

REDUCIBILITIES

WE WILL USE REDUCTIONS FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO ANOTHER TO SHOW THAT OTHER LANGUAGES ARE NOT RECURSIVE OR NOT R.E.

DEFINITION LET L_1, L_2 BE LANGUAGES OVER Σ^*

$L_1 \leq_m L_2$ IF THERE IS A COMPUTABLE

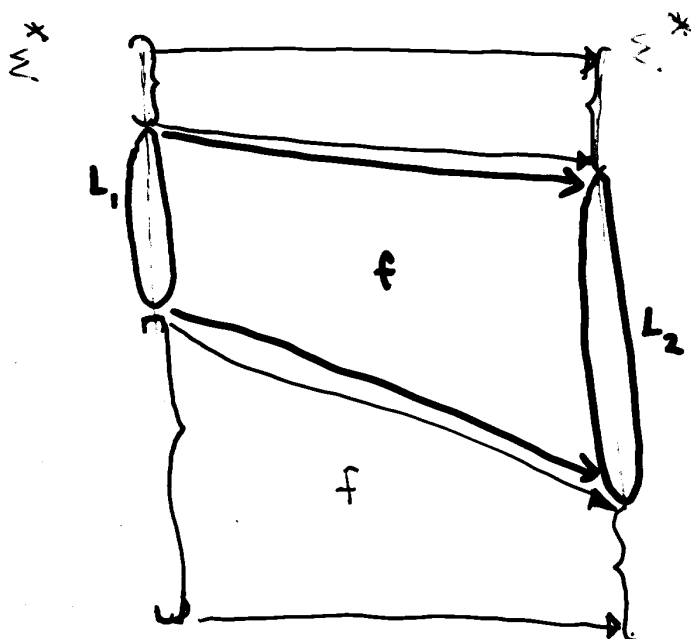
FUNCTION $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ SUCH THAT FOR ALL $x \in \Sigma^*$
 $x \in L_1 \iff f(x) \in L_2$

THEOREM SUPPOSE $L_1 \leq_m L_2$. THEN

1.) $\bar{L}_1 \leq_m \bar{L}_2$ WHERE $\bar{L}_i = \{w \mid w \in \Sigma^* \text{ AND } w \text{ NOT IN } L_i\}$

2.) IF L_2 IS RECURSIVE, THEN L_1 IS RECURSIVE
(L_1 NOT RECURSIVE $\Rightarrow L_2$ NOT RECURSIVE)

3.) IF L_2 RE, THEN L_1 IS RE.
(L_1 NOT RE $\Rightarrow L_2$ NOT RE.)



MORE EXAMPLES OF REDUCTIONS ($\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)

$HB = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ HALTS ON THE BLANK INPUT TAPE} \}$

$HALT = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ HALTS ON } w \}$

THEOREM BOTH HB AND HALT ARE R.E. BUT ARE NOT RECURSIVE.

PROOF

1. $HB \leq_M HALT$. $f(\langle M \rangle) \rightarrow \langle M, \epsilon \rangle$

THEREFORE, HALT IS NOT RECURSIVE IF HB IS NOT RECURSIVE.

2. TO SEE THAT HB IS NOT RECURSIVE, WE WILL SHOW THAT

$\underbrace{A_{TM}}_{\langle M, w \rangle \text{ WHERE } M \text{ ACCEPTS } w} \leq_M \underbrace{HB}_{\langle M \rangle \text{ WHERE } M \text{ HALTS ON BLANK}}$

for x :

ASSUME $x \in \Sigma^*$ OF THE FORM $\langle M, w \rangle$. Otherwise $f(x) = D^x$ ^{illegal encoding}
LET $f(x) = \langle M' \rangle$ WHERE M' WORKS AS FOLLOWS ON THE ALL-BLANK INPUT:

M' on any input including all-blank input

{	M' writes w on the tape and simulates M on w
	If and when M halts and accepts, M' halts and accepts
	If and when M halts and rejects, M' goes into an infinite loop

Show (a) f is computable

(b) $x \in A_{TM} \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in HB$

$x = \langle M, w \rangle$
FOLLOWS BECAUSE
 M ACCEPTS w IF AND ONLY IF M' HALTS ON ALL BLANK INPUT

3) TO SEE THAT HB AND HALT ARE BOTH RE, WE NEED TO SHOW THAT HALT IS RE.
SINCE $HB \leq_M HALT$, IT FOLLOWS THAT HB IS ALSO RE

M' on $\langle M, w \rangle$:

{ SIMULATE M ON W
HALT AND ACCEPT IF M ENTERS A HALT
STATE DURING SIMULATION OF M ON W.

M' ACCEPTS HALT, THUS HALT IS R.E.

$$HB = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ HALTS ON BLANK TAPE} \}$$

$$\overline{HB} = \{ w \mid w \notin HB \} = \{ w \mid w \text{ IS NOT OF FORM } \langle M \rangle \text{ OR } w \text{ IS OF FORM } \langle M \rangle, \text{ AND } M \text{ DOES NOT HALT ON ALL-BLANK TAPE} \}$$

$$NEG-HB = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ DOES NOT HALT ON BLANK TAPE} \}$$

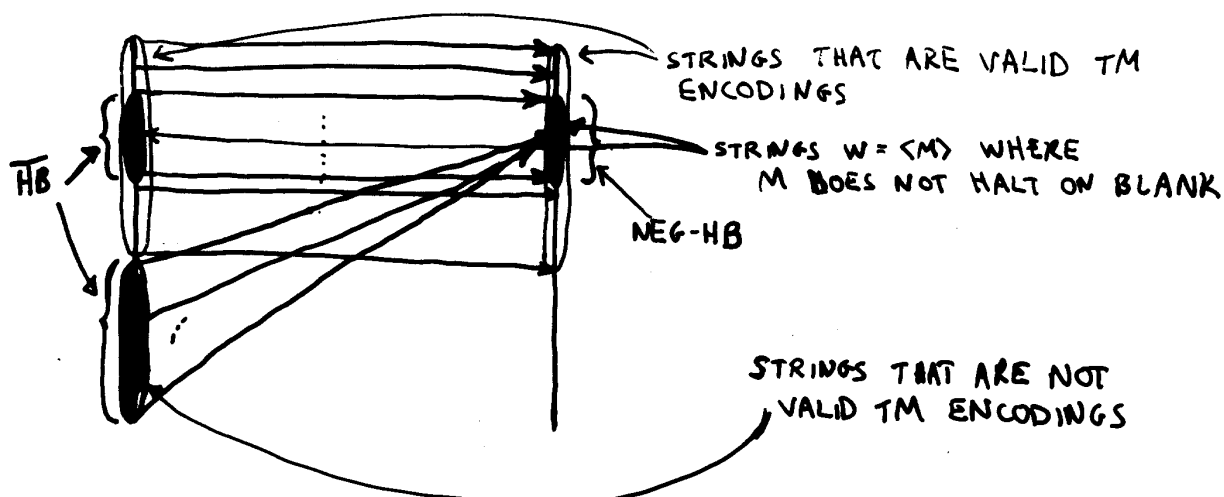
THEOREM $\overline{HB}$ AND $NEG-HB$ ARE NOT R.E.

Proof BY HOMEWORK PROBLEM 5, IF $\overline{HB}$ IS RE AND HB IS RE, THEN HB IS RECURSIVE. SINCE WE HAVE ALREADY SHOWN HB IS RE BUT NOT RECURSIVE, IT FOLLOWS THAT $\overline{HB}$ IS NOT RECURSIVELY ENUMERABLE.

TO SEE THAT $NEG-HB$ IS ALSO NOT RE, WE WILL SHOW $\overline{HB} \leq_m NEG-HB$. DEFINE f ON w AS FOLLOWS.

f ON w :

- CHECK IF w IS A VALID TM ENCODING.
IF NOT, $f(w) = \langle M^* \rangle$ WHERE M^* IS A PARTICULAR TM THAT GOES INTO AN INFINITE LOOP ON ALL INPUTS
- OTHERWISE (w IS A VALID TM ENCODING) $w = \langle M \rangle$ FOR SOME M . THEN $f(w) = w$.



Claim: $x \in \overline{HB}$ IF AND ONLY IF $f(x) \in NEG-HB$, AND f IS COMPUTABLE. THUS $NEG-HB$ IS NOT RE.

NOTE THERE IS A SOMEWHAT SIMPLER PROOF THAT NEG-HB IS NOT RE, USING A MORE GENERAL FORM OF A REDUCTION WHERE THE TM FOR NEG-HB IS USED AS A SUBROUTINE.

ALTERNATIVE PROOF THAT NEG-HB NOT RE :

ASSUME FOR SAKE OF CONTRADICTION THAT NEG-HB IS RE. LET M ACCEPT NEG-HB.
(NOTE THAT M MIGHT NOT ALWAYS HALT.)
WE CONSTRUCT A TM M' FOR $\overline{HB}$ AS FOLLOWS.

M' ON INPUT w

- IF $w = \langle M'' \rangle$ FOR SOME M'' (THAT IS, w IS A VALID TM ENCODING), SIMULATE M ON INPUT $w = \langle M'' \rangle$, AND ACCEPT w IF M ACCEPTS w .
- OTHERWISE (IF w NOT A VALID TM ENCODING), ACCEPT w .

CLAIM M' ACCEPTS $\overline{HB}$. BUT THIS CONTRADICTS
FACT THAT $\overline{HB}$ IS NOT RE. THUS NEG-HB IS NOT RE.

MORE EXAMPLES

	RECURSIVE	RE
A_{TM}	NO	YES
L_D	NO	NO
$\overline{L_D}$	NO	YES
HB, HALT	NO	YES
NE	NO	YES
NEG-NE, $\overline{NE}$, HB, NEG-HB	NO	NO
NEG-ALL, ALL, $\overline{ALL}$	NO	NO
INF, $\overline{INF}$, NEG-INF	NO	NO

$NE = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \neq \emptyset \}$
← valid encodings of TM's, M , where M does not accept the empty language.

$\overline{NE} = \{ w \mid w \notin NE \}$; $NEG-NE = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) = \emptyset \}$

$ALL = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) = \Sigma^* \}$

$\overline{ALL} = \{ w \mid w \notin ALL \}$; $NEG-ALL = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \neq \Sigma^* \}$

$INF = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ accepts an infinite language} \}$

$\overline{INF} = \{ w \mid w \notin INF \}$; $NEG-INF = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ is finite} \}$

NOTE THE NEG-VERSIONS, NEG-NE, NEG-ALL, NEG-INF ARE ALSO NOT RE BY PREVIOUS ARGUMENT FOR NEG-HB.

LEMMA $NE = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \neq \emptyset \}$ IS RE, BUT NOT RECURSIVE.

PROOF

① TO SHOW THAT NE IS RE, WE WILL DESCRIBE A TM M_0 SUCH THAT $NE = L(M_0)$.

M_0 on input $\langle M \rangle = w$

• IF w NOT A VALID TM ENCODING, REJECT.

• OTHERWISE $w = \langle M \rangle$.

SIMULATE M ON ALL INPUTS OF LENGTH ≤ 1 FOR 1 STEP

SIMULATE M ON ALL INPUTS OF LENGTH ≤ 2 FOR 2 STEPS

$\vdots$

SIMULATE M ON ALL INPUTS OF LENGTH $\leq i$ FOR i STEPS

IF M EVER ACCEPTS AN INPUT IN ABOVE SIMULATIONS, M_0 HALTS AND ACCEPTS.

THE ABOVE TECHNIQUE IS CALLED DOVE-TAILING.

* IF $L(M) \neq \emptyset$ THEN THERE IS SOME STRING w AND SOME NUMBER t SUCH THAT M HALTS AND ACCEPTS w AFTER t STEPS.

THEN M_0 WILL HALT AND ACCEPT WHEN IT SIMULATES M ON w FOR $\max(|w|, t)$ MANY STEPS.

* OTHERWISE IF $L(M) = \emptyset$, THEN EVERY SIMULATION BY M_0 OF M ON SOME STRING WILL NOT ACCEPT, SO M_0 NEVER ACCEPTS $w = \langle M \rangle$.

THUS $NE = L(M_0)$ SO NE IS RE.

② TO SHOW THAT NE IS NOT RECURSIVE, WE WILL SHOW

$$HB \leq_m NE$$

$\{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ HALTS ON BLANK INPUT} \}$
 $\leftarrow \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \neq \emptyset \}$

f on input w:

(a) CHECK IF w IS A VALID TM ENCODING. IF NOT, $f(w) = w$.

(b) OTHERWISE $w = \langle M \rangle$.

CONSTRUCT $\langle M' \rangle = f(\langle M \rangle)$ SUCH THAT $\langle M \rangle \in HB$
IF AND ONLY IF $\langle M' \rangle \in NE$.

M' on input α {

- ERASE INPUT α , AND RUN M ON BLANK TAPE
- IF M HALTS ON BLANK TAPE, M' HALTS AND ACCEPTS α

* NOTE: $\langle M' \rangle$ DEPENDS ON $\langle M \rangle$.

CLAIM M' WILL EITHER ACCEPT ALL STRINGS, AND THIS HAPPENS IF M HALTS ON BLANK TAPE, OR M' WILL ACCEPT NO STRINGS, AND THIS HAPPENS WHEN M DOES NOT HALT ON BLANK TAPE.

THUS $w \in HB \iff f(w) \in NE$

CLAIM f IS COMPUTABLE. STEP (a) IS CLEARLY COMPUTABLE. STEP (b) IS COMPUTABLE BECAUSE WE CAN COMPUTE $\langle M' \rangle$ FROM $\langle M \rangle$.

$\therefore$ NE IS NOT RECURSIVE SINCE HB IS NOT RECURSIVE.

LEMMA $\overline{INF}$, $\overline{INF}$, $\overline{NEG-INF}$ ARE NOT R.E.
 $INF = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid L(M) \text{ IS INFINITE} \}$

PROOF

- ① TO SHOW $\overline{INF}$ NOT RE, WE WILL SHOW $HB \leq_m INF$.
 THEN $HB \leq_m INF$ IMPLIES $\overline{HB} \leq_m \overline{INF}$, AND THUS
 IT FOLLOWS THAT $\overline{INF}$ NOT RE, BECAUSE $\overline{HB}$ NOT RE.

TO SHOW $HB \leq_m INF$, WE CONSTRUCT f SUCH THAT
 $x \in HB \iff f(x) \in INF$.

f on x

- IF x NOT A VALID TM ENCODING, $f(x) = x$
- OTHERWISE $x = \langle M \rangle$. LET $f(\langle M \rangle) = \langle M' \rangle$ WHERE
 M' IS AS FOLLOWS.

M' on α $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet M' \text{ SIMULATES } M \text{ ON BLANK TAPE} \\ \text{IF } M \text{ HALTS ON BLANK TAPE, } M' \text{ ACCEPTS } \alpha \end{array} \right.$

Claim

f IS COMPUTABLE AND
 $x \in HB \iff f(x) \in INF$.

THUS $\overline{INF}$ NOT RE.

$x \in HB \implies f(x) \in INF$:

$x \in HB$ IMPLIES x A VALID TM ENCODING, $\langle M \rangle = x$,
 AND $\langle M \rangle$ HALTS ON BLANK TAPE.
 THUS M' ON ALL α HALTS AND ACCEPTS.
 THUS $L(M') = \Sigma^*$, AND THUS $f(x) = \langle M' \rangle \in INF$.

$f(x) \in INF \implies x \in HB$. ($x \in HB \implies f(x) \in INF$):

$x \in HB$ MEANS EITHER (i) x NOT A VALID ENCODING OR
 (ii) $x = \langle M \rangle$ AND M DOES NOT ACCEPT BLANK. IF (i), THEN $f(x) = x$
 AND $f(x) \notin INF$. IF (ii) THEN M' ACCEPTS NO STRINGS,
 SO $L(M') = \emptyset$, AND THUS $f(\langle M \rangle) = \langle M' \rangle \notin INF$.

② TO SHOW INF NOT RE, WE WILL SHOW $HB \in_m \overline{INF}$

THIS IMPLIES $\overline{HB} \equiv_m INF$.

f on x

a) IF x NOT A VALID TM ENCODING, $f(x) = \langle M^* \rangle$
where M^* IS SOME TM ACCEPTING ALL INPUTS

b) OTHERWISE $x = \langle M \rangle$. LET $f(\langle M \rangle) = \langle M' \rangle$, WHERE
 M' IS AS FOLLOWS.

- M' SIMULATES M ON BLANK TAPE FOR $|x|$ STEPS
- IF M HALTS IN $|x|$ STEPS, M' REJECTS x
OTHERWISE M' ACCEPTS x .

CLAIM f IS COMPUTABLE AND $x \in HB \leftrightarrow f(x) \in \overline{INF}$

• IF x IS NOT A VALID ENCODING, $x \notin HB$
and $f(x) \notin \overline{INF}$

• IF x IS A VALID ENCODING, $x = \langle M \rangle$:

a) THEN x HALTS ON BLANK AT TIME t

IMPLIES THAT M' ACCEPTS EXACTLY THOSE
STRINGS OF LENGTH $< t$. THUS $L(M')$ IS FINITE

b) IF x DOES NOT HALT ON BLANK TAPE (EVER)
THEN M' ACCEPTS ALL STRINGS.
THUS $L(M')$ IS INFINITE.