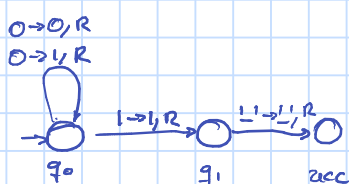


L13.

Notation (for the drill). Recall a TM configuration is a tuple (s, i, q) where s is the tape, i is the position of the head, and q is the state.

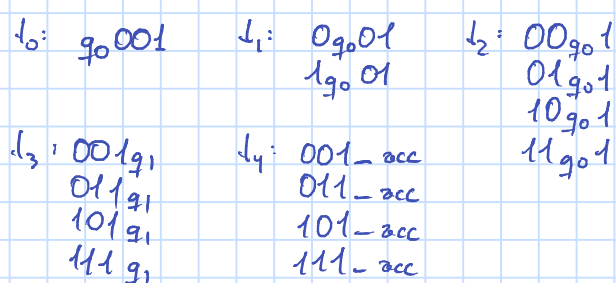
A more compact notation is $s_1 \dots s_{i-1} q s_i \dots s_m$.

e.g. if have TM



and input 001

then we reach the following configurations



Reductions

def A mapping reduction from A to B is a computable function f st $s \in A$ iff $f(s) \in B$.

def A is (mapping-) reducible to B ($A \leq_m B$) if there is a mapping reduction from A to B.

* why do we need "computable"?

thm. $A \leq_m B$ and B decidable \Rightarrow A decidable.
equiv. A undecidable \Rightarrow B undecidable.

proof. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ and M_f a TM computing it.
Let M_B be a TM deciding B.

M_A input: x .
run M_f on x .
run M_B

M_A accepts iff M_B accepts iff $M_f(x) \in B$ iff $f(x) \in B$ iff $x \in A$.
 M_A always stops. ✘

e.g. $B = HALTB = \{ \langle M, s \rangle : M \text{ halts on input } s \}$.
 $A = HALT = \{ \langle M, s \rangle : s \}$.

$f: A \rightarrow B ; \langle M, s \rangle \mapsto \langle M_s \rangle$ where M_s is TM that writes s on tape and runs M .

This implies HALTB not decidable.

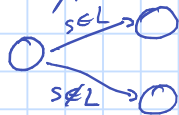
* obs thm also true when B recognizable \Rightarrow A recognizable.

* obs we make a single call and we do not postprocess the input. Reductions that allow that are called Turing reductions.

Oracles.

A TM M with oracle L can query whether $s \in L$ for any string s . Can do this many times.

Formally, M writes s on a special tape and has transitions



def A Turing-reducible to B ($A \leq_T B$) if $\exists M$ st M^B accepts A.

thm $A \leq_T B$ and B decidable, then A decidable.

proof: replace call to B with TM deciding B.

obs thm not true when B recognizable \Rightarrow A recognizable.

! Oracle TMs can be unexpectedly powerful.

e.g. if we give UN1 as oracle, not only we can decide recognizable languages, we can also decide co-recognizable languages.