# Compsci334 - Mathematical Foundations of CS $$\operatorname{Dr.}$ S. Rodger

Section: Turing Machines (handout)

#### Review

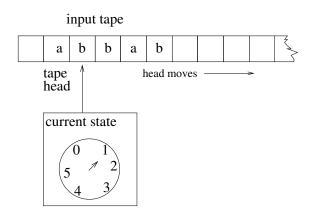
Regular Languages

- FA, RG, RE
- $\bullet$  recognize

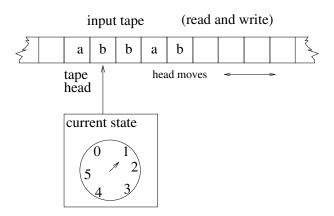
Context Free Languages

- PDA, CFG
- recognize

#### DFA:



# Turing Machine:



#### Turing Machine (TM)

- invented by Alan M. Turing (1936)
- computational model to study algorithms

### Definition of TM

- Storage
  - tape
- actions
  - write symbol
  - read symbol
  - move left (L) or right (R)
- computation
  - initial configuration
    - \* start state
    - $\ast\,$  tape head on leftmost tape square
    - \* input string followed by blanks
  - processing computation
    - \* move tape head left or right
    - \* read from and write to tape
  - computation halts
    - \* final state

#### Formal Definition of TM

A TM M is defined by  $M=(Q,\Sigma,\Gamma,\delta,q_0,B,F)$  where

- Q is finite set of states
- $\Sigma$  is input alphabet
- $\Gamma$  is tape alphabet
- B $\in \Gamma$  is blank
- $q_0$  is start state
- F is set of final states
- $\delta$  is transition function

 $\delta(q,a) = (p,b,R)$  means "if in state q with the tape head pointing to an 'a', then move into state p, write a 'b' on the tape and move to the right".

## TM as Language recognizer

**Definition**: Configuration is denoted by  $\vdash$ .

if  $\delta(q,a) = (p,b,R)$  then a move is denoted

abaqabba  $\vdash$  ababpbba

**Definition:** Let M be a TM, M=(Q, $\Sigma$ , $\Gamma$ , $\delta$ , $q_0$ ,B,F). L(M) = { $w \in \Sigma^* | q_0 w \vdash x_1 q_f x_2$  for some  $q_f \in F$ ,  $x_1, x_2 \in \Gamma^*$ }

## TM as language acceptor

M is a TM, w is in  $\Sigma^*$ ,

- $\bullet \ \ \mbox{if } \mbox{$\mathbf{w}$} \in \mbox{$\mathbf{L}(\mbox{$\mathbf{M}$})$ then $\mbox{$\mathbf{M}$}$ halts in final state}$
- if  $w \notin L(M)$  then either
  - M halts in non-final state
  - M doesn't halt

#### TM as a transducer

TM can implement a function: f(w)=w'

start with:

 $\uparrow$ 

end with: w'

.

**Definition:** A function with domain D is *Turing-computable* or *computable* if there exists TM  $M=(Q,\Sigma,\Gamma,\delta,q_0,B,F)$  such that

$$q_0w \stackrel{*}{\vdash} q_f f(w)$$

 $q_f \in \mathcal{F}$ , for all  $w \in \mathcal{D}$ .

# Example

$$\Sigma = \{a,b\}$$

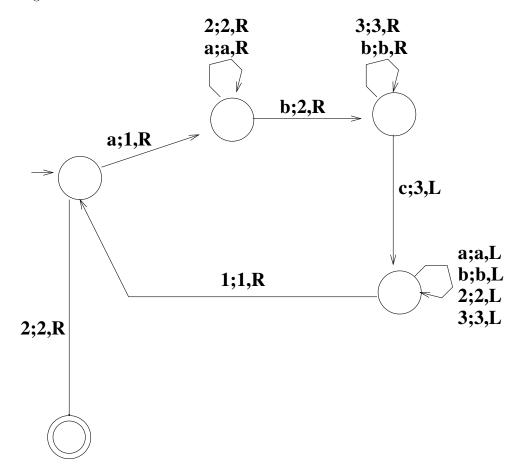
Replace every second 'a' by a 'b' if string is even length.

• Algorithm

# Example:

$$\mathbf{L} {=} \{a^nb^nc^n|n \geq 1\}$$

Is the following TM Correct?



# Example:

$$f(x) = 2x$$

**x** is a unary number

start with: 111  $\uparrow$  end with: 111111  $\uparrow$ 

Is the following TM correct?

