

## MA 3219 – Computability Theory

**Frank Stephan.** Departments of Computer Science and Mathematics, National University of Singapore, 3 Science Drive 2, Singapore 117543, Republic of Singapore

Email [fstephan@comp.nus.edu.sg](mailto:fstephan@comp.nus.edu.sg)

Webpage <http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~fstephan/computability.html>

Telephone office +65-6874-7354

Office room number S14#06-06

Office hours Thursday 15.00-17.00h

**Assignment for 26.01.2005.** Can be corrected on request, it is not obligatory to hand the homework in.

**1. Terminology.** A set is decidable iff

- (a) Every element is the double of the next smaller one.
- (b) It is either finite or cofinite.
- (c) Its characteristic function is computable by an URM.
- (d) It is a superset of all prime numbers.

The domain of a function from  $\mathbb{N}$  to  $\mathbb{N}$  is

- (a) The set of all numbers where it is defined.
- (b) The set of all numbers which are mapped to themselves.
- (c) The set of all numbers where a program computing the function does not terminate.
- (d) The set of all numbers which are mapped to 0.
- (e) The set of all numbers which are mapped to 1.

An URM not halt on some input iff

- (a) It eventually goes to a line number which does not exist.
- (b) The computation goes infinitely often through a loop.
- (c) It transfers this input into the eighth register.

What does the acronym “URM” stand for?

- (a) Universal Register Machine.
- (b) Unlimited Register Machine.
- (c) Universal Registrating Machine.

Give a short explanation for the name.

A function  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  is URM-computable iff

- (a) If it is undefined somewhere.
- (b) If there is an URM which halts exactly on the those  $x \in \mathbb{N}$  where  $f(x)$  is defined such that the output of the URM is  $x$ .
- (c) If there is an URM which halts exactly on the those  $x \in \mathbb{N}$  where  $f(x)$  is defined such that the output of the URM is  $f(x)$ .

A function is total iff

- (a) The domain is decidable.
- (b) The domain is the set  $\mathbb{N}$ .
- (c) The domain is the set  $\emptyset$ .

**2. Predicates.** Which two of the following functions are predicates?

- (a)  $f_1(x) = x + 200$ ;
- (b)  $f_2(x, y) = 1$  if  $M(x)$  halts with output  $y$  and  $f_2(x, y) = 0$  otherwise where  $M$  is a given URM.
- (c)  $f_3(x) = 1$  if there is a  $y$  with  $x = y \cdot y + 1$  and  $f_3(x) = 0$  otherwise.
- (d)  $f_4(x) = y$  for the unique  $y$  such that there is a  $z$  with  $0 \leq y \leq 2$  and  $x = y + 3 \cdot z$ .
- (5)  $f_5(x) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (x + 5)$ .

**3. Decidability.** Prove that there is a URM which computes a total predicate  $P(x)$  where  $P(x) = 1$  iff  $x$  is a multiple of 2 or a multiple of 3. Note that  $P(x) = 0$  iff  $x = 6y + 1$  or  $x = 6y + 5$  for some  $y$ . Write down the URM either as a program or as a flowchart.

**4. Computable Function.** Prove that the following function is a partial and computable function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} y & \text{if } x = 3y + 1; \\ 2y & \text{if } x = 3y + 2; \\ \uparrow & \text{otherwise, that is, there is no such } y. \end{cases}$$

Write down the URM witnessing this either as a program or as a flowchart.

**5. Combining Functions.** Let  $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  be a partial computable function and  $f$  be a total computable function. Which two of the following functions are certainly computable (about the other two functions one cannot say anything without more knowledge on  $f$  and  $g$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(x) &= \begin{cases} f(g(x)) & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is defined;} \\ \uparrow & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is undefined;} \end{cases} \\ h_2(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f(x) = g(x) \text{ and } g(x) \text{ is defined;} \\ 1 & \text{if } f(x) \neq g(x) \text{ and } g(x) \text{ is defined;} \\ 2 & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is undefined;} \end{cases} \\ h_3(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is defined;} \\ \uparrow & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is undefined;} \end{cases} \\ h_4(x) &= \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is defined;} \\ f(x) & \text{if } g(x) \text{ is undefined.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the option  $\uparrow$  in the case distinction for  $h_1$  and  $h_3$  means that  $h_1(x)$  and  $h_3(x)$  are undefined in the corresponding cases.