

CPSC 421/501

Nov 23

- Midterms should be back Wed-Thu (Fri?)
- Today: most difficult topic: **ABSTRACTIFY
LAST CLASS**
- Next 4 lectures after today:
easy stuff; you can read textbook
if you need to finish other projects:

P vs NP [SIP] Ch 7

How to solve / not to solve

P vs NP [SIP] Ch 9

(current ideas, as of 1970's)

Start next Thursday, Nov 25

Tues, Nov 30

MAIN POINT: COOK-LEVIN THEOREM

AND ITS PROOF, ORACLE MACHINES

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Question!

- What is quantum computer
- " " oracle TM
- " " add power in Z3Z3 ?
- " " we allow non-halting computations with some convention [Spencer Basmic]
- etc.

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a reasonably small amount of

What is the minimal stuff we need

to assume to give a proof that

ACCEPTANCE, HALT undecidable, etc.

One way to set things up!

Set "programs" P

"inputs" I

Result: $P \times I \rightarrow \{ \text{yes, no, loops} \}$

i.e. $\{ \text{accept, reject, loops} \}$

Say (think of $I = \text{ASCII}^*$)

Encode Prog: $P \rightarrow I$ (injections, although not nec.)

Encode Both: $P \times I \rightarrow I$ (injection not nec)

$I = (P, I, \text{Result}, \text{Encode Prog}, \text{Encode Both})$

Rem: In [Sip]

A DFA

A NFA

A TM

i.e.,

ACCEPTANCE_{DFA} \equiv \equiv \equiv NFA \equiv \equiv TM

Here $\mathcal{L} = \text{DFA}$, (context of TM)

\equiv NFA \equiv blah

\equiv TM \equiv blah

\equiv

Need:

the "ability to negate"

i.e.,

define $\neg \text{yes} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{no}$

$\neg \text{no} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{yes}$

$\neg \text{loops} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{loops}$

Axiom/Property (Part of definition)

$\forall p \in \mathcal{P}, \exists p' \in \mathcal{P}$ sit. ^C "expressive P-J settings"

$$\forall i \in \mathcal{I}, \text{Result}(p', i) = \neg \text{Result}(p, i)$$

Want to be able to preprocess the input in various ways. \rightarrow

We need!

$\forall p \in \mathcal{P}, \exists p' \in \mathcal{P}$ sit.

$$\forall i \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\text{Result}(p', \text{blah}) = \text{Result}(p, i)$$

you want to "feed a program description

$\langle q \rangle$

description of
 q

$\langle p, \langle q \rangle \rangle$

description of
 p with $\langle q \rangle$
tacked on at the
end

as preprocessing!

$\forall p \in P \quad \exists p' \in P$ s.t.

use d ,

but no
explicit elt
of d

$\forall q \in P \quad \text{Result}(p', \text{Encode Prog}(q))$

$= \text{Result}(p, \text{Encode Both}(q, \text{Encode Prog}(q)))$

i.e., $\langle \rangle = \text{description!}$

$$\forall q \quad p'(\langle q \rangle) = p(\langle q, \langle q \rangle \rangle)$$

fun p' on
descriptions of
 q

for us!

Standardized TM

δ function

101 # 1111 # 111001 # ...

Break 5 min

10:18 - 10:23

Sipser in Ch 4 talks about

undecidable --

unrecognizable --

only in the context of
classical TM's ---

but in
Ch 6 ---
Ch 9 ---

Imagine: you have a calculator

with a

sin

cos

HALT

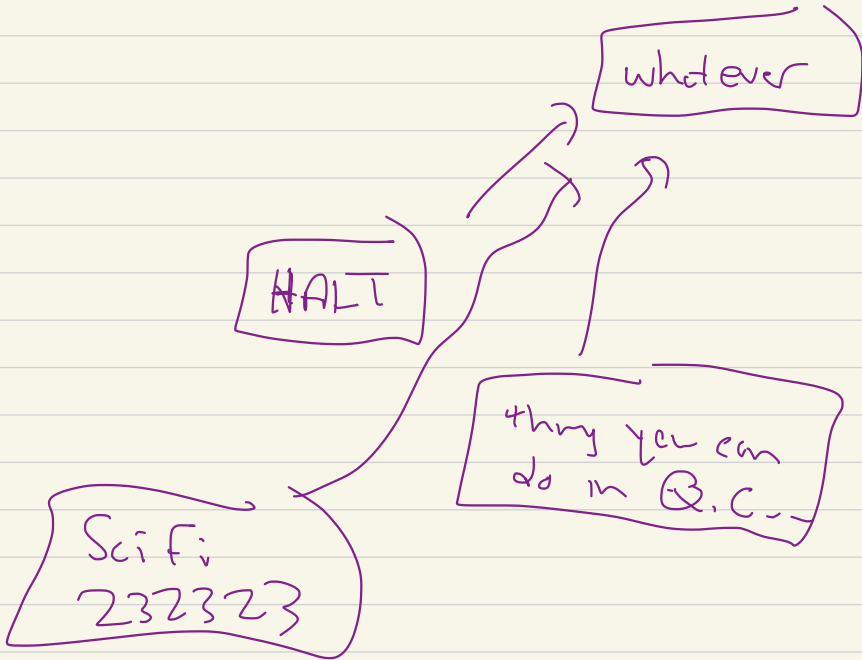
Maybe

in 2323, SciFi

idea from
logic, philo..

So new say!

classical TM + oracle for --

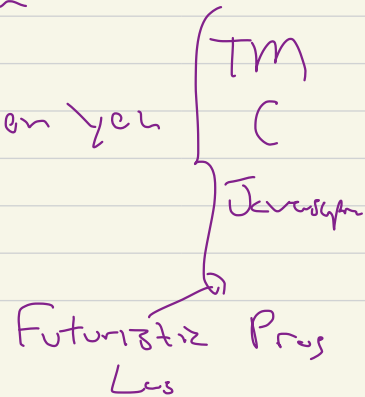


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Claim: If you have a

whatever

button / oracle on you



then

HALT oracle (whatever) + TM

is undecidable if you have

oracle (whatever) + TM

Proof!

(1) Write down all of [Sip], §4.2

proof that ACCEPTANCE in

context of λ . Then go to Ch 5,

OR

(2) Check the axioms for ^{expressive} P-I system
+ universal machine.

Theorem: For any oracle f (see [sip] my notes on compatibility)

HALT oracle f + TM

is undecidable if you have

oracle f + TM

Pf: Verify some "simple" axioms
minimal

(with minimal work)

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So HALT is undecidable for TM's

" HALT " " " TM's with
oracle HALT oracle HALT

[Sip] Ch 4.1

ACCEPTANCE_{DFA} can be
solved by TM's

ACCEPTANCE_{NFA} " " "

but

ACCEPTANCE_{TM}

can't be

HALT_{TM}

~~solved~~ decided

by TM

(they can be recognized by a UNN_{TM})

Usual proof is "by contradiction..."

For us:

If you had a Univ TM that

~~was~~ a decider, then you
was

could build a delightful TM

i.e. a $d \in \mathcal{P}$ sit.

$\forall q \in \mathcal{P}$

$\text{Result}(d, q) =$

$\neg \text{Result}(u, \dots)$

$\neg \text{Result}(q, \langle q \rangle)$