

Defn $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_{acc}, q_{rej})$

Q : finite state set

Σ : finite input alphabet set ; $\sqcup \notin \Sigma$ ↖ "blank"

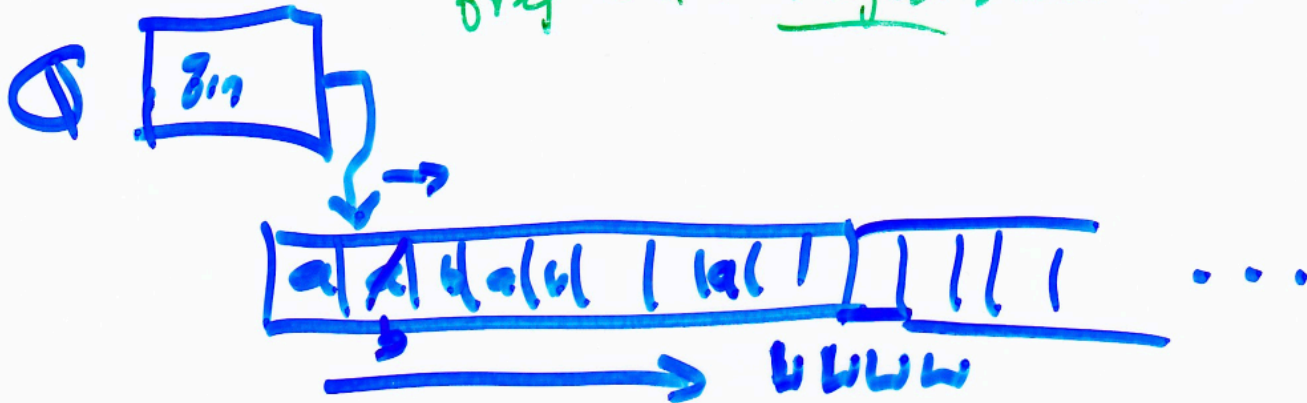
Γ : finite tape alphabet . $\Sigma \cup \{\sqcup\} \subseteq \Gamma$.

$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$ transition function

$q_0 \in Q$: start state

$q_{acc} \in Q$: accept state) \neq

$q_{rej} \in Q$: reject state



By definition, no transitions *out* of q_{acc} , q_{rej} ;

M *halts* if (and only if) it reaches either

M *loops* if it never halts (“loop” might suggest “simple”, but non-halting computations may of course be arbitrarily complex)

M *accepts* if it reaches q_{acc} ,

M *rejects* by halting in q_{rej} or by looping

The language *recognized* by M :

$$L(M) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid M \text{ accepts } w \}$$

L is *Turing recognizable* if \exists T.M. M s.t. $L=L(M)$

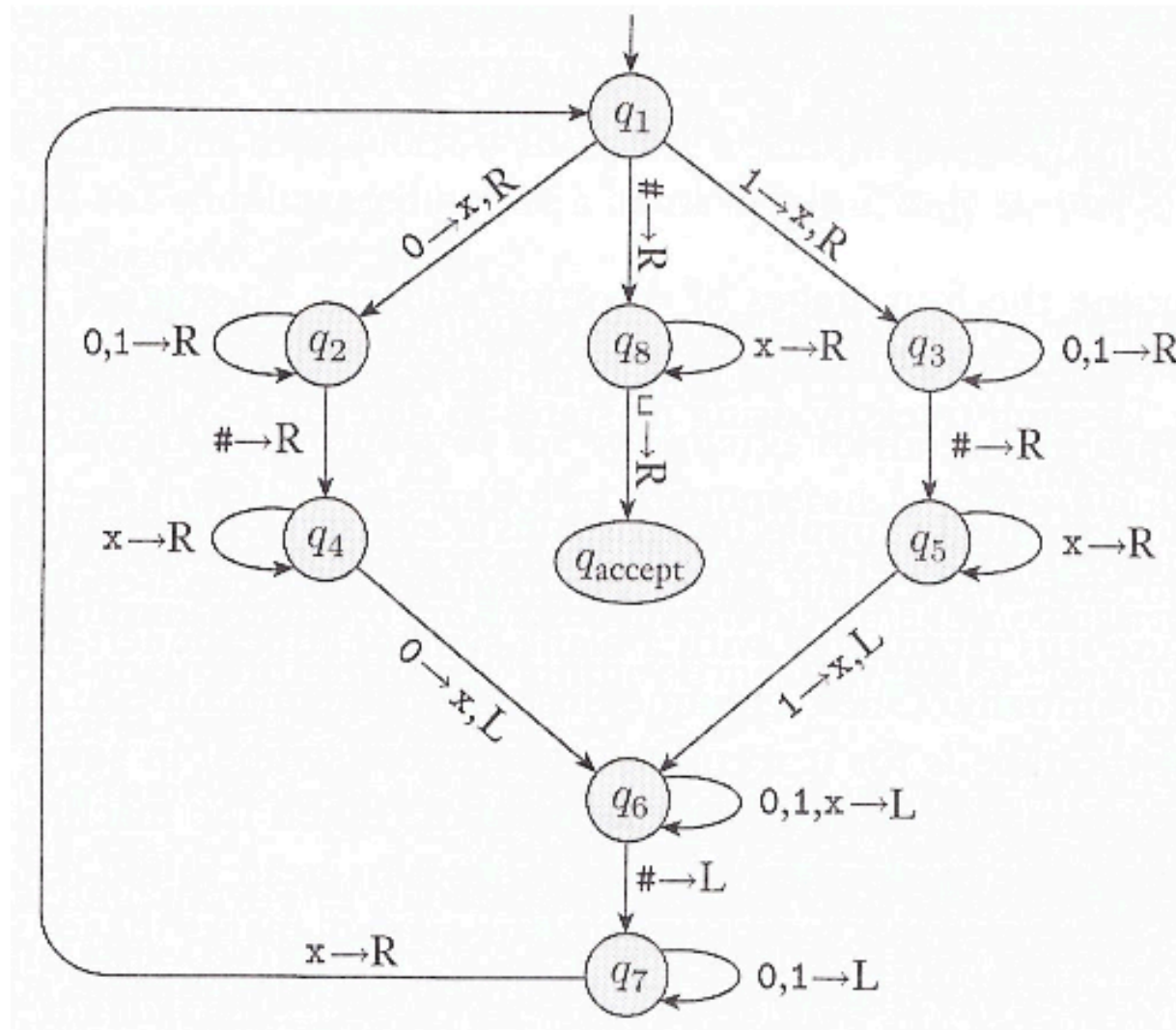
L is *Turing decidable* if, furthermore, that M halts on all inputs

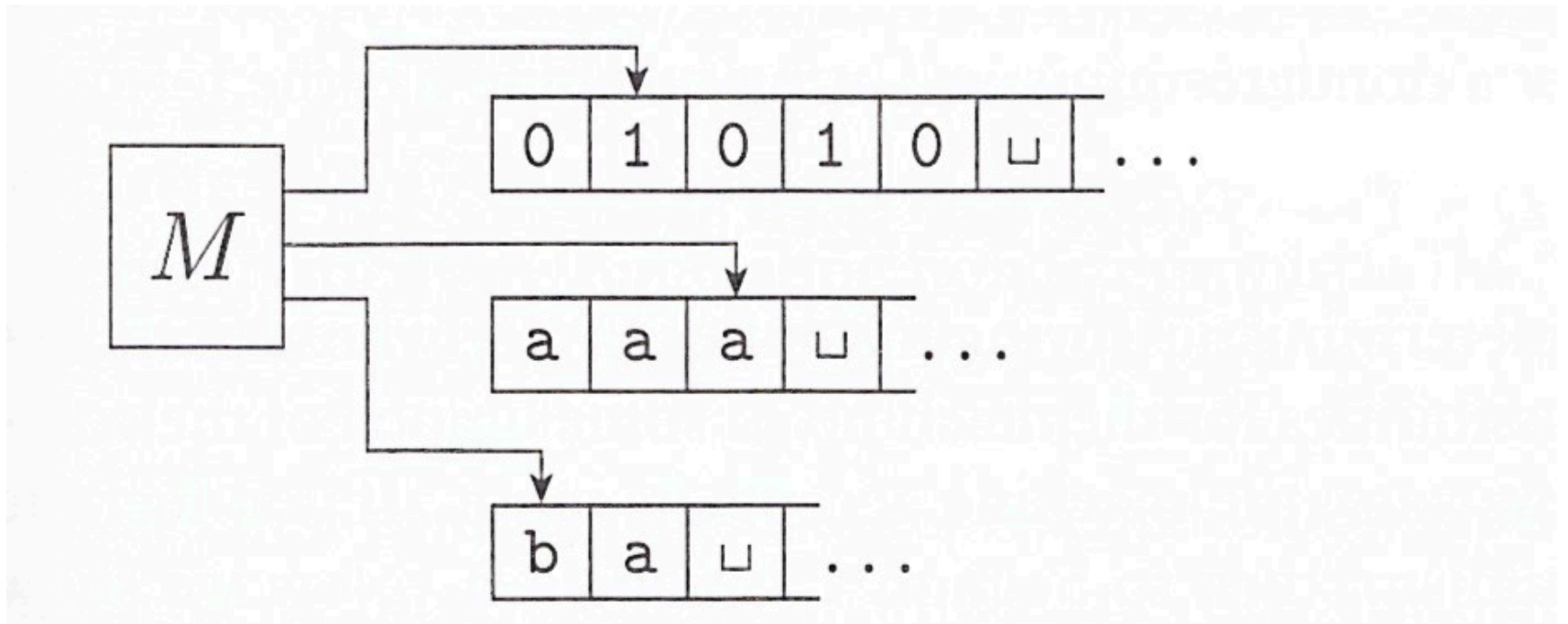
A key distinction!

Example

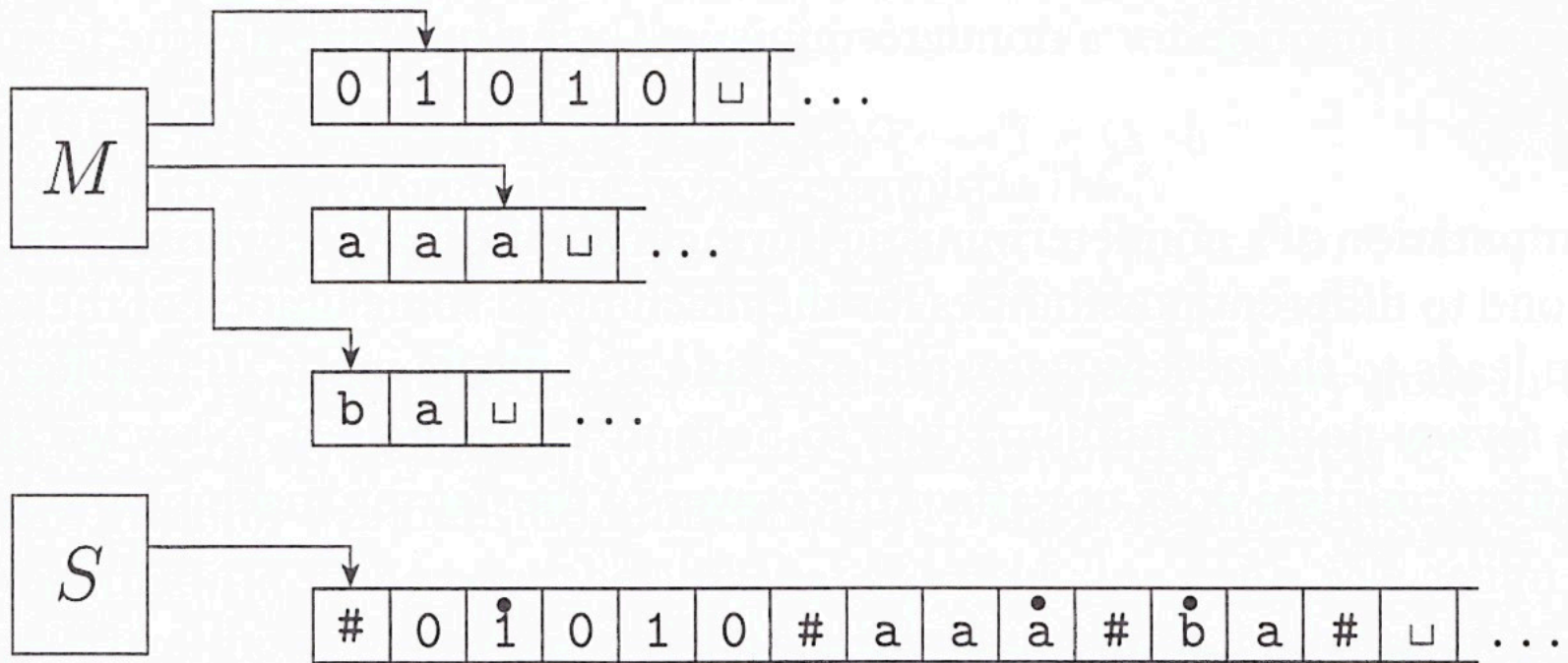
$$L = \{ w \# w \mid w \in \{0,1\}^* \}$$

1. check that there's a single #
2. read, remember & cross off
left most ^{uncrossed} letter
3. scan to # & compare next ^{uncrossed} letter
4. If OK, cross it off
5. repeat





$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma^k \longrightarrow Q \times \Gamma^k \times \{L, R, S\}^k$$



Nondeterministic Turing machines:

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma \times \{L,R\})$$

Accept if *any* path leads to q_{accept}
Reject if all (halting) paths lead to q_{reject}

