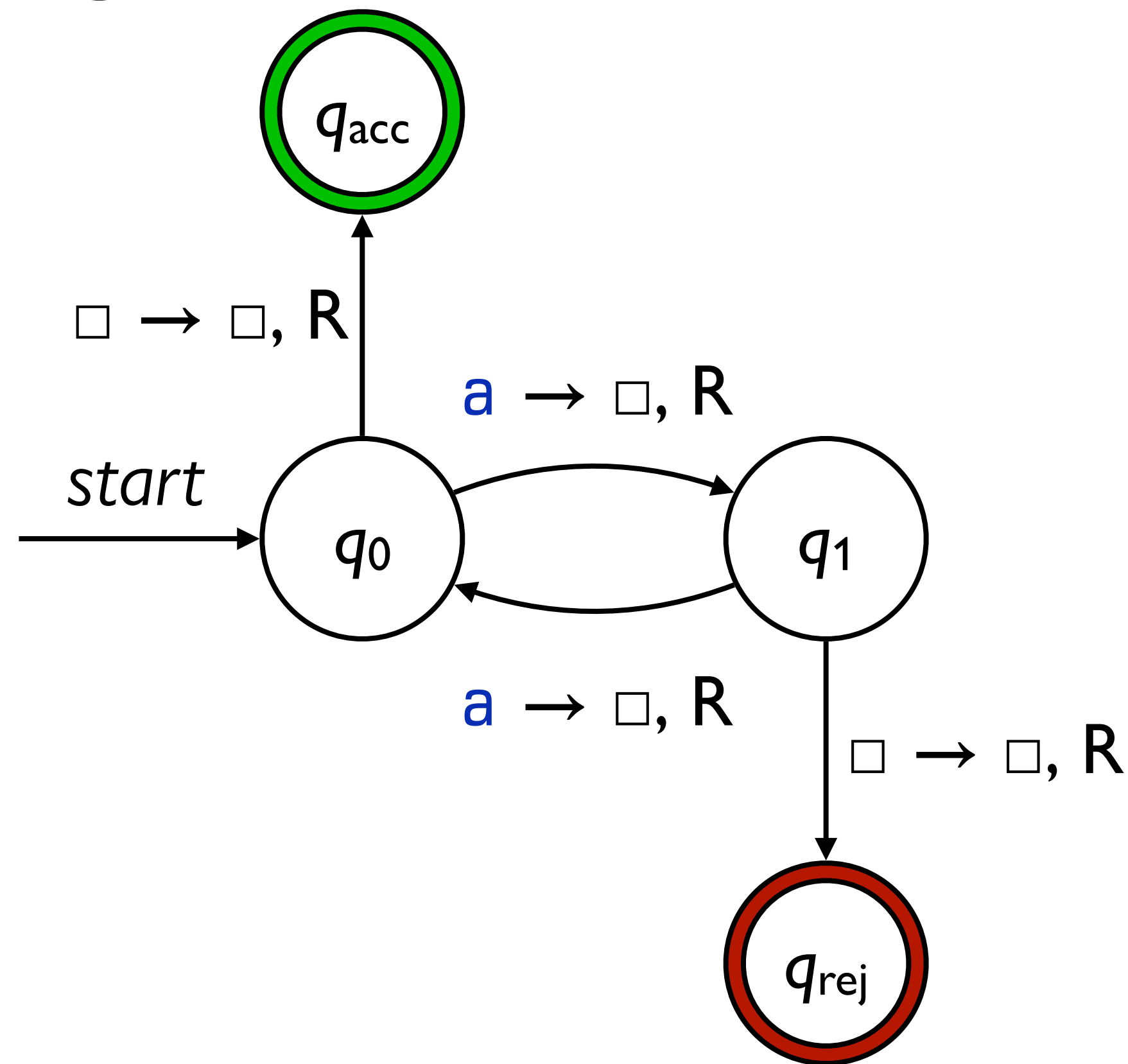


Assignment 8

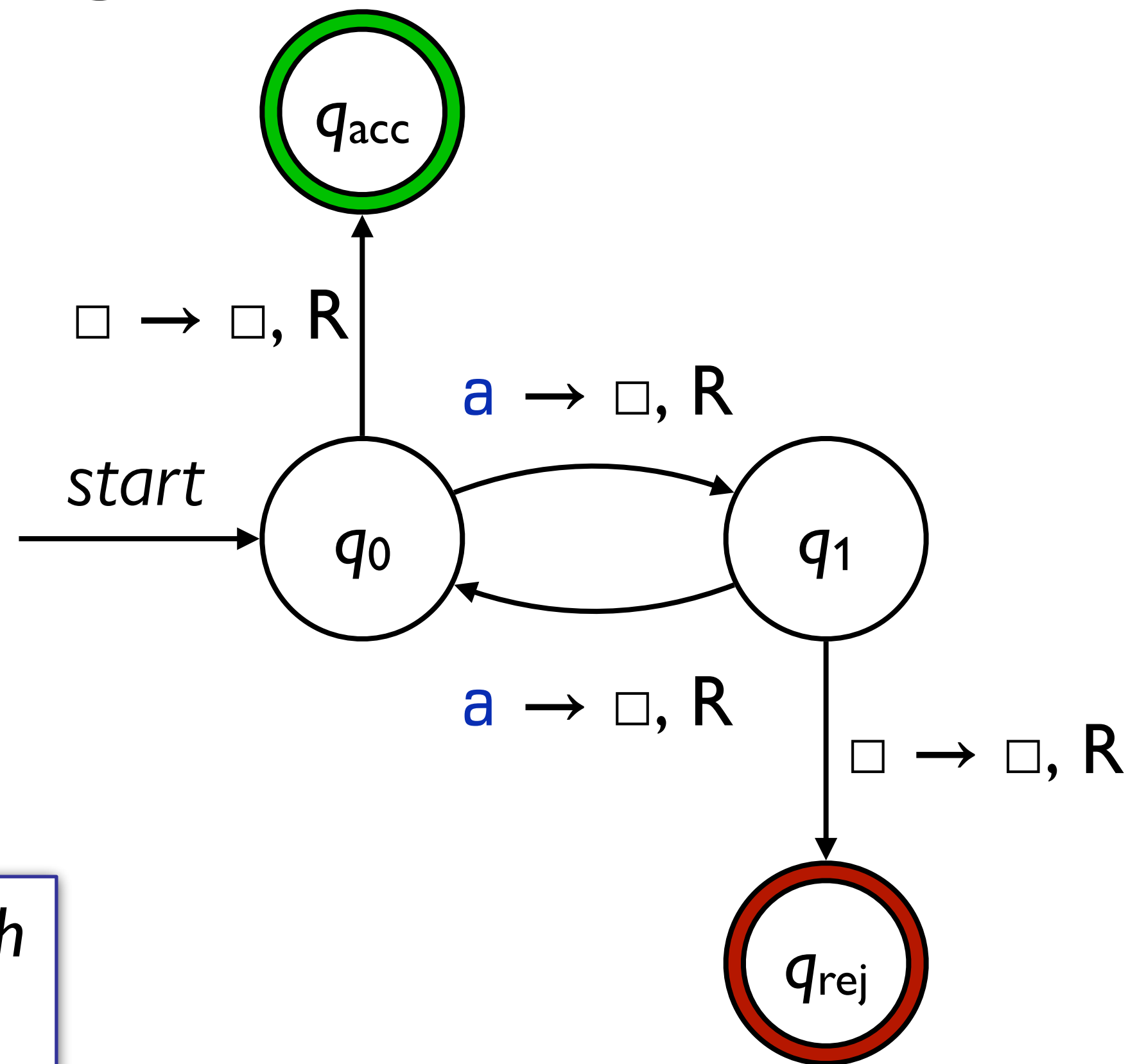
Out today, back to our usual schedule until the end of the semester

Our first Turing machine

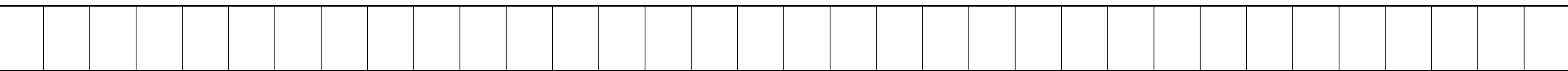


*This is the Turing machine's **finite-state control**. It issues commands that drive the operation of the machine.*

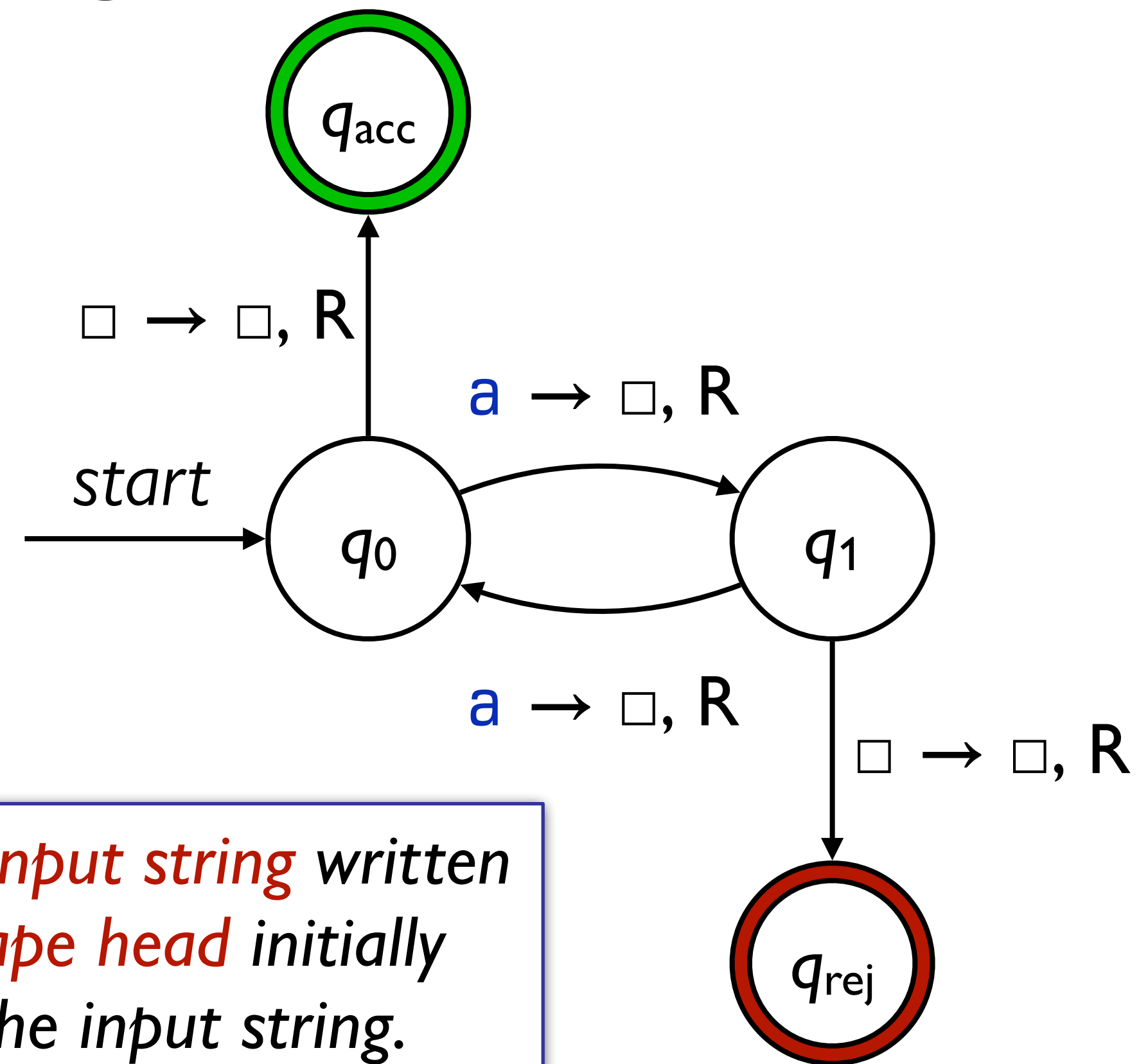
Our first Turing machine



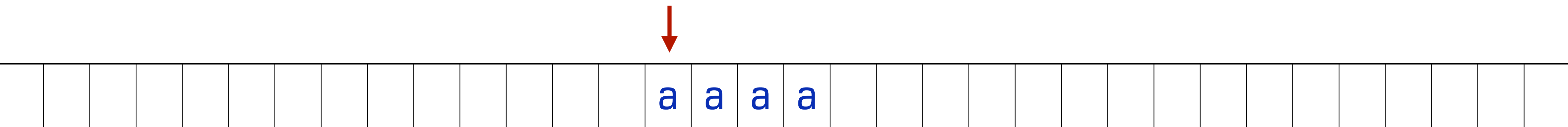
This is the TM's *infinite tape*. Each tape cell holds a *tape symbol*. Initially all tape symbols are blank.



Our first Turing machine

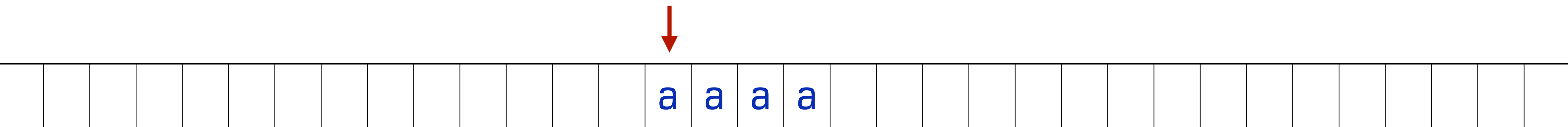
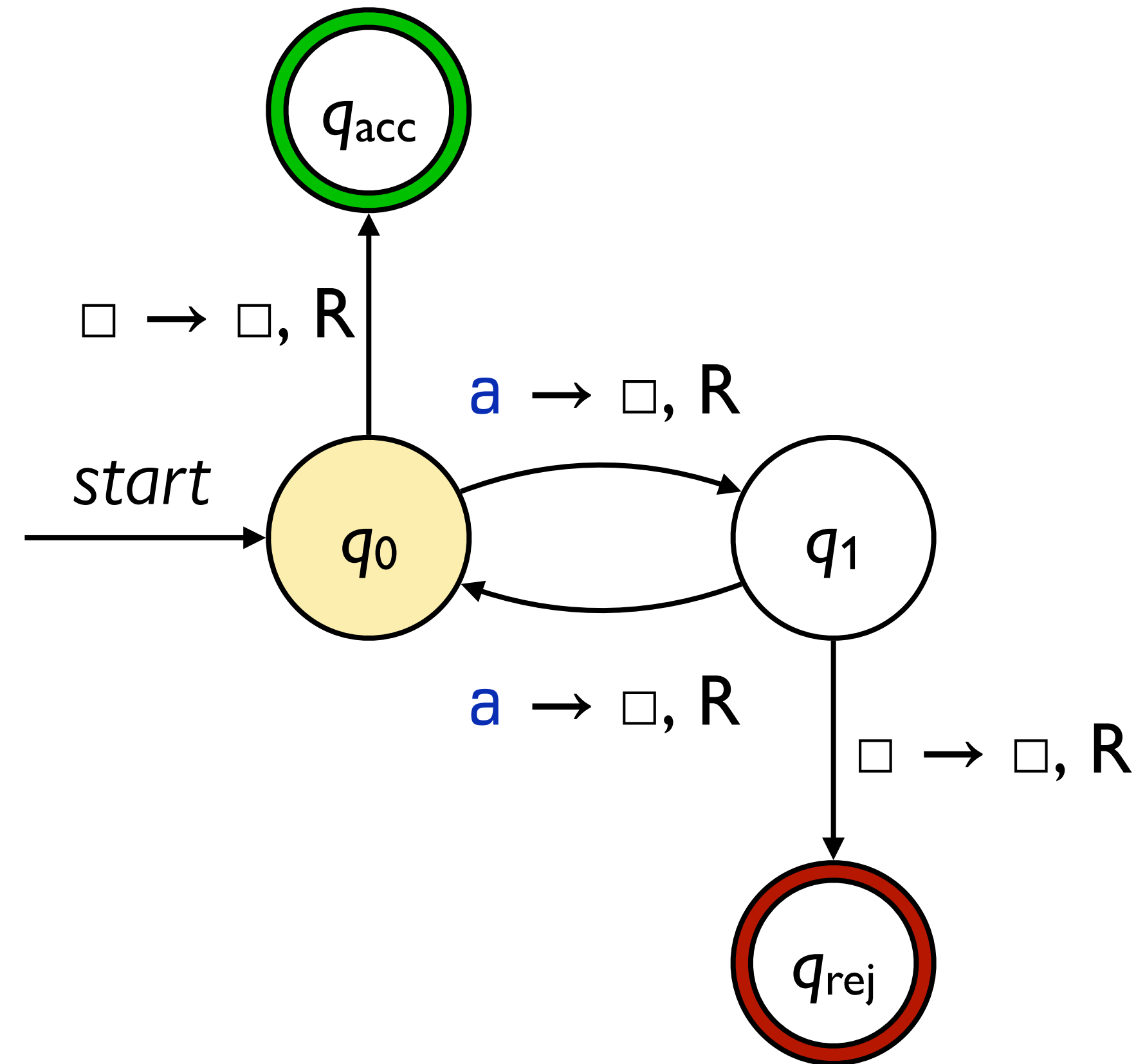


The machine is started with the *input string* written somewhere on the *tape*. The *tape head* initially points to the first symbol of the input string.

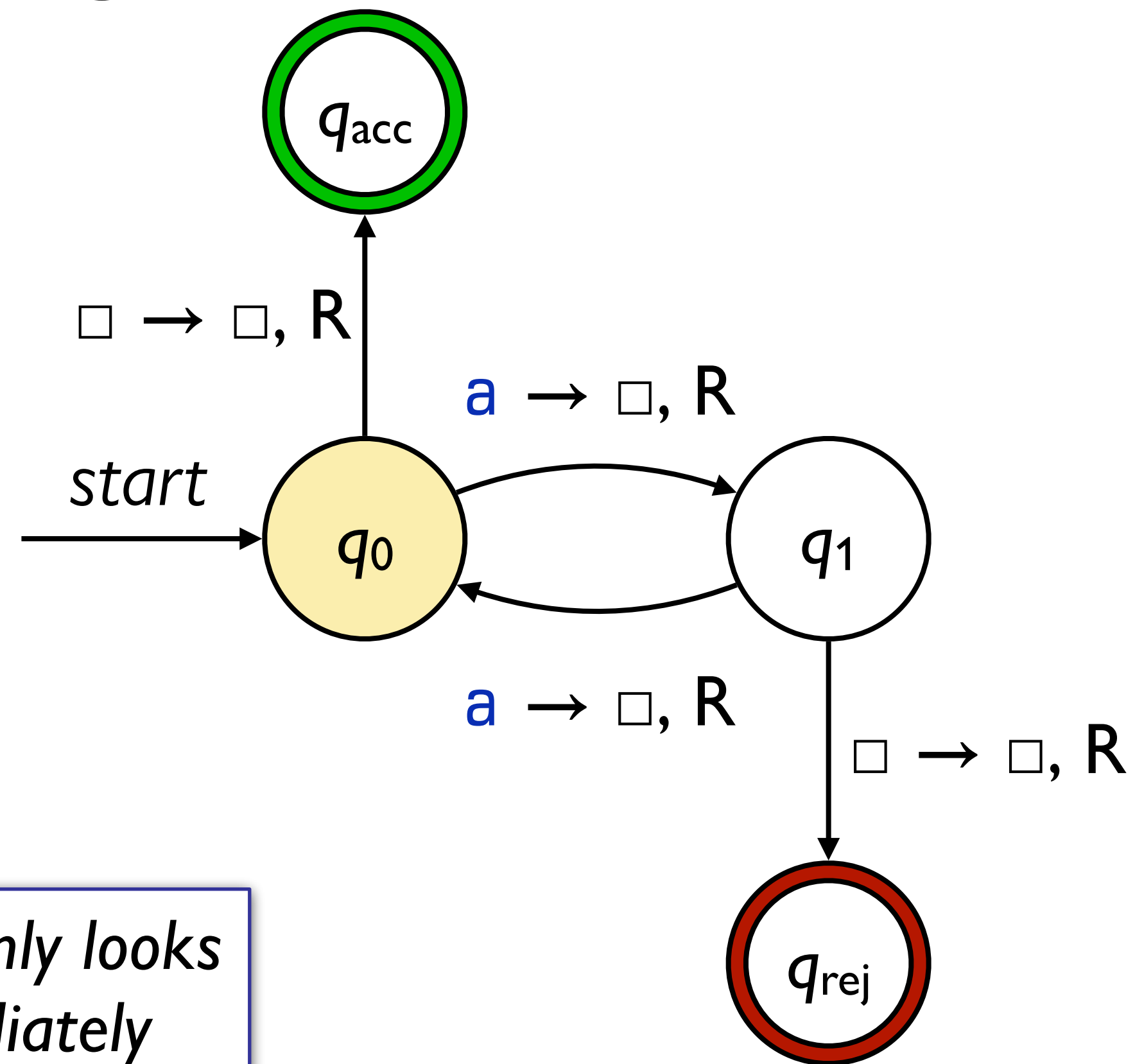


Our first Turing machine

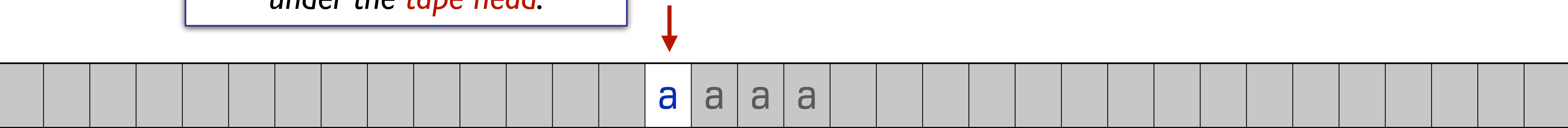
Like other automata, TMs begin execution in their *start state*



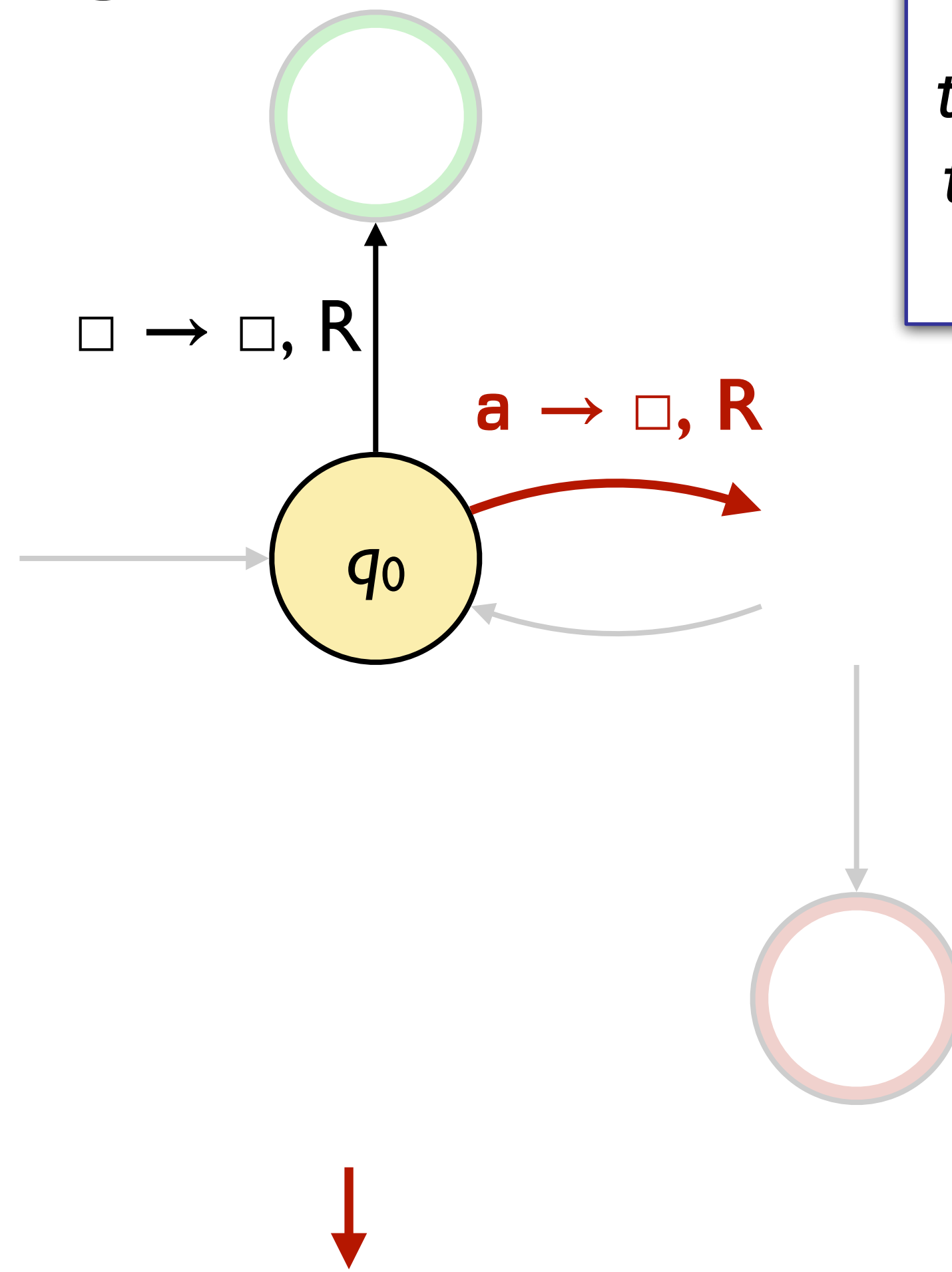
Our first Turing machine



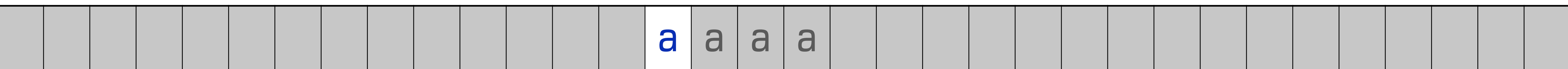
At each step, the TM only looks at the symbol immediately under the *tape head*.



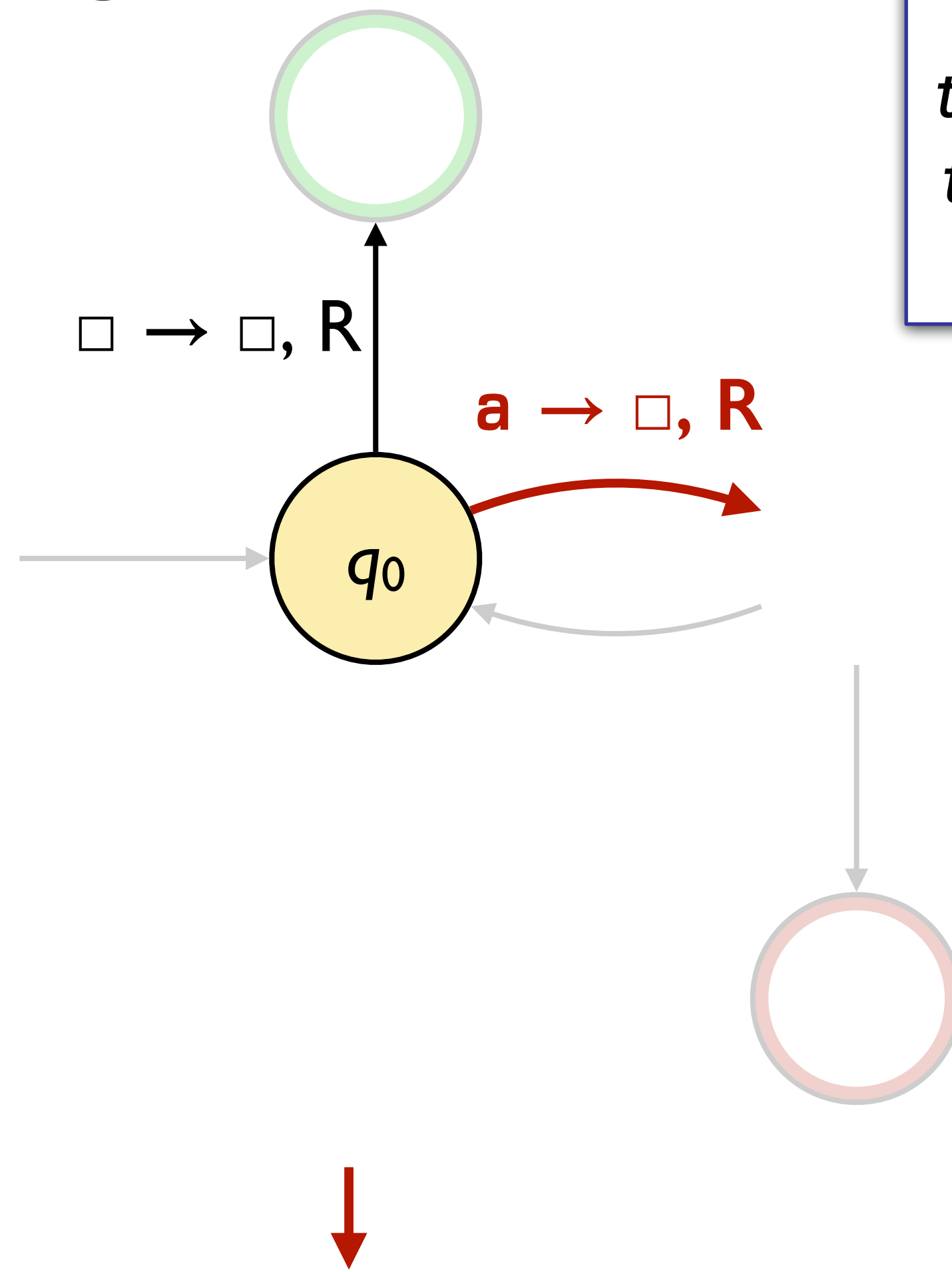
Our first Turing machine



Each transition has the form
 $\langle \text{read} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{write} \rangle, \langle \text{direction} \rangle$
and means “if symbol $\langle \text{read} \rangle$ is under the
tape head, replace it with $\langle \text{write} \rangle$ and move
the tape head in $\langle \text{direction} \rangle$ (left or right)”.
The \square symbol denotes a blank cell.

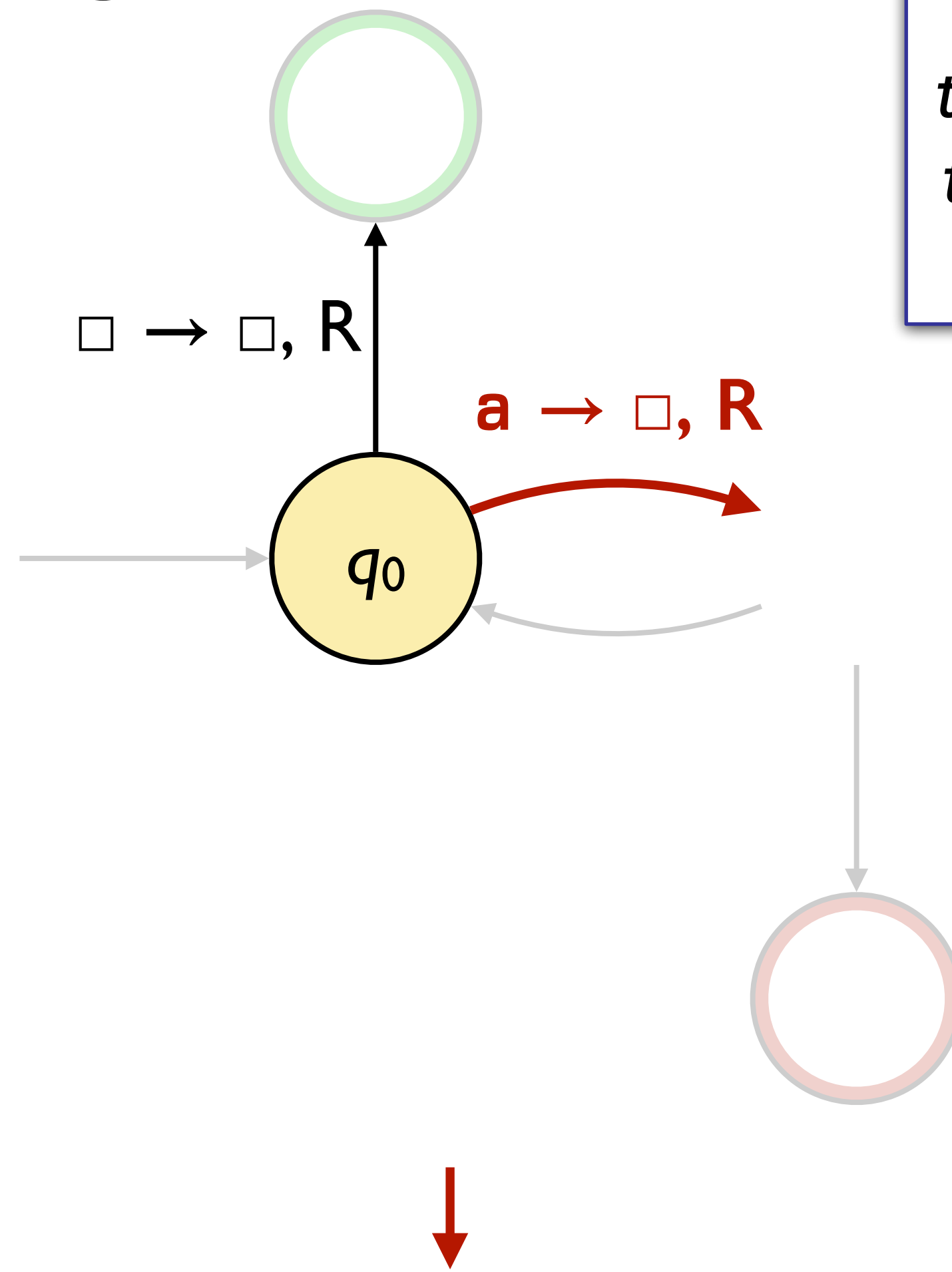


Our first Turing machine



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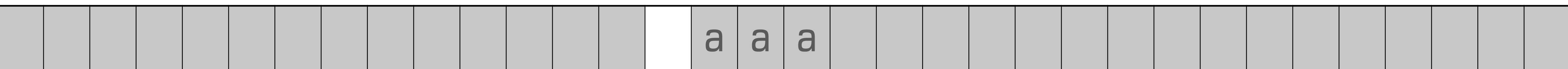
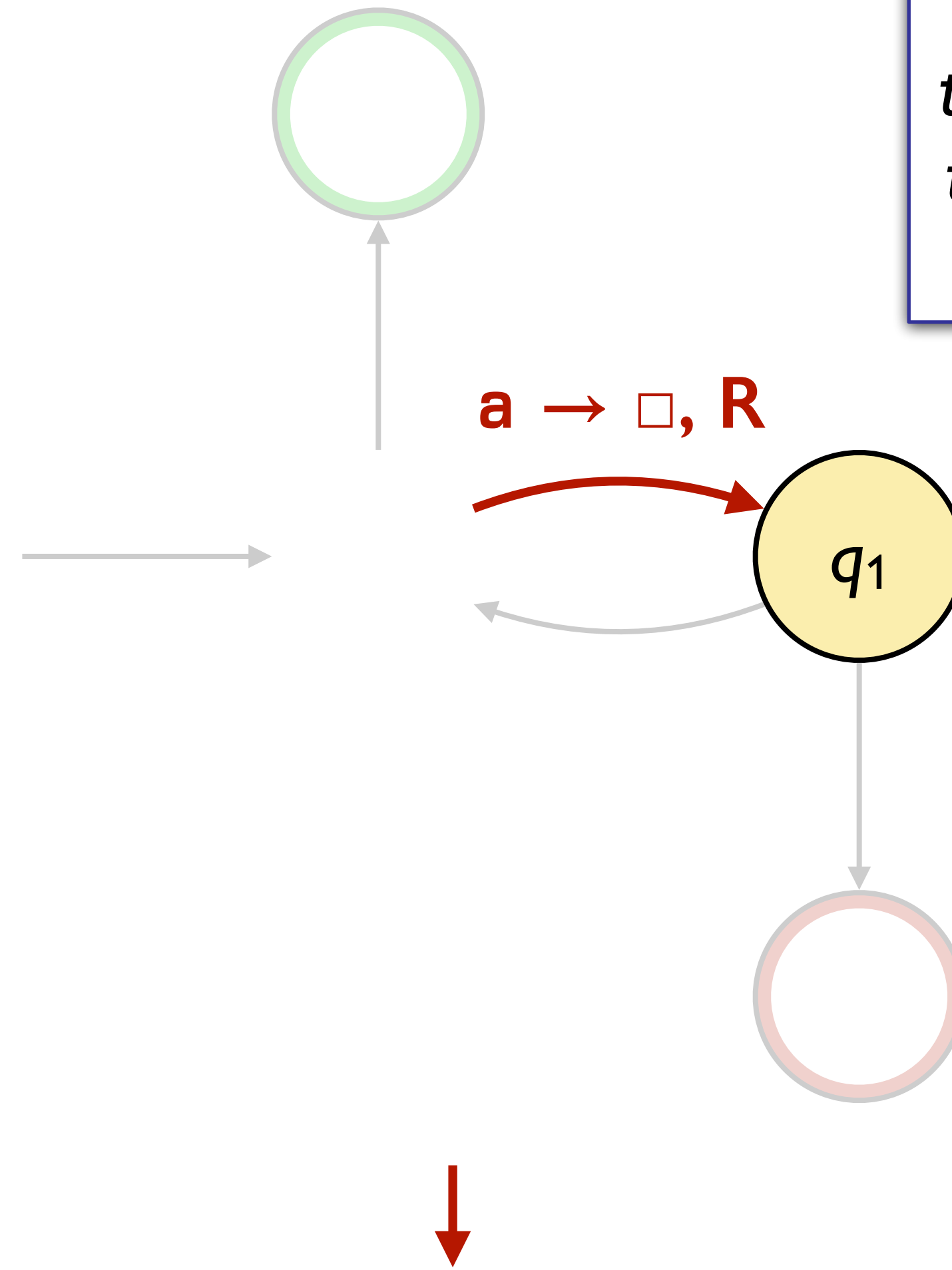
Our first Turing machine



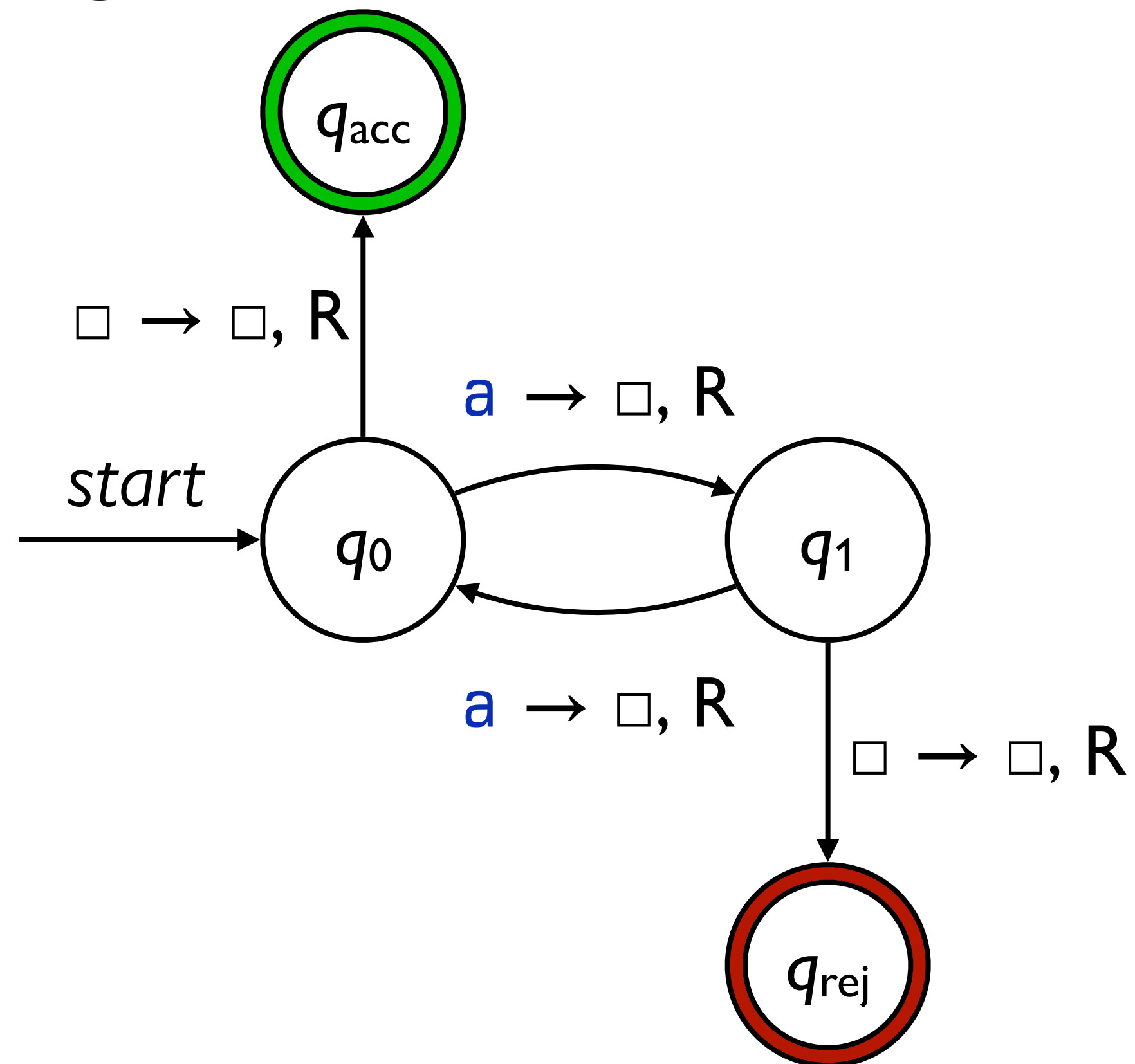
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Our first Turing machine

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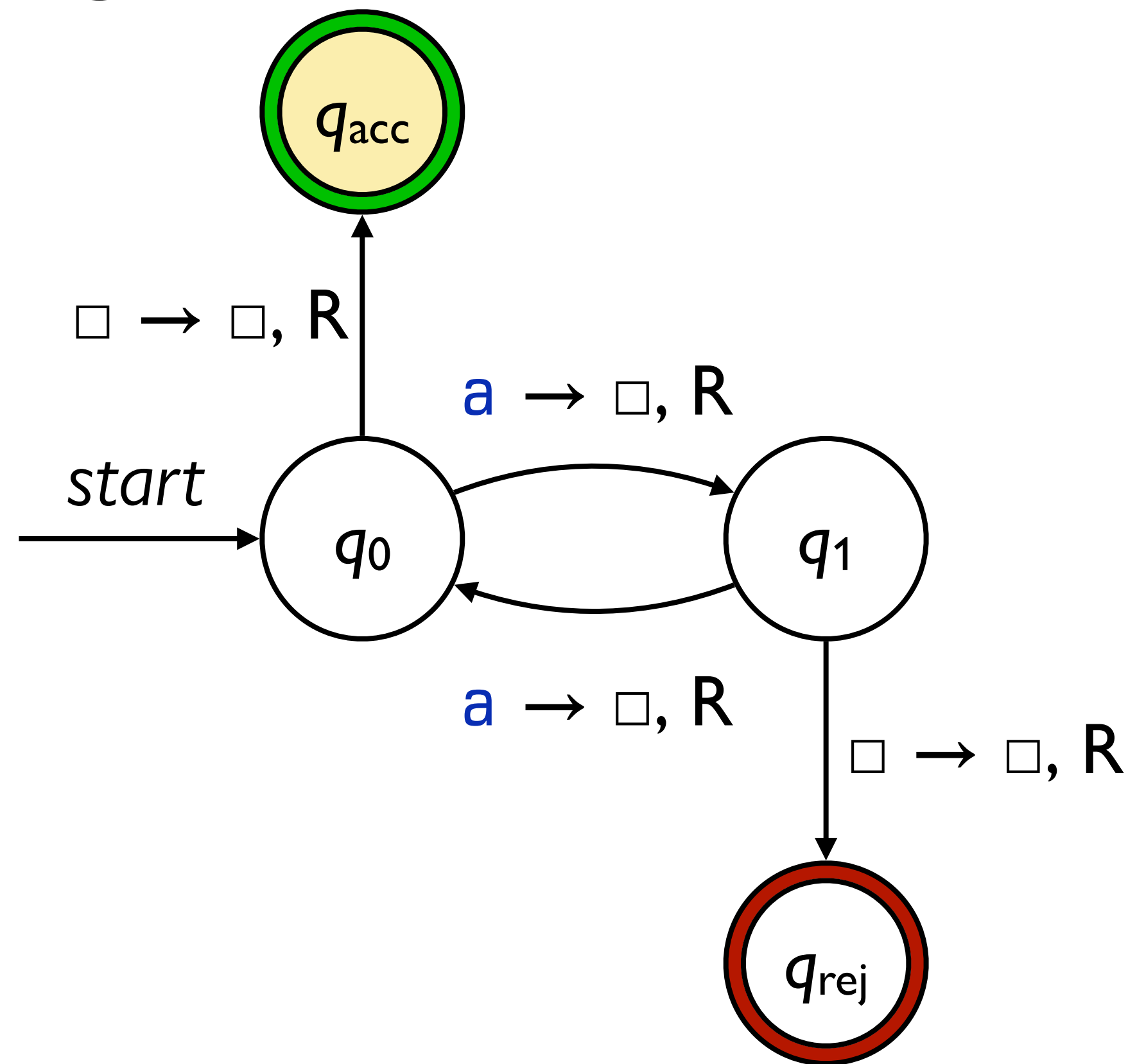
Our first Turing machine



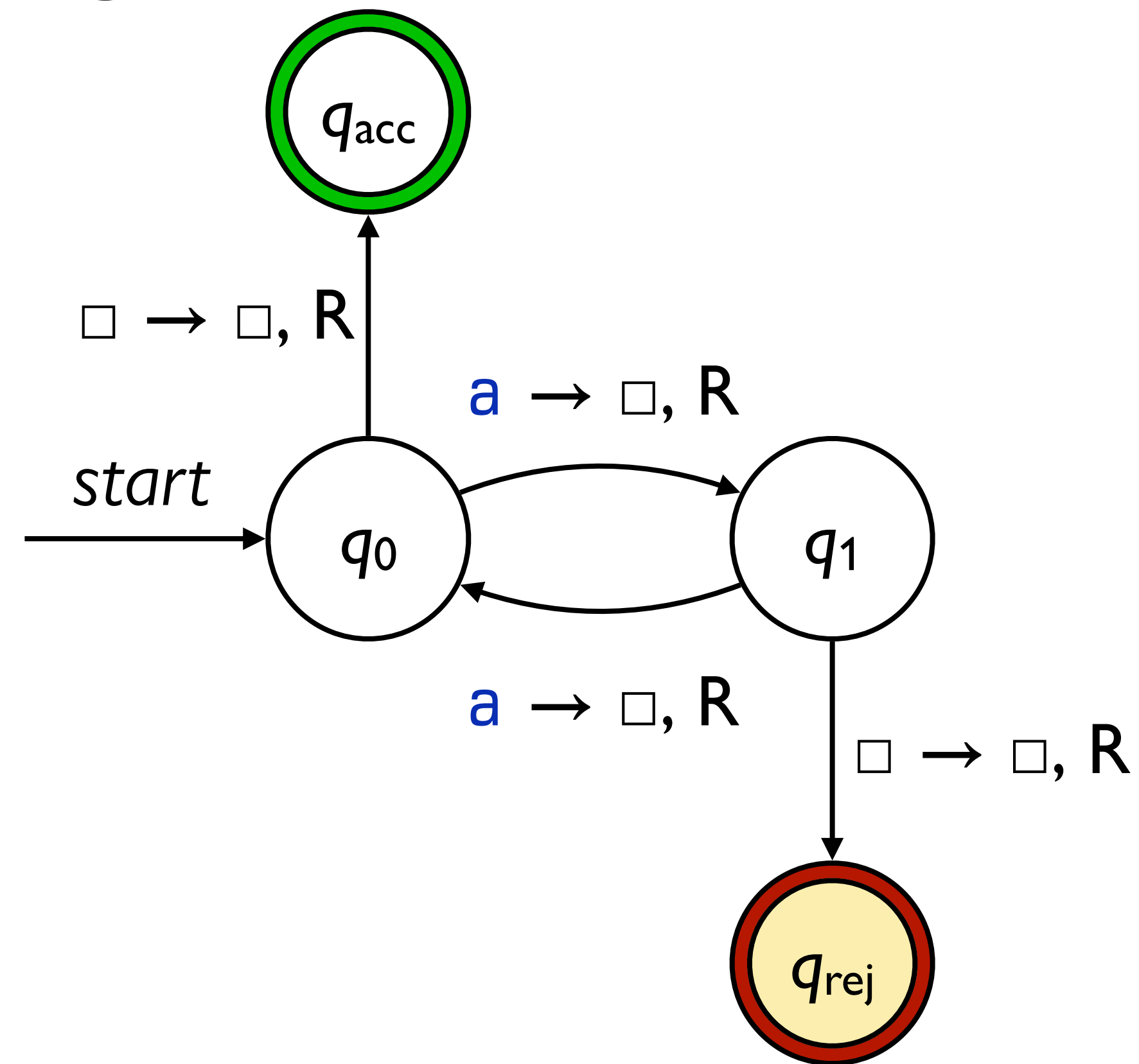
Unlike a DFA or NFA, a TM doesn't stop after reading all the input characters. We keep running until the machine explicitly says to stop.

Our first Turing machine

This special state is an **accept state**. When a TM enters an accepting state, it **immediately** stops running and accepts whatever the original input string was.

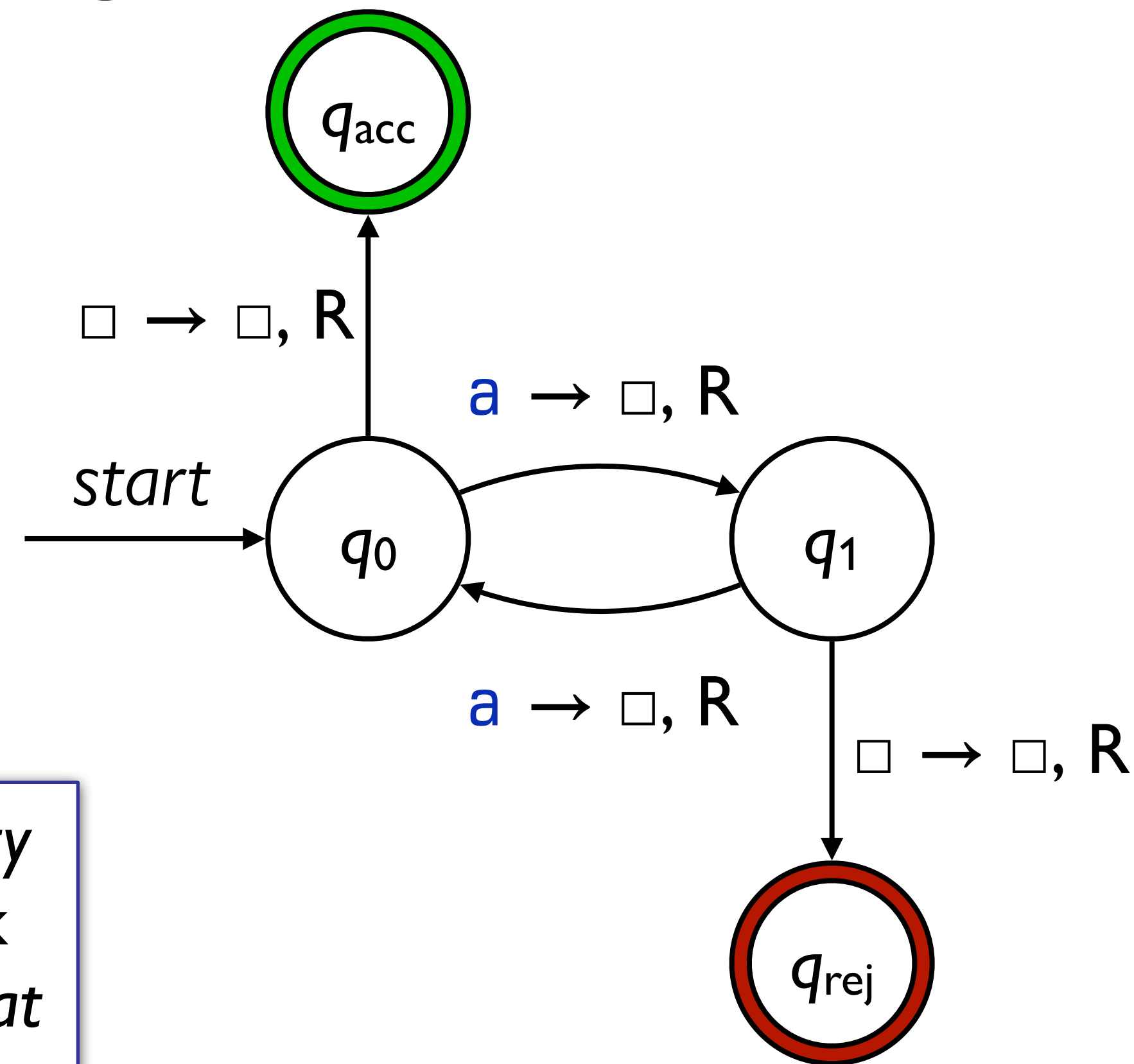


Our first Turing machine

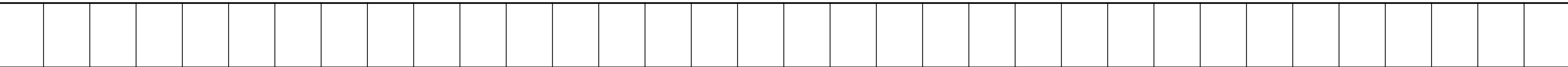


*This special state is a **reject state**. When a TM enters a reject state, it **immediately** stop running and rejects whatever the original input string was.*

Our first Turing machine



If the TM is started on the empty string ϵ , the entire tape is blank and the tape head is positioned at some arbitrary location on the tape.



All input strings are written in Σ , the *input alphabet*.

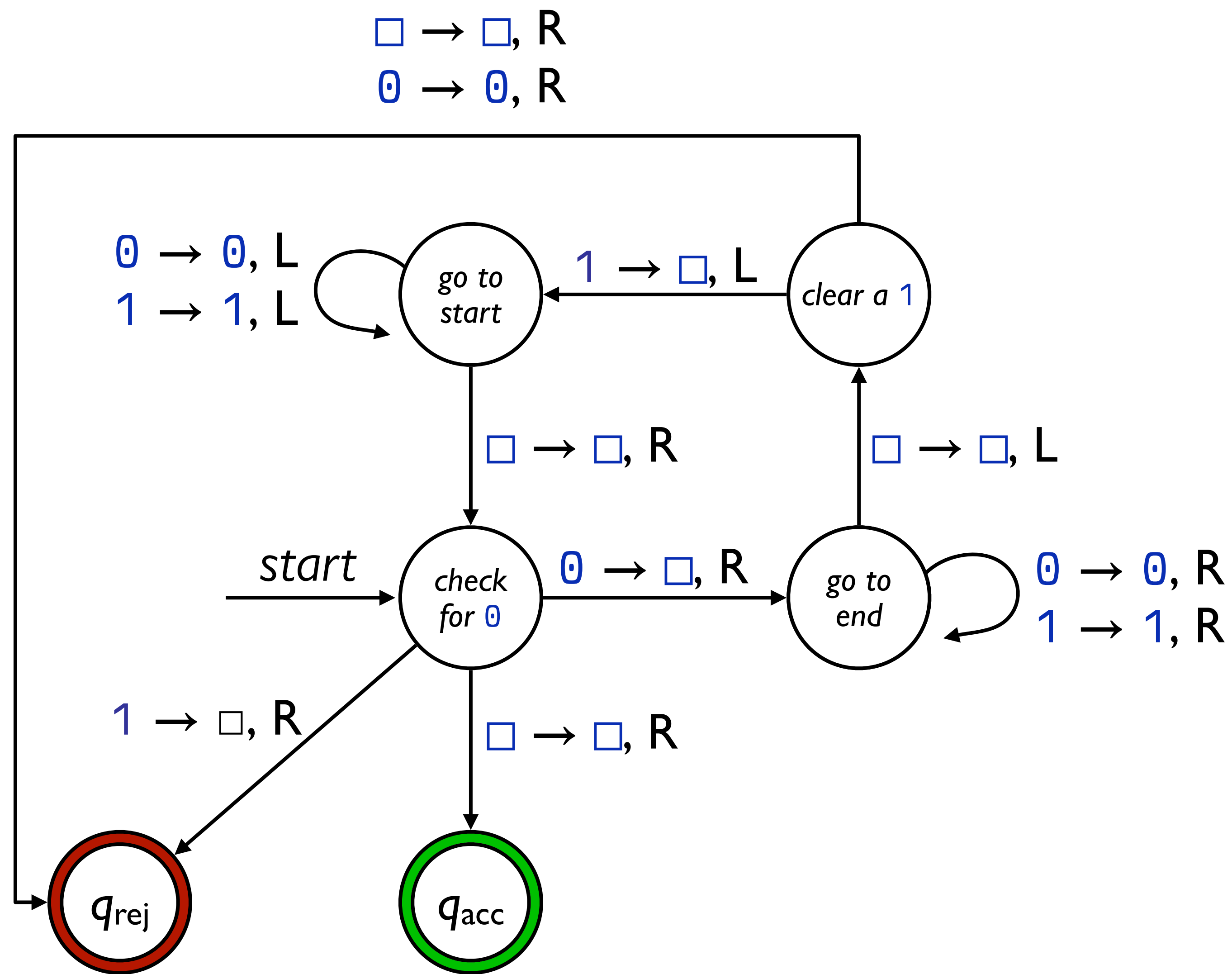
The *tape alphabet* Γ contains all symbols that can be written onto the tape.

The tape alphabet always contains the blank symbol \square , which is guaranteed not to be in the input alphabet.

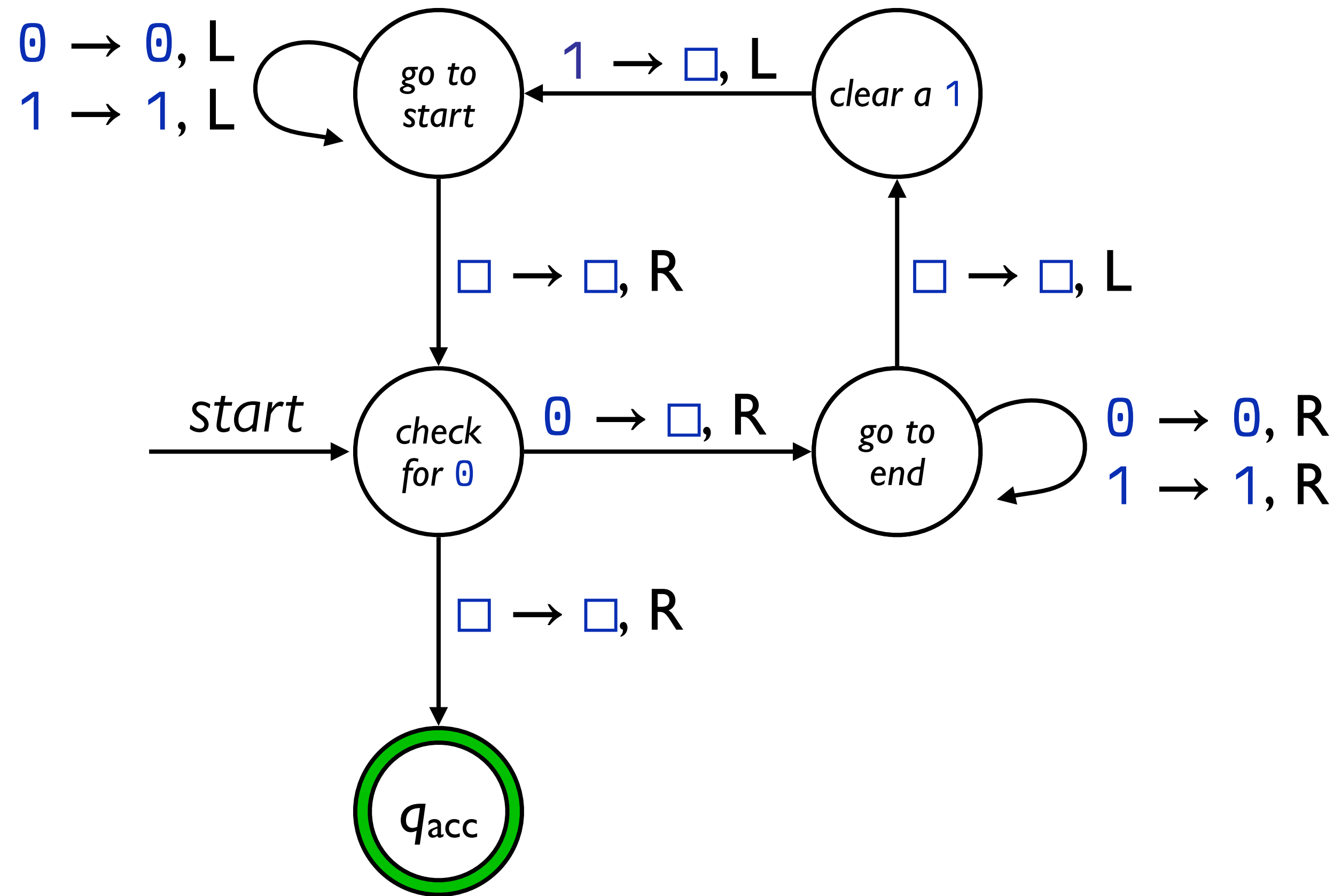
At startup, the Turing machine begins with an infinite tape of \square symbols with the input written at some location.

The tape head is positioned at the start of the input.

$$\{0^n 1^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$$

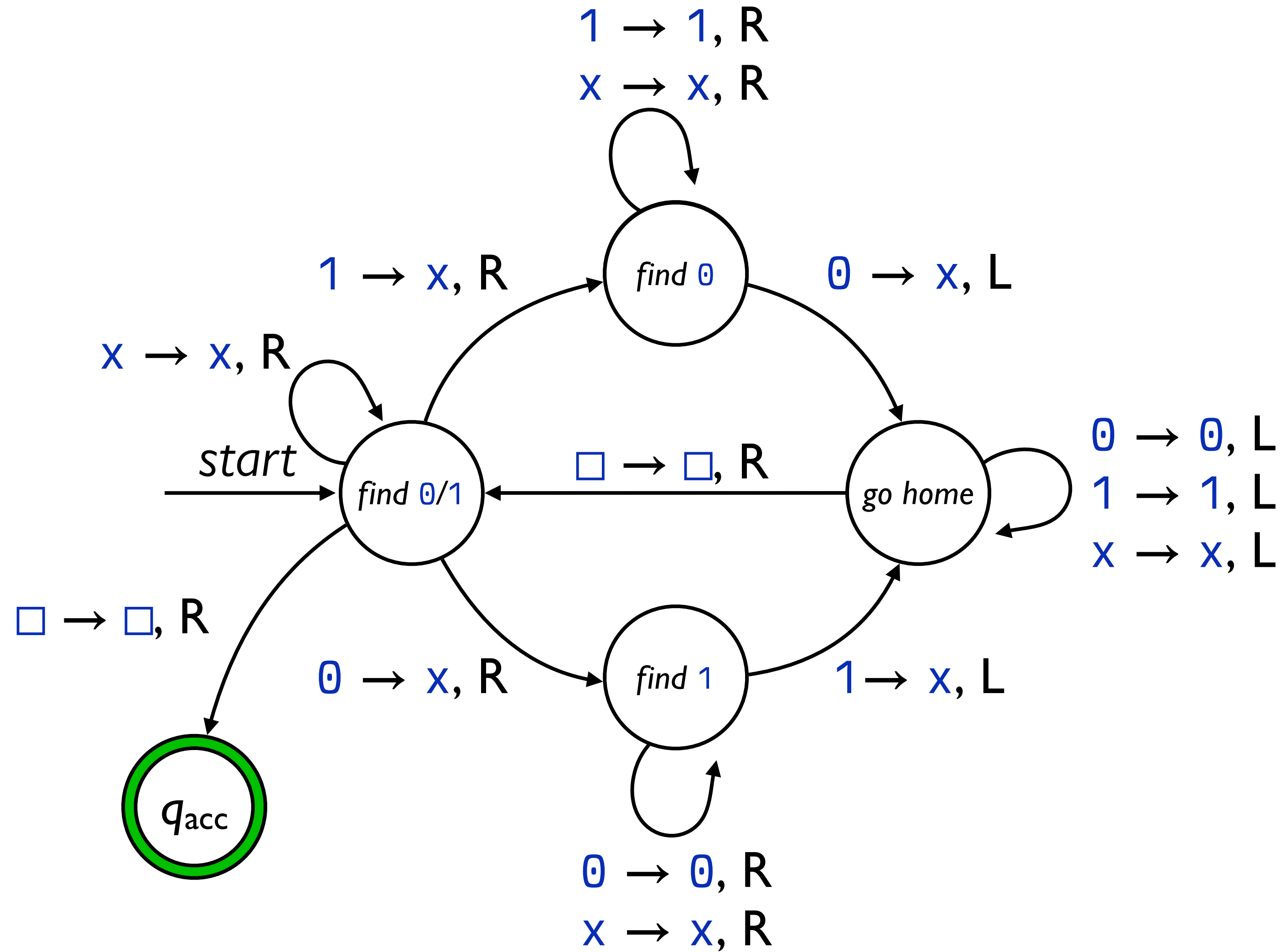


$$\{0^n 1^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$$

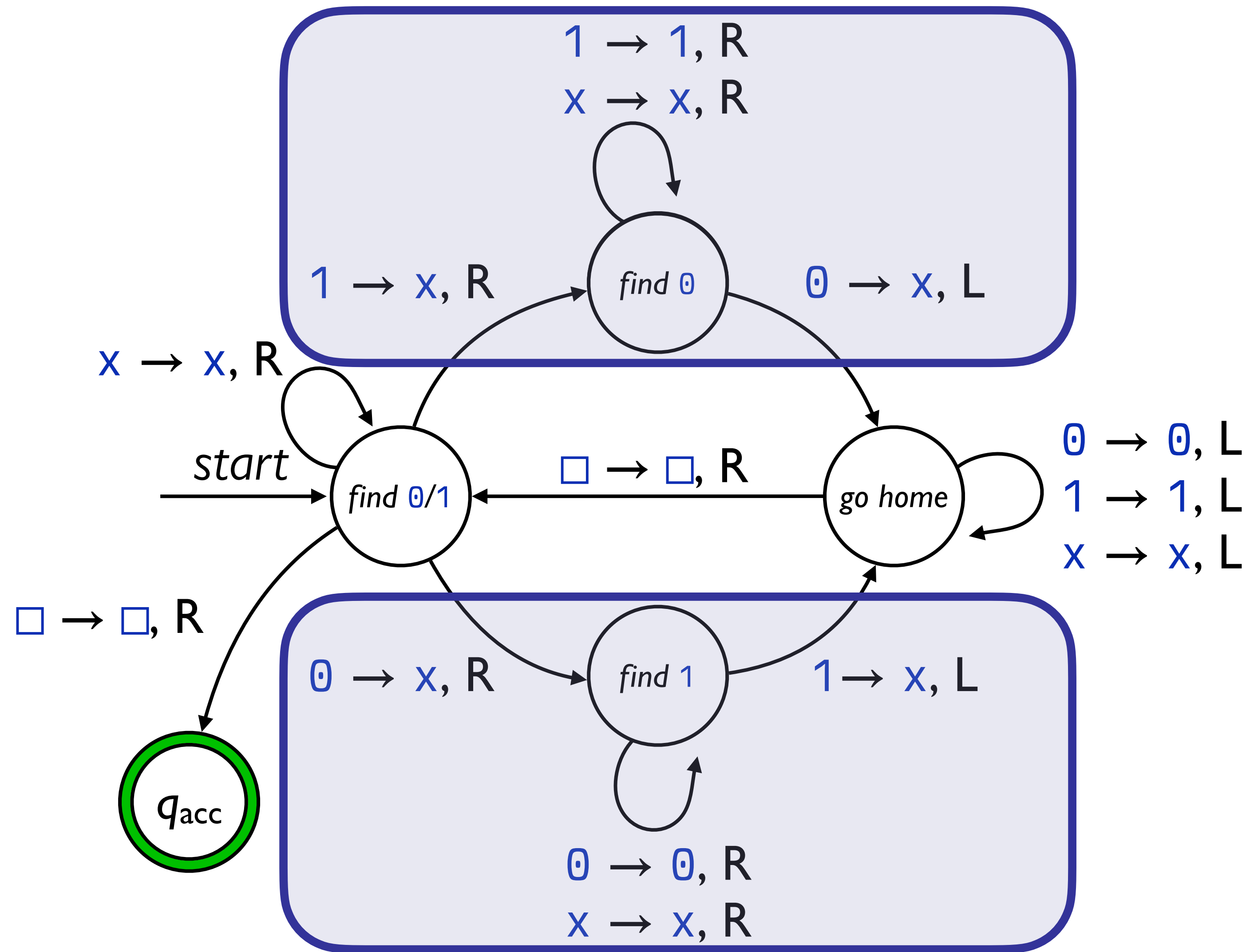


$$\{0^n 1^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$$

$$\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid n_0(w) = n_1(w)\}$$



$$\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid n_0(w) = n_1(w)\}$$



Two "cases" the TM handles!

$$\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid n_0(w) = n_1(w)\}$$

Consider the following language over $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$:

$$L = \{0^n 1^m \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and} \\ m \text{ is a multiple of } n\}$$

Is this language regular? Context-free?

Consider the following language over $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$:

$$L = \{0^n 1^m \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and} \\ m \text{ is a multiple of } n\}$$

Is this language regular? Context-free? *Non-context-free!*

How could we design a TM for L ?

An observation

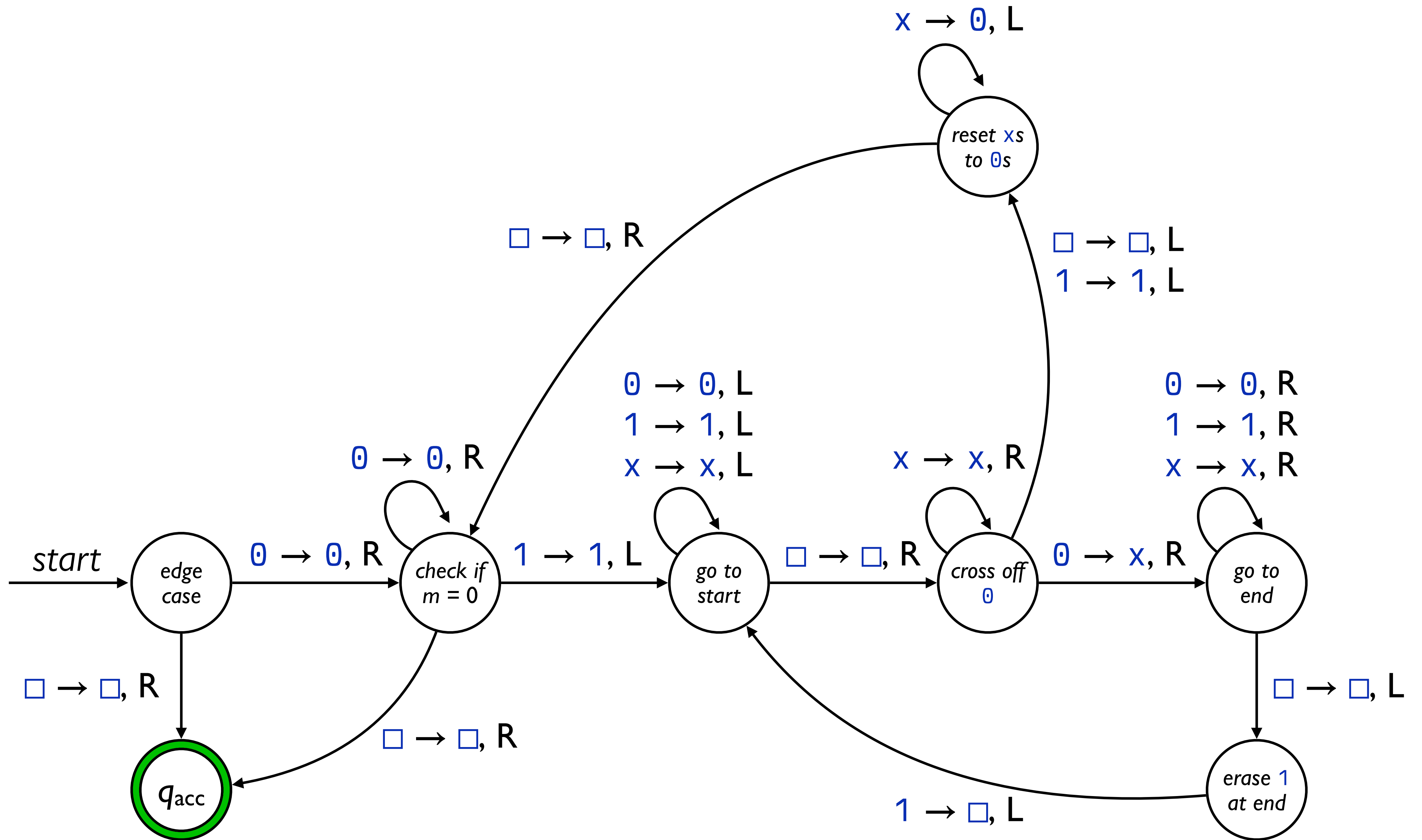
We can recursively describe when one number m is a multiple of n :

If $m = 0$, then m is a multiple of n .

Otherwise, if $n = 0$, then m is not a multiple of n .

Otherwise, m is a multiple of n iff $m \geq n$ and $m - n$ is a multiple of n .

Idea: Repeatedly subtract n from m until m becomes zero (good!) or drops below zero (bad!)



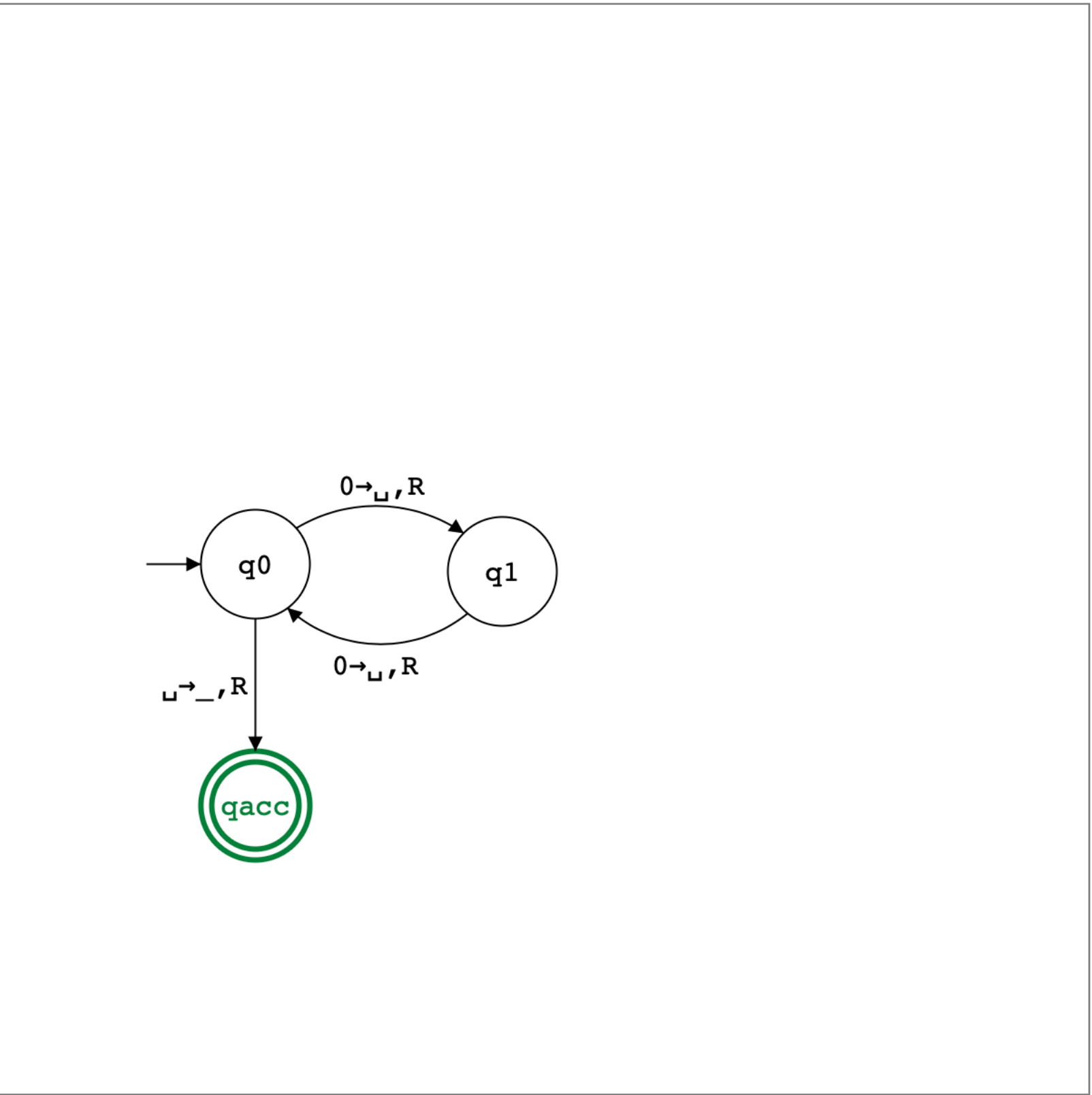
colab.research.google.com/drive/1DVwrigsngOcnP1brOyuMLVFTVVNFi-QE#scro

Turing machines.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

+ Code + Text

```
t = TuringMachine()
t.edit()
```



```
graph LR
    start(( )) --> q0((q0))
    q0 -- "0 -> □, R" --> q1((q1))
    q1 -- "0 -> □, R" --> q0
    q0 -- "□ -> _, R" --> qacc(((qacc)))
    style start fill:none,stroke:none
```

RAM
 Disk

0s ✓

to_graph(t)

0s ✓ completed at 10:18 AM

Turing machine design

It can be helpful to think recursively when designing Turing machines.

It's often helpful to introduce new symbols into the tape alphabet.

Watch for edge cases that might lead to infinite loops!

Turing machine subroutines

On Tuesday, we designed Turing machines for

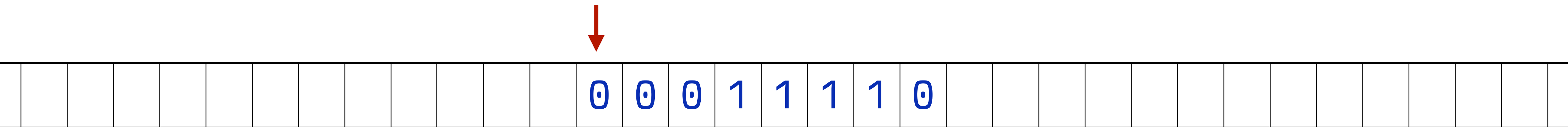
$$\{0^n 1^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$$

and

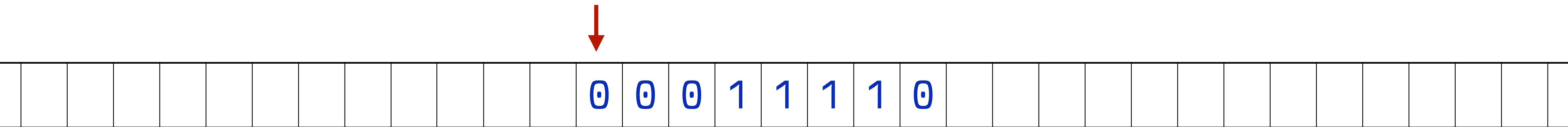
$$\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid n_0(w) = n_1(w)\}.$$

Clearly these languages are related!

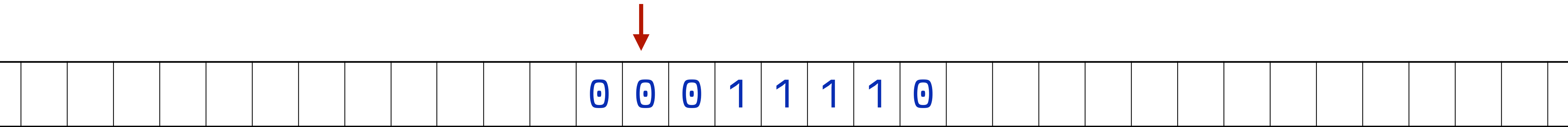
So, could we use our Turing machine for the first language to recognize the second?



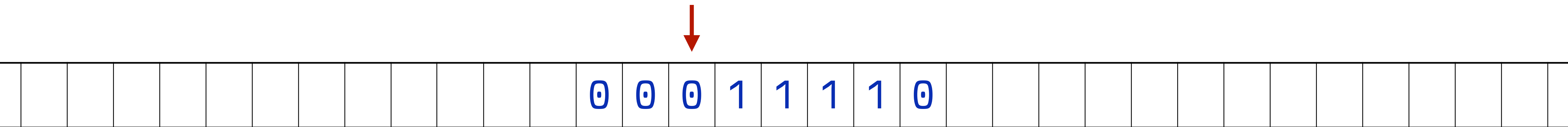
Could we sort the characters of this string?



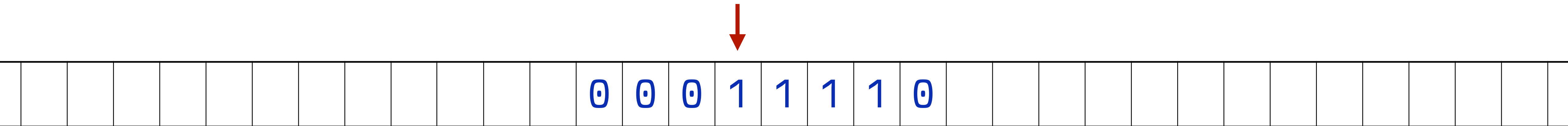
Observation 1:
A string of 0s and 1s is sorted if it matches the regex 0^*1^* .



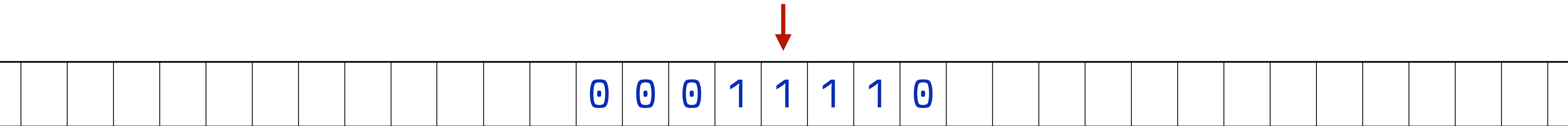
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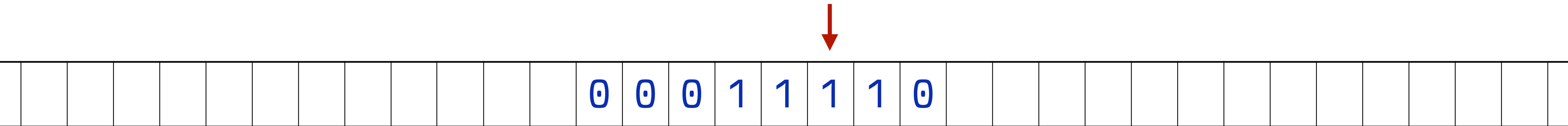
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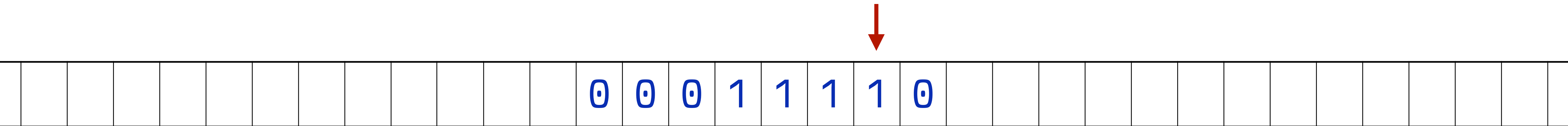
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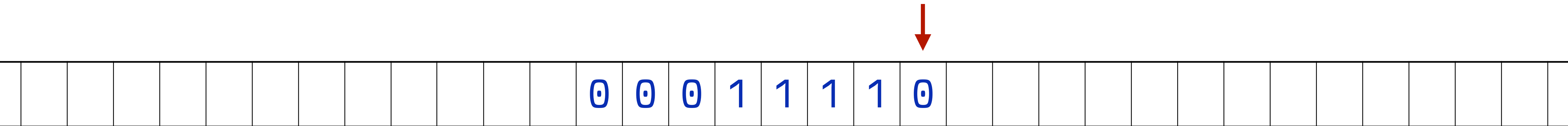
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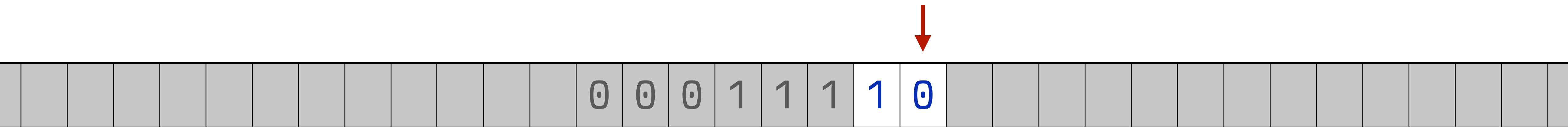
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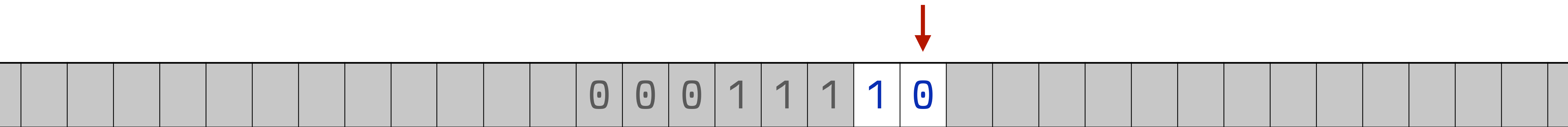
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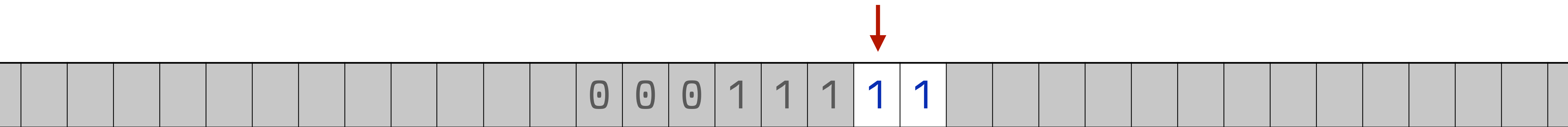
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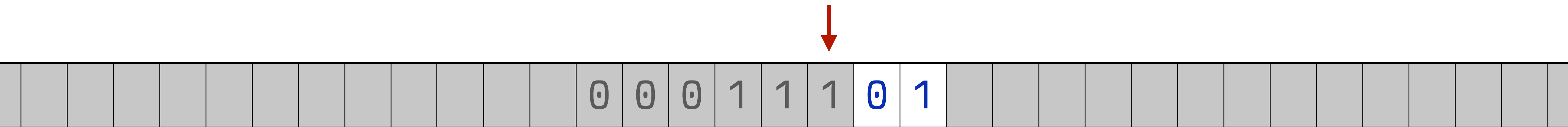
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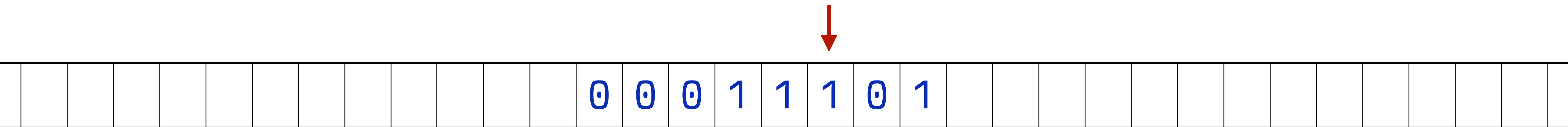
Observation 2:
A string of 0s and 1s is *not* sorted if it contains 10 as a substring.



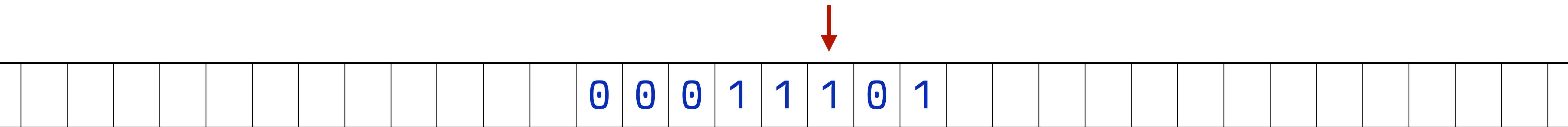
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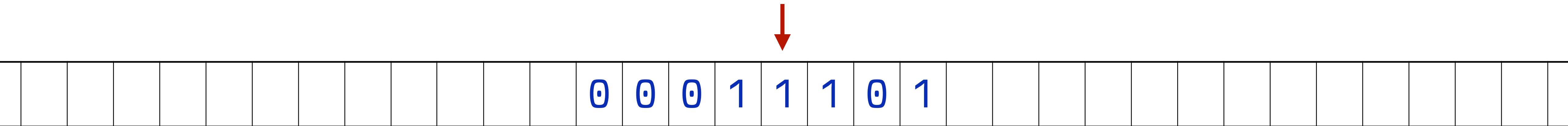
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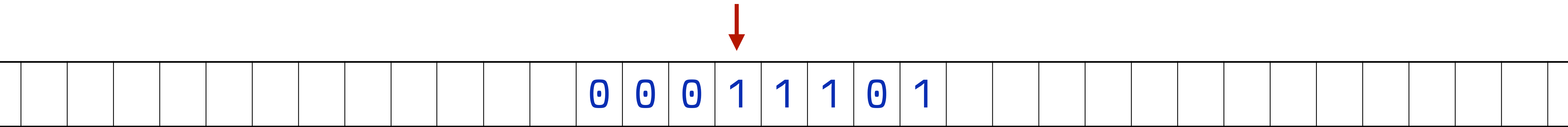
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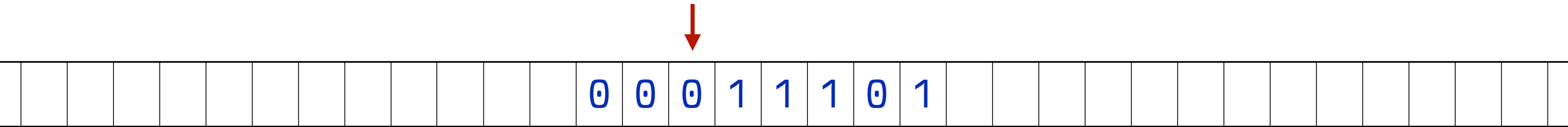
Idea:
Repeatedly find a copy of 10 and replace it with 01.



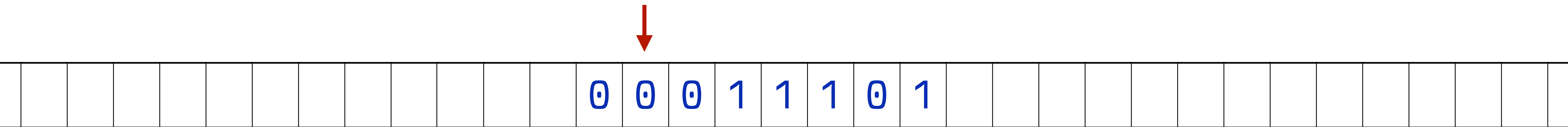
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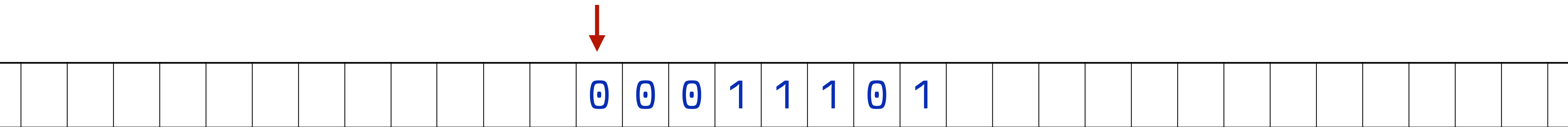
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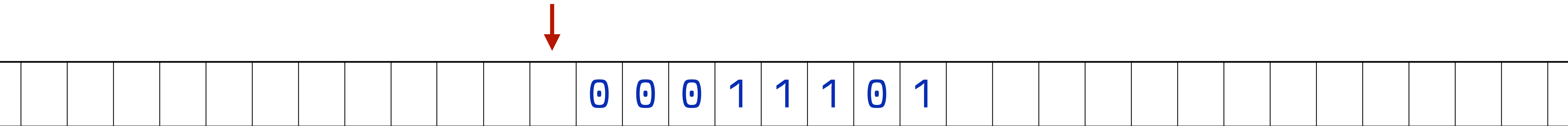
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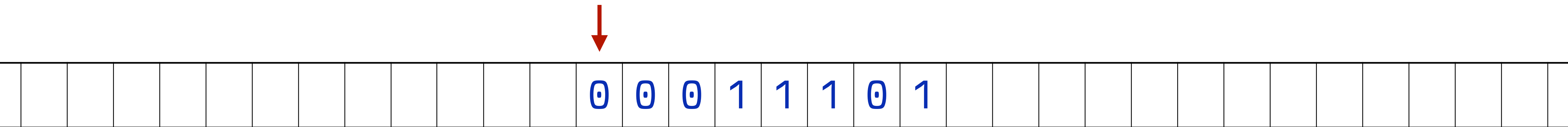
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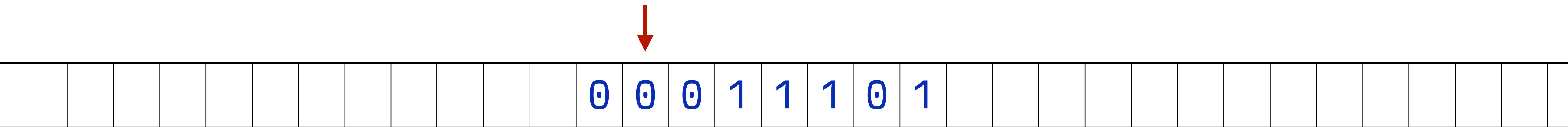
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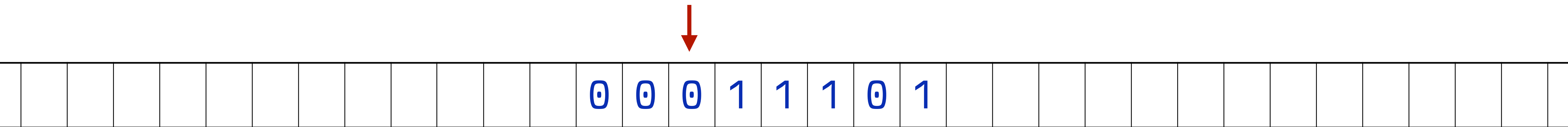
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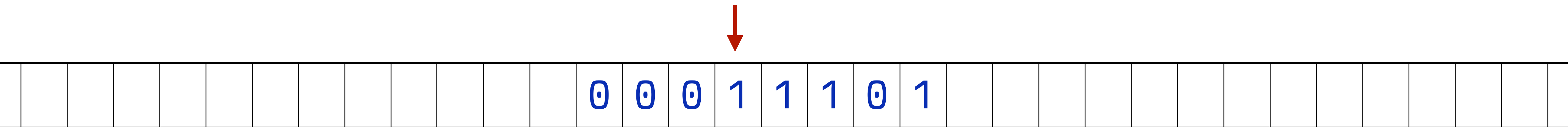
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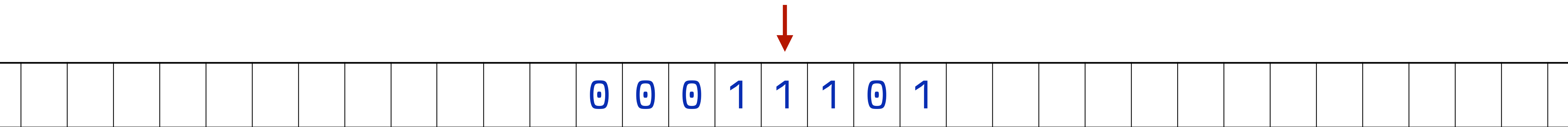
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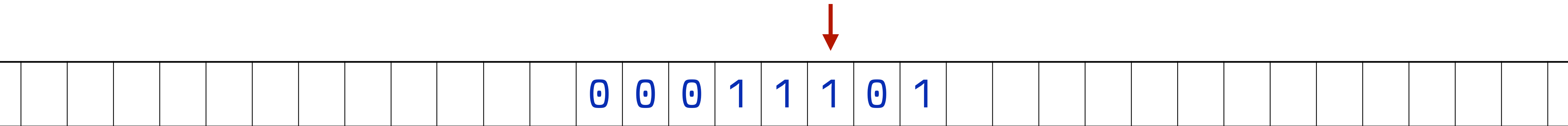
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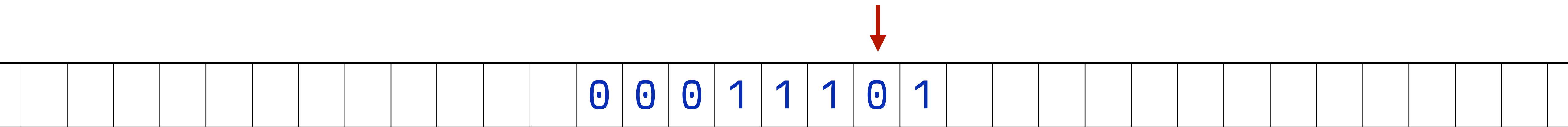
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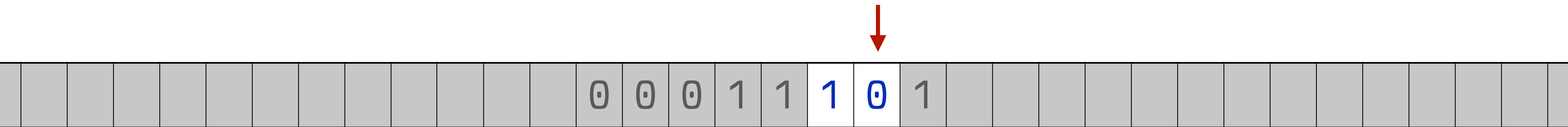
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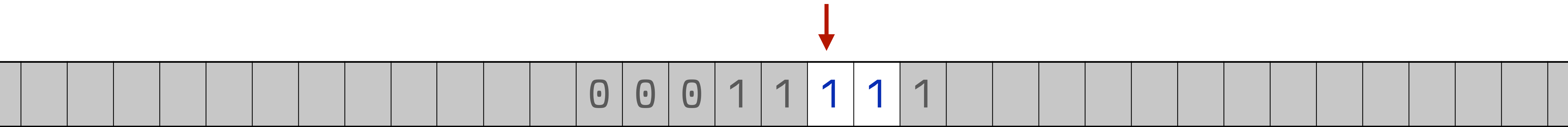
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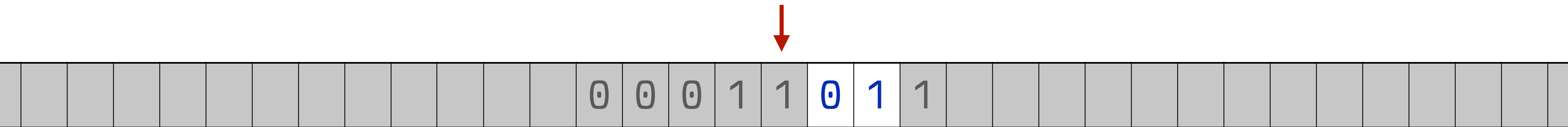
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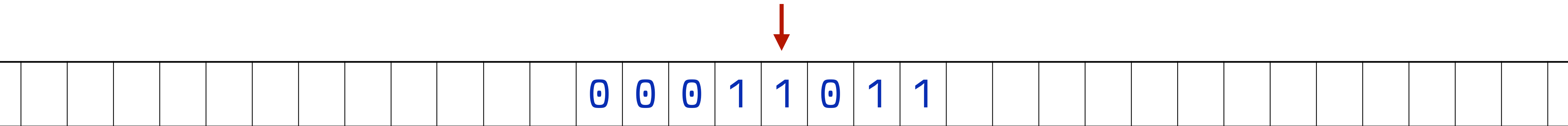
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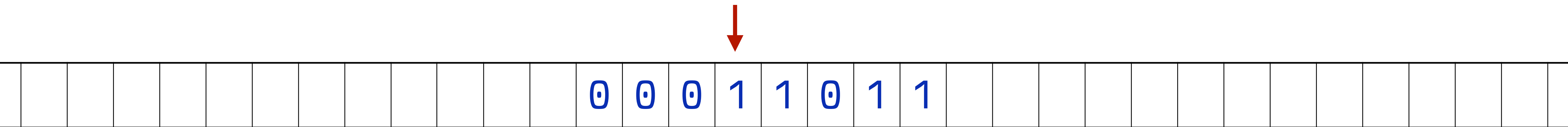
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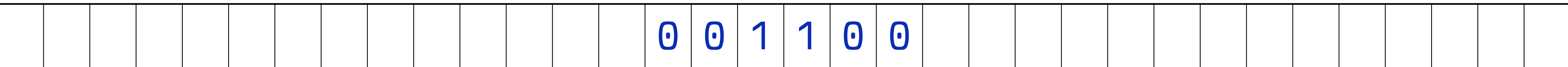
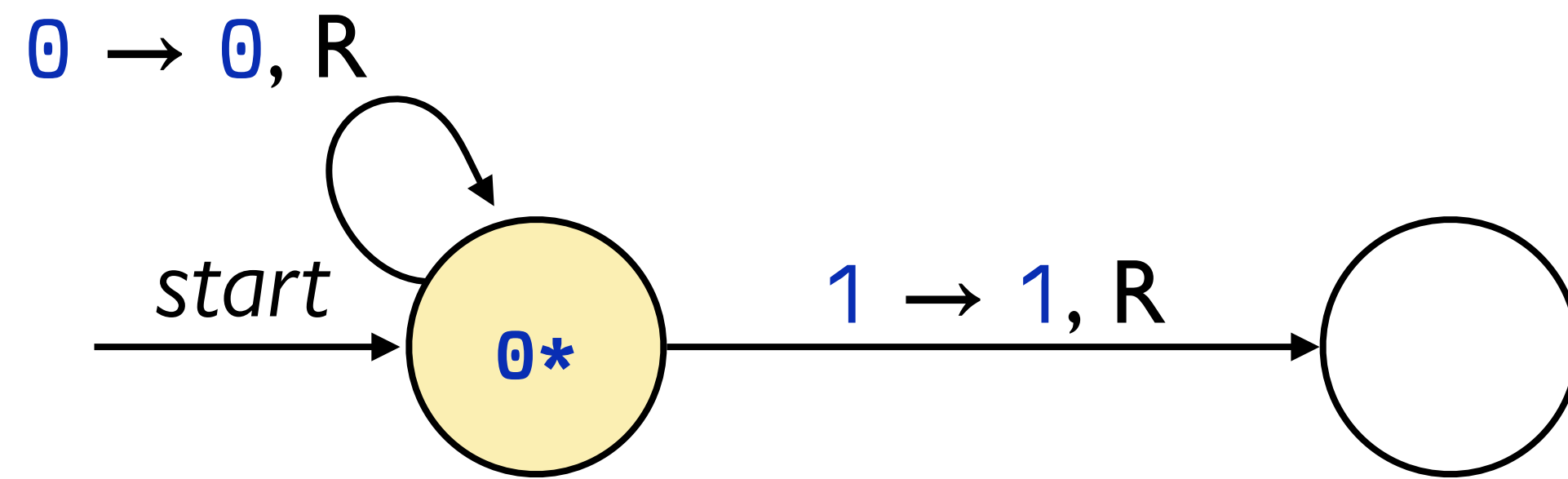


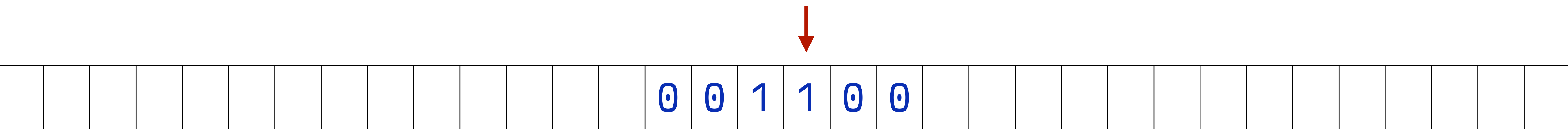
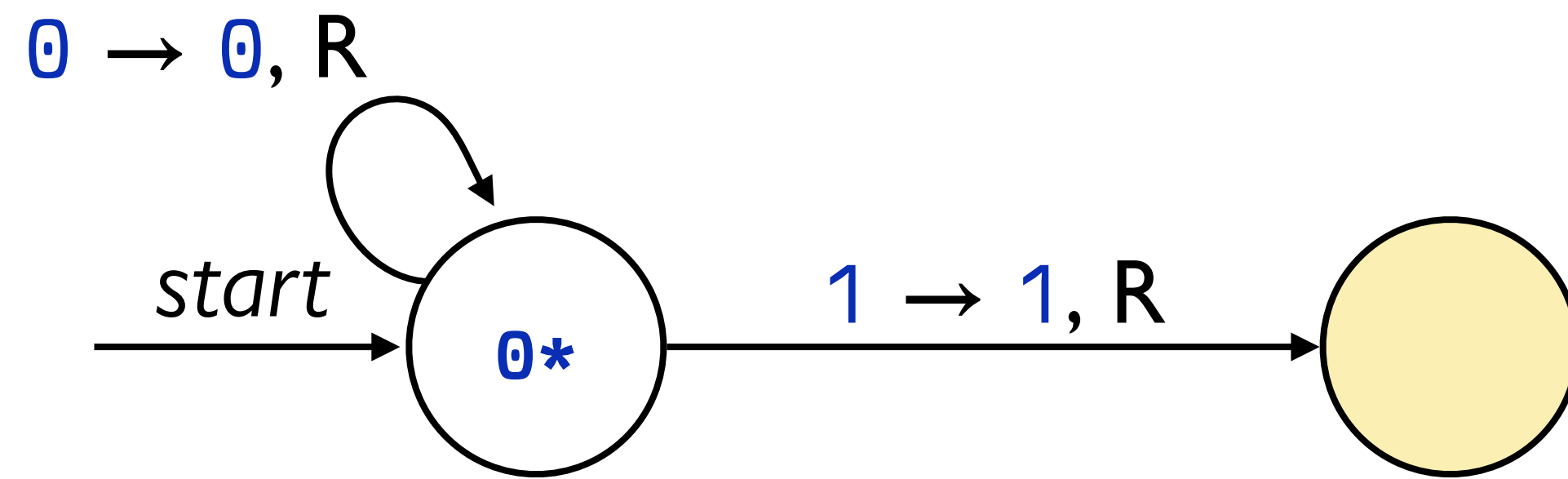
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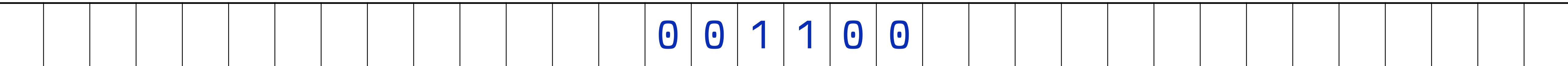
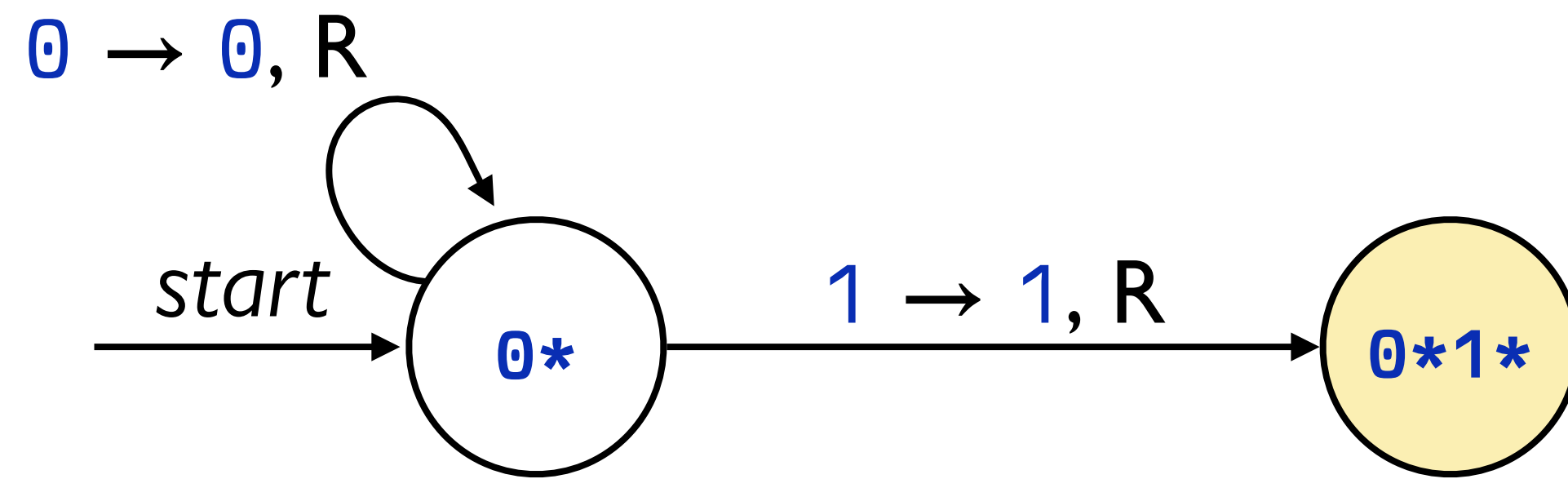


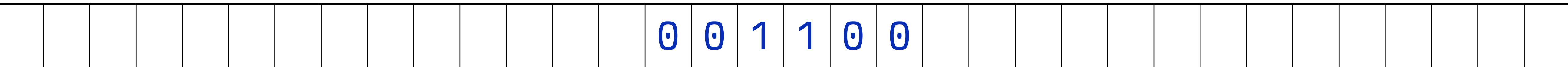
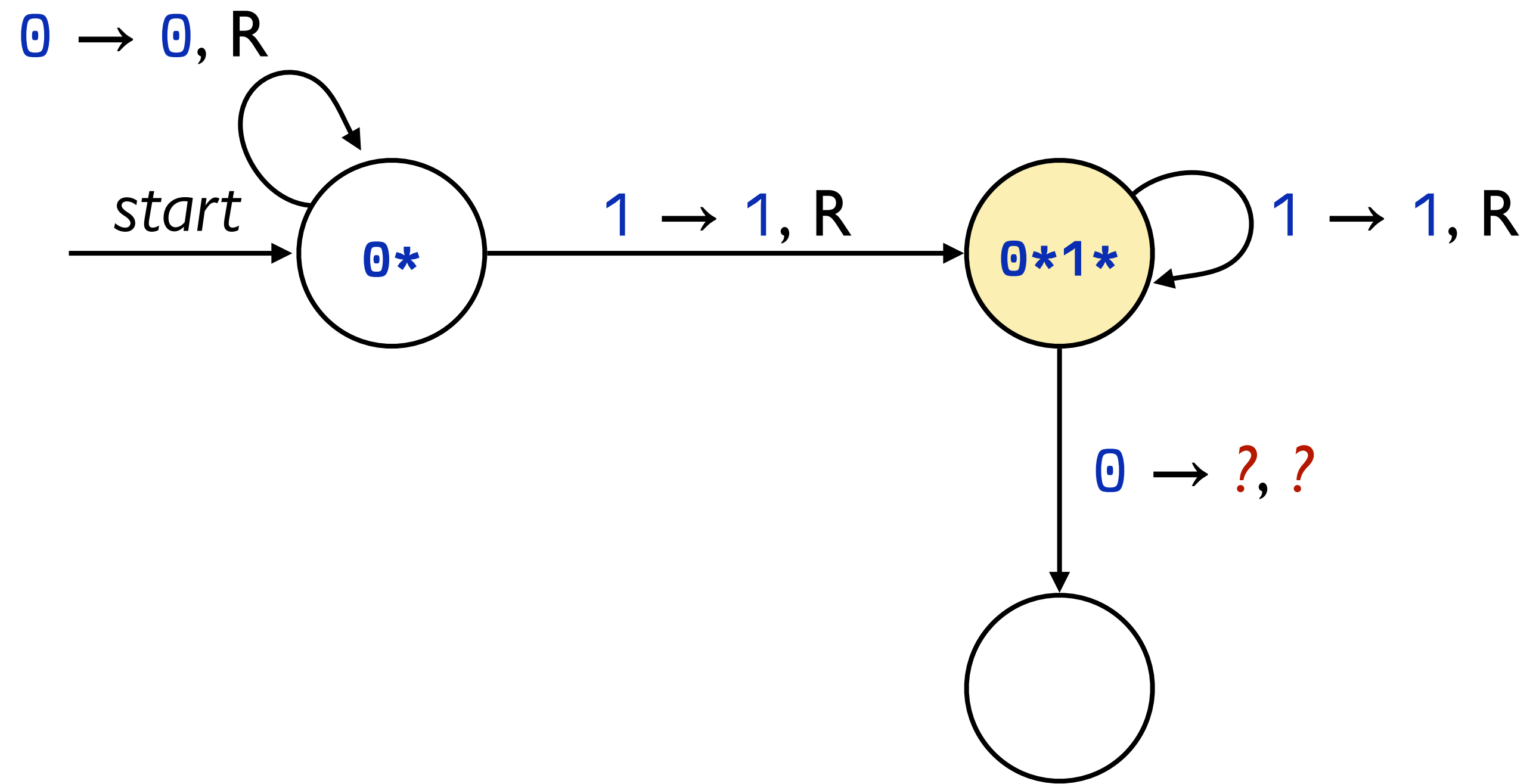
Idea:
Repeatedly find a copy of 10 and replace it with 01.

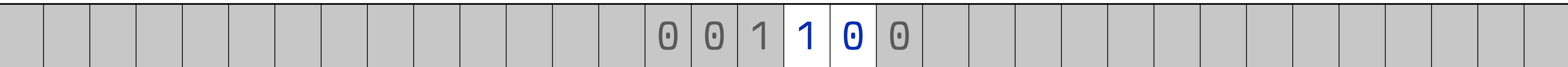
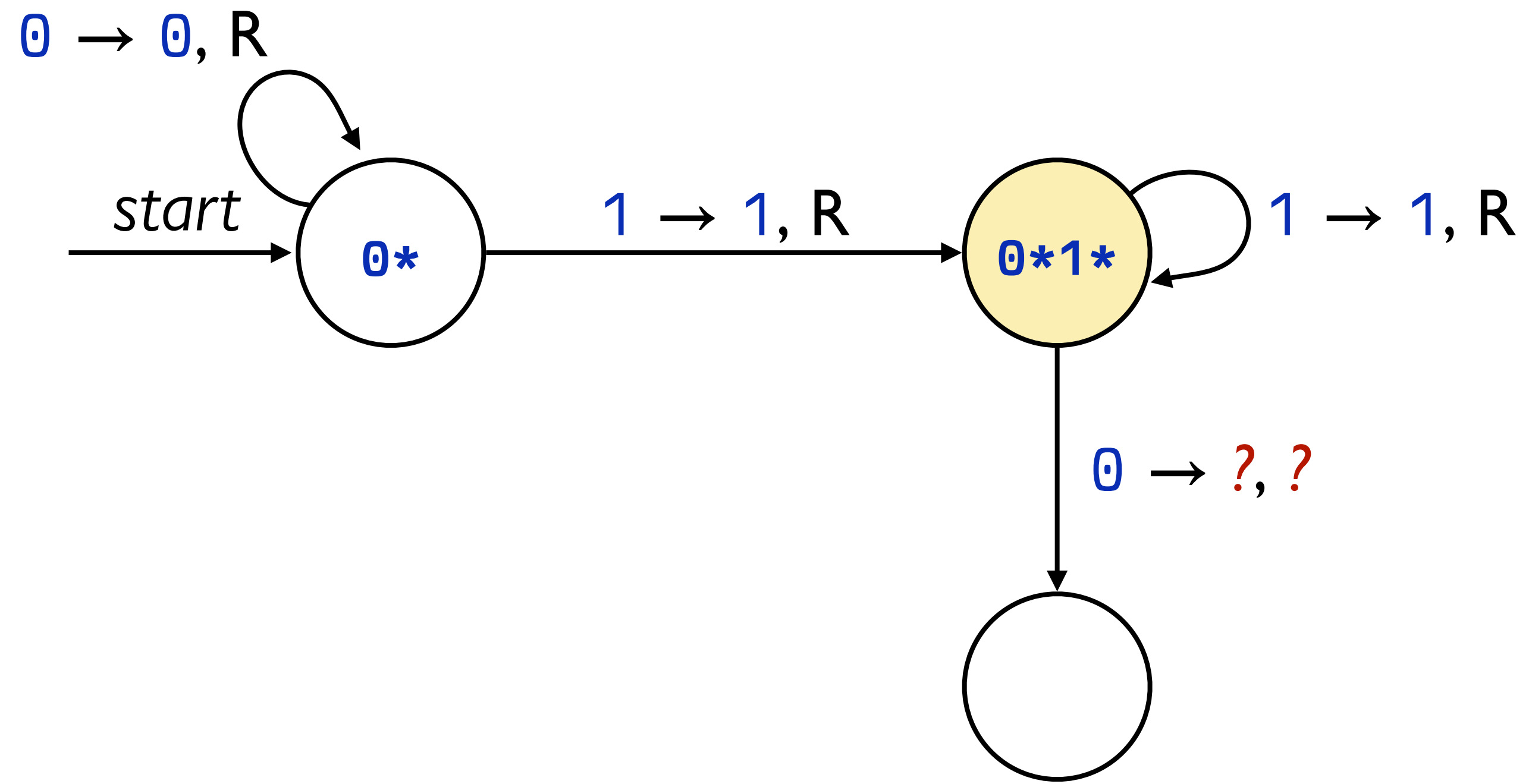
Let's build it!

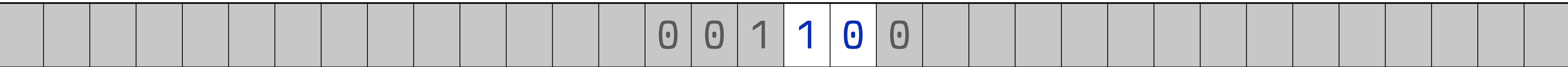
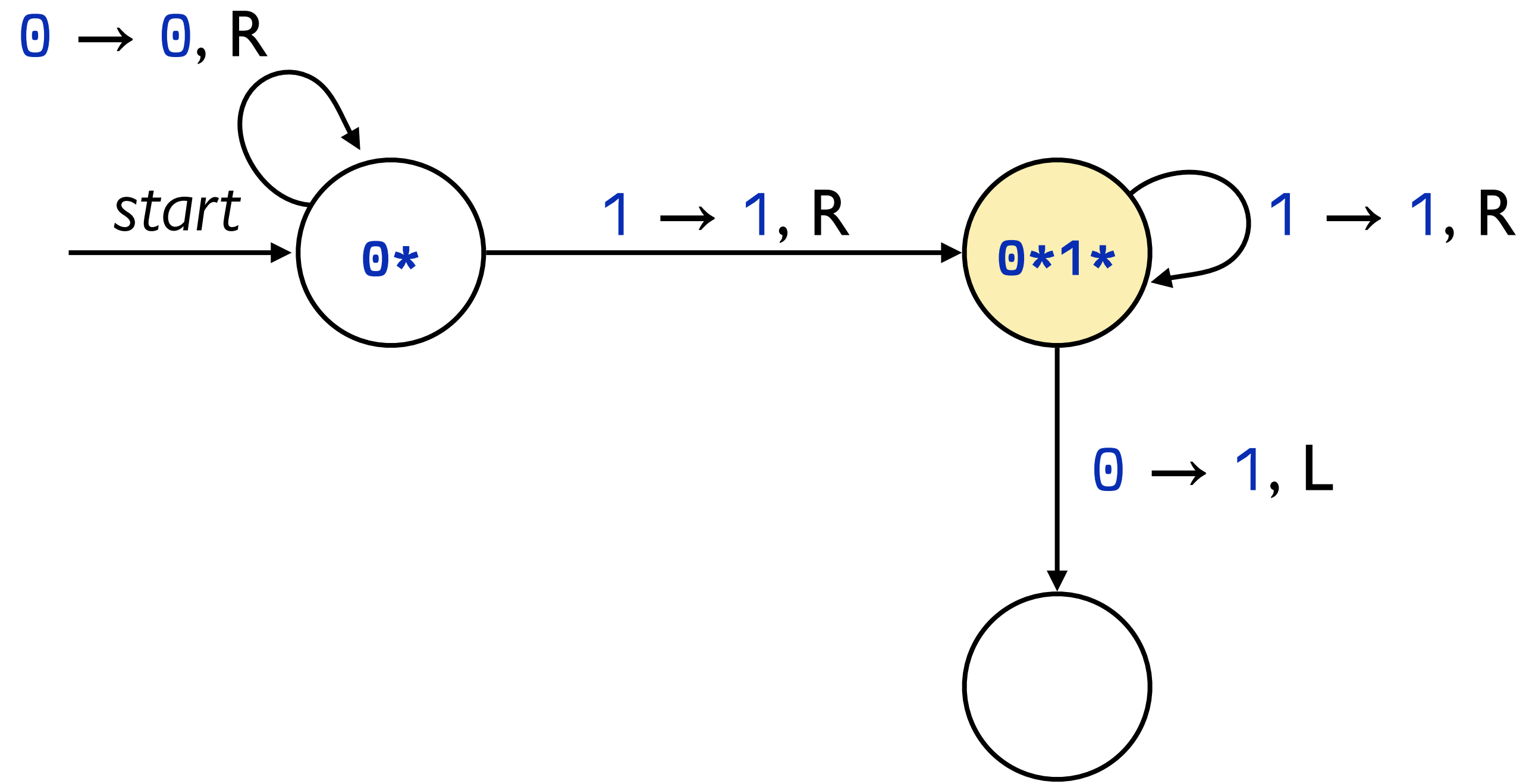


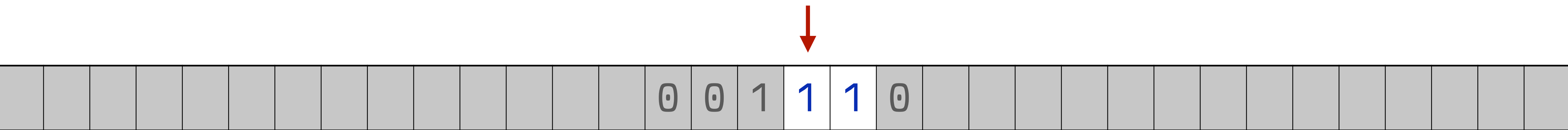
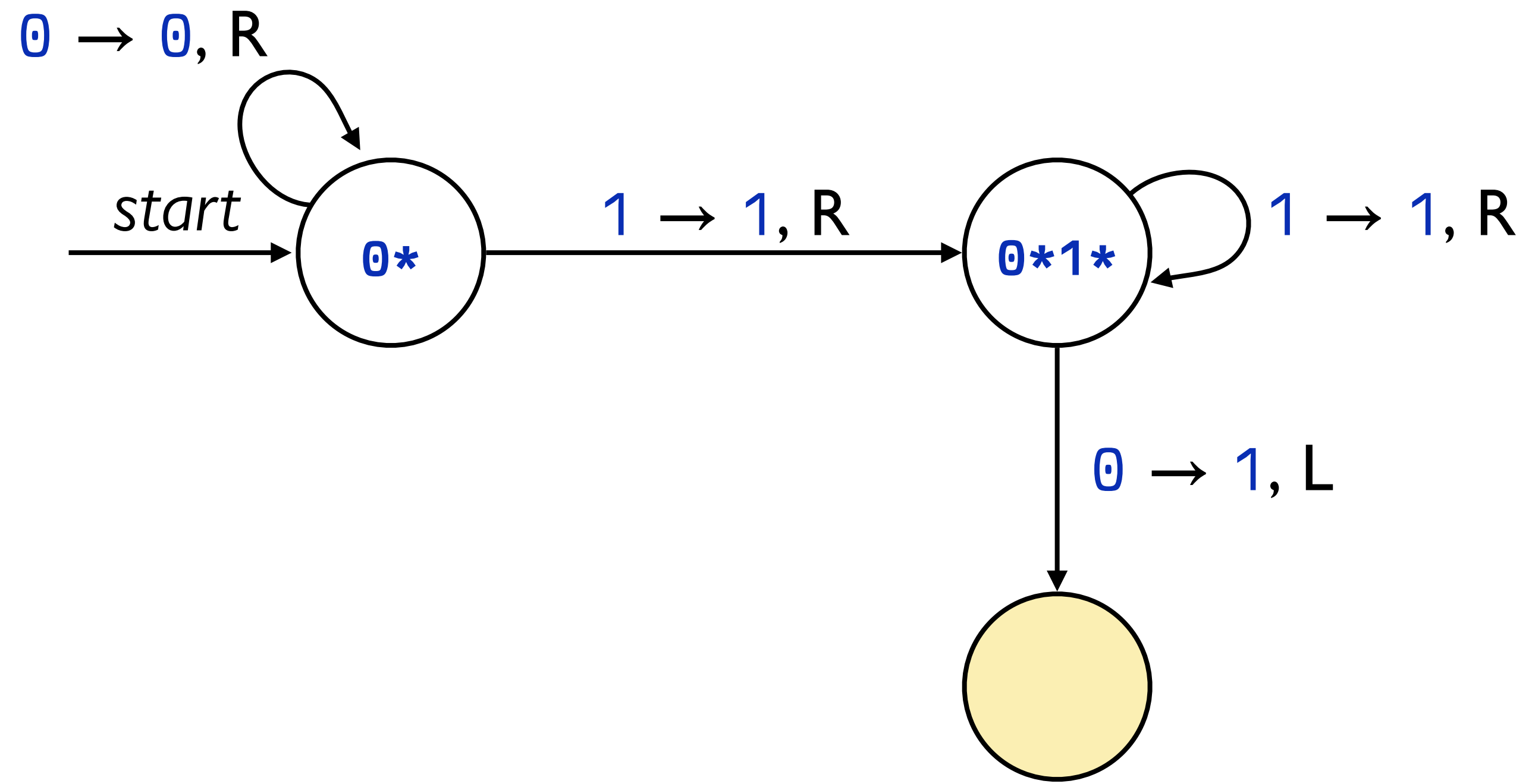


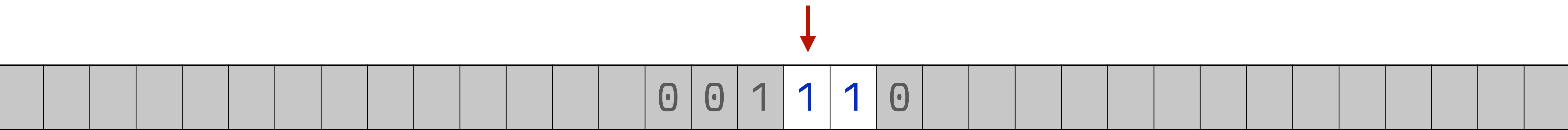
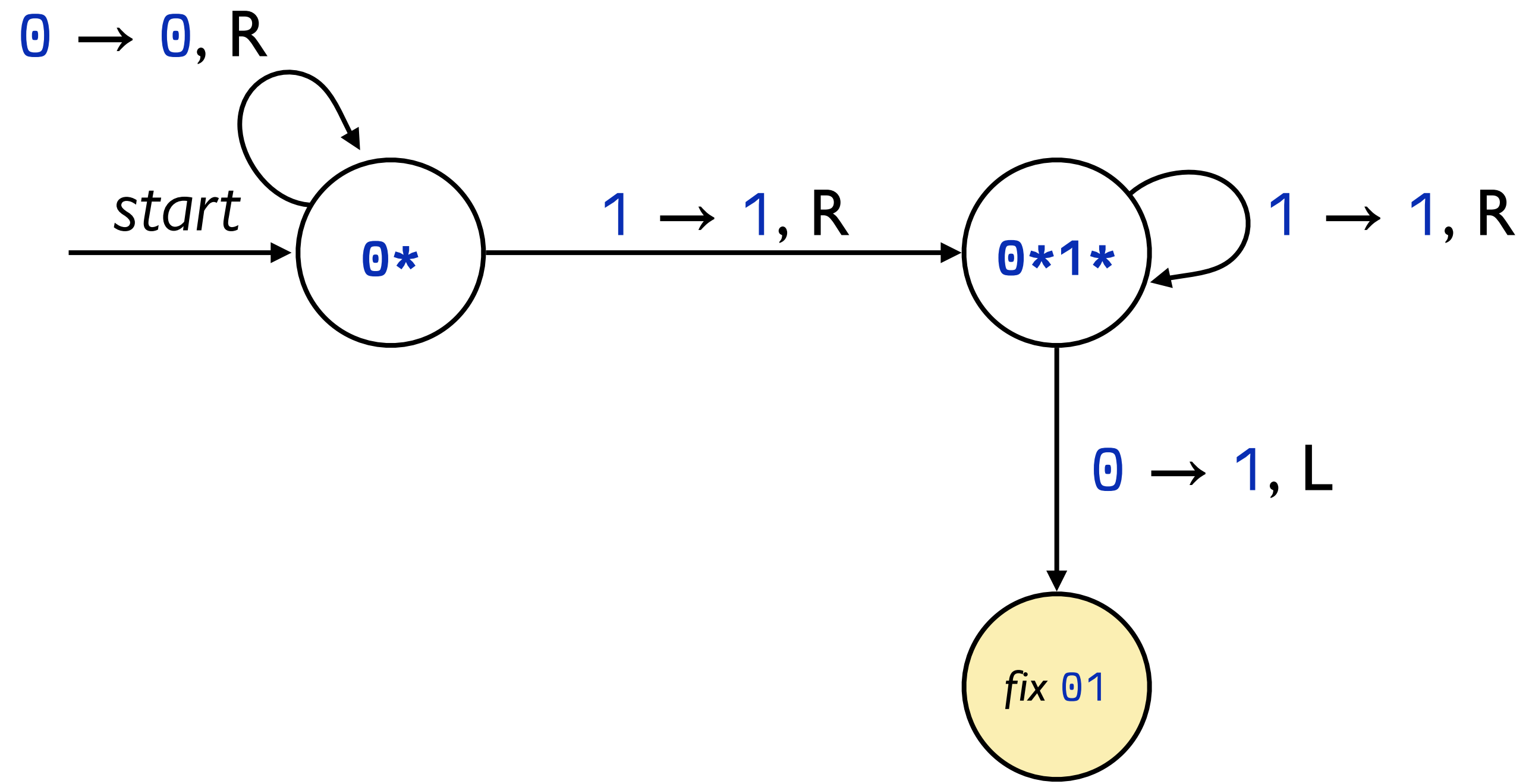


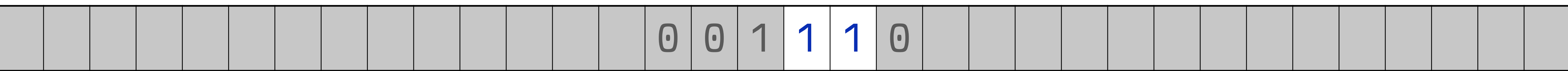
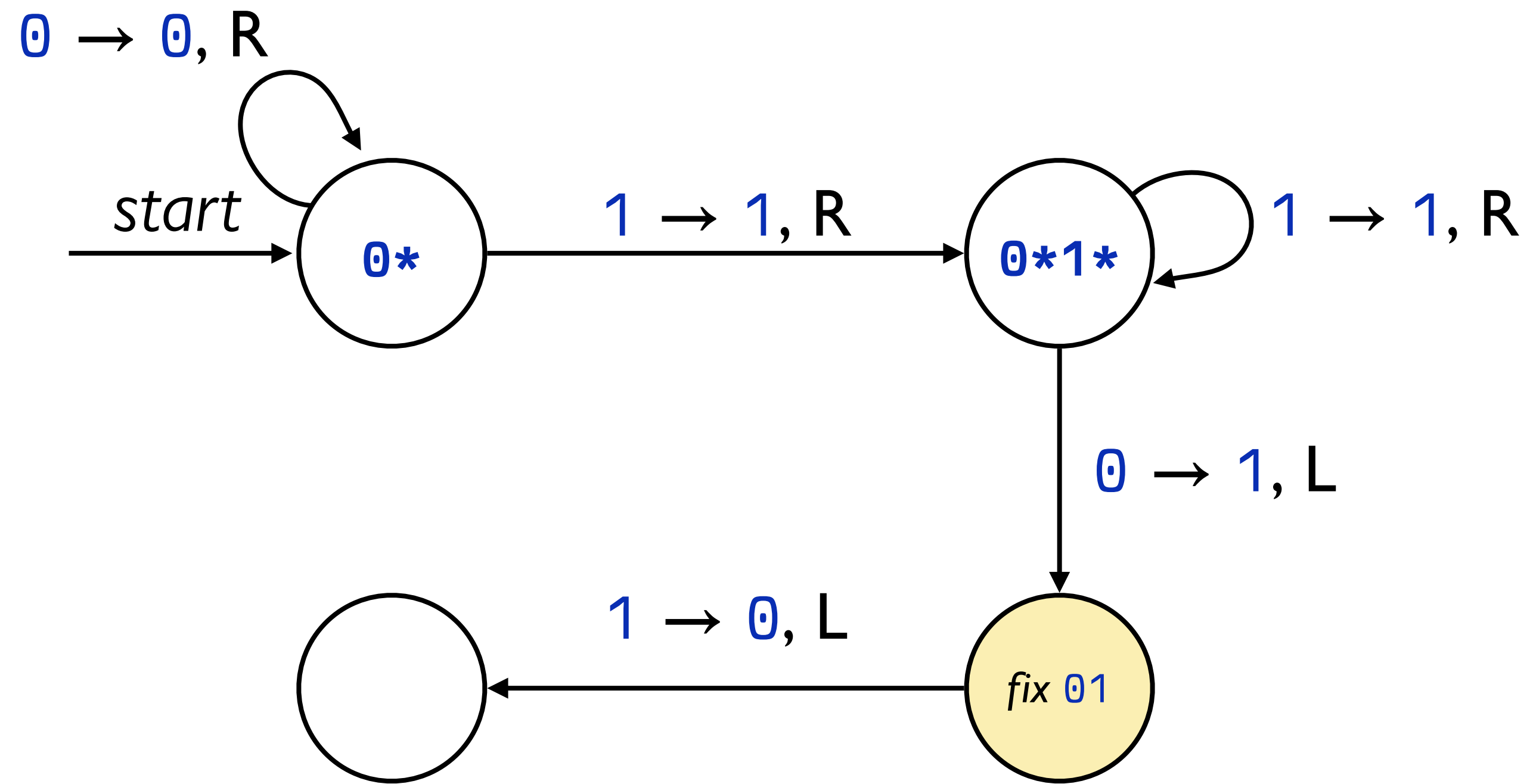


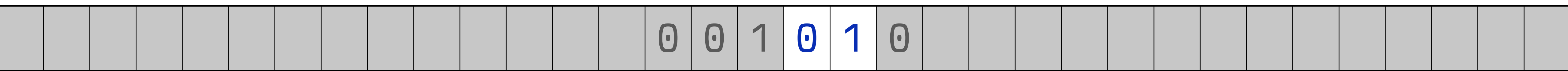
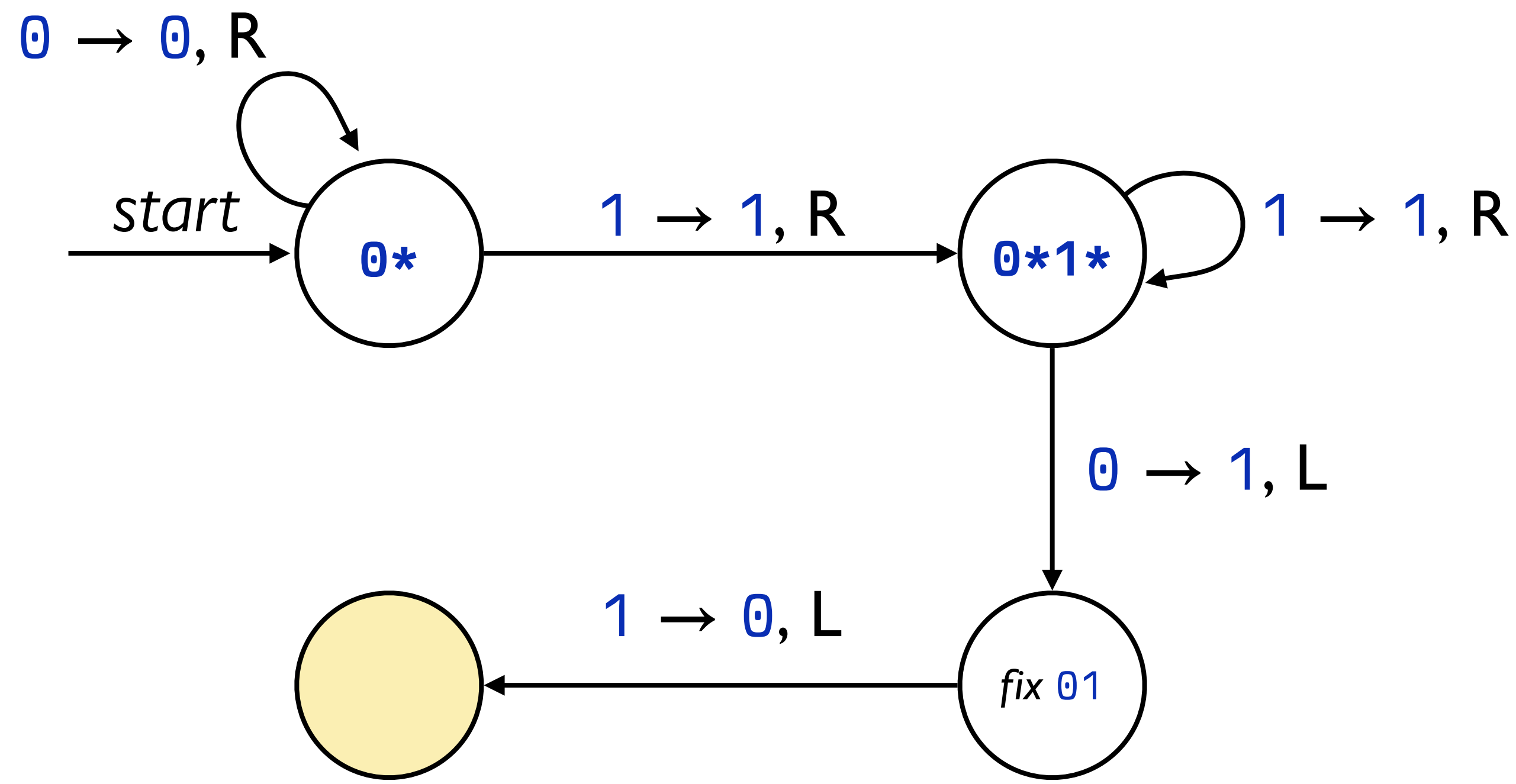


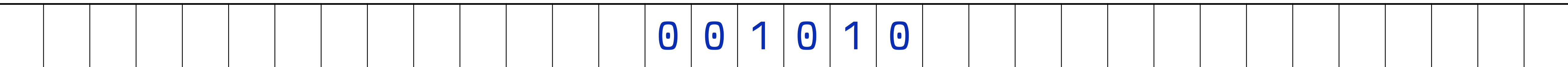
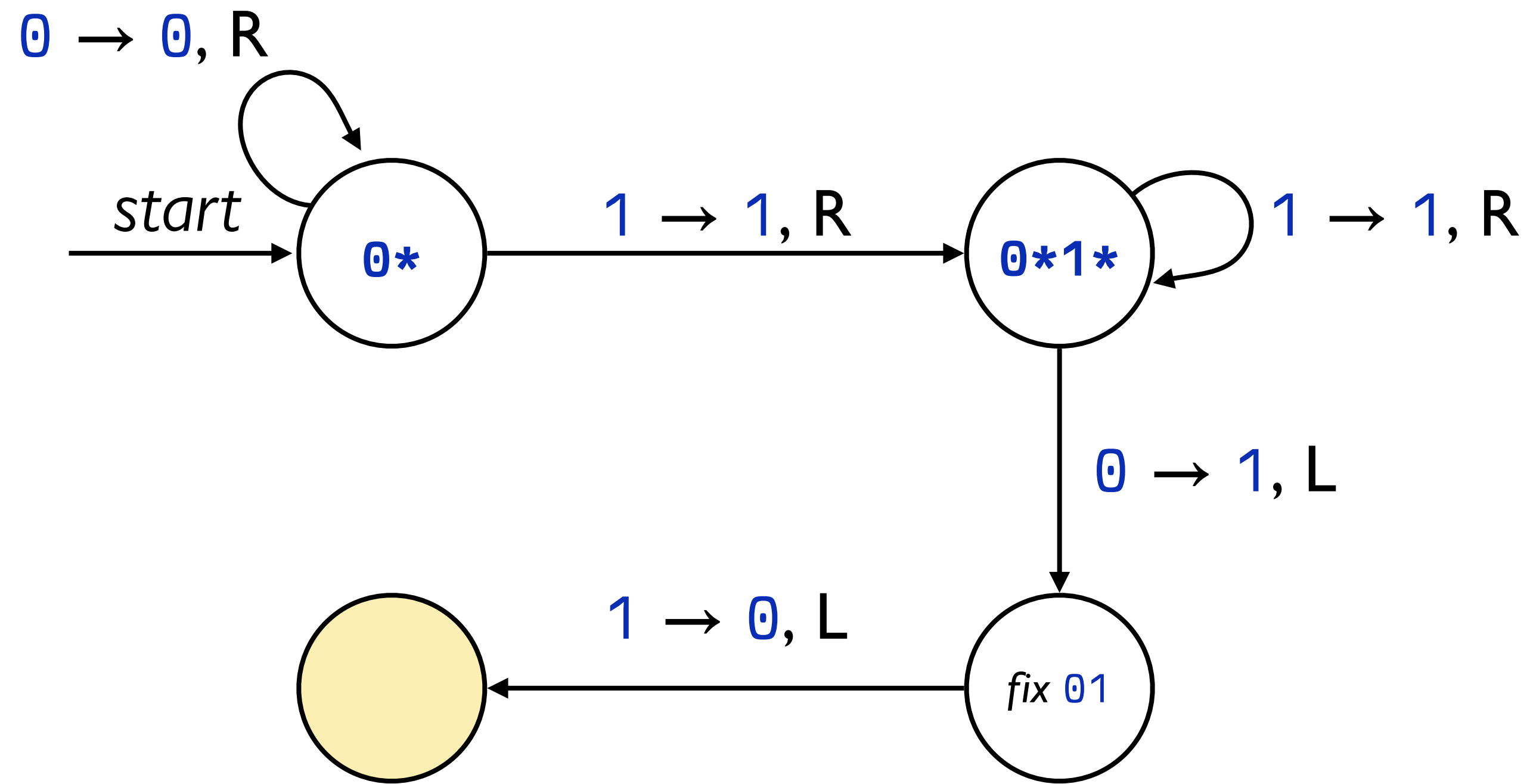


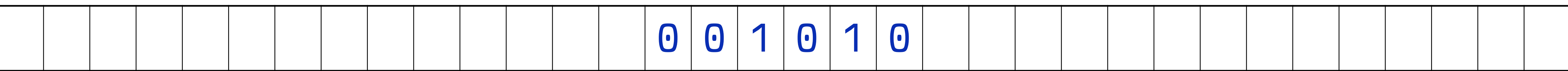
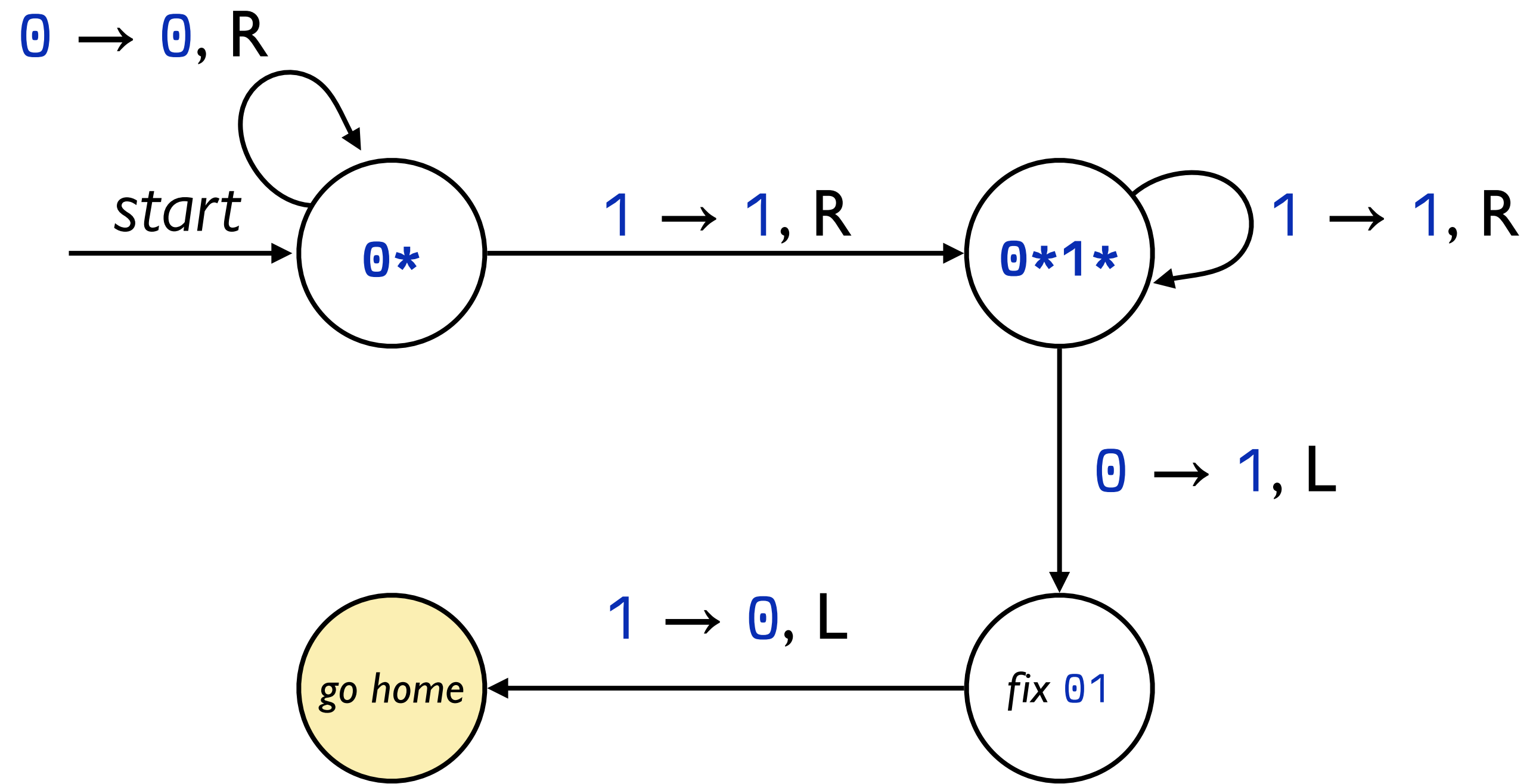


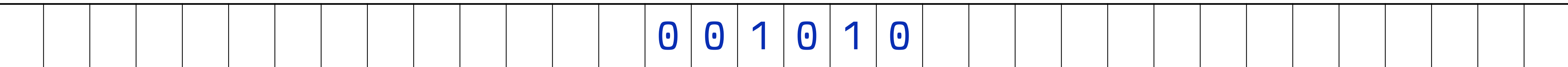
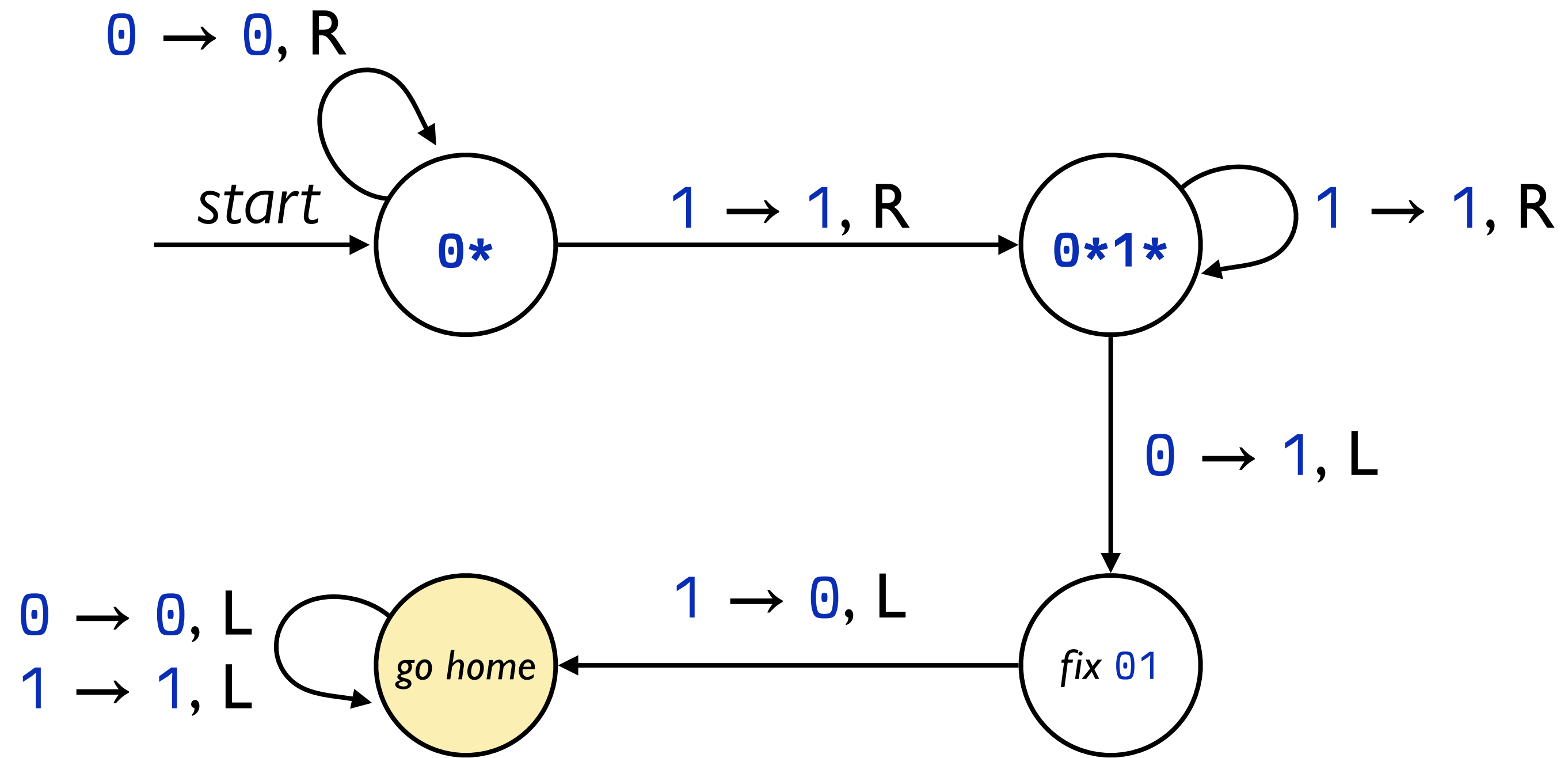


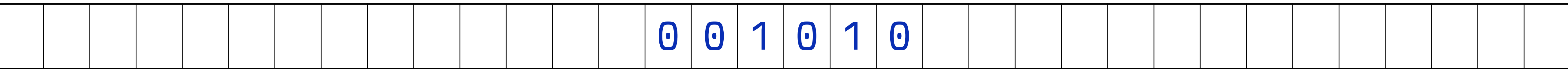
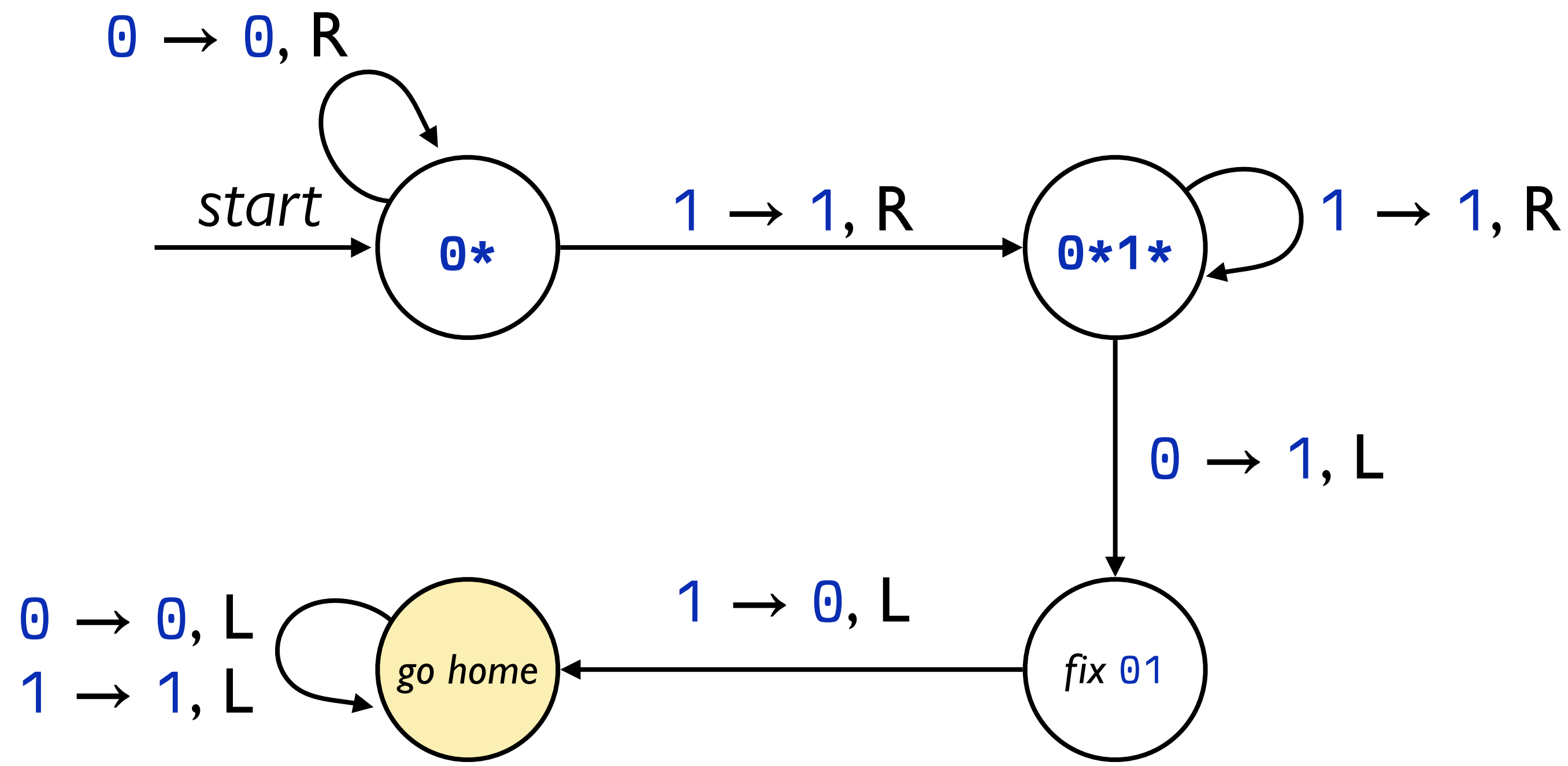


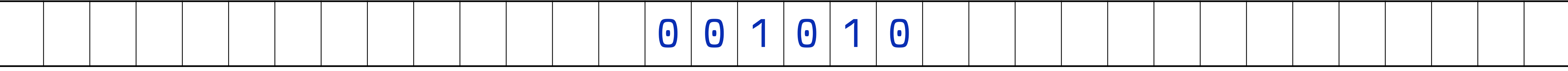
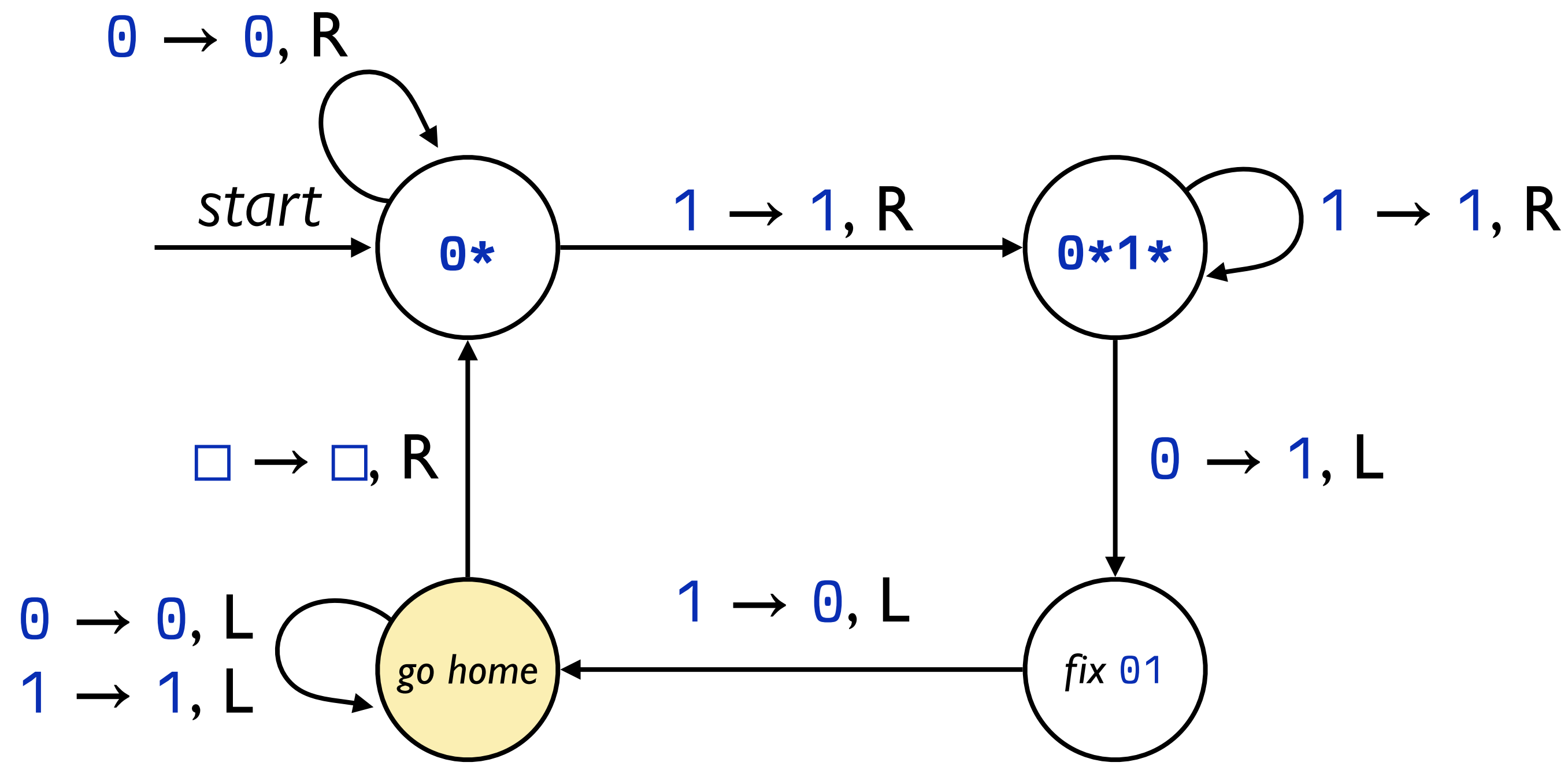


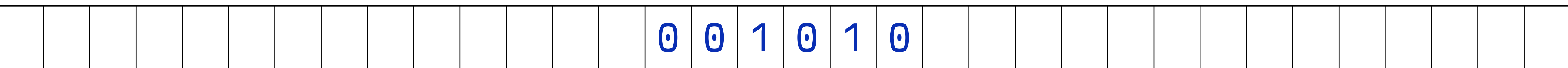
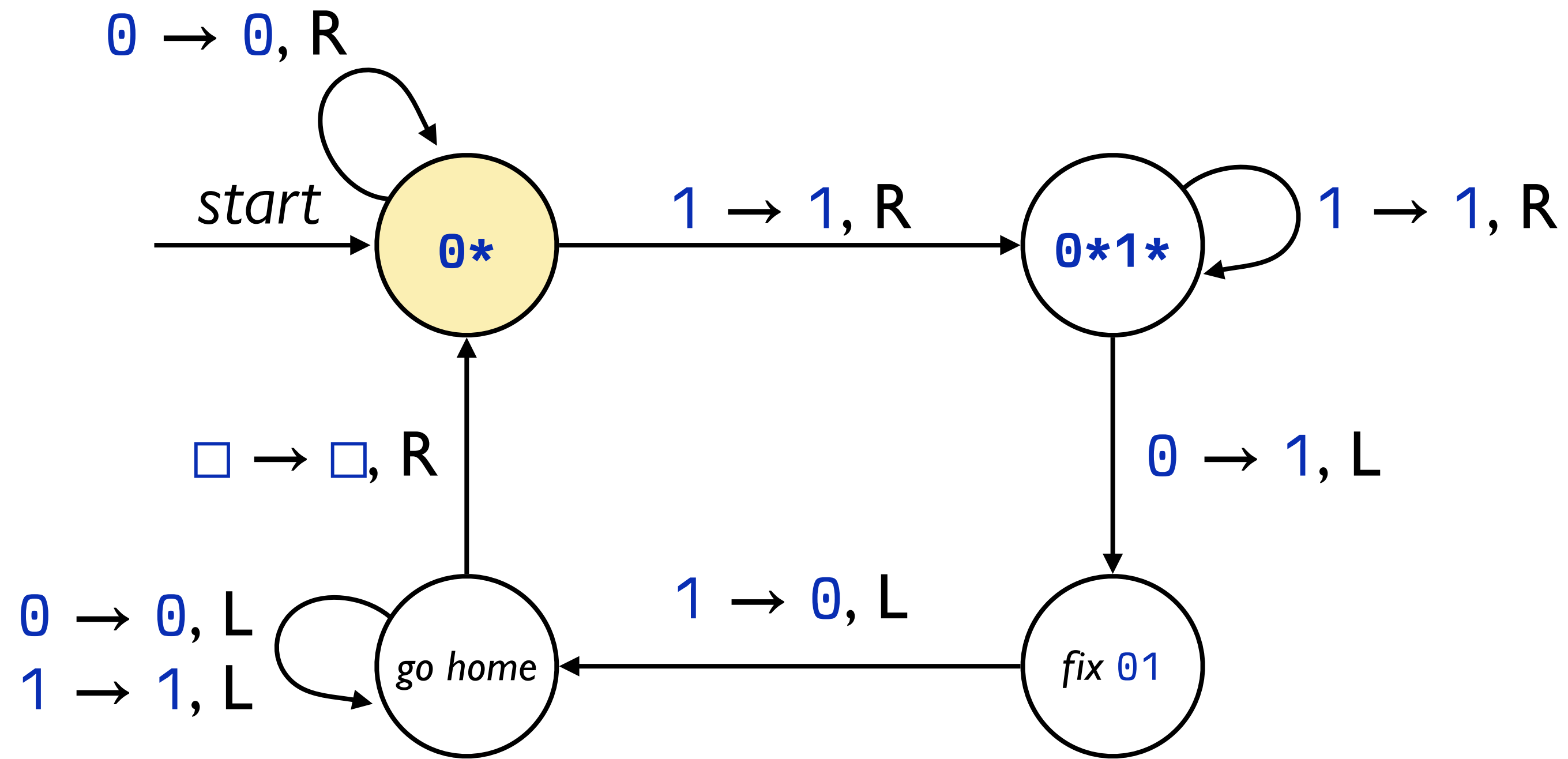


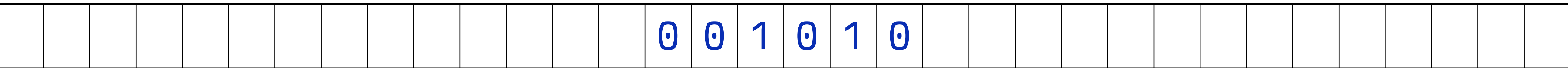
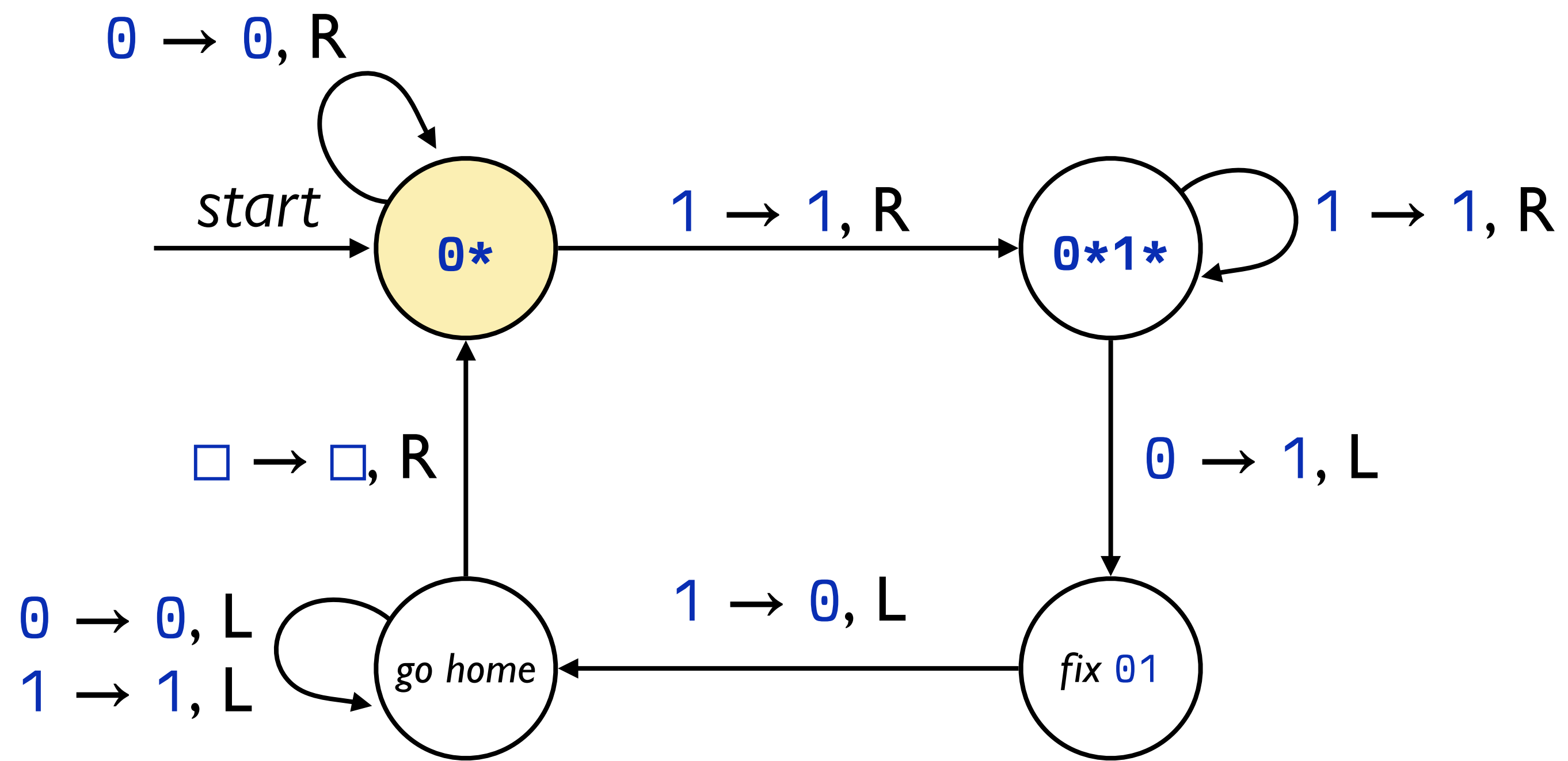


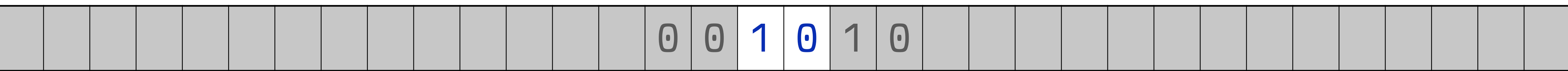
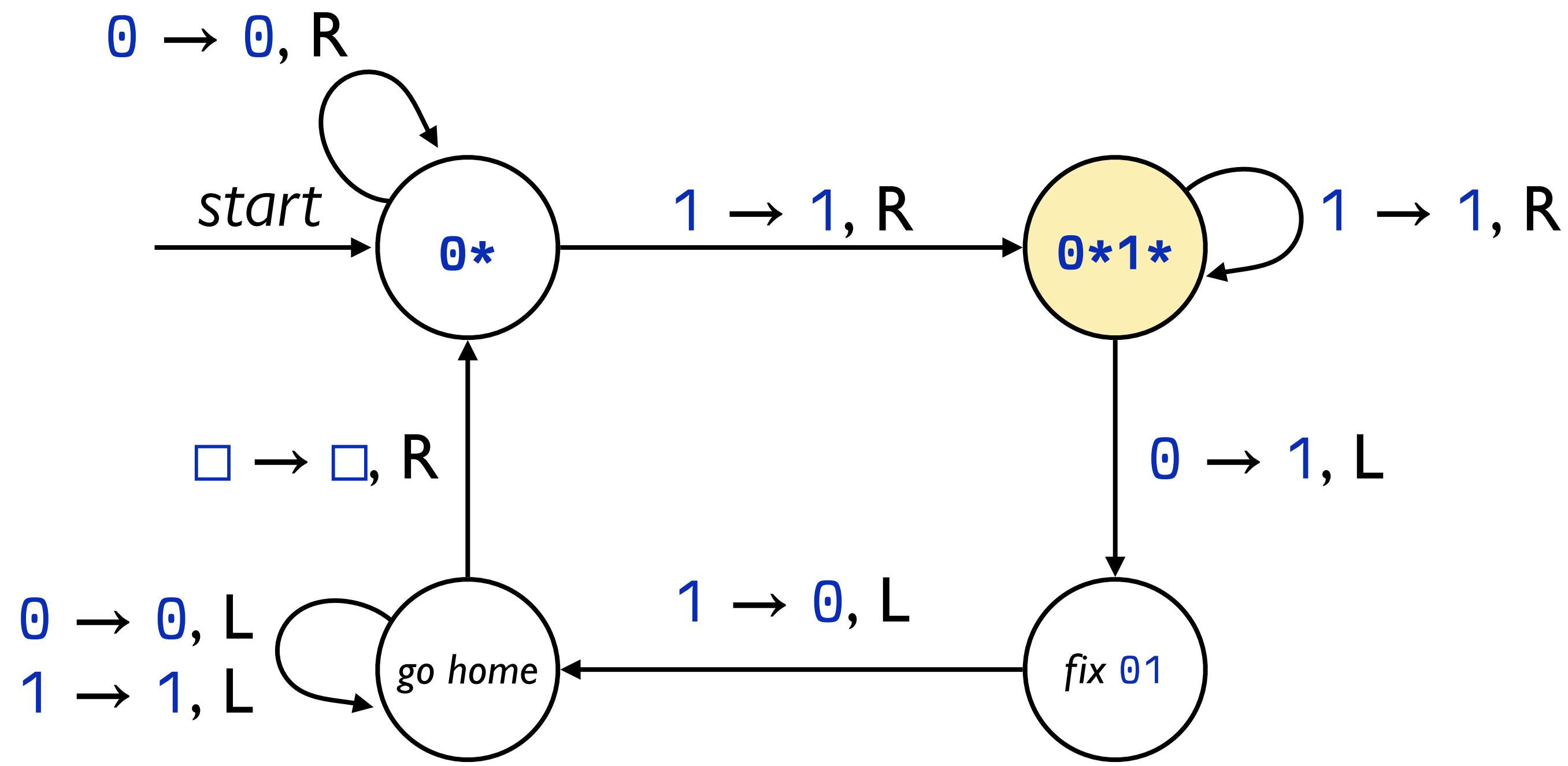


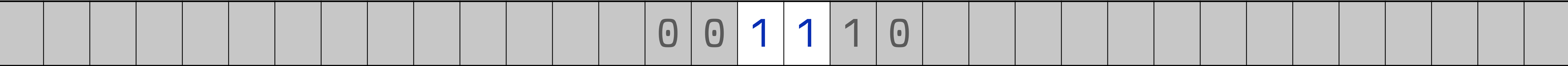
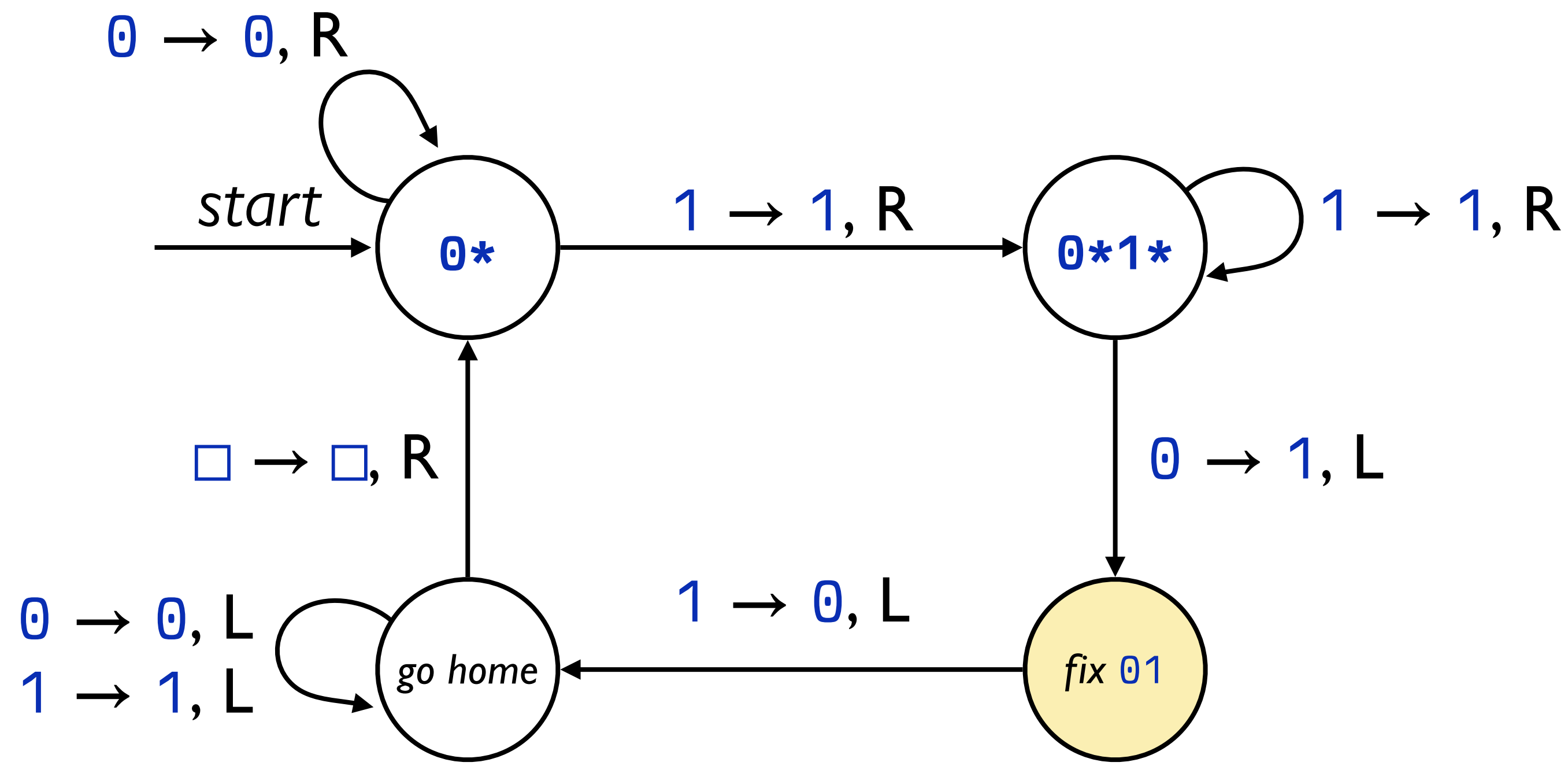


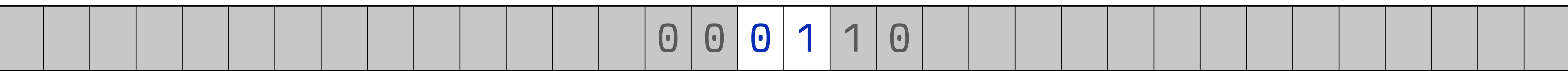
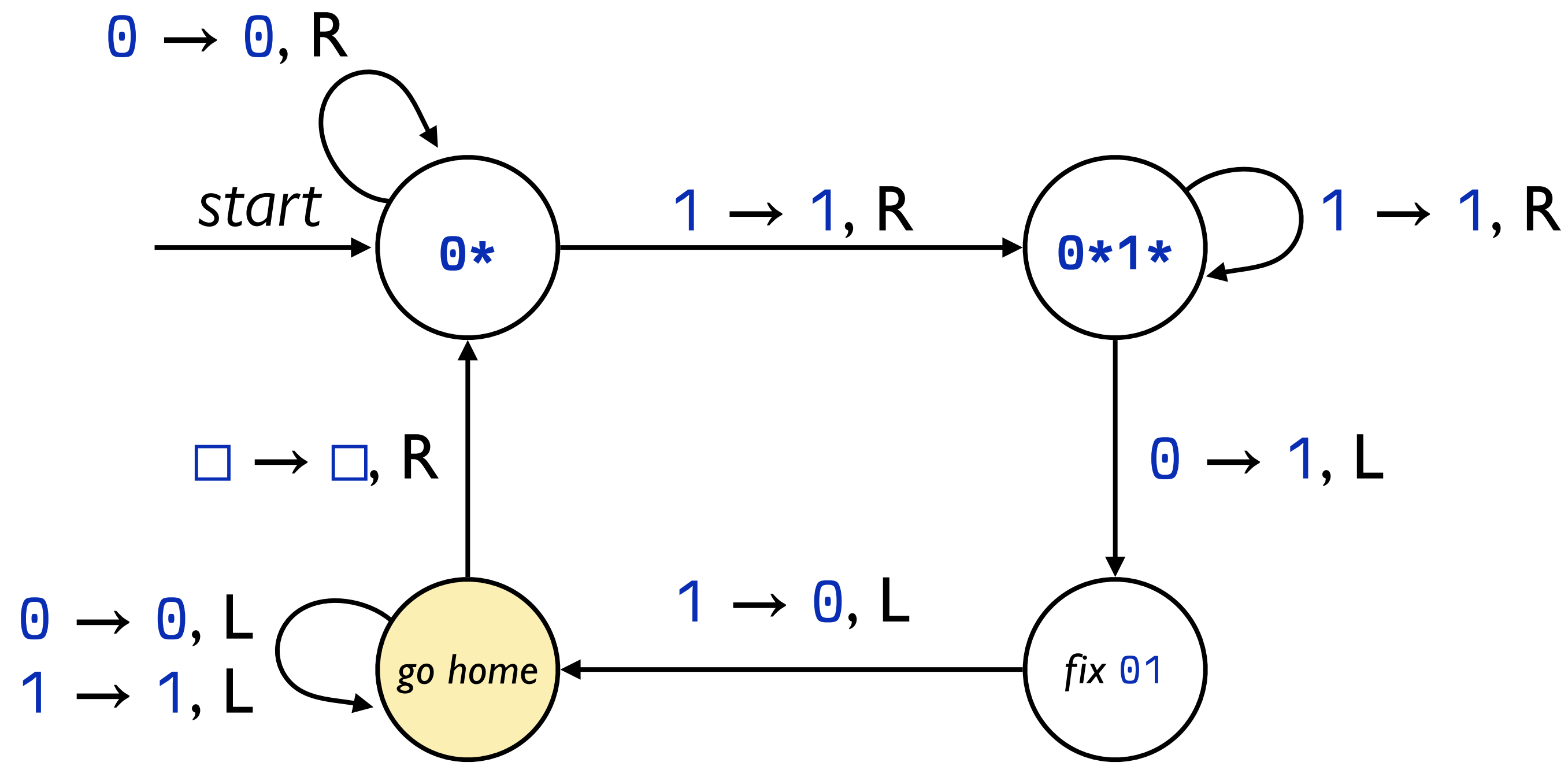


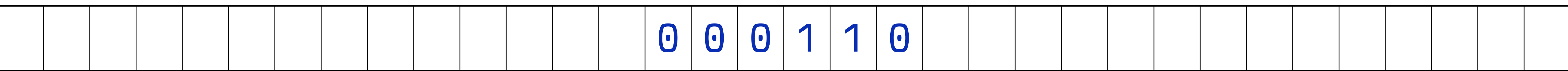
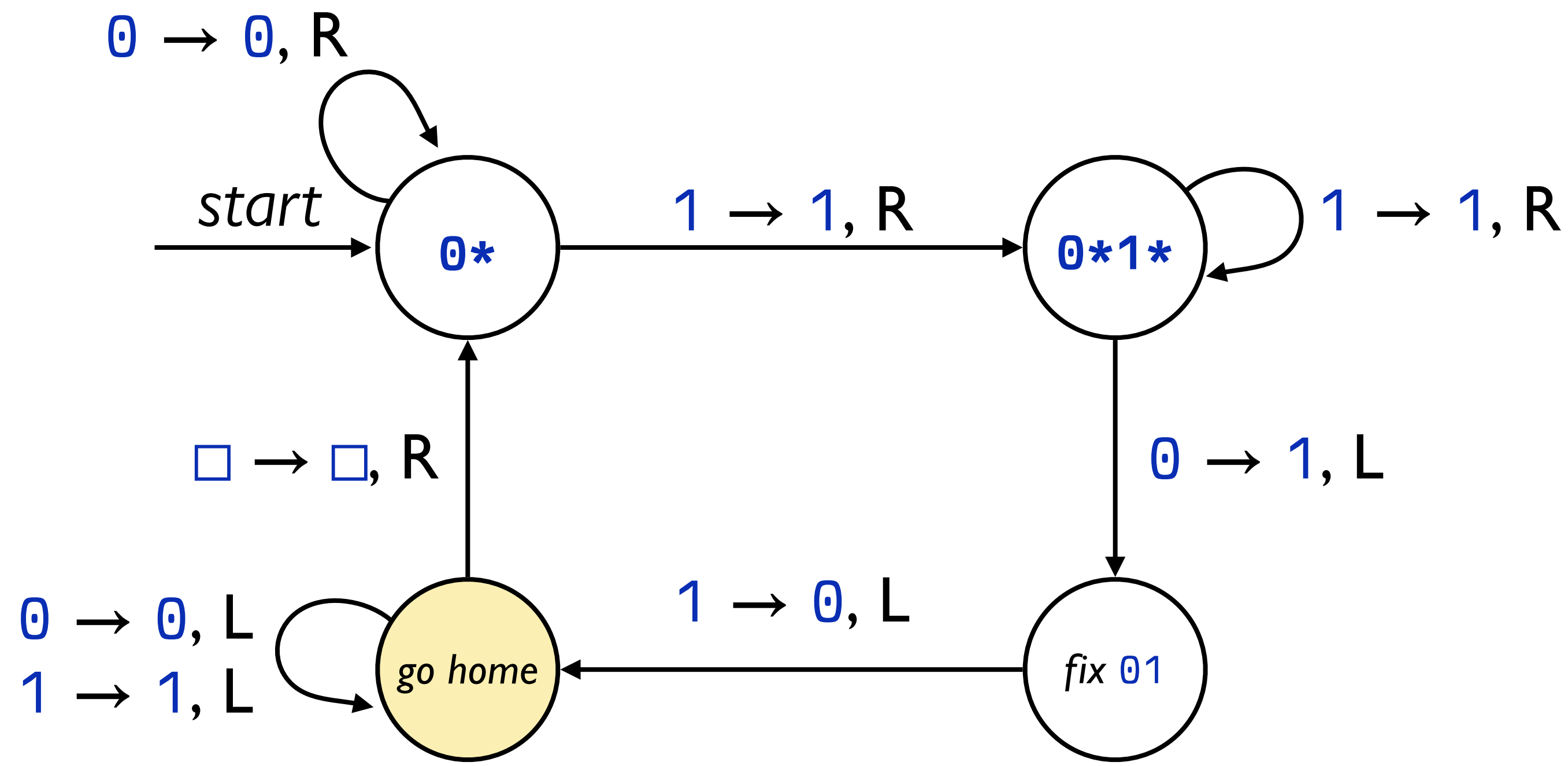


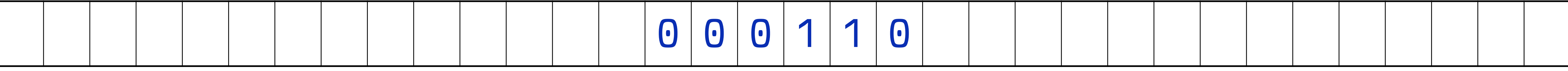
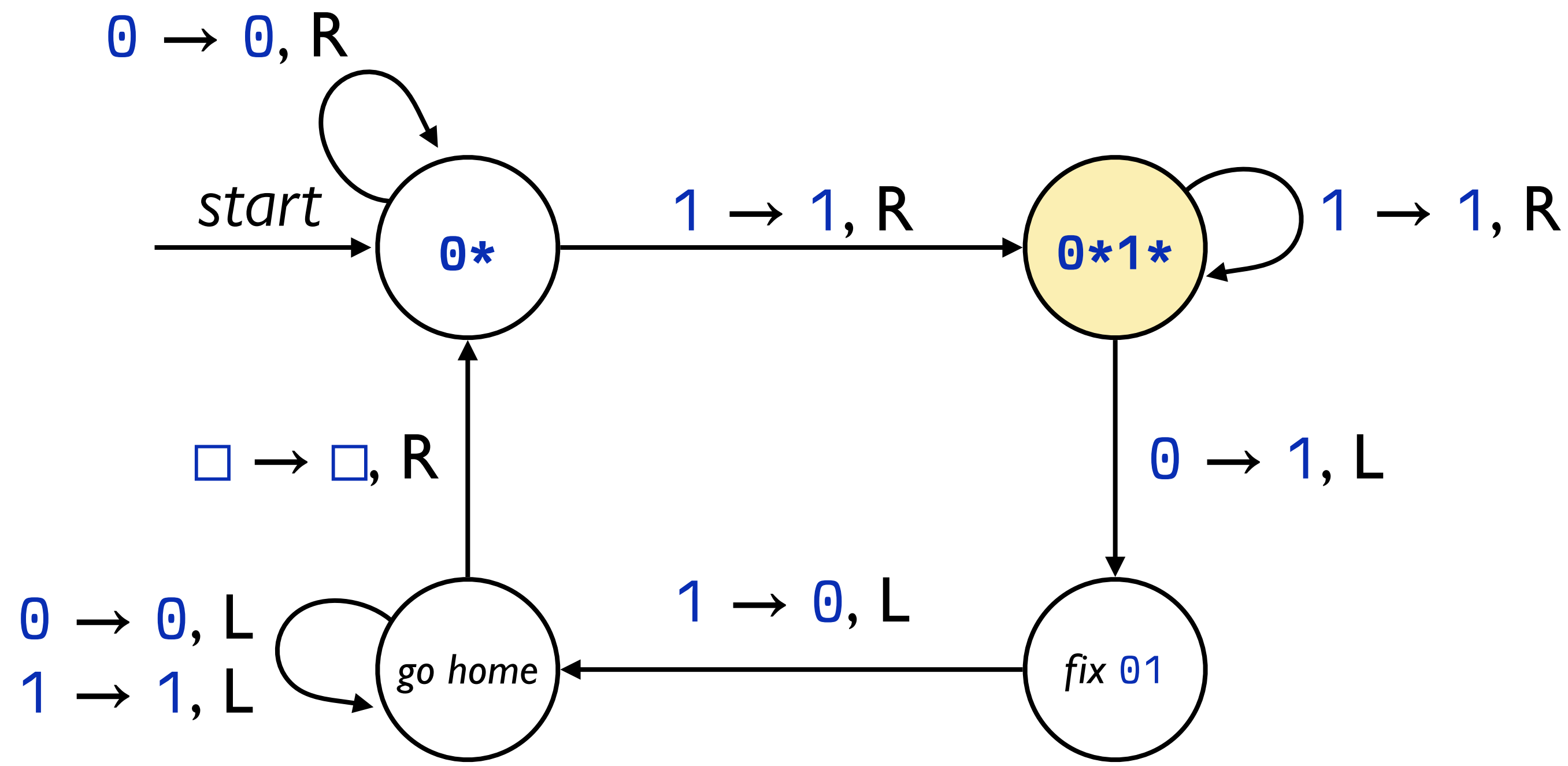


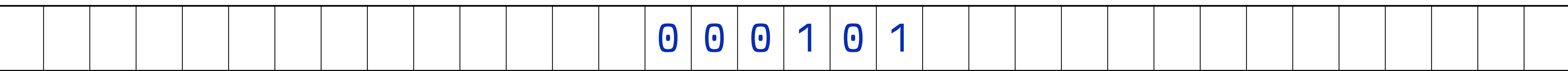
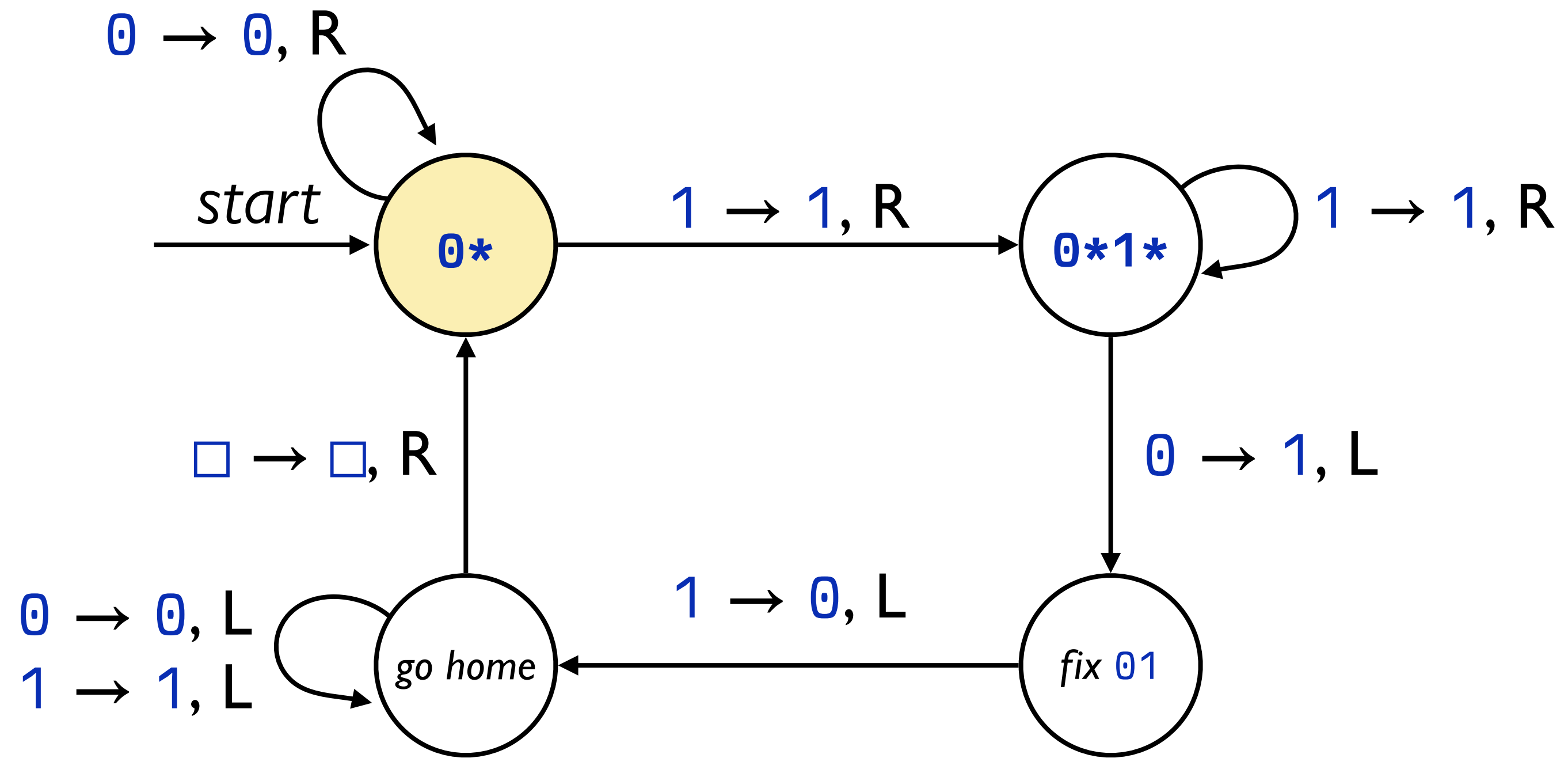


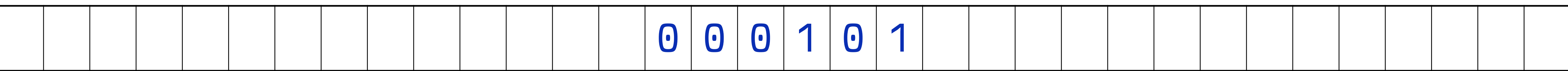
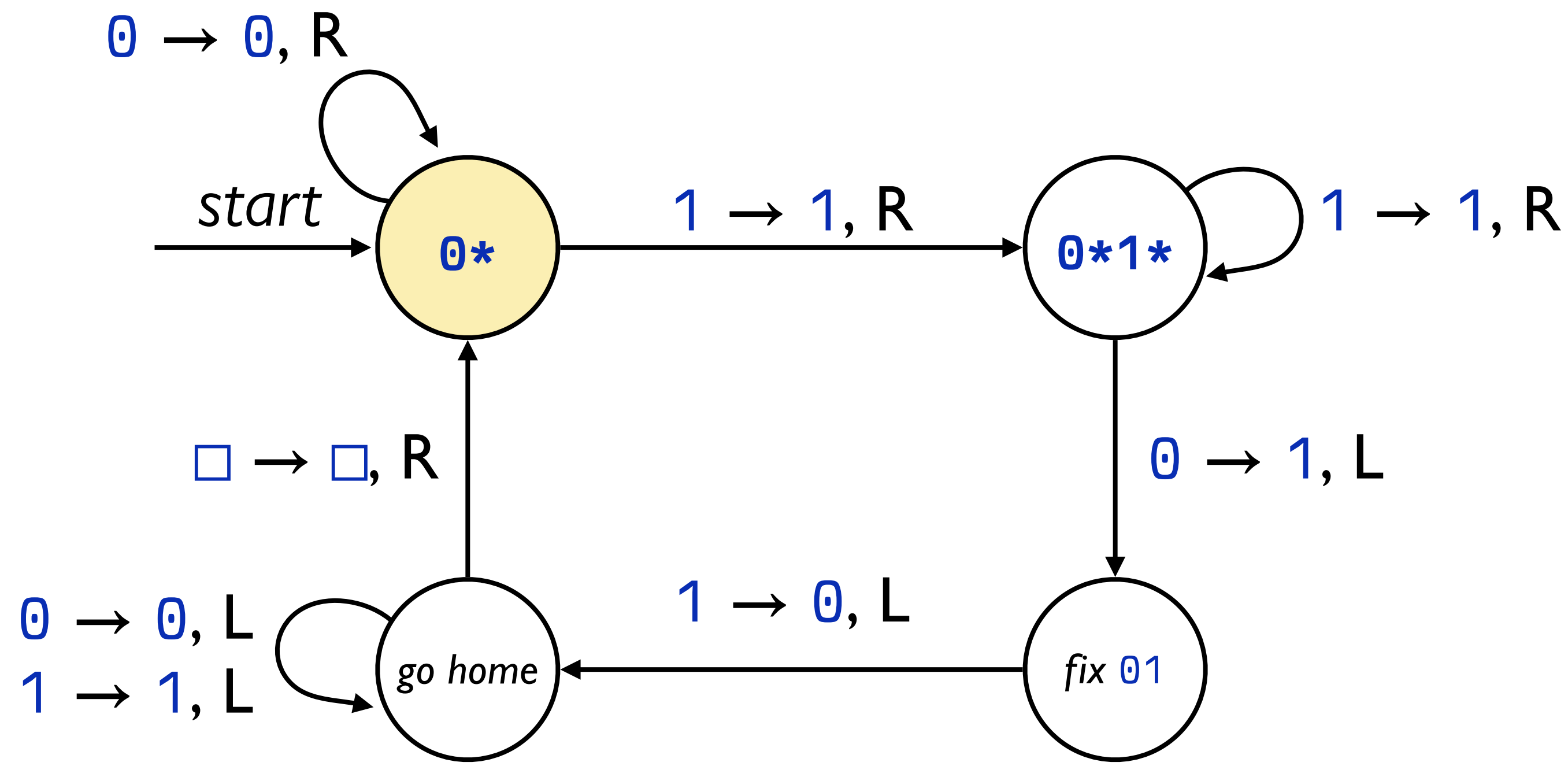


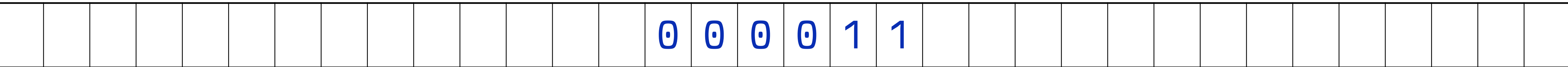
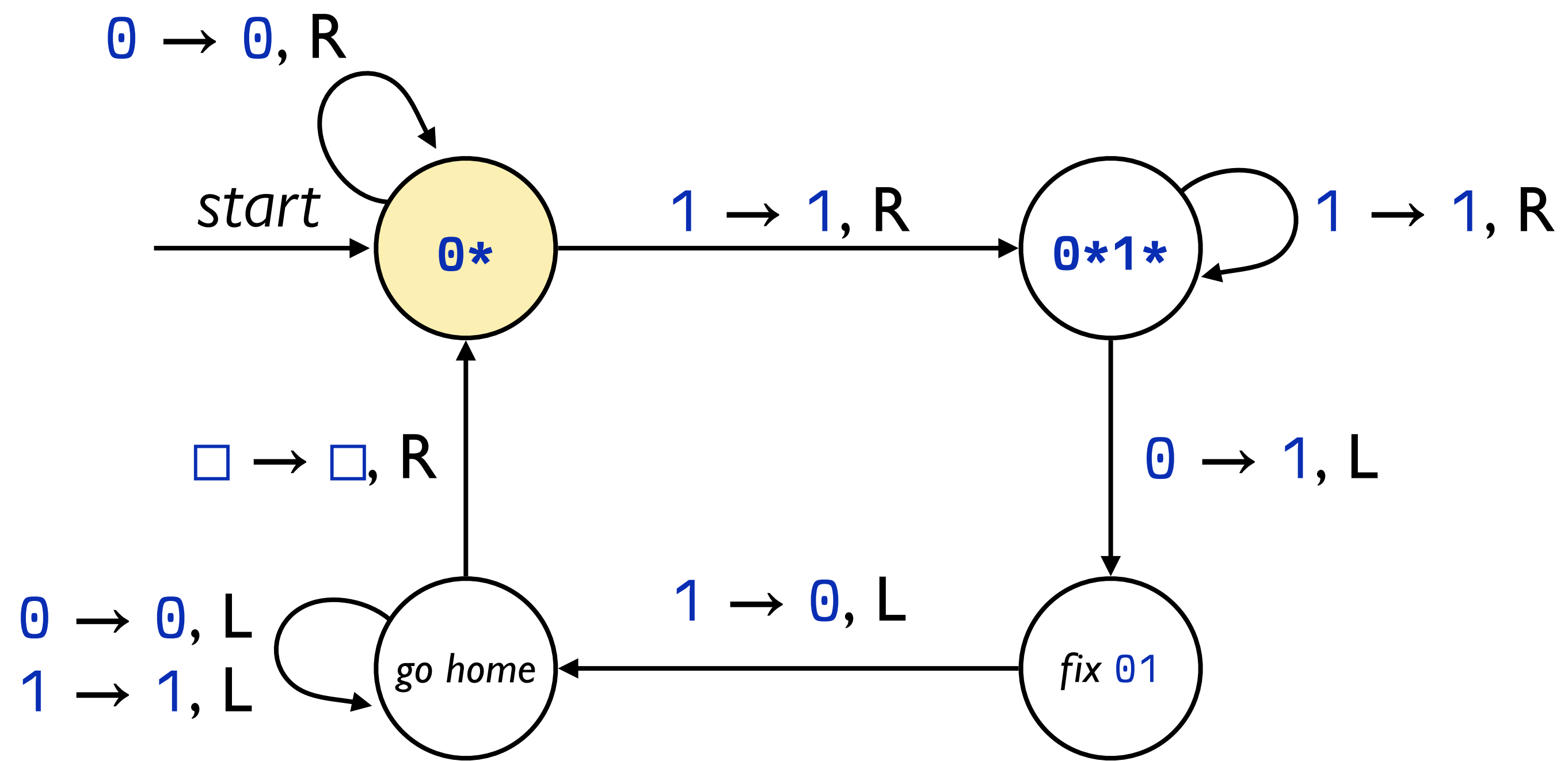


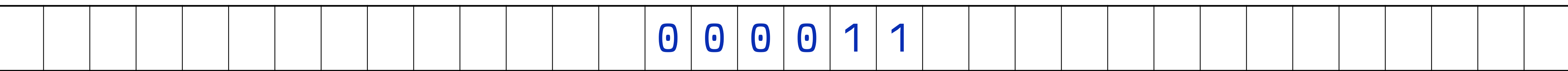
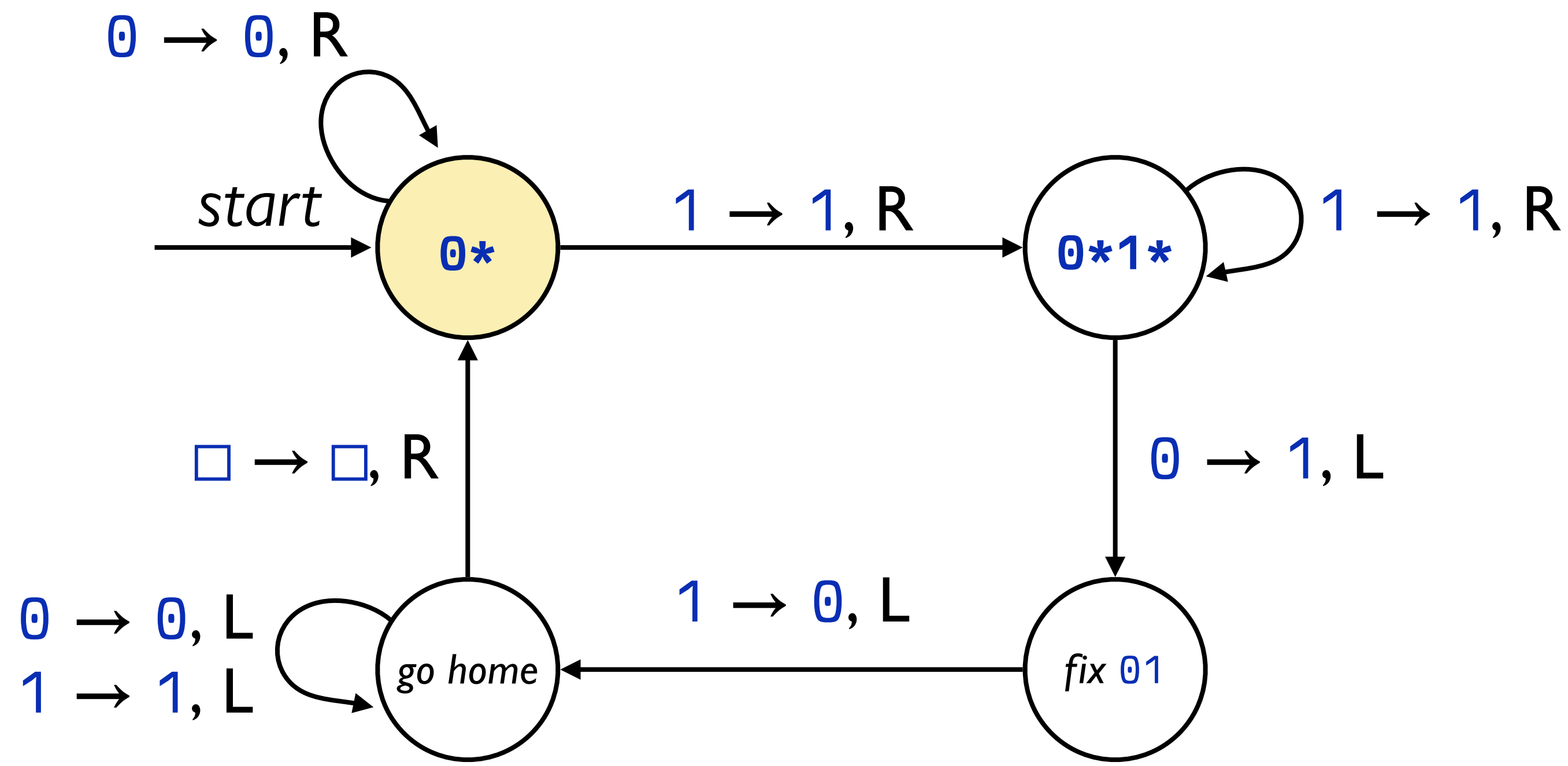


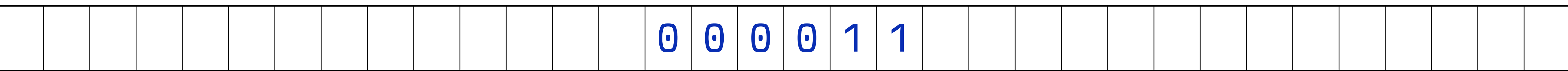
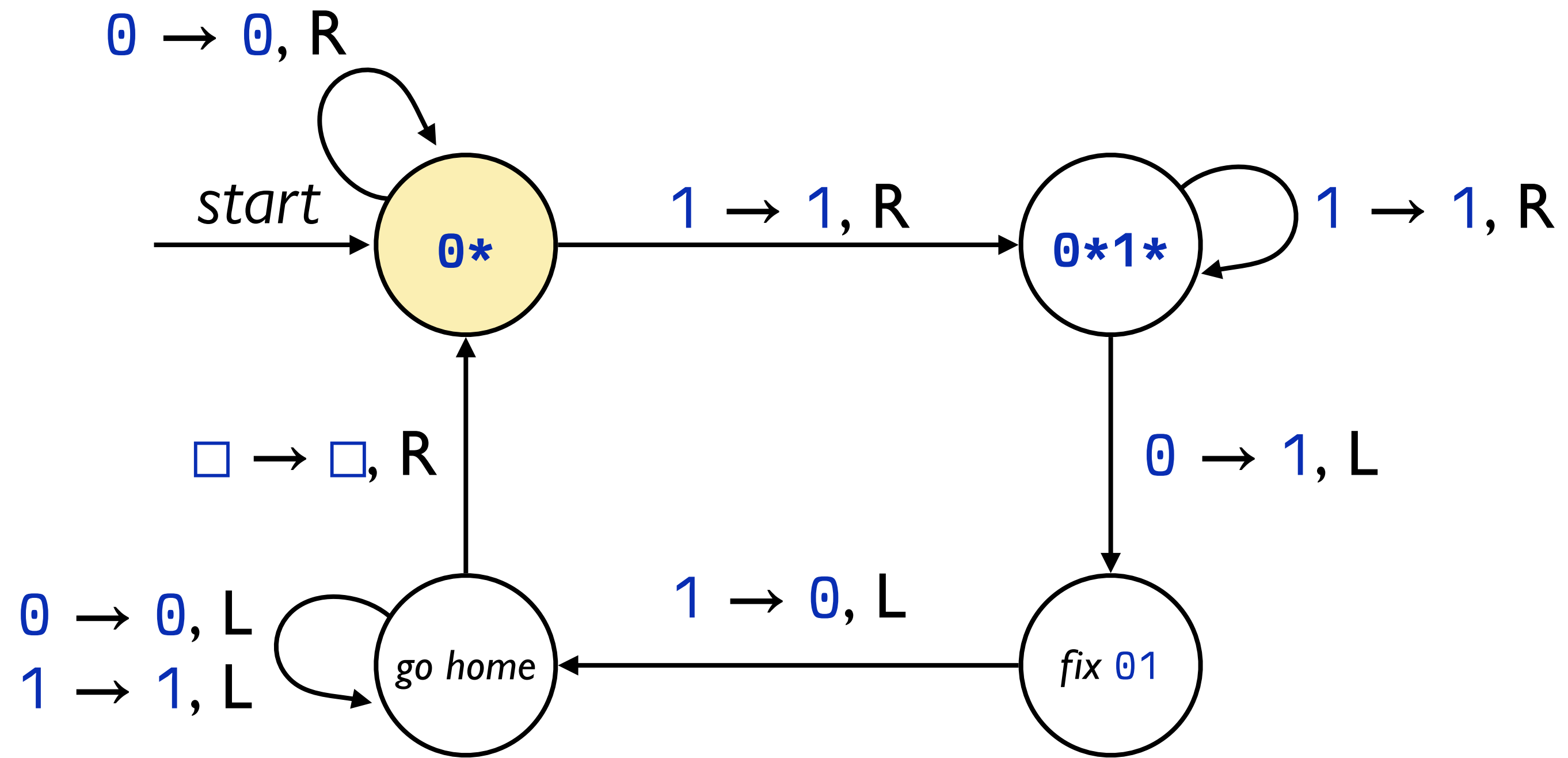




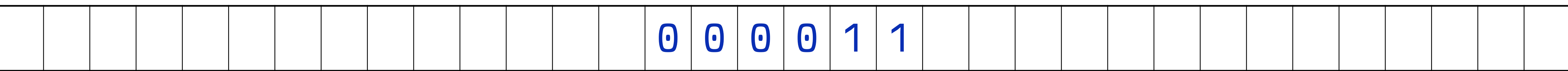
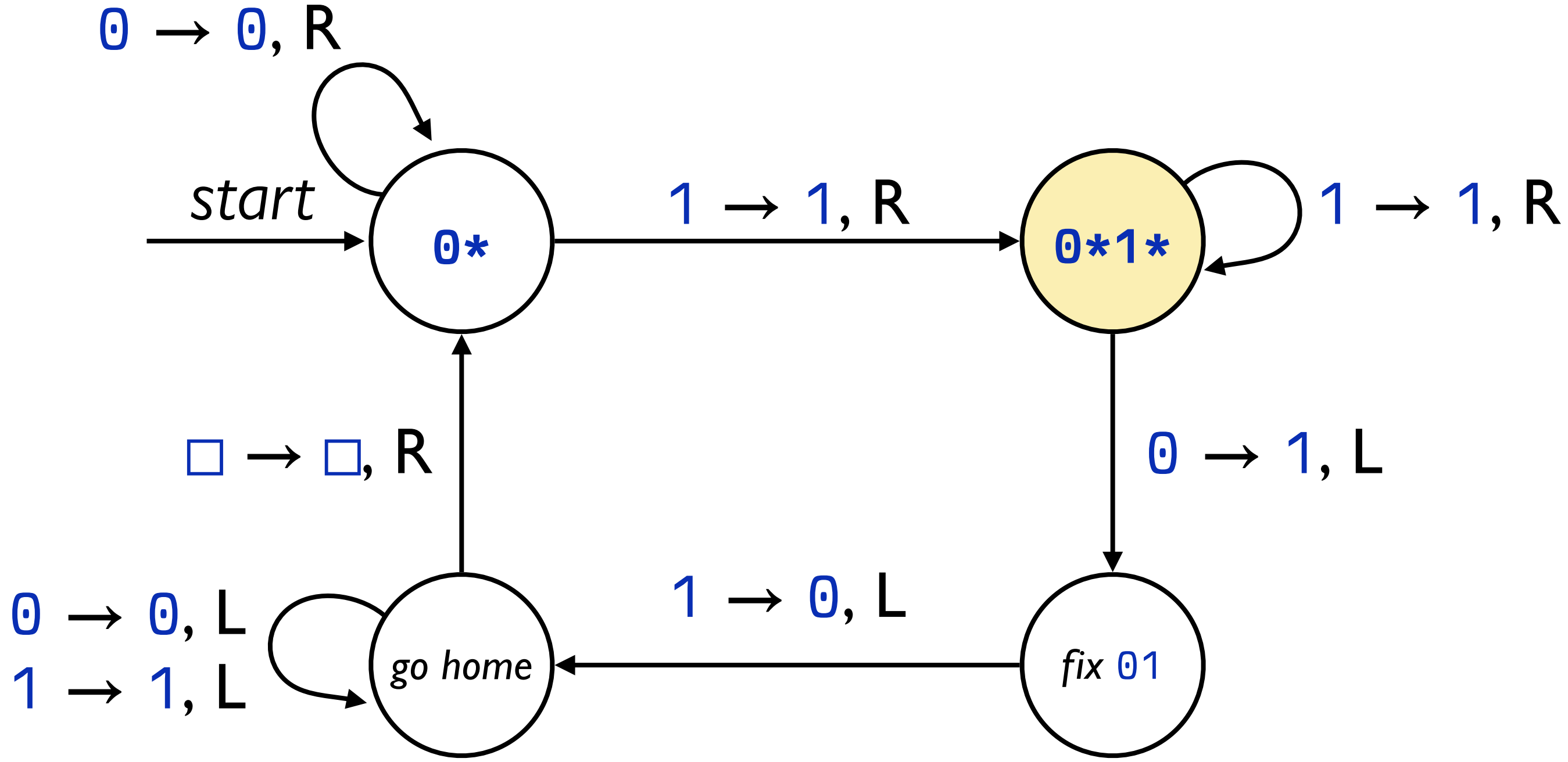


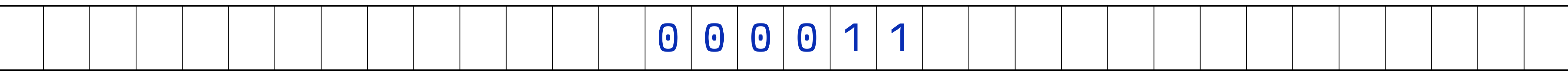
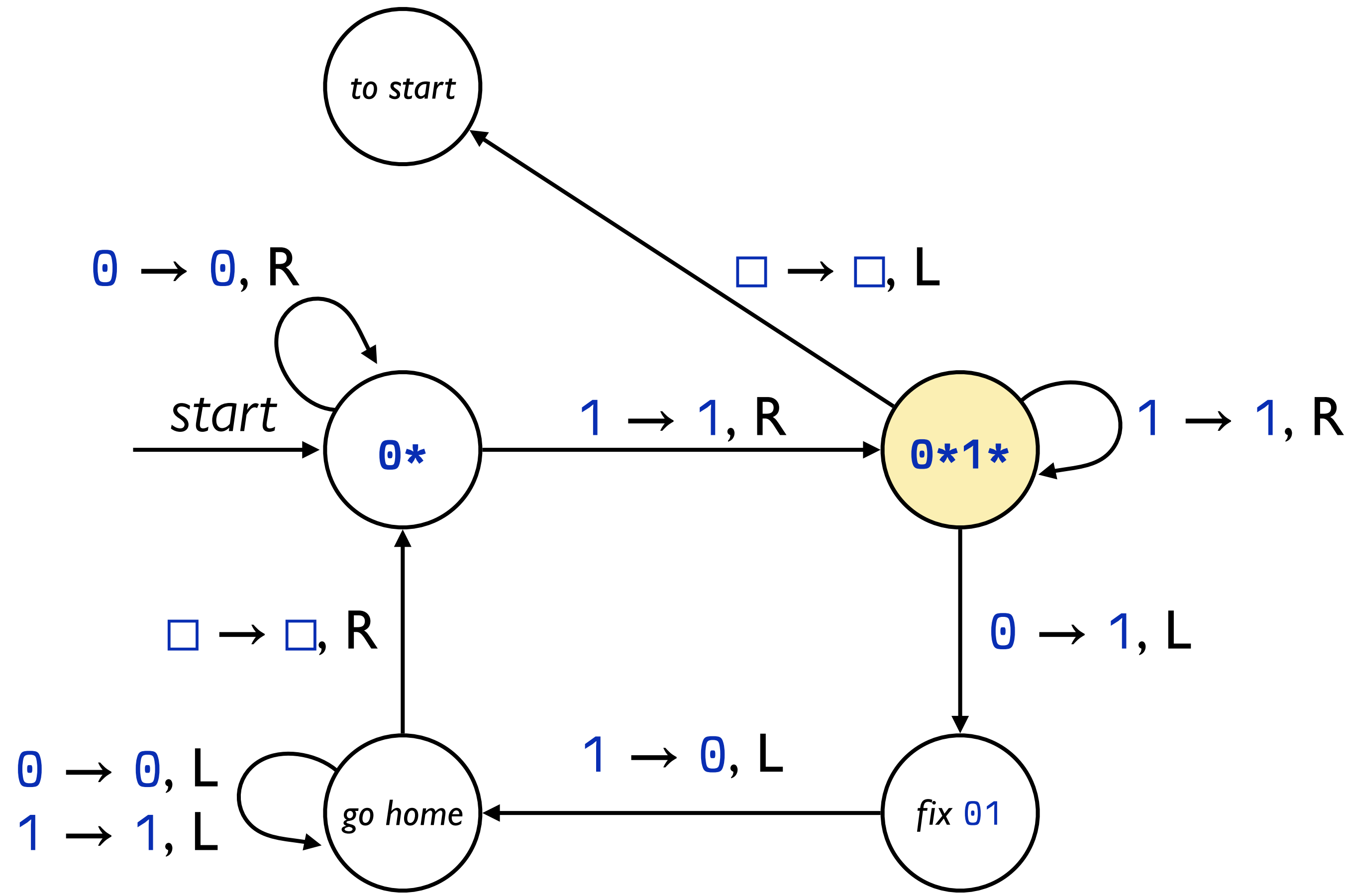


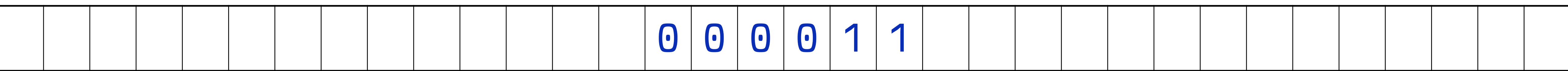
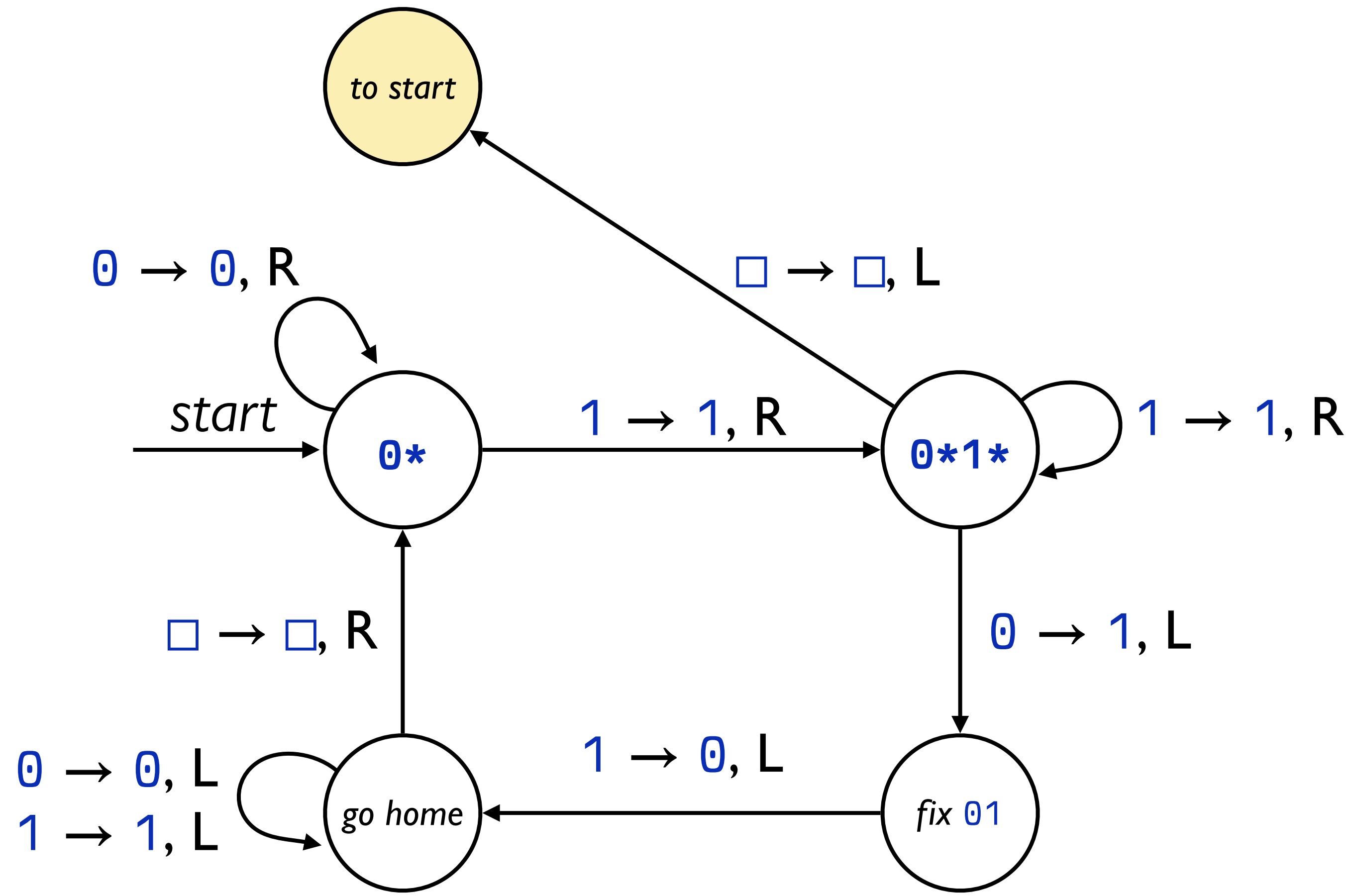


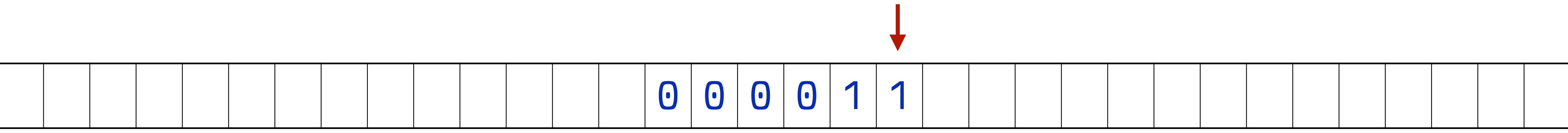
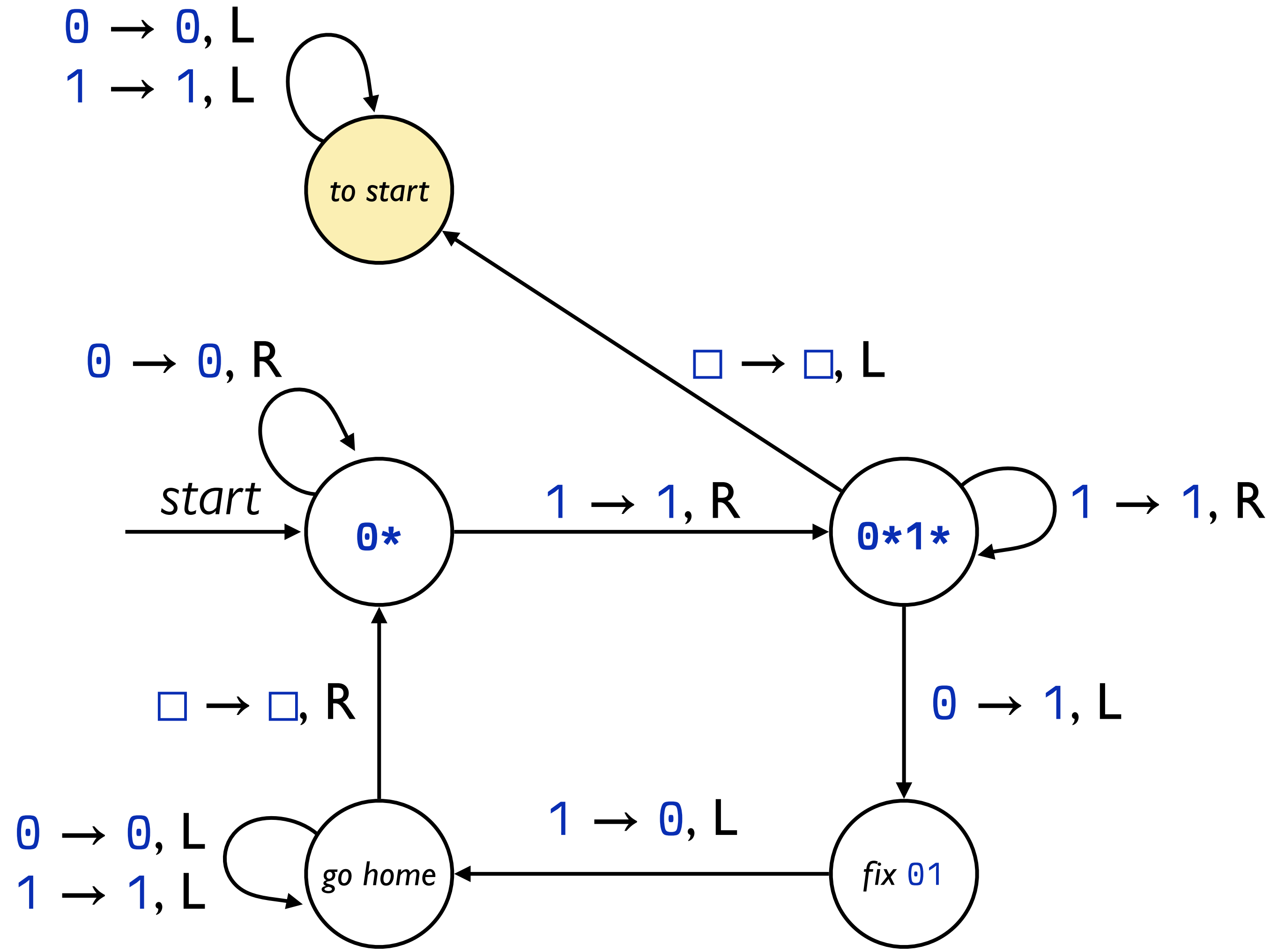


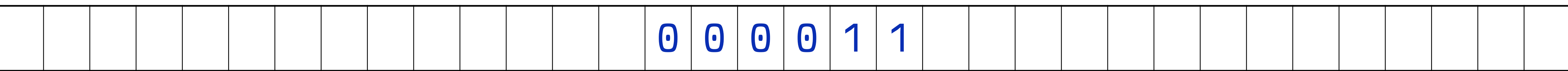
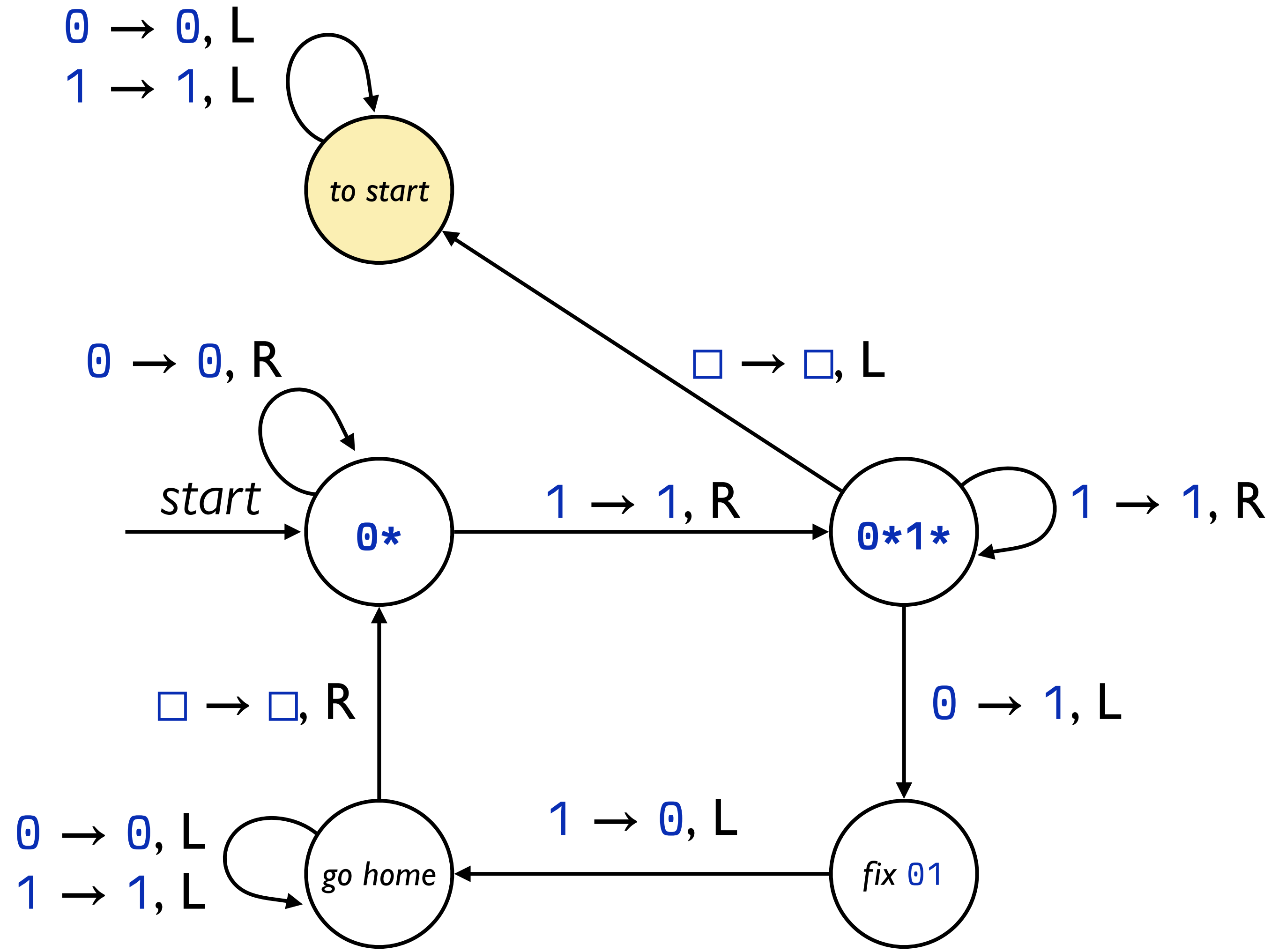
Our ultimate goal here was to sort everything so we could hand it off for the machine to check for $0^n 1^n$. So, let's rewind the tape head back to the start.

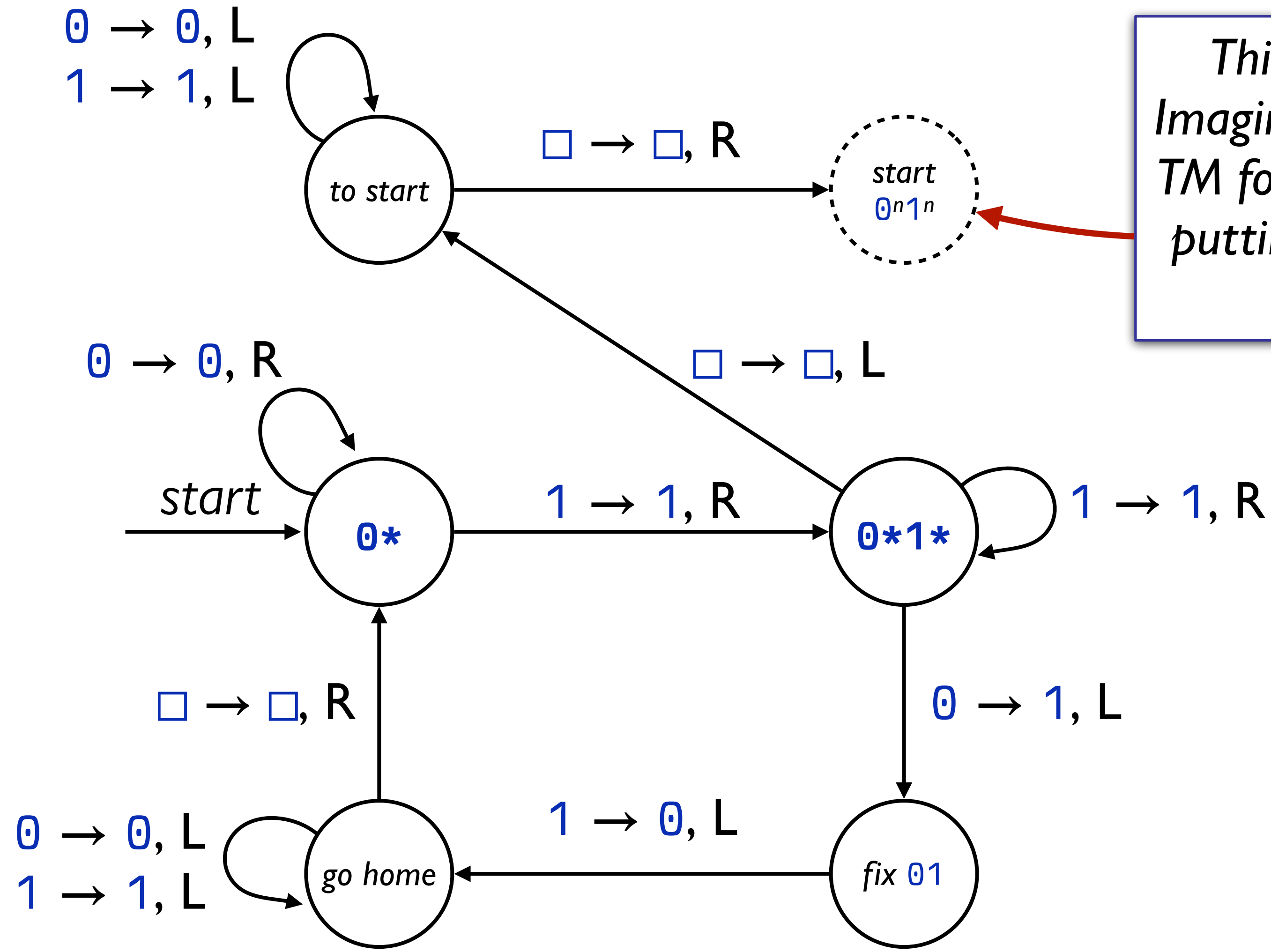




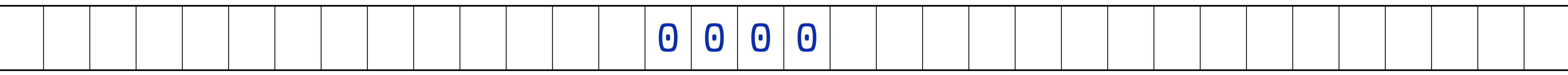
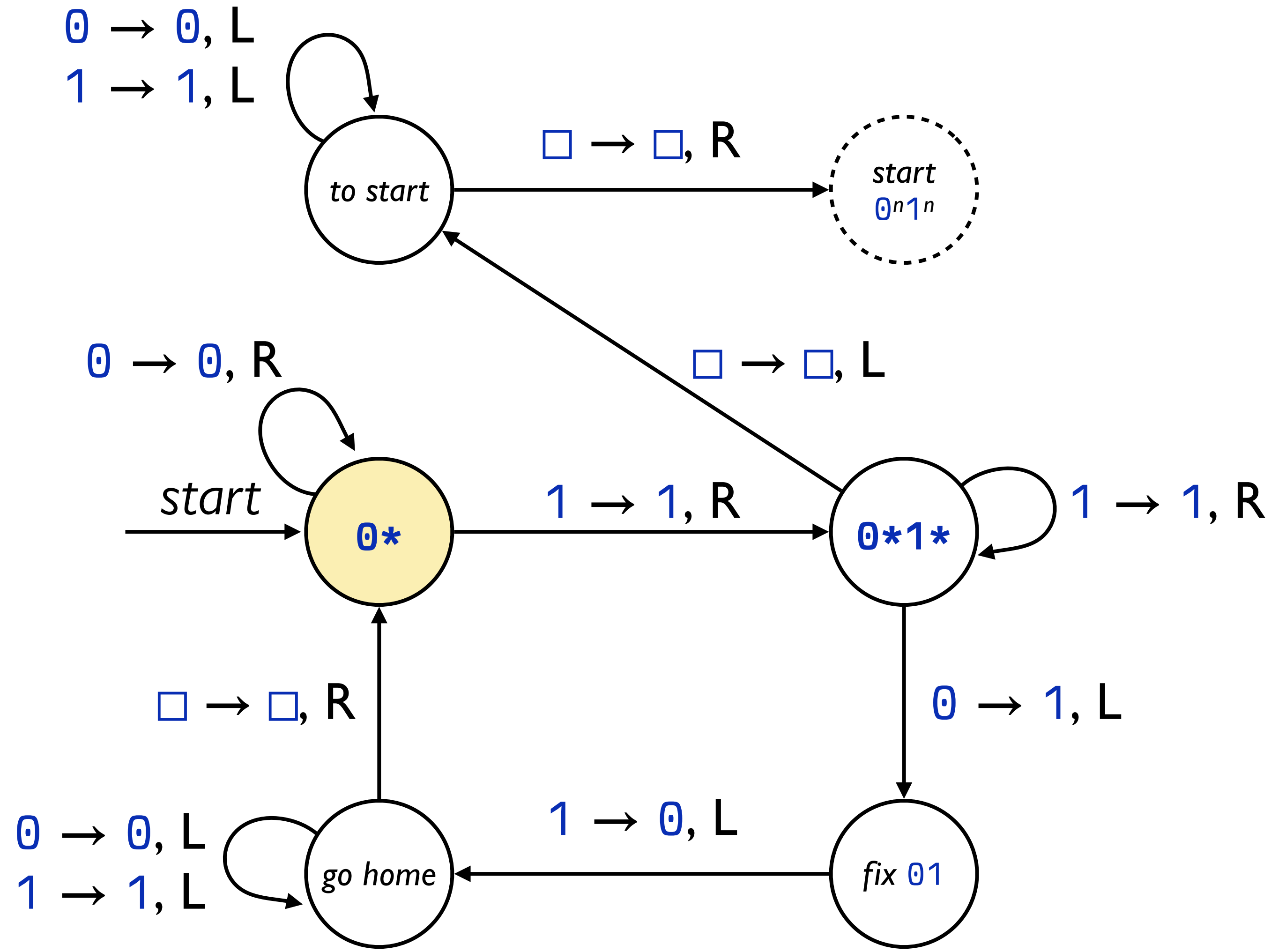


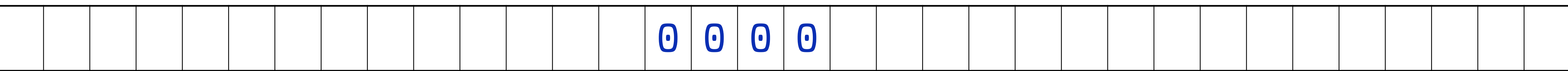
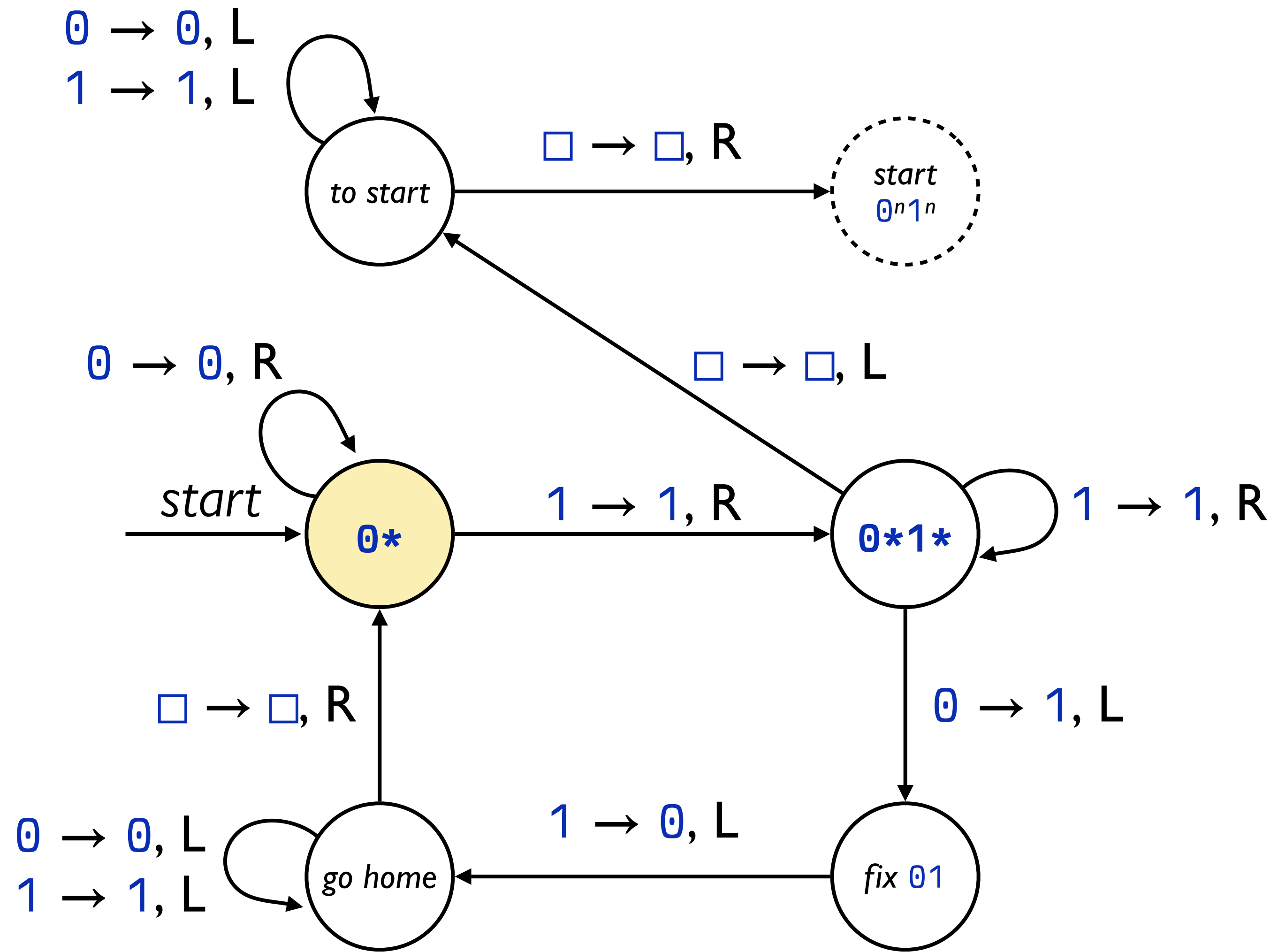


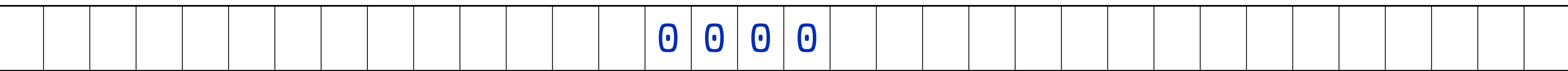
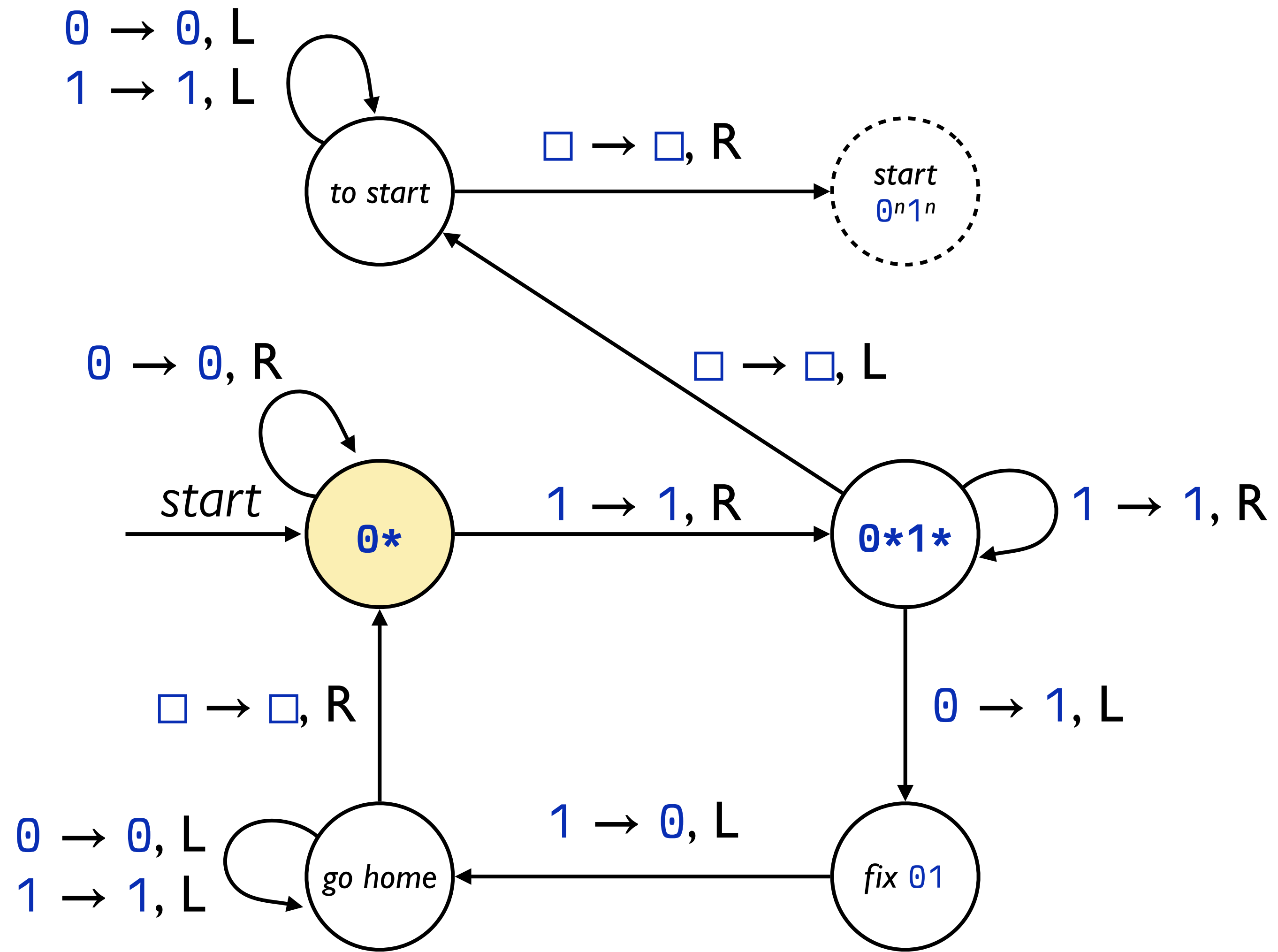


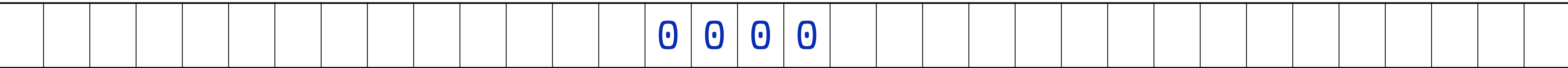
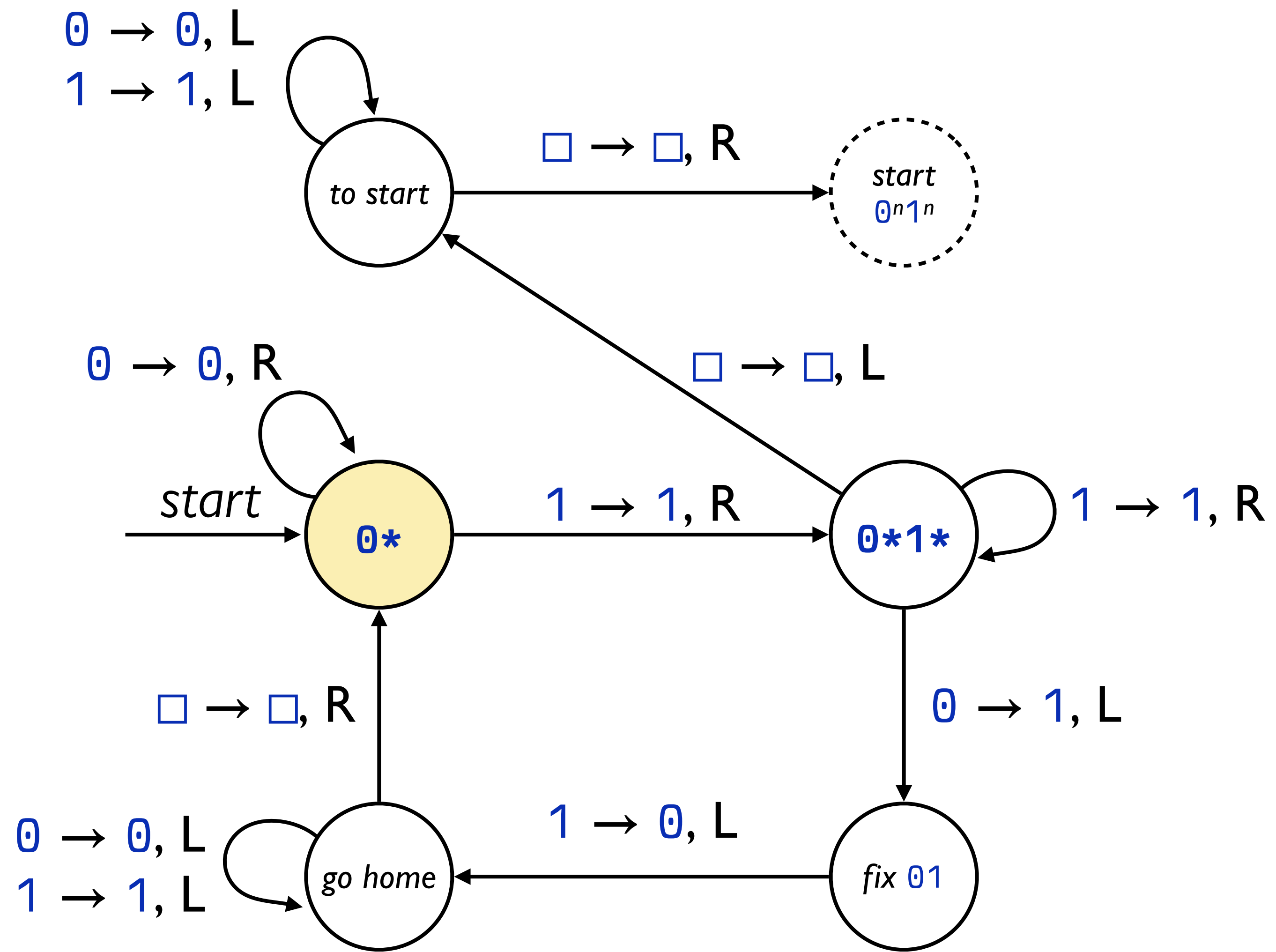


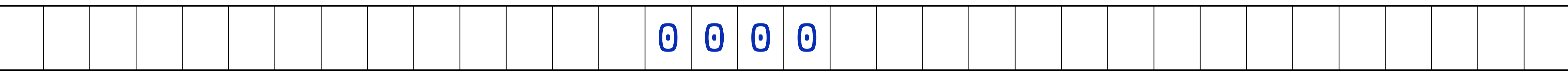
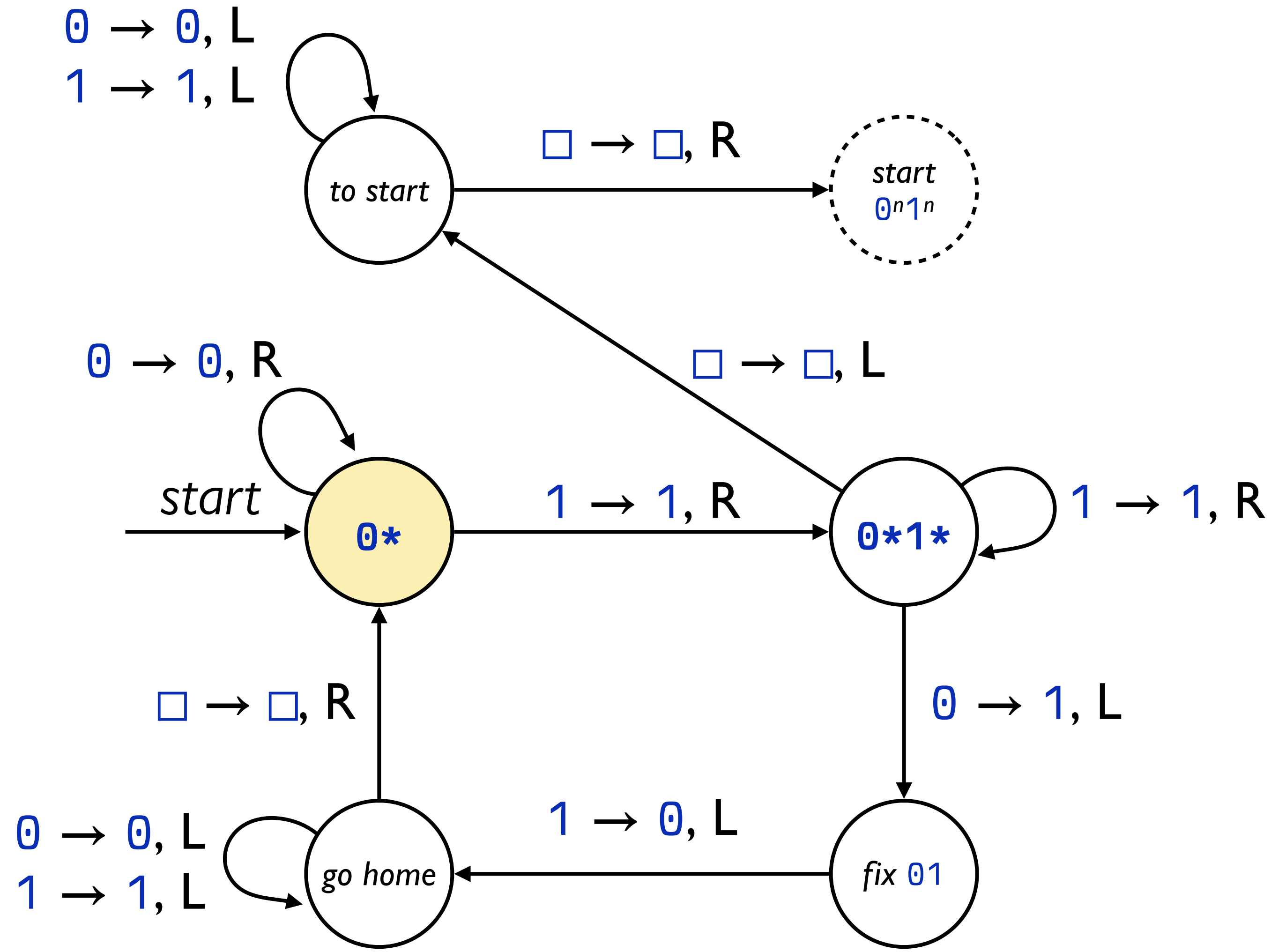
This is just a placeholder.
 Imagine snapping in the entire
 TM for $0^n 1^n$ into this diagram,
 putting the start state in the
 dashed area.

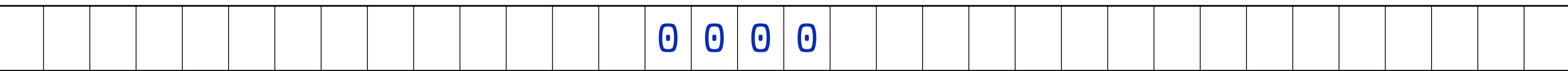
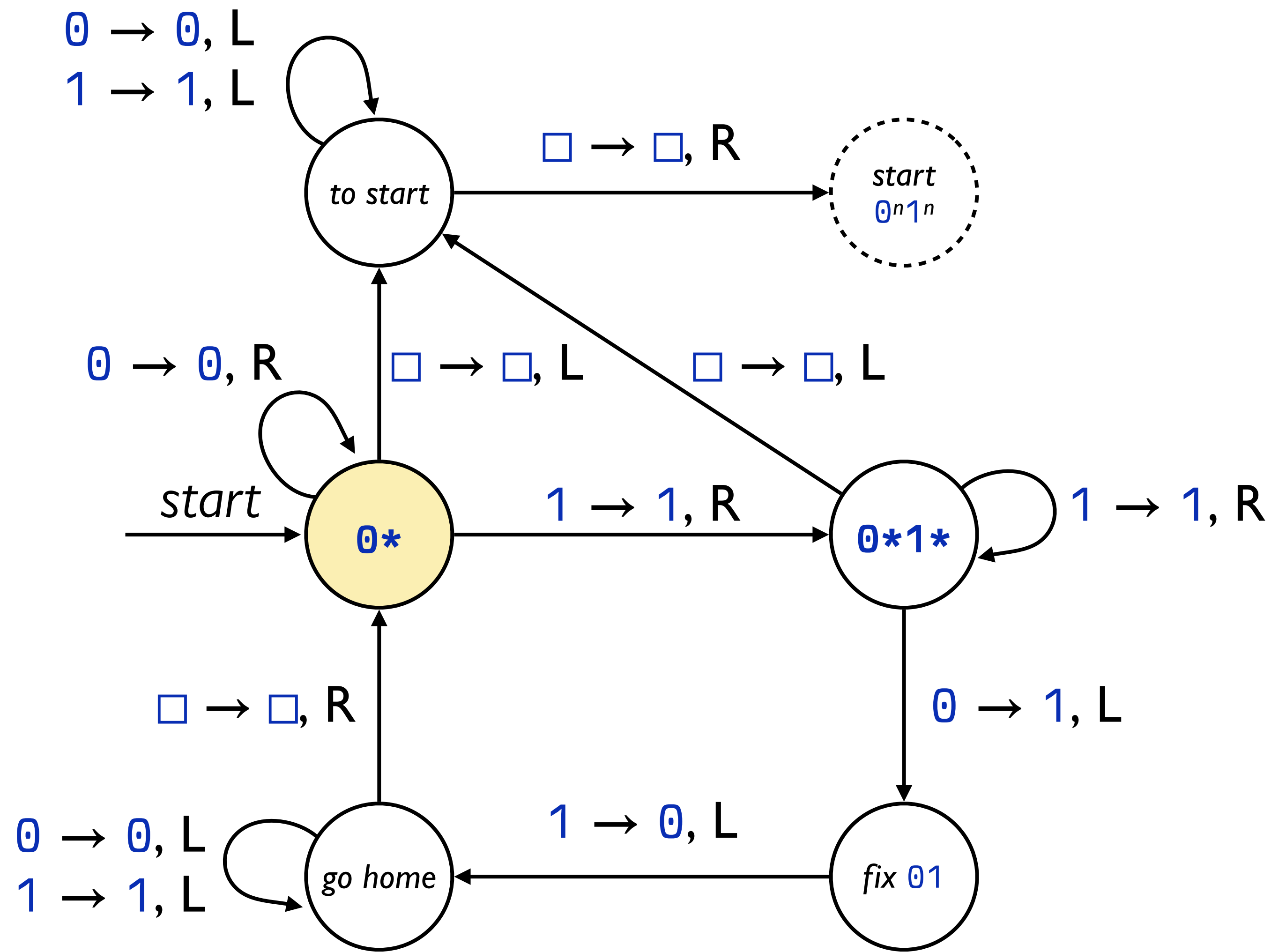


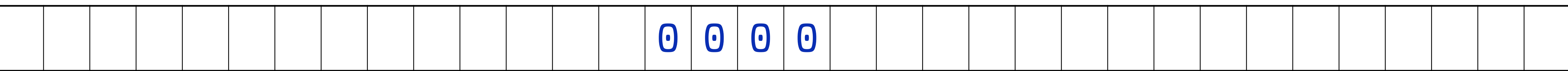
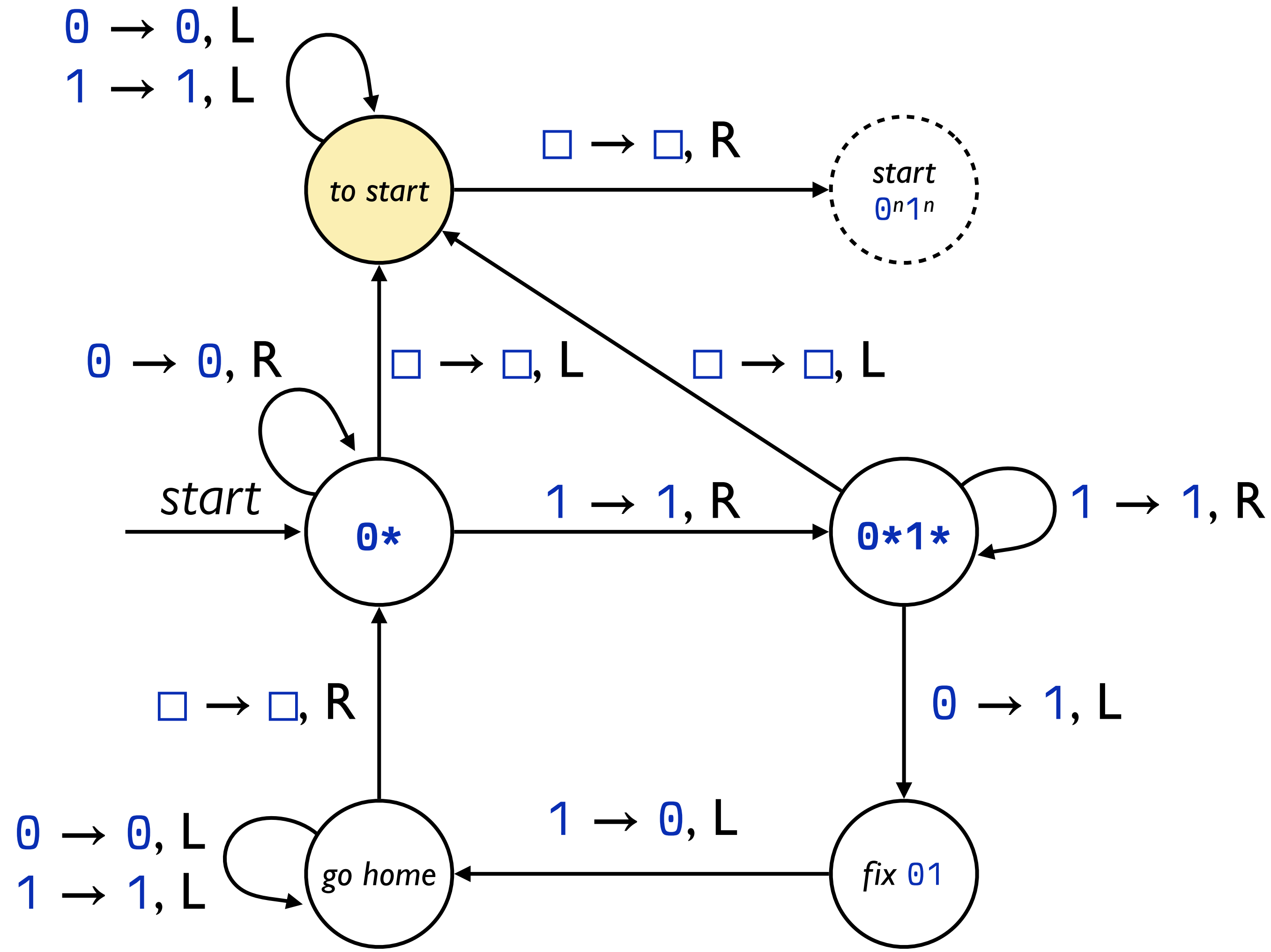


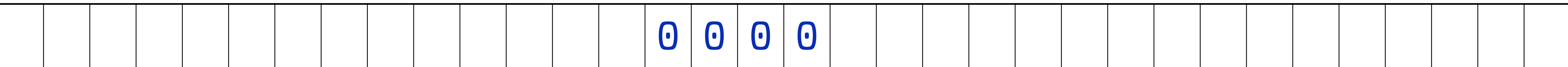
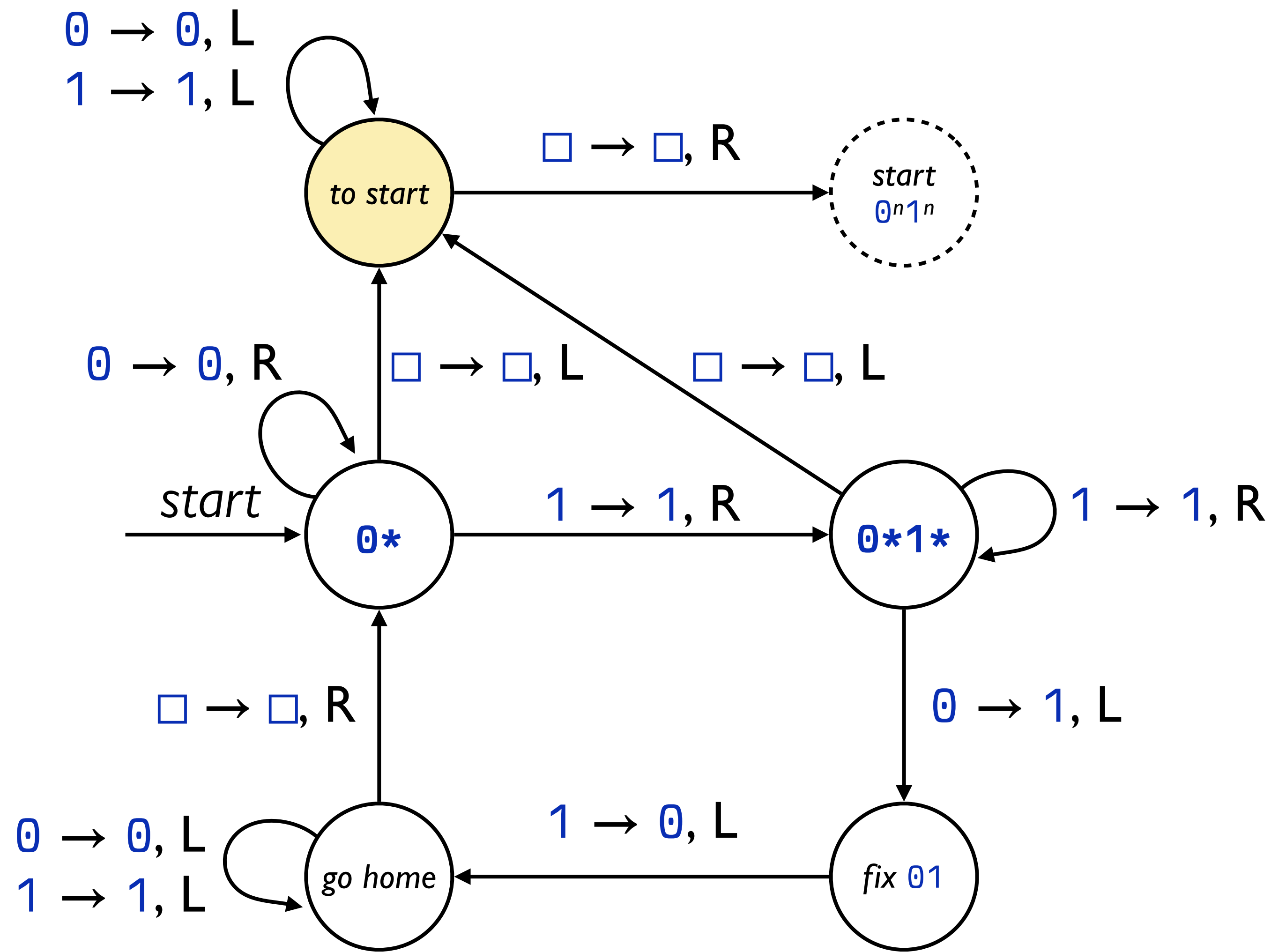


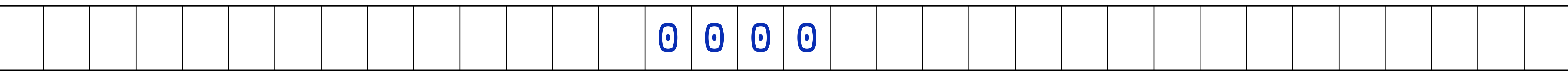
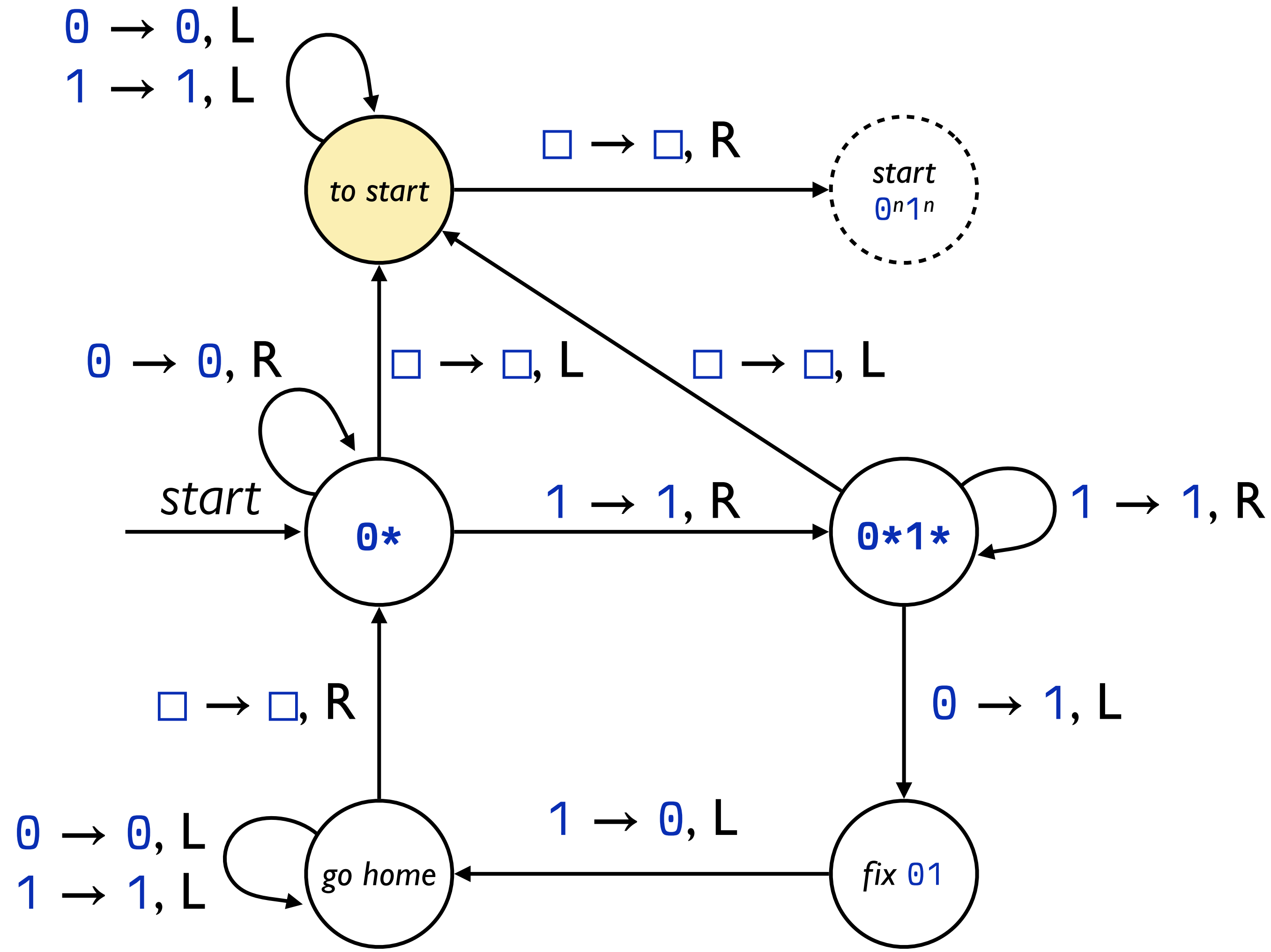


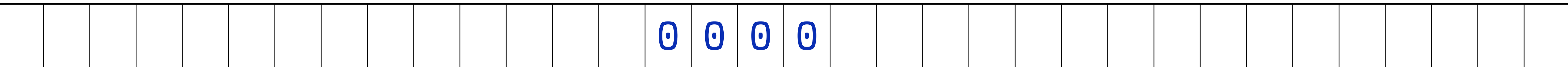
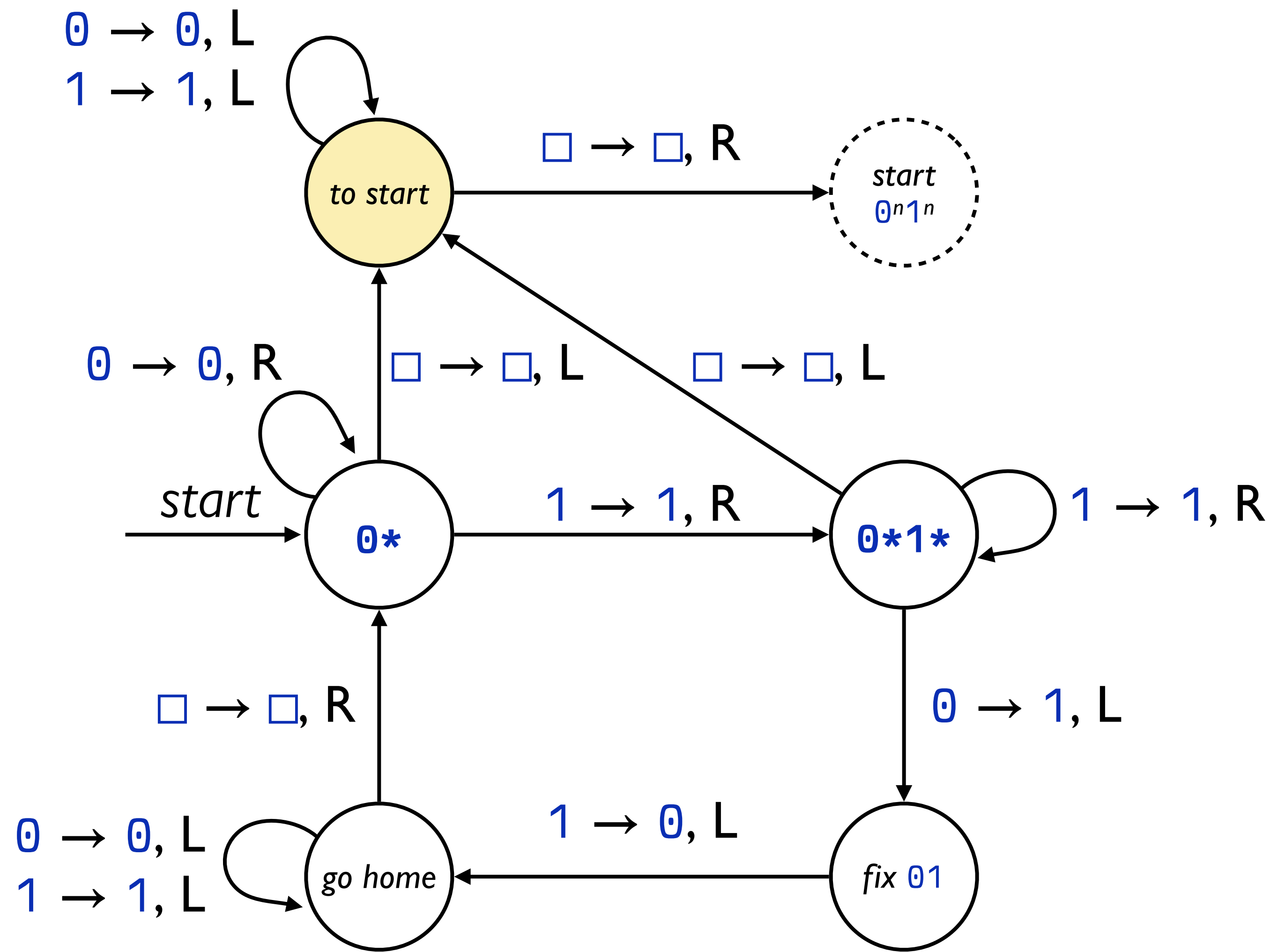


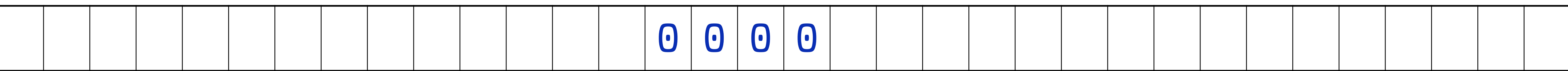
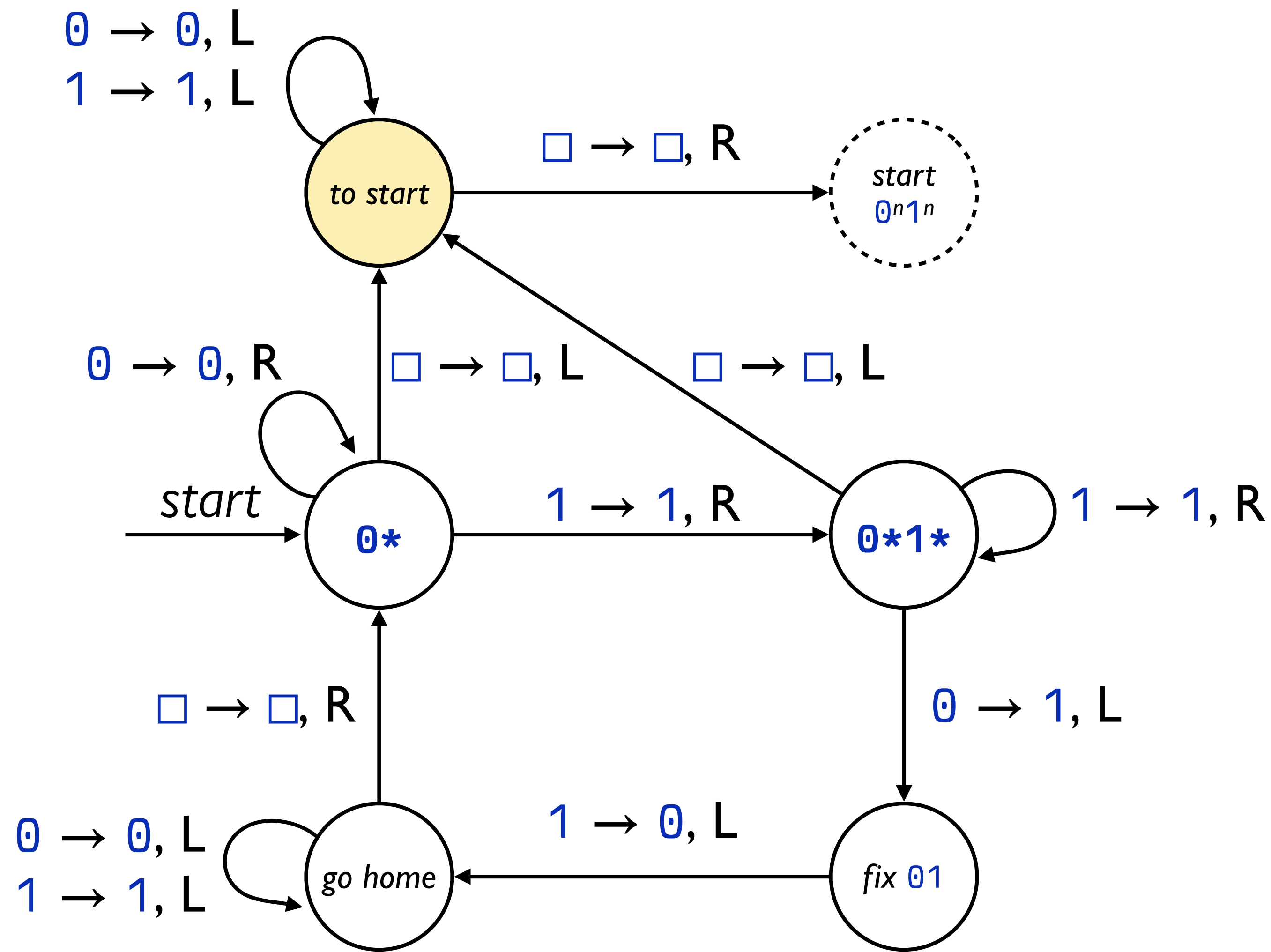


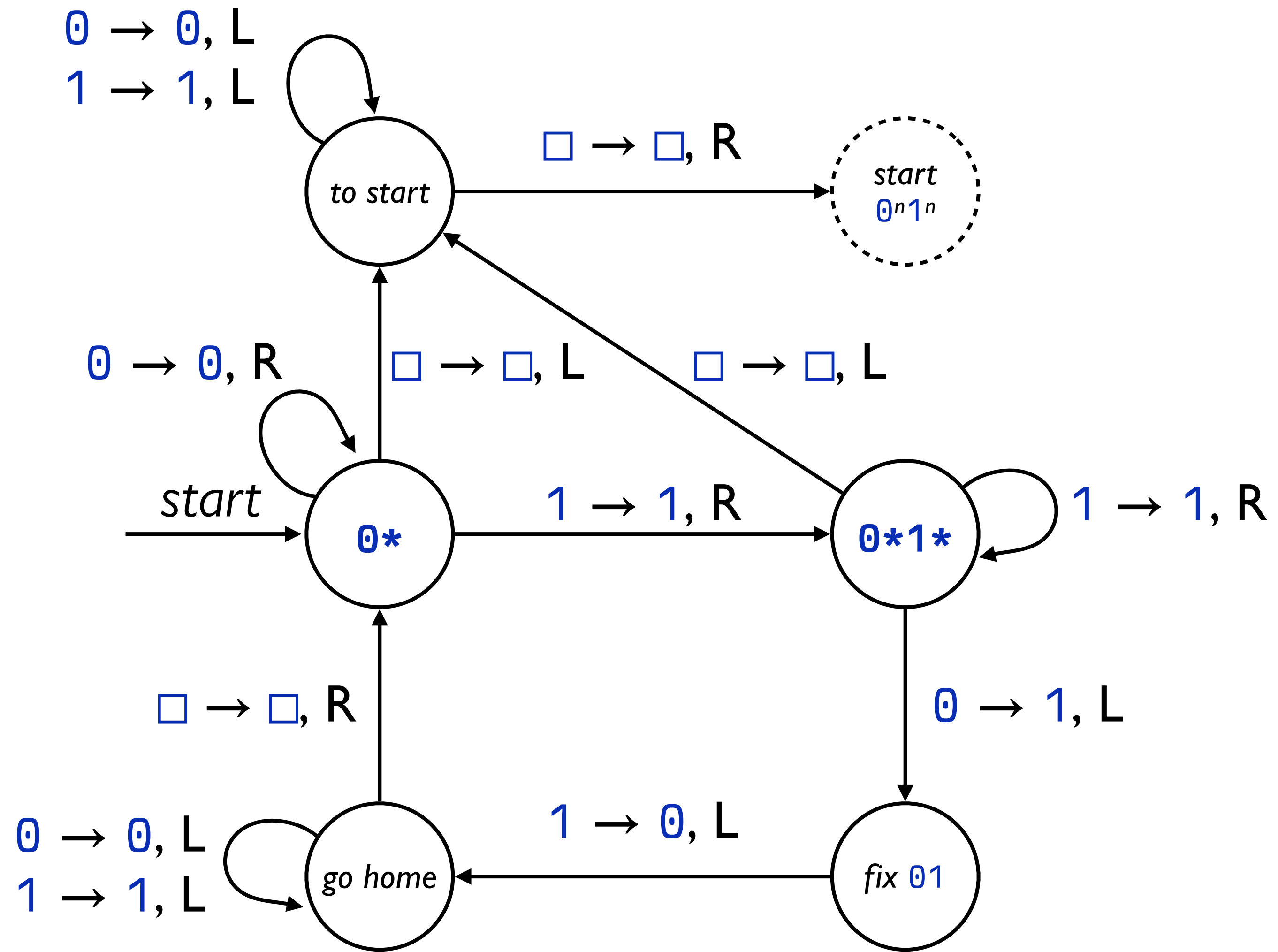


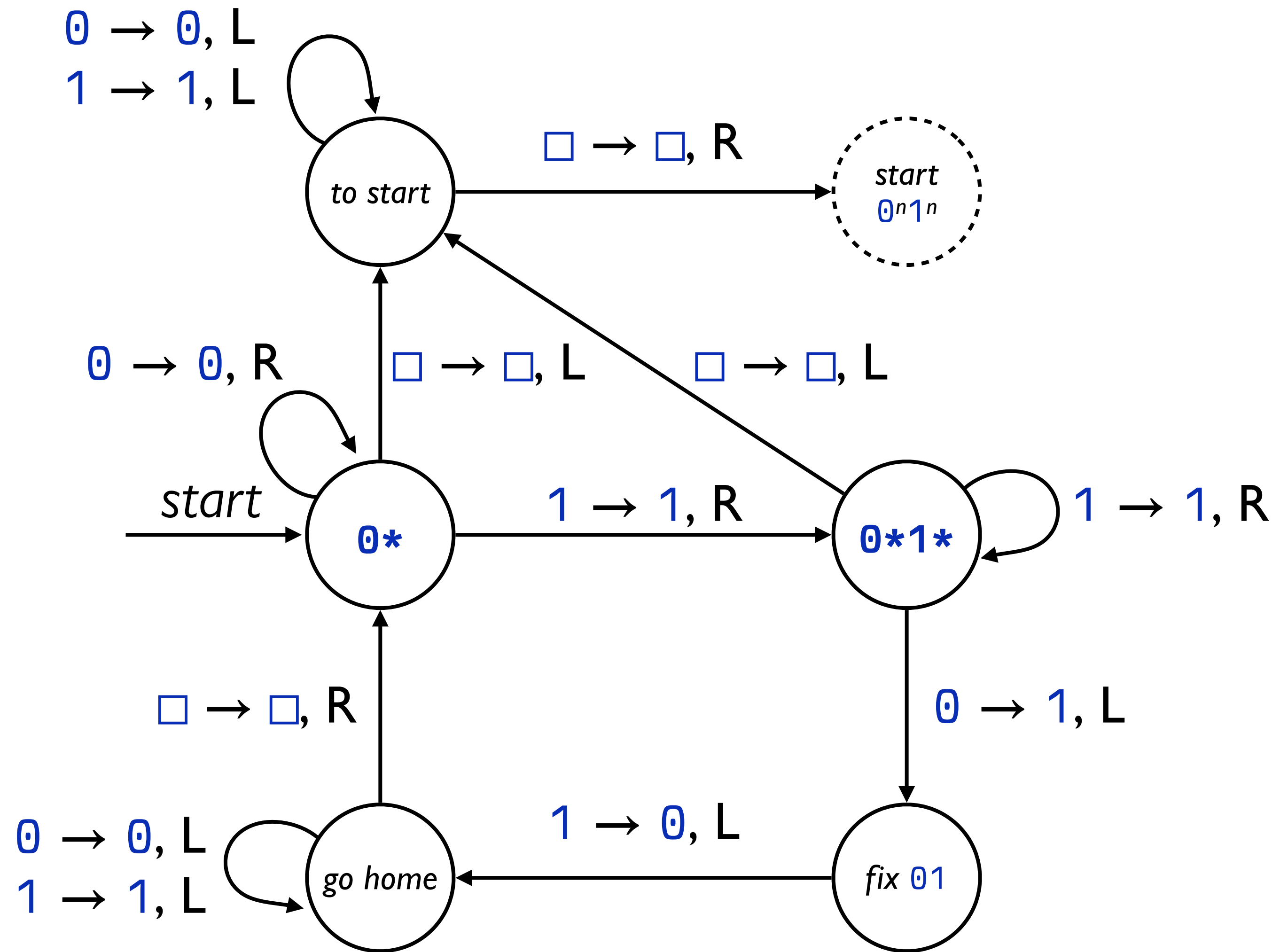




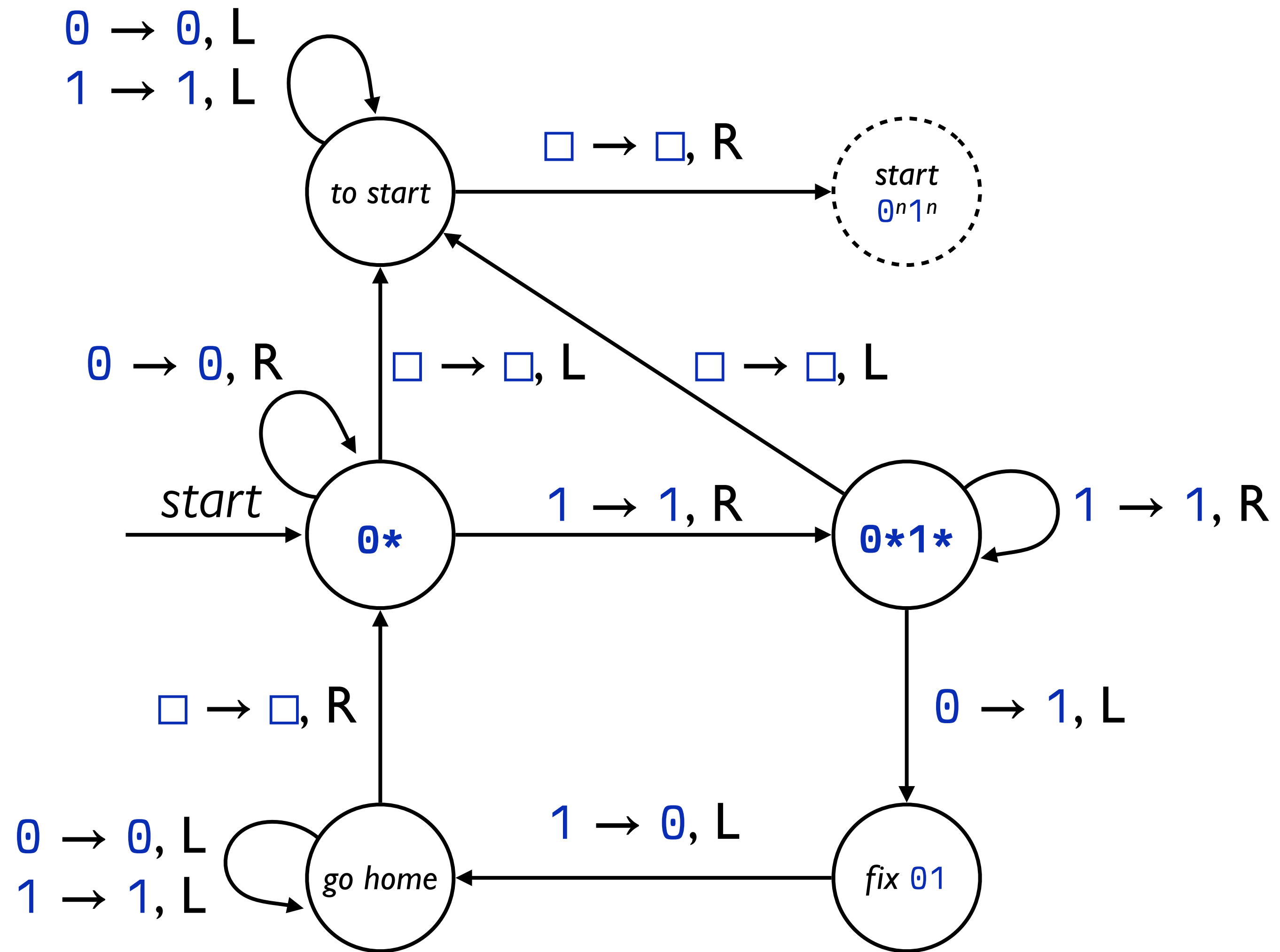




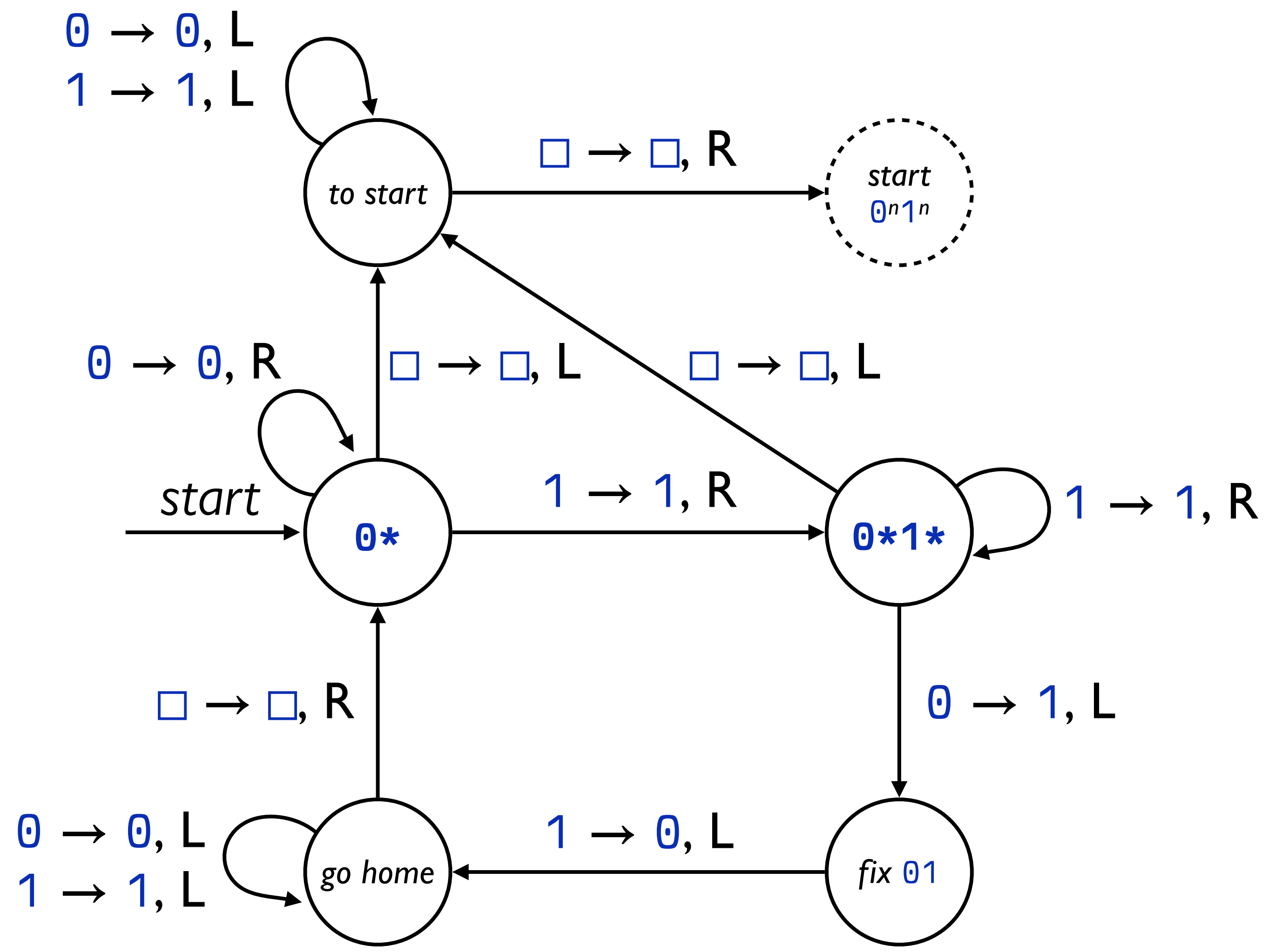


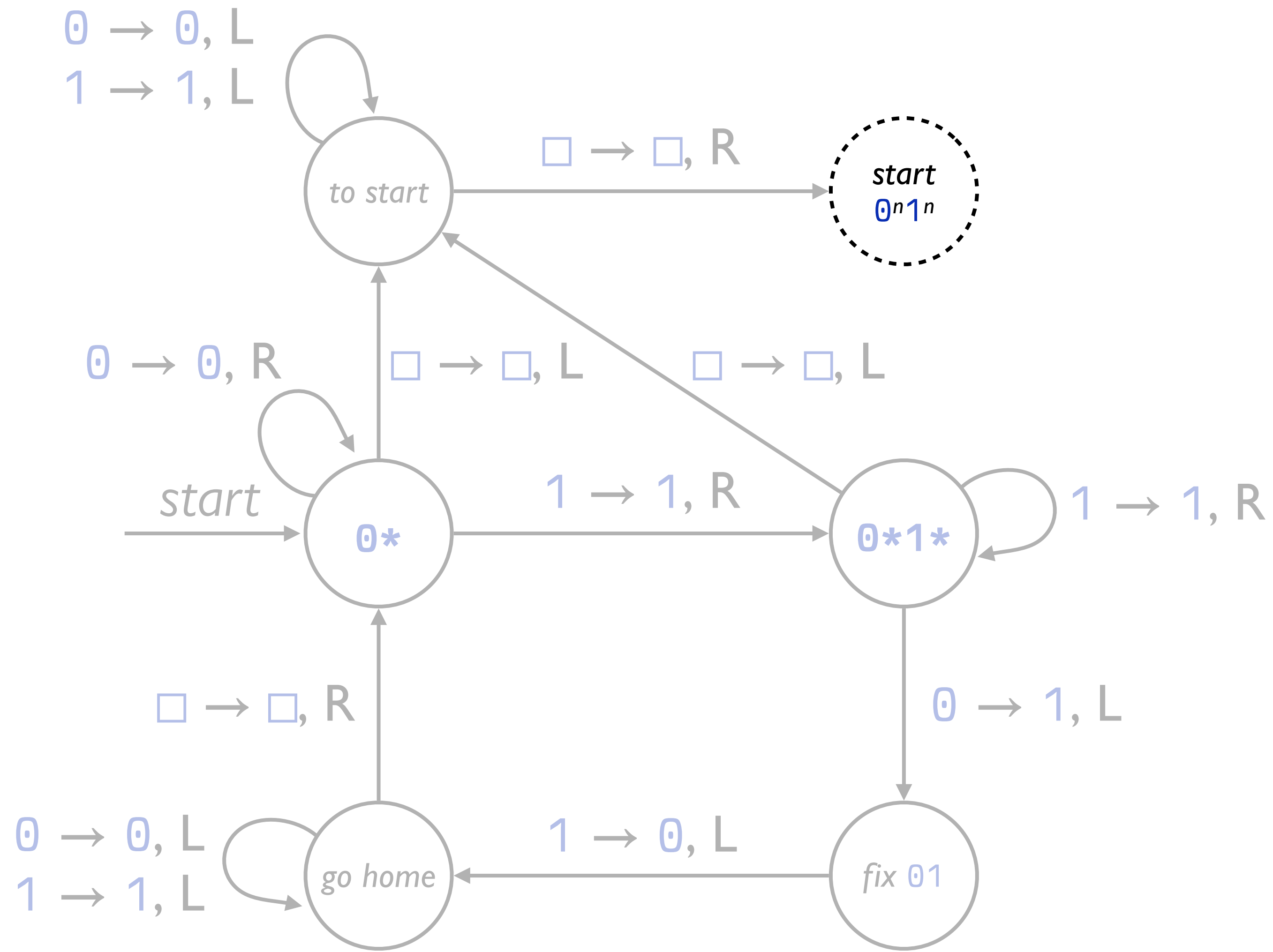


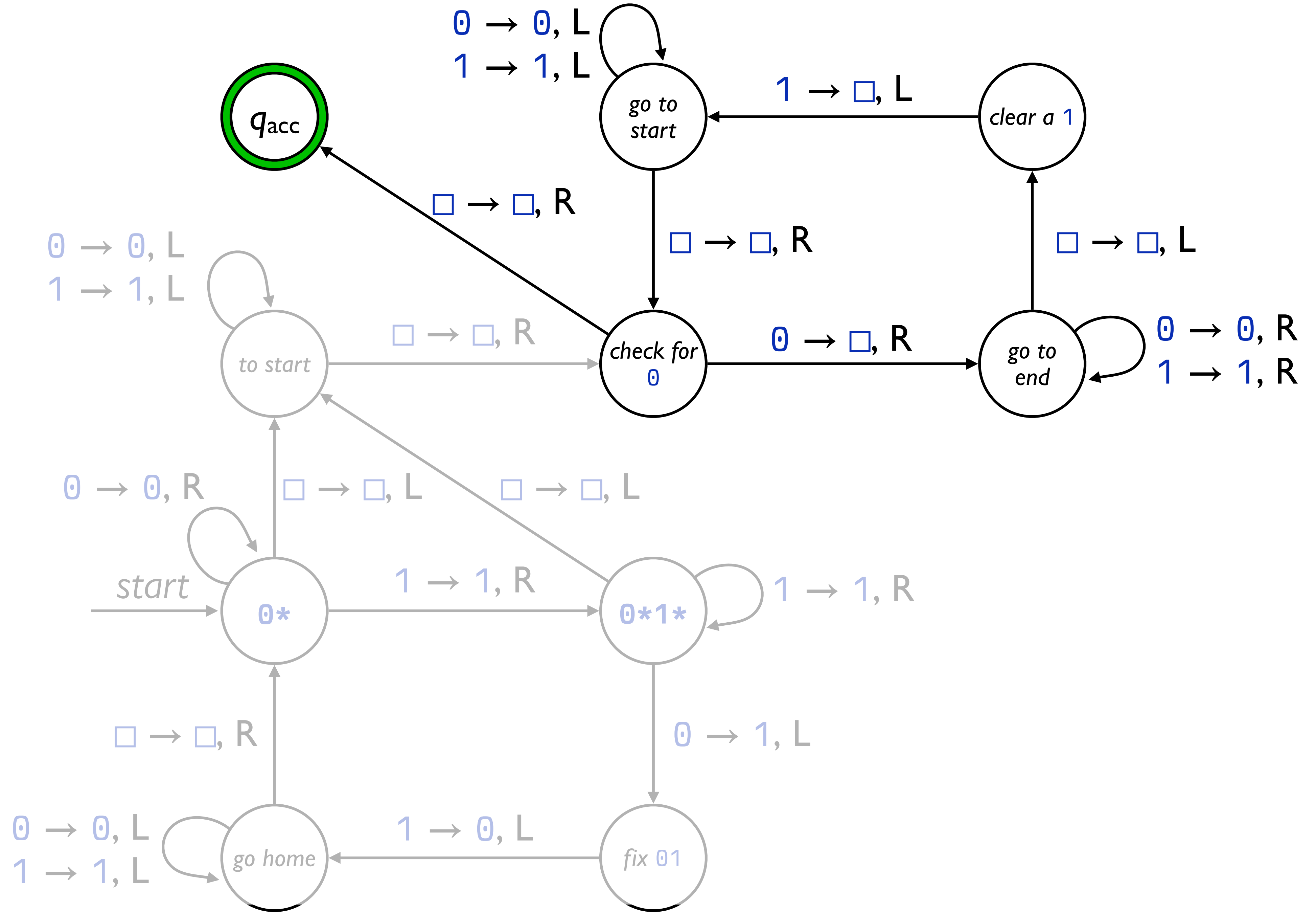
This TM will sort any sequence of 0s and 1s, though it might take a while!

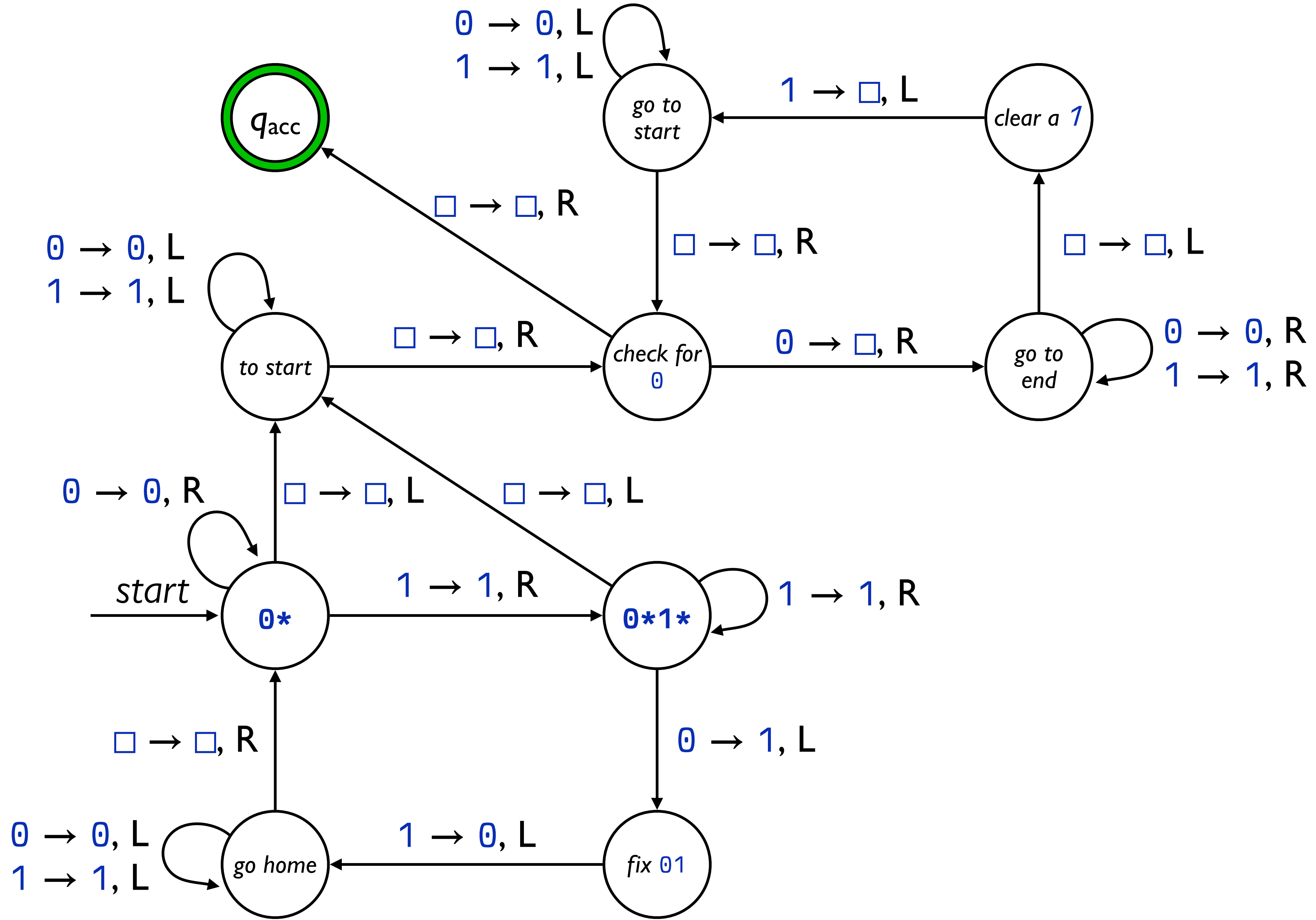


How would we assemble the full Turing machine?









A *TM subroutine* is a Turing machine that, instead of accepting or rejecting an input, does some sort of processing job.

TM subroutines let us compose larger TMs out of smaller TMs, just as you'd use a variety of helper functions to write a complicated program.

Here, we saw a TM subroutine to sort a sequence of 0s and 1s into ascending order.

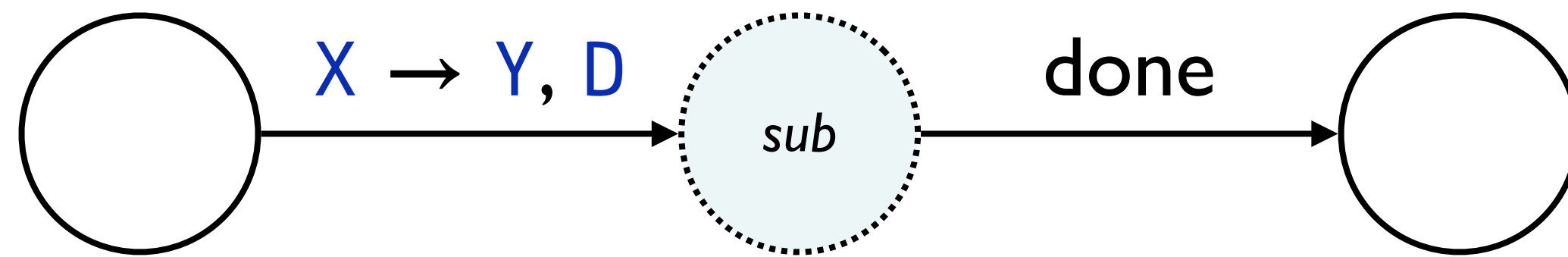
Turing machine subroutines

Typically, when a subroutine is done running, you have it enter a state marked “done” with a dashed line around it.

The idea is that you’d then replace the dashed “done” state with the next piece of the construction.

Using subroutines

Once you've built a subroutine, you can wire it into another Turing machine with something that, schematically, looks like this:



Intuitively, this corresponds to transitioning to the start state of the subroutine, then replacing the “done” state of the subroutine with the state at the end of the transition.

Turing machine subroutines

Note that subroutines are not a special part of the model for Turing machines.

Rather, they are a convenient way to *think* about building a single complex Turing machine out of simpler pieces.

Next time

The Church–Turing Thesis

Just how powerful *are* Turing machines?

R and **RE** languages

What does it mean to solve a problem?

