

GEMS OF TCS

UNDECIDABILITY

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ALAN TURING



1912–1954

EVERYTHING IS A BIT STRING

- Input to an algorithm is a string

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 - either eventually outputs some value

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- Algorithm itself is a string
- Every string is an algorithm
- Given input, algorithm
 - either eventually outputs some value
 - or never halts

Halting Problem

INFINITE LOOPS

```
i = 0
while i <= 5:
    print('Infinite loop')
```

INFINITE LOOPS

```
i = 0
while i <= 5:
    print('Infinite loop')
```

```
x = True
while x:
    print('Infinite loop')
```

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 - The second input is string x
 - $\text{HALT}(A, x) = 1$ if A halts on input x
 - $\text{HALT}(A, x) = 0$ if A enters infinite loop on input x

APPLICATIONS OF HALTING PROBLEM

- Algorithm for HALT will help to design bug-free soft (and hardware)

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 - ...

Clearly, every function can be
computed given sufficient time

Except this is **not** true

HALTING IS UNDECIDABLE

REMARKS

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REMARKS

- Easy to solve for one input and one algorithm
- But impossible to solve for all inputs and algorithms
- Result holds for all computational models
- All non-trivial properties of algorithms are undecidable

Compiler

COMPILER

- Takes

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- Takes
 - String A describing algorithm
 - String x describing algorithm's input

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- Outputs $A(x)$

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- Compiler itself is an algorithm, too!

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- If the algorithm x on input x outputs 1, then $A_{\text{diag}}(x) = 0$

UNDECIDABLE PROBLEM

- Function $A_{\text{diag}}(x)$ is defined as follows
- If the algorithm x on input x outputs 1, then $A_{\text{diag}}(x) = 0$
- If the algorithm x on input x outputs other value or never halts, then $A_{\text{diag}}(x) = 1$

DIAGONALIZATION

PROOF

REDUCTION FROM DIAG TO HALT

- Assume there exists an algorithm for HALT

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- Given input x , we check if the algorithm x halts on x
- If it doesn't halt, output 1
- If it halts and outputs 1, output 0

REDUCTION FROM DIAG TO HALT

- Assume there exists an algorithm for HALT
- Given input x , we check if the algorithm x halts on x
- If it doesn't halt, output 1
- If it halts and outputs 1, output 0
- If it halts and outputs something else, output 1