not sure
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

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![Diagram of verifier process]

- The diagram shows a verifier $V$ for a language $L$ that takes an input string $(w)$ and a certificate $(c)$.
- The verifier outputs a result of "yes!" or "not sure".
- The input string $(w)$ includes: $\varepsilon$, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, aba, abb, baa, ...
Verifiers and $\textbf{RE}$

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \textbf{RE}$.

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---

**Diagram:**

- **Verifier $V$ for $L$**
  - Input string $(w)$
  - Certificate $(c)$

- **Output:**
  - "Check the answer"
  - $\text{yes!}$
  - $\text{not sure}$

**Example Strings:**

$$\varepsilon \ a \ b \ aa \ ab \ ba \ bb \ aaa \ aab \ aba \ abb \ baa \ \ldots$$
Verifiers and $\textbf{RE}$

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \textbf{RE}$.
- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

```
| ε  | a  | b  | aa | ab  | ba  | bb  | aaa | aab | aba  | abb  | baa  | ...
```

Verifier $V$ for $L$

```
input string (w) → "Check the answer" → yes! → not sure
```

certificate (c)
Verifiers and \( \text{RE} \)

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), then \( L \in \text{RE} \).

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), find a way to construct a recognizer \( M \) for \( L \).
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- \textbf{Theorem:} If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- \textbf{Proof goal:} Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

\[\varepsilon \quad a \quad b \quad aa \quad ab \quad ba \quad bb \quad aaa \quad aab \quad aba \quad abb \quad baa \quad \ldots\]
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

![Diagram of verifier and recognizer]

- Input string $(w)$
- Certificate $(c)$

“Check the answer”

- Yes!
- Not sure
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- \textbf{Theorem}: If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \textbf{RE}$.

- \textbf{Proof goal}: Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

```
input string (w)  

Verifier V for L

certificate (c)  

"Check the answer"

yes!

not sure

ε a b aa ab ba bb aaa aab aba abb baa ...
```
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Verifier } V \\
\text{for } L \\
\text{input string (w)} \\
\text{certificate (c)} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{"Check the answer"} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{yes!} \\
\text{not sure} \\
\text{\ldots} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\epsilon & a & b & aa & ab & ba & bb & aaa & aab \\
& & & & & & & & \text{aba} \\
& & & & & & & & \text{abb} \\
& & & & & & & & \text{baa} \\
& & & & & & & & \text{\ldots} \\
\end{array}
\]
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$.

![Diagram showing the interaction between input string and certificate with a verifier](image)
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• **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

Verifier $V$ for $L$

- input string $(w)$
- certificate $(c)$

"Check the answer"

- yes!
- not sure

ε a b aa ab ba bb aaa aab aba abb baa ...
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$.
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- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{input string (w)} \\
\text{certificate (c)} \\
\end{array}
\rightarrow
\text{Verifier V for L}
\quad
\text{"Check the answer"}
\rightarrow
\begin{array}{c}
\text{yes!} \\

\text{not sure}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\varepsilon & a & b & aa & ab & ba & bb & aaa & aab & aba & abb & baa & \ldots
\end{array}
\]
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- \textit{Theorem:} If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- \textit{Proof goal:} Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Verification:}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item \textbf{Input string} ($w$)
    \item \textbf{Certificate} ($c$)
  \end{itemize}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item \textbf{Verifier $V$ for $L$} 
    \item \textbf{Check the answer}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \textbf{Yes!}
      \item \textbf{Not sure}
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

![Diagram of verifier V for L]

- Input string $(w)$
- Certificate $(c)$
- "Check the answer"
- $\varepsilon$, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, aba, abb, baa, ...
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.
- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Example:}
  \begin{tabular}{c}
  input string $(w)$ \hfill
  certificate $(c)$ \hfill
  \end{tabular}
  \quad
  \begin{tabular}{c}
  Verifier $V$ \quad \textit{for $L$} \quad \textit{‘Check the answer’} \quad
  yes! \quad not sure
  \end{tabular}
\end{itemize}
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$.

\[\varepsilon, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, aba, abb, baa, \ldots\]
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

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Verifiers and **RE**

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$.

---

Diagram: Verifier $V$ for $L$

- Input string $(w)$
- Certificate $(c)$

- "Check the answer"

- Output:
  - *yes!*
  - *not sure*
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem**: If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.
- **Proof goal**: Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

Diagram:
- **Verifier $V$ for $L$**
  - Input string $(w)$
  - Certificate $(c)$
  - "Check the answer"
  - Outputs:
    - **Yes!**
    - **Not sure**
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- \textbf{Theorem}: If there is a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), then \( L \in \text{RE} \).

- \textbf{Proof goal}: Given a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), find a way to construct a recognizer \( M \) for \( L \).
Verifiers and \textbf{RE}

- \textbf{Theorem}: If there is a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), then \( L \in \text{RE} \).

- \textbf{Proof goal}: Given a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), find a way to construct a recognizer \( M \) for \( L \).

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node (input) at (0, 0) {input string \((w)\)};
  \node (verifier) at (2, 0) {Verifier \( V \) for \( L \)};
  \node (certificate) at (0, -1) {certificate \((c)\)};
  \node (check) at (3, 0) {“Check the answer”};
  \node (yes) at (4, 1) {yes!};
  \node (not_sure) at (4, -1) {not sure};

  \draw[->] (input) -- (verifier);
  \draw[->] (certificate) -- (verifier);
  \draw[->] (yes) -- (verifier);
  \draw[->] (not_sure) -- (verifier);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.

- **Proof goal:** Given a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, find a way to construct a recognizer $M$ for $L$. 

```
ε  a  b  aa  ab  ba  bb  aaa  aab  aba  abb  baa  ...
```
Verifiers and **RE**

- **Theorem**: If there is a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), then \( L \in \text{RE} \).
- **Proof goal**: Given a verifier \( V \) for a language \( L \), find a way to construct a recognizer \( M \) for \( L \).
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If there is a verifier $V$ for a language $L$, then $L \in \text{RE}$.
- **Proof idea:** Build a recognizer that tries every possible certificate to see if $w \in L$.
- **Proof sketch:** Consider this program:

```java
private boolean isInL(string w) {
    for (i from 0 to ∞) {
        for (each string c of length i) {
            if (V accepts ⟨w, c⟩) return true;
        }
    }
}
```

If $w \in L$, then there is a $c \in \Sigma^*$ such that $V$ accepts ⟨$w$, $c$⟩. This program tries all possible strings as certificates, so it eventually finds $c$, watches $V$ accept ⟨$w$, $c$⟩, then and accepts $w$. If $w \notin L$, there is no $c \in \Sigma^*$ where $V$ accepts ⟨$w$, $c$⟩, so this program loops on $w$. ■
Verifiers and RE

- **Theorem:** If $L \in \text{RE}$, then there is a verifier for $L$.
- **Proof goal:** Beginning with a recognizer $M$ for the language $L$, show how to construct a verifier $V$ for $L$.
- The machine $M$ will accept $w$ if $w \in L$. If $M$ doesn't accept $w$, then $w \notin L$.
- A certificate is supposed to be some sort of “proof” that the string is in the language. Since the only thing we know about $L$ is that $M$ is a recognizer for it, our certificate would have to tell us something about what $M$ does.
- We need to choose a certificate with the following properties:
  - We can decide in finite time whether a certificate is right or wrong.
  - A “good” certificate proves that $w \in L$ (meaning $M$ accepts $w$)
  - A “bad” certificate never proves $w \in L$.
- **Idea:** If $M$ accepts $w$, it will do so in finitely many steps. What if our certificate is the number of steps?
Verifiers and RE

• **Theorem:** If $L \in \text{RE}$, then there is a verifier for $L$.

• **Proof sketch:** Let $L$ be an RE language and let $M$ be a recognizer for it. Then show that this is a verifier for $L$:

```java
private boolean checkInL(string w, int k) {
    run M on w for k steps;
    if (M is in an accepting state) return true;
    else return false;
}
```

If $w \in L$, then $M$ accepts $w$ in some number of steps (call it $c$). Calling `checkInL(w, c)` then returns true. Conversely, if there is a $k$ where `checkInL(w, k)` returns true, then $M$ accepts $w$, so $w \in L$. ■
RE and Proofs

- Verifiers and recognizers give two different perspectives on the “proof” intuition for RE.
- Verifiers are explicitly built to check proofs that strings are in the language.
  - If you know that some string \( w \) belongs to the language and you have the proof of it, you can convince someone else that \( w \in L \).
- You can think of a recognizer as a device that “searches” for a proof that \( w \in L \).
  - If it finds it, great!
  - If not, it might loop forever.
RE and Proofs

• If the RE languages represent languages where membership can be proven, what does a non-RE language look like?

• Intuitively, a language is not in RE if there is no general way to prove that a given string $w \in L$ actually belongs to $L$.

• In other words, even if you knew that a string was in the language, you may never be able to convince anyone of it!
Time-Out for Announcements!
Second Midterm Graded

• We’ve graded the second midterm exam and emailed out scores yesterday afternoon.

• The exams themselves are available for pickup after class today.
  • Reading this online? Unclaimed exams will be in the first floor of the Gates building. Enter through the side entrance next to Herrin marked “Stanford Engineering Venture Fund Laboratories” and look in the filing cabinets to your right.

• Overall, we are extremely impressed by how everyone did on this exam. More on that later!
Problem Sets

- Problem Set Seven solutions are now up online. We’ll return graded PS7’s later this week.
- Problem Set Eight is due on Friday.
- Problem Set Nine will go out on Friday. It will be due next Wednesday (the last day of class).
  - No late days can be used on PS9.
  - PS9 is shorter than the other problem sets this quarter.
  - We’ll get the finalized office hours timetable posted as soon as we can.
A Reminder: Honor Code

- We're coming up to the point in the quarter where we start to see a marked uptick in the number of assignments submitted that are pretty obviously copied from old solution sets.

- I know that a lot of you are stressed, tired, and worn out at this point. However, please, please, please don't do this. The costs are really high and it's super easy to spot.

- *To the campus community at large:* if someone you know (a friend, a dormmate, a problem set partner, etc.) is really suffering, please reach out to them and make sure they're okay. It's easy for people to get isolated and overwhelmed at this point in the quarter, and (from experience) that can be an awful, awful feeling.
Final Exam Logistics

• Our final exam is one week from Friday. It’ll be from 3:30PM – 6:30PM. Rooms are divvied up by last (family) name:
  • Abb – Kan: Go to Bishop Auditorium.
  • Kar – Zuc: Go to Cemex Auditorium.
• Exam is cumulative and all topics from the lectures and problem sets are fair game.
• The exam focus is roughly 50/50 between discrete math topics (PS1 – PS5) and computability/complexity topics (PS6 – PS9).
• As with the midterms, the exam is closed-book, closed-computer, and limited-note. You can bring a single, double-sided, 8.5” × 11” sheet of notes with you to the exam.
• Students with OAE accommodations: please contact us by Friday if you haven’t yet done so.
Preparing for the Exam

• Last week, we released EPP9, EPP10, and EPP11. Solutions are now available online.

• We’ve just released four practice final exams. They’re based on past final exams, with a few minor modifications.
  • Practice Final 1: Fall 2016 final exam.
  • Practice Final 2: Winter 2016 final exam.
  • Practice Final 3: Spring 2015 final exam.
  • Practice Final 4: Fall 2015 final exam.

• Solutions will go out on Friday.

• Need some more practice? Let us know how we can help out!
Your Questions
“What's your best piece of relationship advice?”

Communication is key! From experience, open and honest communication is essential to being in a relationship. If you can’t communicate openly and honestly, then things will build up, you’ll misread situations, and it’s easy for things to spiral out of control.

Remember that you’re part of a team and that the point of a relationship is for the whole to be greater than the sum of the parts. So talk about things that matter to you, be supportive, and be accommodating, and have fun creating new life experiences with someone!
“Why are the proofwriting guidelines in this class so much different and more rigid than math classes (or standard mathematical proofs in general)?”

One of the goals of CS103 is to get you to transition from "pre-formal" mathematics to "formal" mathematics. We want you to be able to ask the question "why is this true?" in a way that really cuts to the core of the issue and forces you to ask questions like "how is this defined?" and "is this really true, or is this just something I think is true?"

Our only way to measure whether you’re capable of doing this is to see whether you actually do it when we ask you to. We’re precise with our grading because we want to make sure that you’re asking the right questions, that you’re formulating an answer in a way that calls back to definitions, and that you’re not skipping over key, nontrivial steps.

All the available evidence we have suggests that this is working phenomenally well this quarter. The exam scores are higher now than they’ve been in years and we’re seeing significantly fewer logic errors.

Downstream, classes often assume you’ve already made the pre-formal to formal transition, and they’ll grade proofs more for insight than execution because there’s a baseline belief that you could do these lower-level proofs if you needed to. But even in that case, the sorts of questions you’d need to ask to really probe the material – why is this true? how does this follow from the definition? is this actually even true? – follow from these skills.
“How can we pick ourselves up in this class when it feels like everyone else does so well? Is this class similar in rigor to higher-level CS classes?”

For starters, sorry to hear that you’re feeling this!

A good first step is to figure out what areas you need to work on. Find something you did right, and find something you didn’t do right. Are you in a spot where you can answer why one is right and one is wrong? If not, stop by office hours and ask a clarifying question! Are you making a lot of minor sporadic errors, or is there some root underlying skill or technique you need to focus on? Get input from the course staff on where you should focus your efforts, then use the available resources (extra practice problems, CS103A materials, course reader, etc.) to practice those specific skills.

As to the rigor question – most downstream courses are less rigorous in what they expect of your proofwriting, but they will still expect you to think rigorously and precisely. Understanding what questions to ask, and how to be skeptical of claims, and knowing how to argue that some result is true will still be important, and those are skills that are closely correlated with what we’re looking for.
Back to CS103!
Finding Non-RE Languages
Finding Non-**RE** Languages

- Right now, we know that non-**RE** languages exist, but we have no idea what they look like.
- How might we find one?
- The answer brings us all the way back to our very first lecture!
Languages, TMs, and TM Encodings

- Recall: The language of a TM $M$ is the set
  \[ \mathcal{L}(M) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid M \text{ accepts } w \} \]
- Some of the strings in this set might be descriptions of TMs.
- What happens if we just focus on the set of strings that are legal TM descriptions?
All Turing machines, listed in some order.
All descriptions of TMs, listed in the same order.
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<p>| No              | No              | No              | Acc             | No              | Acc             | $\ldots$ |</p>
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The table represents the accuracy (Acc) and no-accuracy (No) indicators for different states $\langle M_i \rangle$. The ... indicates that the pattern continues.
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No TM has this behavior!
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...
"The language of all TMs that do not accept their own description."
\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\langle M_0 \rangle & \langle M_1 \rangle & \langle M_2 \rangle & \langle M_3 \rangle & \langle M_4 \rangle & \langle M_5 \rangle & \ldots \\
M_0 & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \text{No} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \ldots \\
M_1 & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \ldots \\
M_2 & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \ldots \\
M_3 & \text{No} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \ldots \\
M_4 & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \ldots \\
M_5 & \text{No} & \text{No} & \text{Acc} & \text{Acc} & \text{No} & \text{No} & \ldots \\
\ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \\
\end{array}
\]

\{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM that does not accept } \langle M \rangle \}
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</table>

$\{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \}$
Diagonalization Revisited

• The *diagonalization language*, which we denote $L_D$, is defined as

$$L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \}$$

• That is, $L_D$ is the set of descriptions of Turing machines that do not accept themselves.
\[ L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \]

*Theorem:* \( L_D \notin \text{RE}. \)
Theorem: $L_D \not\in \text{RE}$.

Proof: By contradiction; assume that $L_D \in \text{RE}$.

$L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M$ is a TM and $\langle M \rangle \not\in \mathcal{L}(M) \}$
Theorem: \( L_D \notin \text{RE} \).

Proof: By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE} \). Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \).

\[
L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \}
\]
\[ L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \]

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE}. \)

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE} \). Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \).

Since \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \), we know that if \( M \) is any TM, then
\[
\langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1)
\]
Theorem: $L_D \notin \text{RE}$.

Proof: By contradiction; assume that $L_D \in \text{RE}$. Then there must be some TM $R$ such that $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$.

Since $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$, we know that if $M$ is any TM, then

$$\langle M \rangle \in L_D \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R).$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Because $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$, we know that a string belongs to one set if and only if it belongs to the other.
\[ L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \]

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE} \).

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE} \). Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \).

Since \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \), we know that if \( M \) is any TM, then

\[
\langle M \rangle \in L_D \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1)
\]

From the definition of \( L_D \), we see that \( \langle M \rangle \in L_D \) iff \( \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \).
$$L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \}$$

**Theorem:** $L_D \notin \text{RE}$.

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that $L_D \in \text{RE}$. Then there must be some TM $R$ such that $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$.

Since $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$, we know that if $M$ is any TM, then

$$\langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1)$$

From the definition of $L_D$, we see that $\langle M \rangle \in L_D$ iff $\langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M)$. Combining this with statement (1) tells us that

$$\langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2)$$

This is clearly impossible. We have reached a contradiction, so our assumption must have been wrong. Thus $L_D \notin \text{RE}$. ■
\[ L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \]

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE}. \)

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE}. \) Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D. \)

Since \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D, \) we know that if \( M \) is any TM, then

\[ \langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1) \]

From the definition of \( L_D, \) we see that \( \langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M). \) Combining this with statement (1) tells us that

\[ \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2) \]

We’ve replaced the left-hand side of this biconditional with an equivalent statement.
\[ L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \]

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE} \).

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE} \). Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \).

Since \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \), we know that if \( M \) is any TM, then

\[ \langle M \rangle \in L_D \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1) \]

From the definition of \( L_D \), we see that \( \langle M \rangle \in L_D \) iff \( \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \). Combining this with statement (1) tells us that

\[ \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2) \]

Statement (2) holds for any TM \( M \), so in particular it should hold for \( R \) itself.
Theorem: $L_D \notin \mathbf{RE}$.

Proof: By contradiction; assume that $L_D \in \mathbf{RE}$. Then there must be some TM $R$ such that $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$.

Since $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$, we know that if $M$ is any TM, then

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\langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1)
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\langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2)
\]

Statement (2) holds for any TM $M$, so in particular it should hold for $R$ itself.

A nice consequence of a universally-quantified statement is that it should work in all cases.
\( L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin L(M) \} \)

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE} \).

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE} \). Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \).

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\langle M \rangle \notin L(M) \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2)
\]

Statement (2) holds for any TM \( M \), so in particular it should hold for \( R \) itself. This means that
\[
\langle R \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(R) \iff \langle R \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (3)
\]

This is clearly impossible. We have reached a contradiction, so our assumption must have been wrong. Thus \( L_D \notin \text{RE} \). ■
Theorem: $L_D \notin \text{RE}$.

Proof: By contradiction; assume that $L_D \in \text{RE}$. Then there must be some TM $R$ such that $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$.

Since $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$, we know that if $M$ is any TM, then

$$\langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1)$$

From the definition of $L_D$, we see that $\langle M \rangle \in L_D \iff \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M)$. Combining this with statement (1) tells us that

$$\langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \iff \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2)$$

Statement (2) holds for any TM $M$, so in particular it should hold for $R$ itself. This means that

$$\langle R \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(R) \iff \langle R \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (3)$$

This is clearly impossible.
\( L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \)

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE} \).

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE} \). Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \).

Since \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D \), we know that if \( M \) is any TM, then

\[
\langle M \rangle \in L_D \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \tag{1}
\]

From the definition of \( L_D \), we see that \( \langle M \rangle \in L_D \) iff \( \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \). Combining this with statement (1) tells us that

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\langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \tag{2}
\]

Statement (2) holds for any TM \( M \), so in particular it should hold for \( R \) itself. This means that

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\langle R \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(R) \text{ iff } \langle R \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \tag{3}
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This is clearly impossible. We have reached a contradiction, so our assumption must have been wrong.
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Proof: By contradiction; assume that $L_D \in \text{RE}$. Then there must be some TM $R$ such that $\mathcal{L}(R) = L_D$.

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$$\langle M \rangle \in L_D \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1)$$

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$$\langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2)$$

Statement (2) holds for any TM $M$, so in particular it should hold for $R$ itself. This means that

$$\langle R \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(R) \text{ iff } \langle R \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (3)$$

This is clearly impossible. We have reached a contradiction, so our assumption must have been wrong. Thus $L_D \notin \text{RE}$. 

$\blacksquare$
\[ L_D = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \} \]

**Theorem:** \( L_D \notin \text{RE}. \)

**Proof:** By contradiction; assume that \( L_D \in \text{RE}. \) Then there must be some TM \( R \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D. \)

Since \( \mathcal{L}(R) = L_D, \) we know that if \( M \) is any TM, then

\[ \langle M \rangle \in L_D \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (1) \]

From the definition of \( L_D, \) we see that \( \langle M \rangle \in L_D \) iff \( \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M). \) Combining this with statement (1) tells us that

\[ \langle M \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(M) \text{ iff } \langle M \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (2) \]

Statement (2) holds for any TM \( M, \) so in particular it should hold for \( R \) itself. This means that

\[ \langle R \rangle \notin \mathcal{L}(R) \text{ iff } \langle R \rangle \in \mathcal{L}(R). \quad (3) \]

This is clearly impossible. We have reached a contradiction, so our assumption must have been wrong. Thus \( L_D \notin \text{RE}. \) ■
What This Means

• On a deeper philosophical level, the fact that non-
RE languages exist supports the following claim:

There are statements that are true but not provable.

• Intuitively, given any non-RE language, there will be some string in the language that cannot be proven to be in the language.

• This result can be formalized as a result called Gödel's incompleteness theorem, one of the most important mathematical results of all time.

• Want to learn more? Take Phil 152 or CS154!
What This Means

• On a more philosophical note, you could interpret the previous result in the following way:

  *There are inherent limits about what mathematics can teach us.*

• There's no automatic way to do math. There are true statements that we can't prove.

• That doesn't mean that mathematics is worthless. It just means that we need to temper our expectations about it.
Where We Stand

- We've just done a crazy, whirlwind tour of computability theory:
  - **The Church-Turing thesis** tells us that TMs give us a mechanism for studying computation in the abstract.
  - **Universal computers** — computers as we know them — are not just a stroke of luck. The existence of the universal TM ensures that such computers must exist.
  - **Self-reference** is an inherent consequence of computational power.
  - **Undecidable problems** exist partially as a consequence of the above and indicate that there are statements whose truth can't be determined by computational processes.
  - **Unrecognizable problems** are out there and can be discovered via diagonalization. They imply there are limits to mathematical proof.
The Big Picture

- DFA
- NFA
- Regex
- Right-Linear Grammar
- CFG
- DECIDER
- RECOGNIZER
- VERIFIER

REG 
CFL 
R 
RE
Where We've Been

- The class $\textbf{R}$ represents problems that can be solved by a computer.
- The class $\textbf{RE}$ represents problems where “yes” answers can be verified by a computer.
Where We're Going

- The class $\mathbf{P}$ represents problems that can be solved *efficiently* by a computer.
- The class $\mathbf{NP}$ represents problems where “yes” answers can be verified *efficiently* by a computer.
Next Time

- **Introduction to Complexity Theory**
  - Not all decidable problems are created equal!

- **The Classes P and NP**
  - Two fundamental and important complexity classes.

- **The $P \neq NP$ Question**
  - A literal million-dollar question!