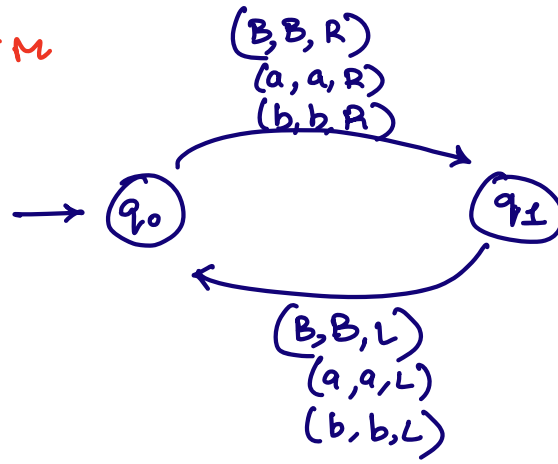


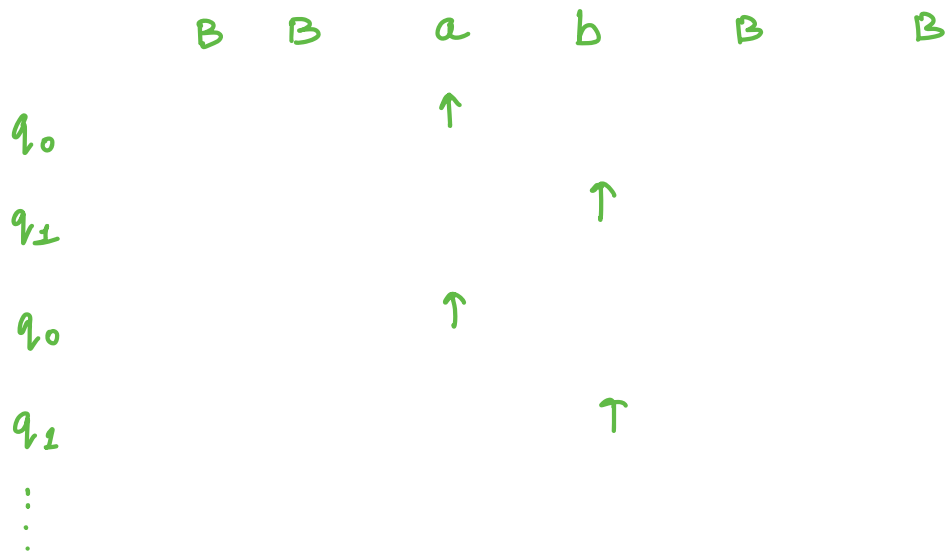
Non Halting TM



Eg:



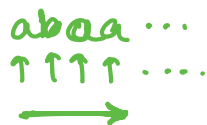
Eg:



non halting TM

In FA, PDA we didnt had non halting problems

↳ bec in input string move only in $\pm dr^n$



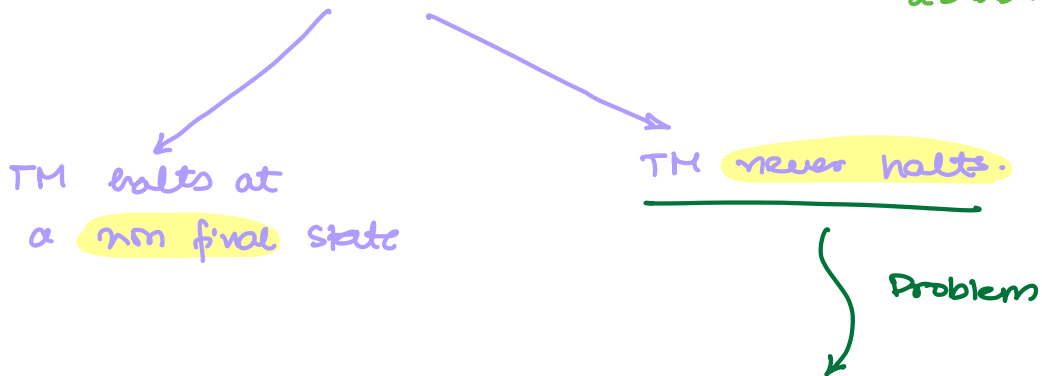
TM: input: left right (both dir's)

Input string in the language: TM will definitely halt and it will halt at a final state

IS: aabb

- $a^n b^n$ TM
- even length strings TM

Input is not in the language. $a^n b^n$: TM
aabb: IS



Case 1:
TM is doing computations & these computations are taking some time

U feel: It is stuck in ∞ loop
Stop the TM

Case 2:
TM is stuck in ∞ loop.

U feel: Computations

Problem with non halting TMs
you don't know how long to wait

→ Halting Problem of TM.

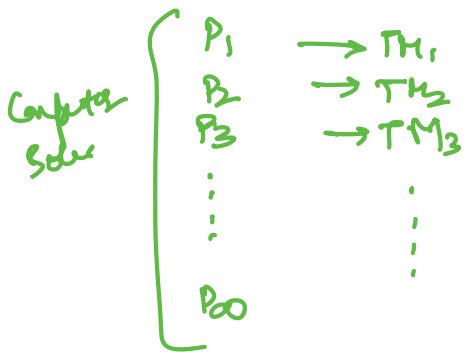
Turing Thesis:

Turing is a scientist, hypothesis 1930.

Any computation that can be carried out by any mechanical means can be performed by a TM.

TM is as powerful as a Computer.

Take every problems that can be solved by a Computer and try to have a TM for it.



Issue: ∞ no. of problems.

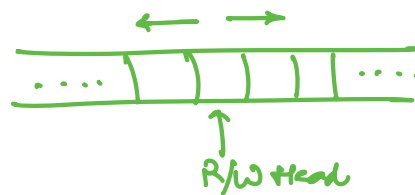
Alternatively, u come up with a problem which can be solved by a Computer but can't be solved by TM.

Nobody was able to do this.

- TM & Computer are equally powerful
- People started believing that Turing thesis is correct

Modifications / Variants of standard TM:

Standard TM:



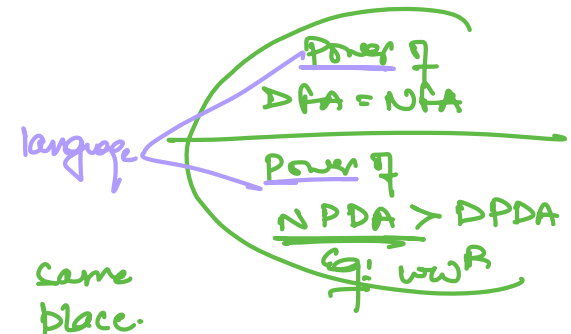
Power of TM: language accepted by TM.

→ not the time complexity or space complexity

① TM with stay option

Standard TM: left, right

Modified TM: will remain at the same place.



$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R, S\}$$

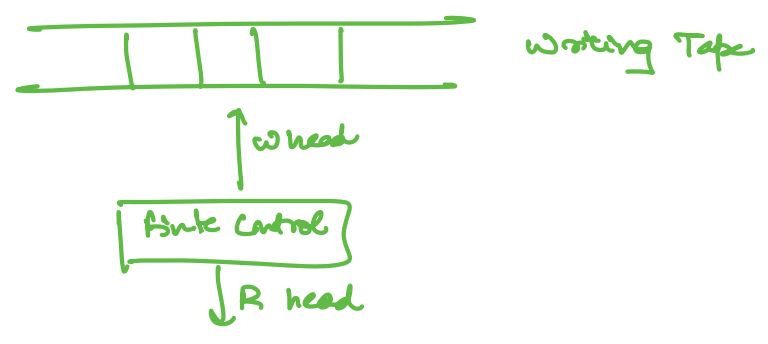
Power of this TM = Power of Standard TM

② TM with semi infinite tape

Standard TM: ... BB abaa BB...

Semi-infinite TM: abc BBB...

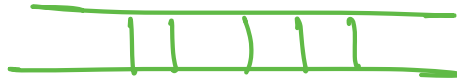
③ Offline TM



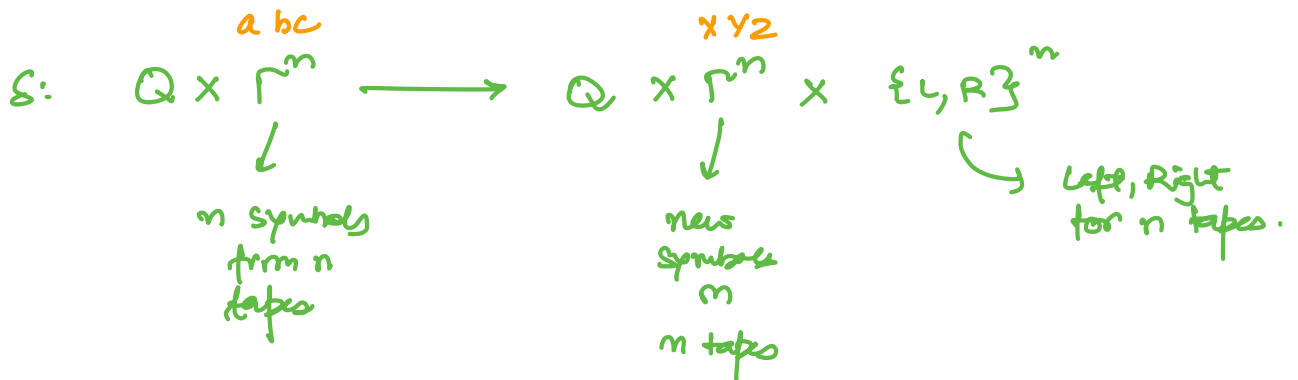
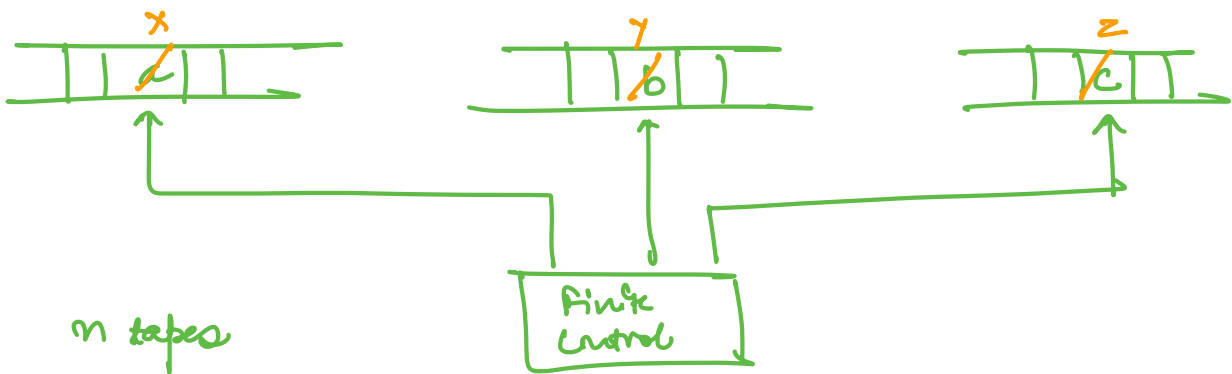
File
Read only file

④ Multitape TM

Standard TM:



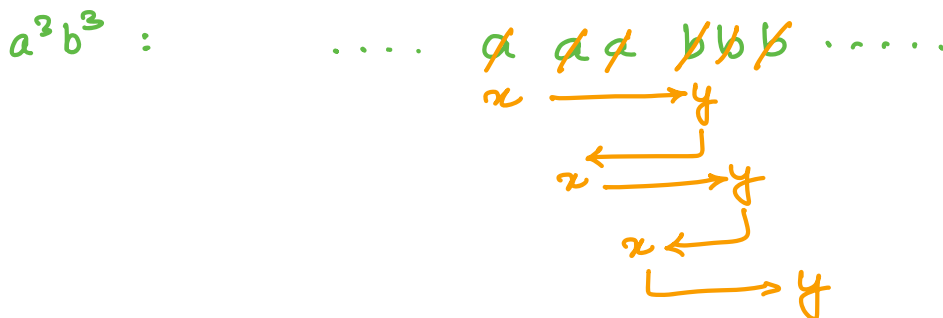
Multitape TM:



Power of Standard TM = Power of multitape TM

Benefit of Multitape TM is time is reduced.

Eg: $a^n b^n$



Standard TM

You want to match n pairs
 for every pair u have to move n steps.
 for n pairs u have to move n^2 steps.
 $TC = O(n^2)$

Multitape TM:

$a^n b^n$

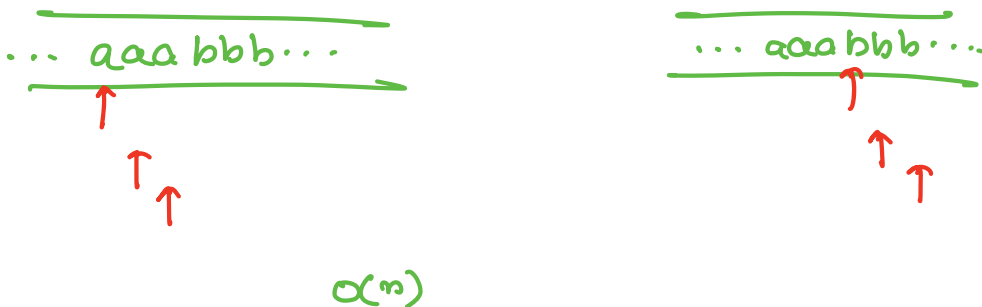
① copy the entire input to other tape



② set the read/write head



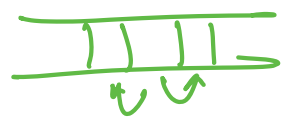
③ scan symbols one by one in both the tapes



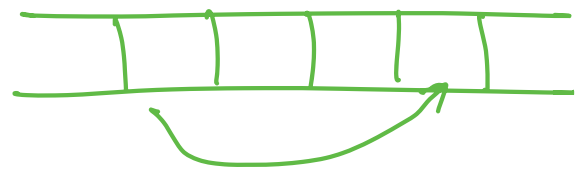
Total time: $2n = O(n)$

⑤ jumping TM

Standard TM:



jumping TM:

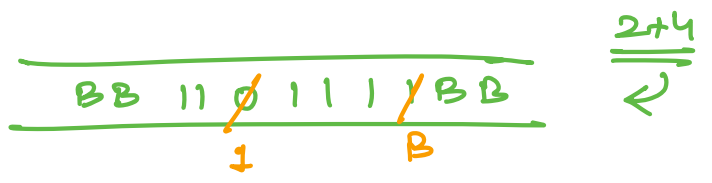


$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma = Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\} \times \{n\}$$

↓
steps in jump

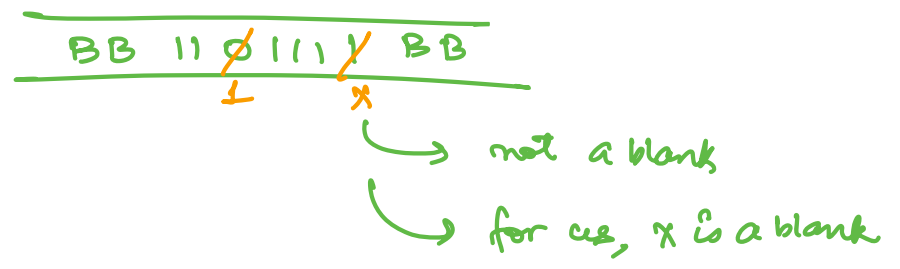
⑥ Non Erasing TM

Standard TM:



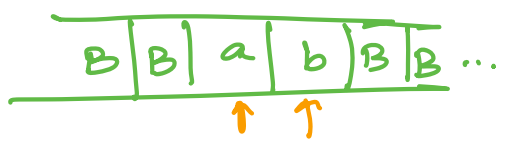
Input Symbol \leftrightarrow blank

Non Erasing TM: Remove the option of changing input to blank.



⑦ Always writing TM

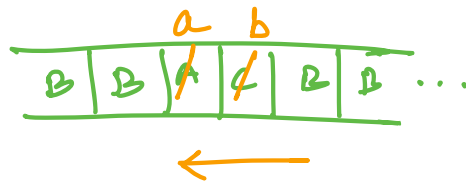
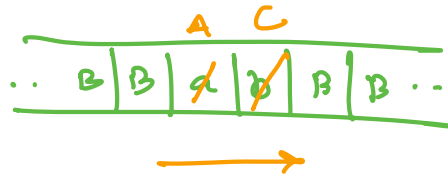
Standard TM:



You may not change the tape alphabet

Always writing TM:

Definitely change the input alphabet

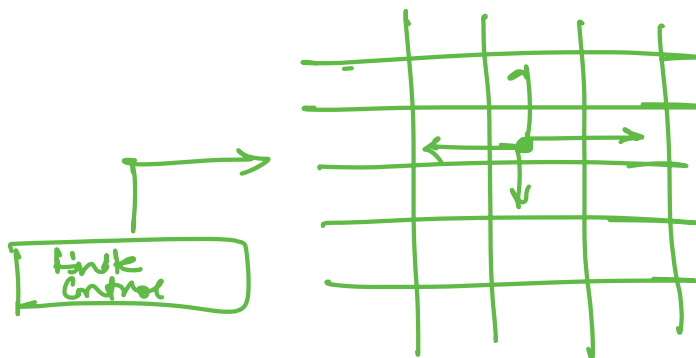


⑧ Multi dimensional TM

Standard TM:



Multi dimension:

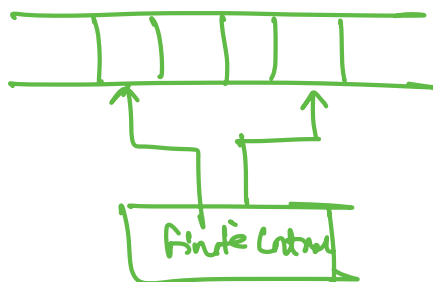


Power is same

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R, U, D\}$$

⑨ Multihead TM

Single tape, read the content from multiple places at same time



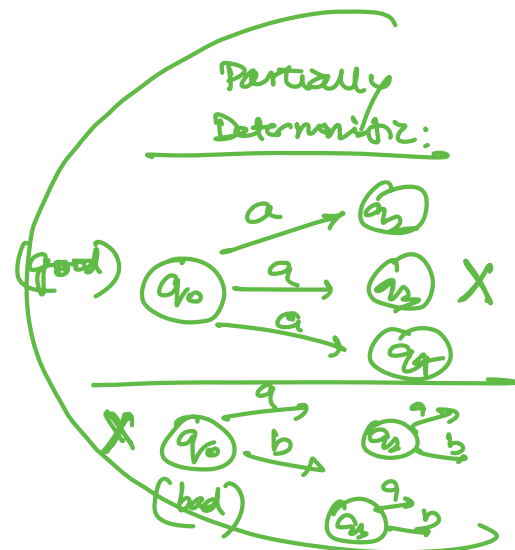
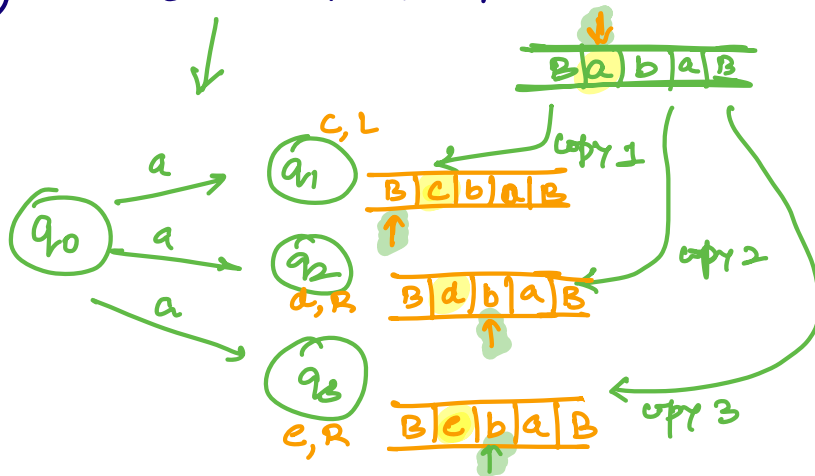
⑩ Automata with queue

TM: Automata + Queue

⑪ Any TM can be minimized to a TM with only 3 states

⑫ Any Standard TM can be converted to a multitape TM with stay option and at most 2 states.

⑬ Non deterministic TM



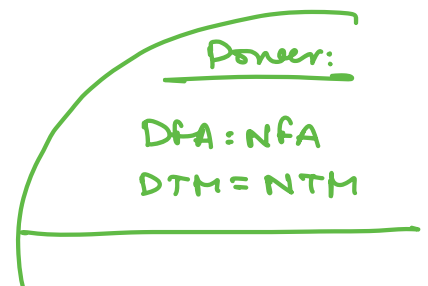
on looking at one state and one symbol we can make multiple

copies & can simultaneously go to many states and can change the tape symbol

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow 2^{Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}}$$

Non Deterministic TM & Deterministic TM have equal power.

$$DTM \cong NTM$$



NPDA > DPDA
 eg: w^A

UNIVERSAL TURING MACHINE

Turing Thesis: TM is as powerful as a computer.

Computer: can run any program



can solve multiple problems.

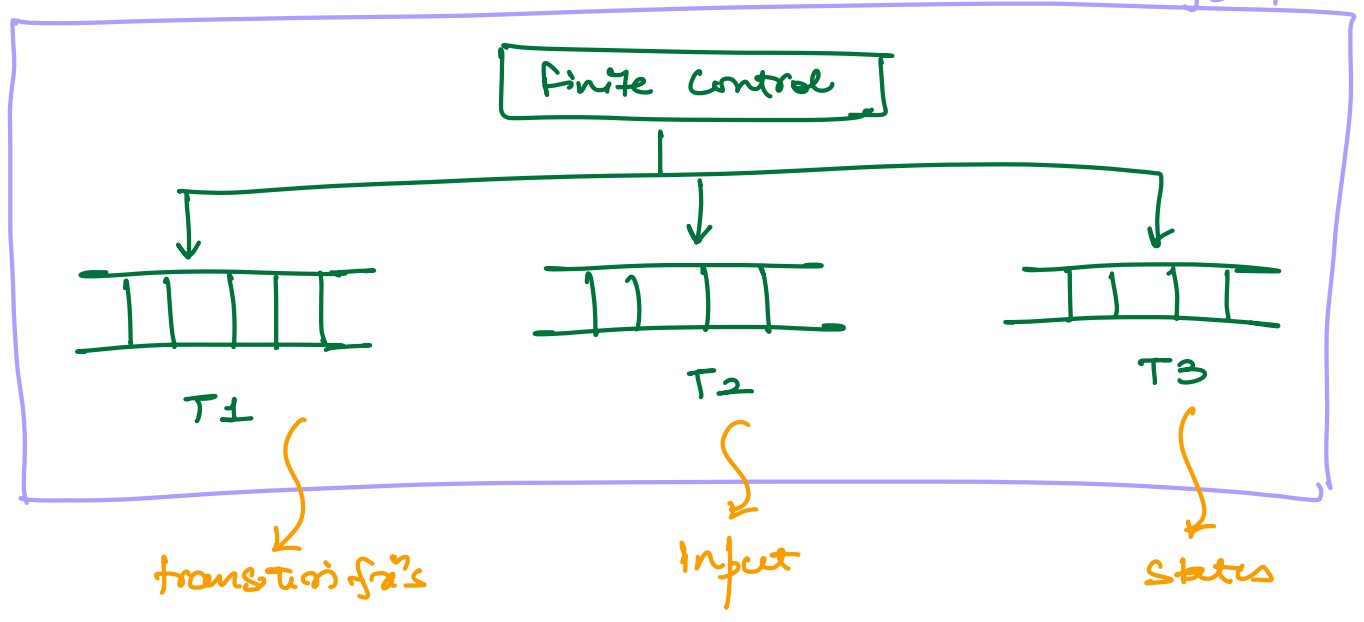
TM works for a single problem

$a^n b^n \rightarrow TM1$
 $a+b \rightarrow TM2$

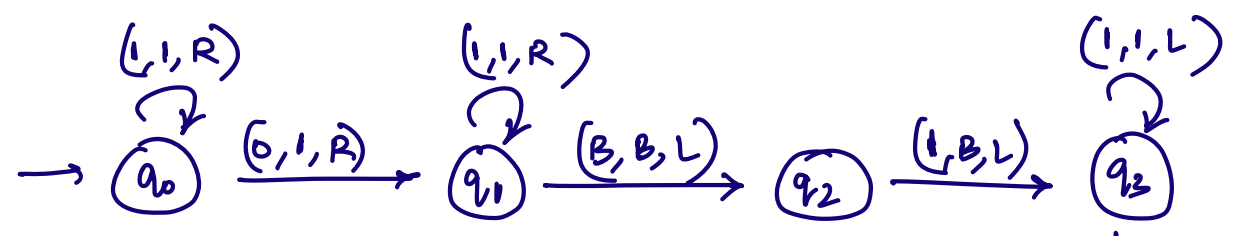
Aim: \perp TM which can solve every problem.

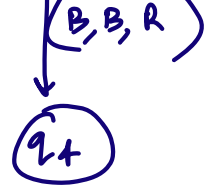
\hookrightarrow Universal TM.

Universal:
 Single TM



$a+b$:





2+4:

1 1 0 1 1 1 1 Tape 2 : input

Tape 3: states

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots\}$$

Encode every symbol

$$q_0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$a_1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$q_1 \rightarrow 11$$

$$a_2 \rightarrow 11$$

$$q_2 \rightarrow 111$$

$$a_3 \rightarrow 111$$

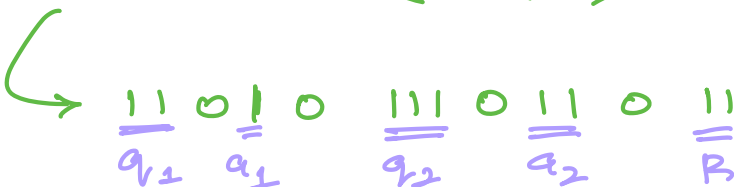
$$q_3 \rightarrow 1111$$

⋮

⋮

Tape 1: transition for a_i 's

$$\delta(a_i, a_i) = (q_i, a_i, R)$$



$$L \rightarrow 1$$

$$R \rightarrow 11$$

Entire transition for a_i can be written as a string of 0's & 1's.

Entire TM can be represented as string of 0's & 1's.

TM is one of the string of Σ^*

$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

Not every string of 0's & 1's is a TM.

Machine \rightarrow Language

FA \rightarrow Regular Lang.

PDA \rightarrow CFL (Context free language)

TM \rightarrow RE or Recursive

TM is powerful than PDA.

CFL is a subset of RE language.

Ex-pan

\rightarrow TM does not have power to accept ϵ , but ϵ can be accepted by PDA.

\rightarrow CFL are a subset of RE language (not considering ϵ)

Recursively Enumerable and Recursive language:

RE

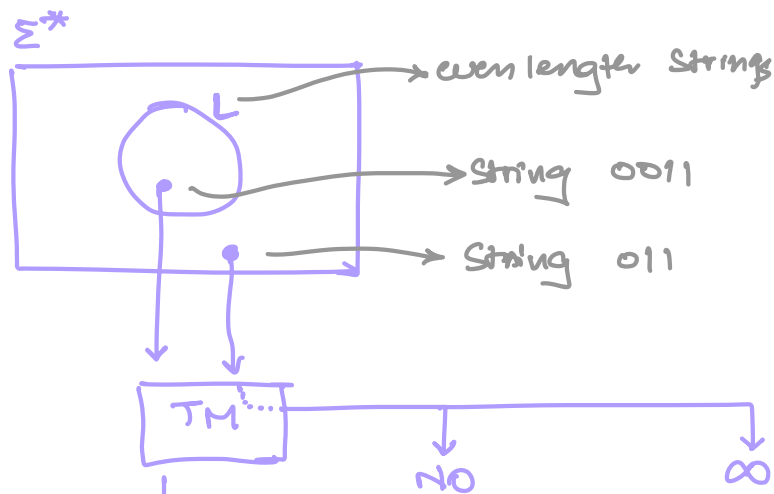
Language accepted by TM is called as RE language.

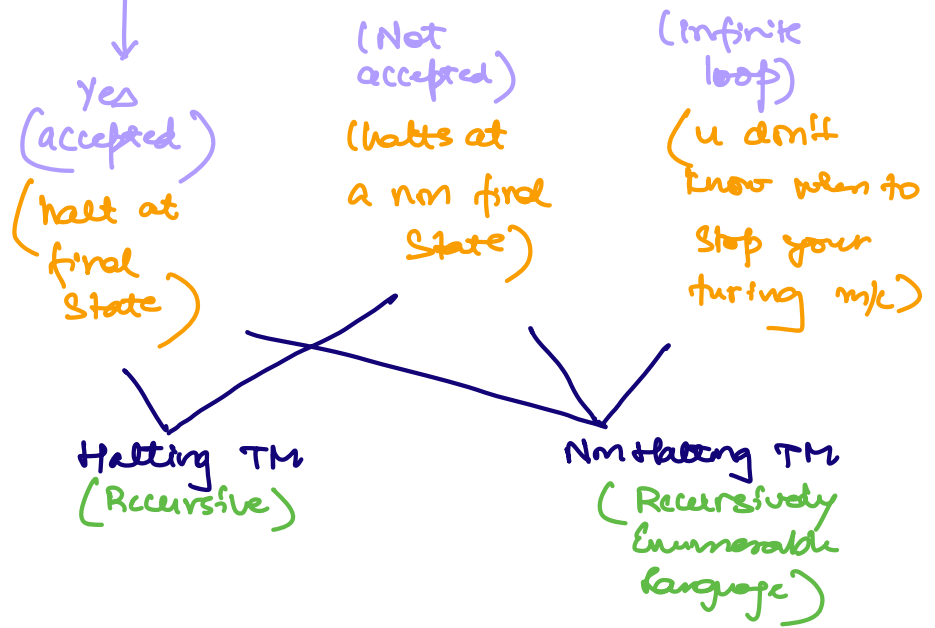
RE v/s Recursive:

$\{0,1\}^*$

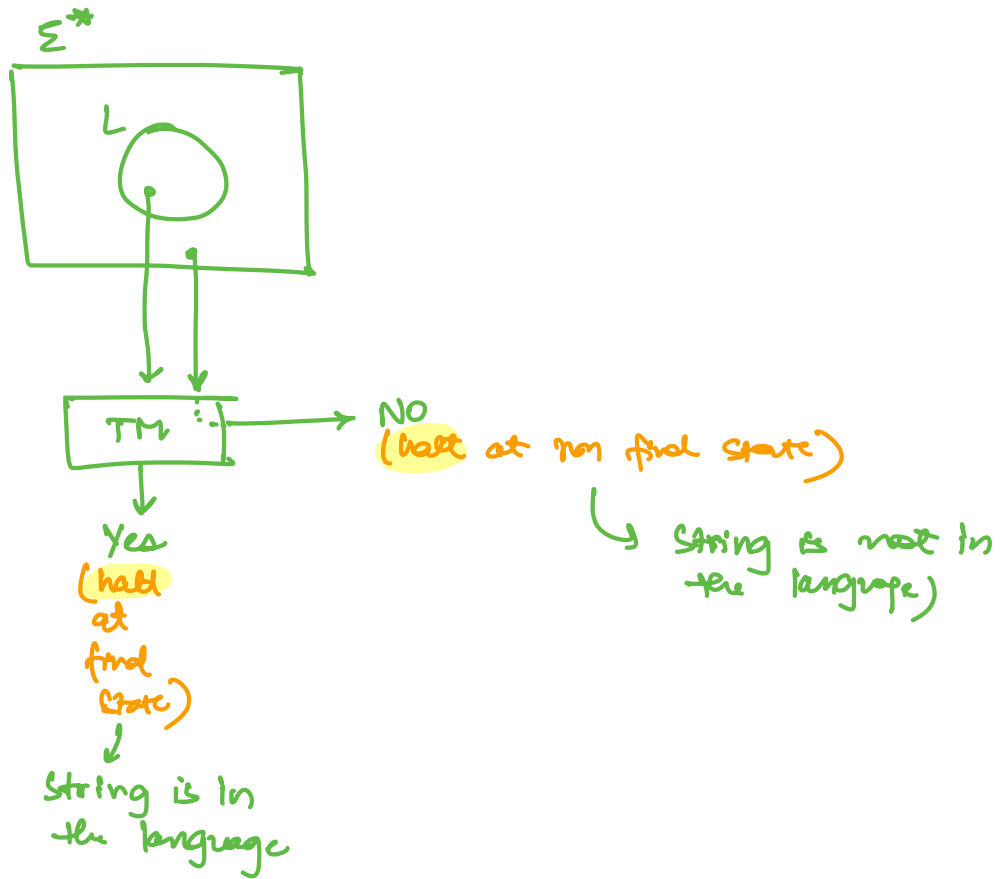
Σ^* = set of all strings possible $\rightarrow 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 100, \dots$

L = subset of Σ^* \rightarrow even length
 $00, 11, 0000, 1111, \dots$

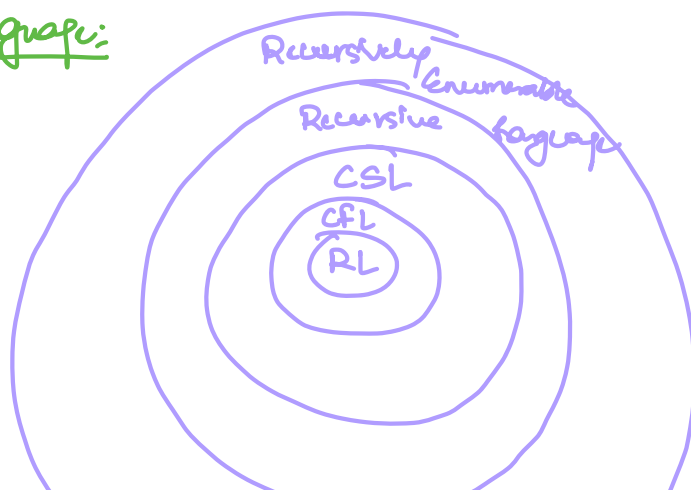




Halting TM

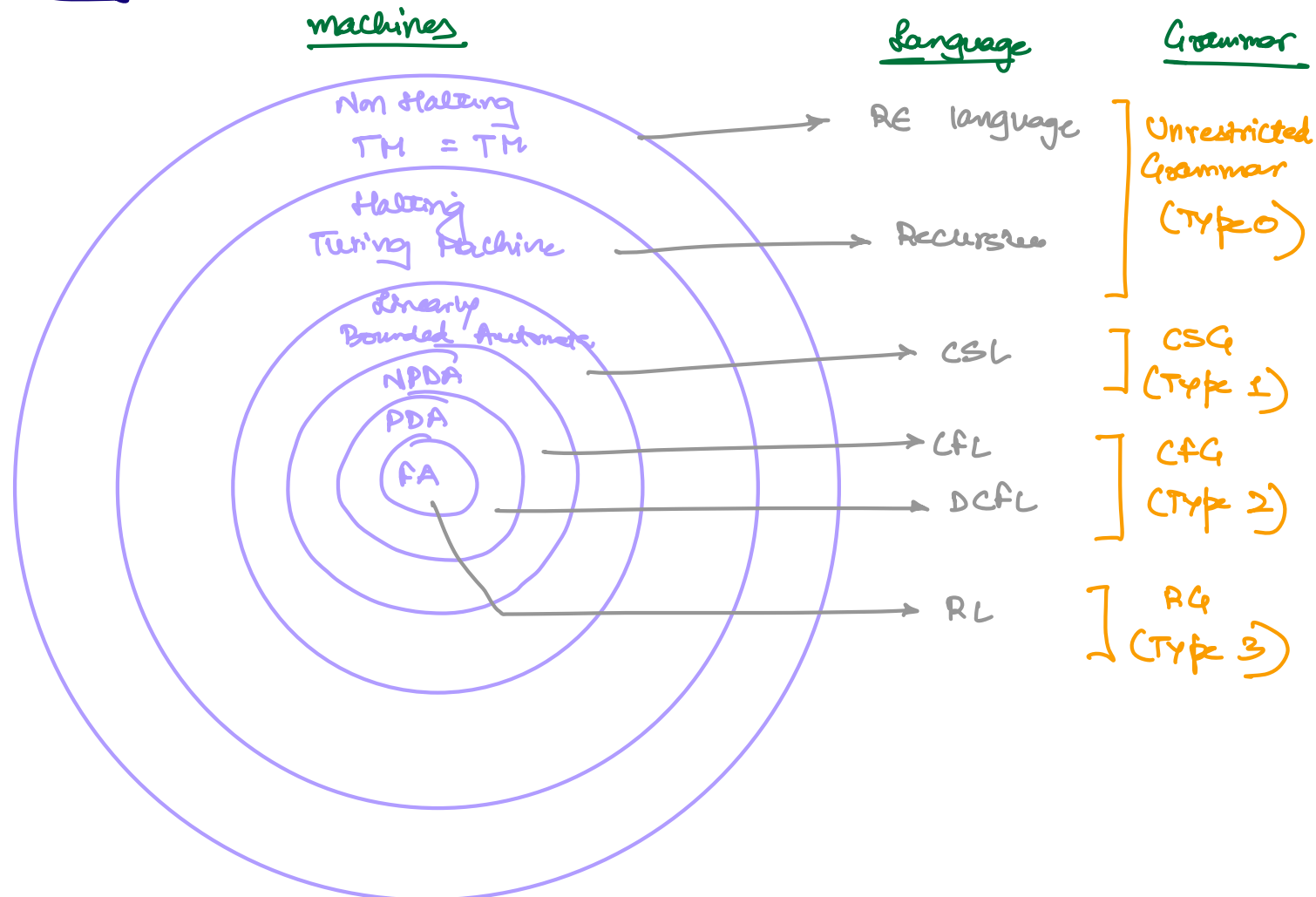


Language:



Every Recursive language is Recursively Enumerable.

Big Picture



Every Recursive language is RE
 Every CSL " is Recursive
 " CFL " is CSL
 " RL " is CFL

Unrestricted Grammar:

A grammar is called unrestricted grammar if all the productions are of the form $u \rightarrow v$

$$u \in (V \cup T)^+$$

$$v \in (V \cup T)^*$$

V = Variables
 T = Terminals

→ LHS of production can't be empty.

LHS can't be ϵ .