

CPSC 421/501

Nov 9, 2021

- Exams will be returned on gradescope likely next week
- Homework 7 will be assigned today and due Friday, Nov 19  
(5 business days later)
- Don't forget your COVID test if travelling and is appropriate
- Homework 8 due Thursday, Nov 25

Point! Today we build a universal TM. --

(we'll need multi-tape machine)

Start:

$$\text{MULT} = \left\{ w_1 \# w_2 \# w_3 \mid \begin{array}{l} w_1, w_2 \\ w_3 \in \{c, 1\}^* \end{array} \right\}$$

s.t.

$$(w_1)_{\text{binary}} \cdot (w_2)_{\text{binary}} = (w_3)_{\text{binary}}$$

$$= (w_3)_{\text{binary}}$$

— high-level description 

— med-level, implementation level 

— formal description — give  $\delta \leftarrow$  

Note: MULT is a lot harder

to program than Example 3.11,

3.12

=

Ch 3:

single tape

TM



multi type

f:

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



non-dct TM



$$Q \times \Gamma^k \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma^k \times \{L, R, S\}^k$$



multi type  
non-dct

$$\epsilon: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Power}(Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\})$$

Really:

focus

single tape

multi tape

non-det

Ch 7

oracle

TM

Ch 6  
Ch 9

( multi-type  
non-det  
oracle call )

$$\text{MULT} = \left\{ w_1 \# w_2 \# w_3 \mid \begin{array}{l} w_1, w_2 \\ w_3 \in \{c, 1\}^* \end{array} \right\}$$

s.t.

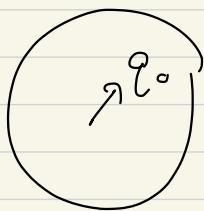
$$\begin{aligned} & (w_1)_{\text{binary}} \cdot (w_2)_{\text{binary}} \\ & \quad \text{int} \qquad \qquad \text{int} \\ & = (w_3)_{\text{binary}} \\ & \quad \text{int} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{(w_1)_{\text{binary}} \cdot (w_2)_{\text{binary}}}{(w_3)_{\text{binary}}}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ \times \quad \cancel{0} \cancel{0} 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow n \text{ bits} \\ \leftarrow m \text{ bits} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ + \quad \cancel{0} \cancel{0} 0 \\ \hline 1110101 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ + \quad \cancel{0} \cancel{0} 0 \\ \hline 1110101 \end{array}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m \text{ things} \\ \text{adding} \\ \text{together} \end{array}$$

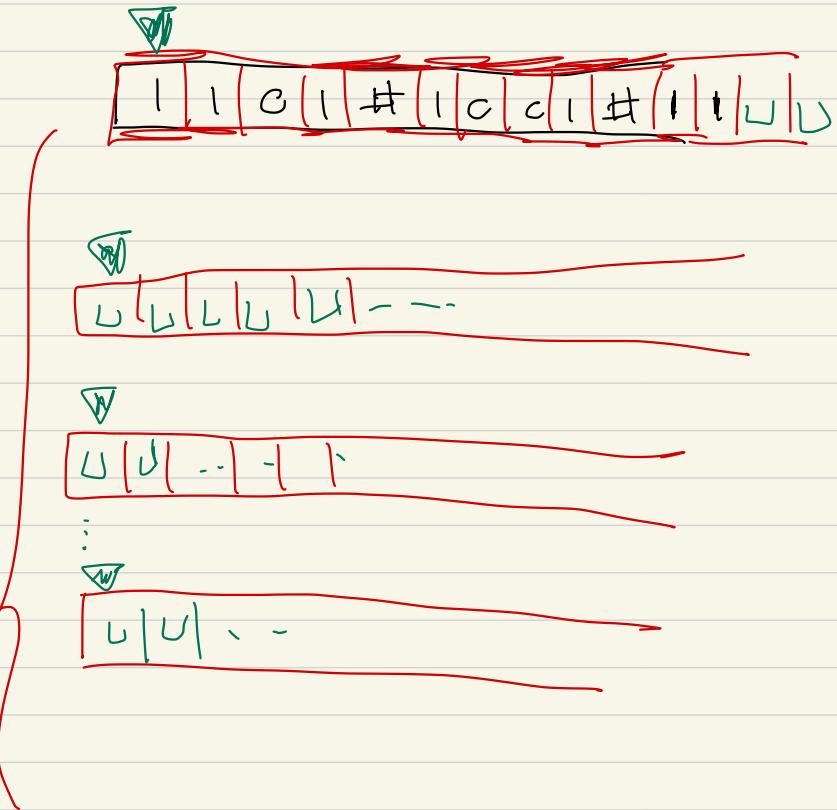
multi-type:

initially!



Q

6 types



$$\Sigma = \{ |, c, \# \}$$

$$\Gamma = \{ |, c, \# \} \cup \{ U \} \cup \text{any finite set of additional symbols}$$

Formally : Algorithm

$$Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, q_{\text{acc}}, q_{\text{rej}}$$

+

$$f: Q^{\times \Gamma^6} \rightarrow Q^{\times \Gamma^6 \times \{L, R, S\}^6}$$

for 6-type machine

=

say       $\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ \times \quad \underline{1001} \end{array}$       check  
              vs.

11

Since # types is fixed:

high-level description :

To understand the rules:

PALINDROME

$\{a, b\}$

takes

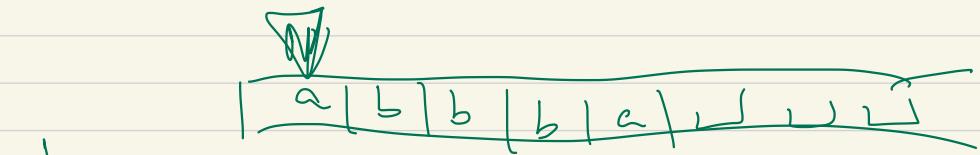
time at least order  $n^2$

on a t-type machine

$\{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w^{\text{rev}} = w\}$

$w = \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n, \quad \sigma_i \in \{a, b\}$

$w^{\text{rev}} = \sigma_n \sigma_{n-1} \dots \sigma_1$



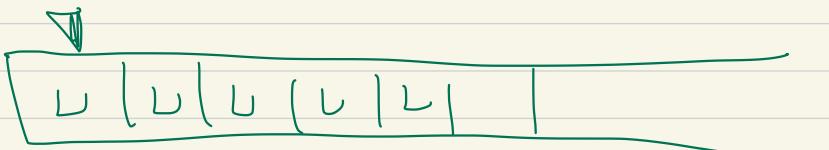
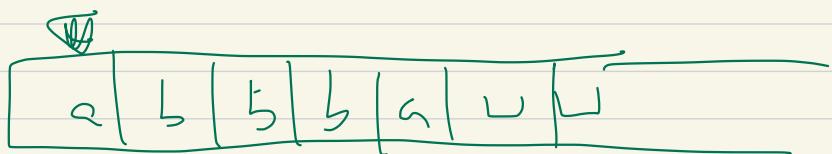
algorithm



→ more  
end of  
type, first `U`

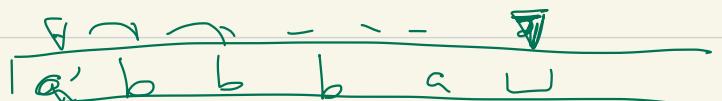
=

2 type :

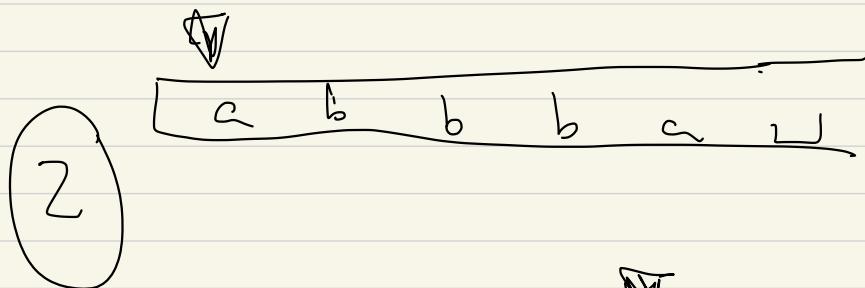


Alg! Copy input type 1 auto type 2

here



Then move one head start



then move type 1 head  $\rightarrow R$

type 2 head  $\rightarrow L$

compare

# steps is linear.

=

In phase ② want  $S = \text{stay}$   
option on the type head

Break at 10:18 to 10:23

N.B.

PALINDROME requires order  $n^2$  time

(1) on 1-tape  
(no proof given)  
in any of my  
CPSC 421/501  
classes yet...)

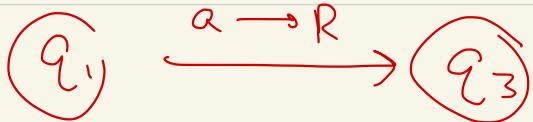
(2) only order  $n$  time

on 2-tape

=

[Sip]:  $\delta(q_1, a) = (q_3, a, R)$  written

=



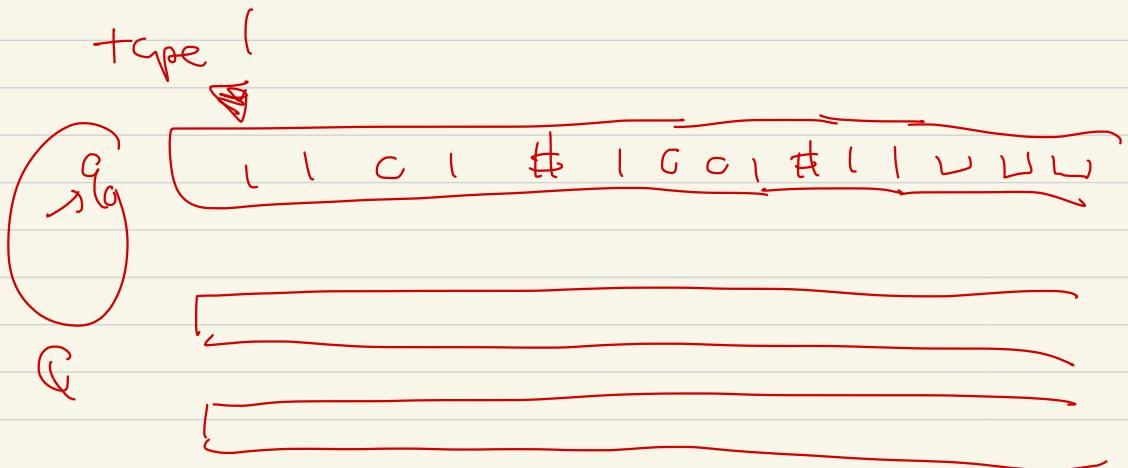
High-level descript of

① MULT

High-level descript of

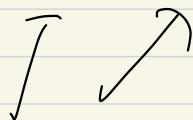
② Universal TM

① High level:



Rem: for now, the model is

blah blah blah       $q_{acc}$      $q_{rej}$     blah



needs to be a  
decision problem

Soon (Ch 5...)

We actually have

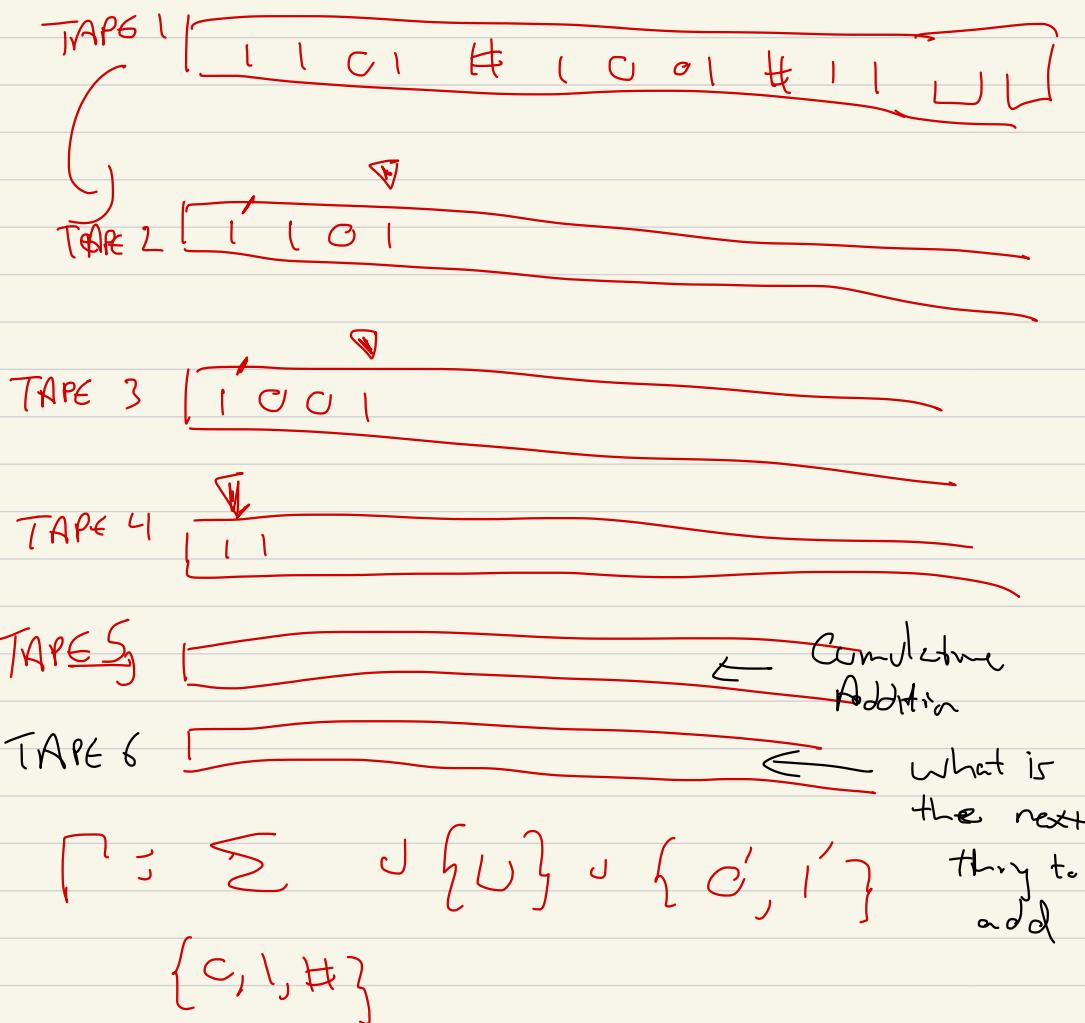
tape 1    input

we'll print on "output" — tape 1  
    \ tape 2

Back to MULT : we could,

at cost adding 3 tapes,

STEP



Universal TM;

$$TM = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, q_{acc}, q_{rej}, \delta)$$

no harm, from the point of view  
of algorithms, of inserting

$$Q = \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$$

$$q \in \mathbb{N}$$

In first

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q_c = 1 \\ q_{acc} = 2 \\ q_{rej} = 3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{or write down} \\ \text{these integers} \\ \rightarrow [q] = \{1, 2, \dots, q\} \end{array}$$

$$\Sigma = \{ 1, 2, \dots, \textcolor{red}{S} \}$$

$S \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Gamma = \{ 1, 2, \dots, S, S+1, \dots, \textcolor{red}{t} \}$$



$t \in \mathbb{N}$



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

$Tm \hookrightarrow$  really "standardized"  $Tm$

$\hookrightarrow Q, S, t, \delta :$

$$\delta : \{1, \dots, q\} \times \{1, \dots, t\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, q\} \times \{1, \dots, t\} \times \{L, R\}$$

Class ends