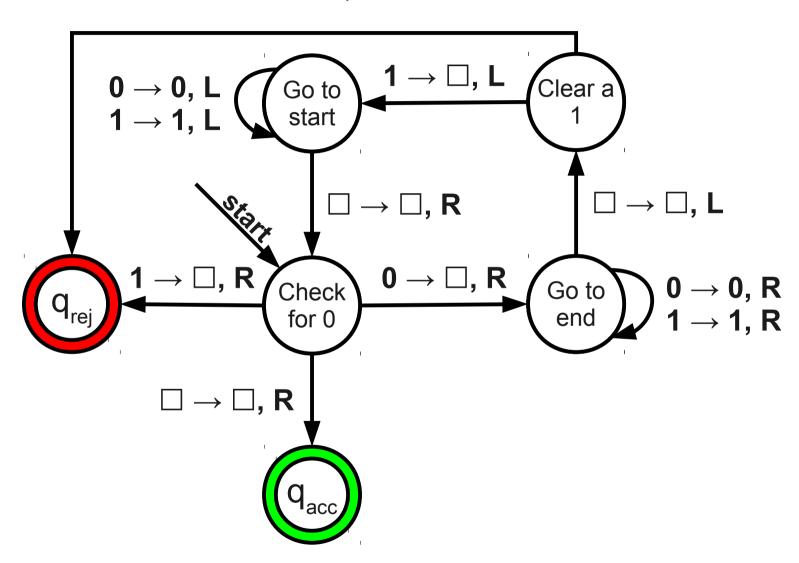
Turing Machines Part II

Problem Set Five due in the box up front using a late day.

The Turing Machine

- A Turing machine consists of three parts:
 - A finite-state control that issues commands,
 - an infinite tape for input and scratch space, and
 - a tape head that can read and write a single tape cell.
- At each step, the Turing machine
 - writes a symbol to the tape cell under the tape head,
 - changes state, and
 - moves the tape head to the left or to the right.

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \rightarrow \square,\,R \\ \textbf{0} \rightarrow \textbf{0},\,R \end{array}$$



Key Idea: Subroutines

- A **subroutine** of a Turing machine is a small set of states in the TM such that performs a small computation.
- Usually, a single entry state and a single exit state.
- Many very complicated tasks can be performed by TMs by breaking those tasks into smaller subroutines.

Turing Machines and Math

- Turing machines are capable of performing
 - Addition
 - Subtraction
 - Multiplication
 - Integer division
 - Exponentiation
 - Integer logarithms
 - Plus a whole lot more...

Outline for Today

List Processing

Turing machines that operate on sequences.

Exhaustive Search

• A fundamentally different approach to designing Turing machines.

Nondeterministic Turing Machines

• What does a Turing machine with Magic Superpowers look like?

The Church-Turing Thesis (ITA)

• Just how powerful *are* Turing machines?

List Processing

 Suppose we have a list of strings represented as

```
W_1 : W_2 : \dots : W_n :
```

 What sorts of transformations can we perform on this list using a Turing machine?

Example: Take Odds

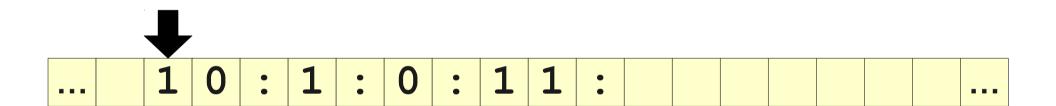
• Given a list of 2*n* strings encoded as follows:

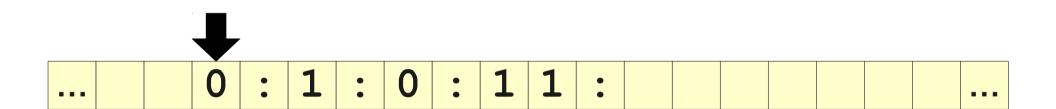
```
W_1 : W_2 : \dots : W_{2n} :
```

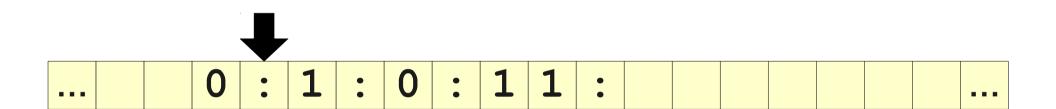
filter the list to get back just the odd-numbered entries:

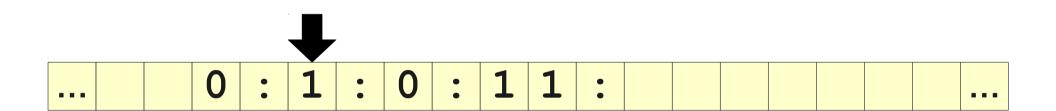
$$W_1 : W_3 : ... : W_{2n-1} :$$

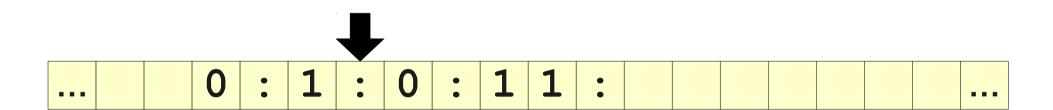
 How might we do this with a Turing machine?

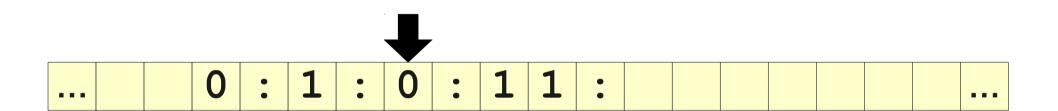


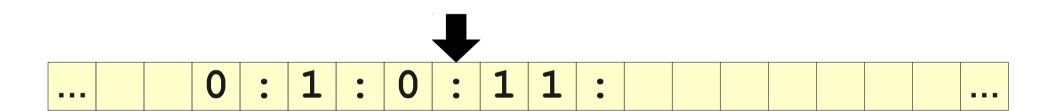


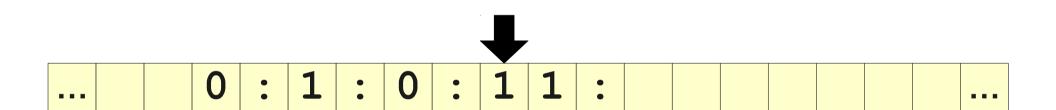


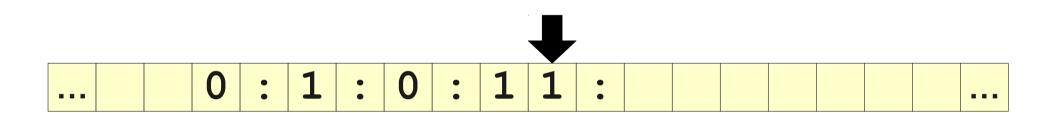


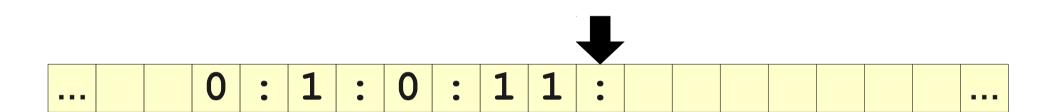


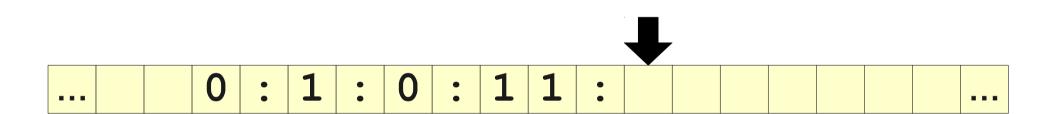


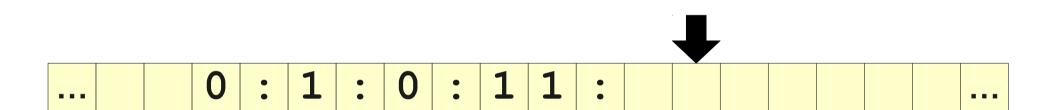


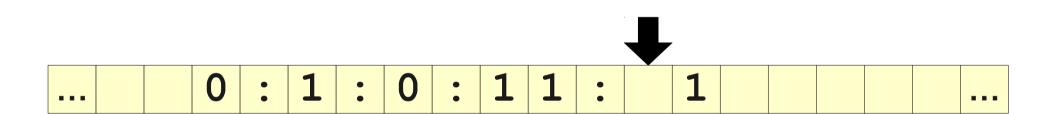


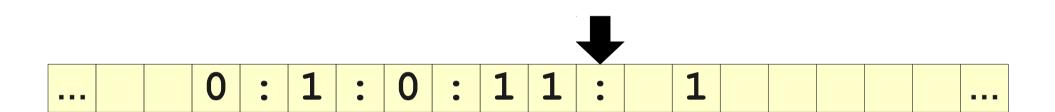


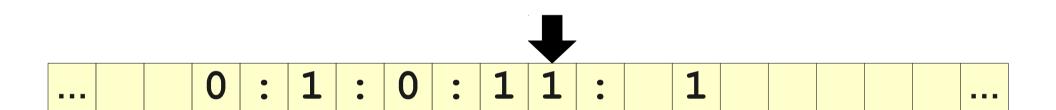


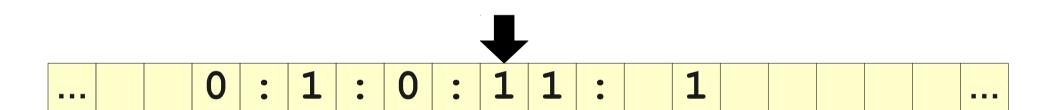


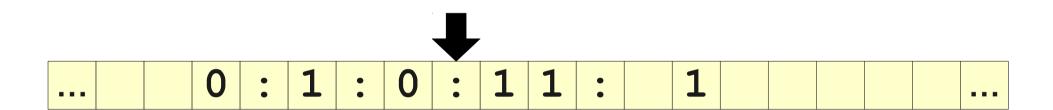


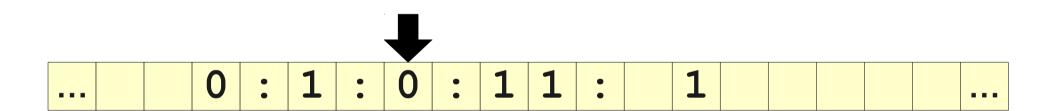


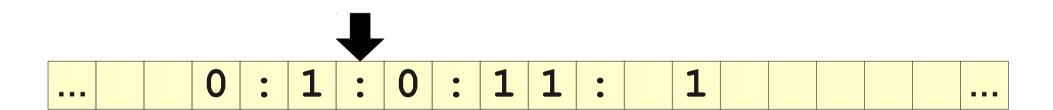


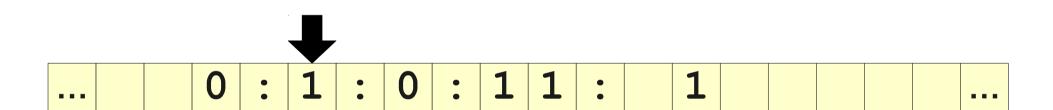




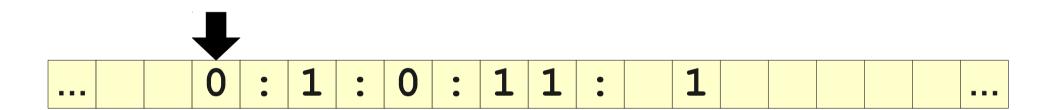


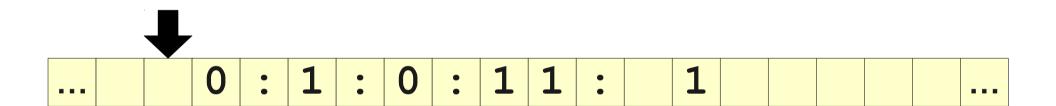


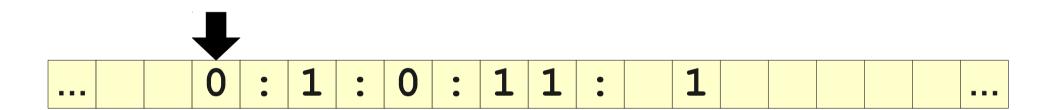


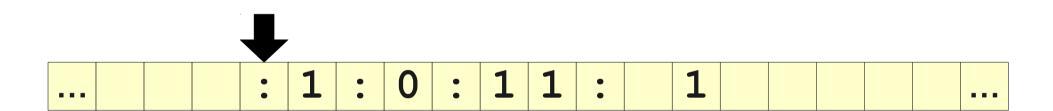


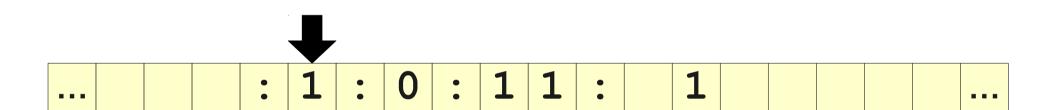


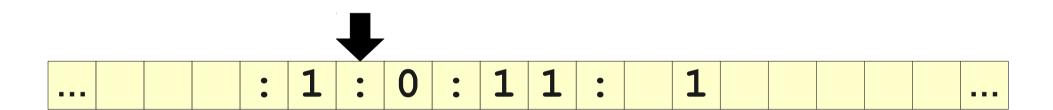


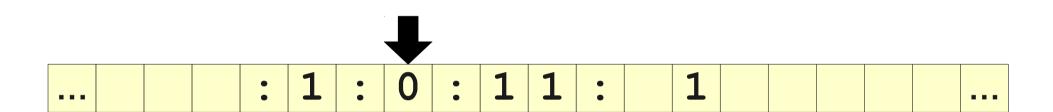




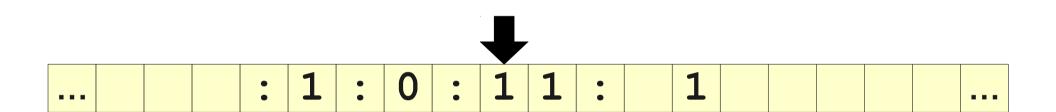


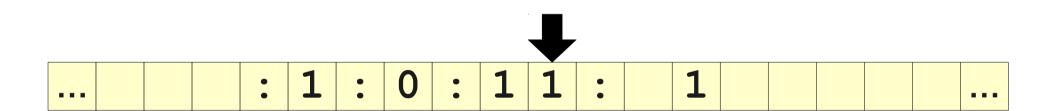


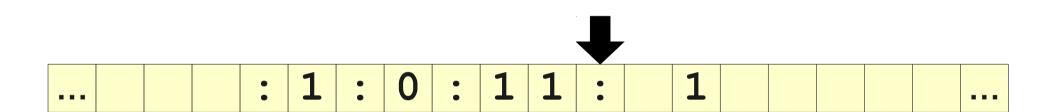


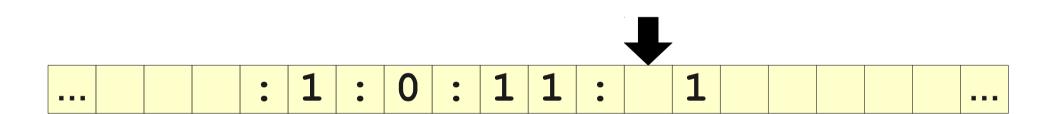


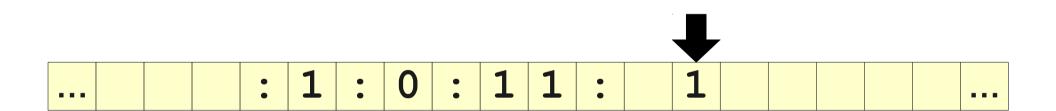


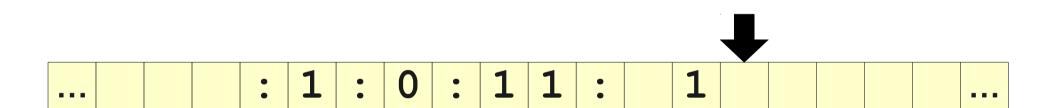


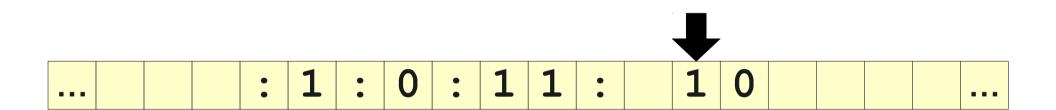


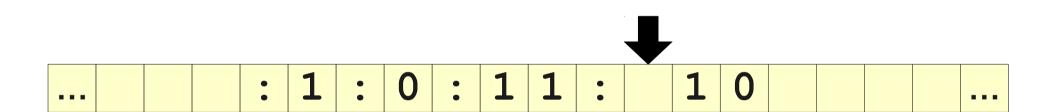


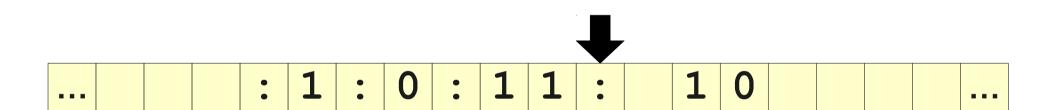


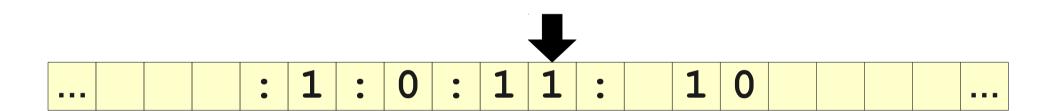


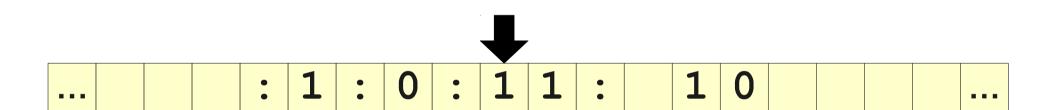


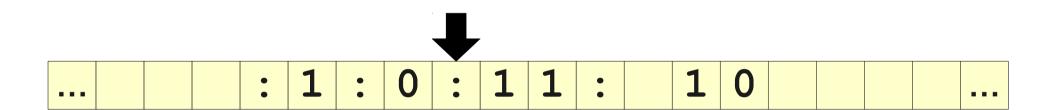


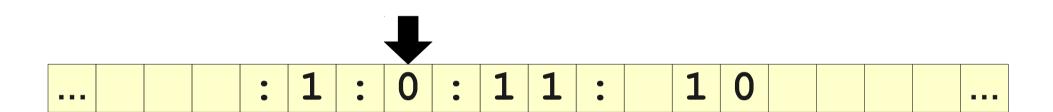


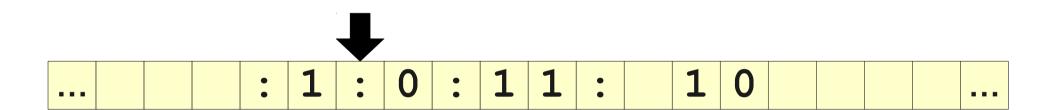


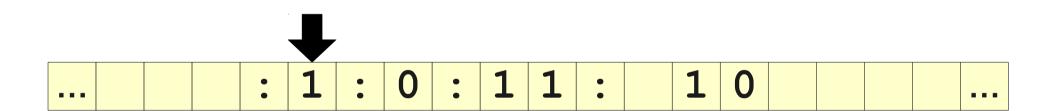


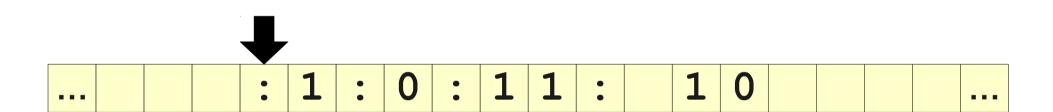


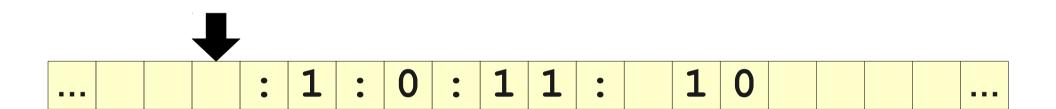


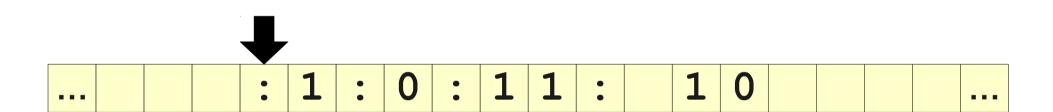


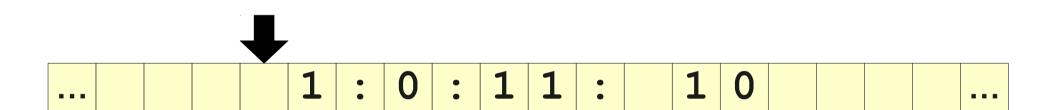




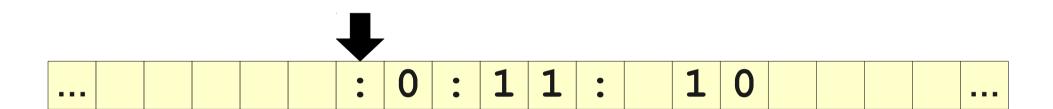






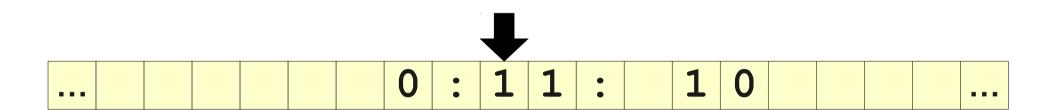


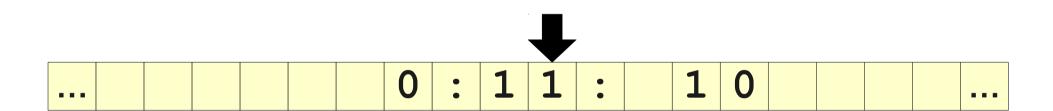


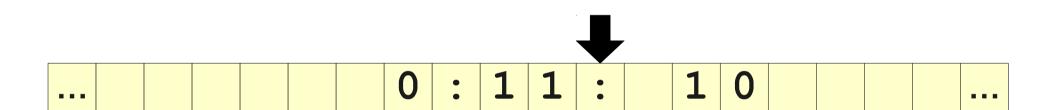


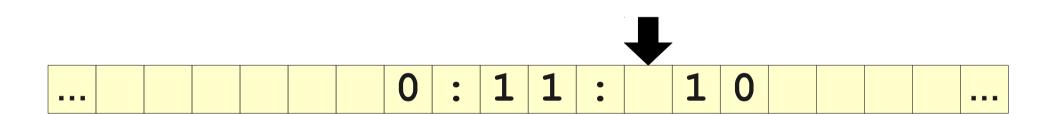






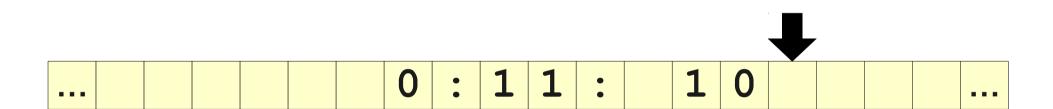


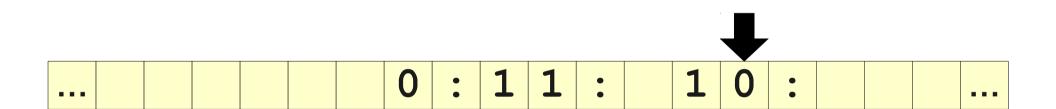


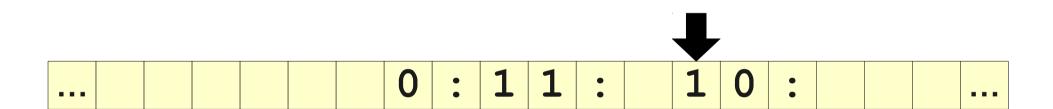


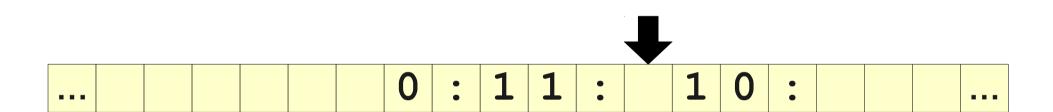


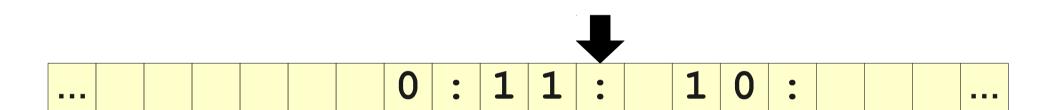


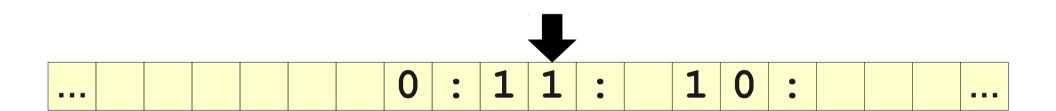


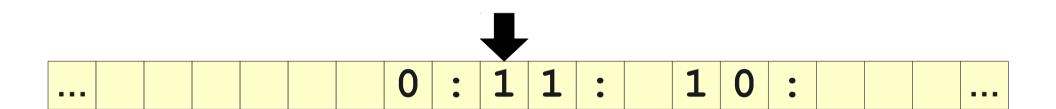


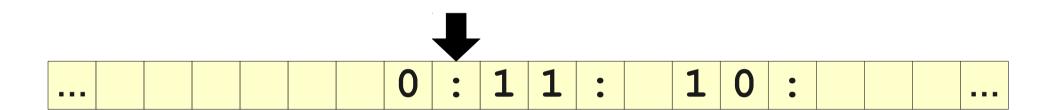


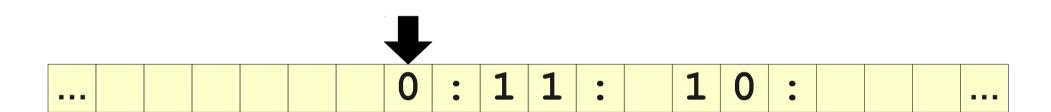


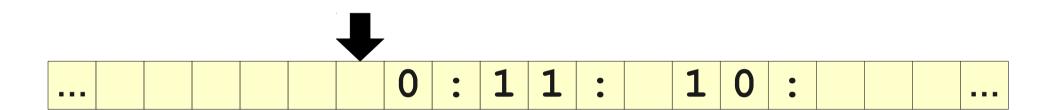


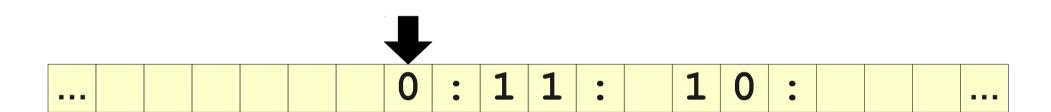


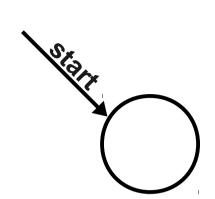




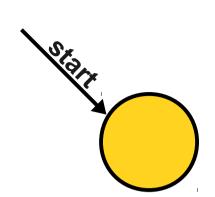




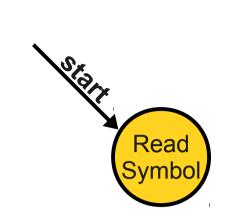




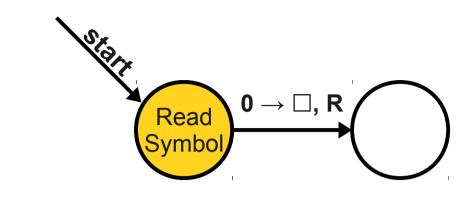




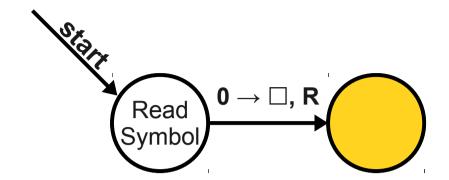


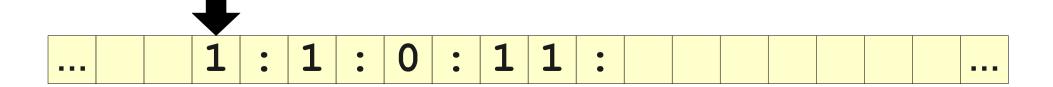


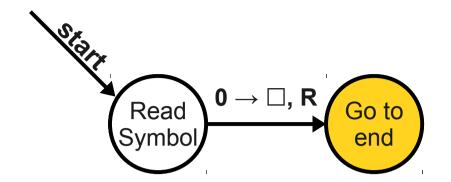


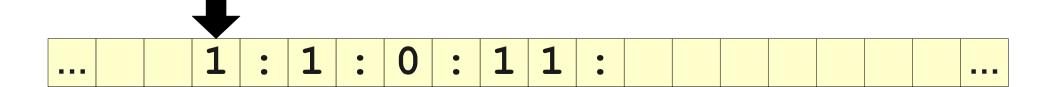


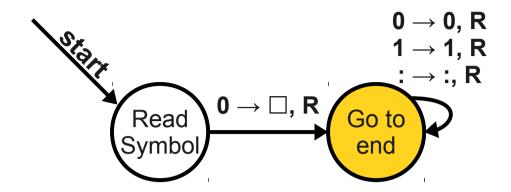


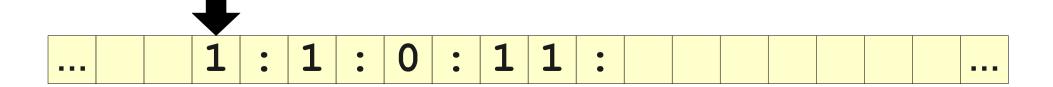


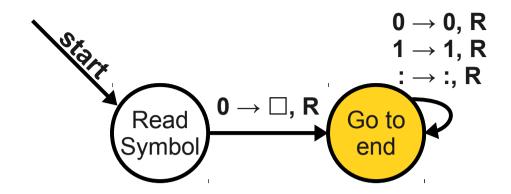




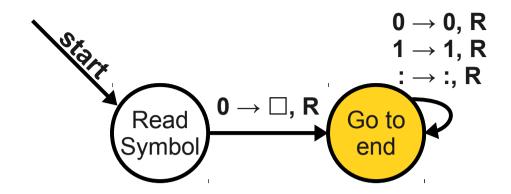


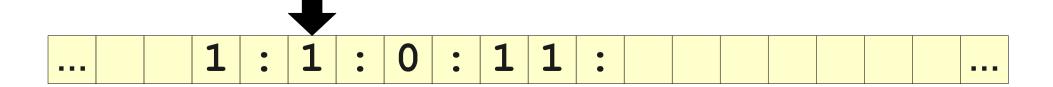


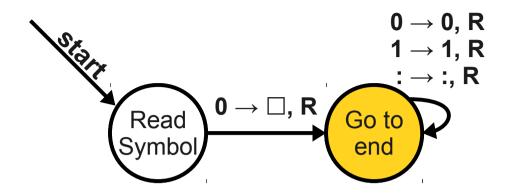




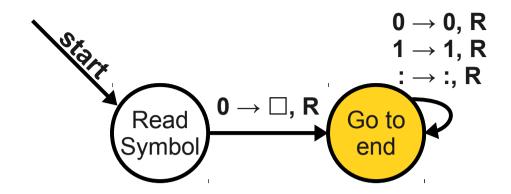




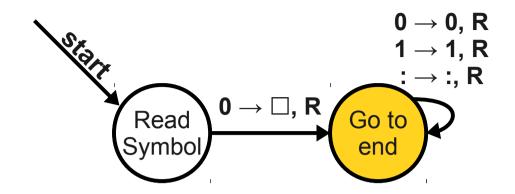


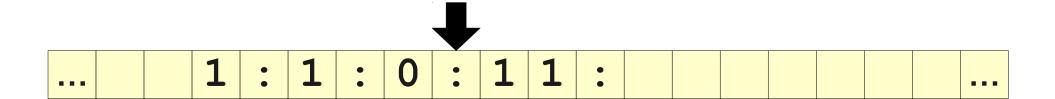


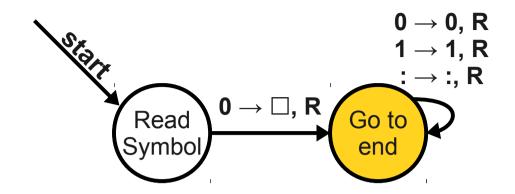


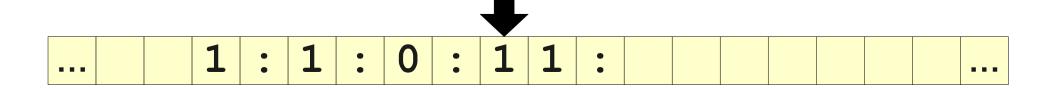


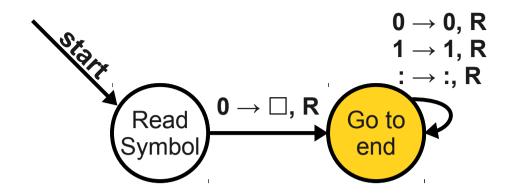


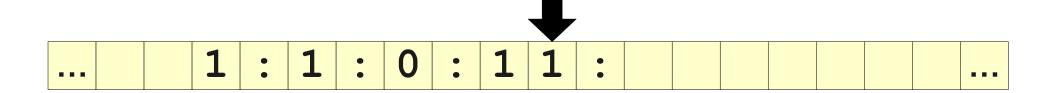


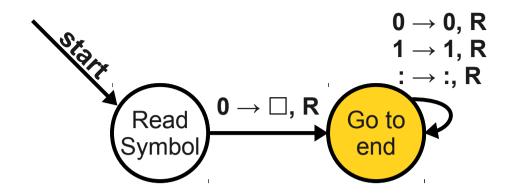




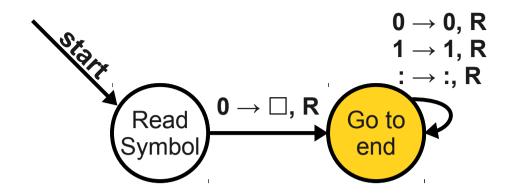




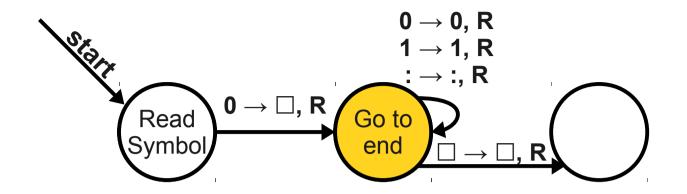




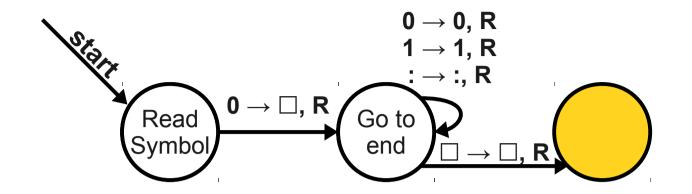




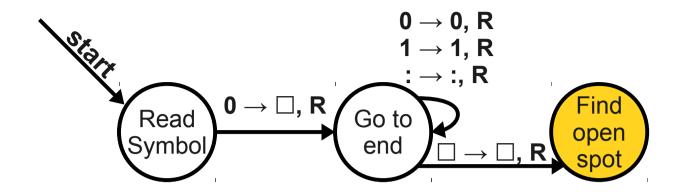


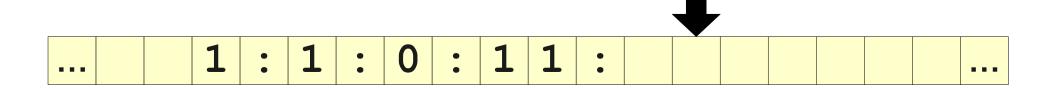


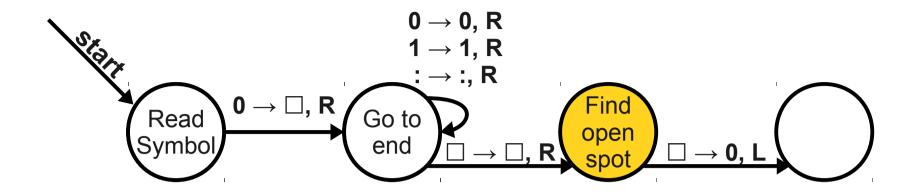




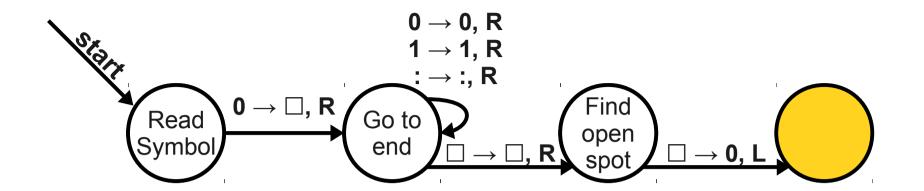


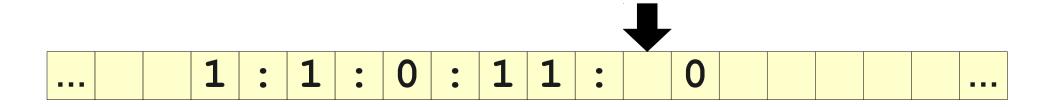


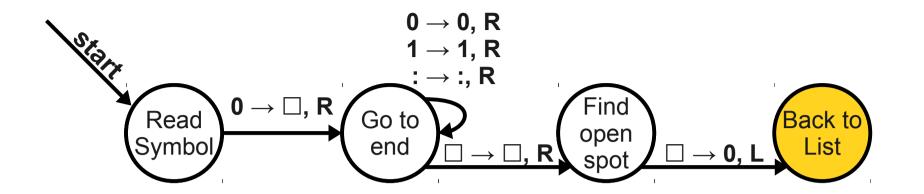




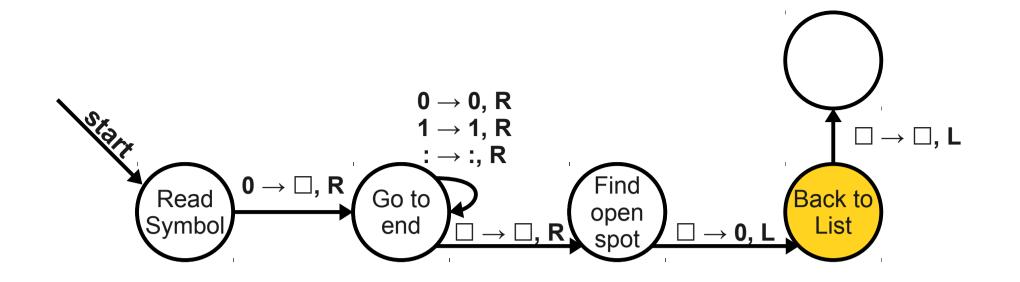


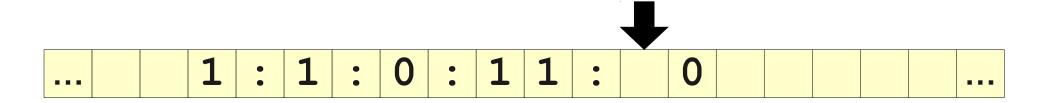


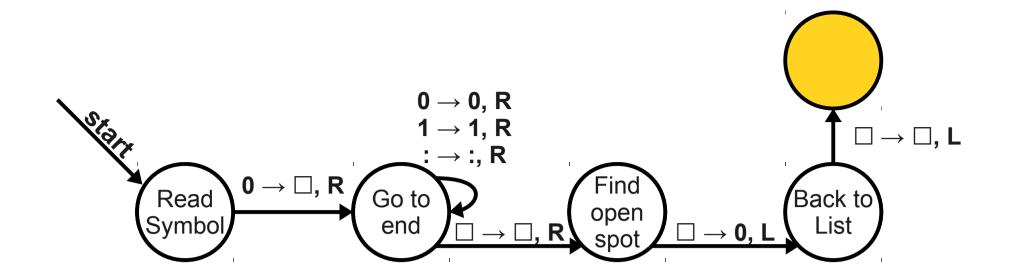


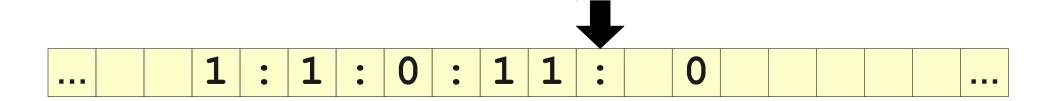


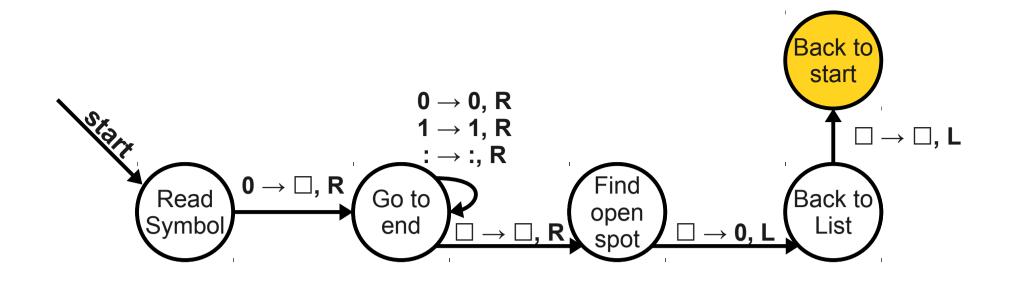




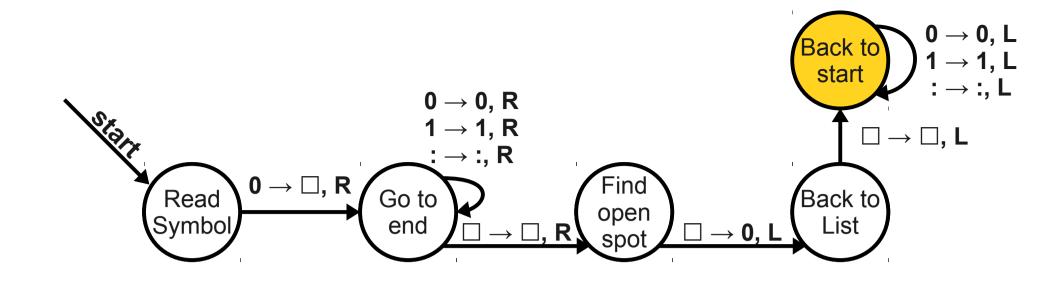




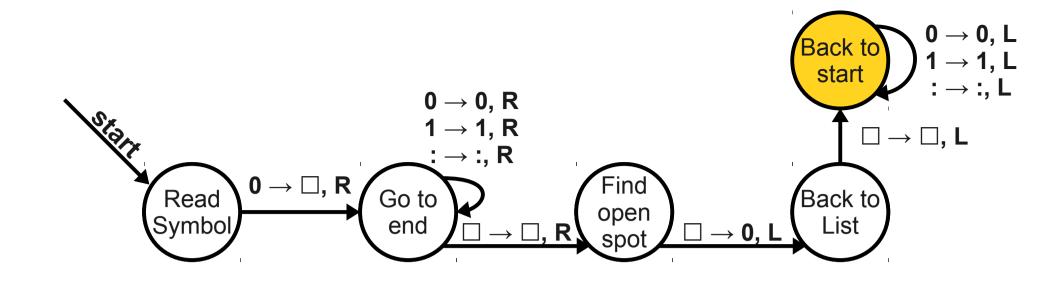


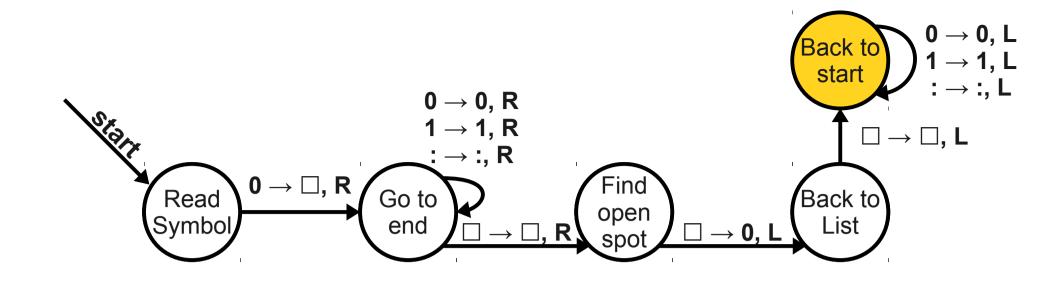




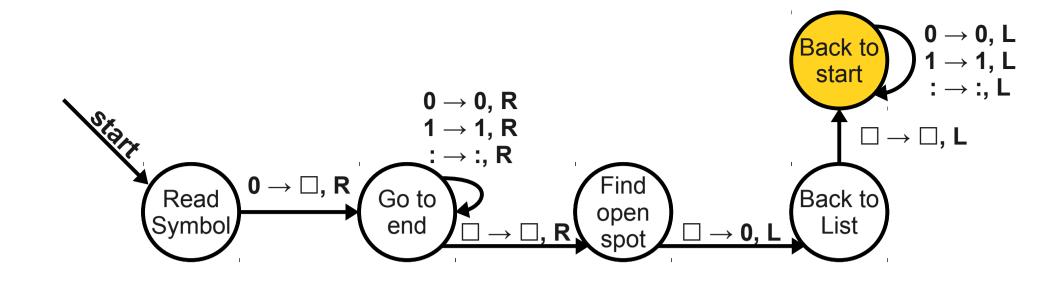


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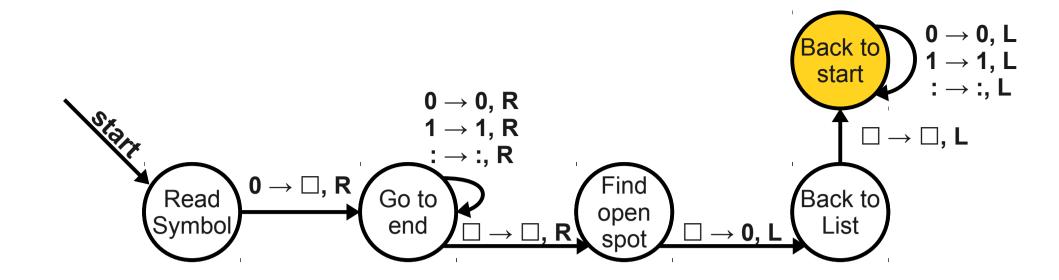


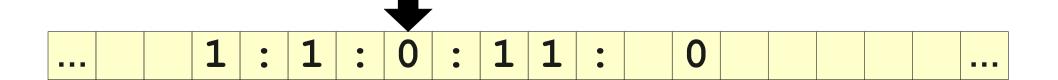


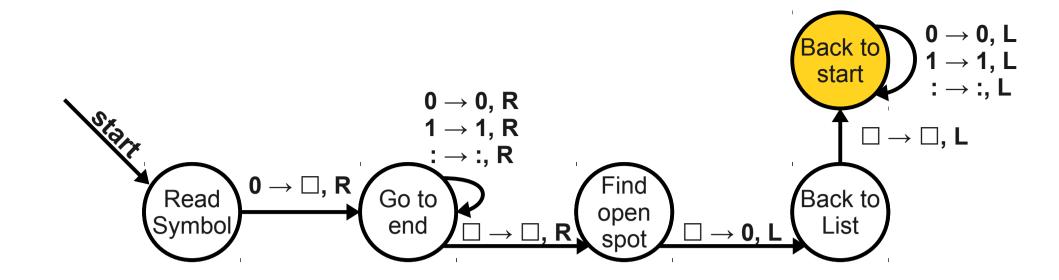
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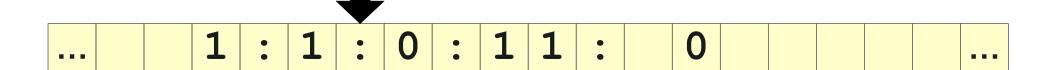


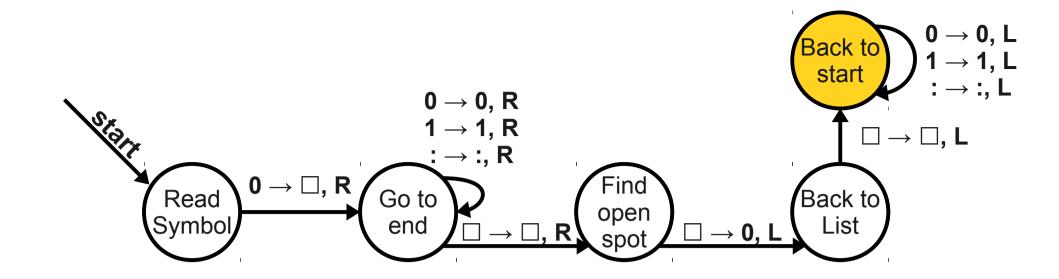




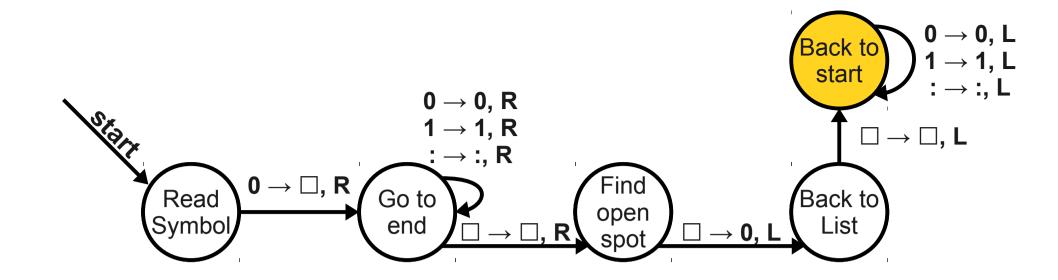




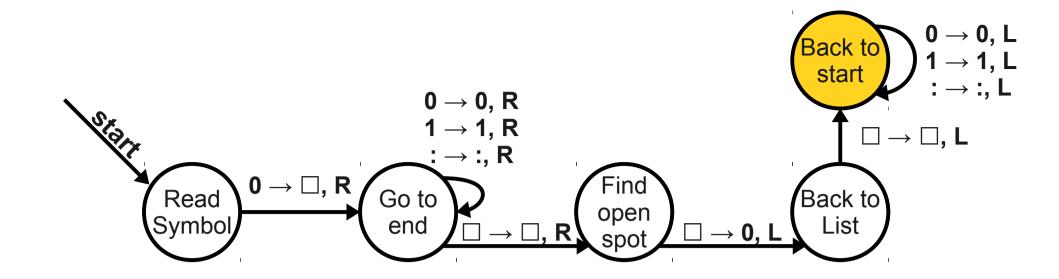




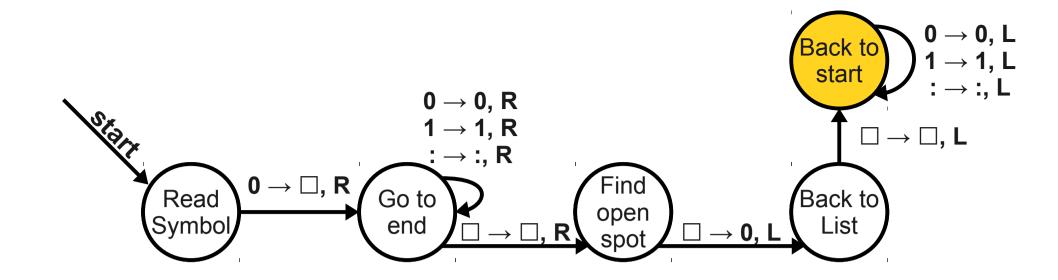






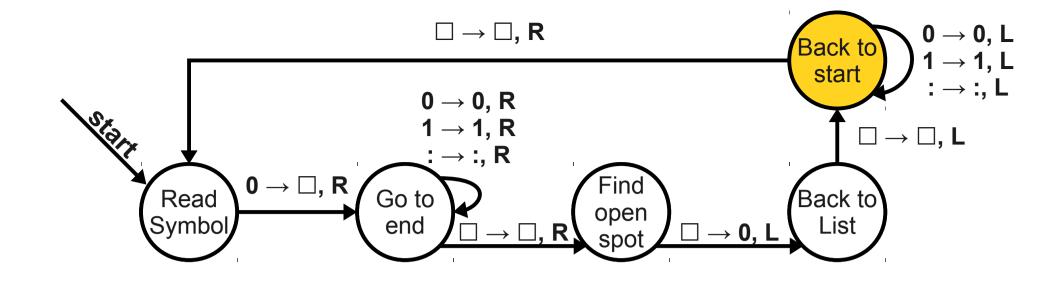




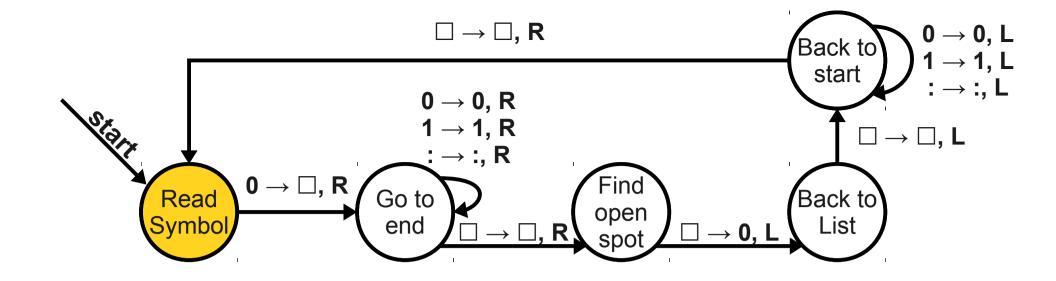




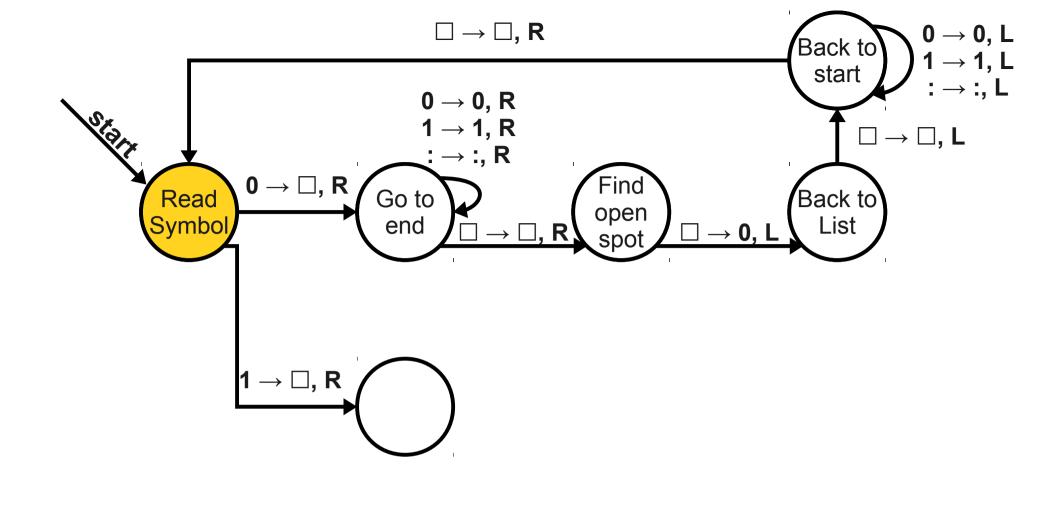
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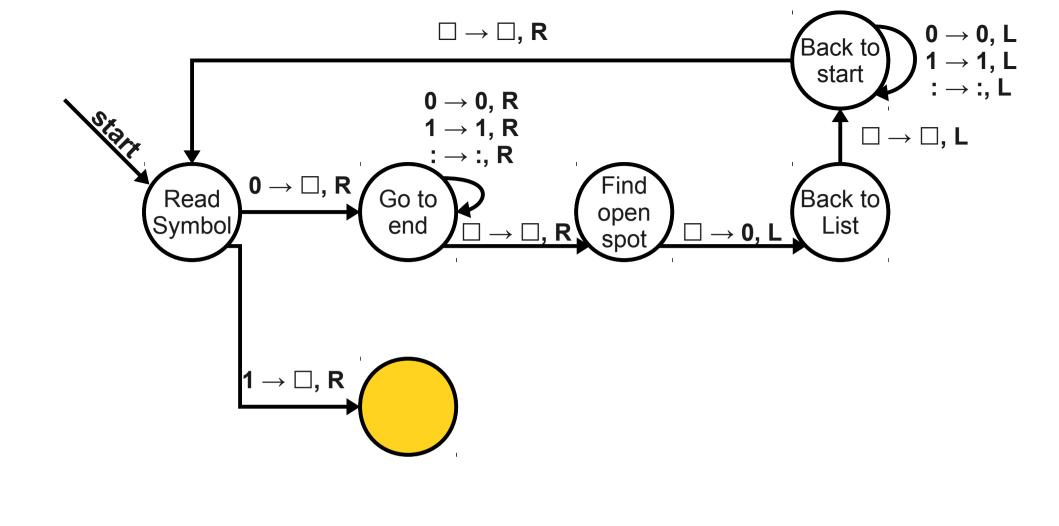




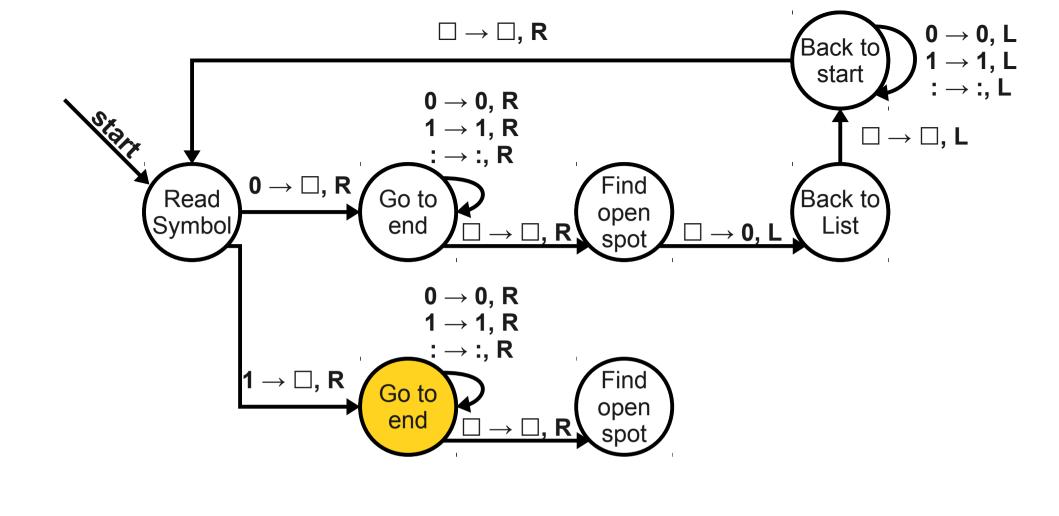


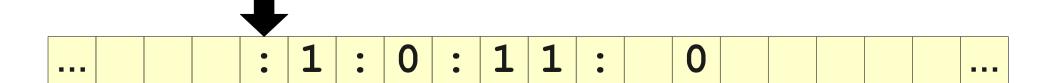


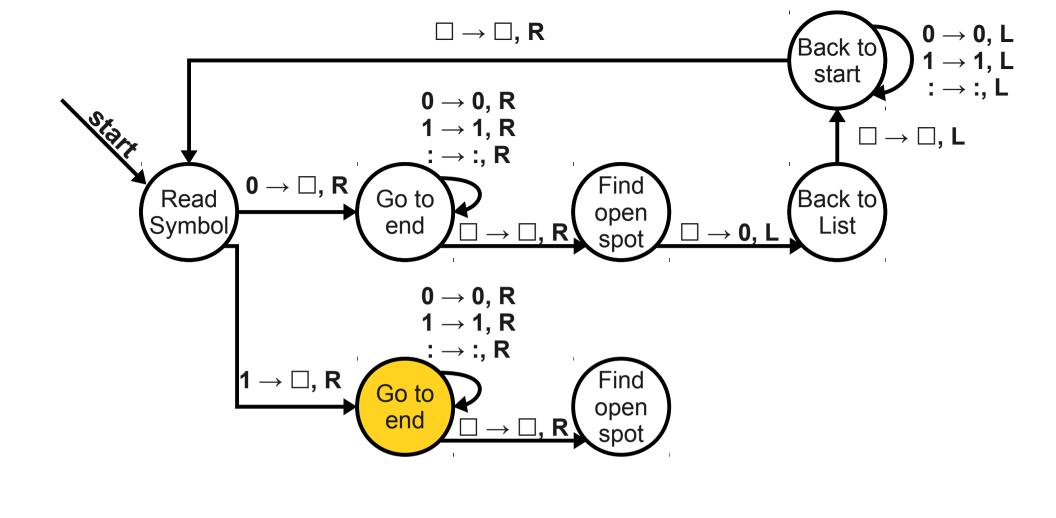


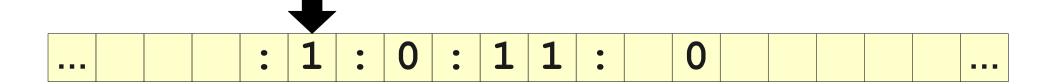


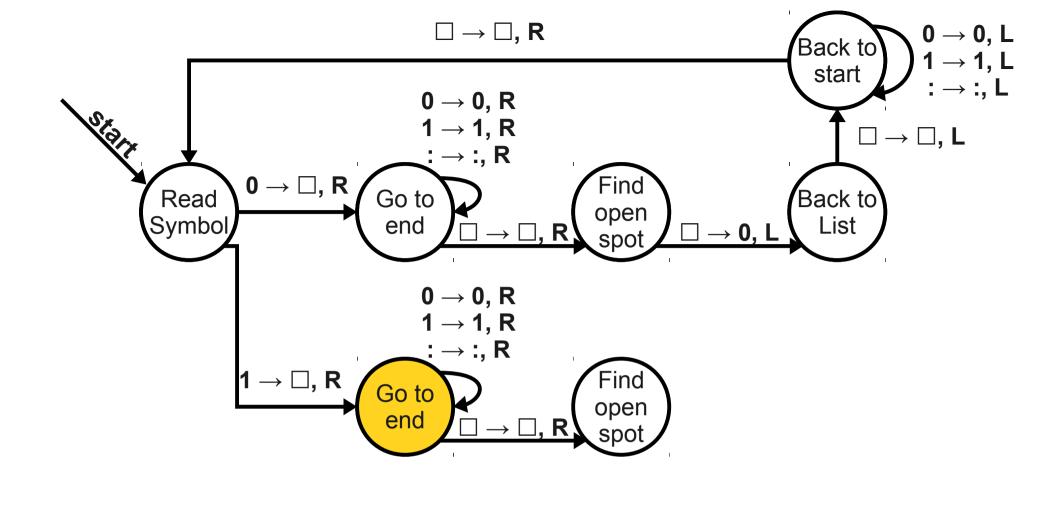


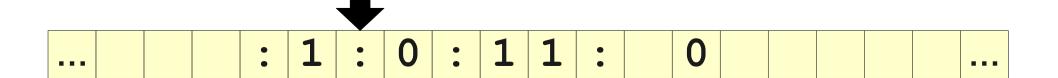


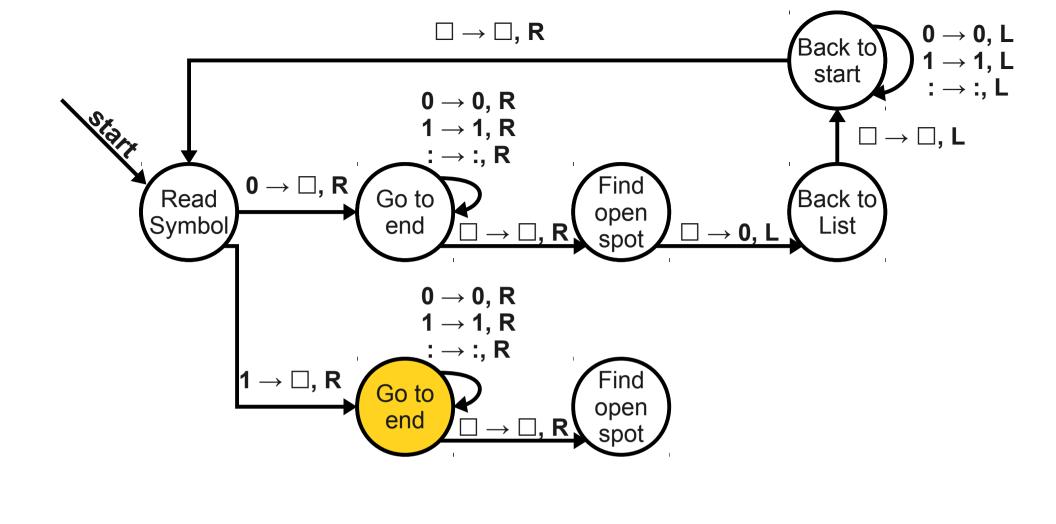


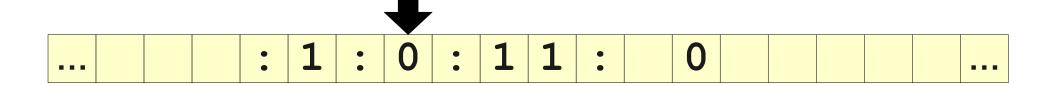


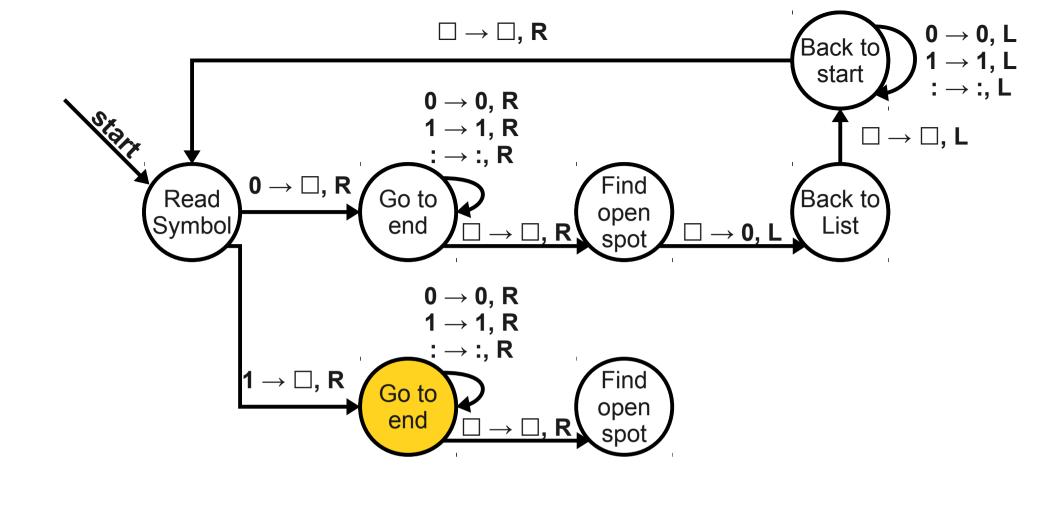




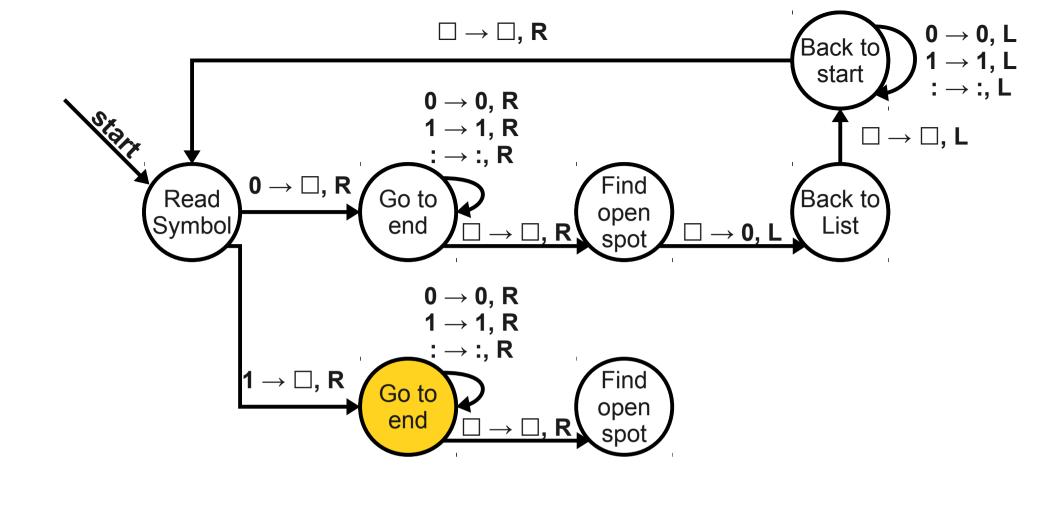


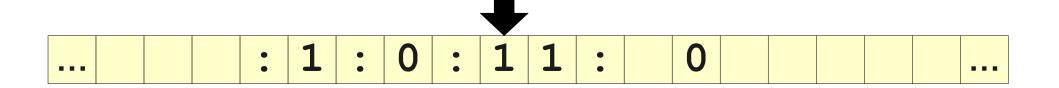


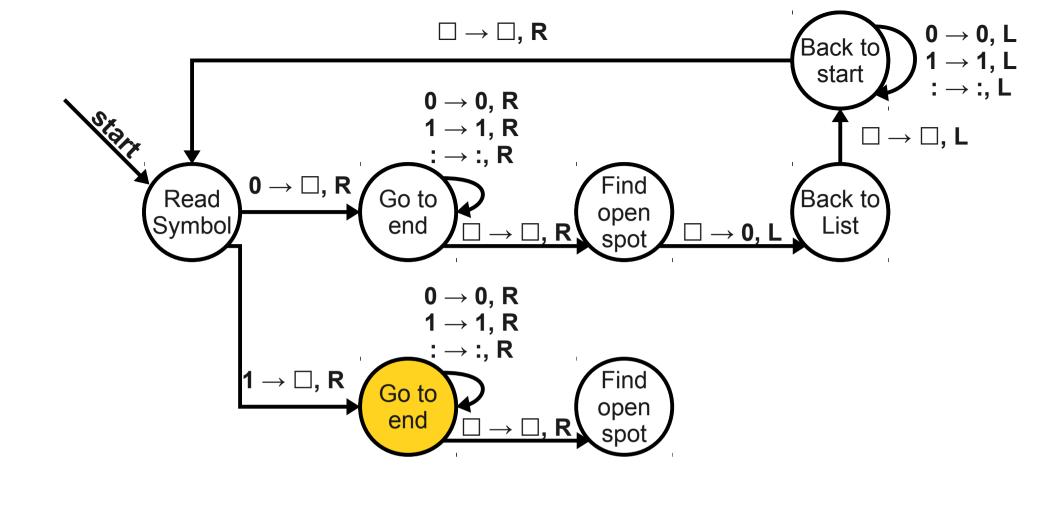


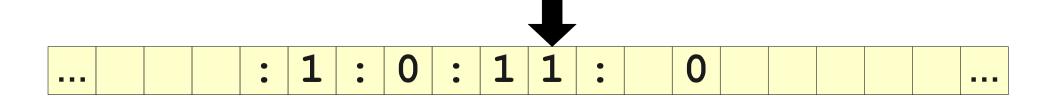


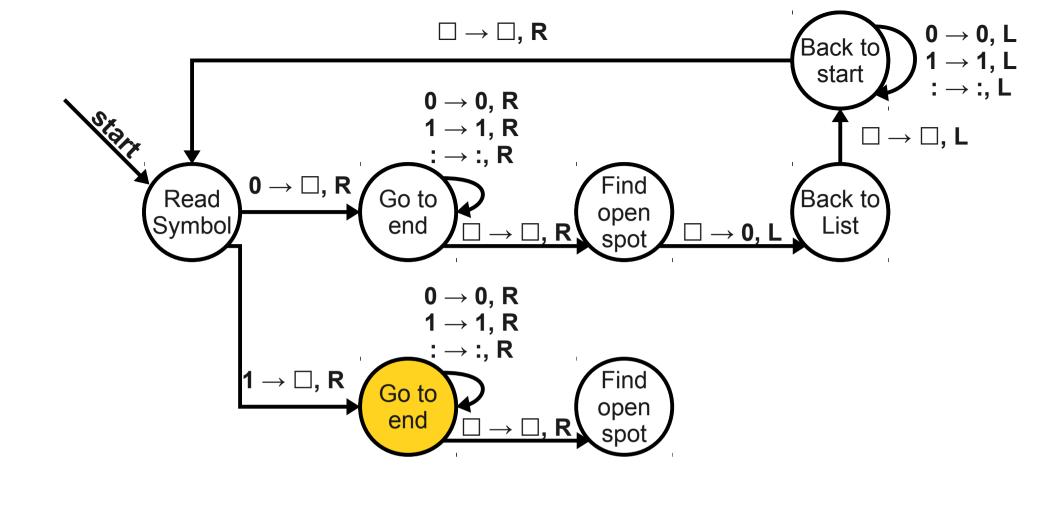




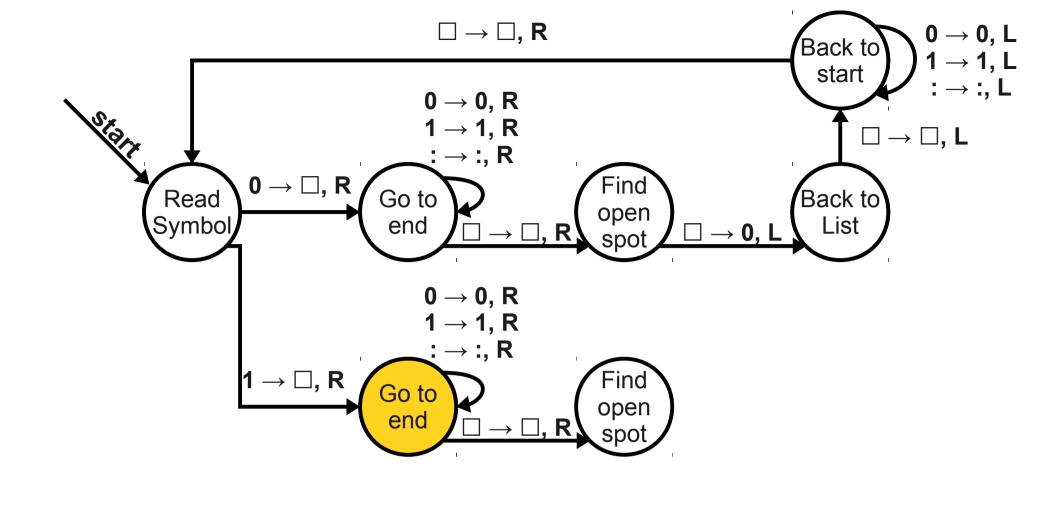




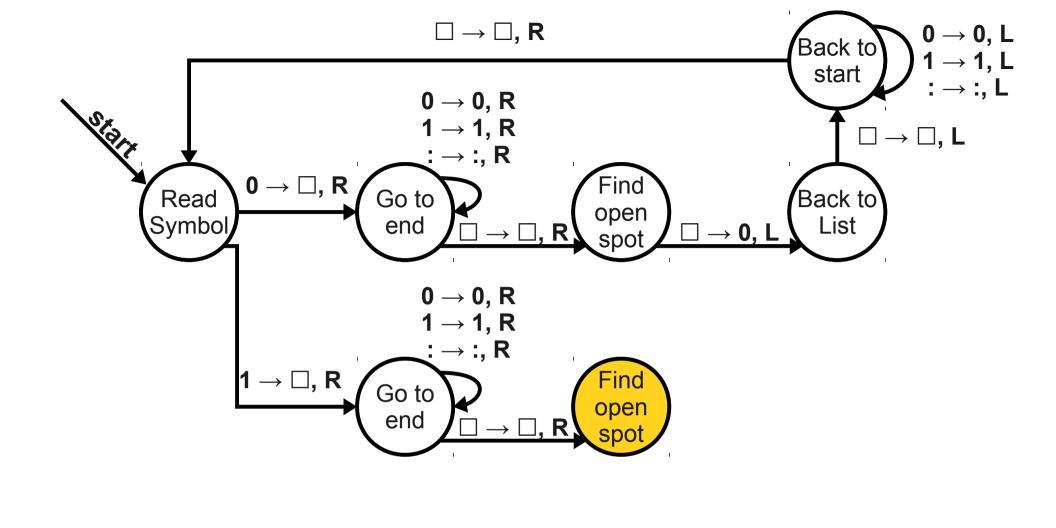




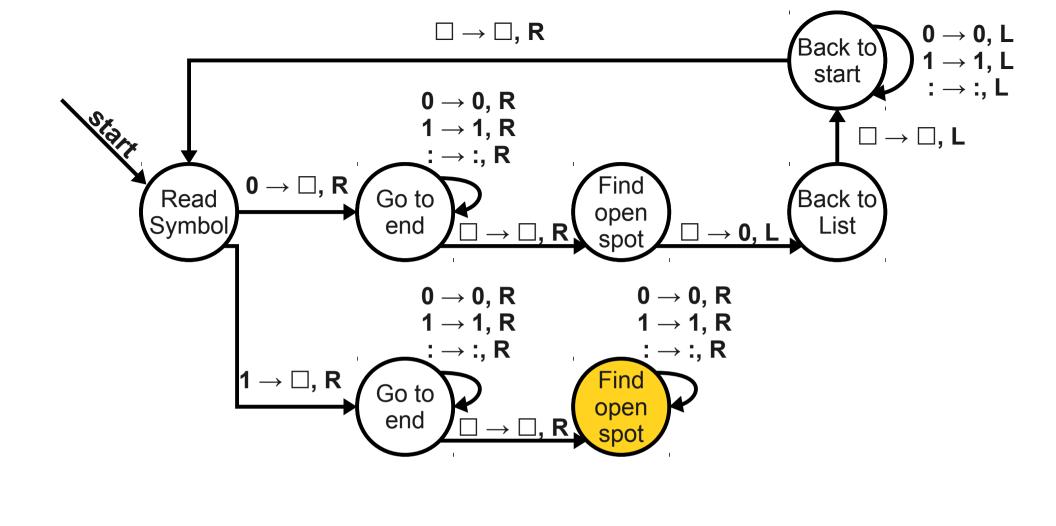




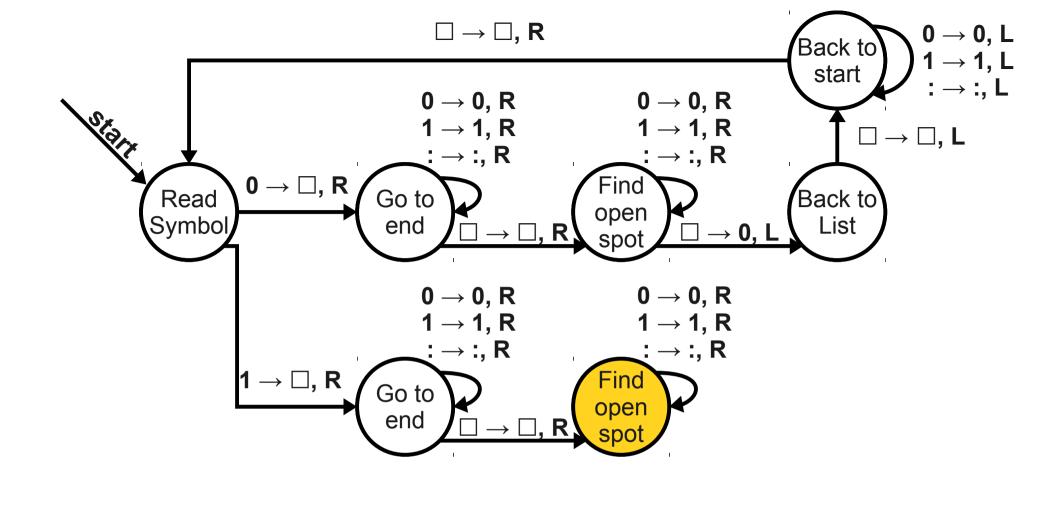


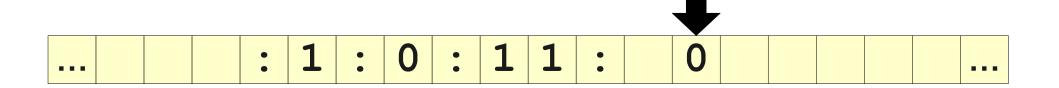


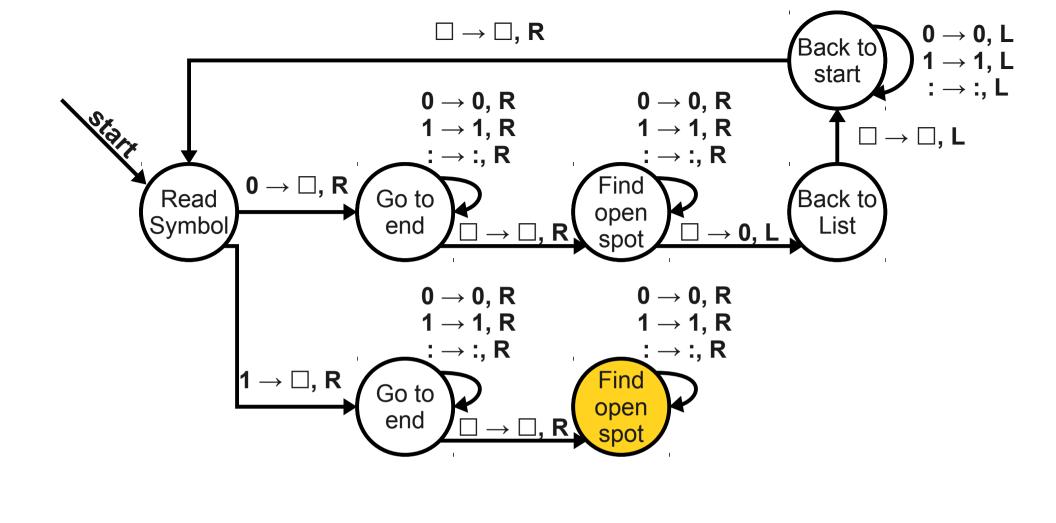




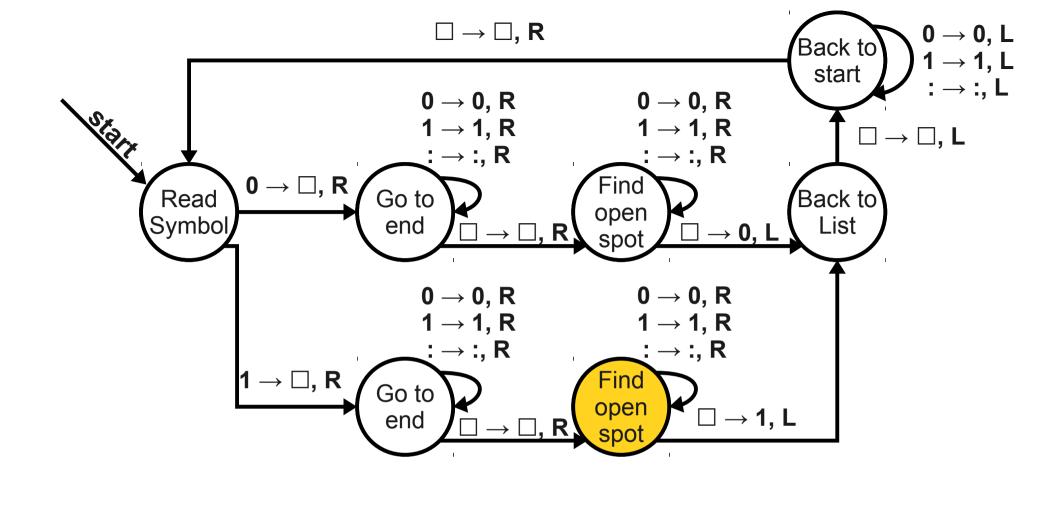


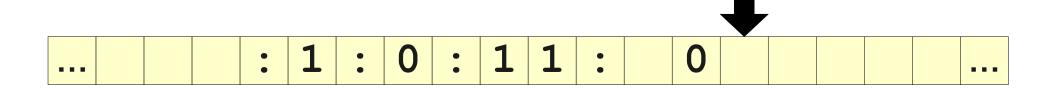


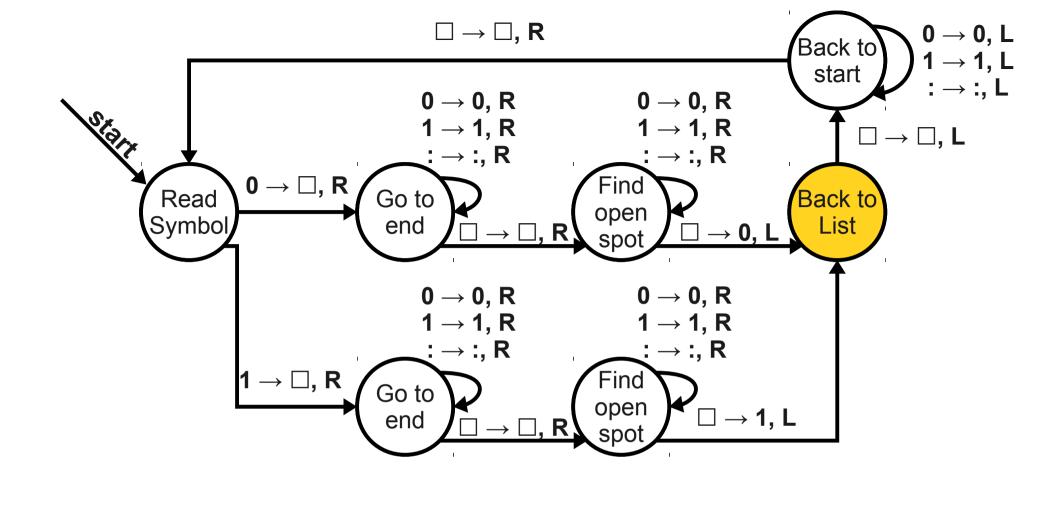




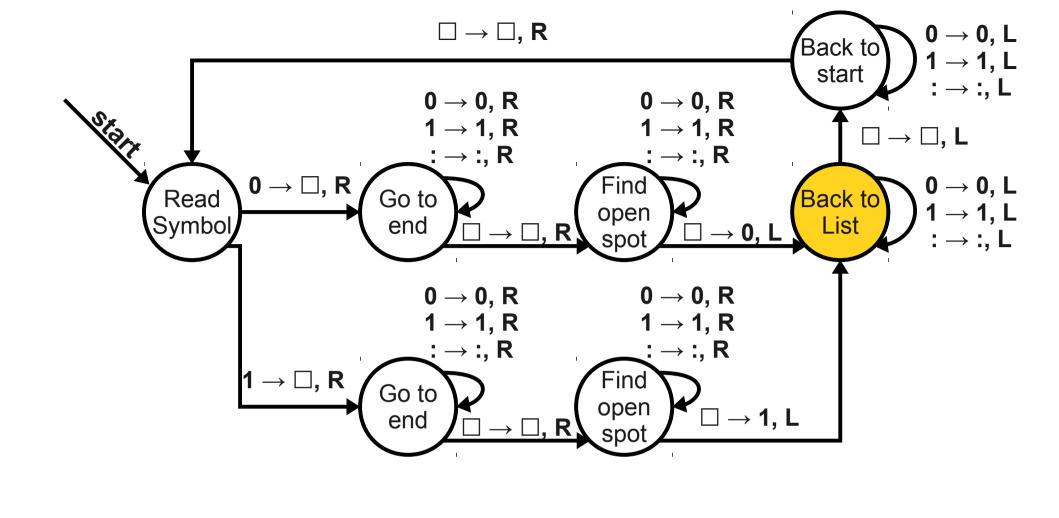




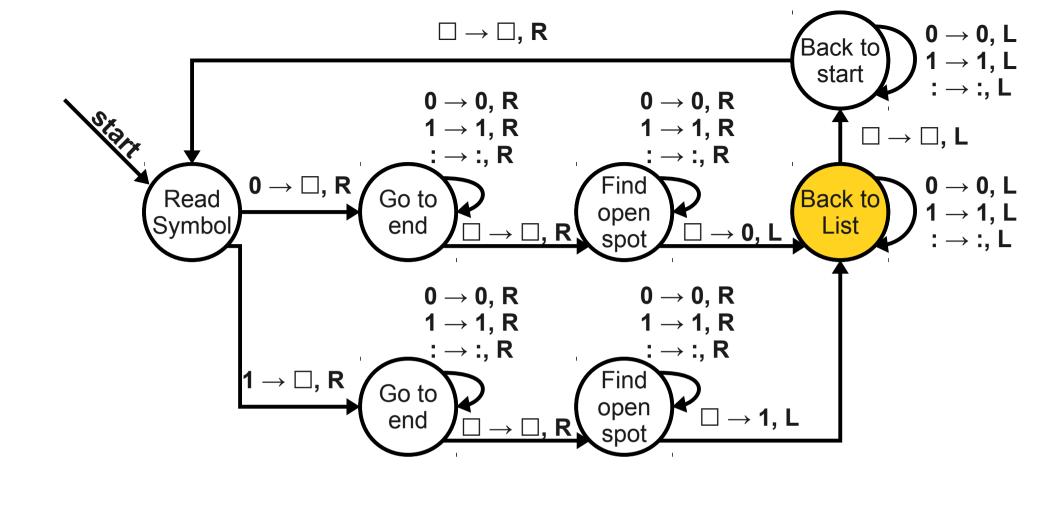




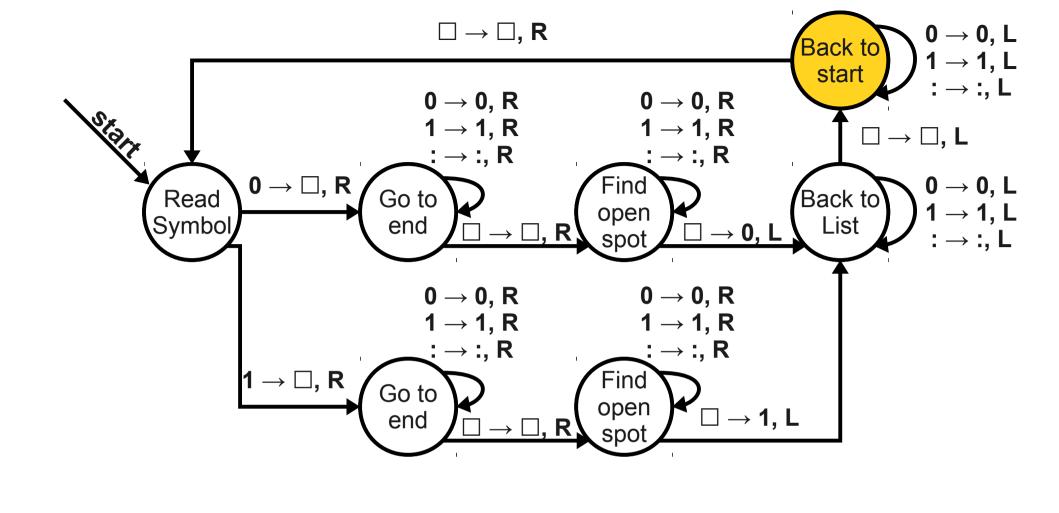


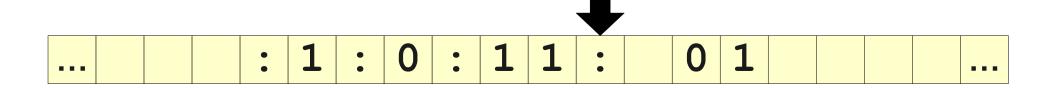


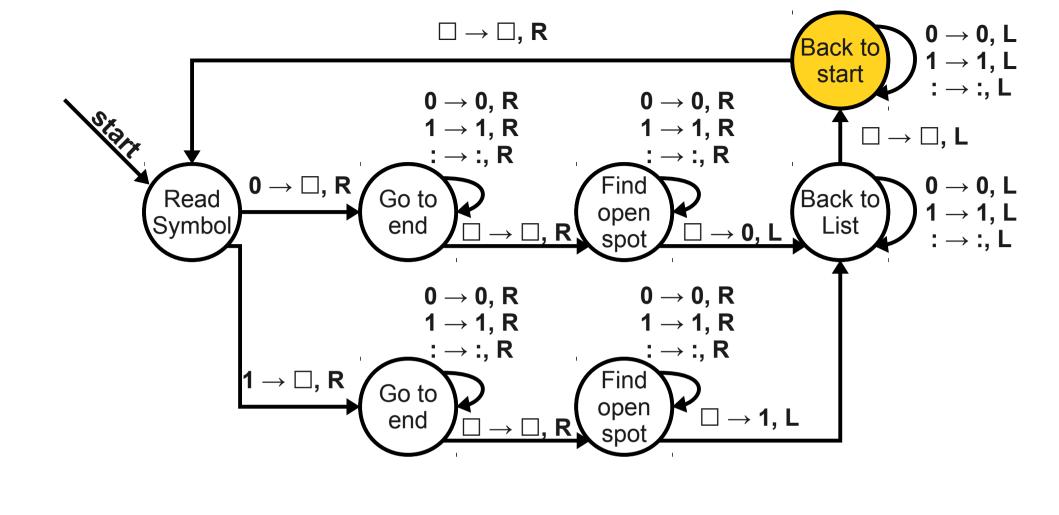




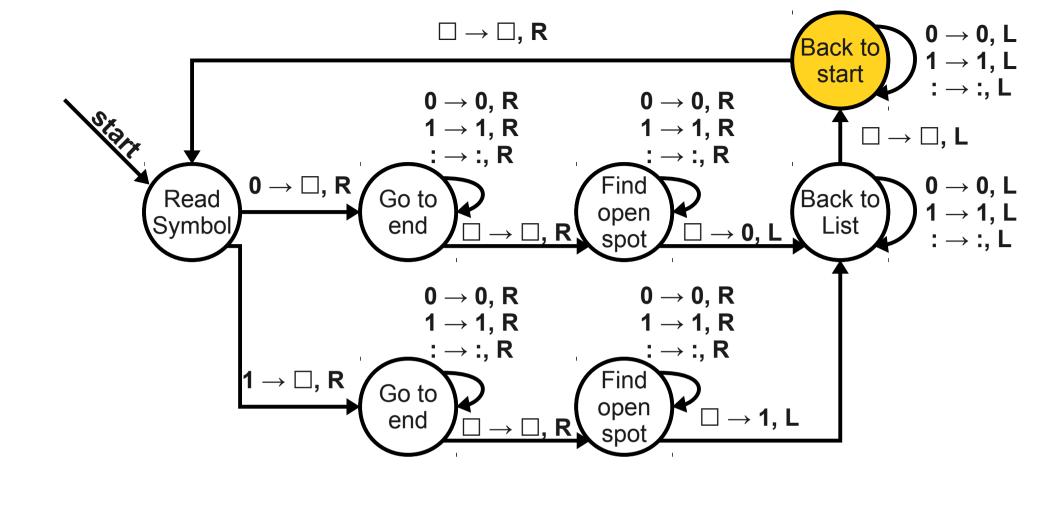


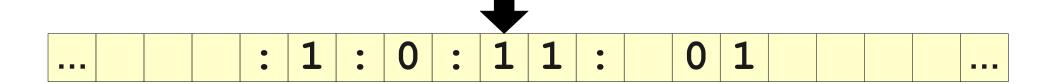


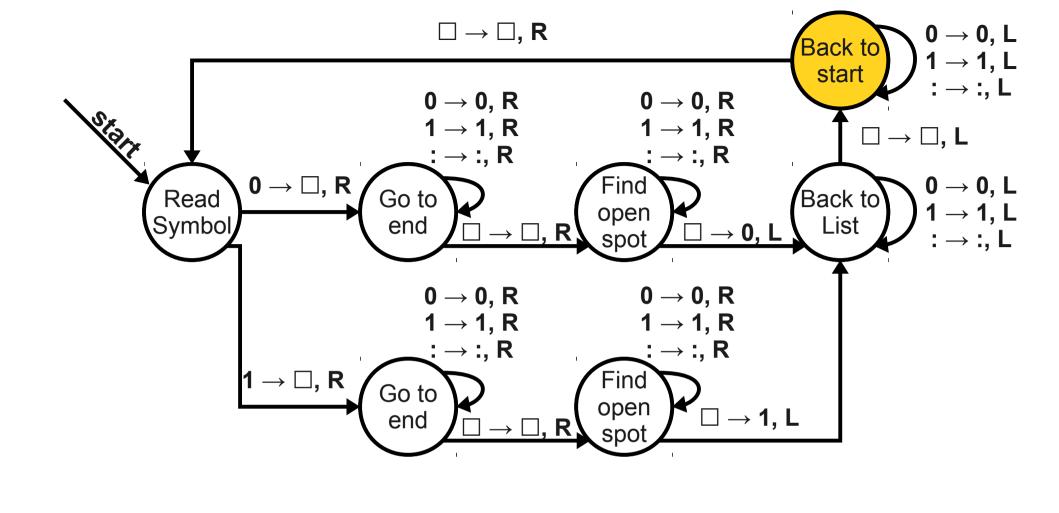


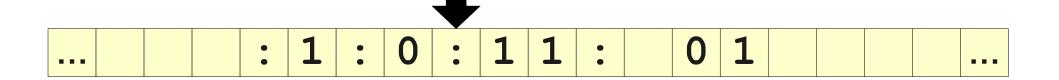


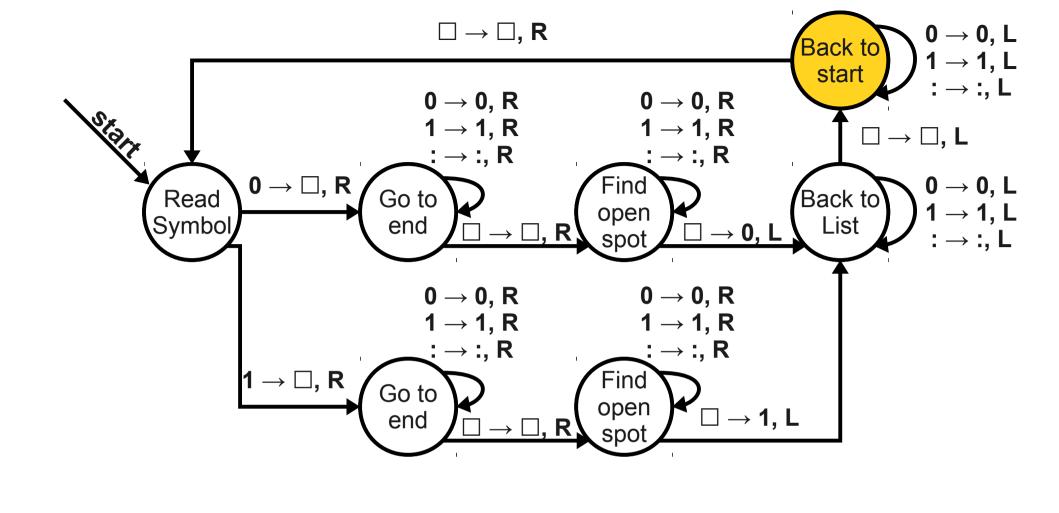
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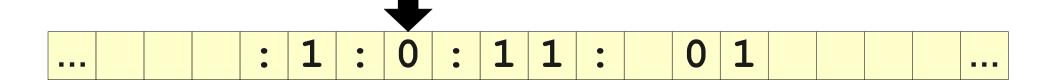


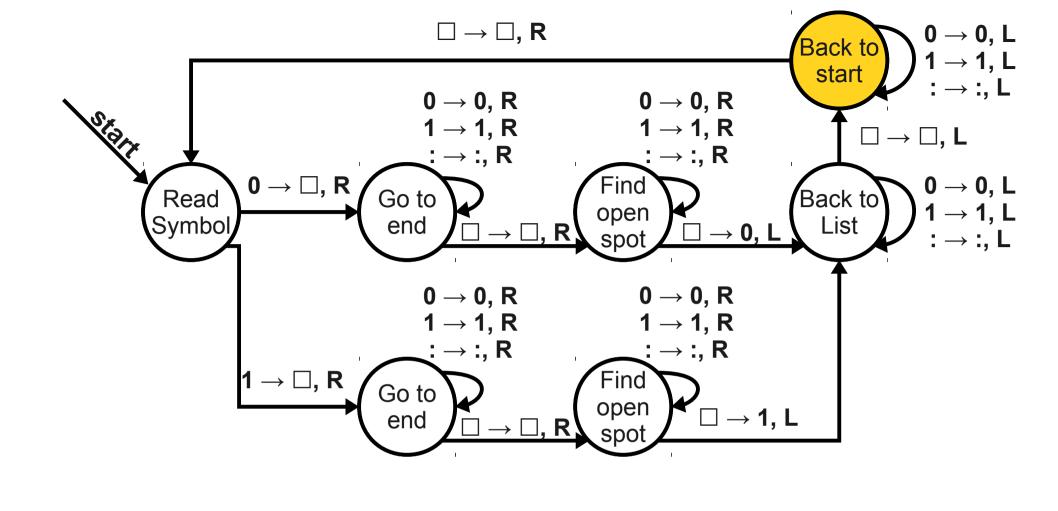


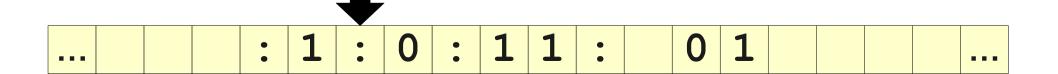


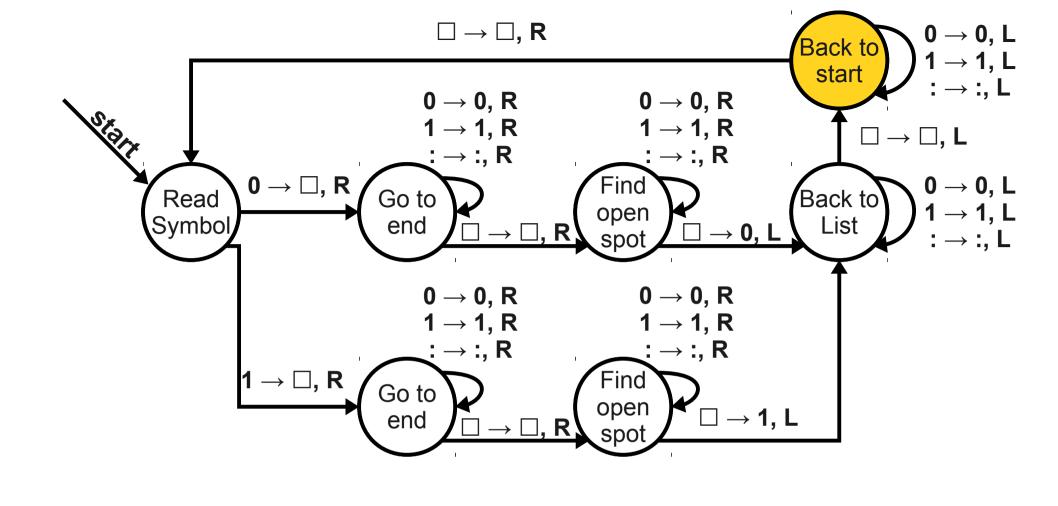




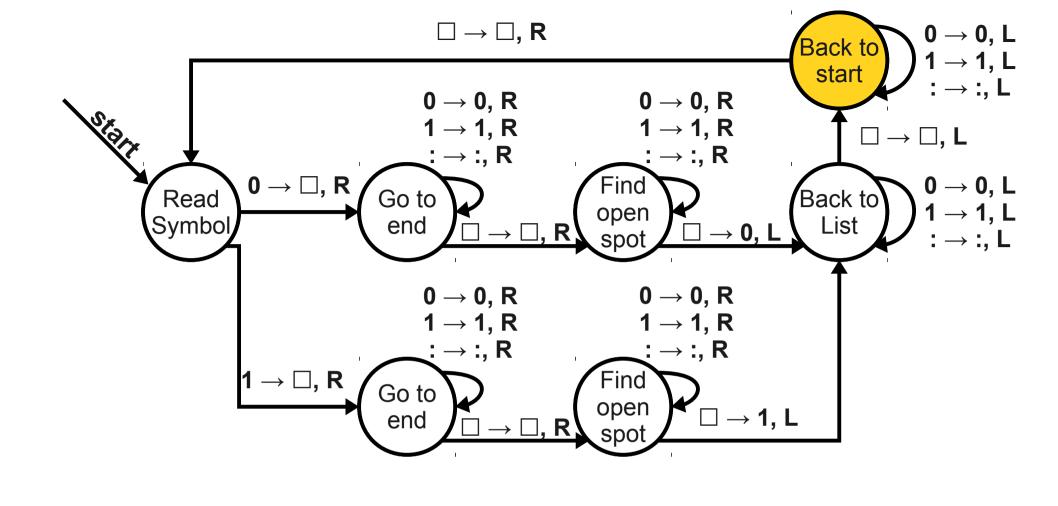


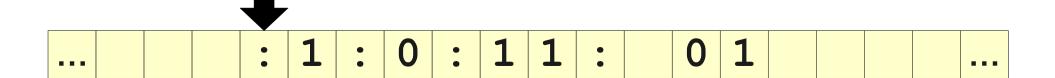


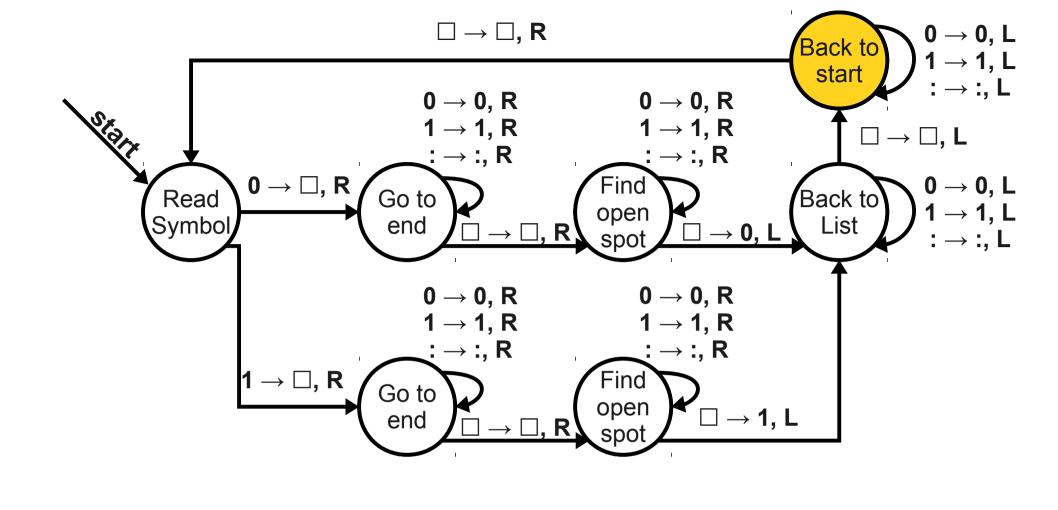


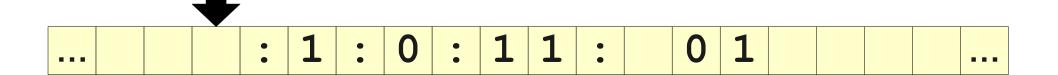


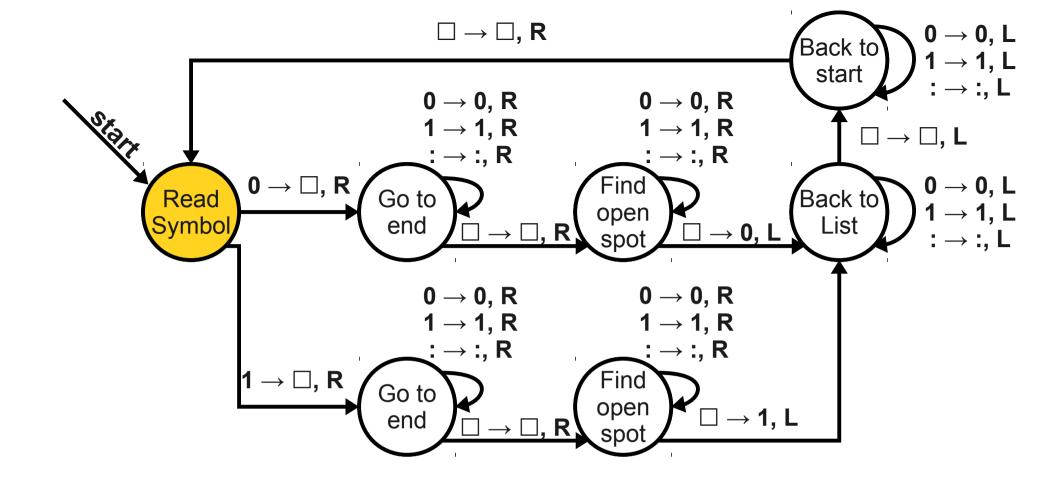


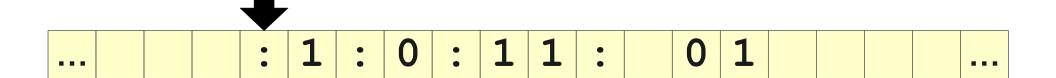


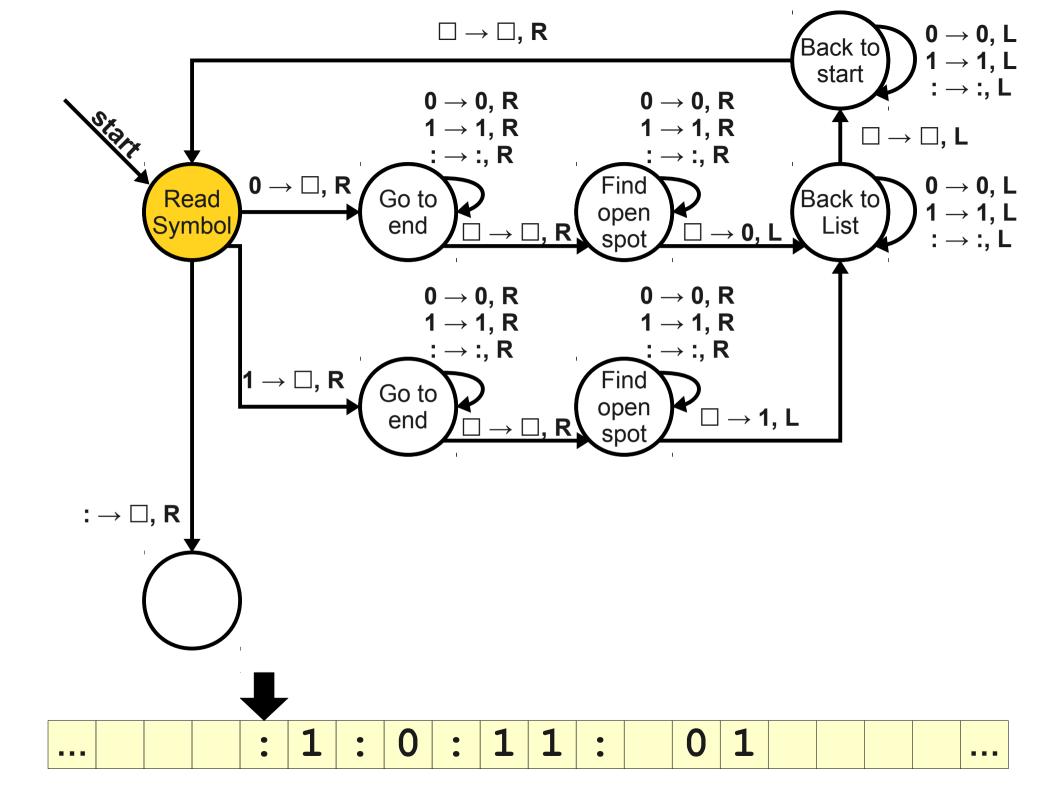


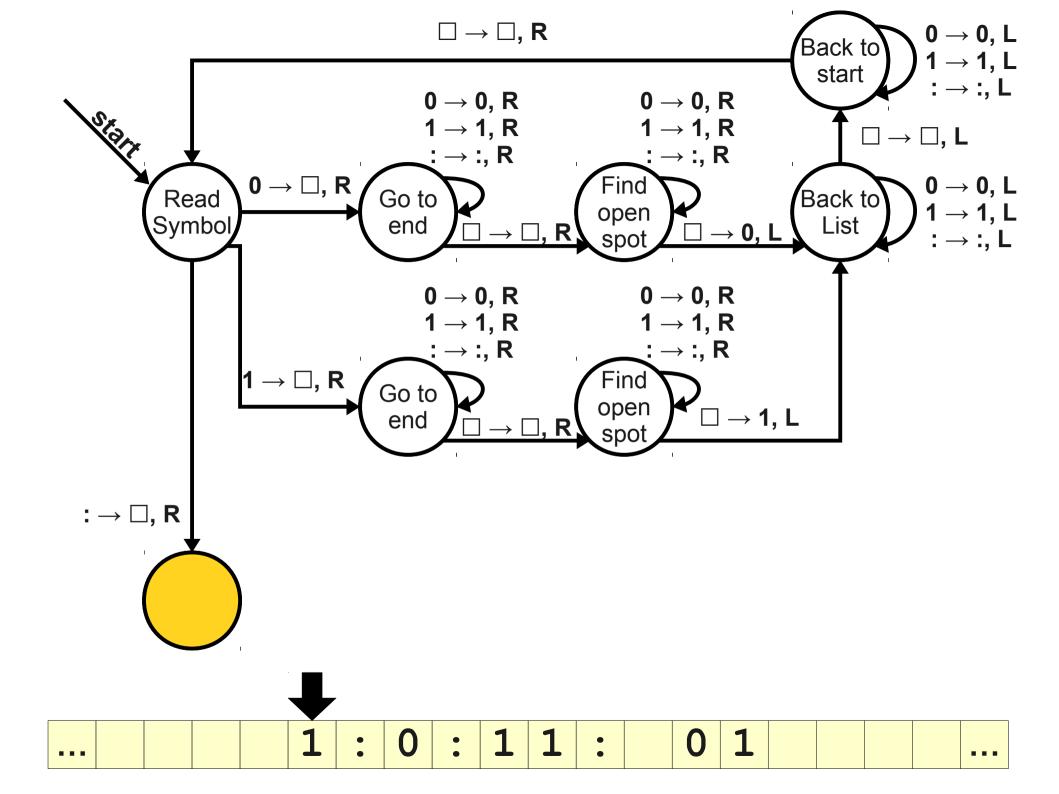


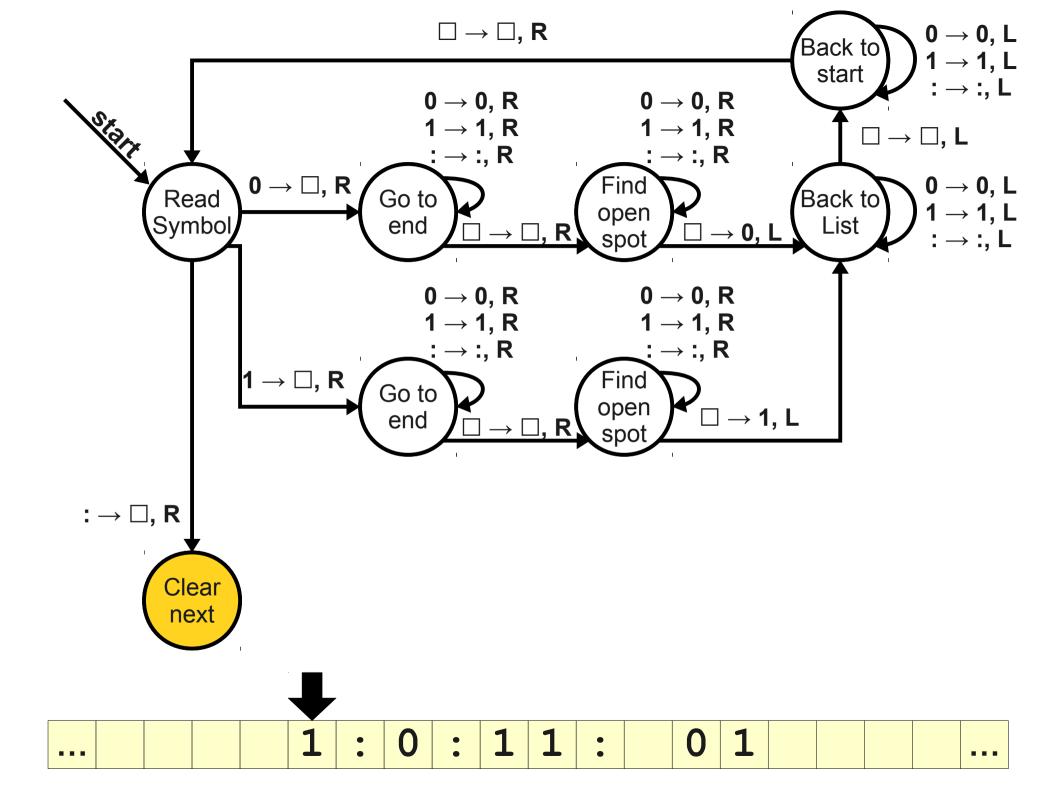


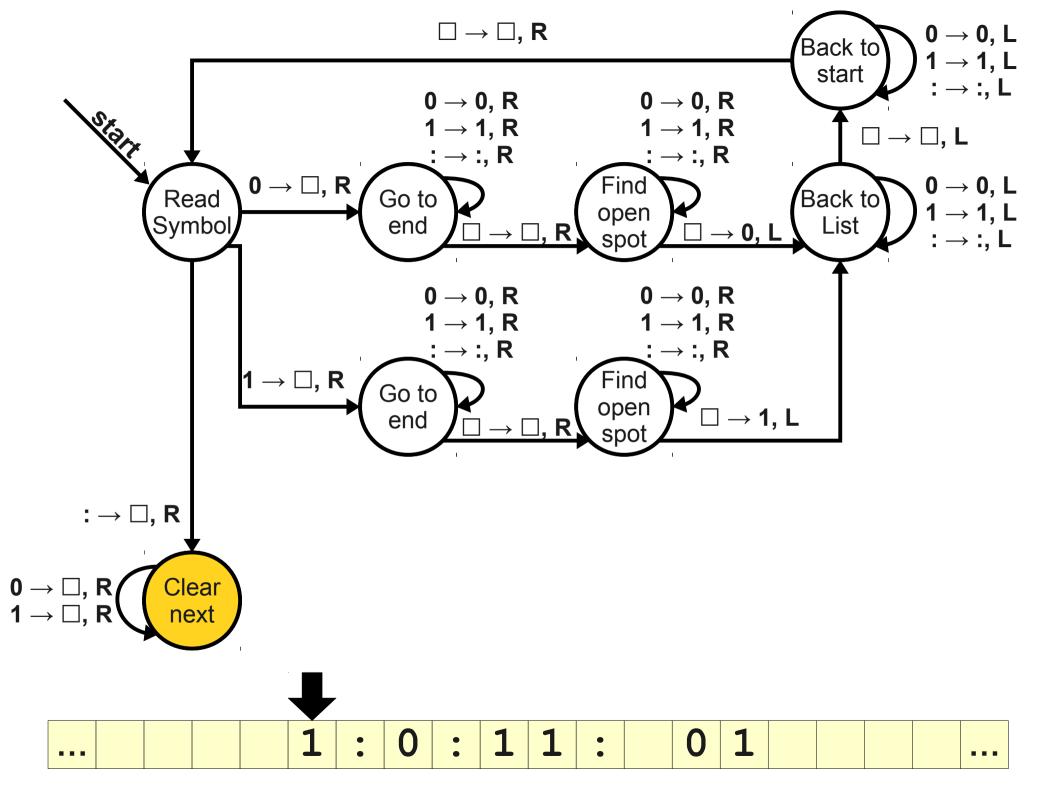


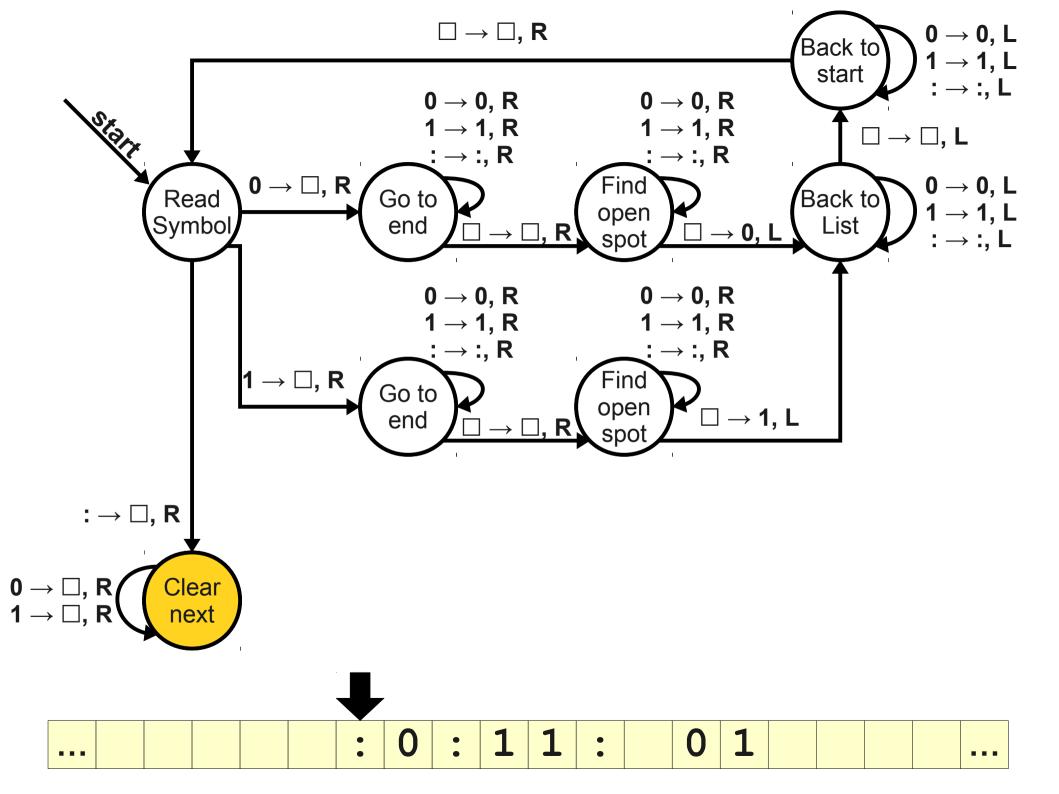


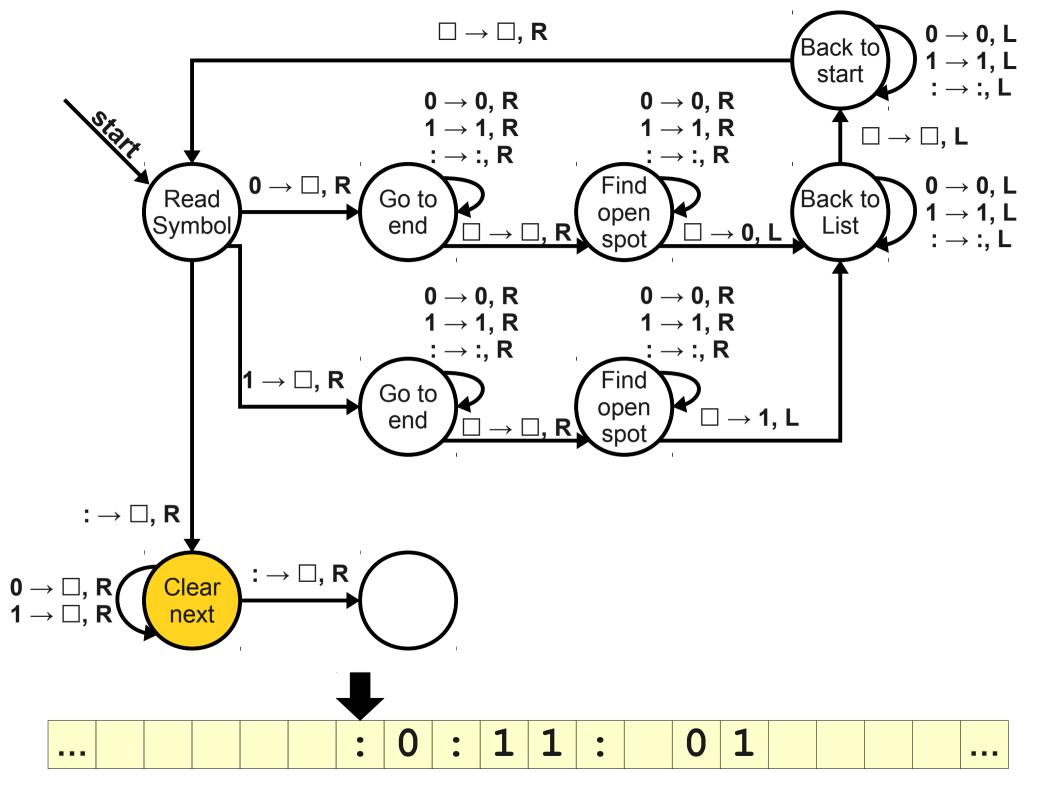


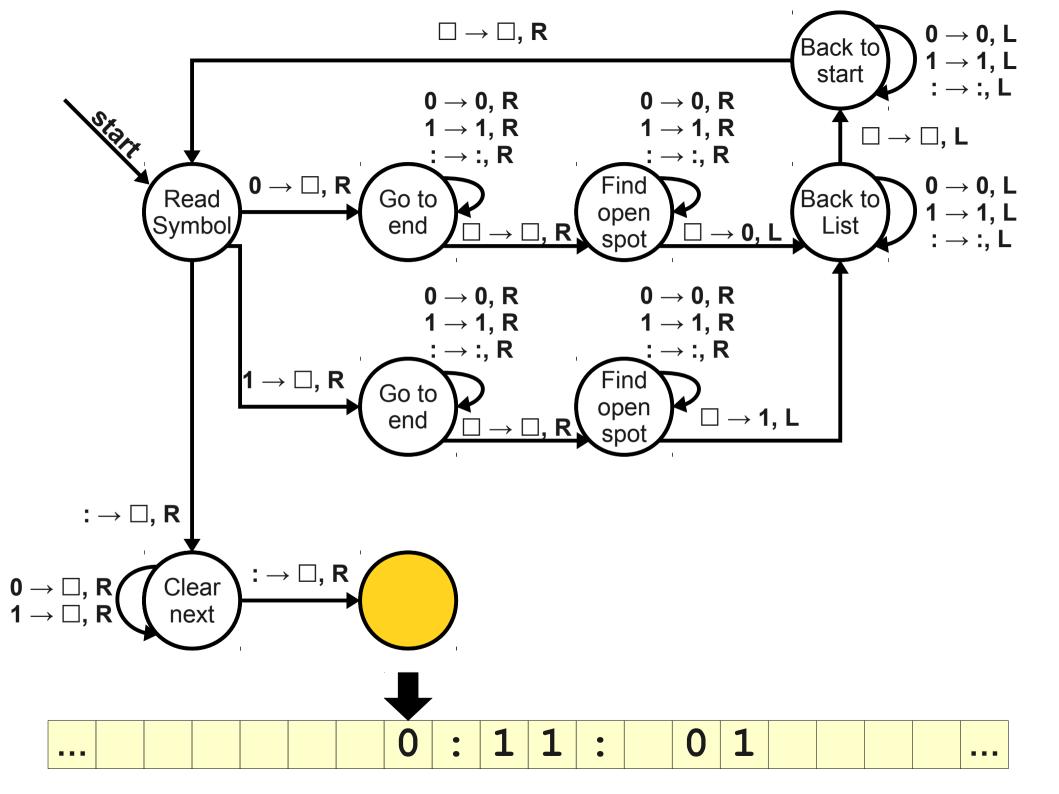


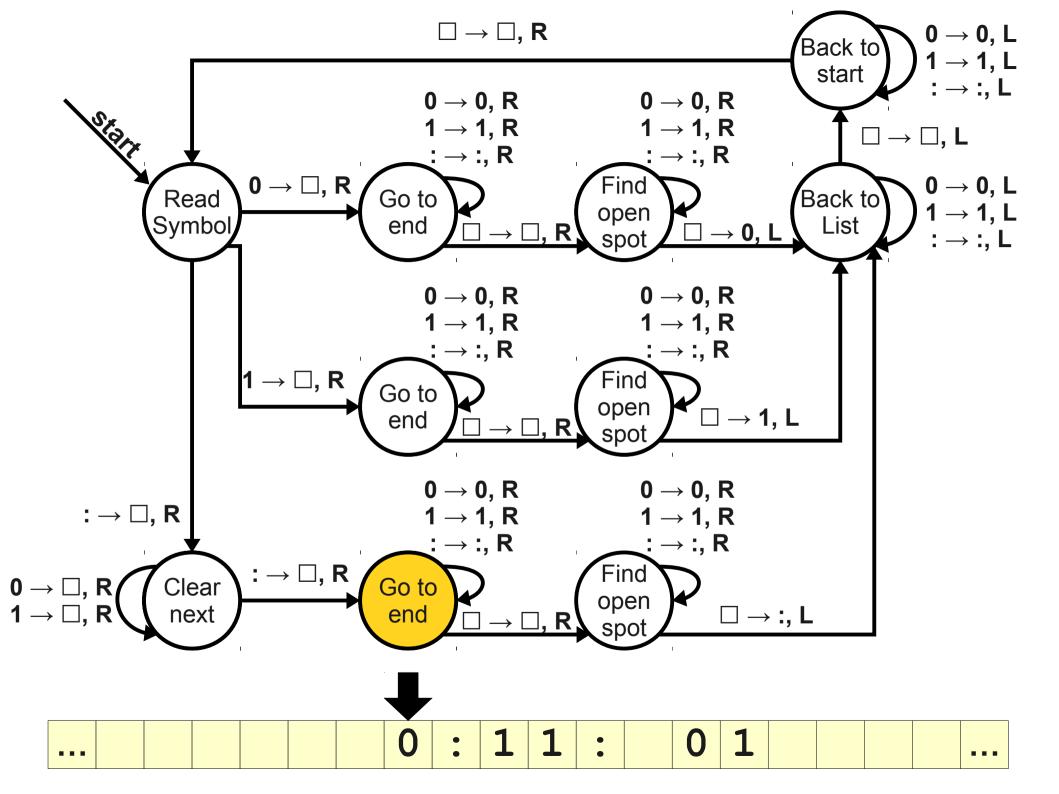


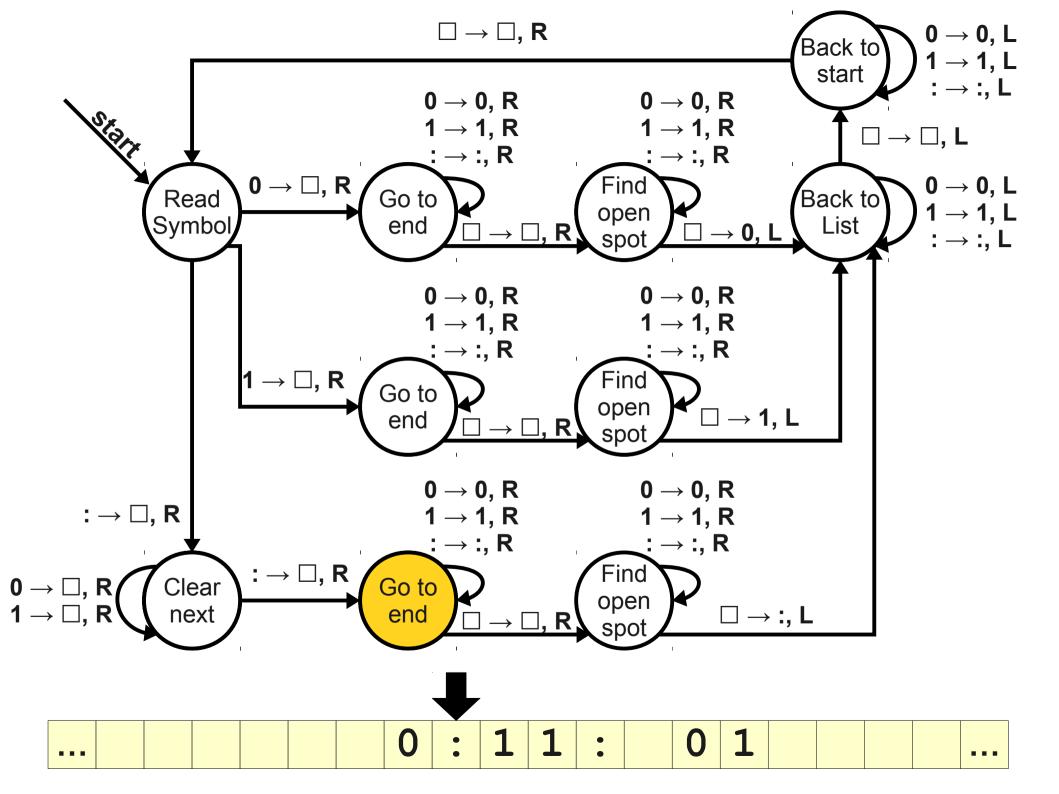


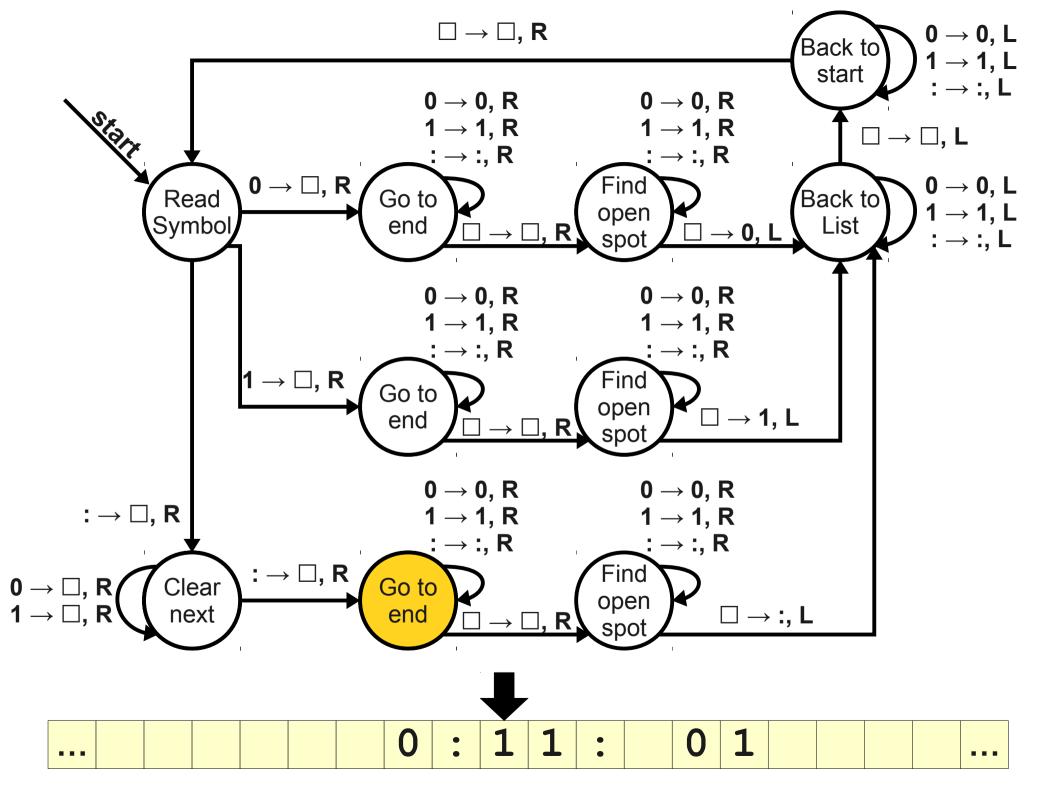


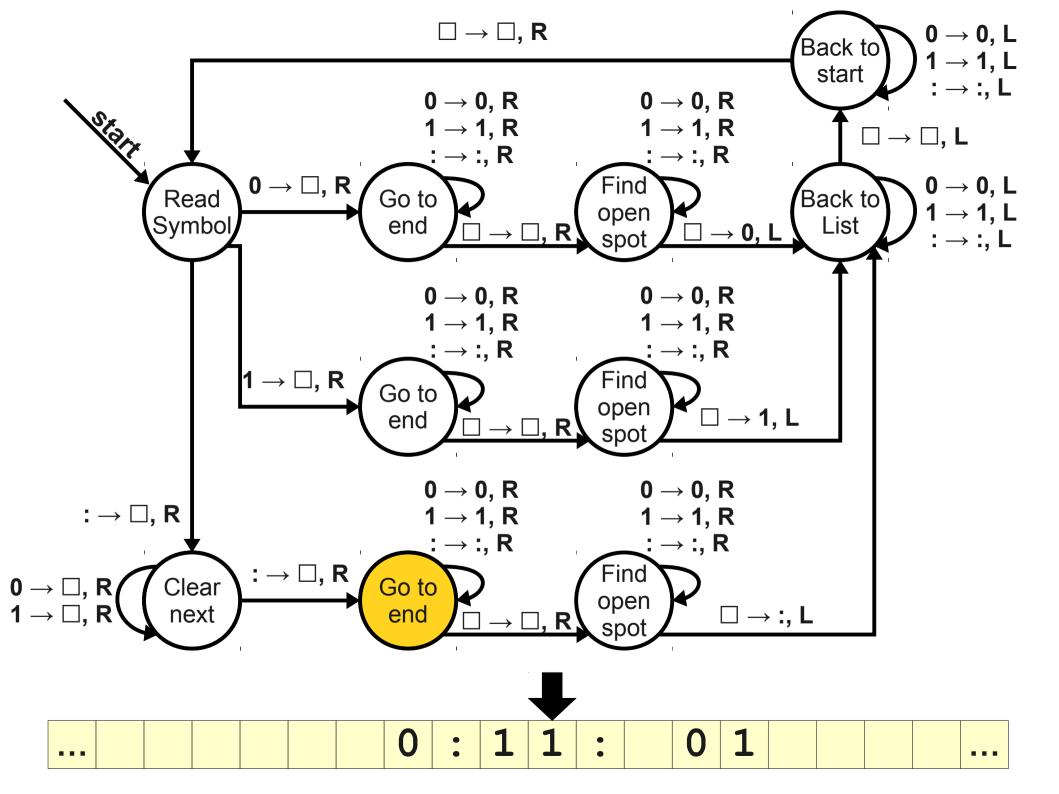


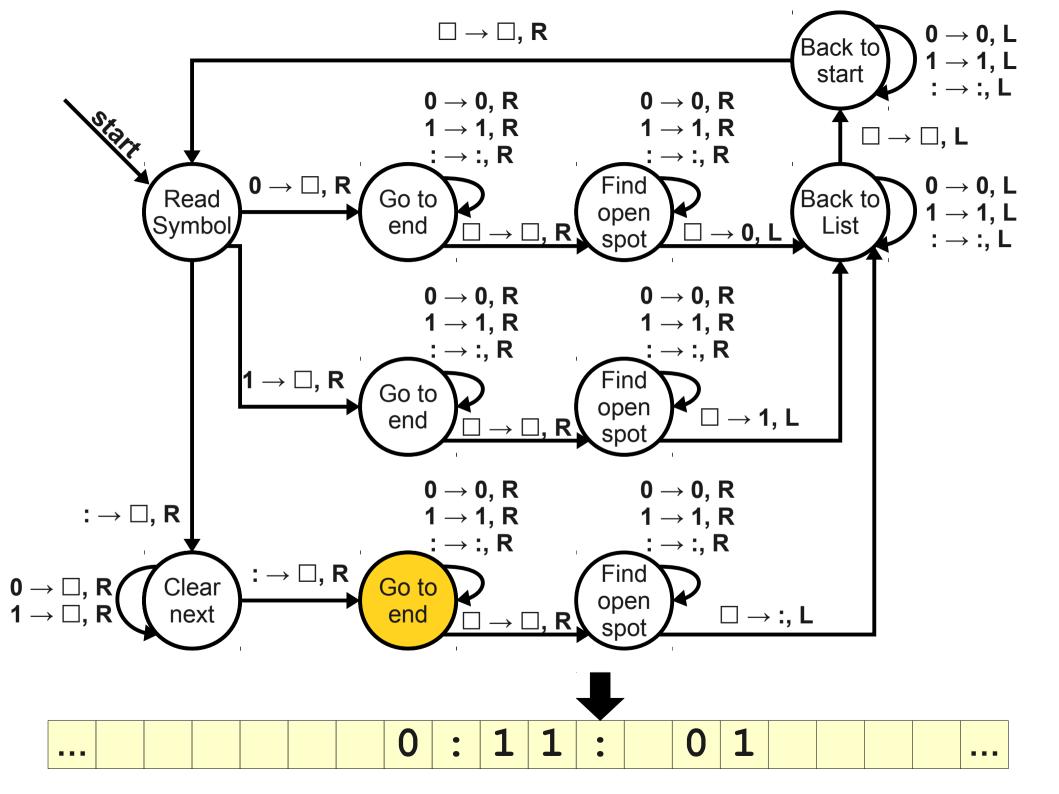


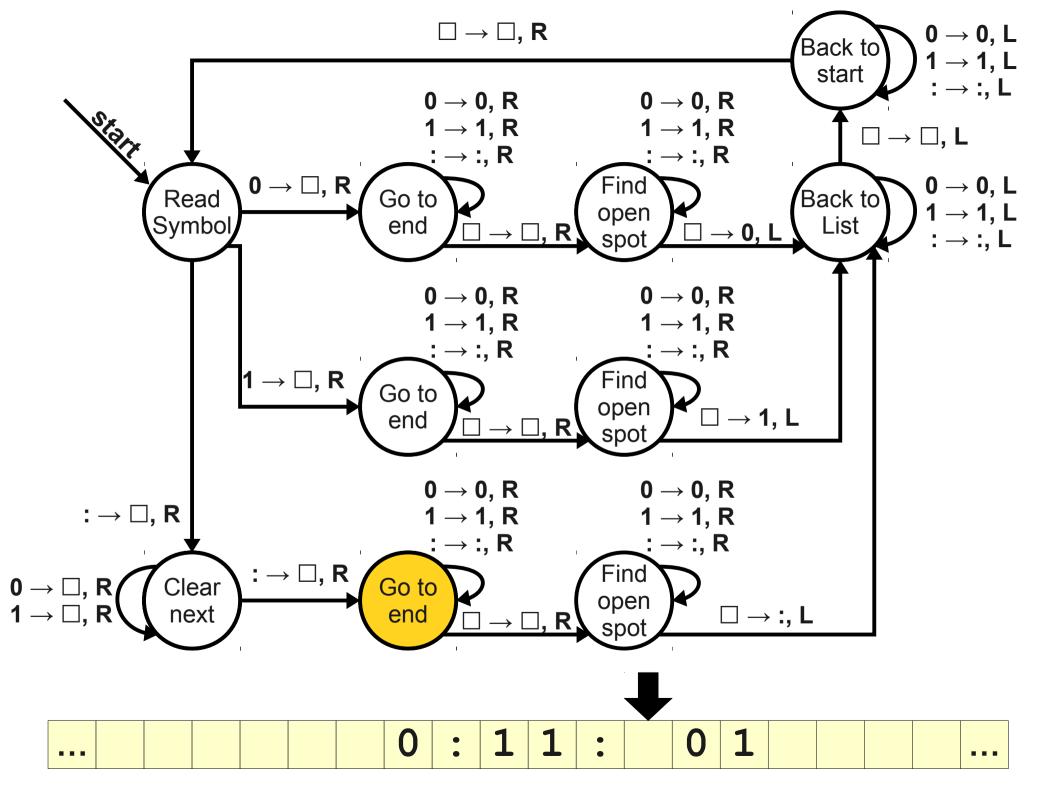


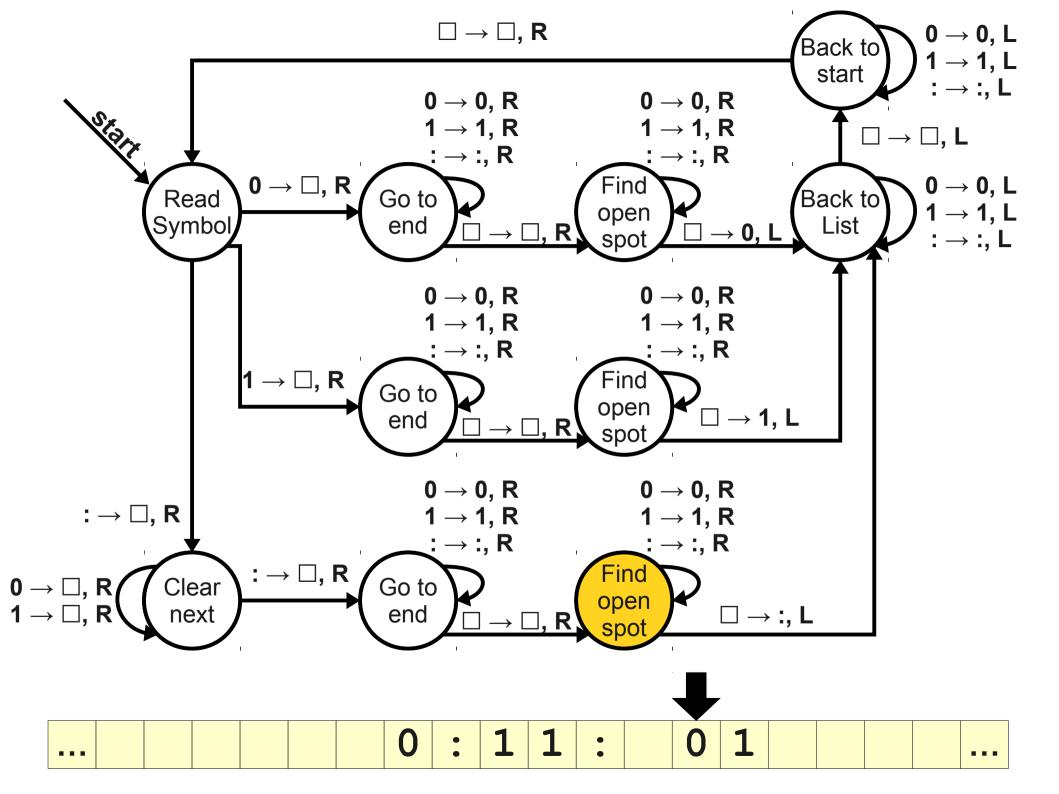


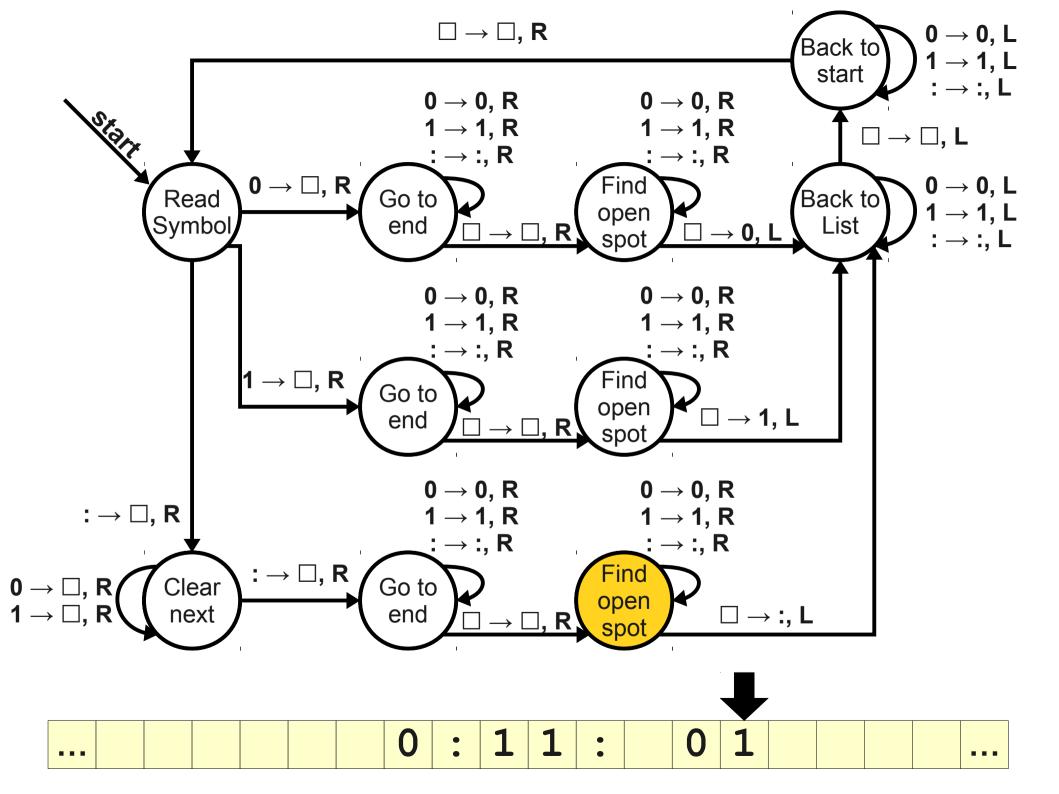


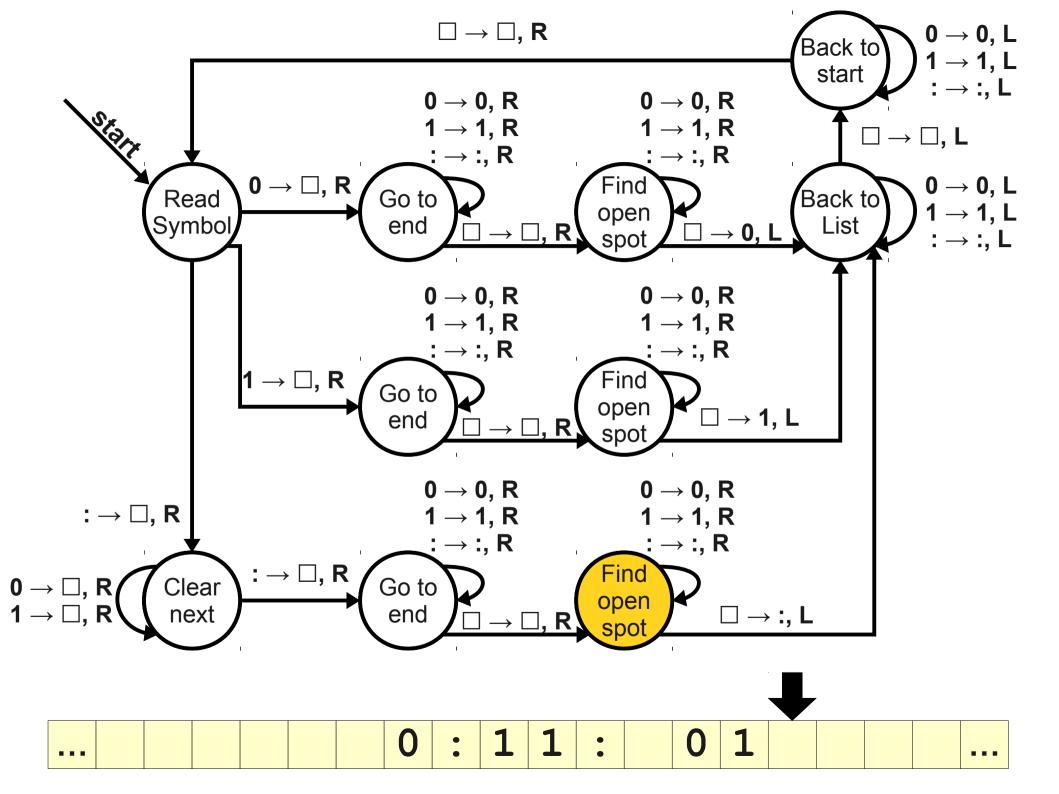


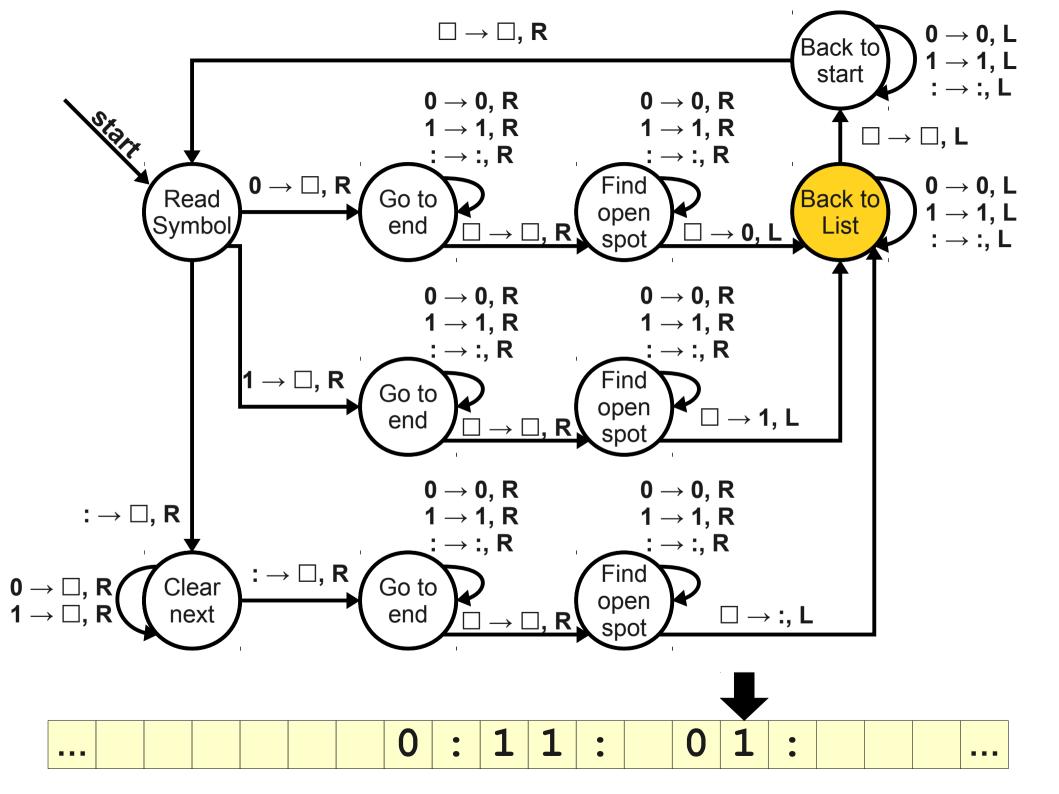


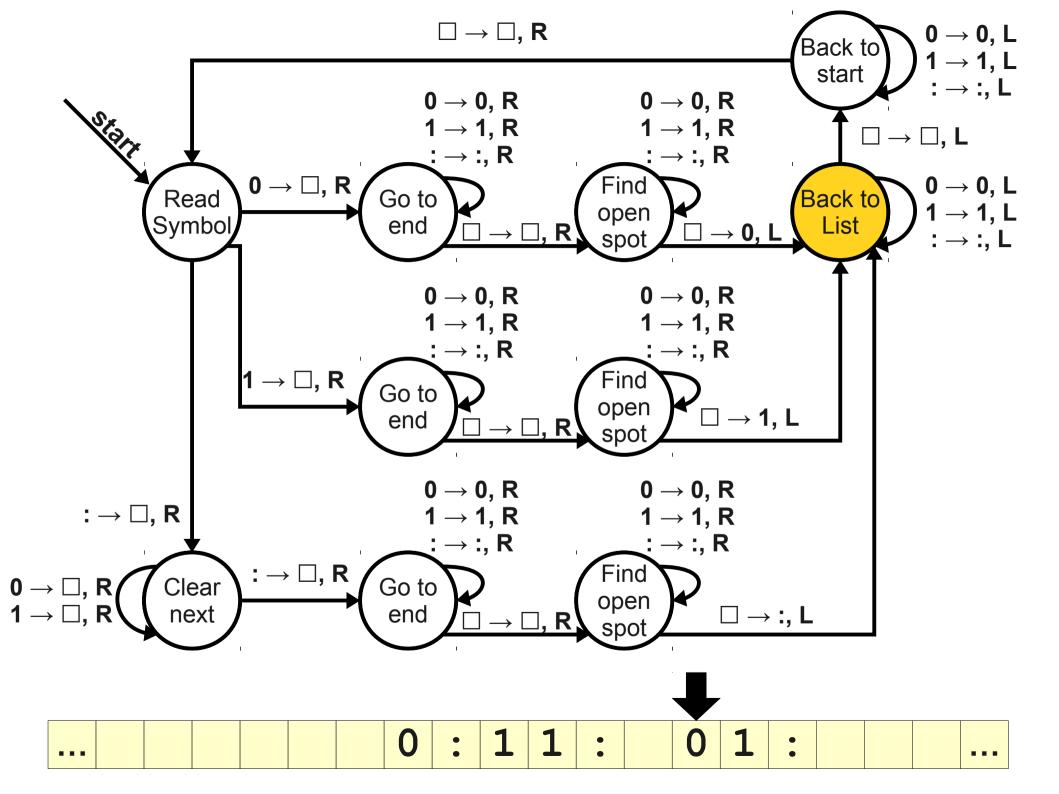


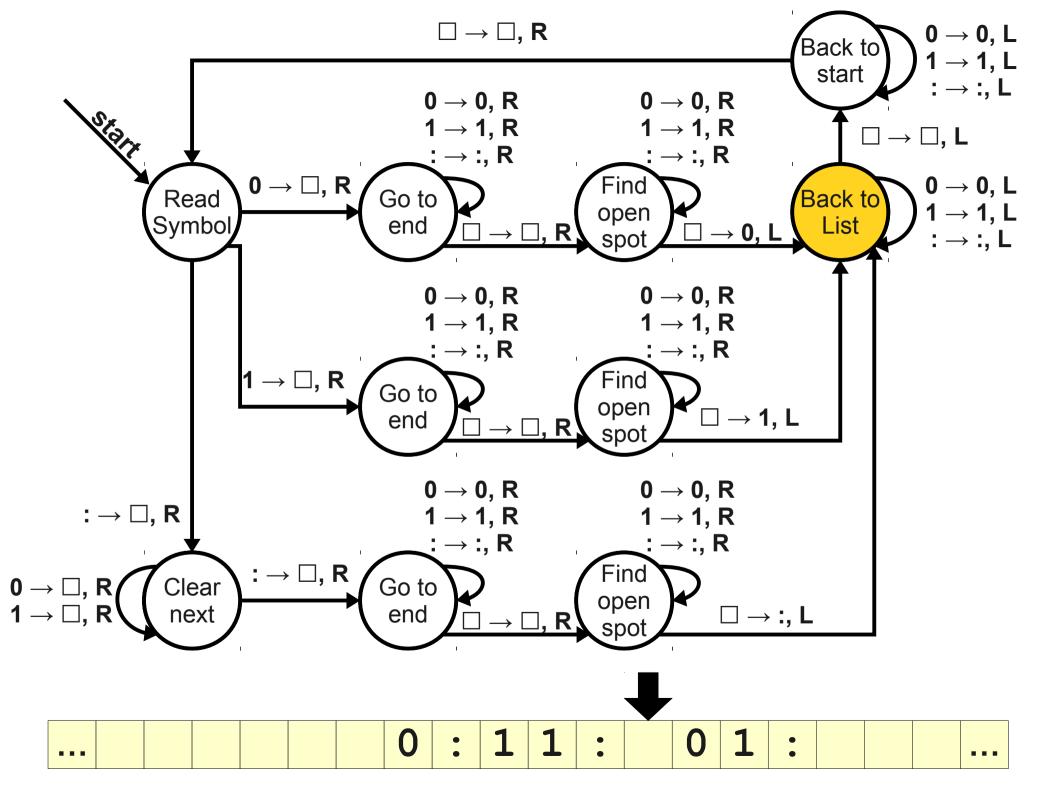


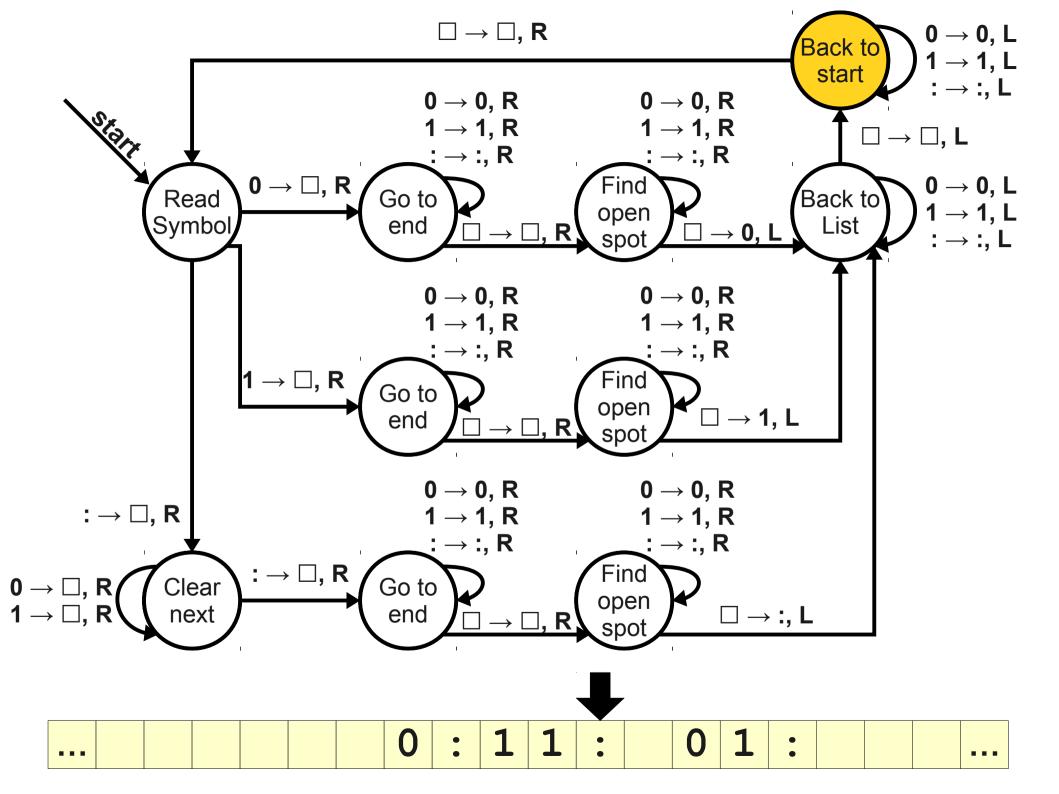


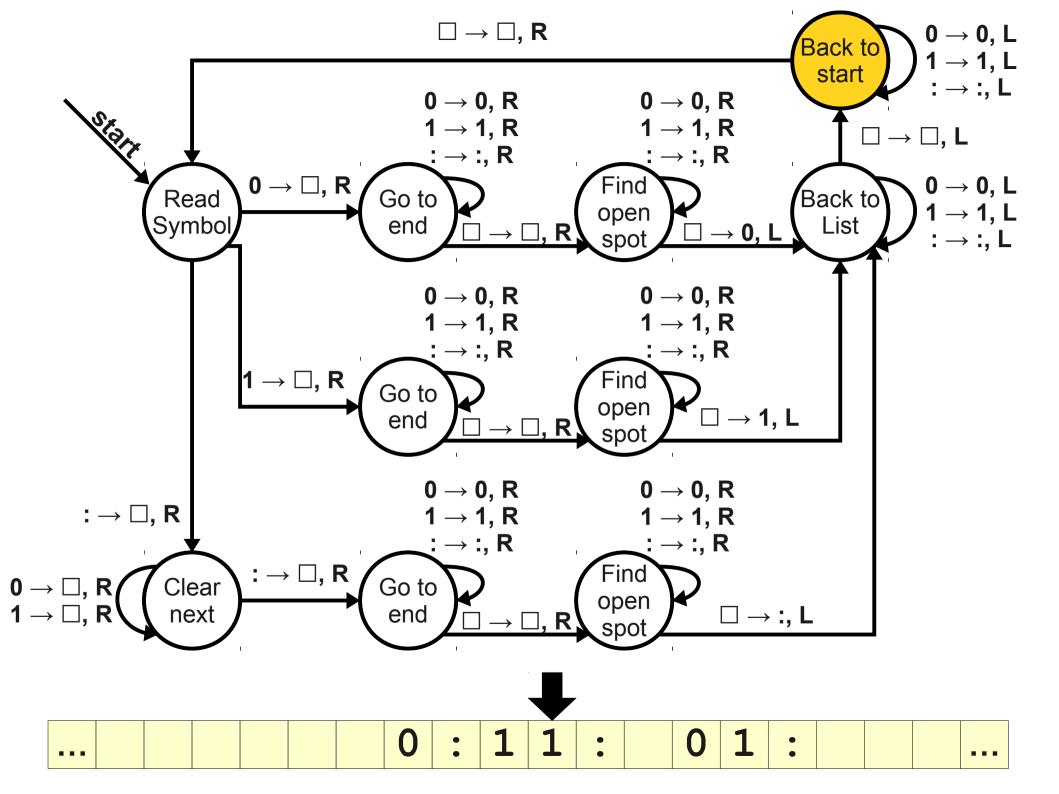


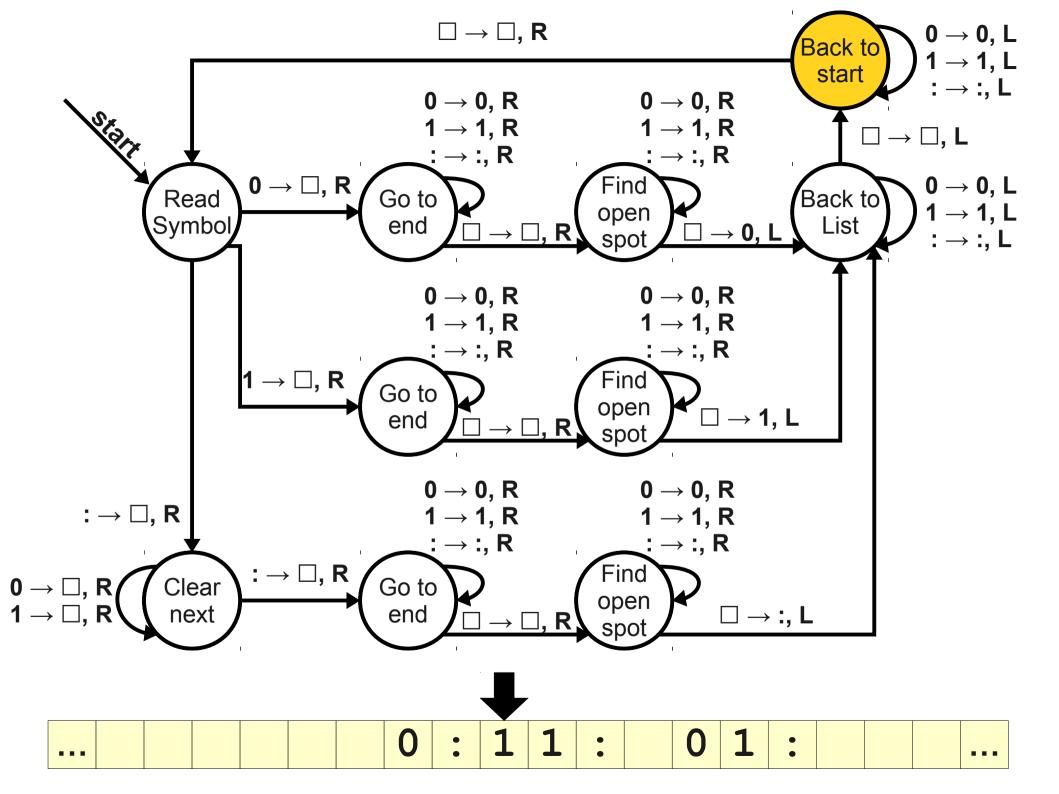


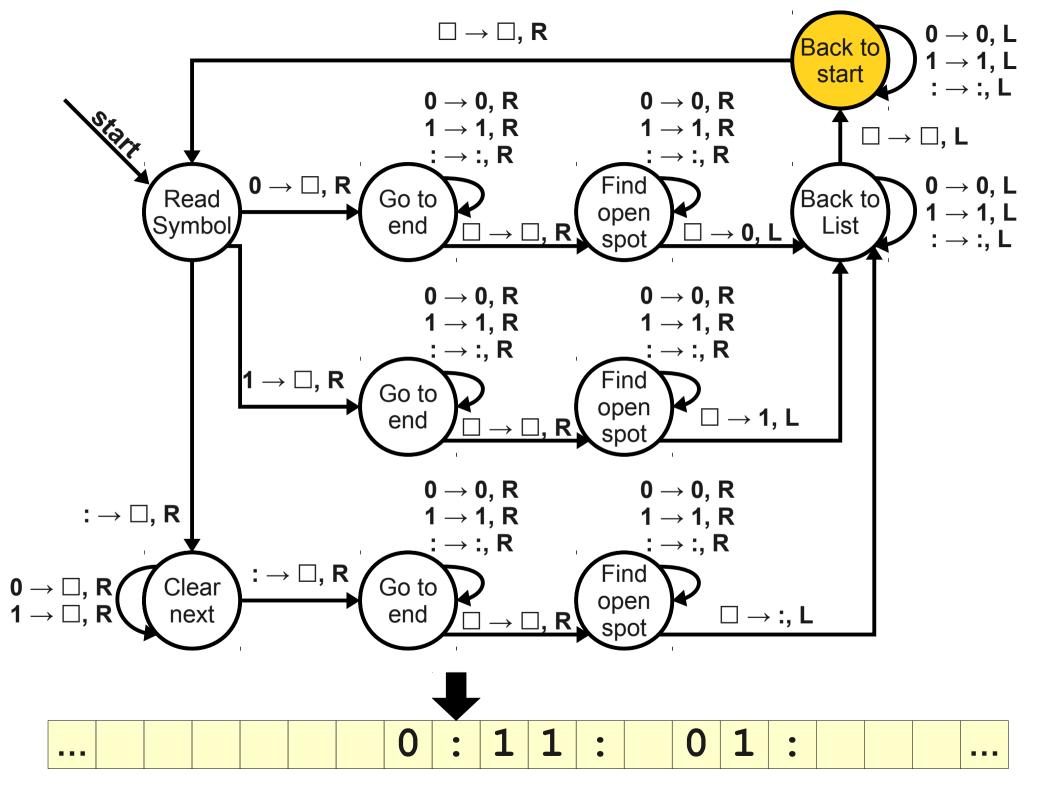


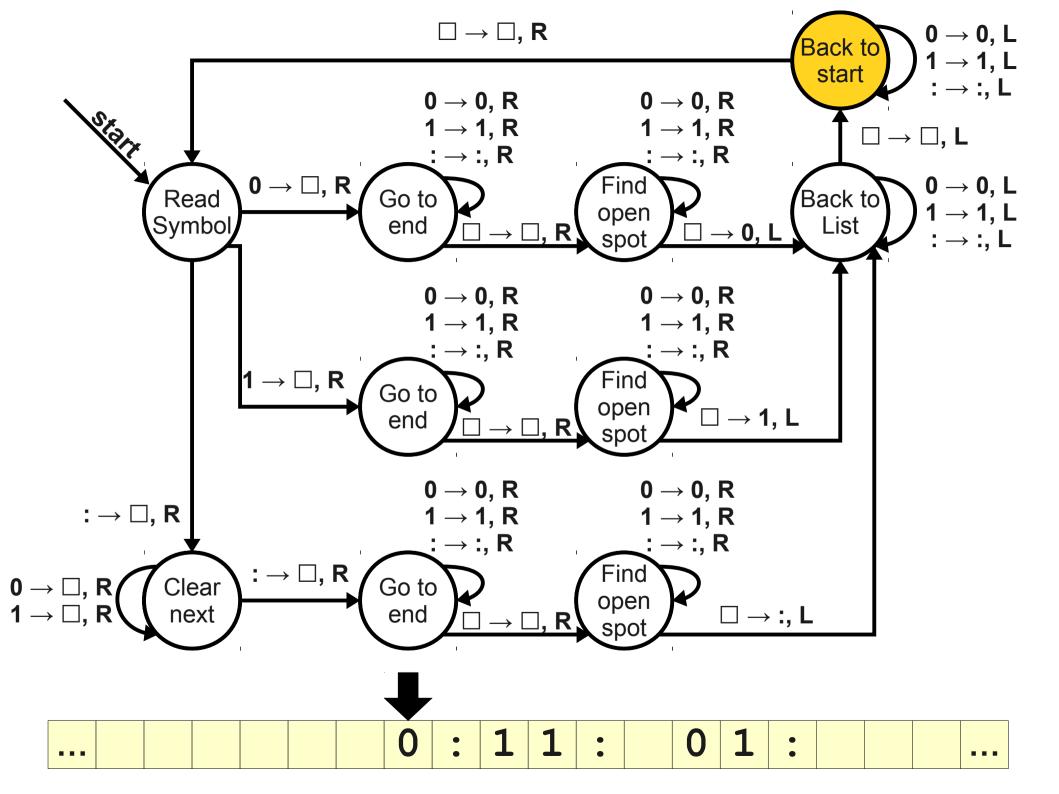


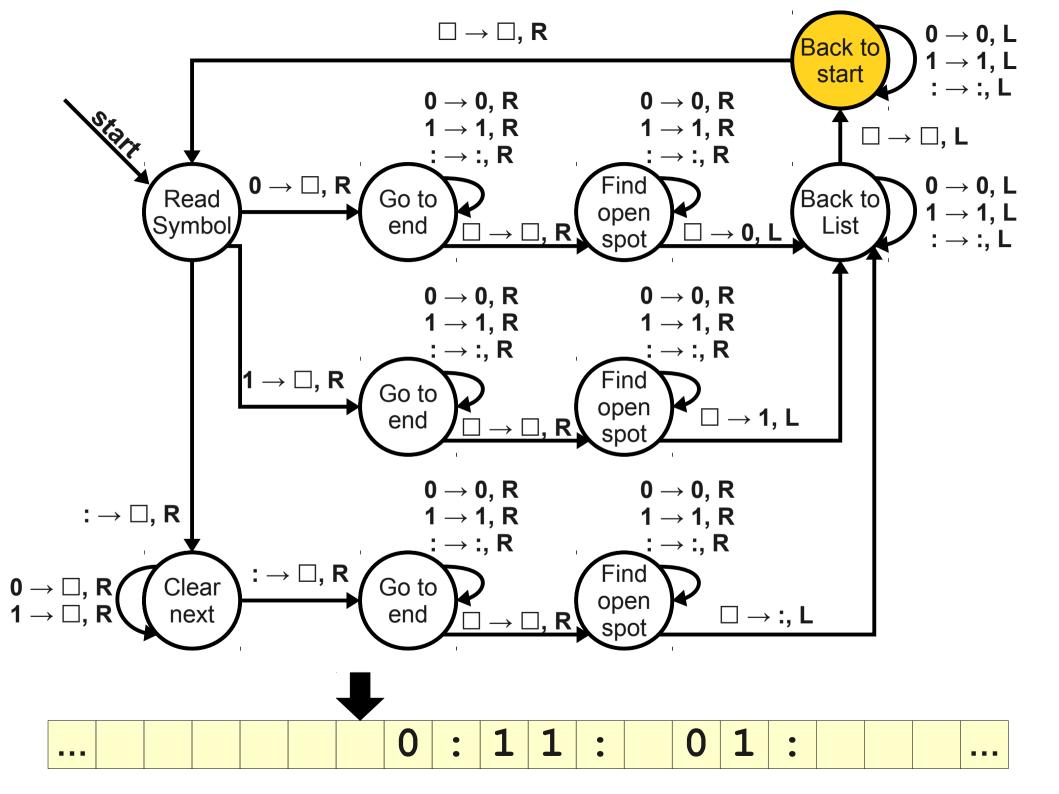


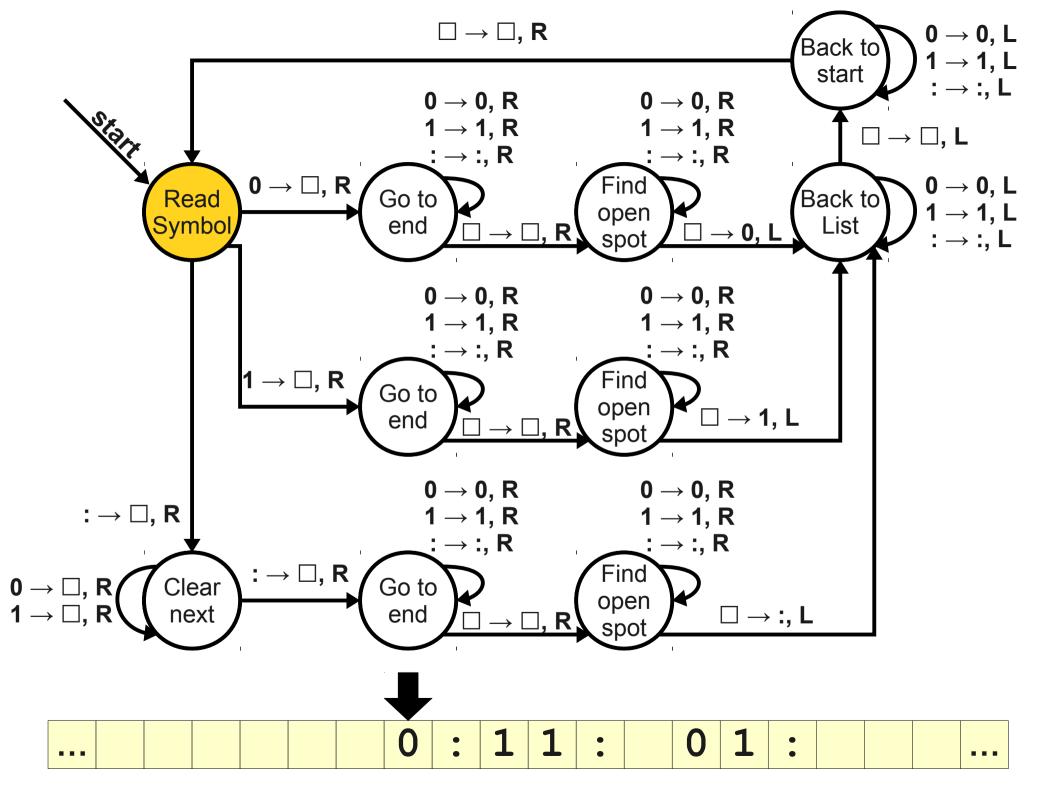


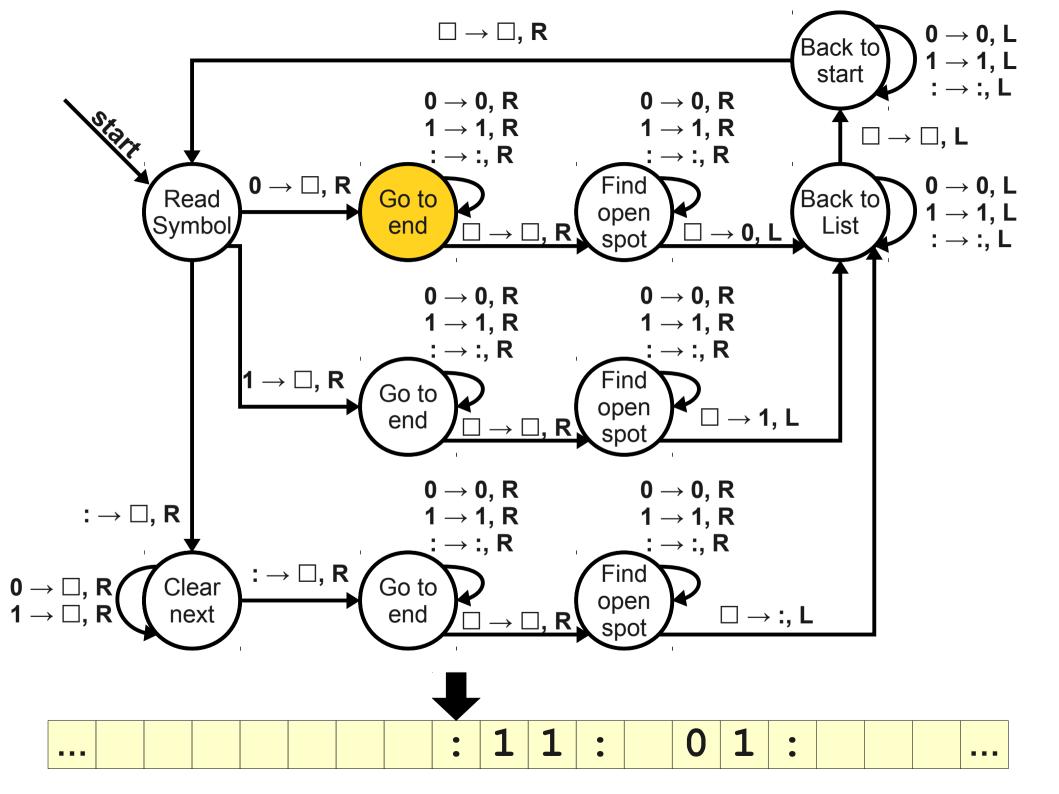


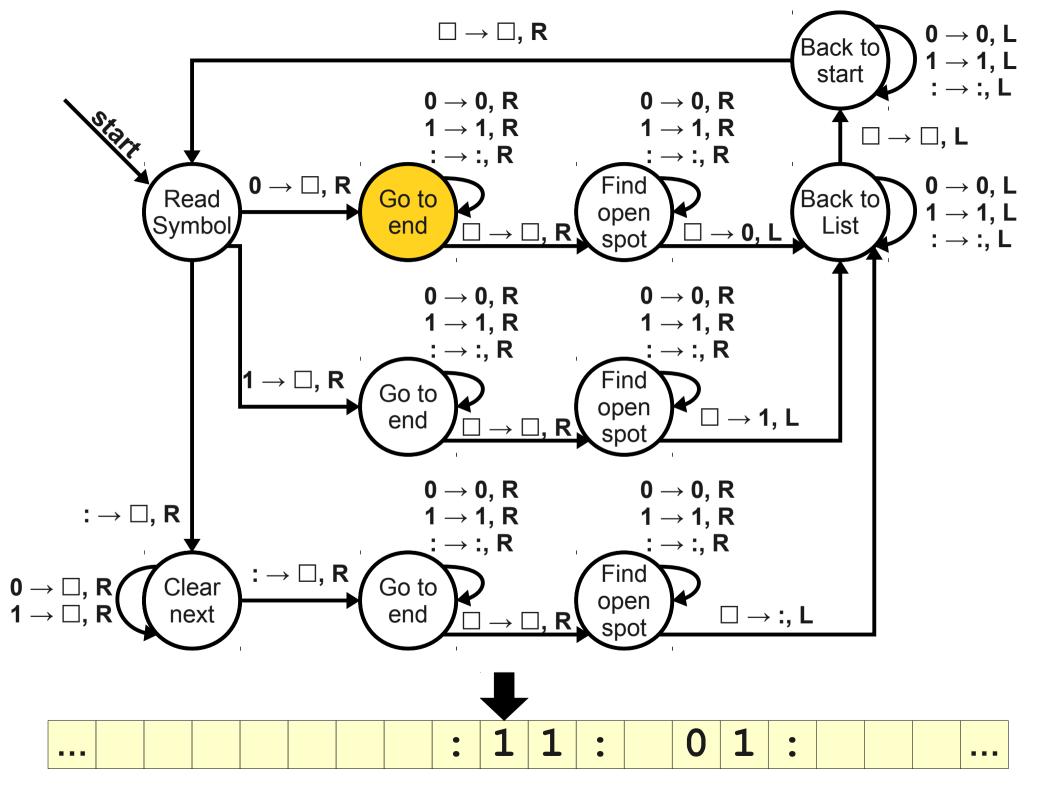


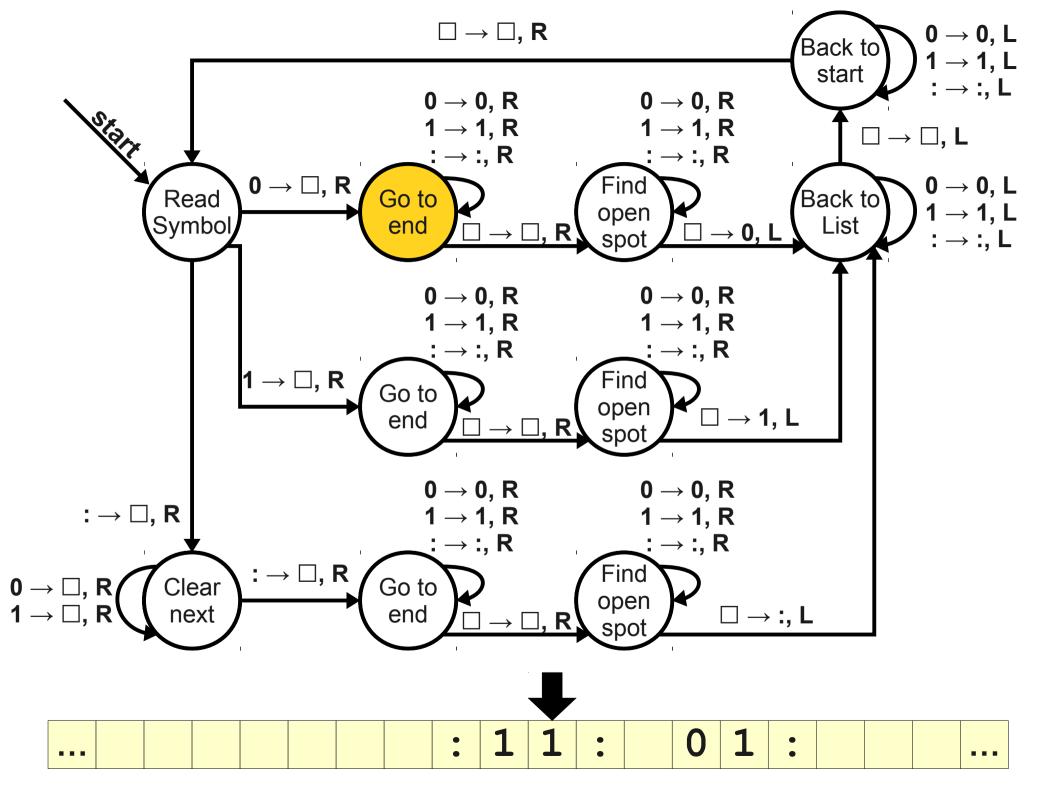


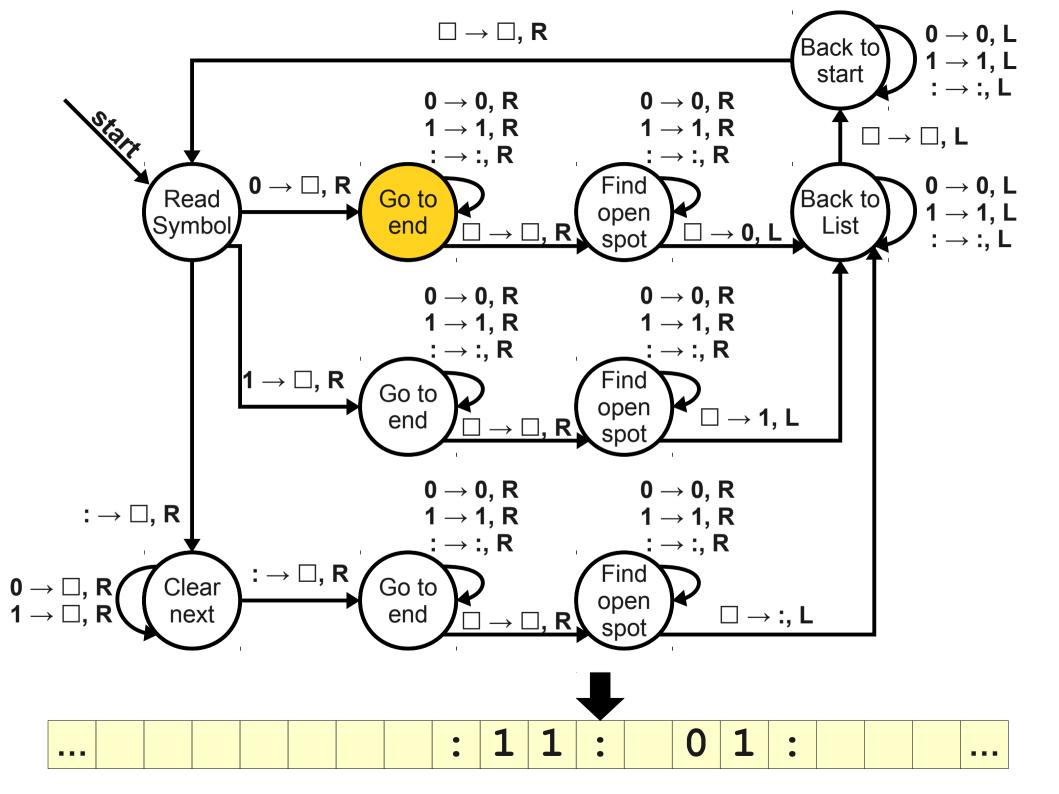


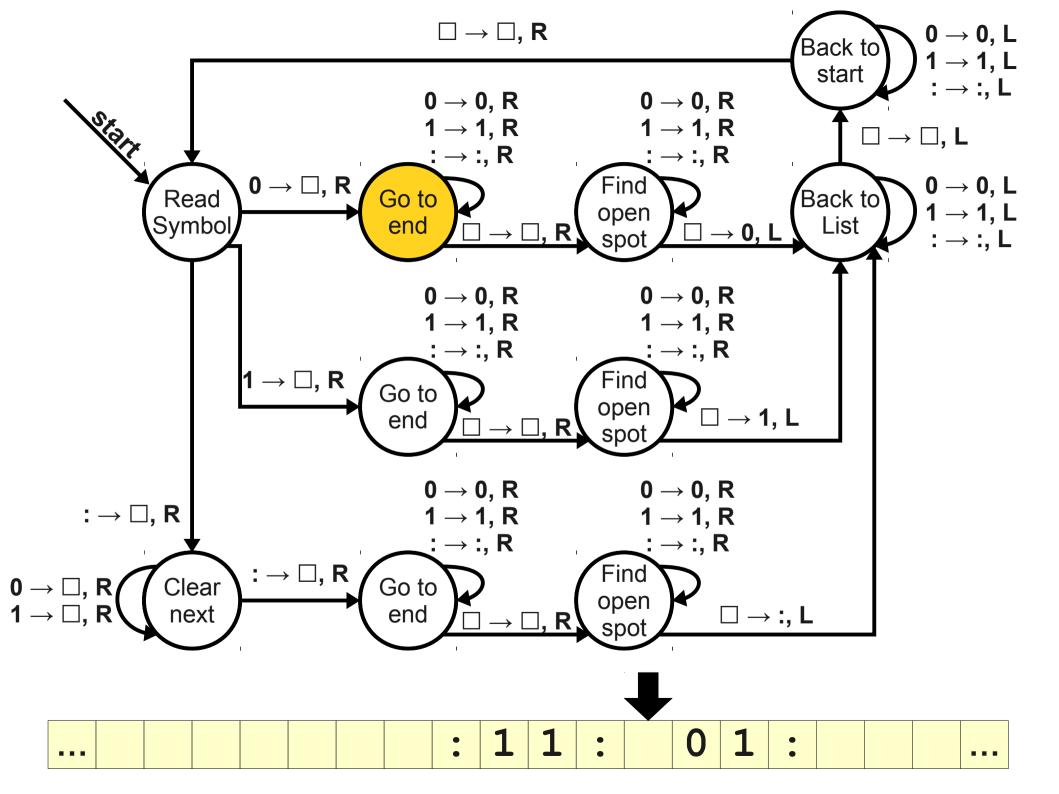


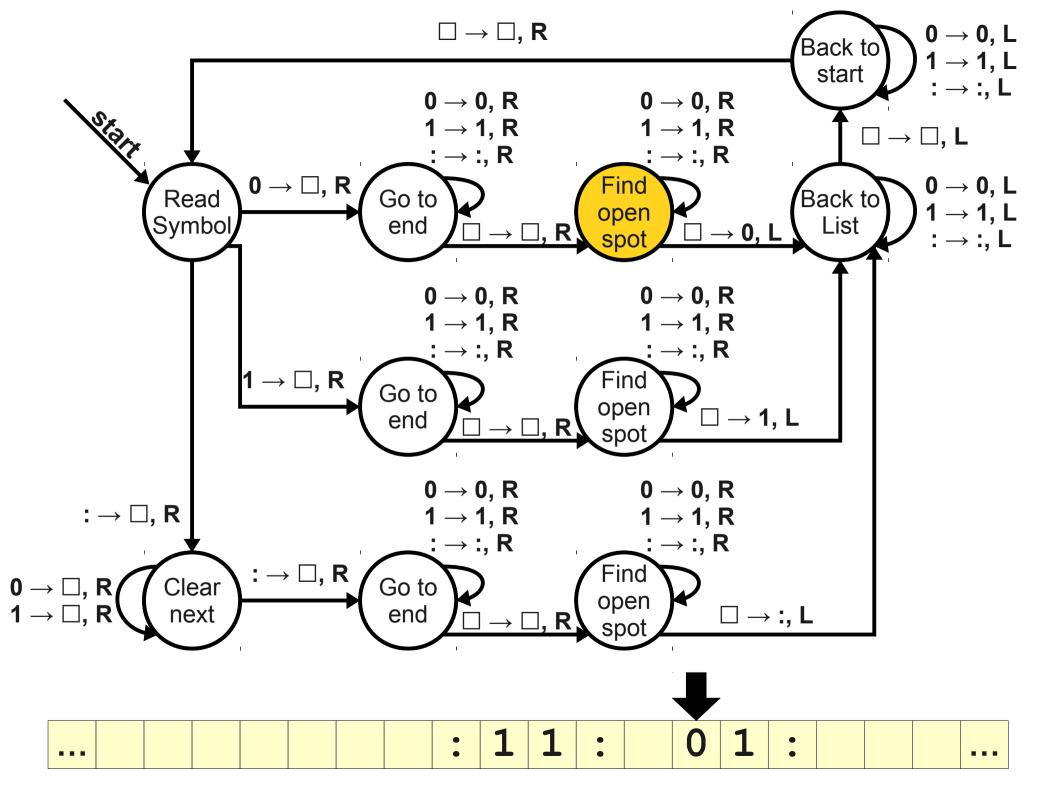


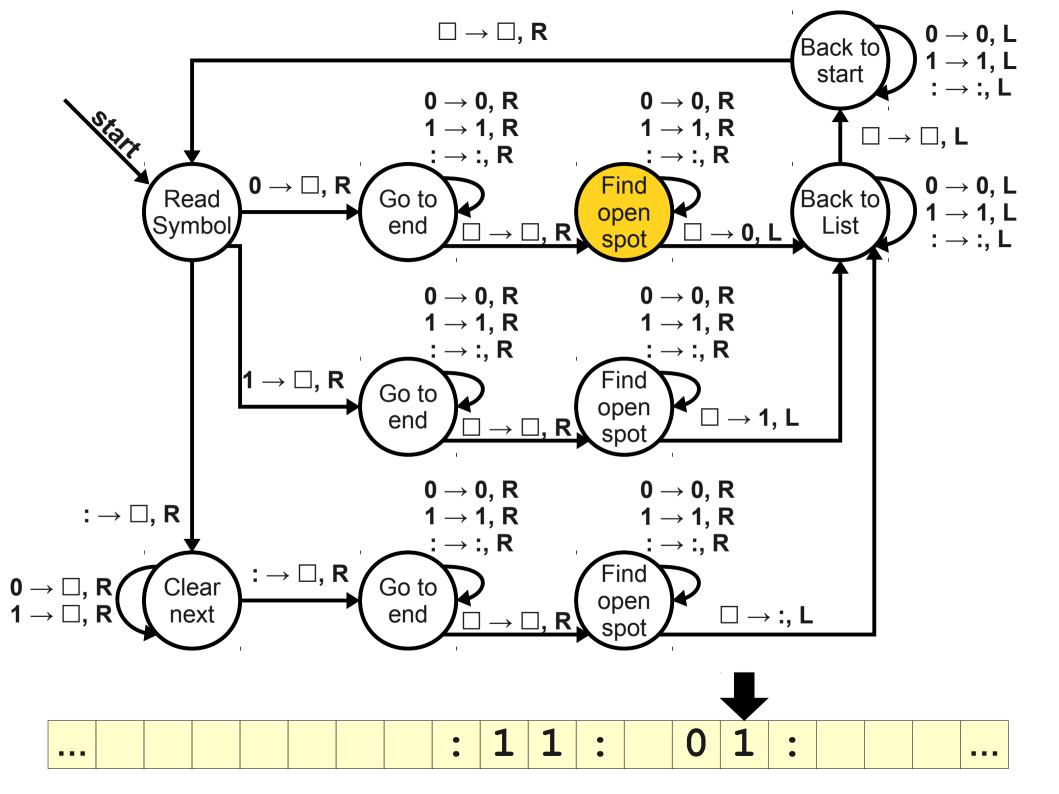


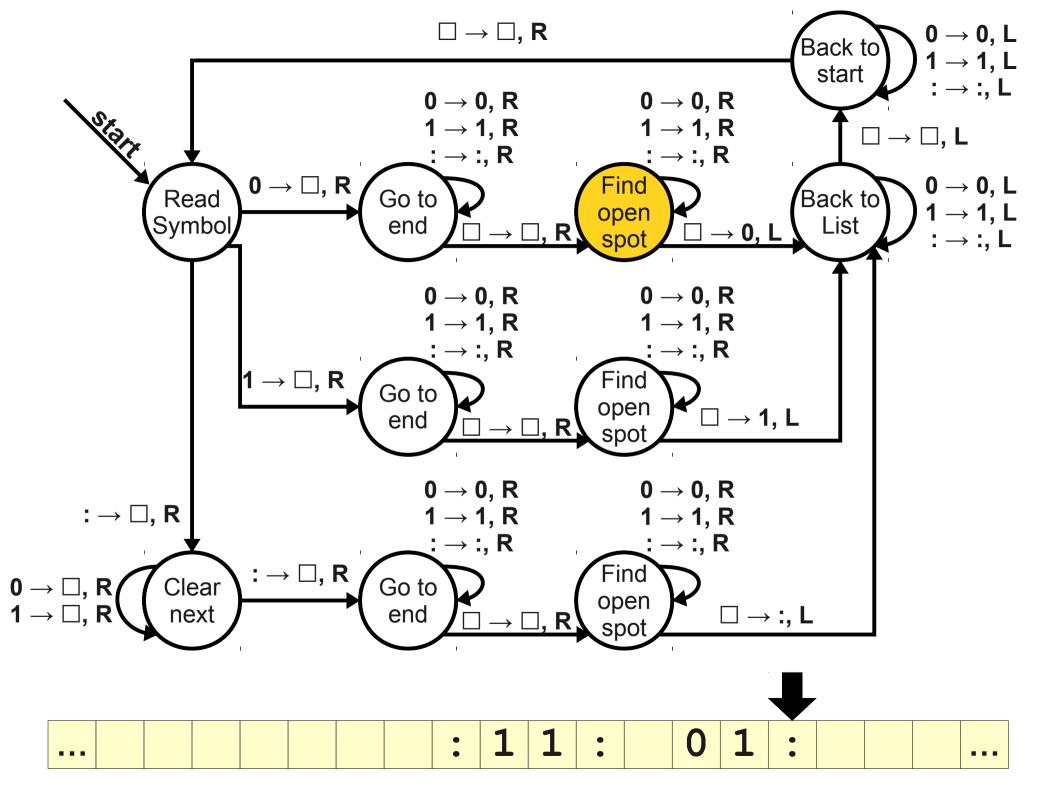


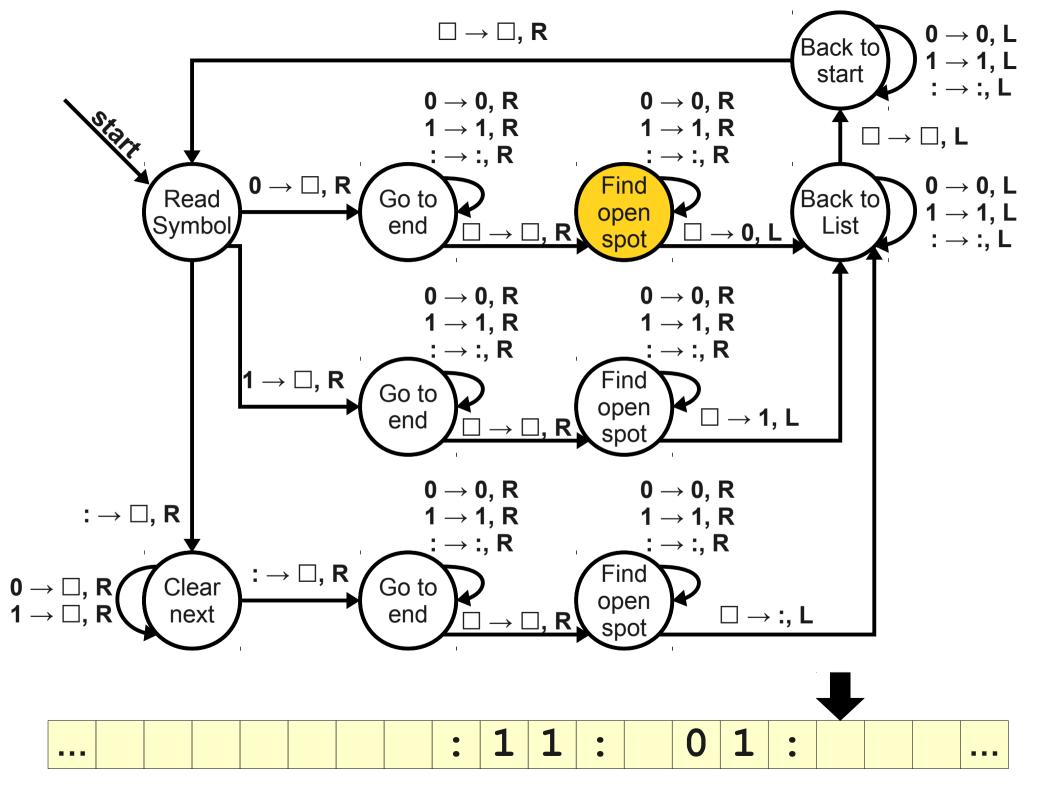


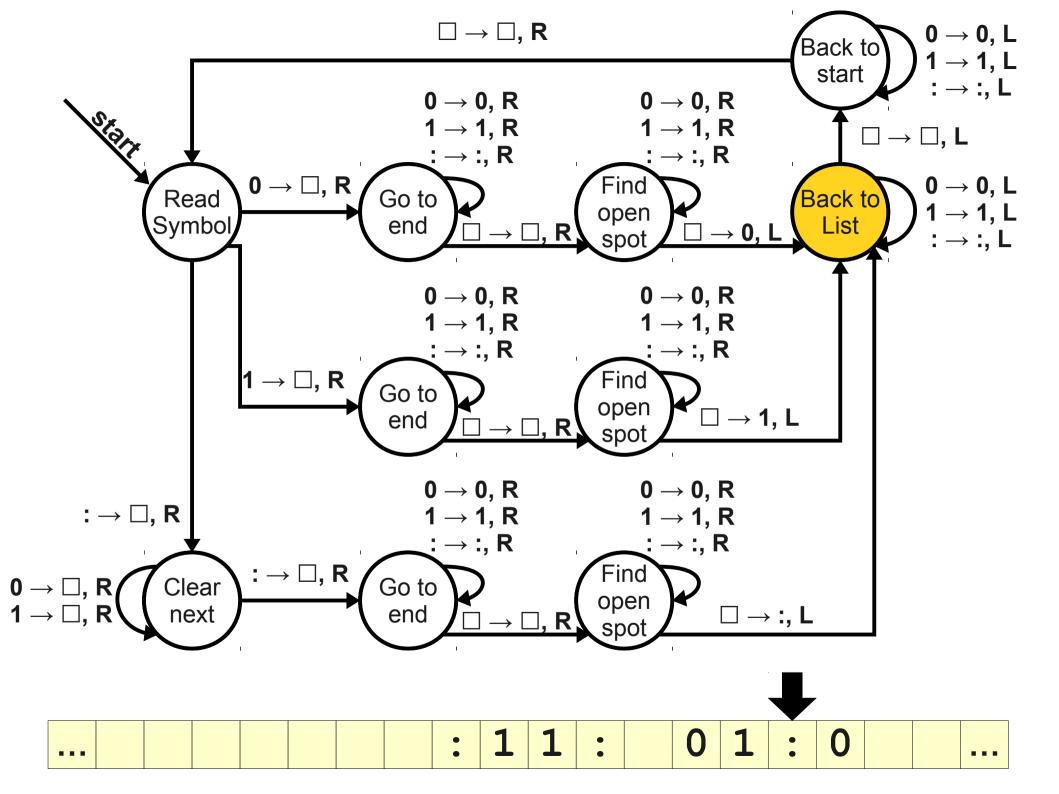


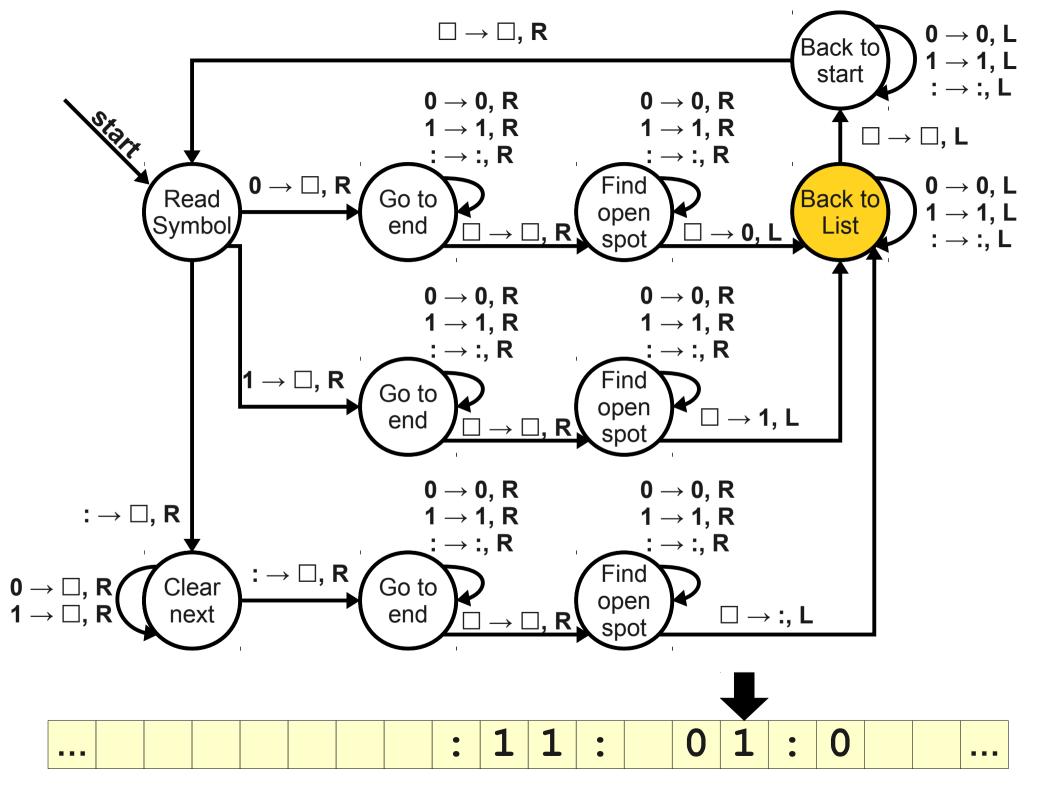


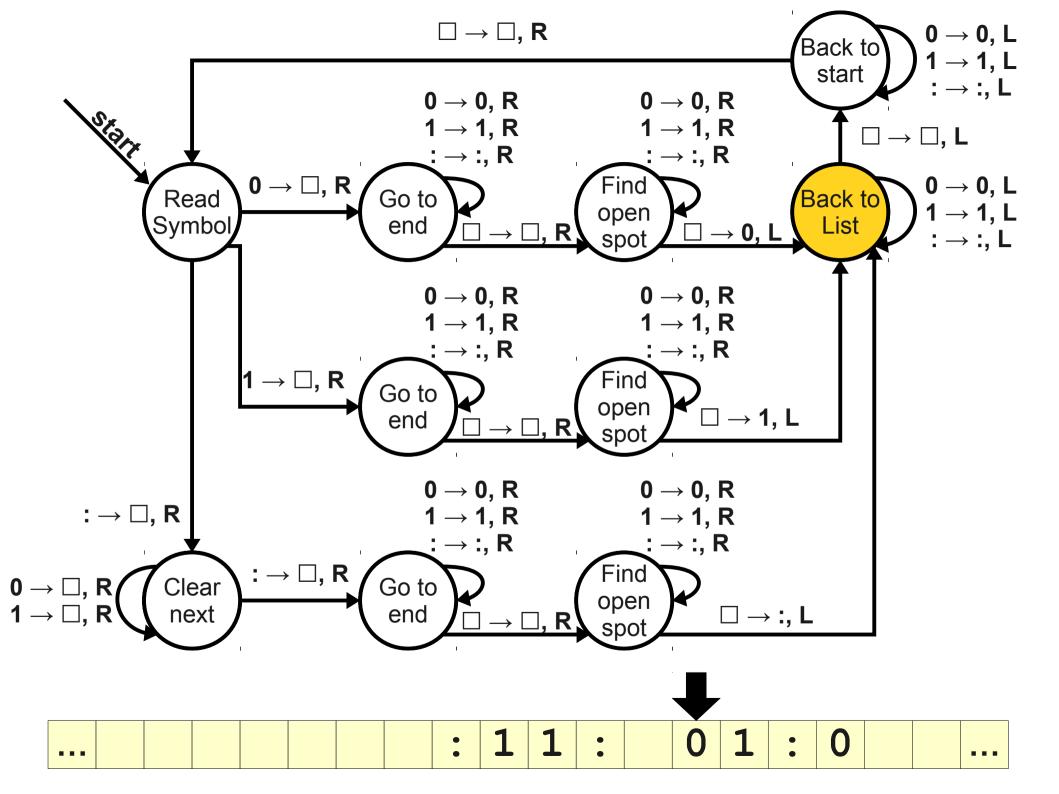


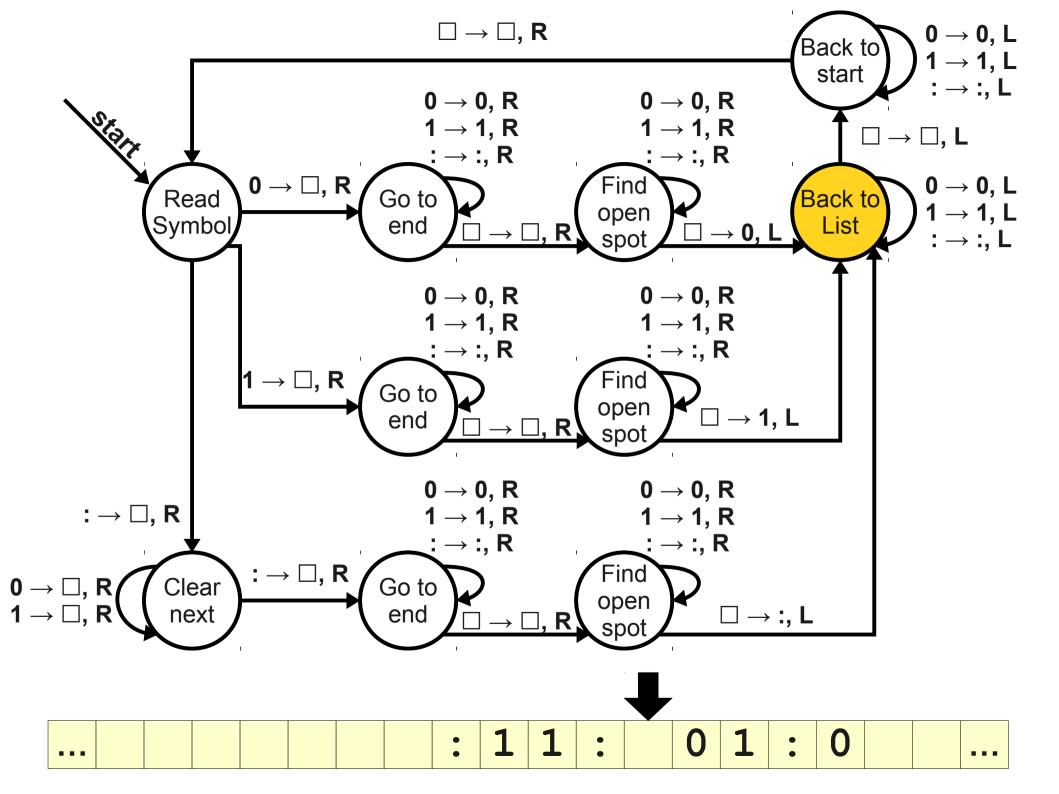


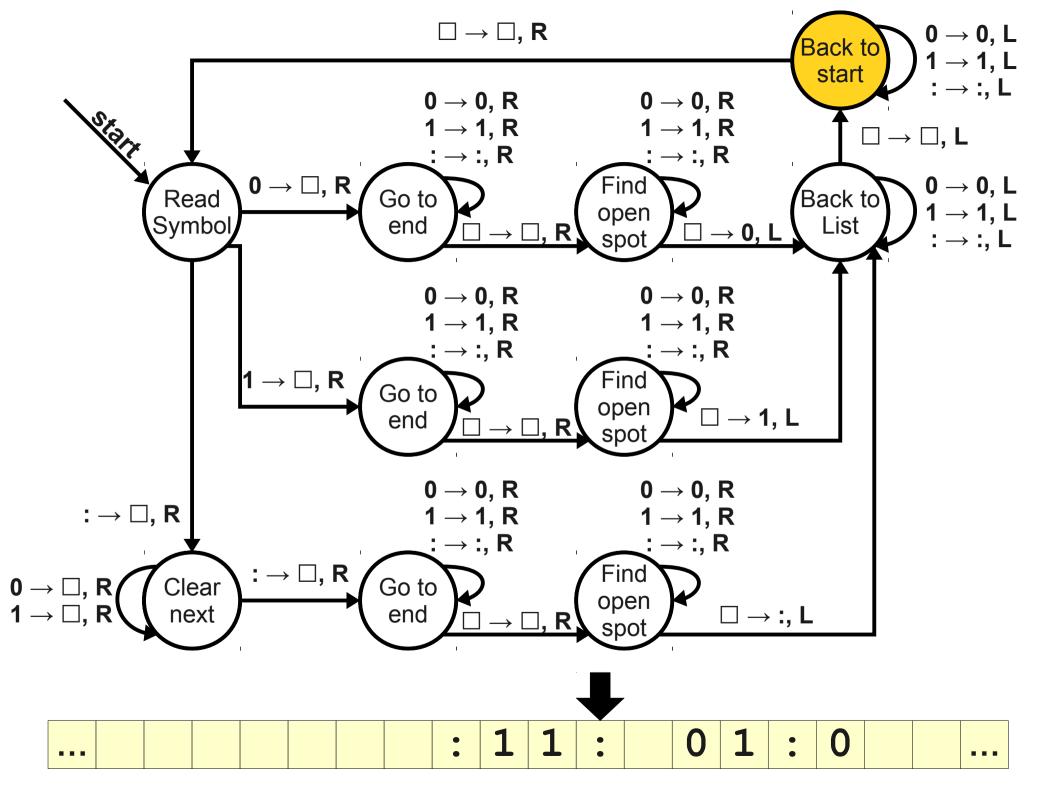


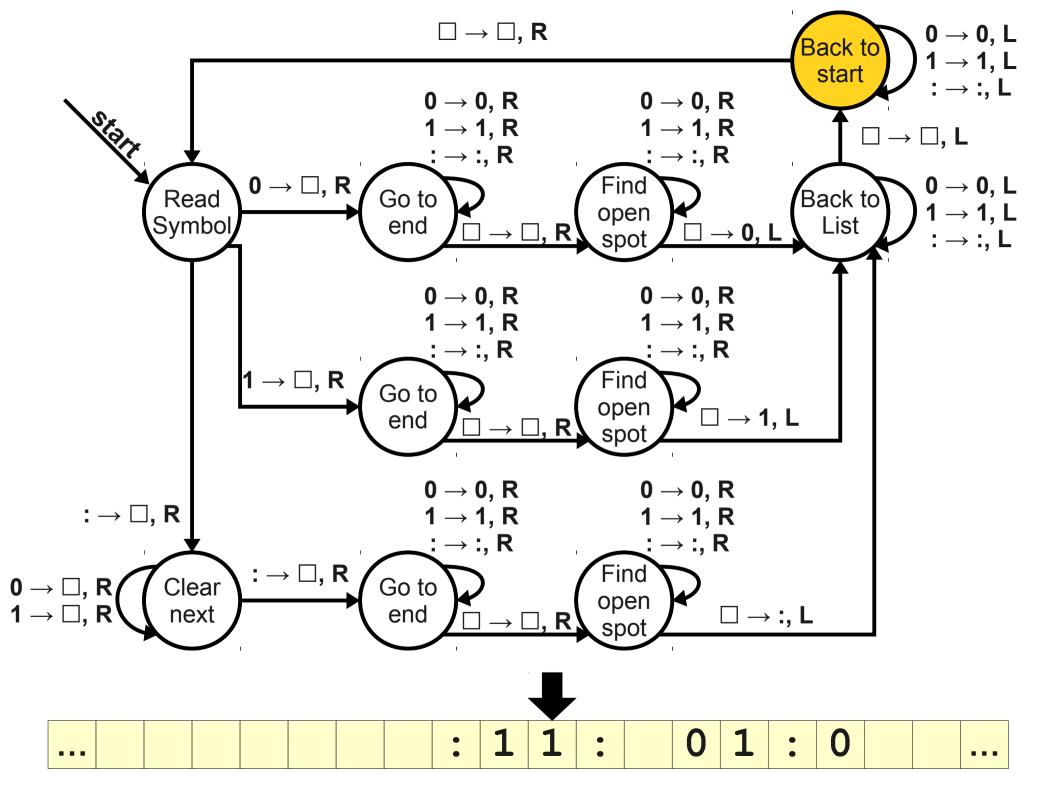


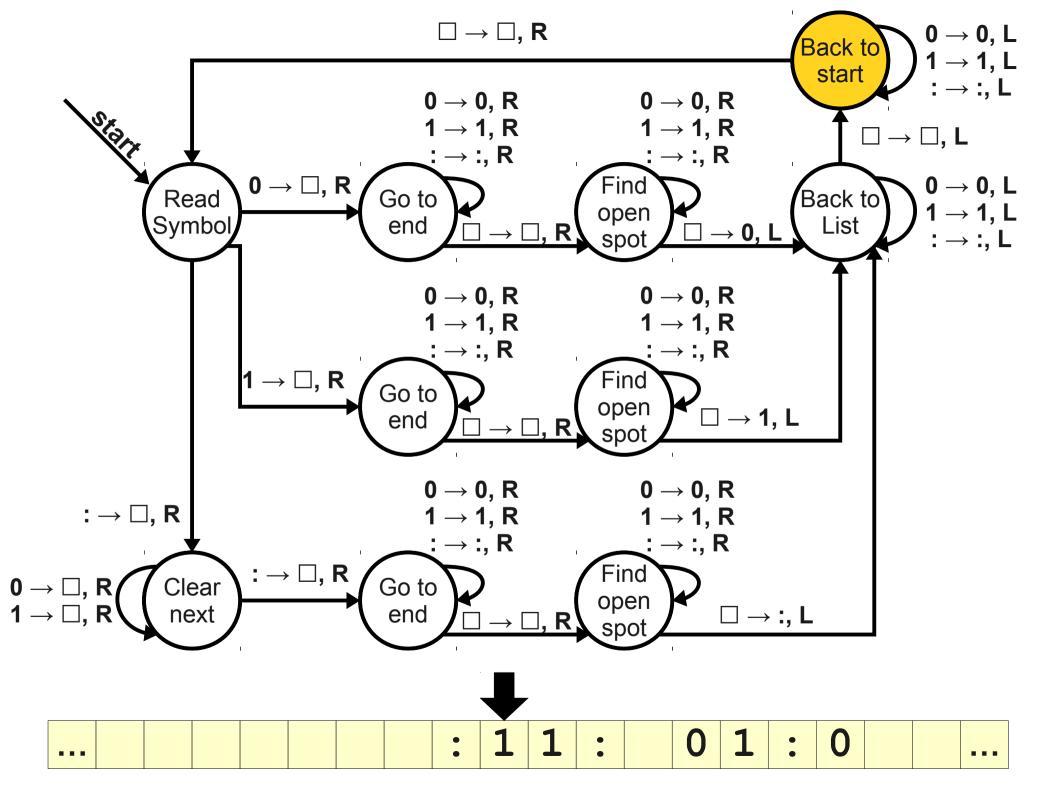


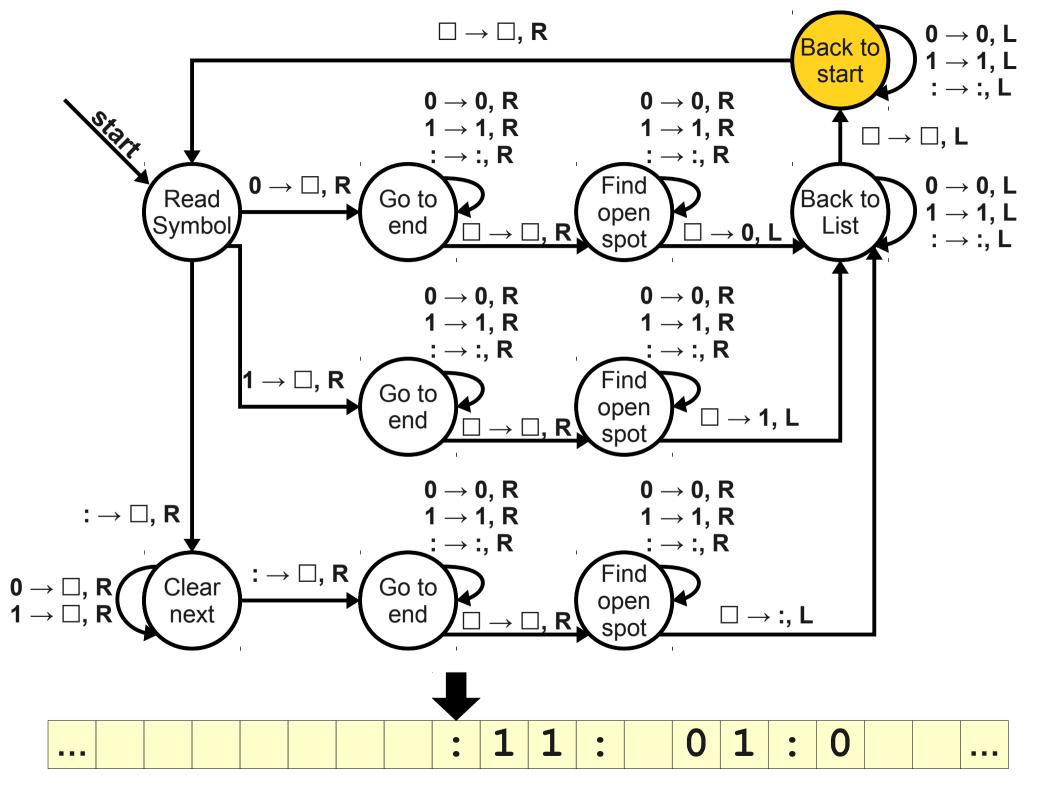


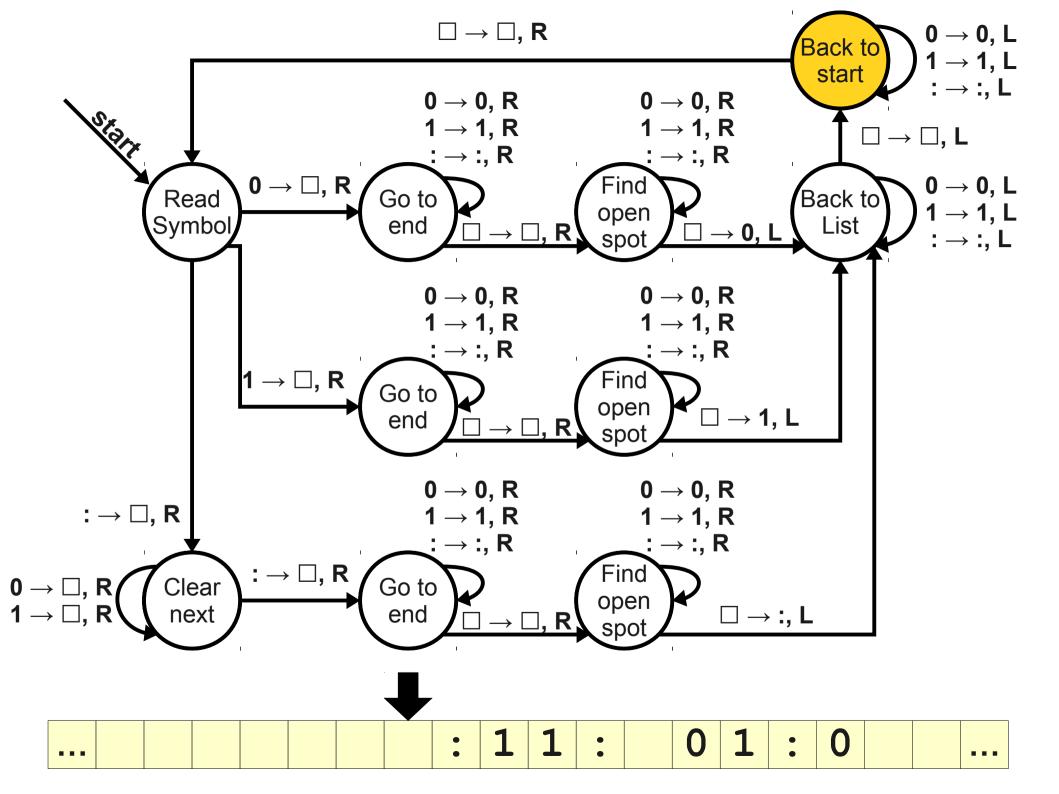


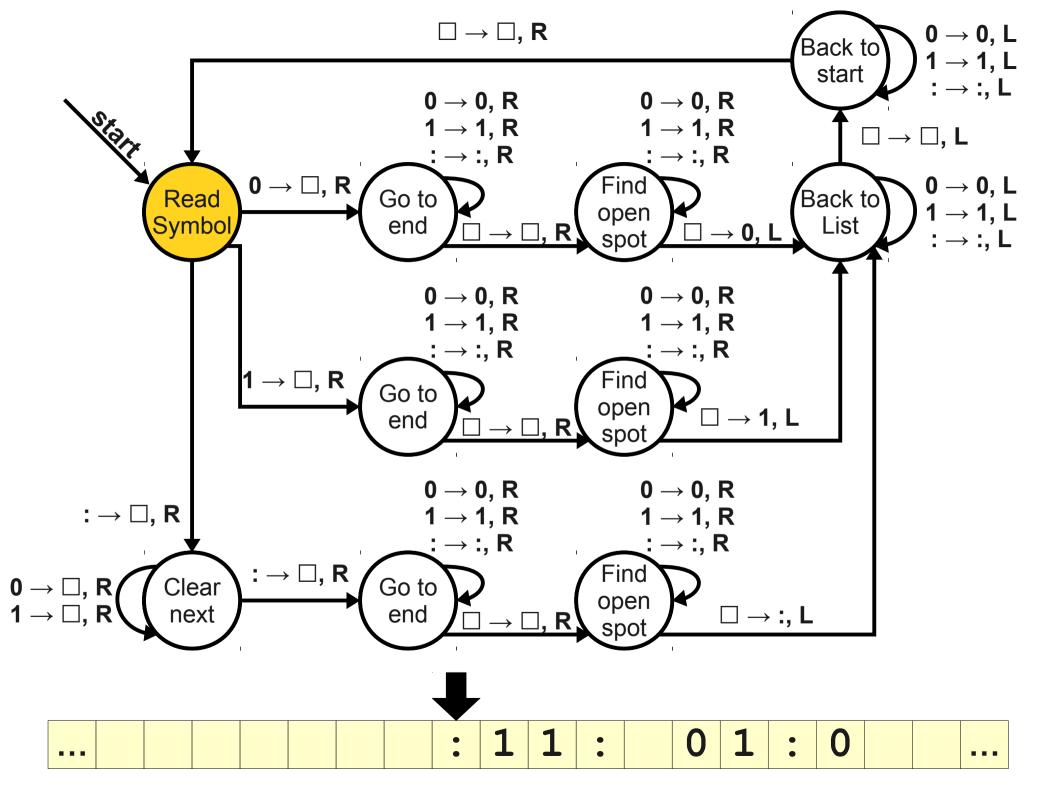


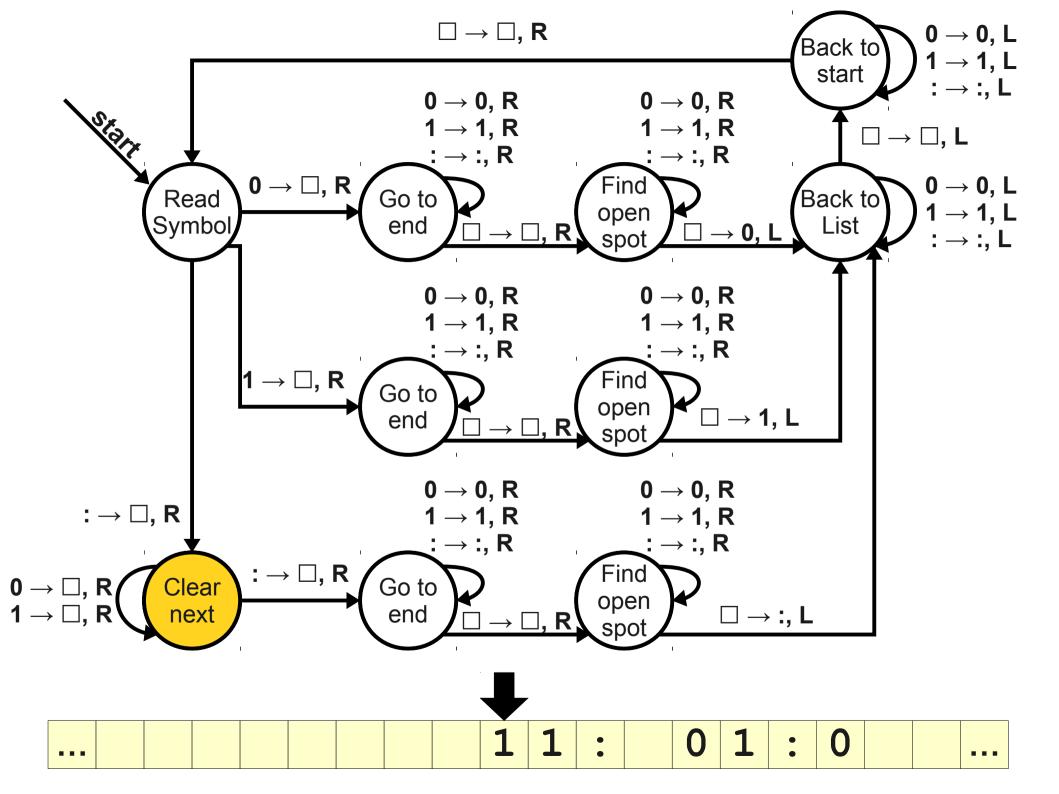


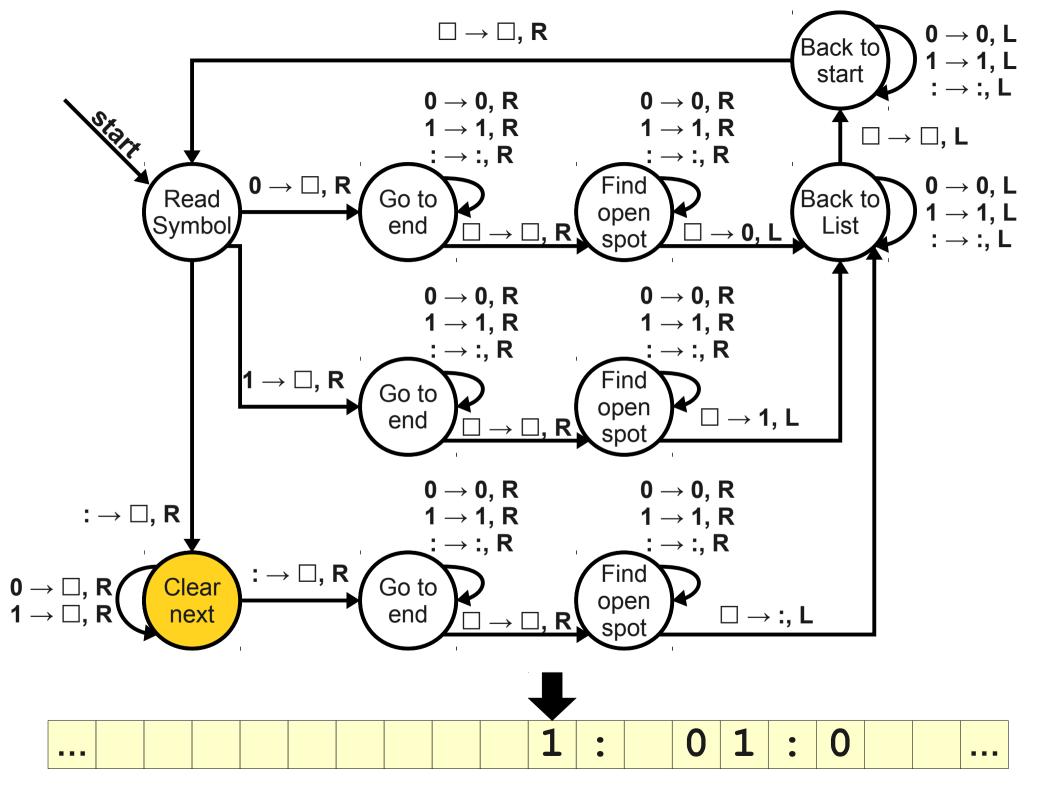


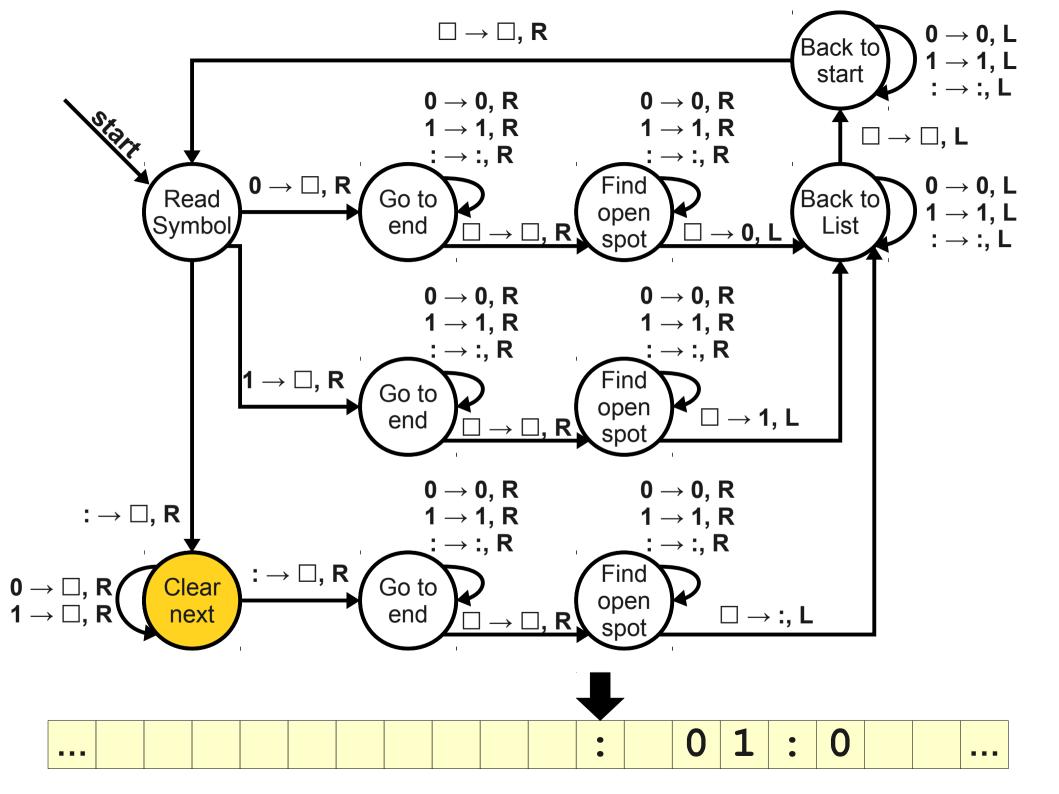


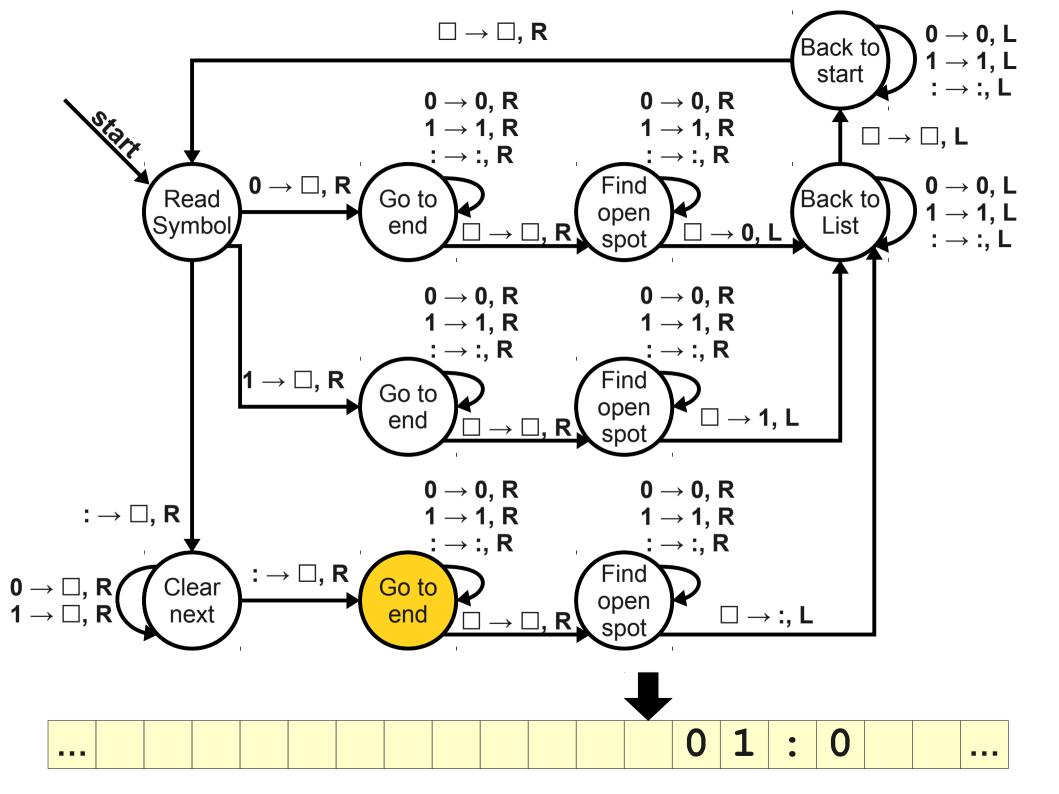


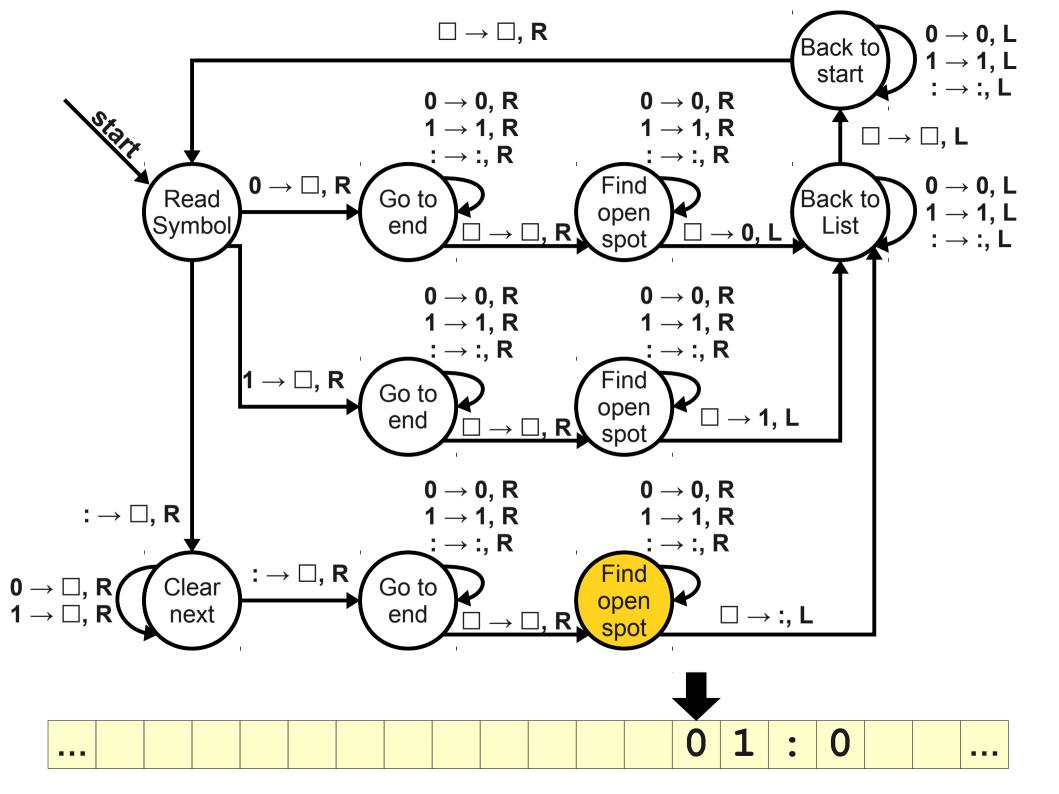


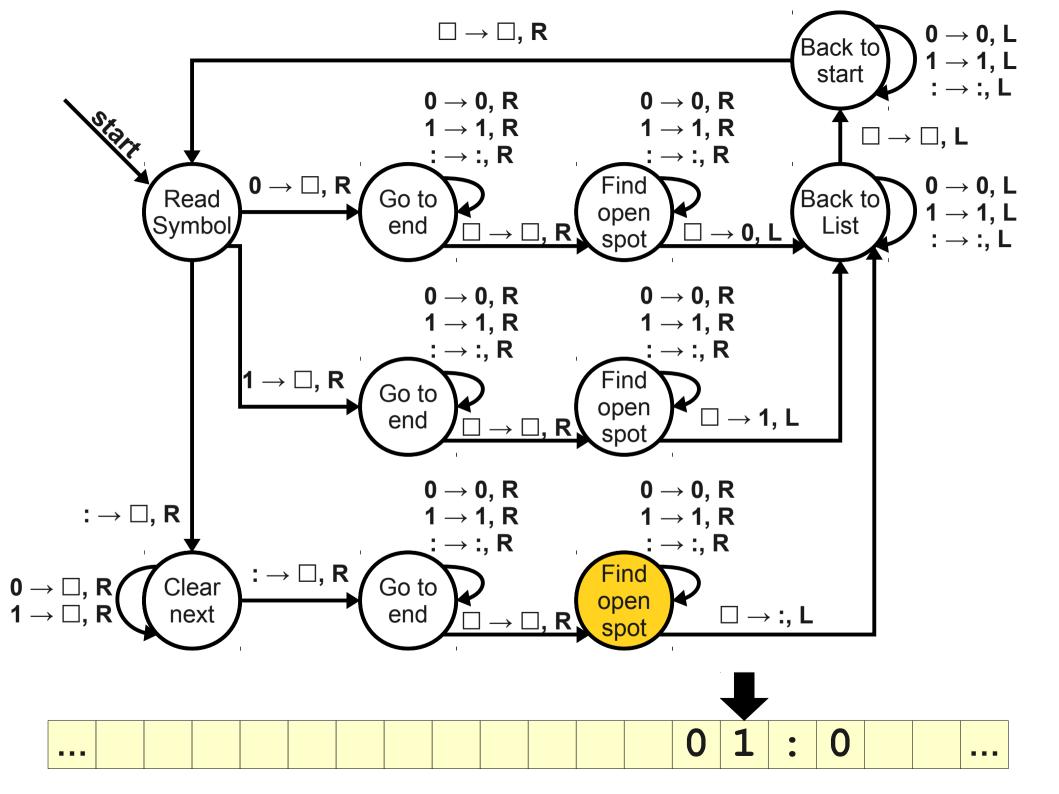


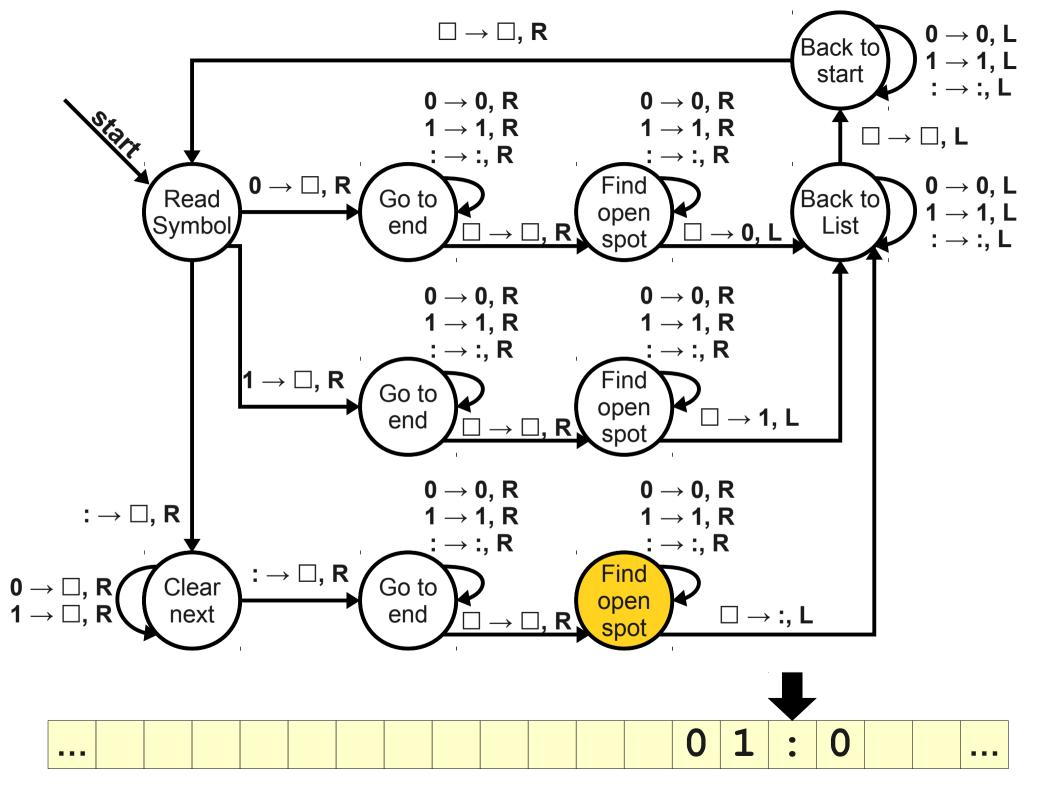


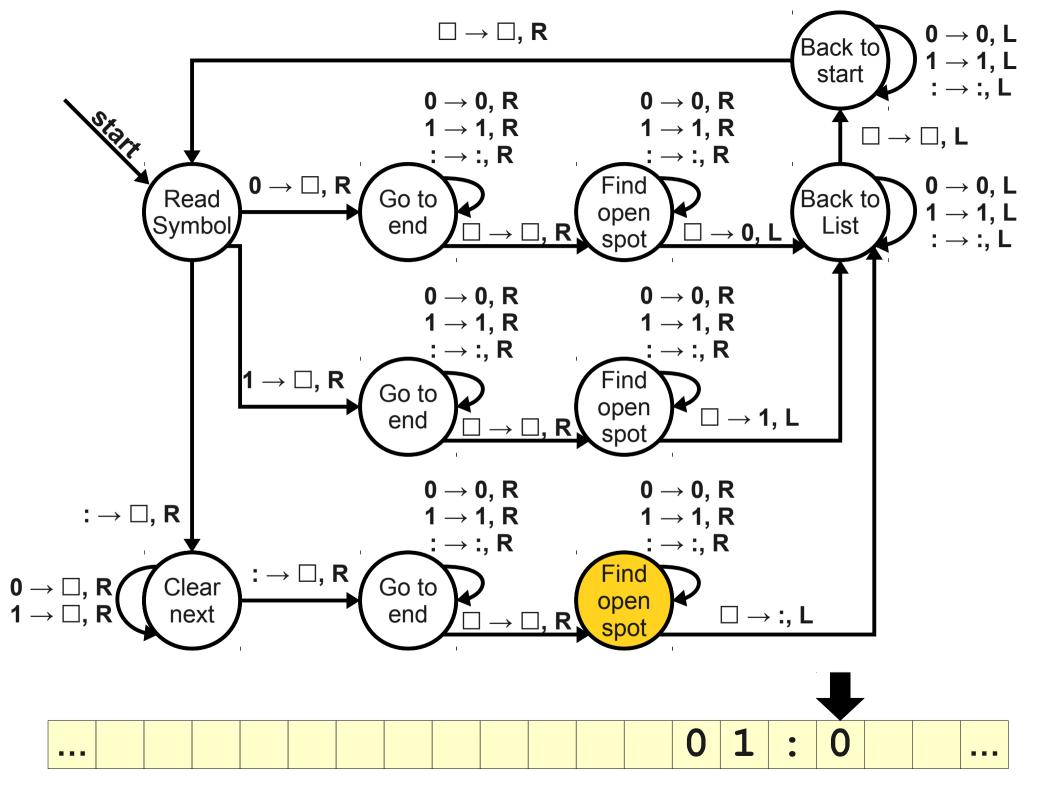


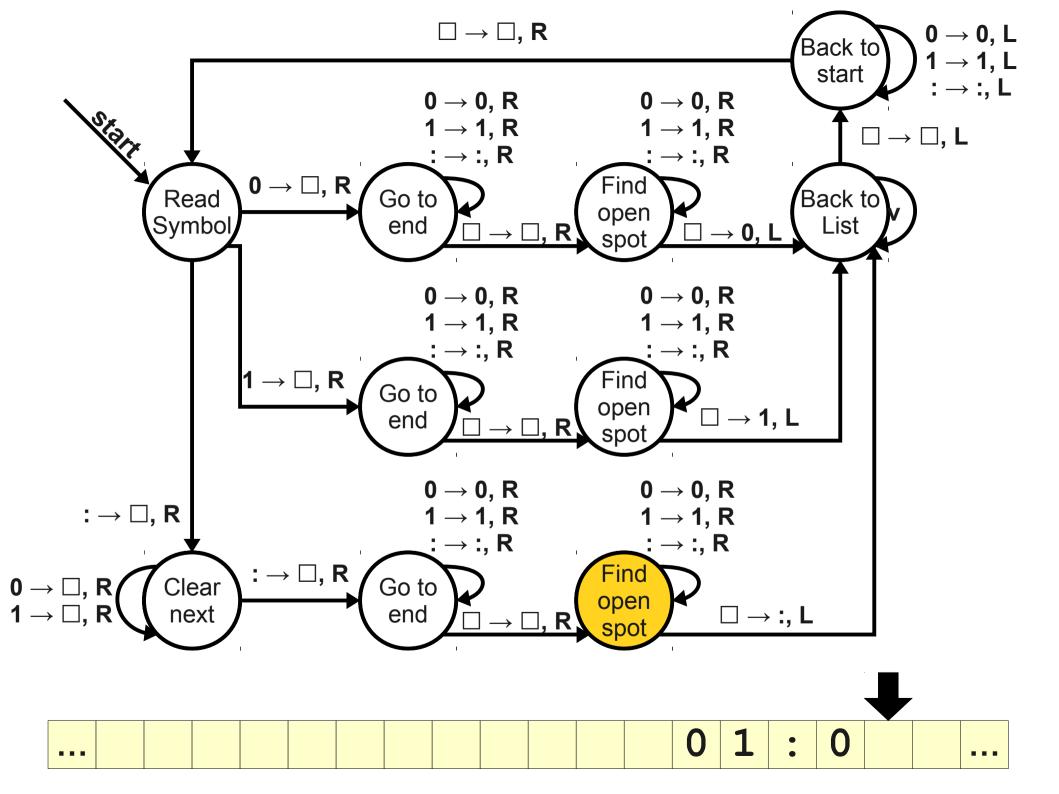


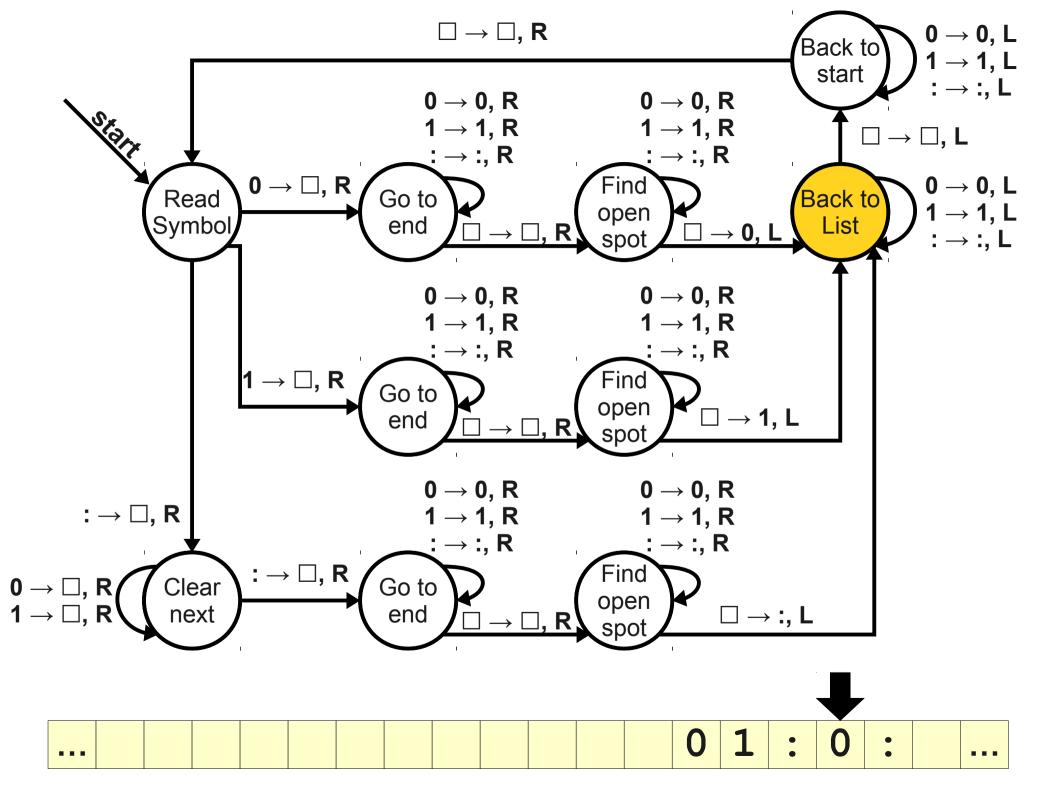


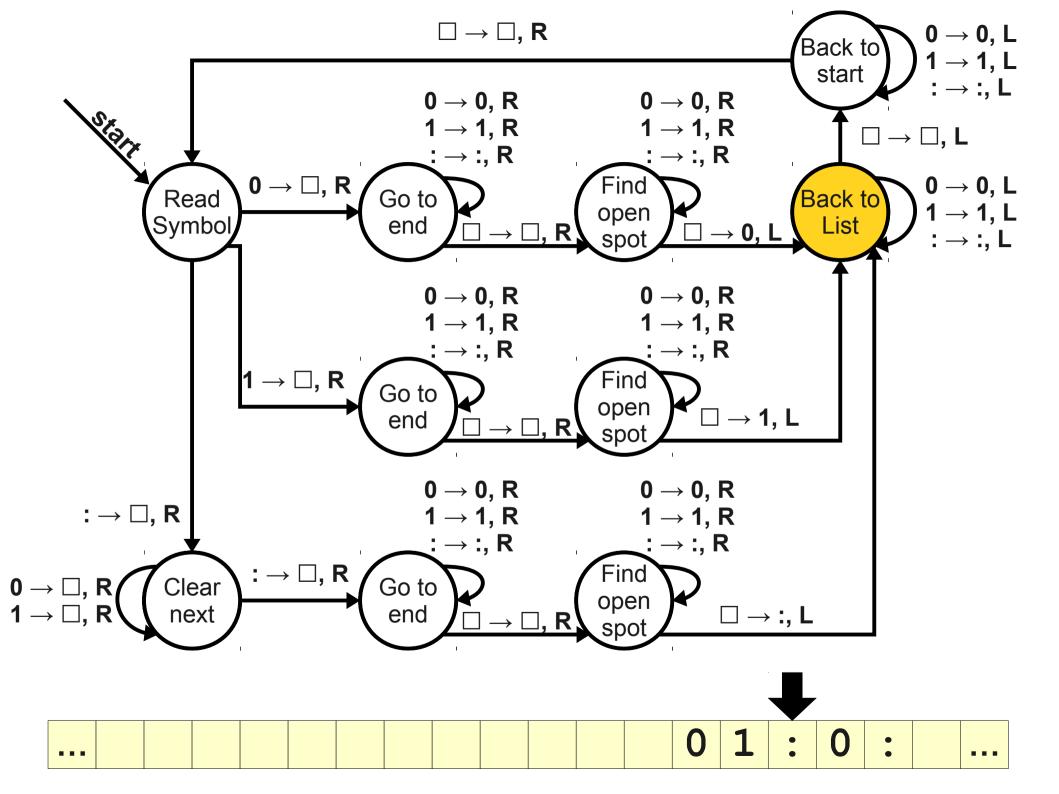


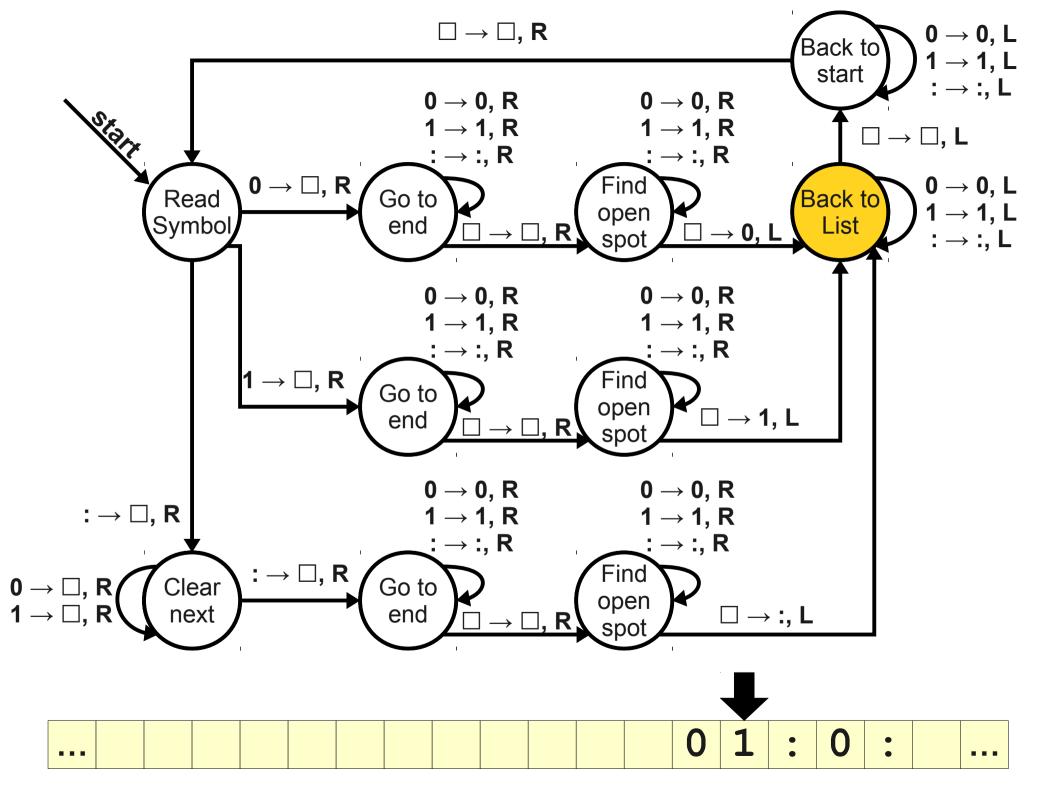


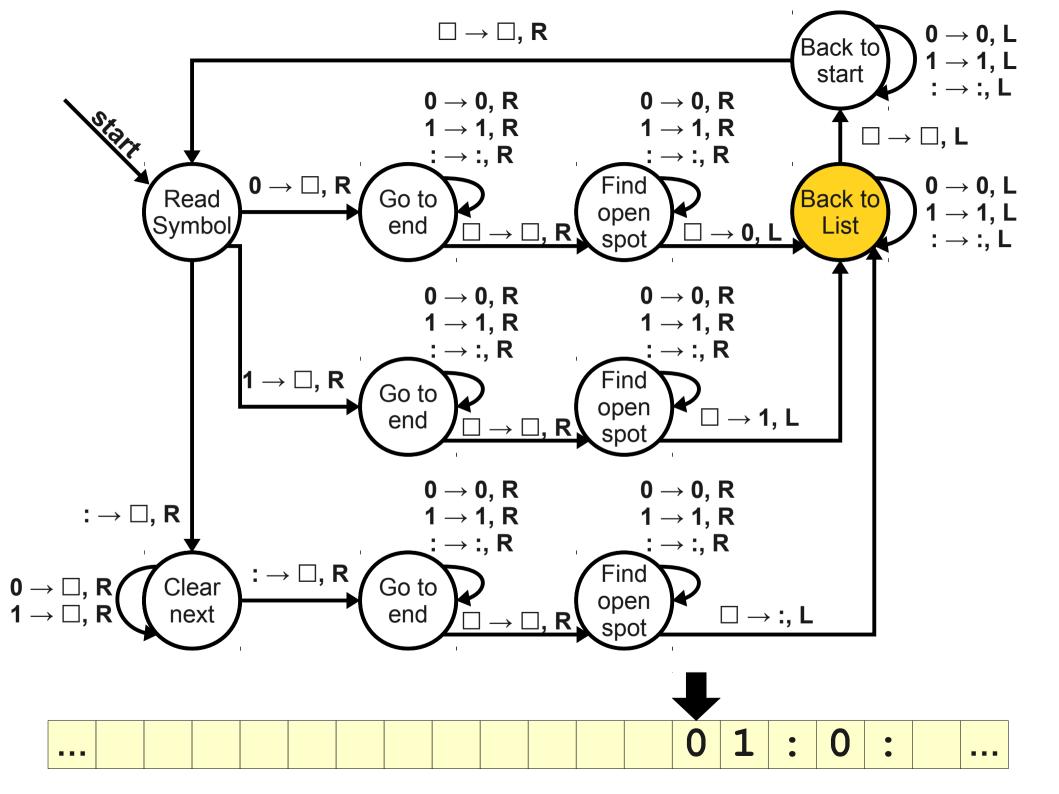


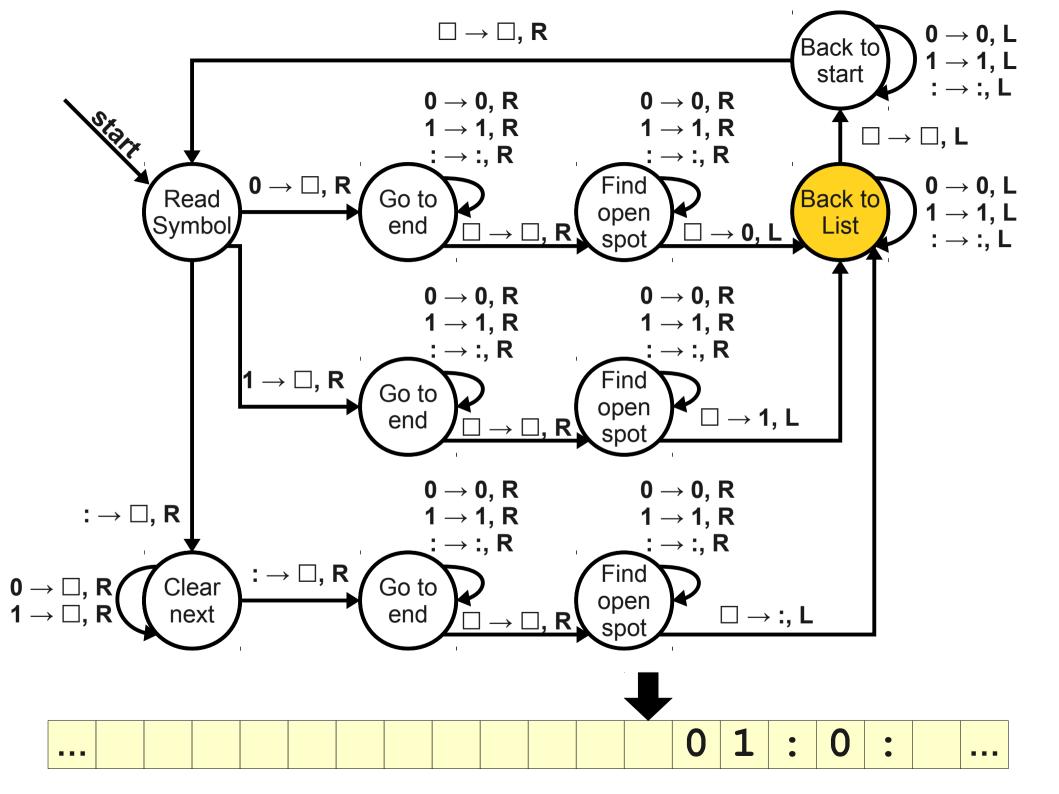


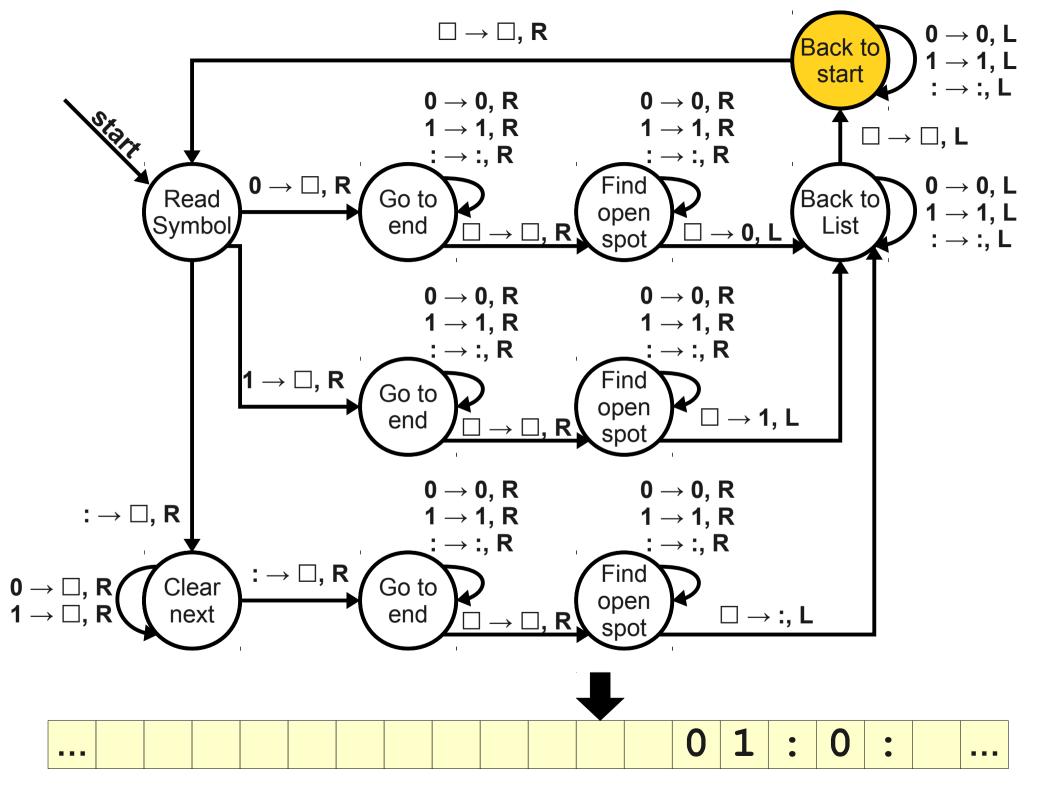


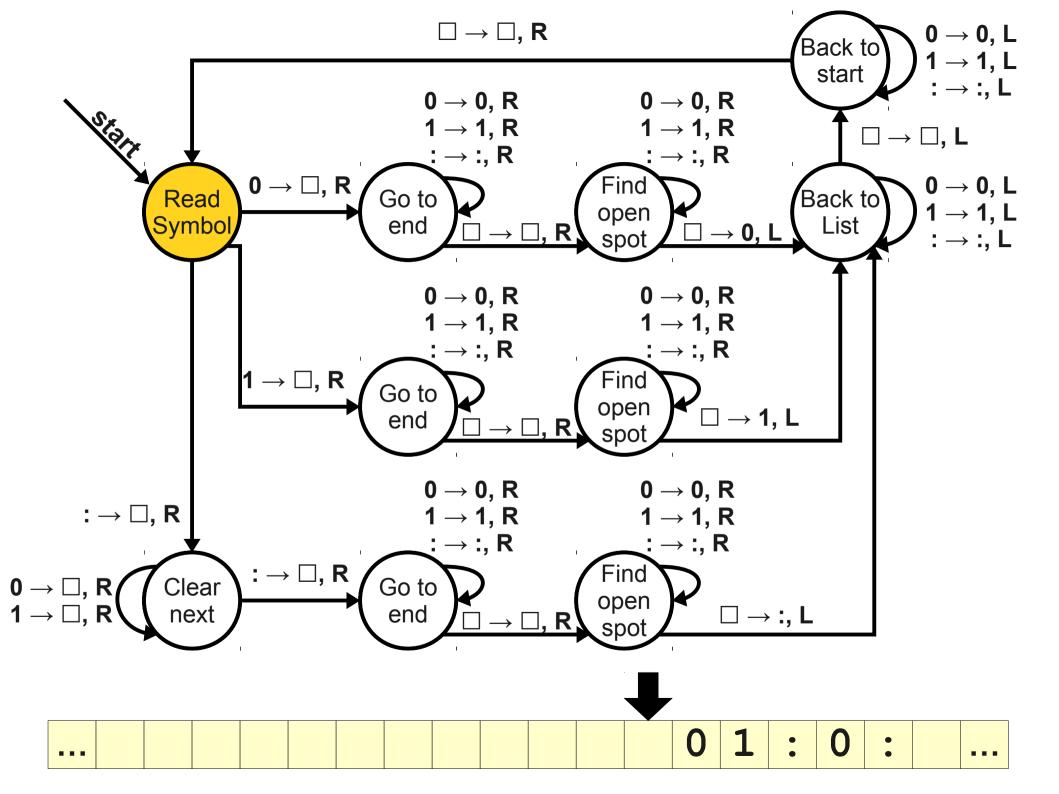


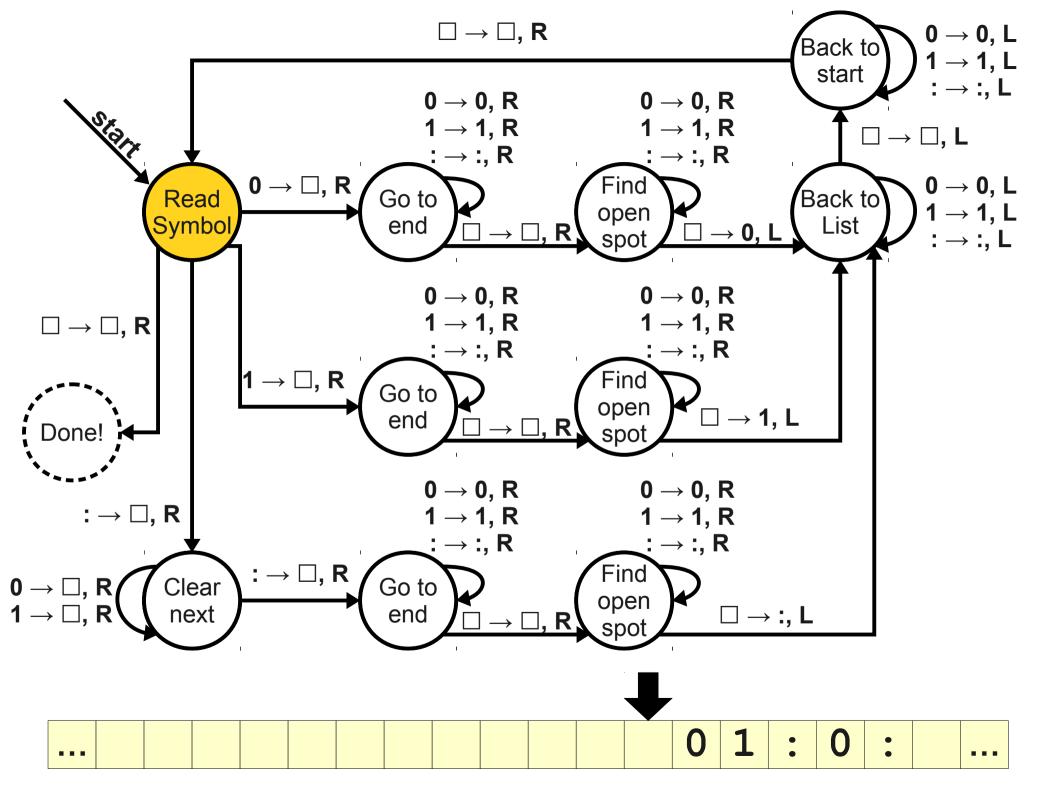


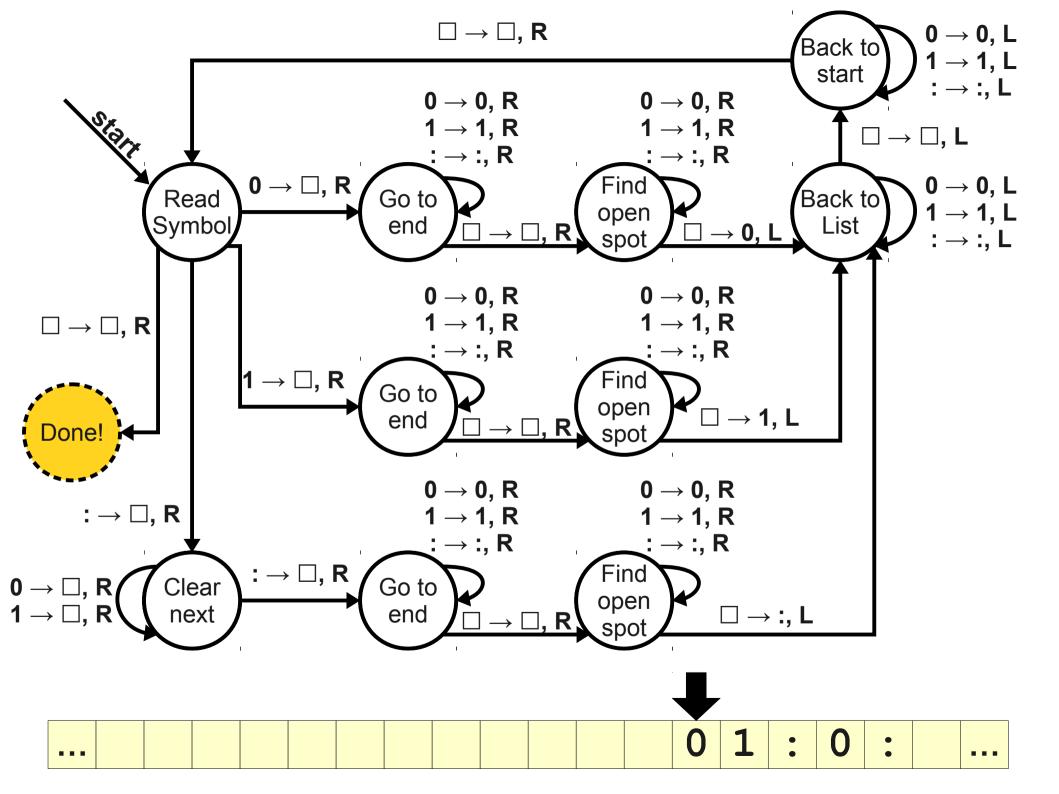


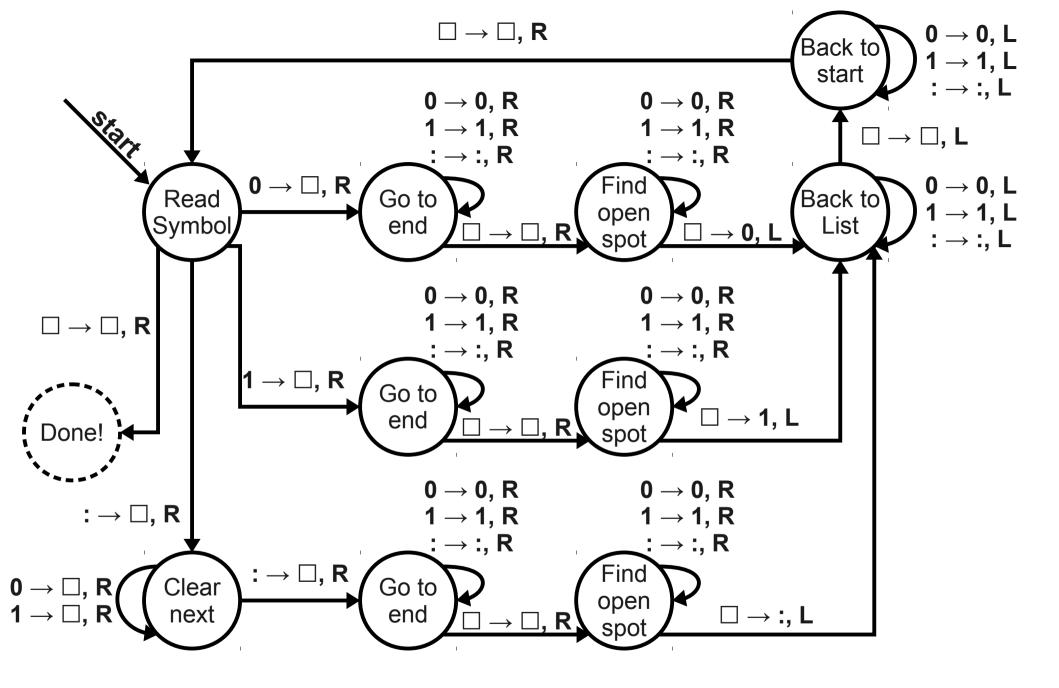


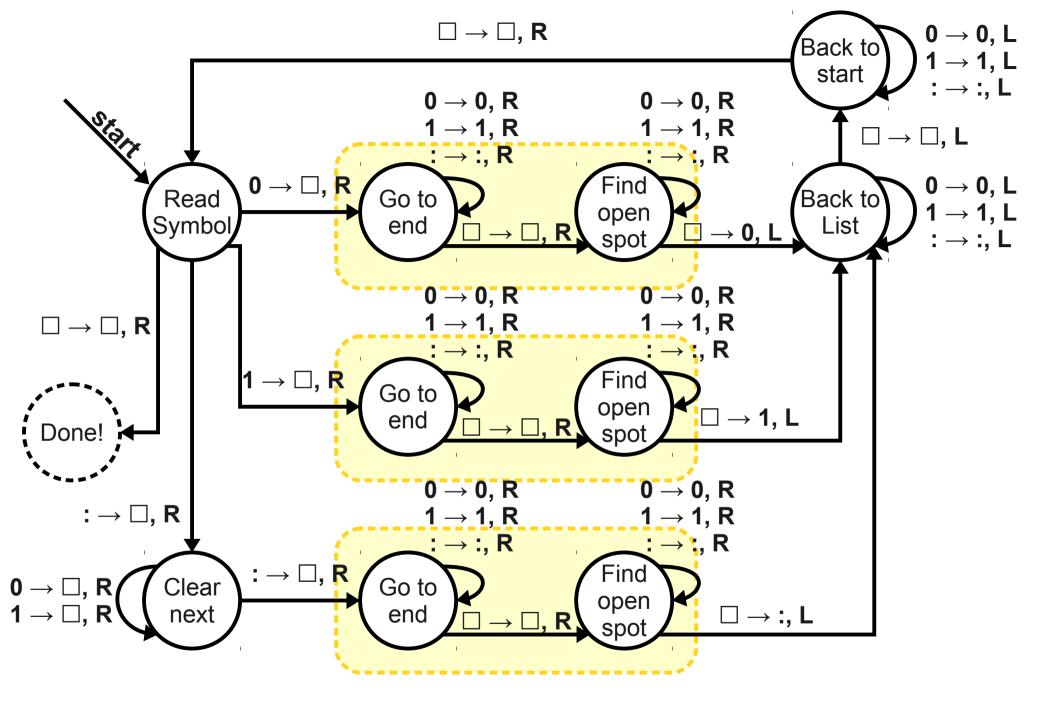












Turing Machine Memory

- Turing machines often contain many seemingly replicated states in order to store a finite amount of extra information.
- A Turing machine can remember one of k different constants by copying its states k times, once for each possible value, and wiring those states appropriately.

Turing Machines and Lists

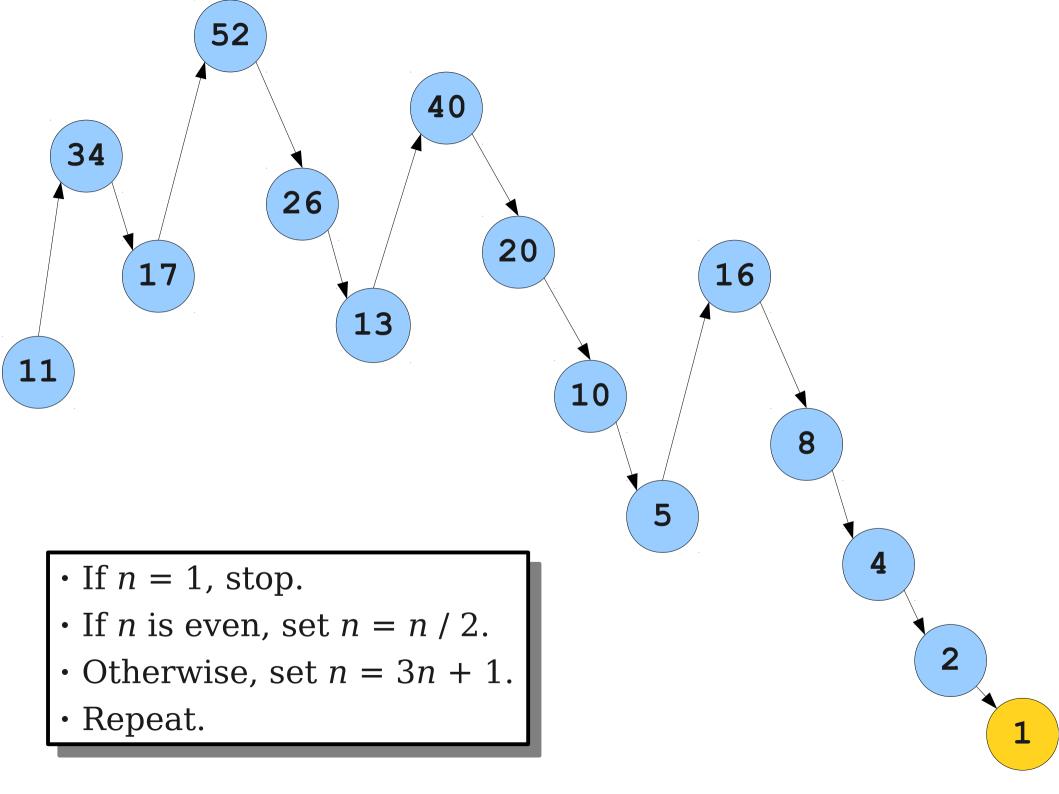
- Turing machines can perform many operations on lists:
 - Concatenate two lists.
 - Reverse a list.
 - Sort a list.
 - Find the maximum element of a list.
 - And a whole lot more!

The Power of Turing Machines

- Turing machines can
 - Perform standard arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, exponentiation, etc.)
 - Manipulate lists of elements (searching, sorting, reversing, etc.)
- What else can Turing machines do?

The Hailstone Sequence

- Consider the following procedure, starting with some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where n > 0:
 - If n = 1, you are done.
 - If n is even, set n = n / 2.
 - Otherwise, set n = 3n + 1.
 - · Repeat.
- Question: Given a number *n*, does this process terminate?



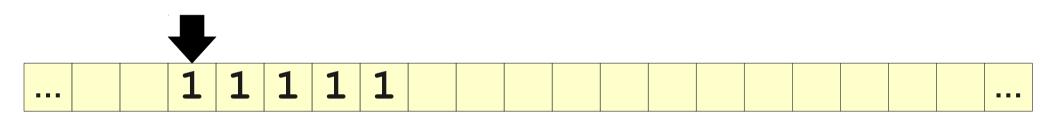
The Hailstone Sequence

- Let $\Sigma = \{1\}$ and consider the language $L = \{1^n \mid n > 0 \text{ and the hailstone sequence terminates for } n \}.$
- Could we build a TM for L?

The Hailstone Turing Machine

- Intuitively, we can build a TM for the hailstone language as follows: the machine M does the following:
 - If the input is ε, reject.
 - While the input is not 1:
 - If the input has even length, halve the length of the string.
 - If the input has odd length, triple the length of the string and append a 1.
 - Accept.

The Hailstone Turing Machine

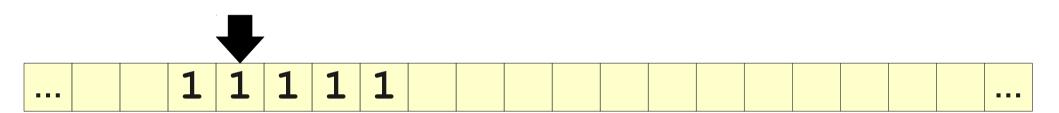


If the input is ε , reject.

While the input is not 1:

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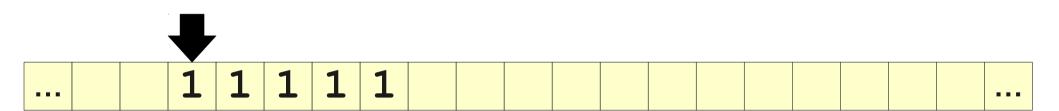
Accept.



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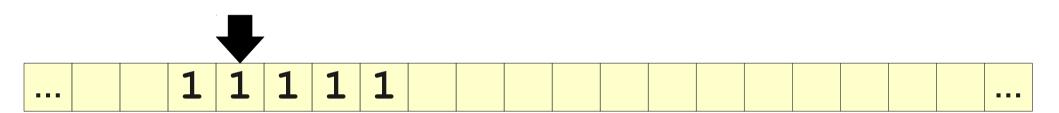
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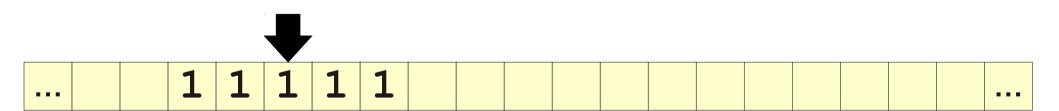
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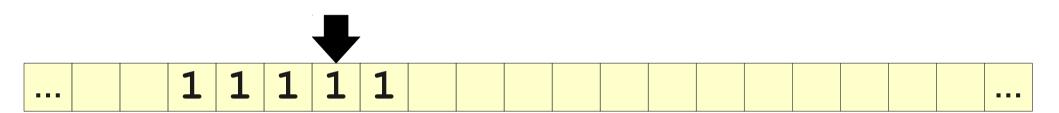
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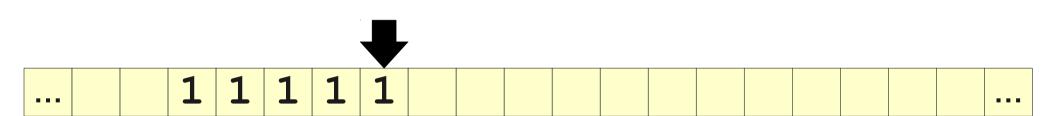
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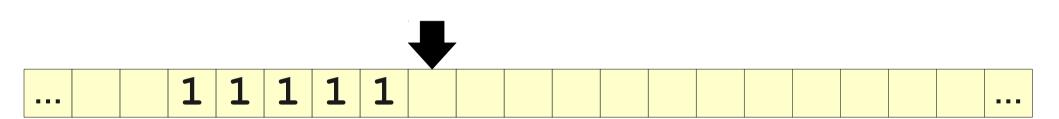
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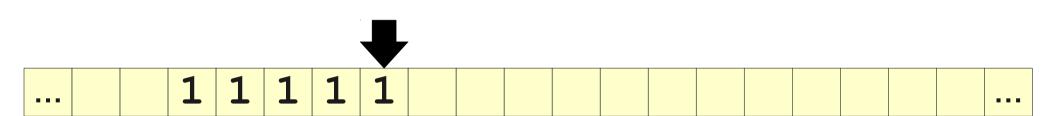
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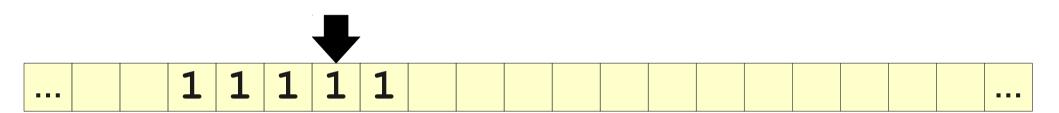
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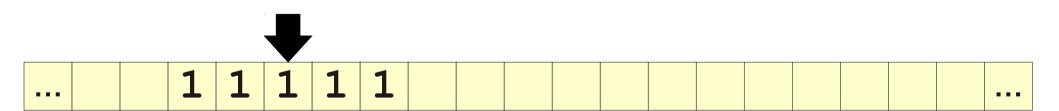
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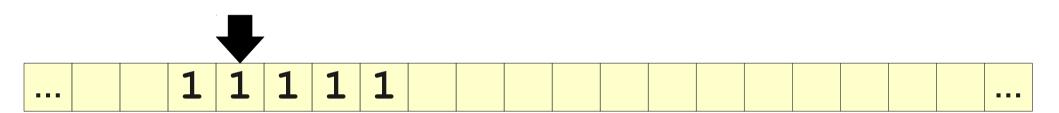
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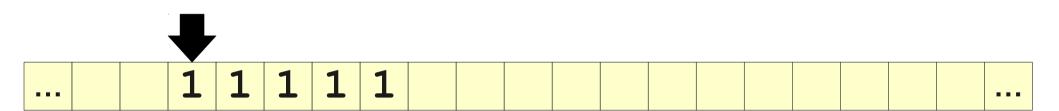
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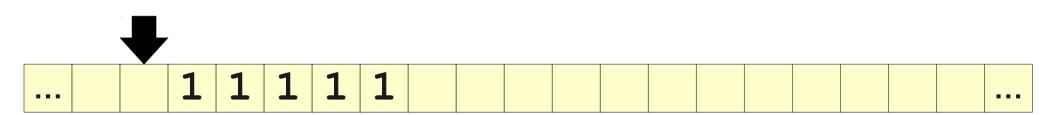
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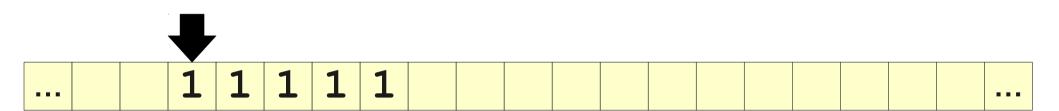
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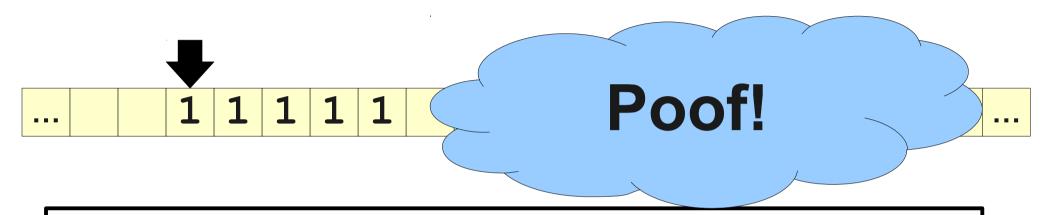
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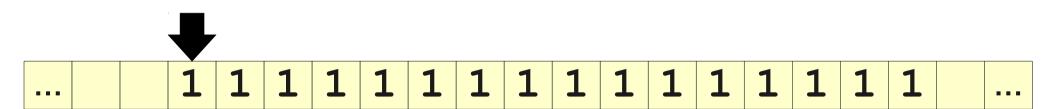
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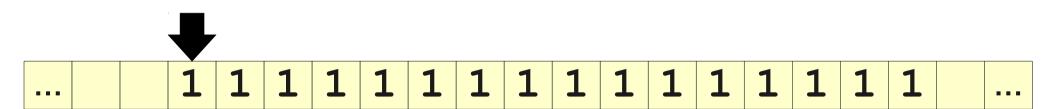
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Accept.

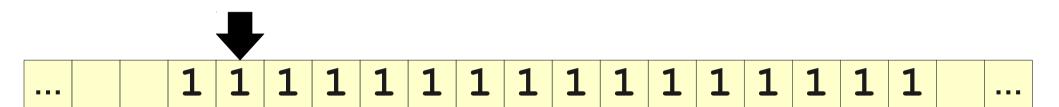
Interesting problem:
Build a TM that, starting
with n 1s on its tape,
ends with 3n+1 1s on its
tape.



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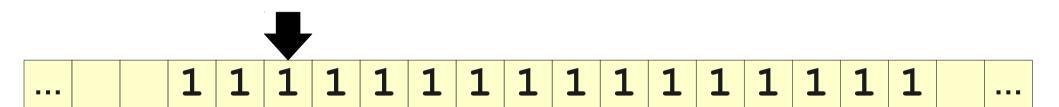
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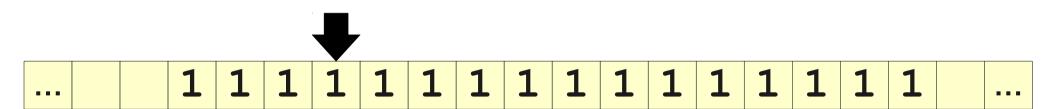
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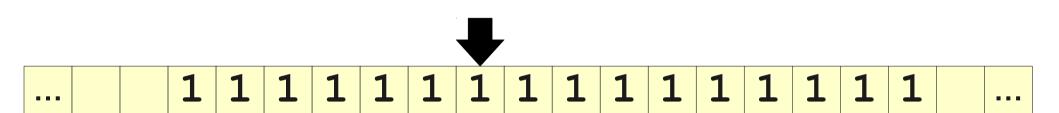
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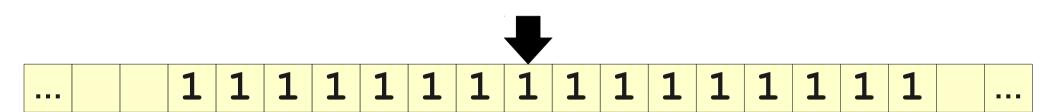
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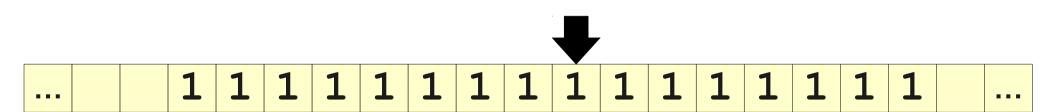
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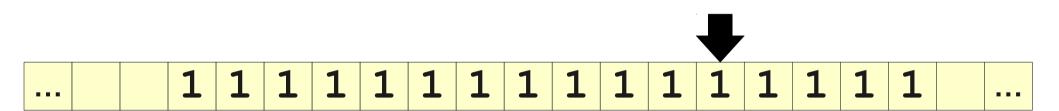
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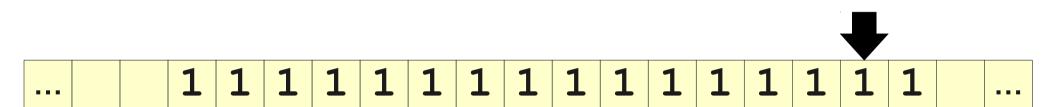
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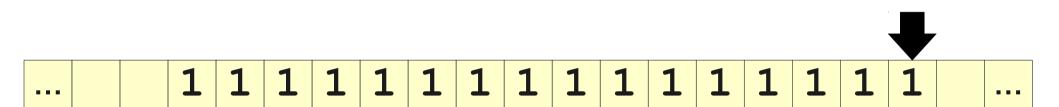
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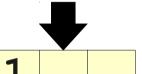
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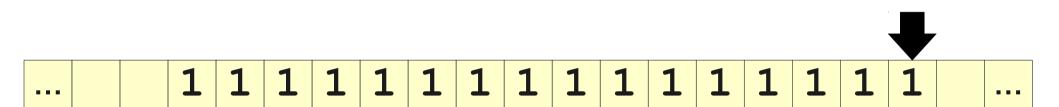
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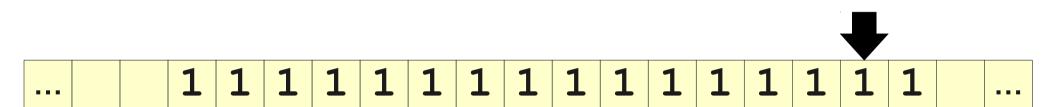
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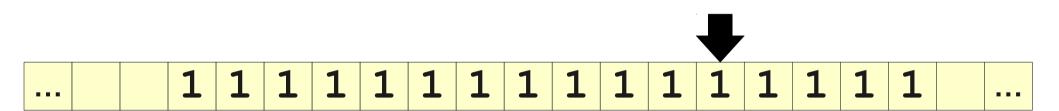
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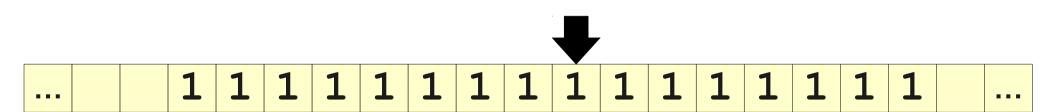
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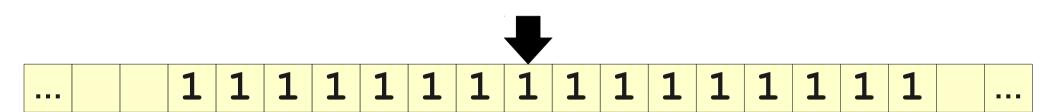
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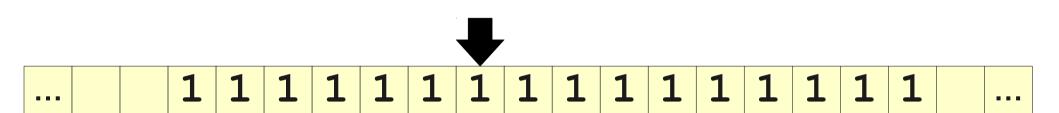
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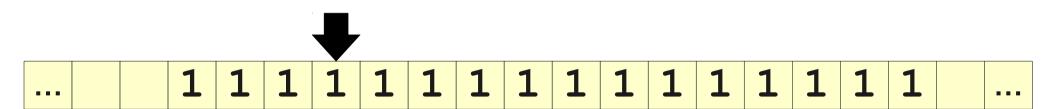
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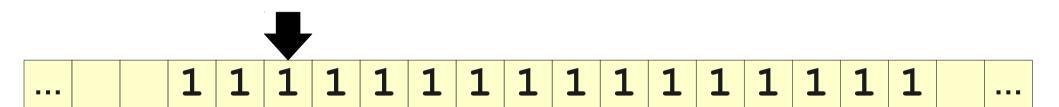
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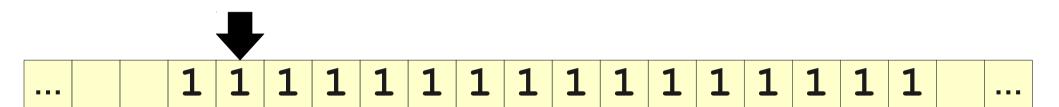
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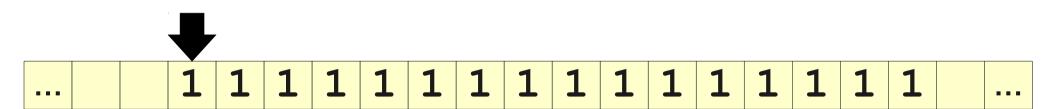
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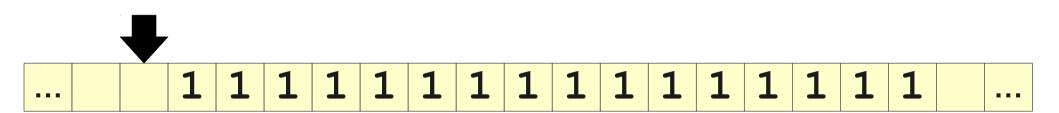
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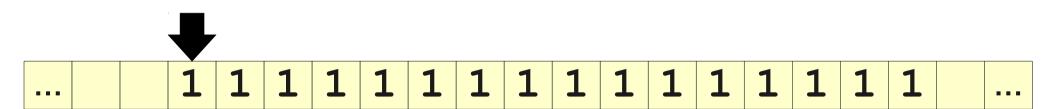
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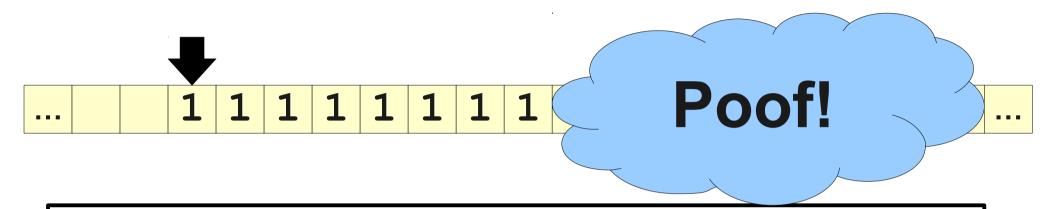
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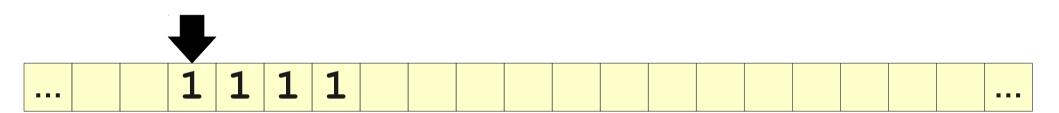
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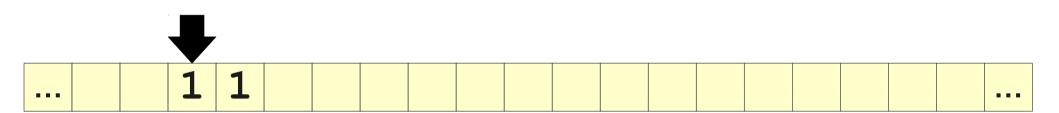
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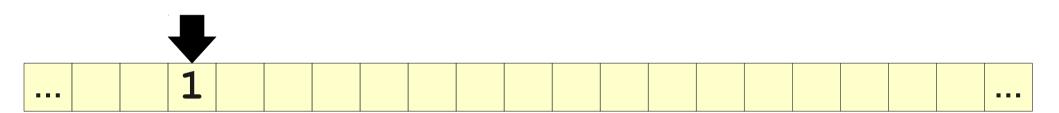
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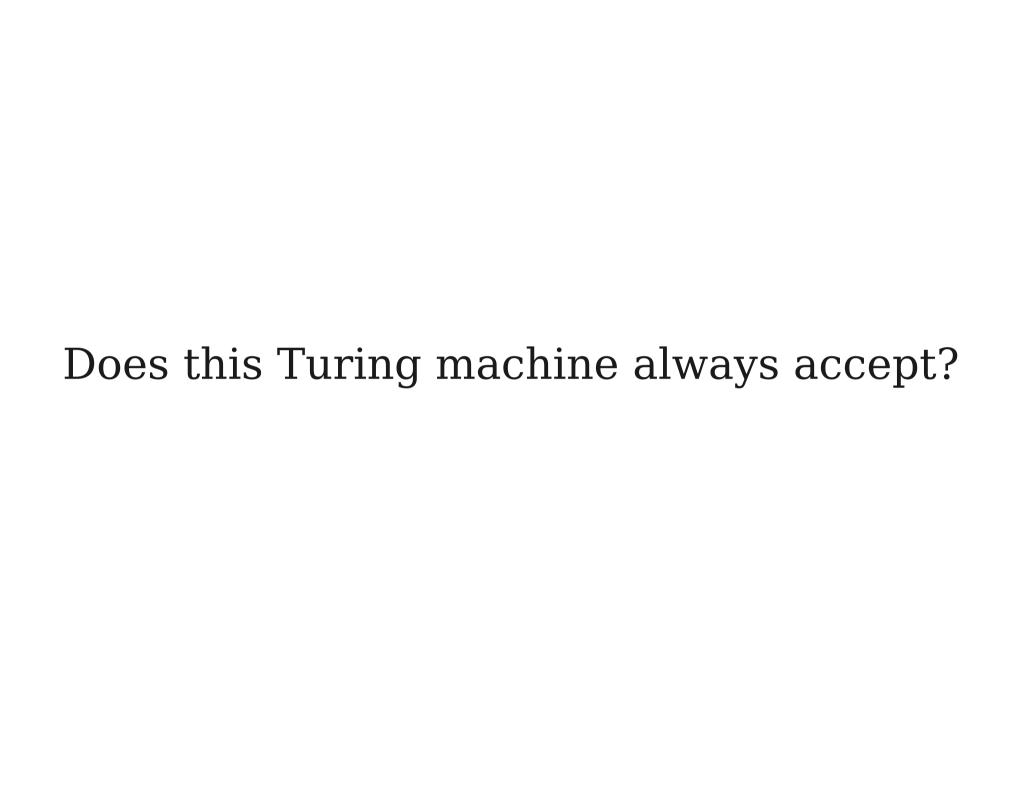
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The Collatz Conjecture

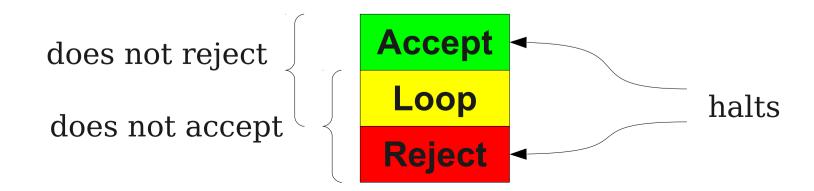
- It is *unknown* whether this process will terminate for all natural numbers.
- In other words, no one knows whether the TM described in the previous slides will always stop running!
- The conjecture (claim) that this always terminates is called the Collatz Conjecture.

An Important Observation

- Unlike the other automata we've seen so far, Turing machines choose for themselves whether to accept or reject.
- It is therefore possible for a TM to run forever without accepting or rejecting.

Some Important Terminology

- Let *M* be a Turing machine.
- *M* accepts a string *w* if it enters the accept state when run on *w*.
- M rejects a string w if it enters the reject state when run on w.
- M loops infinitely (or just loops) on a string w if when run on w it enters neither the accept or reject state.
- M does not accept w if it either rejects w or loops infinitely on w.
- M does not reject w w if it either accepts w or loops on w.
- M halts on w if it accepts w or rejects w.



The Language of a TM

• The language of a Turing machine M, denoted $\mathcal{L}(M)$, is the set of all strings that M accepts:

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

- For any $w \in \mathcal{L}(M)$, M accepts w.
- For any $w \notin \mathcal{L}(M)$, M does not accept w.
 - It might loop forever, or it might explicitly reject.
- A language is called **recognizable** iff it is the language of some TM.
- Notation: **RE** is the set of all recognizable languages.

 $L \in \mathbf{RE}$ iff L is recognizable

Time Out For Announcements!

Office Hours Schedule

- We've update our office hours schedule to shift office hours more toward Monday.
- Check the website for the updated schedule!

Your Questions!

"What is your favorite 103 topic and why?"

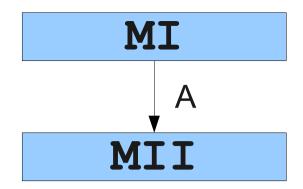
stay tuned... we're about to get there!

Worklist Algorithms

- A) Double the contents of the string after **M**.
- B) Replace III with U.
- C) Remove uu
- D) Append **u** if the string ends in **I**.

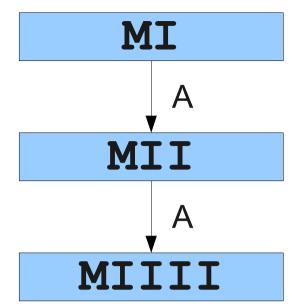
MI

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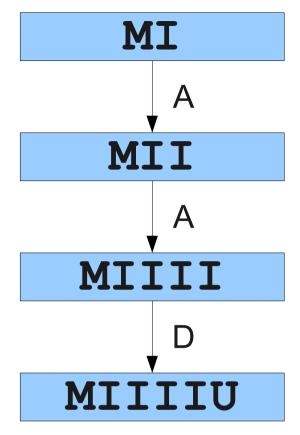


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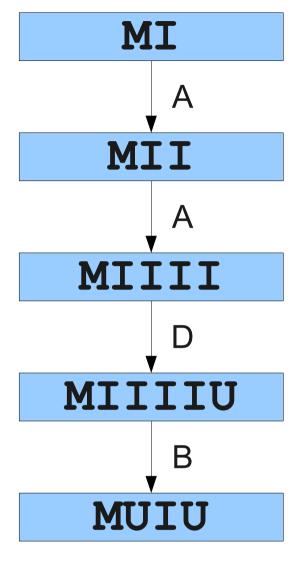
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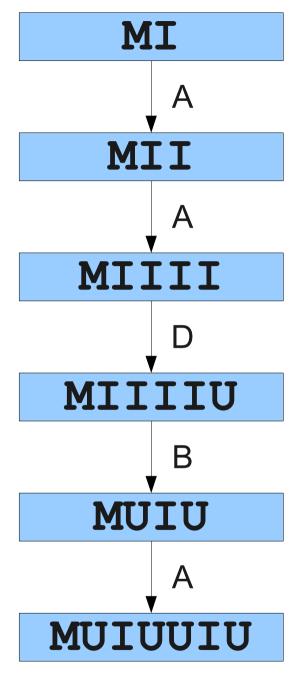
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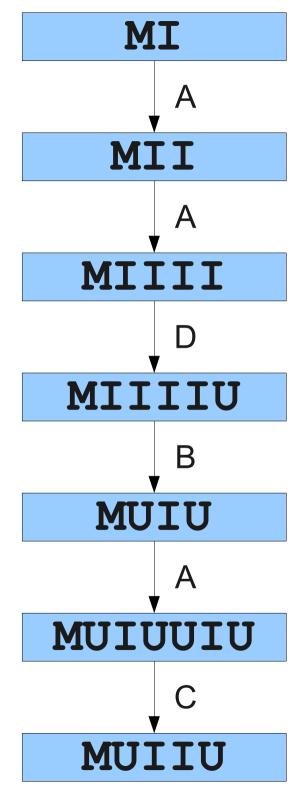
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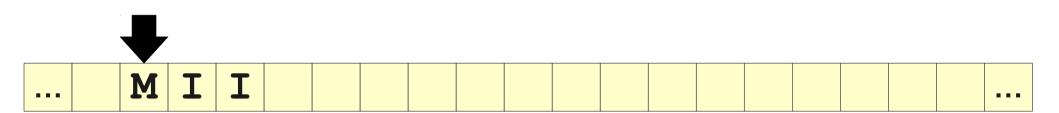


A Recognizable Language

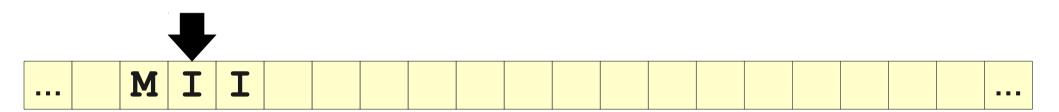
- Let $\Sigma = \{ \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{U} \}$ and consider the language $L = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{Using the four provided rules, it is possible to convert } w \text{ into } \mathbf{MU} \}$
- Some strings are in this language (for example, $\mathbf{MU} \in L$, $\mathbf{MIII} \in L$, $\mathbf{MUUU} \in L$).
- Some strings are not in this language (for example, $I \notin L \bowtie L \bowtie U \notin L$).
- Could we build a Turing machine for L?

TM Design Trick: Worklists

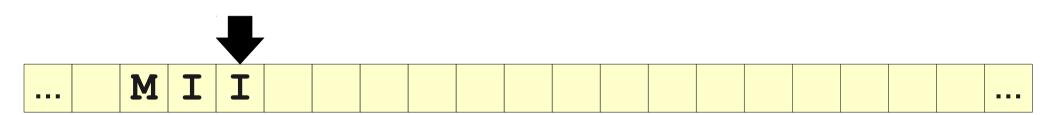
- It is possible to design TMs that search over an infinite space using a worklist.
- Conceptually, the TM
 - Finds all possible options one step away from the original input,
 - Appends each of them to the end of the worklist,
 - Clears the current option, then
 - Grabs the next element from the worklist to process.
- This Turing machine is not guaranteed to halt.



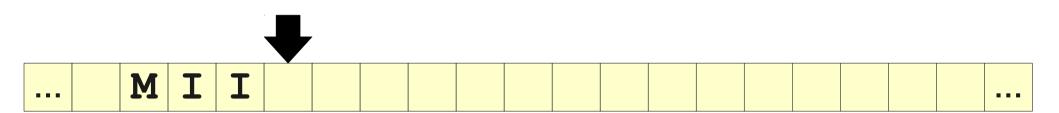
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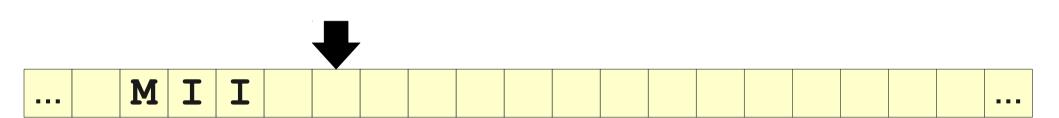
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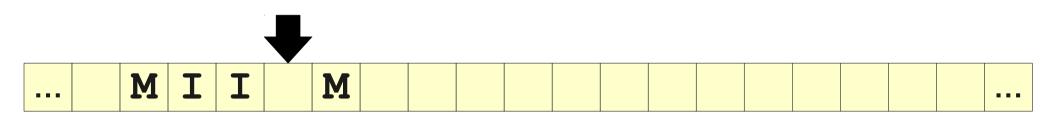
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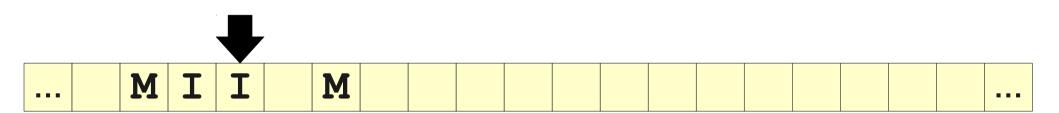
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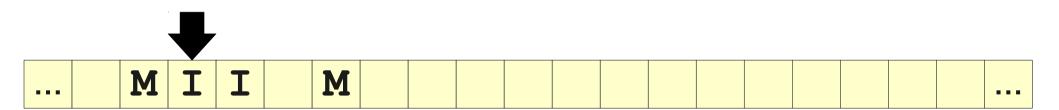
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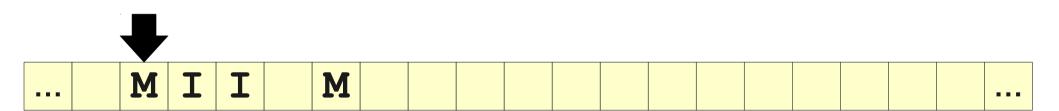
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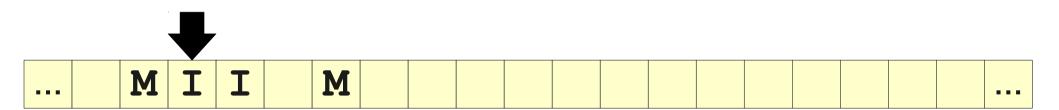
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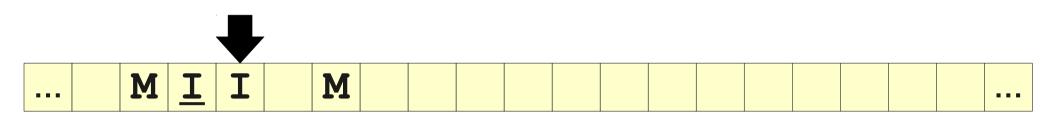
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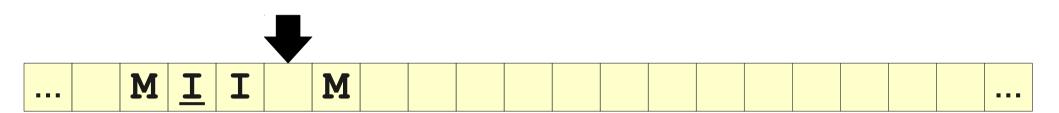
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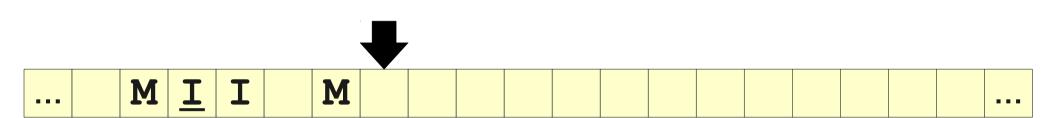
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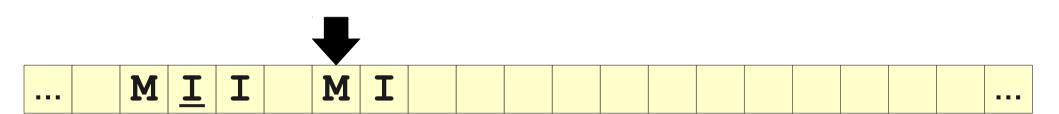
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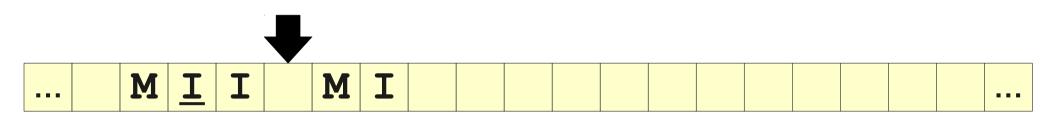
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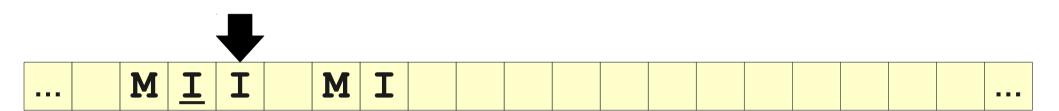
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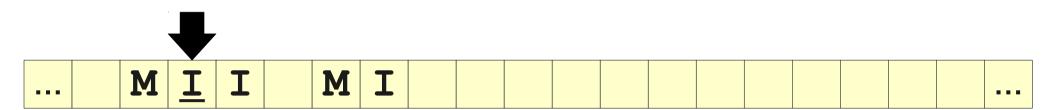
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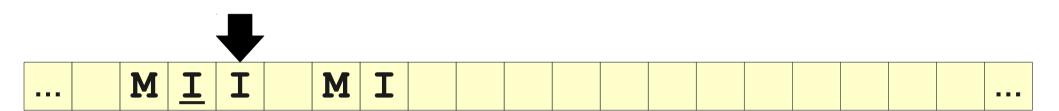
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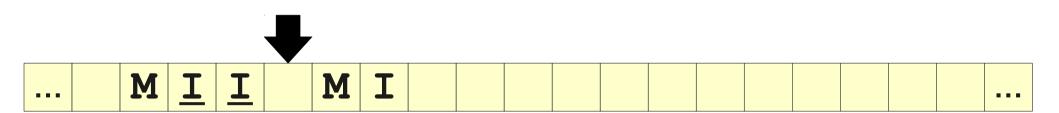
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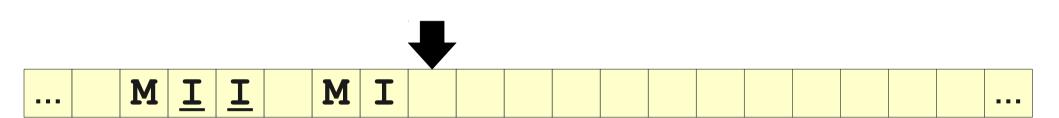
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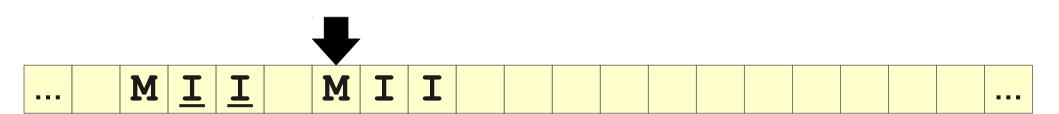
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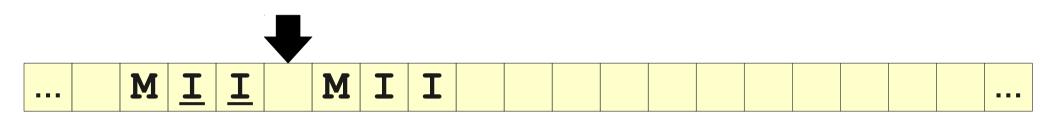
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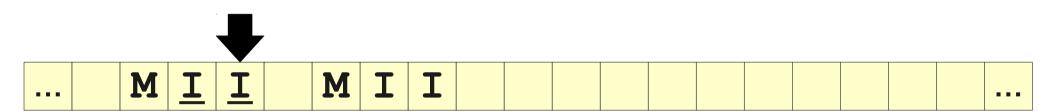
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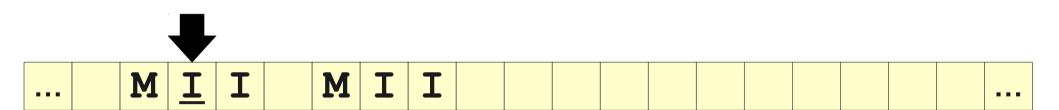
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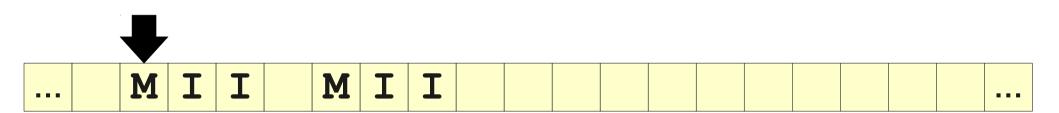
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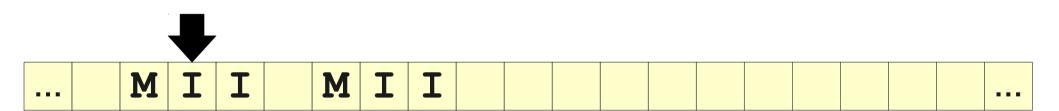
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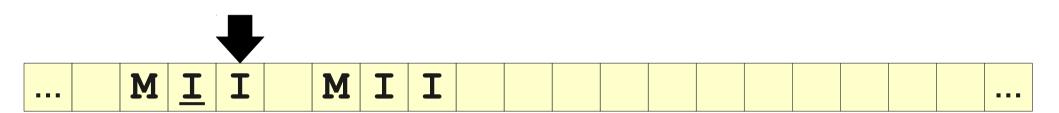
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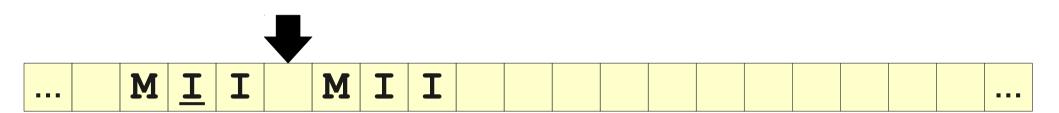
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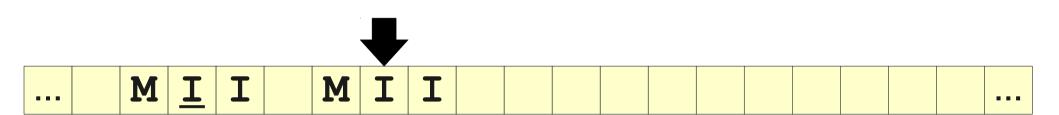
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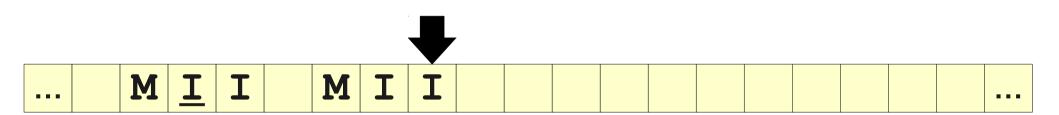
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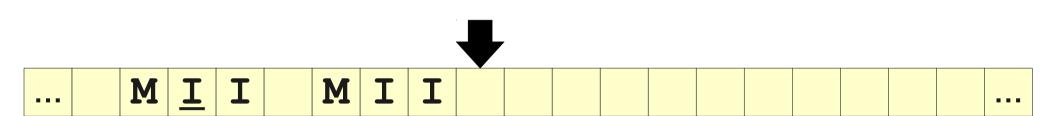
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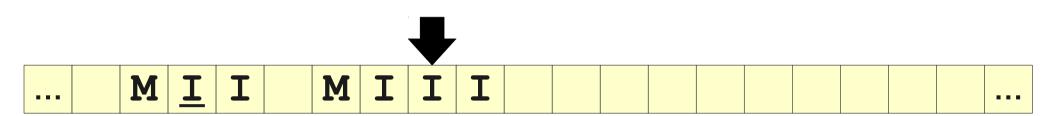
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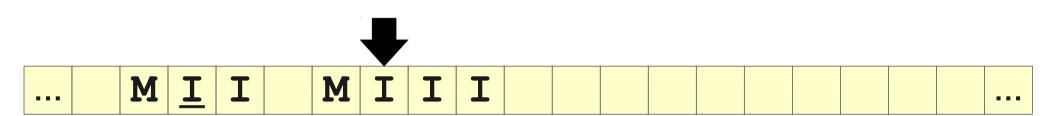
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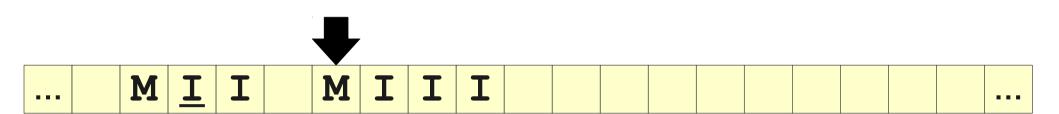
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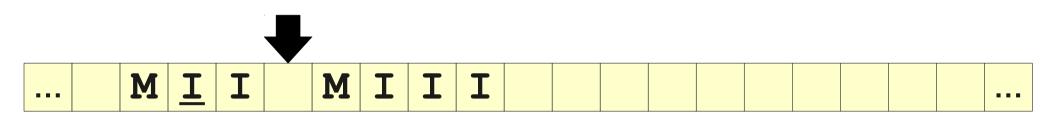
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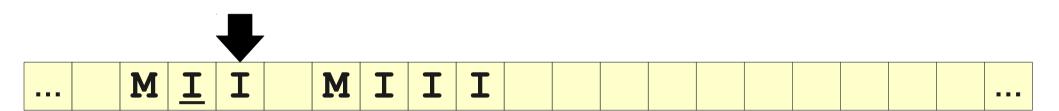
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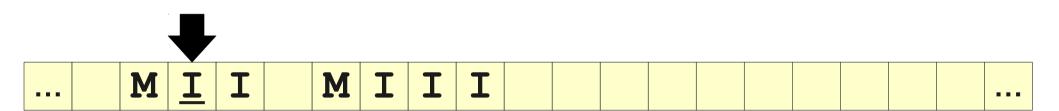
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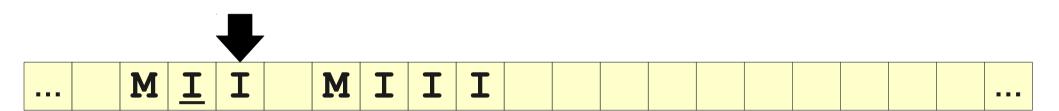
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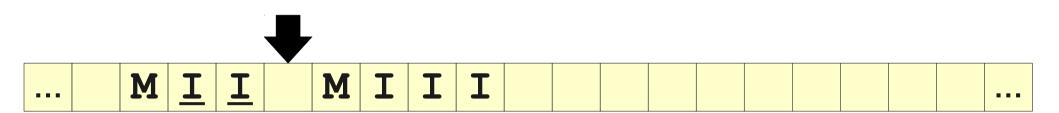
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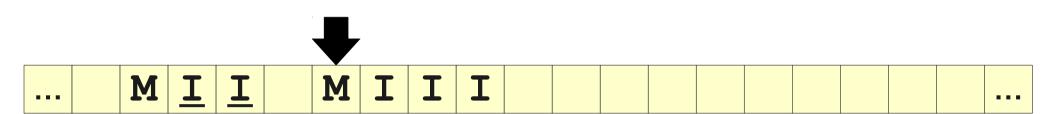
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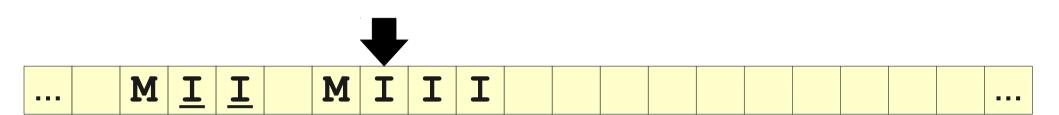
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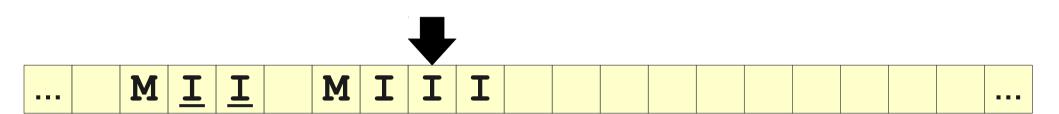
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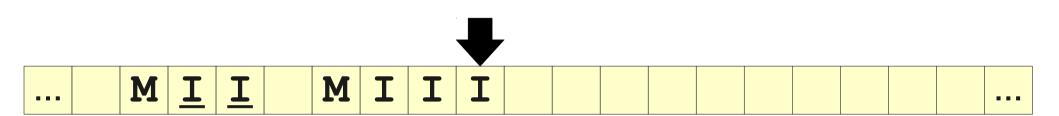
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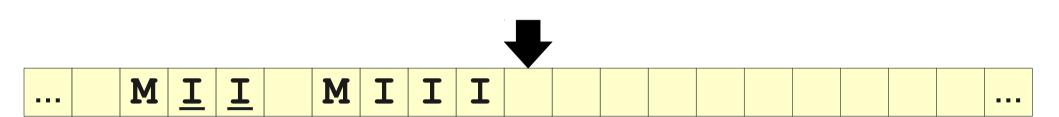
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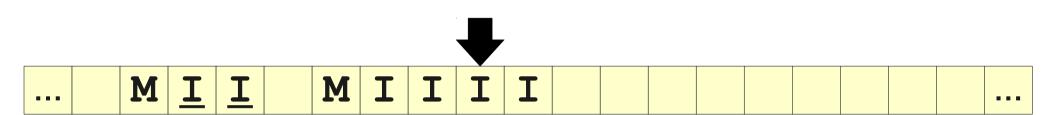
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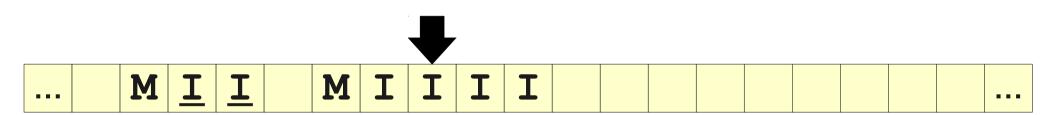
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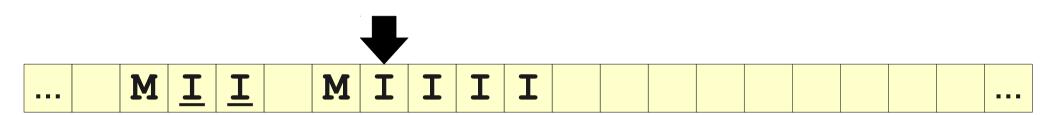
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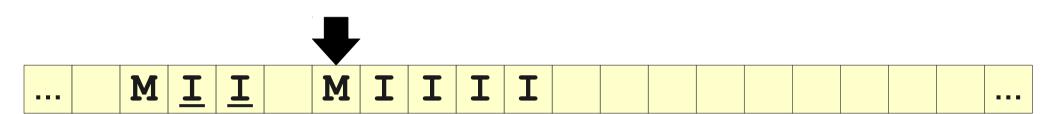
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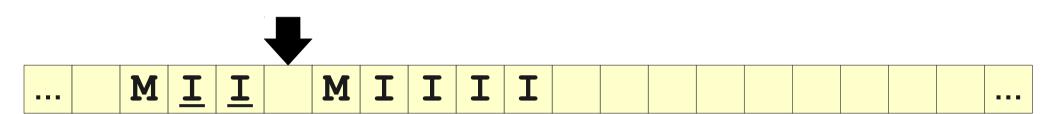
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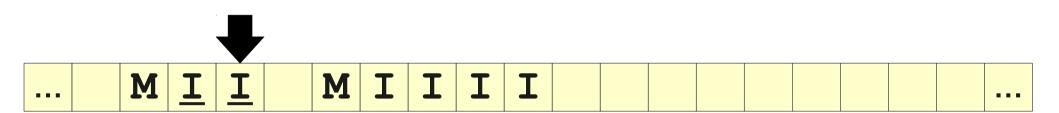
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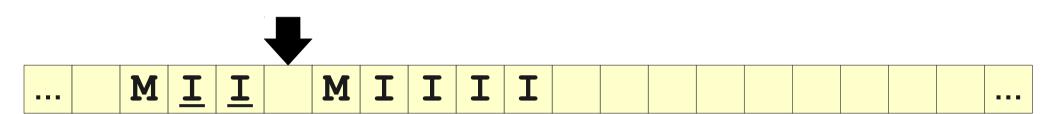
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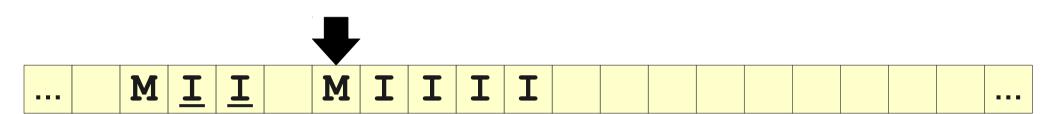
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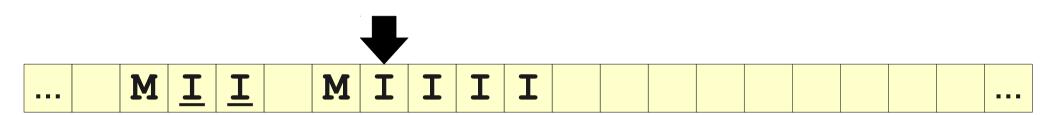
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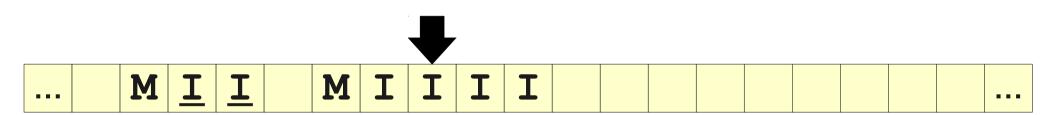
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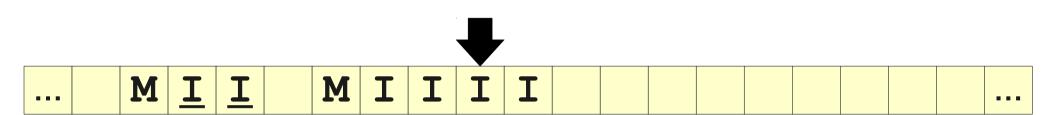
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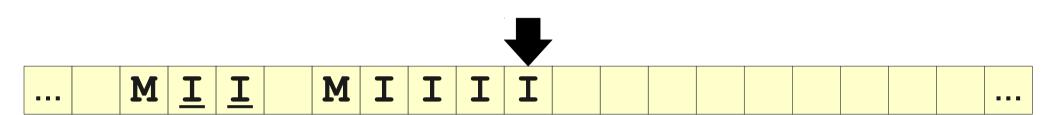
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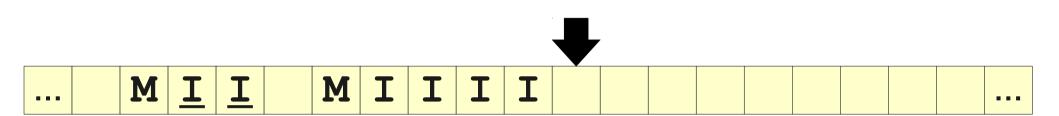
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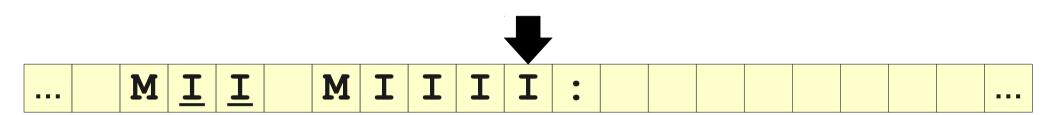
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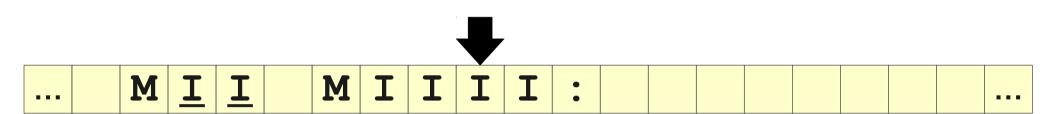
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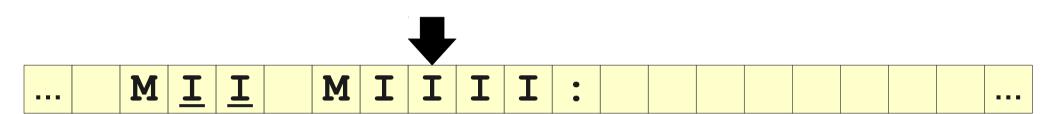
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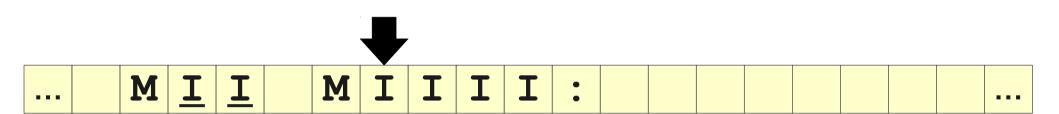
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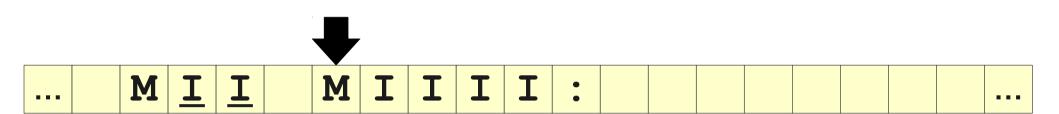
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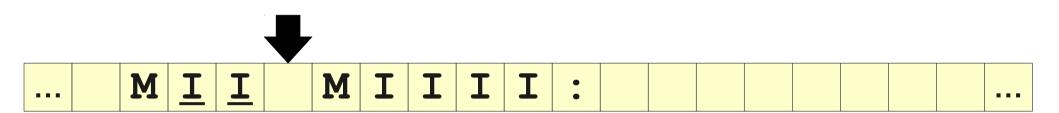
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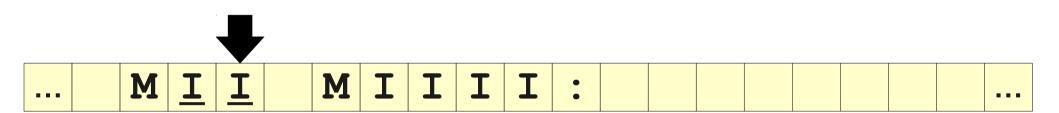
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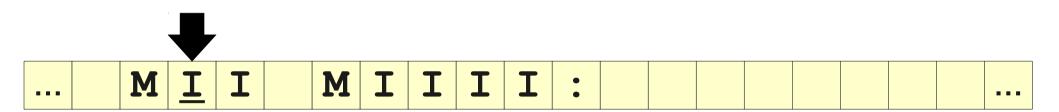
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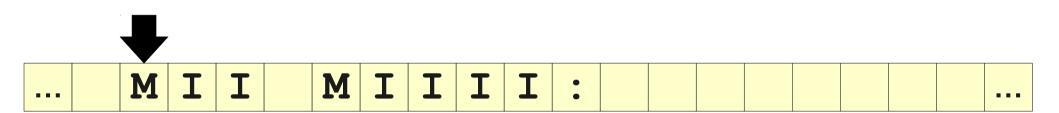
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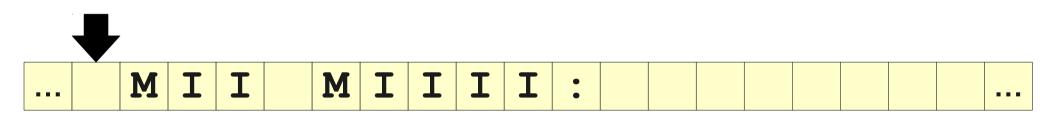
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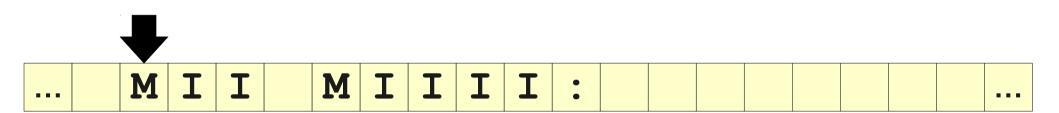
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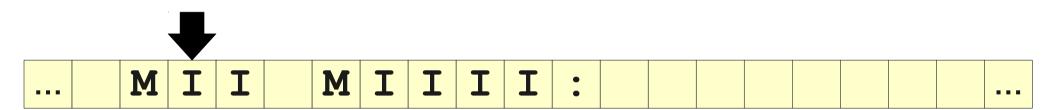
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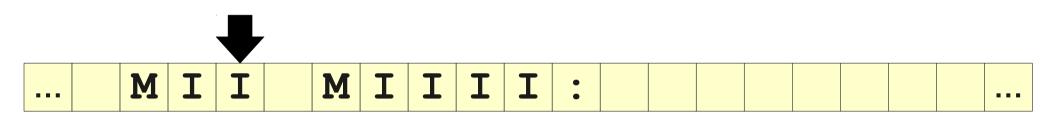
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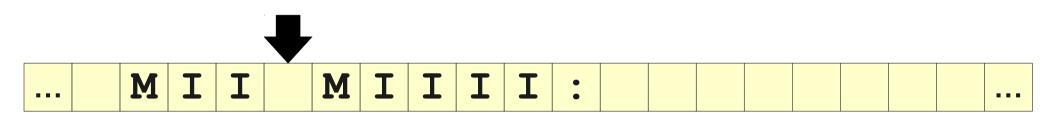
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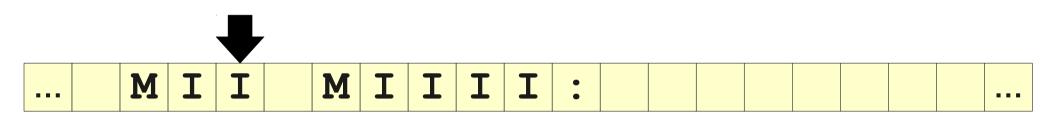
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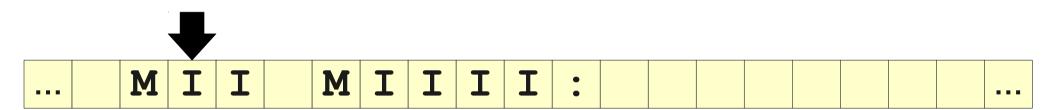
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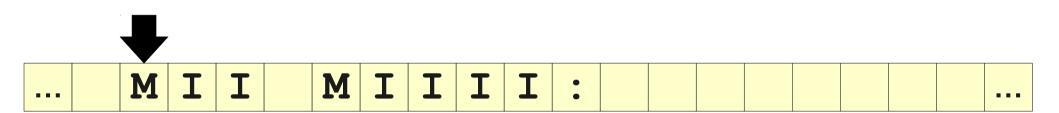
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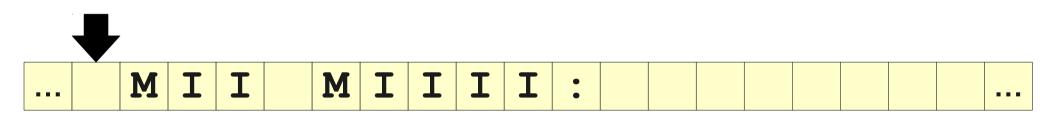
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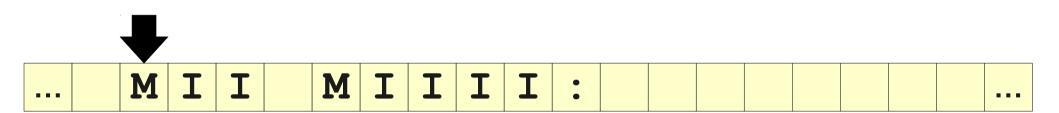
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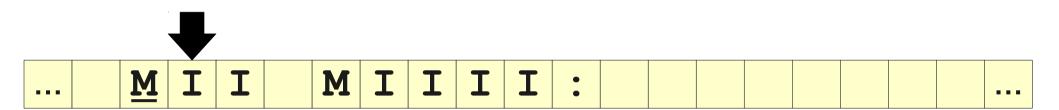
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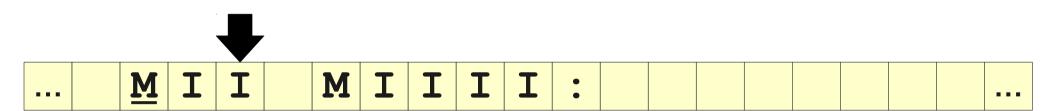
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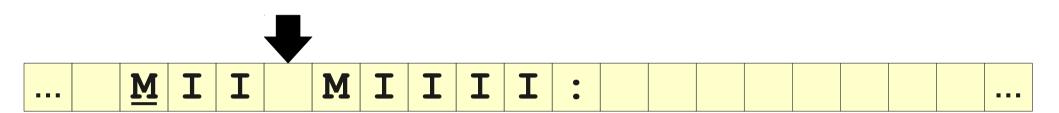
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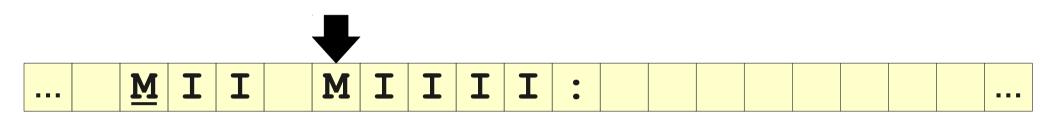
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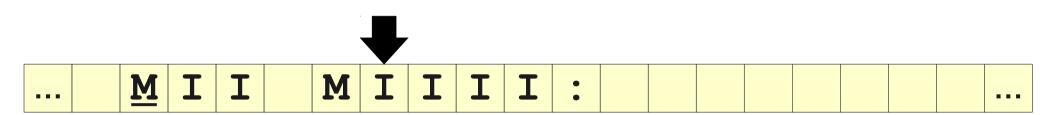
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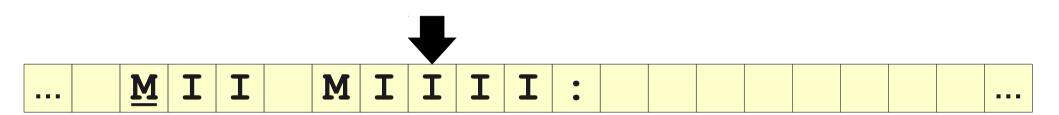
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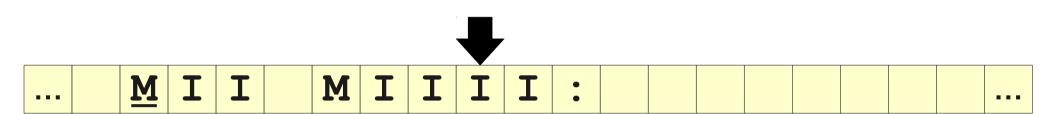
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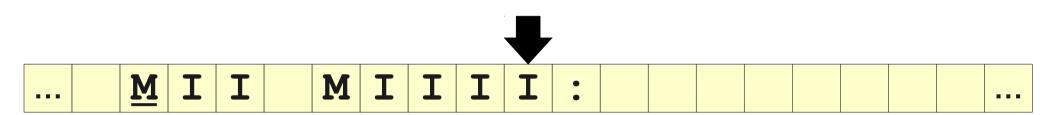
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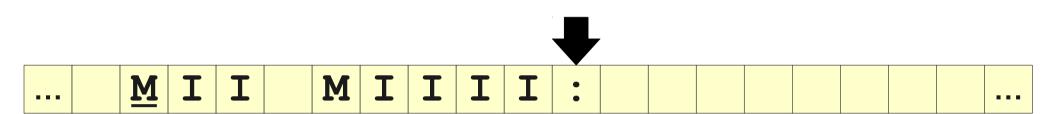
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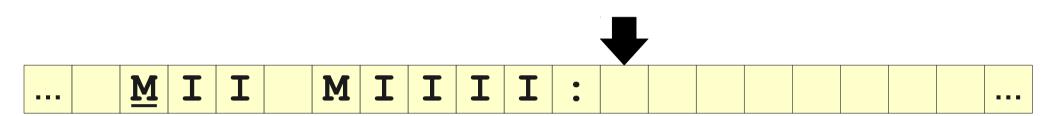
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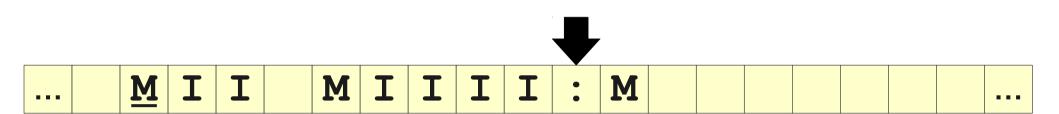
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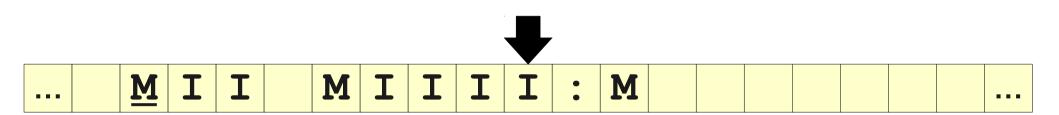
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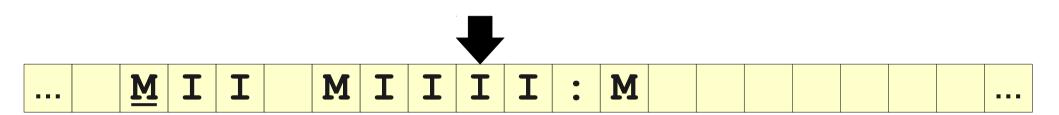
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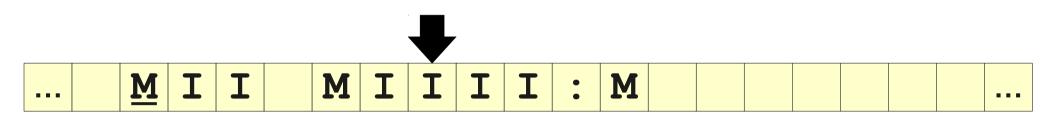
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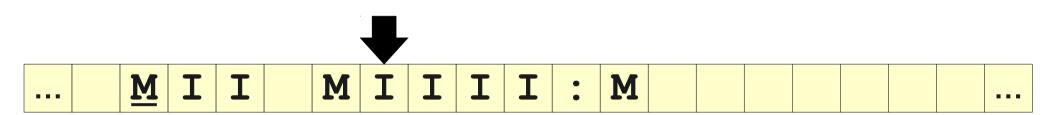
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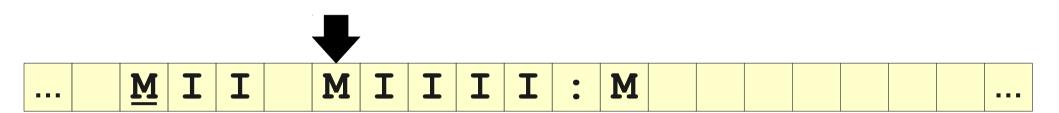
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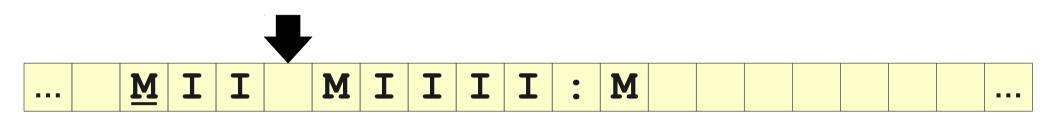
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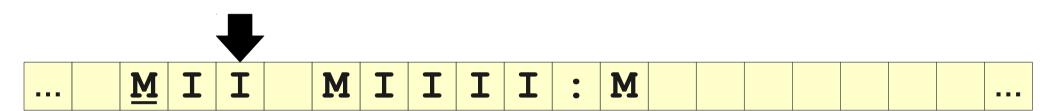
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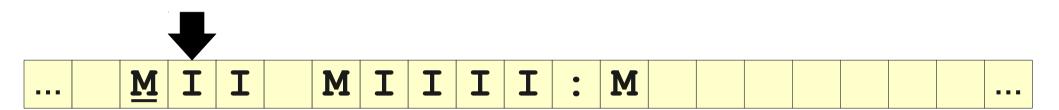
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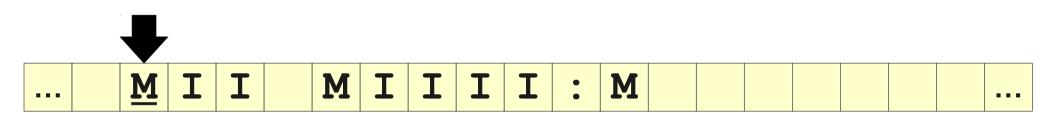
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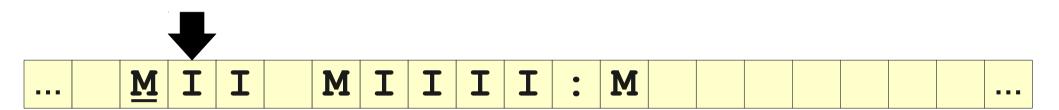
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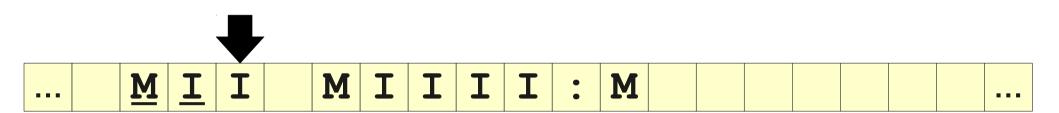
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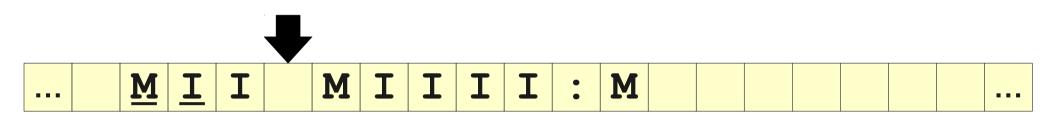
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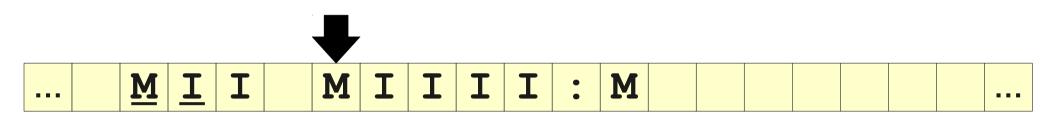
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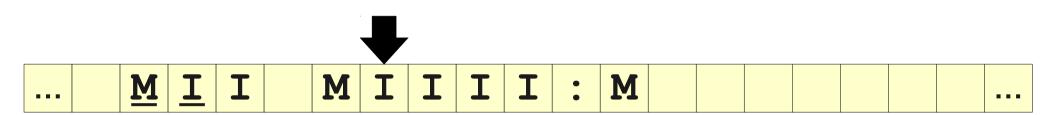
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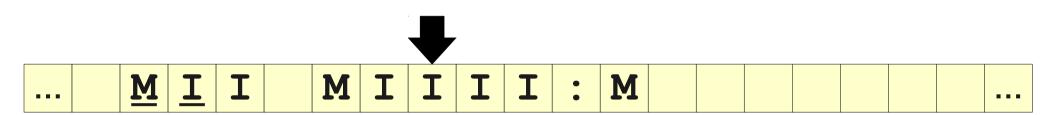
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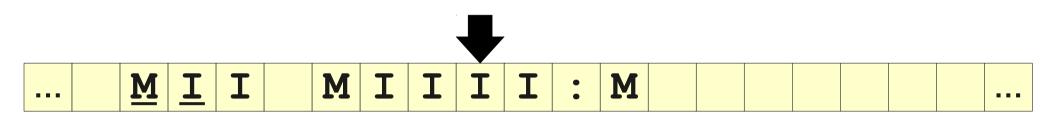
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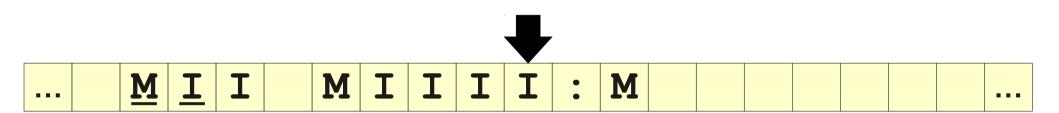
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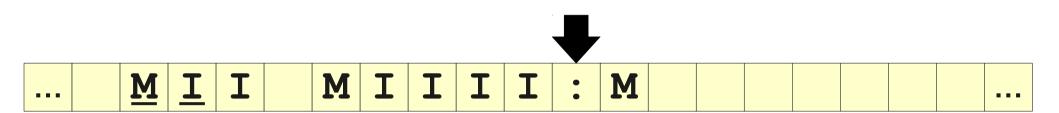
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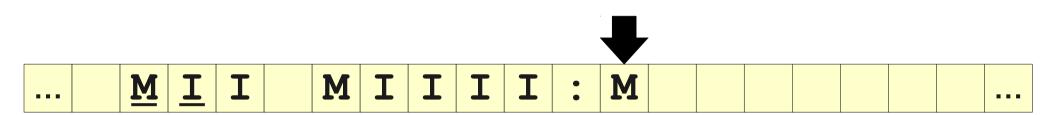
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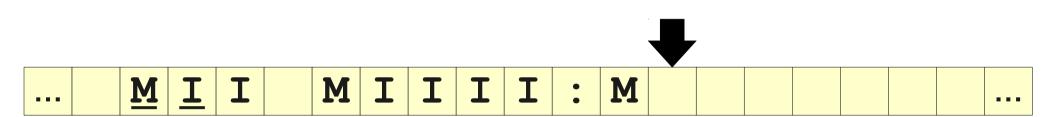
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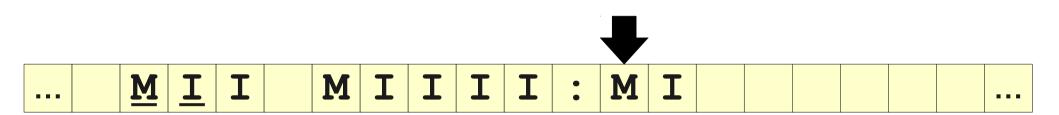
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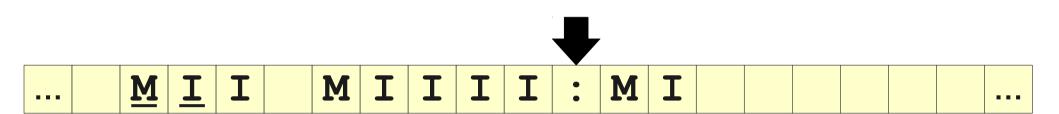
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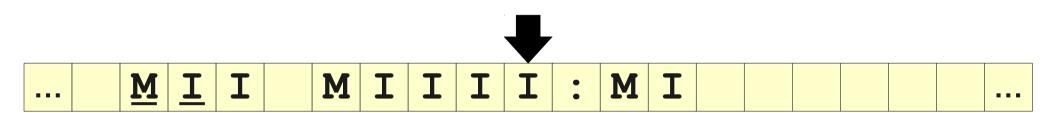
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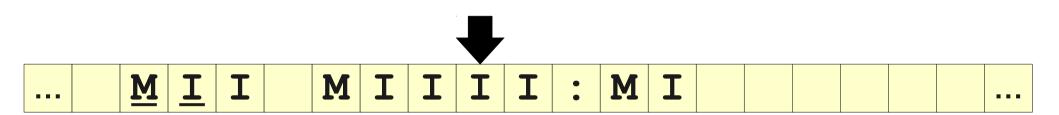
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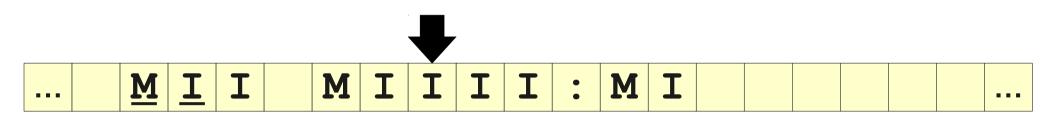
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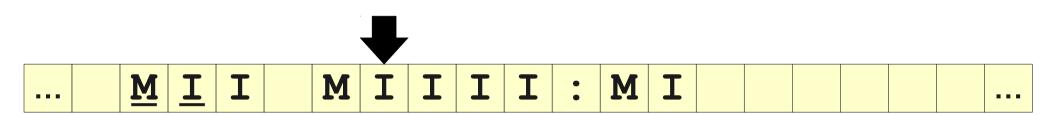
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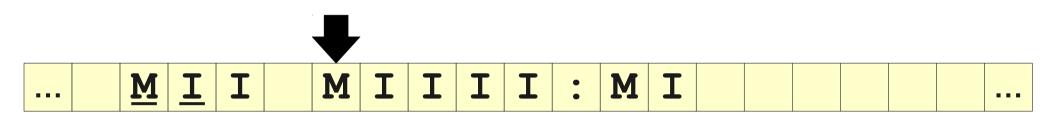
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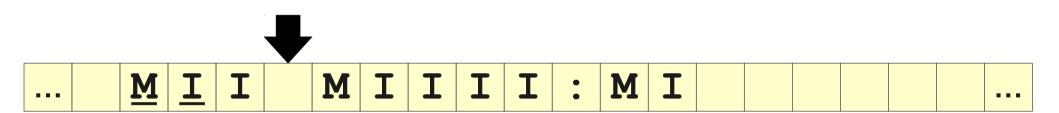
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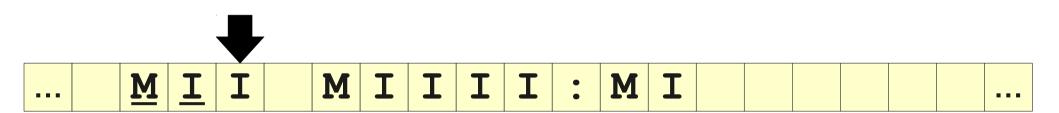
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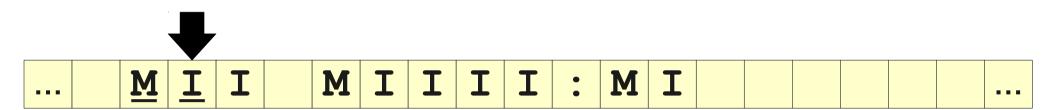
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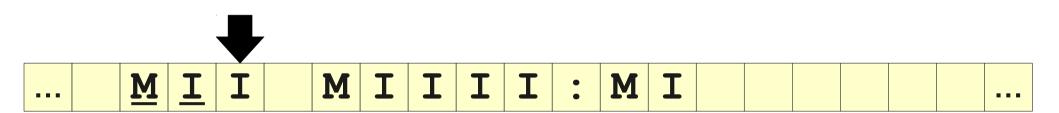
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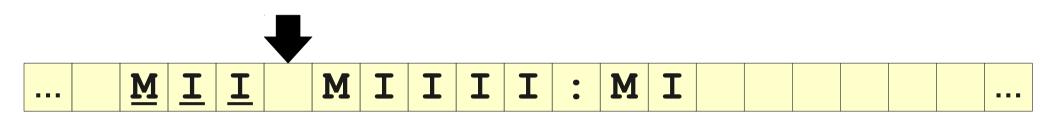
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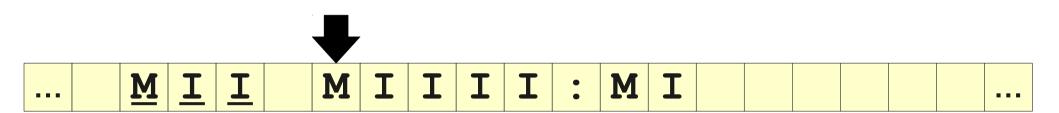
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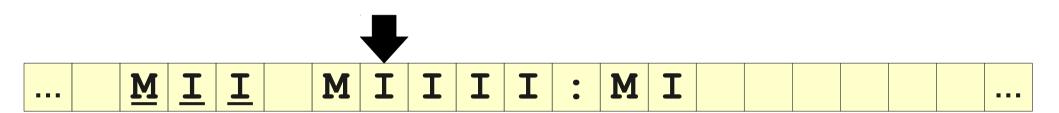
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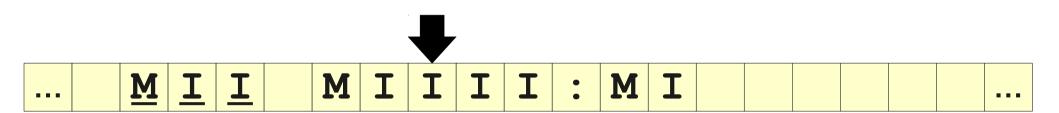
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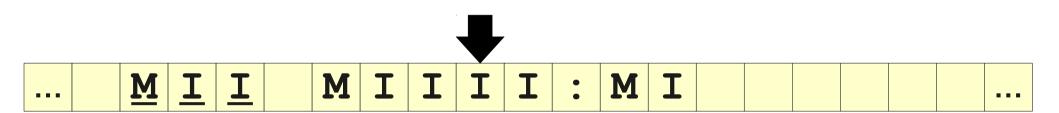
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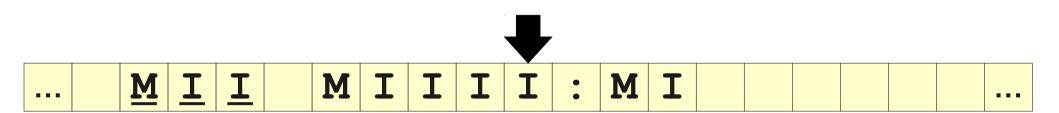
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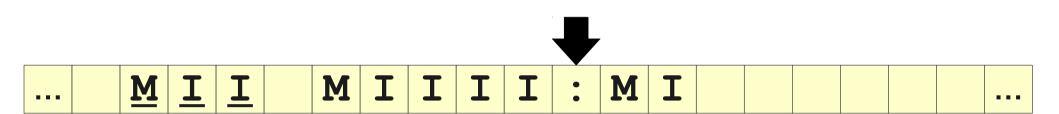
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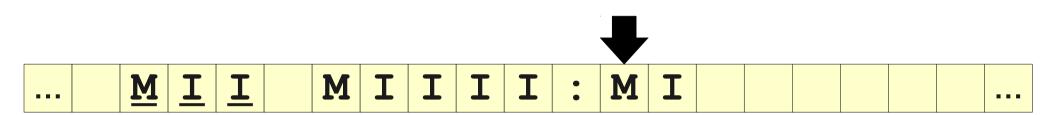
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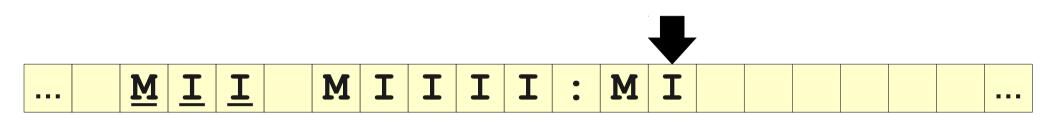
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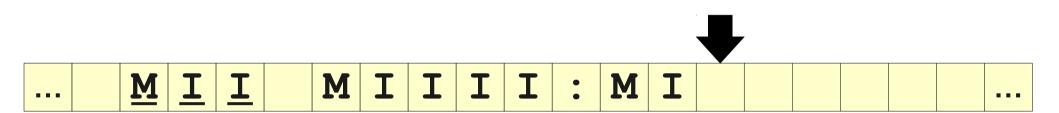
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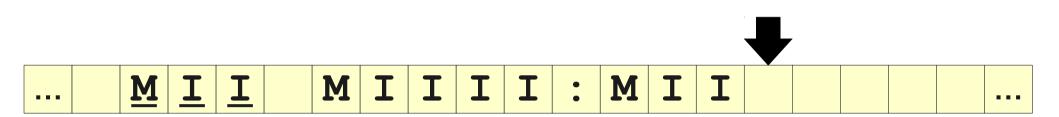
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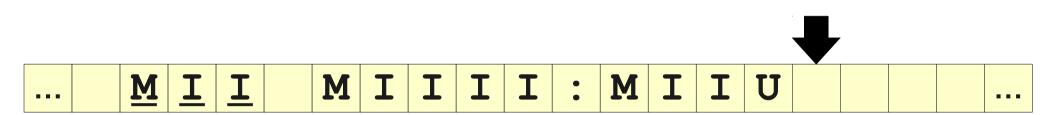
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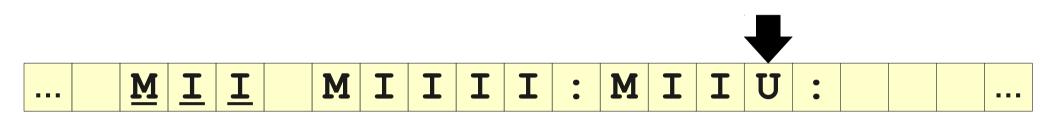
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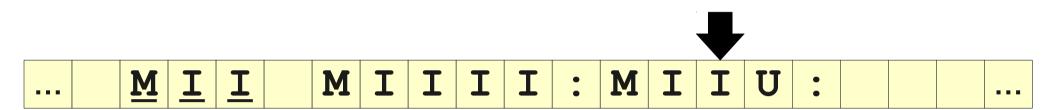
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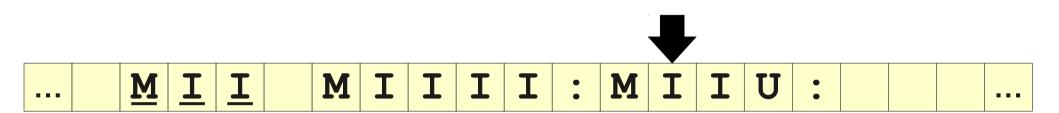
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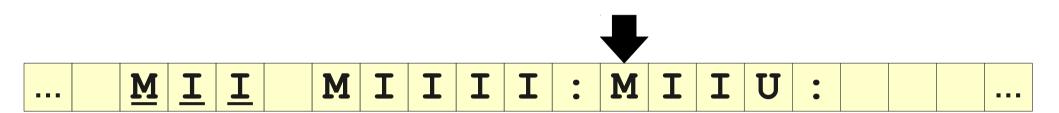
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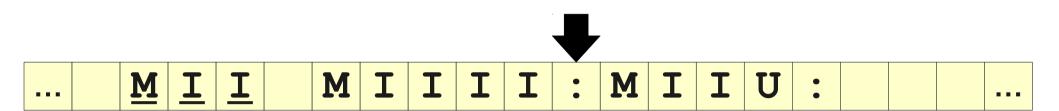
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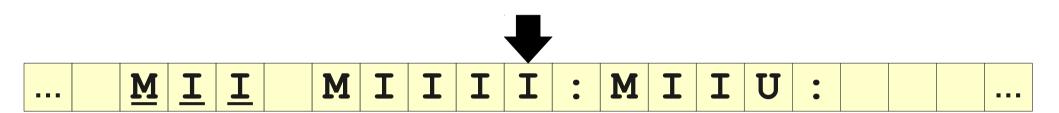
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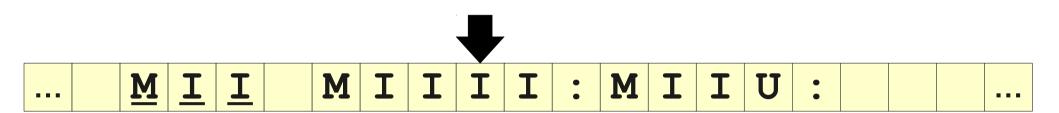
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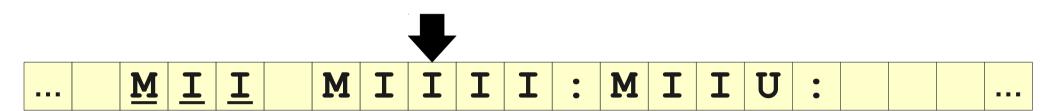
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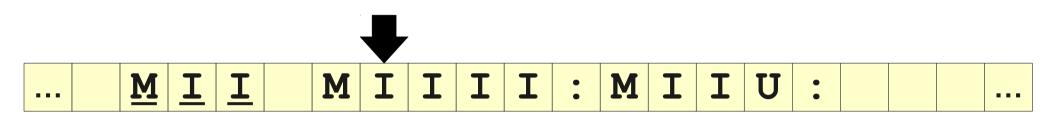
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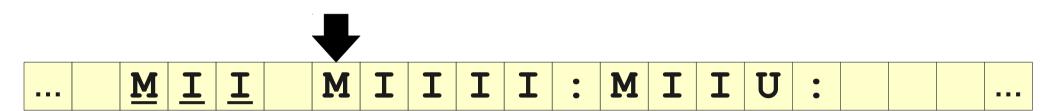
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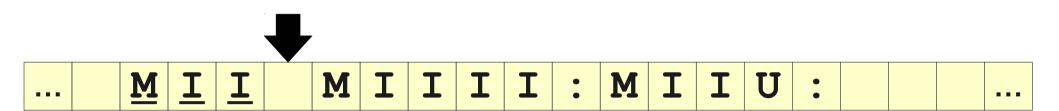
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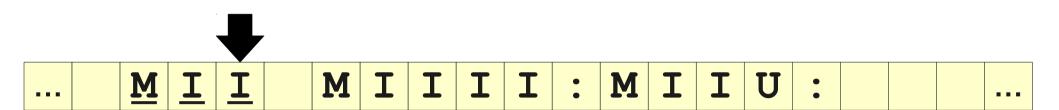
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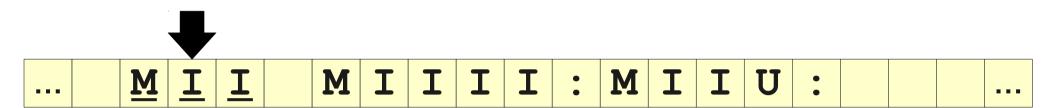
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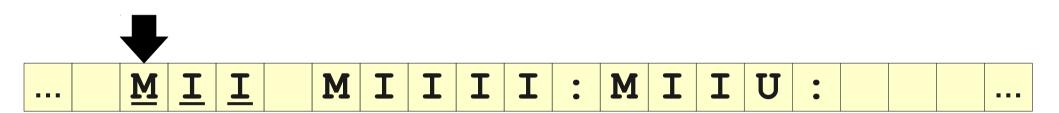
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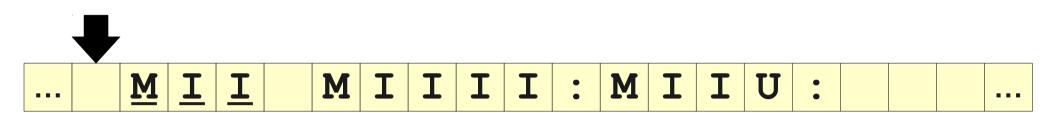
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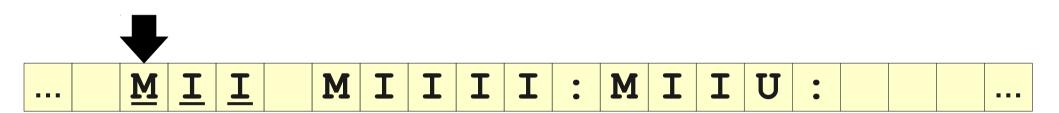
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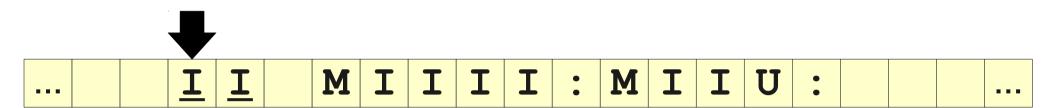
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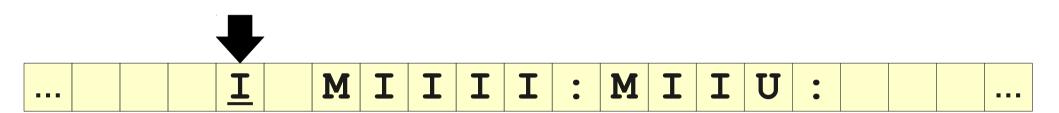
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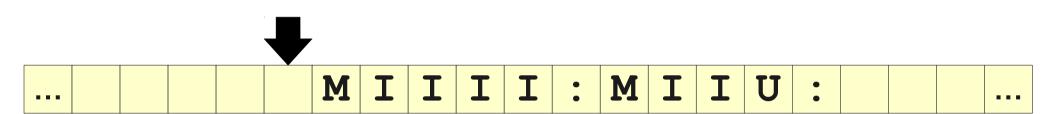
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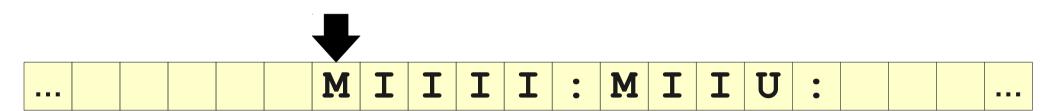
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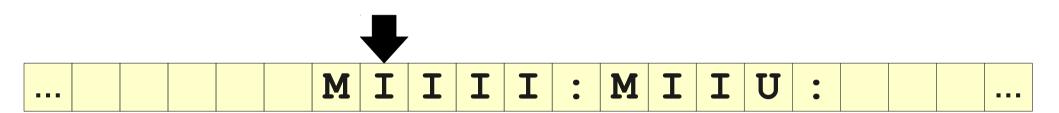
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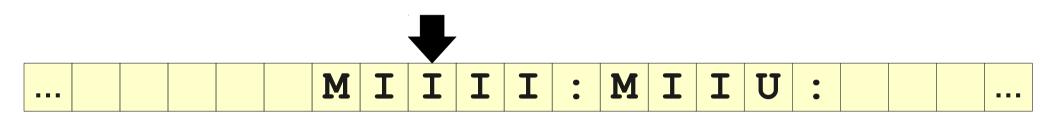
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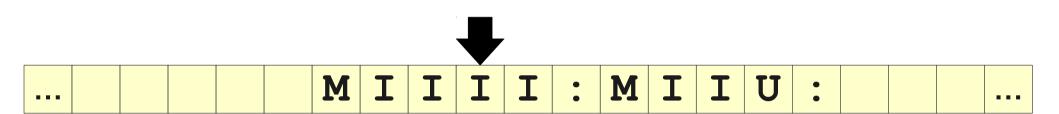
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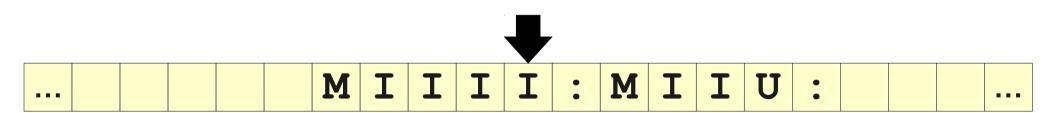
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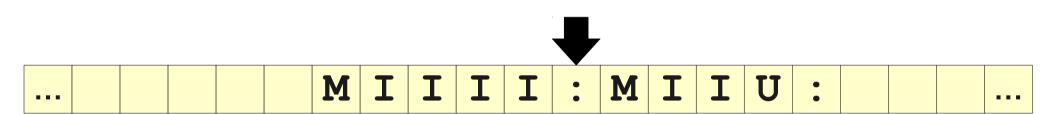
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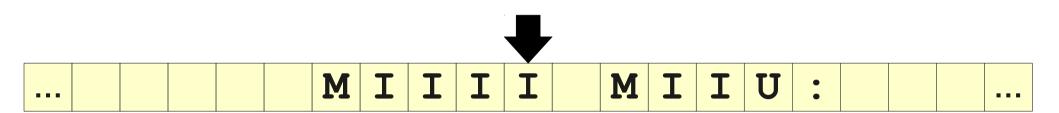
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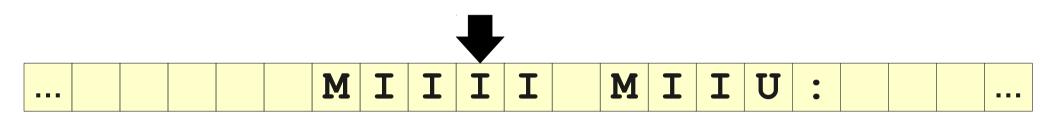
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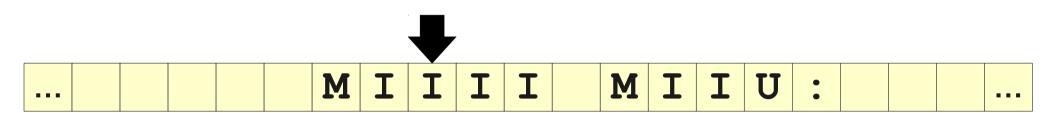
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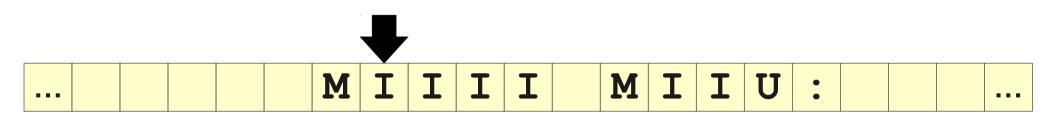
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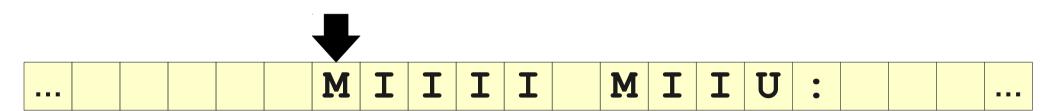
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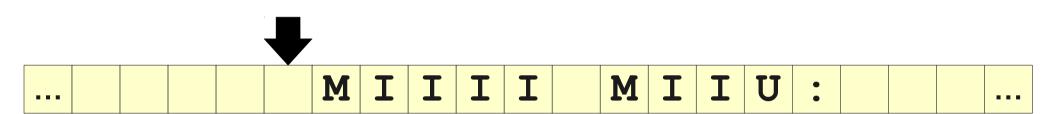
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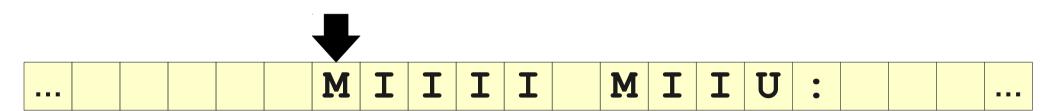
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The Power of TMs

- The worklist approach makes that all of the following languages are recognizable:
 - Any context-free language: simulate all possible production rules and see if the target string can be derived.
 - Solving a maze use the worklist to explore all paths of length 0, 1, 2, ... until a solution is found.
 - Determining whether a polynomial has an integer zeros: try 0, -1, +1, -2, +2, -3, +3, ... until a result is found.

Searching and Guessing

Nondeterminism Revisited

- Recall: One intuition for nondeterminism is perfect guessing.
 - The machine has many options, and somehow magically knows which guess to make.
- With regular languages, we could generalize DFAs with NFAs.
- What happens if we do this for Turing machines?

Nondeterministic TMs

- A nondeterministic Turing machine (or NTM) is a variant on a Turing machine where there can be any number of transitions for a given state/tape symbol combination.
 - Notation: "Turing machine" or "TM" refers to a deterministic Turing machine unless specified otherwise. The term **DTM** specifically represents a deterministic TM.
- The NTM accepts iff there is *some possible series of choices* it can make such that it accepts.

Questions for Now

- How can we build an intuition for nondeterministic Turing machines?
- What sorts of problems can we solve with NTMs?
- What is the relative power of NTMs and DTMs?

Designing NTMs

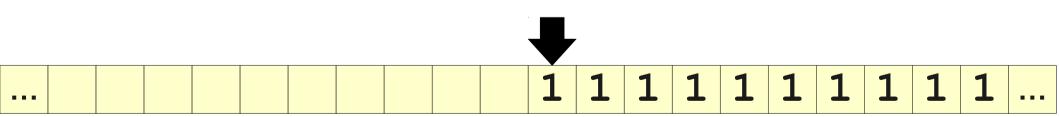
- When designing NTMs, it is often useful to use the approach of guess and check:
 - Nondeterministically guess some object that can "prove" that $w \in L$.
 - **Deterministically** verify that you have guessed the right object.
- If $w \in L$, there will be some guess that causes the machine to accept.
- If $w \notin L$, then no guess will ever cause the machine to accept.

Composite Numbers

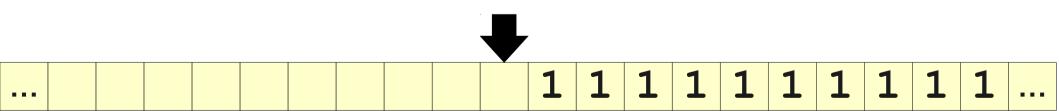
- A natural number $n \ge 2$ is called **composite** iff it has a factor other than 1 and n.
- Equivalently: there are two natural numbers $r \ge 2$ and $s \ge 2$ such that rs = n.
- Let $\Sigma = \{1\}$ and consider the language $L = \{1^n \mid n \text{ is composite }\}$
- How might we design an NTM for *L*?

A Sketch of the NTM

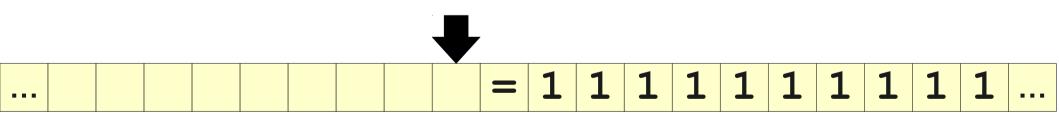
- We saw how to build a TM that checks for correct multiplication.
- Have our NTM
 - Nondeterministically guess two factors, then
 - **Deterministically** run the multiplication TM.



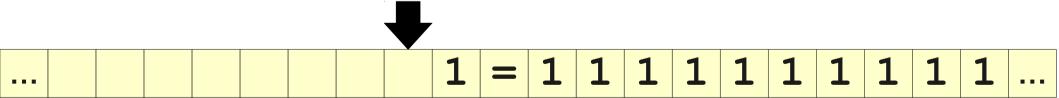
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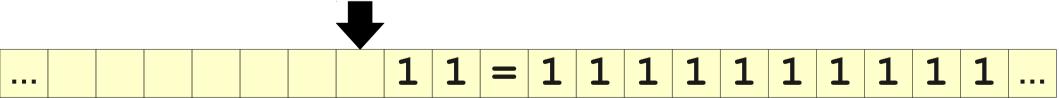
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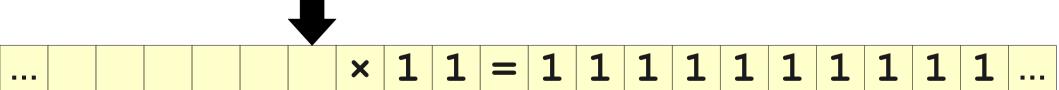
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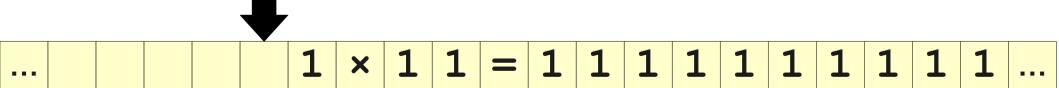
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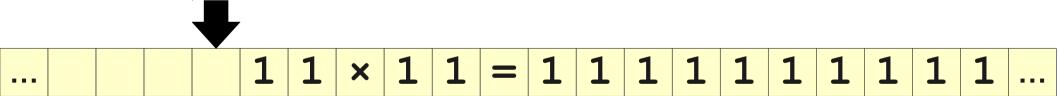
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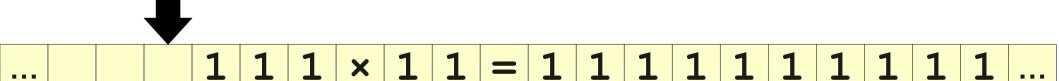
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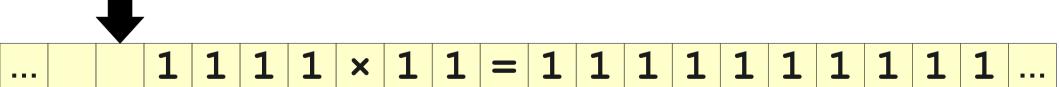
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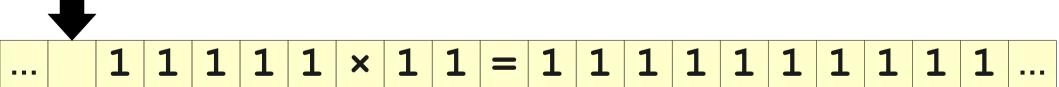
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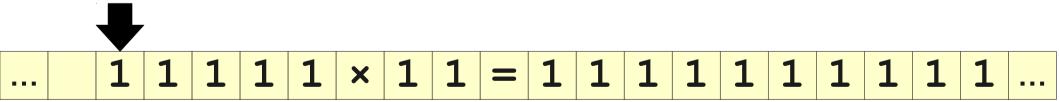
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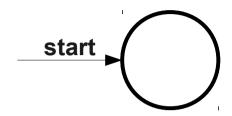


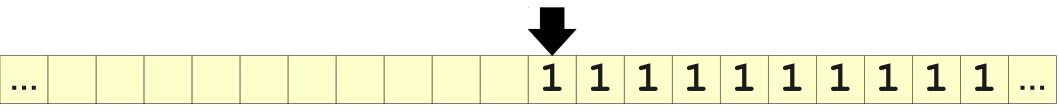
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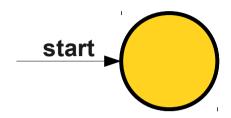


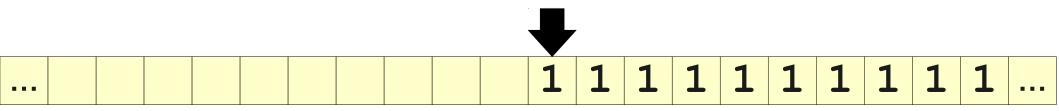
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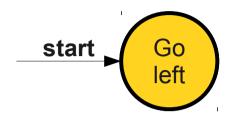


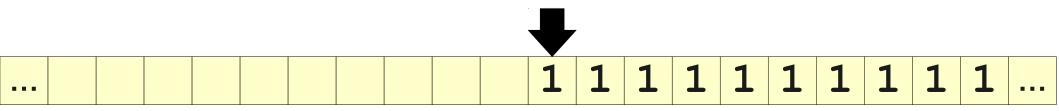


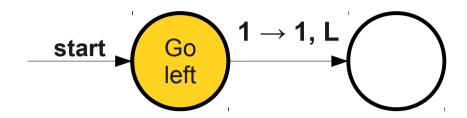


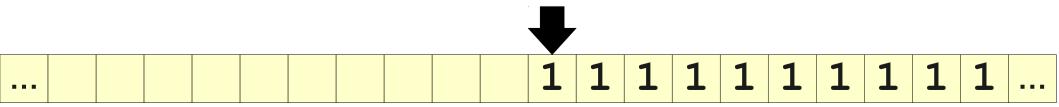


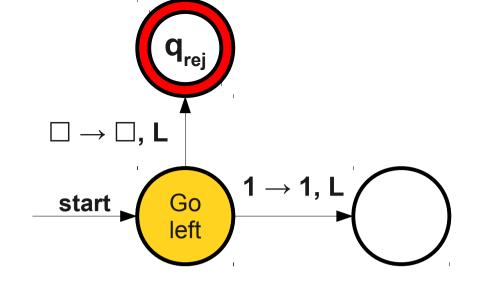


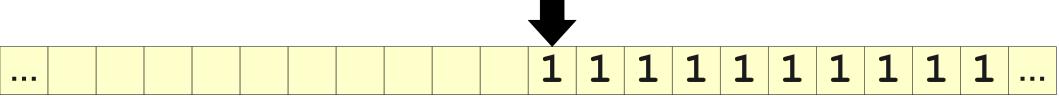


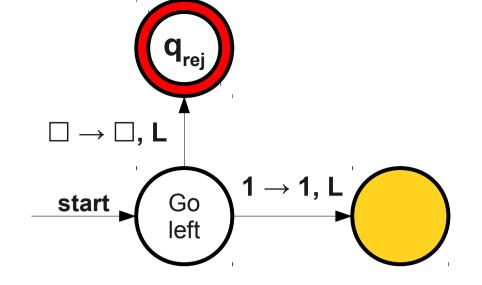


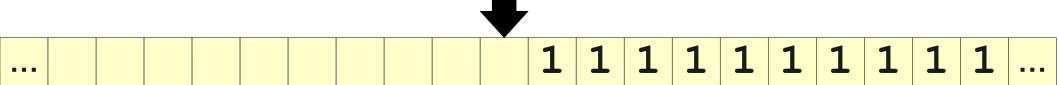


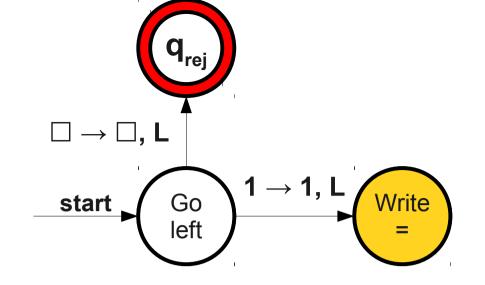


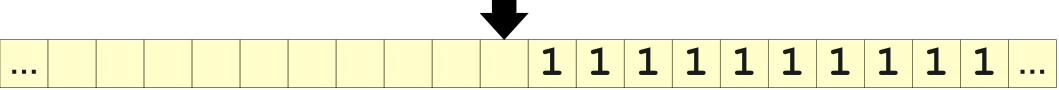


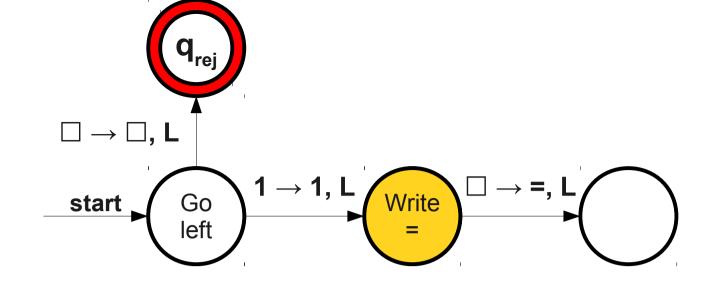


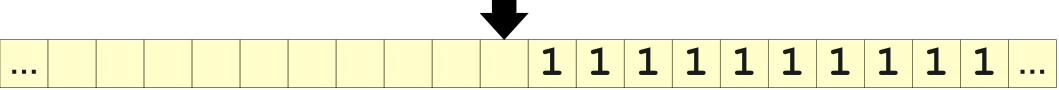


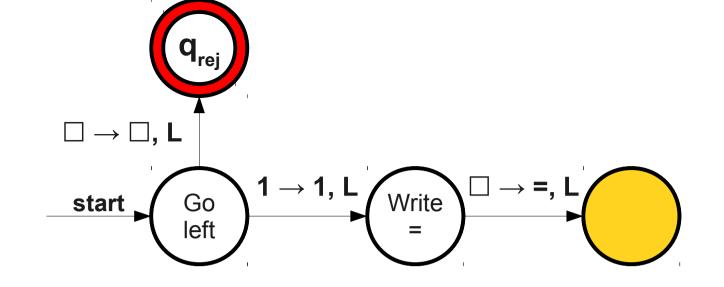


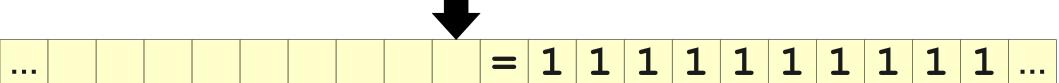


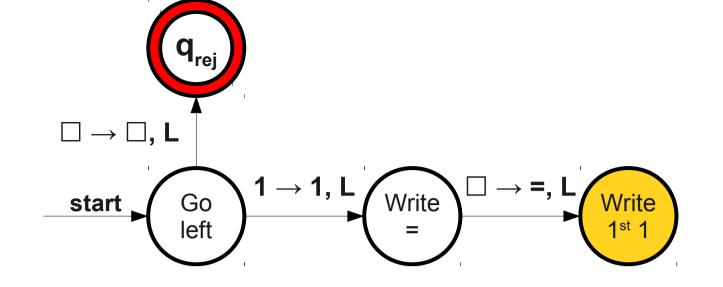


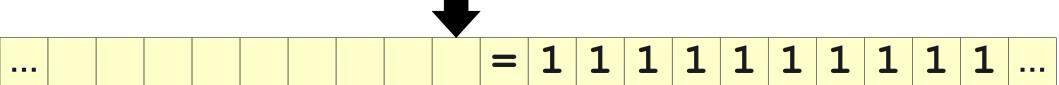


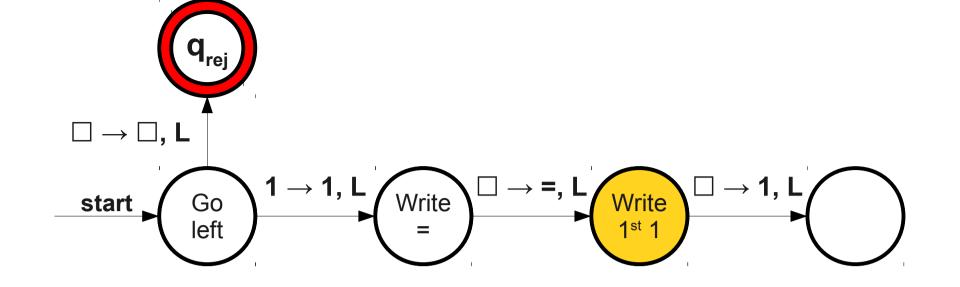


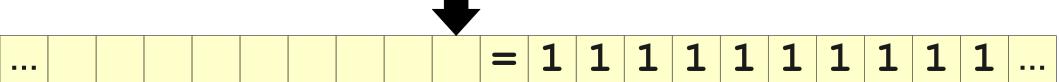


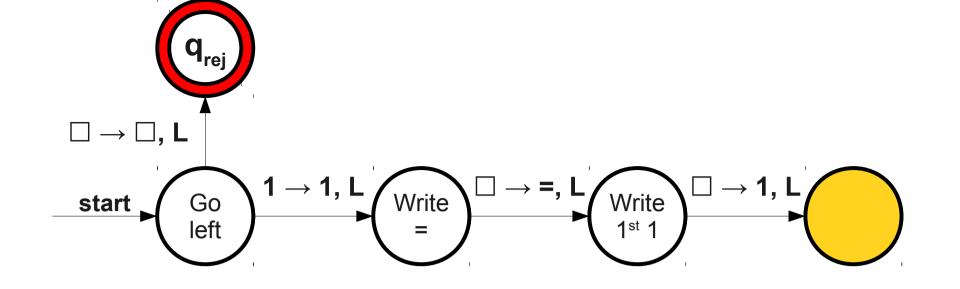




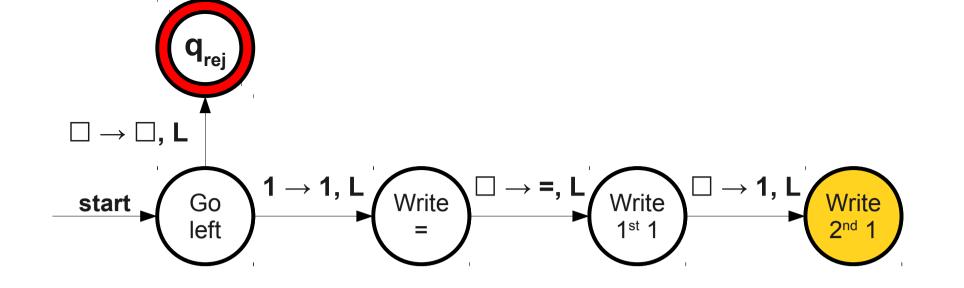


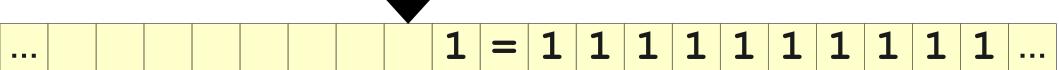


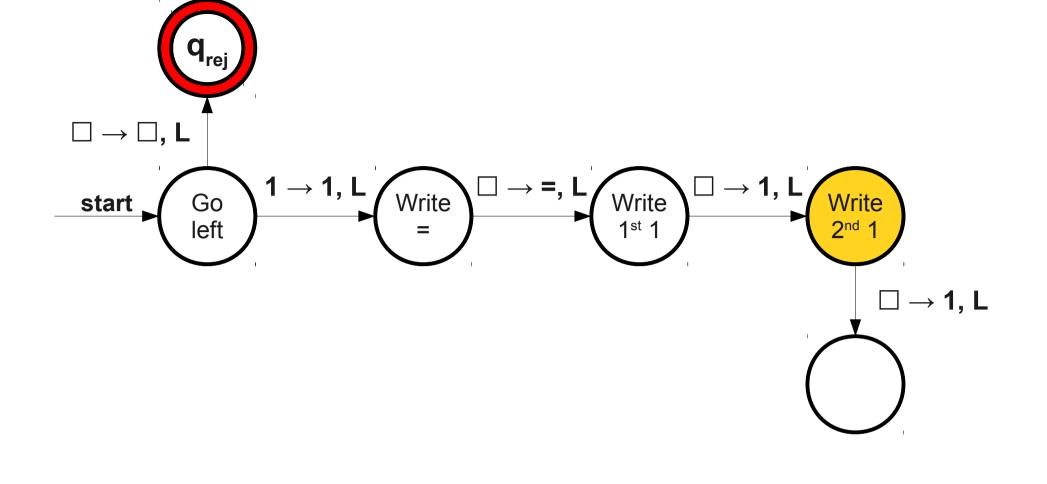


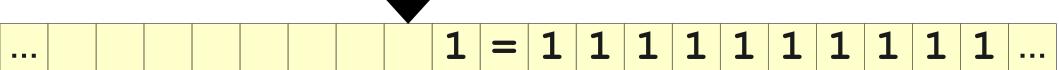


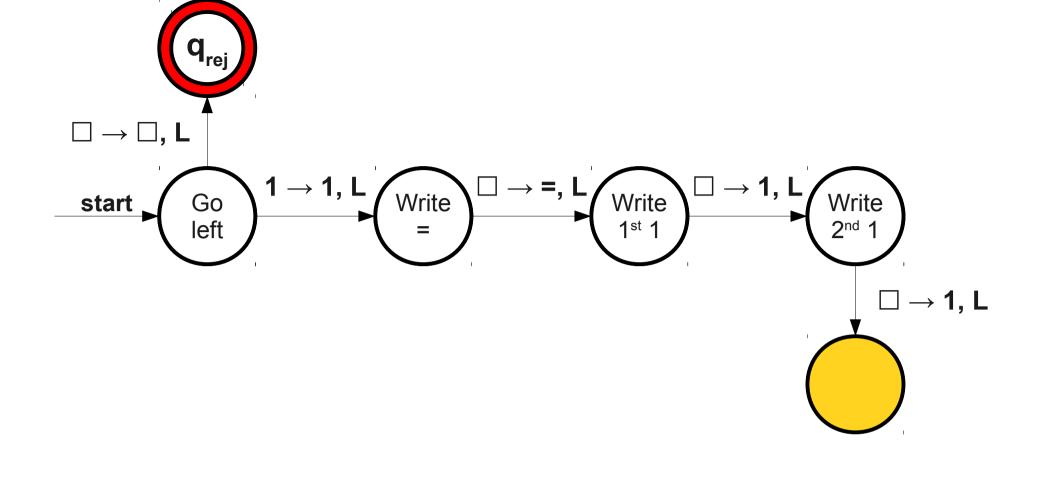


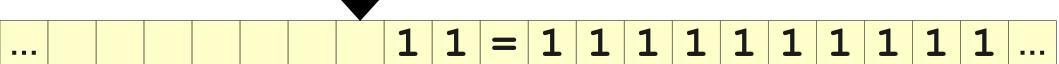


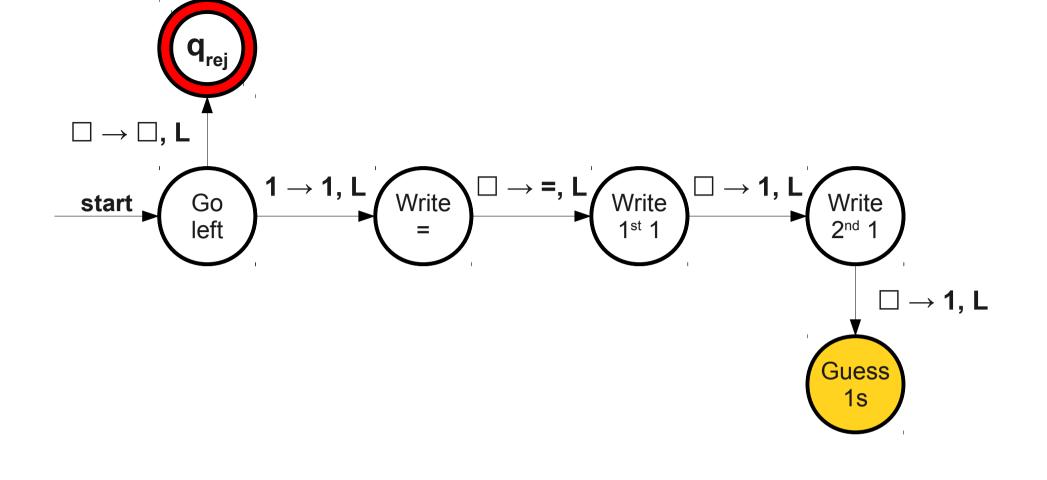


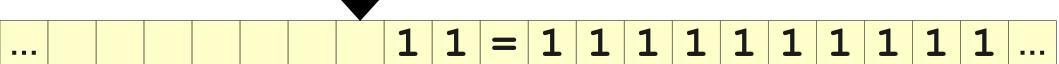


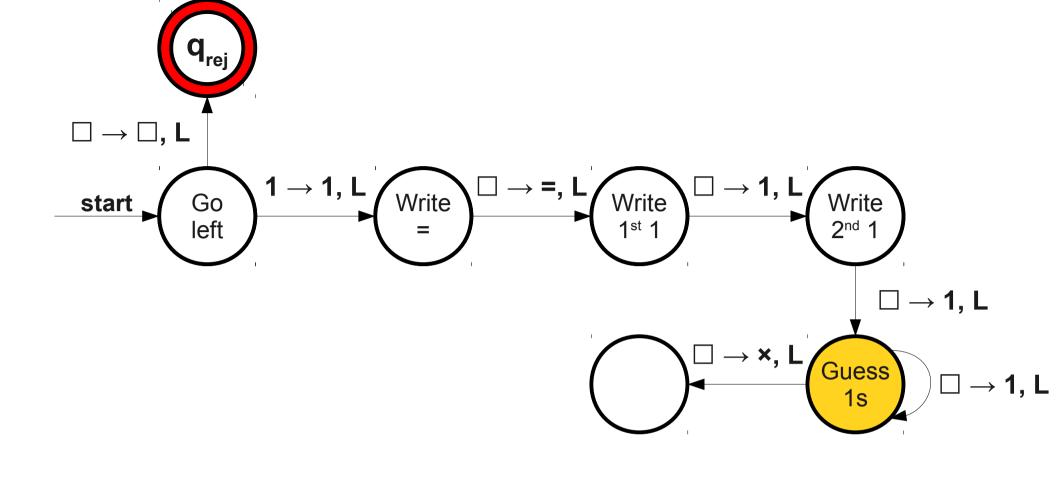


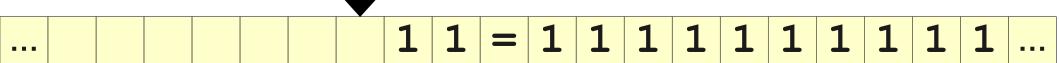


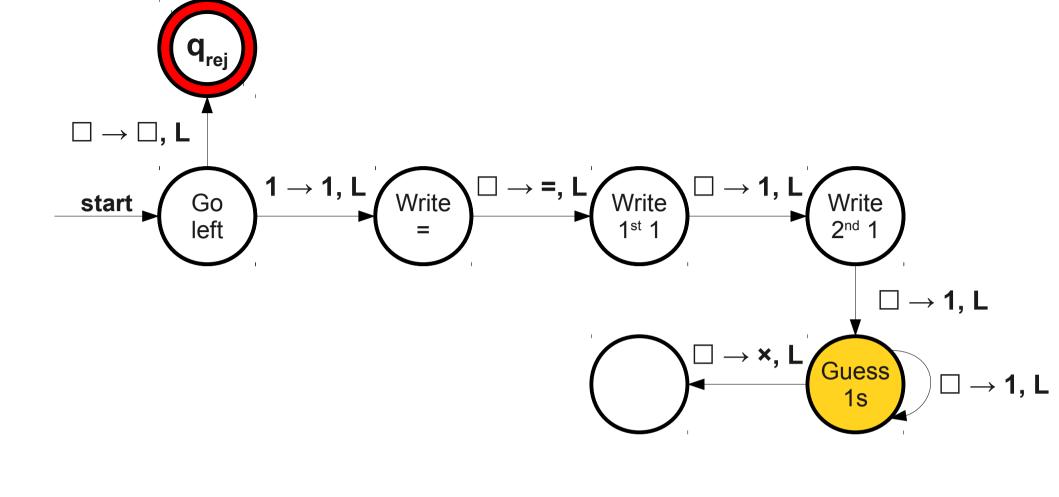


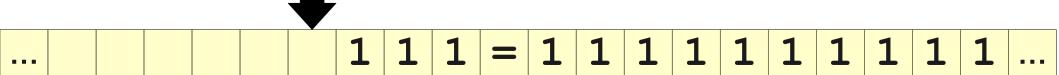


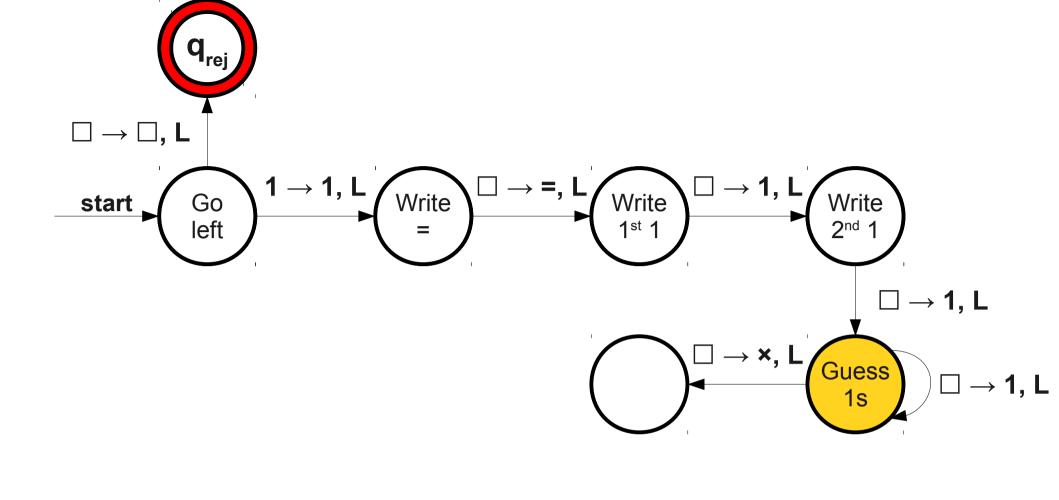


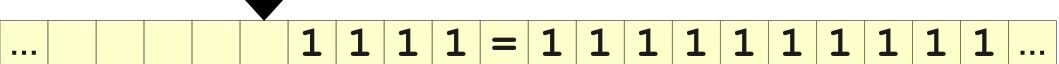


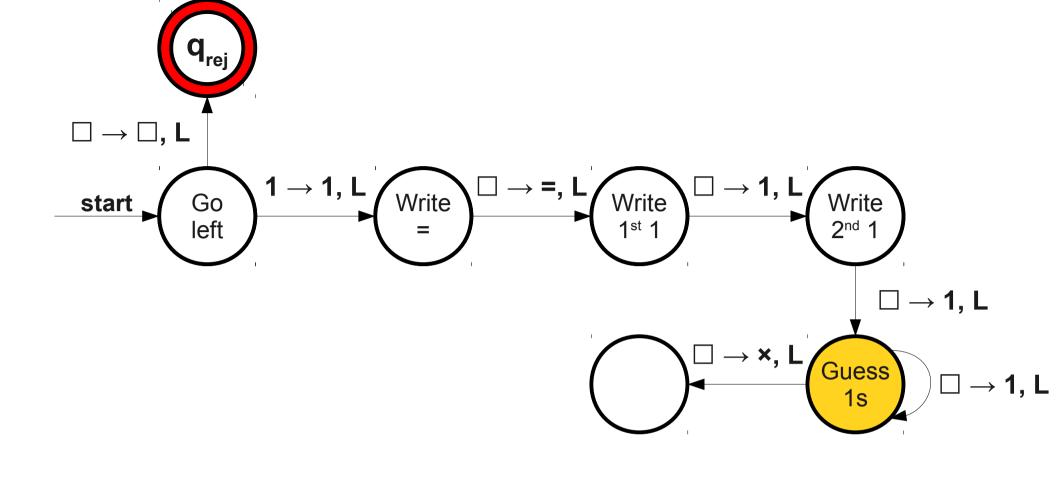


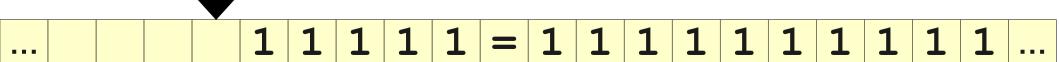


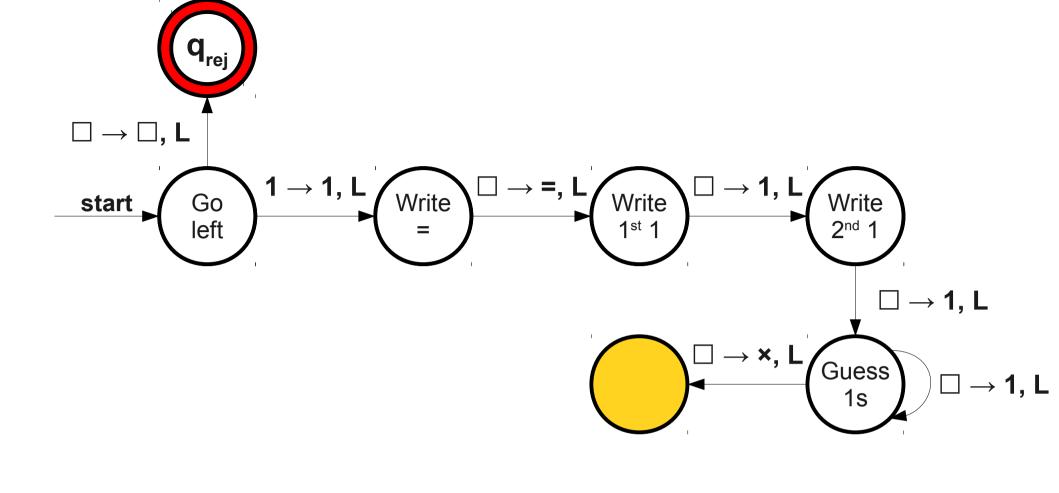


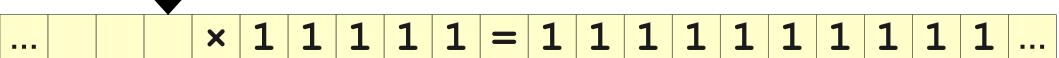


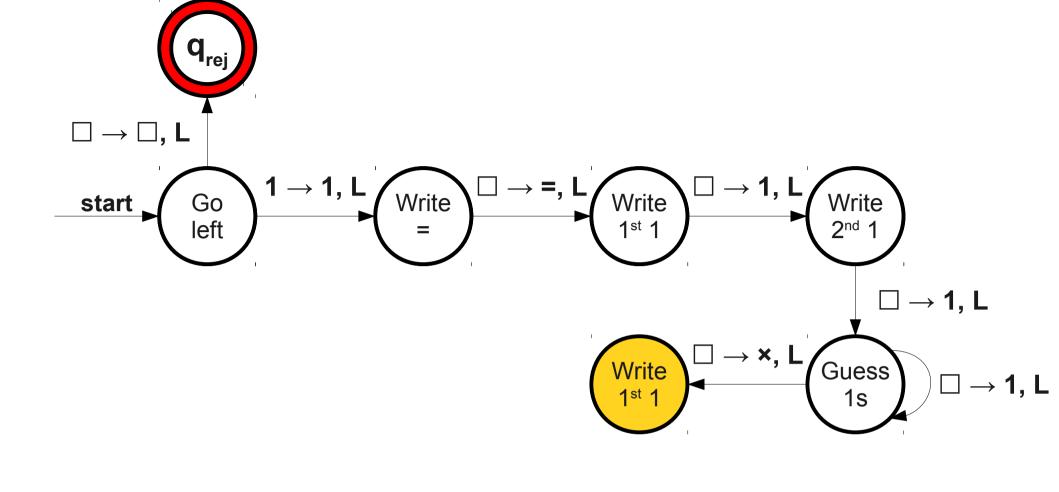


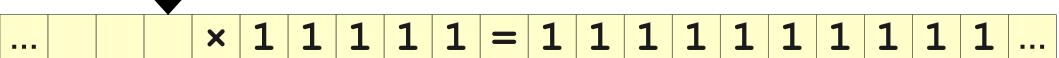


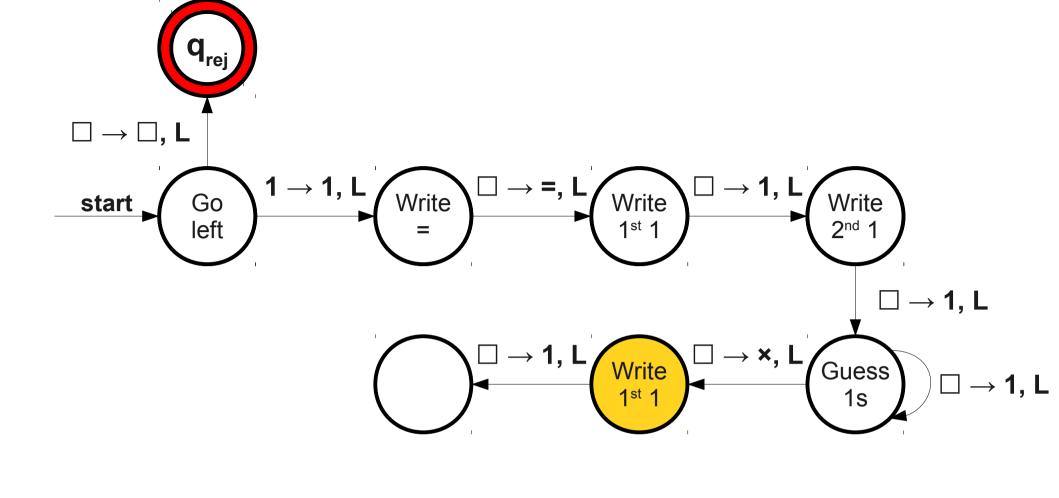


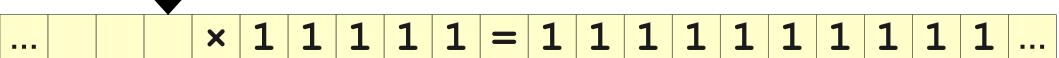


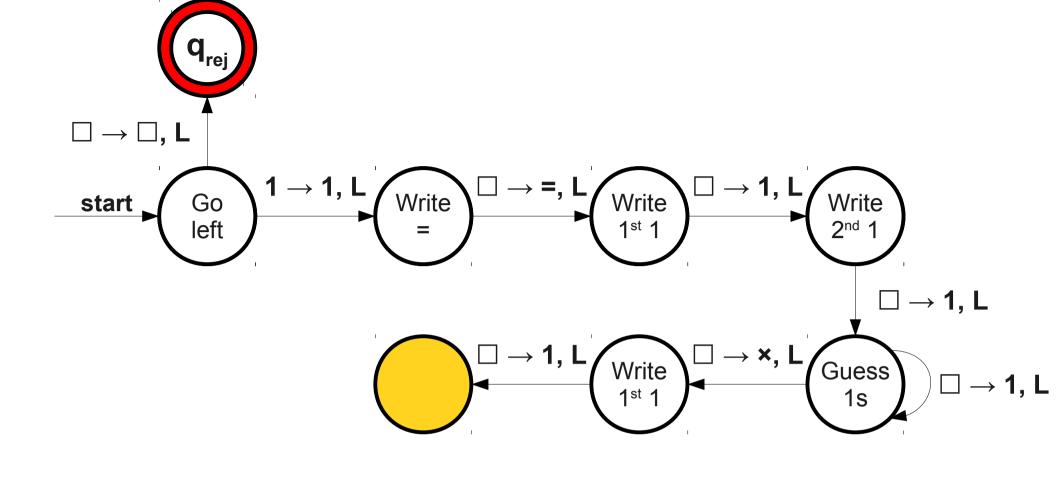


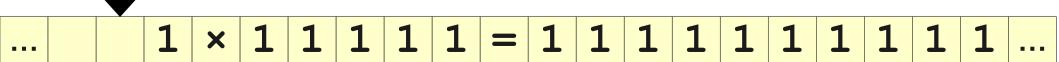


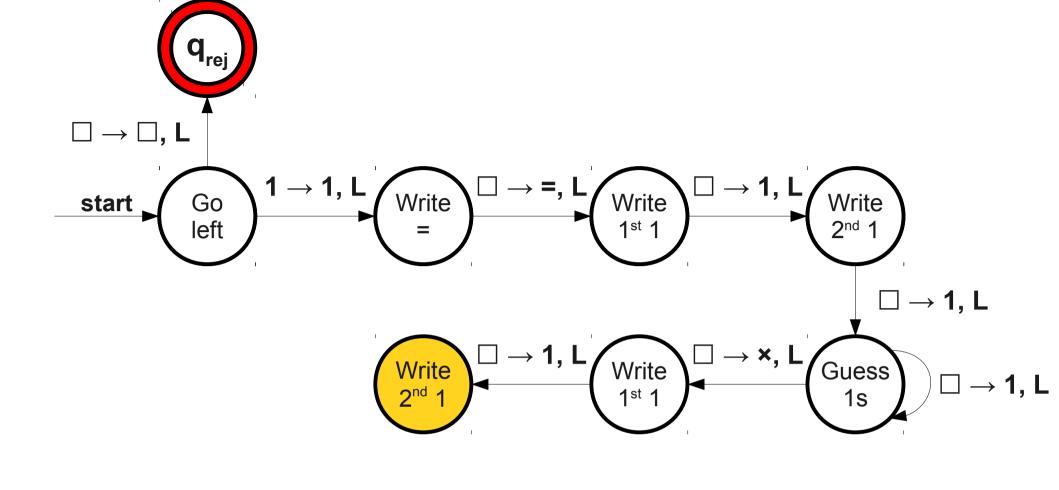


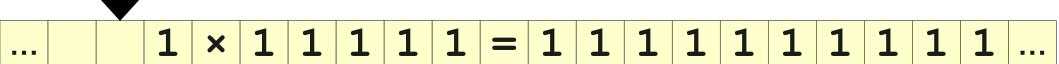


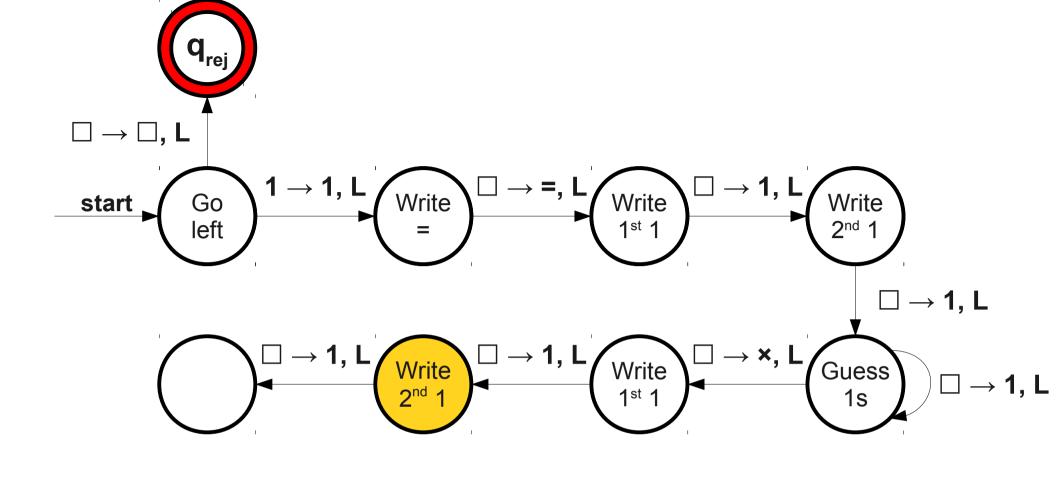


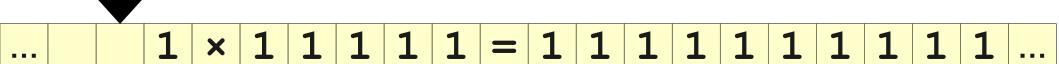


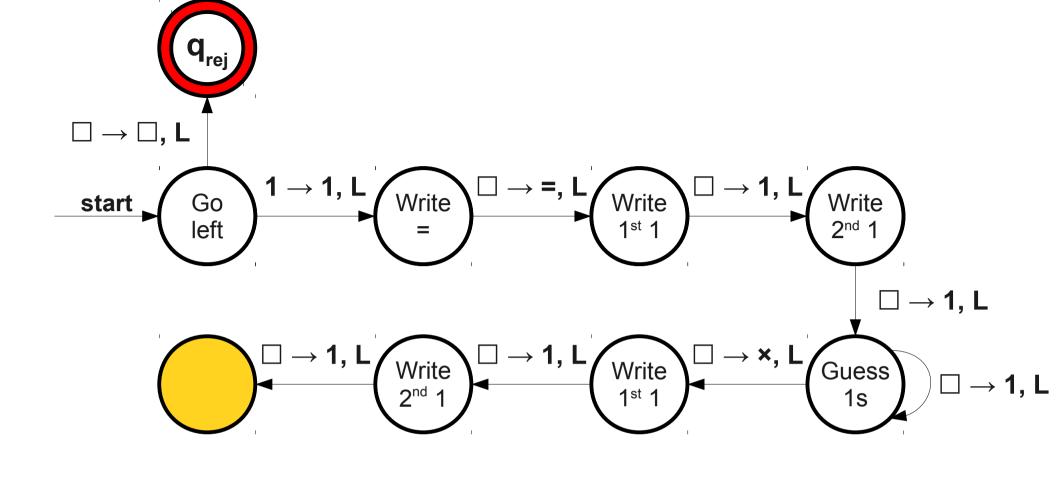


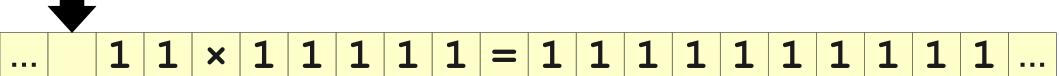


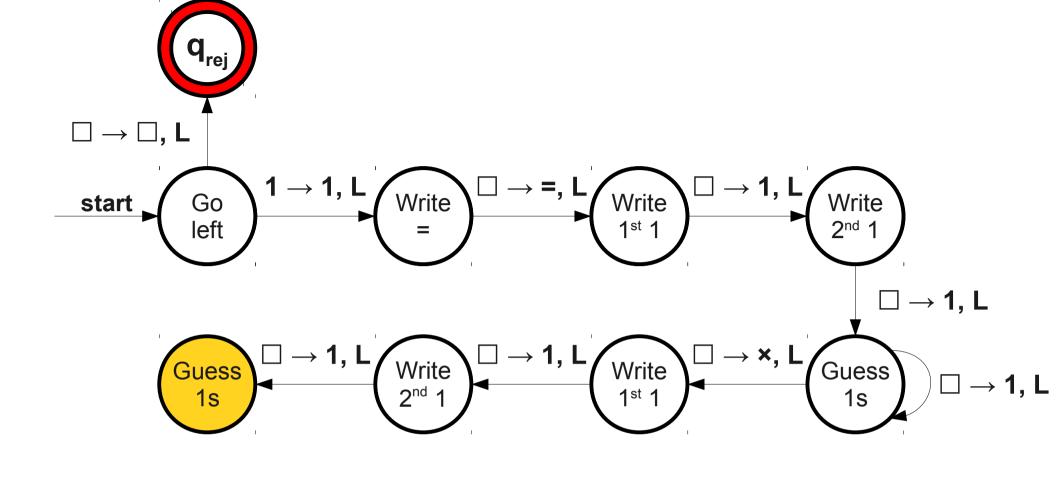


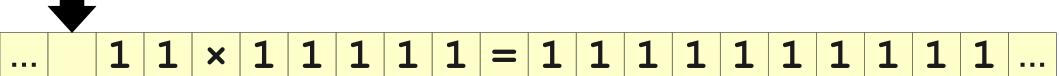


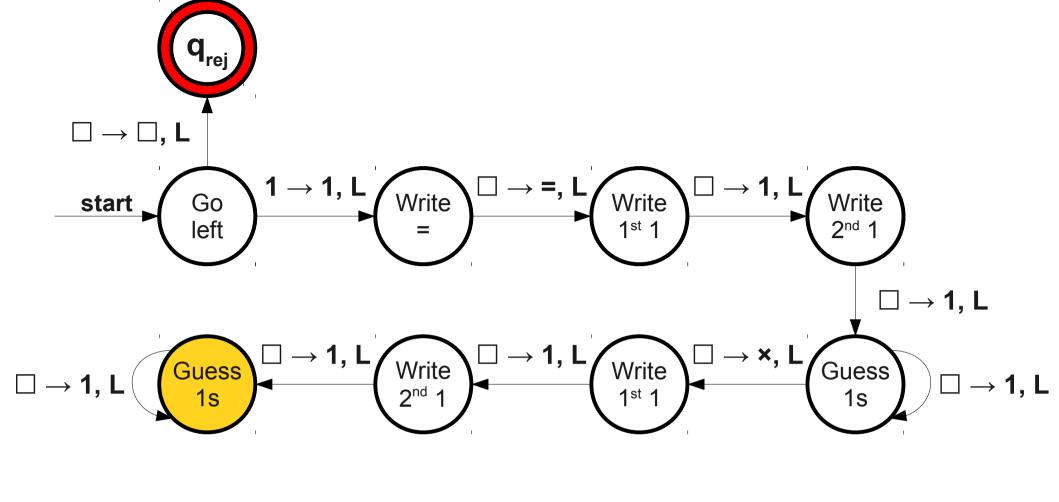


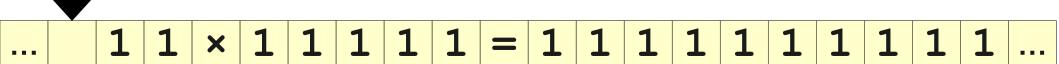


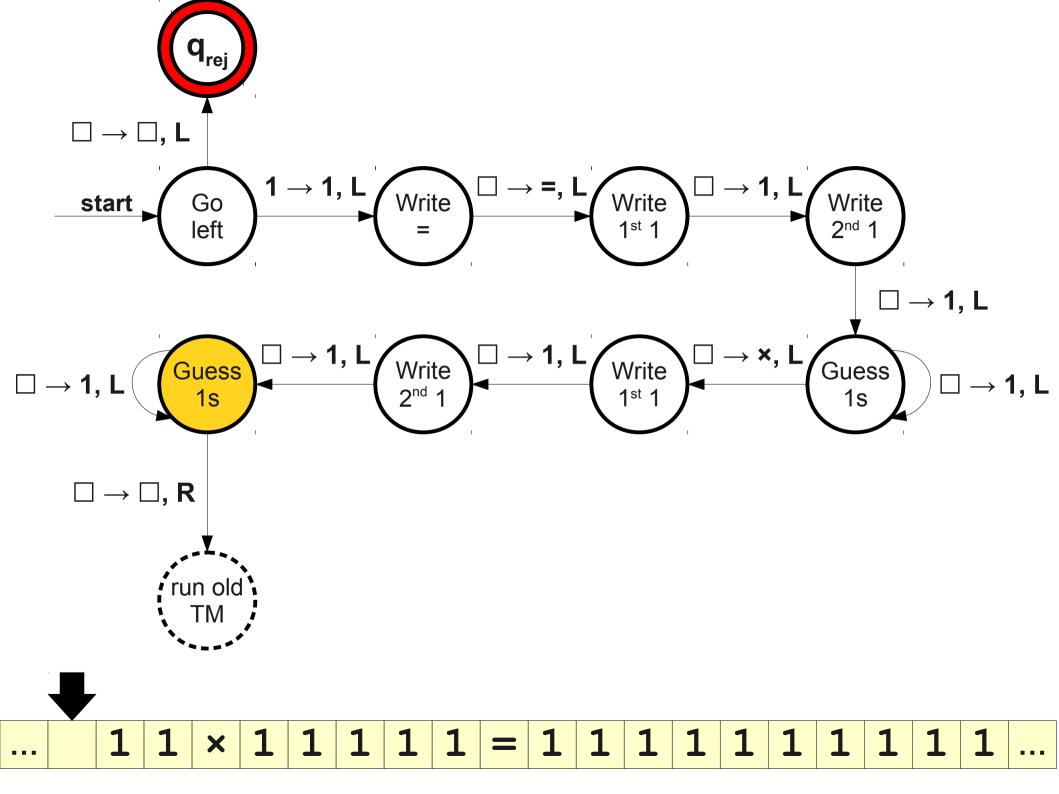


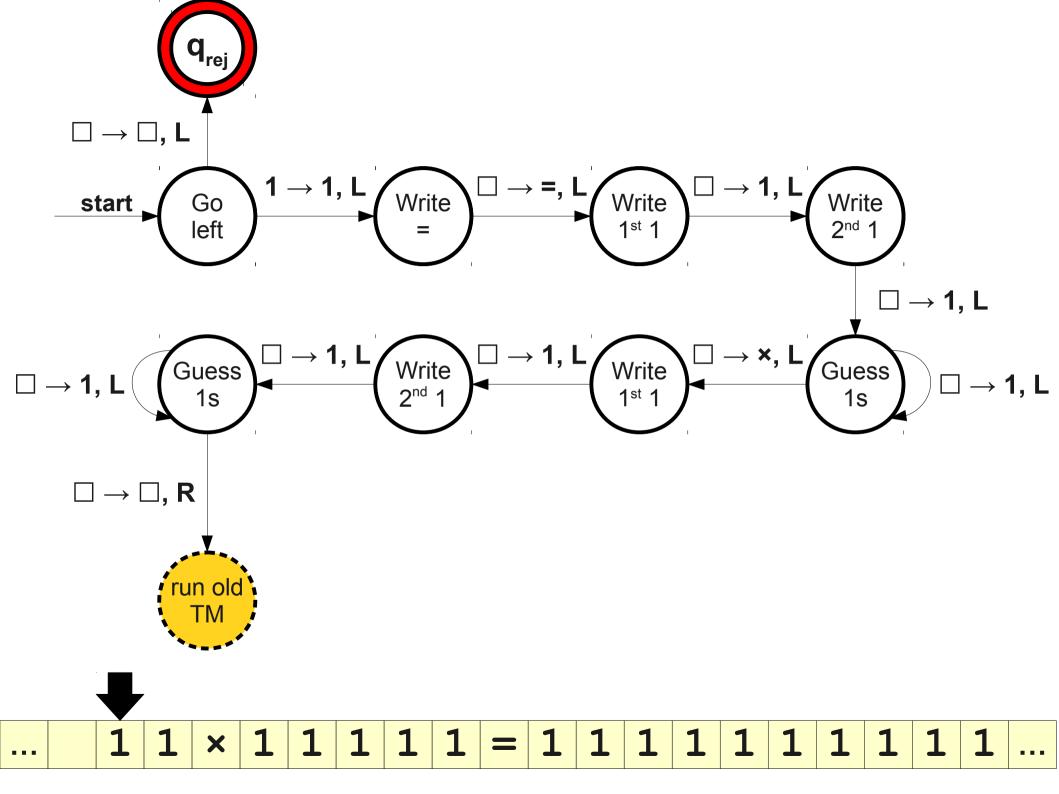










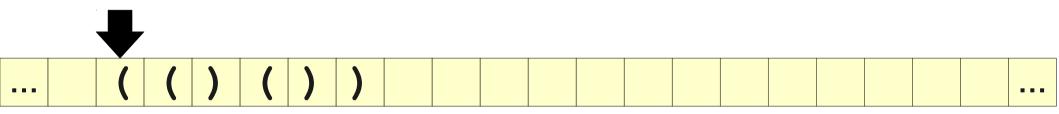


Nondeterminism and States

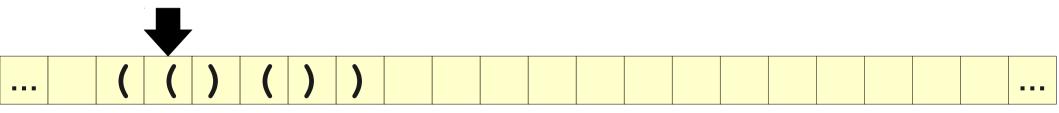
- When working with NFAs, we could think of the NFA as being in multiple states at the same time.
- You cannot think of NTMs this way.
- In NFAs, the only memory is the current state. In an NTM, memory includes the current state and the tape contents.
- If you're using the "massive parallelism" intuition, think about the machine cloning itself for all possible next steps, with each machine getting its own copy of the tape.

Designing NTMs

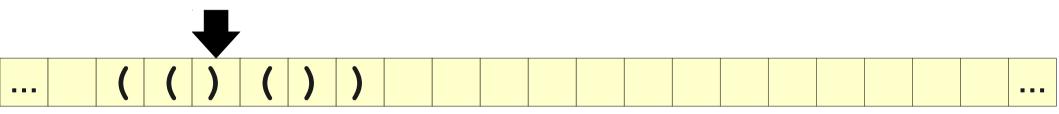
- Suppose that we have a CFG *G*.
- Can we build a TM M where $\mathcal{L}(M) = \mathcal{L}(G)$?
- Idea: Nondeterministically guess which productions ought to be applied.
 - Keep the original string on the input tape.
 - Keep guessing productions until no nonterminals remain.
 - Accept if the resulting string matches.



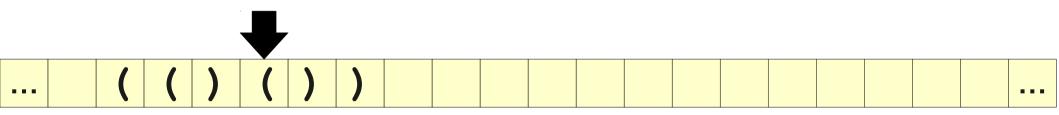
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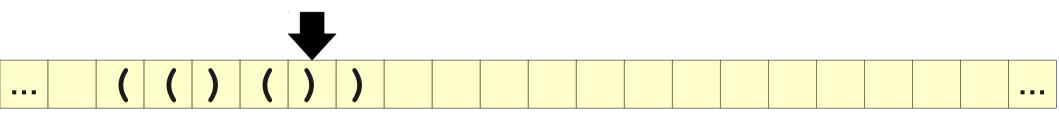
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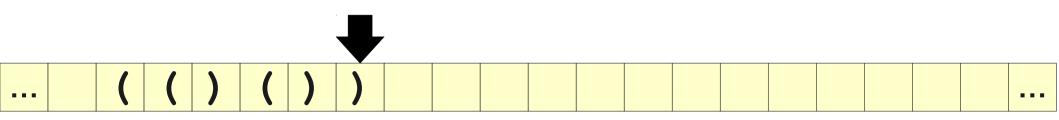
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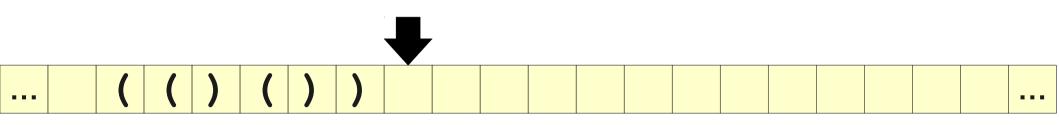
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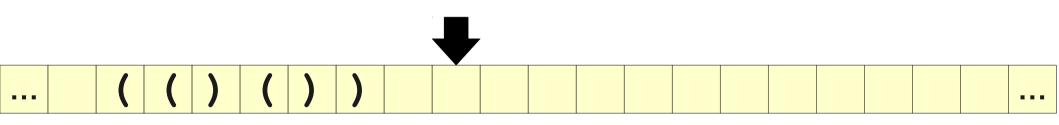
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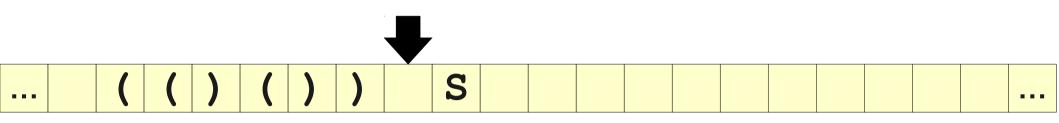
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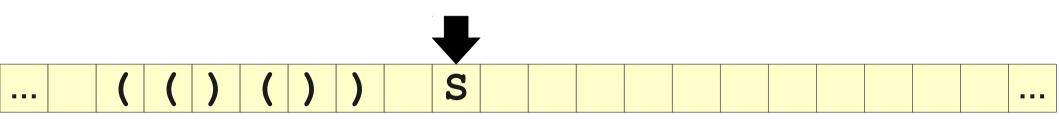
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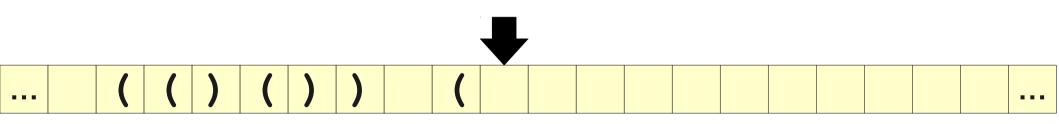
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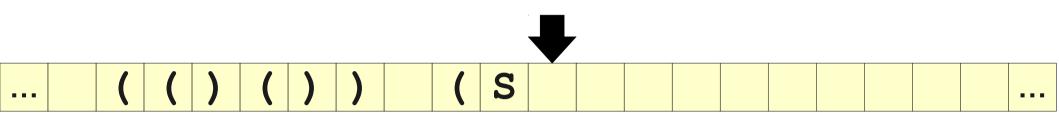
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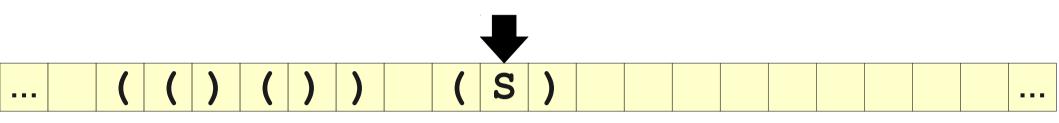
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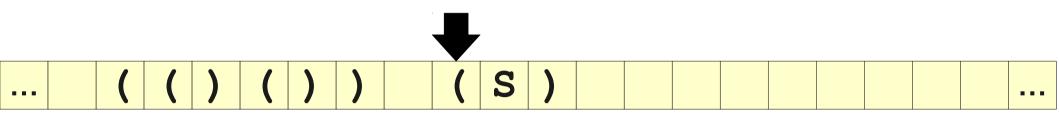
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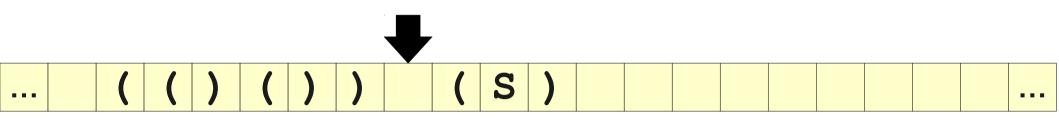
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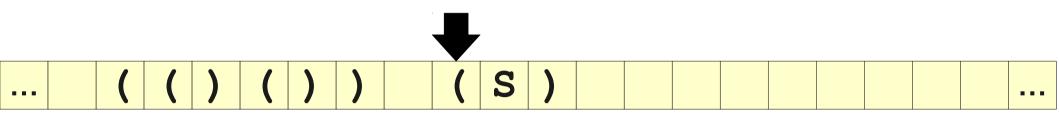
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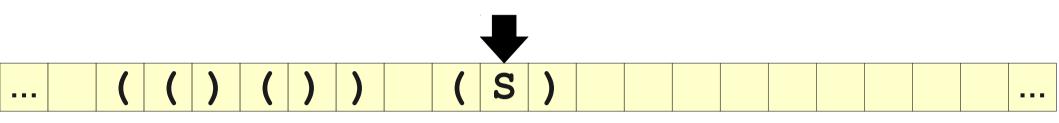
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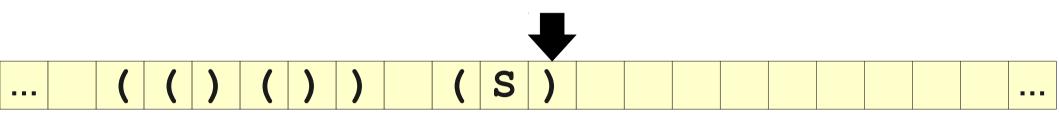
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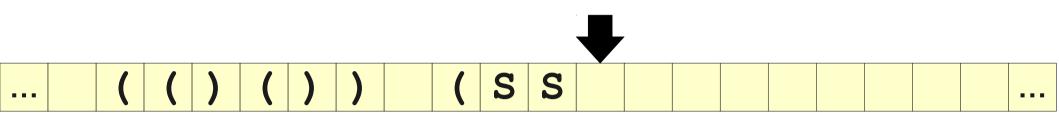
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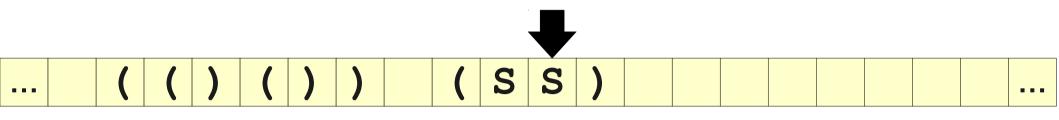
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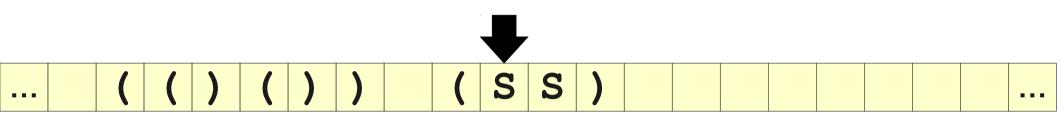
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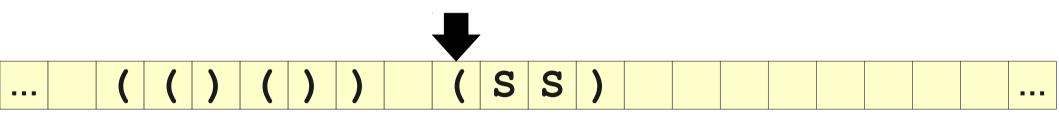
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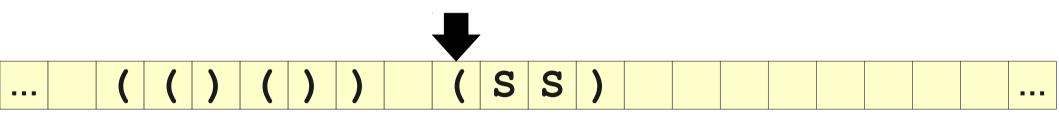
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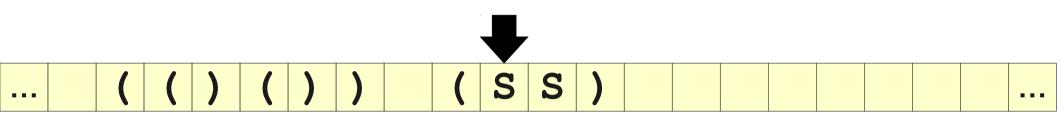
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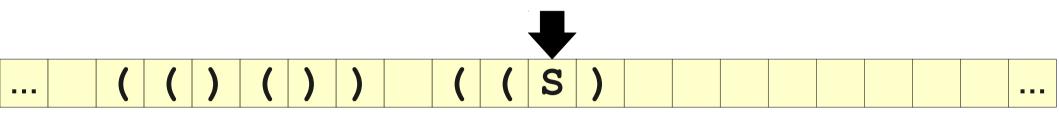
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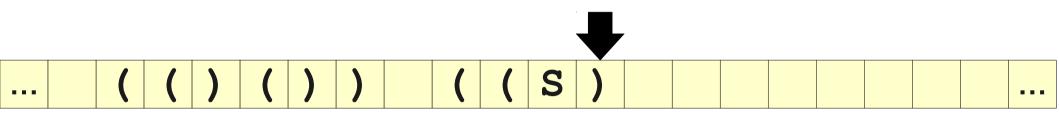
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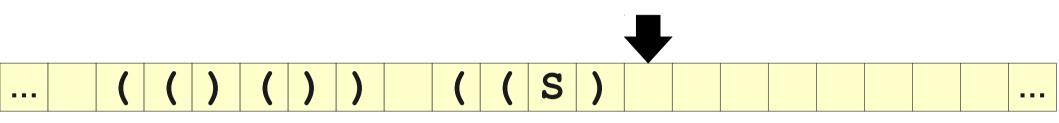
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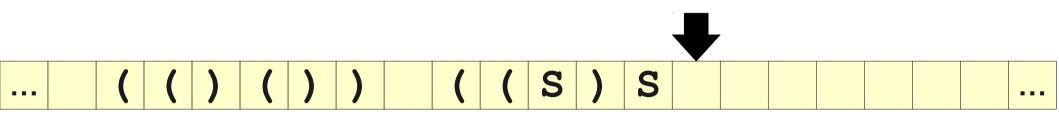
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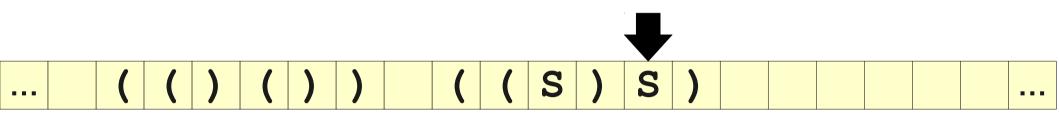
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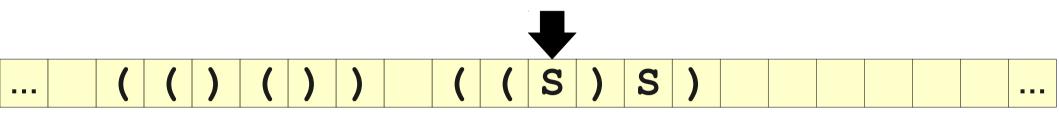


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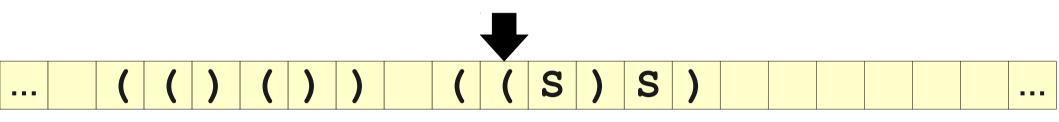


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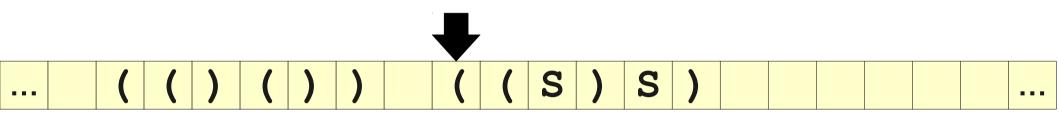
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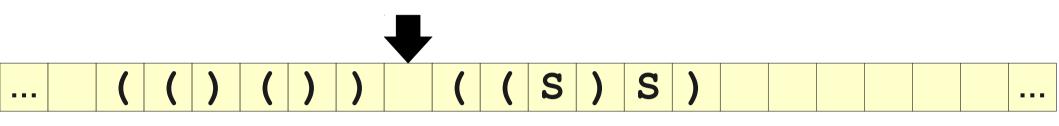
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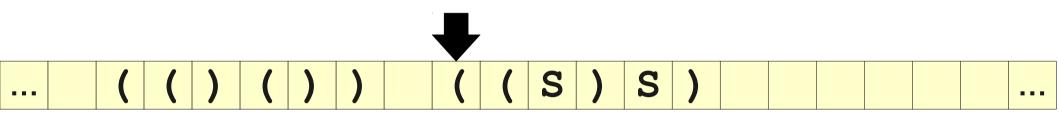
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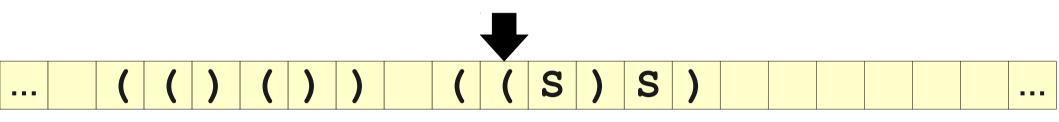
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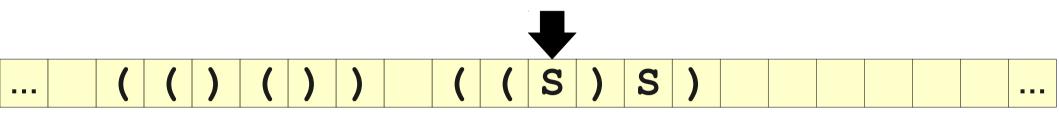
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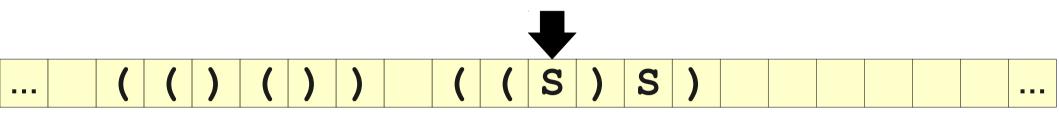


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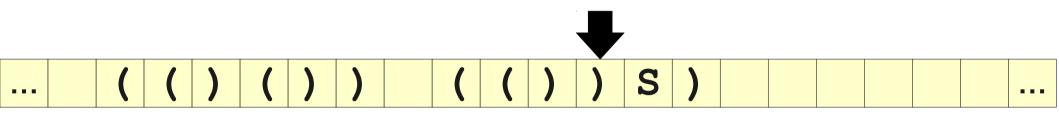


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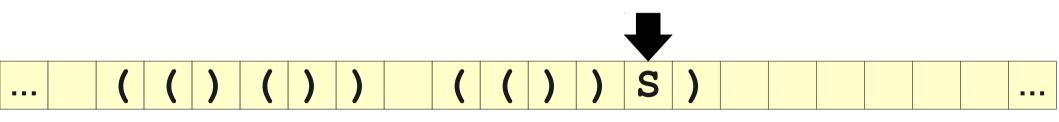
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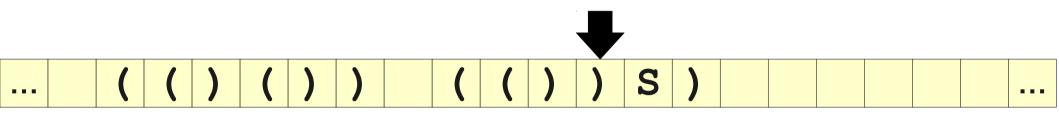
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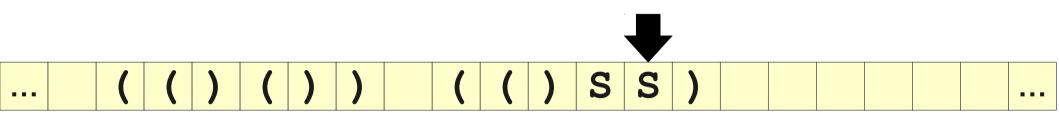
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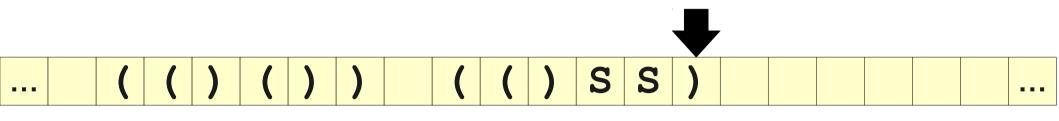
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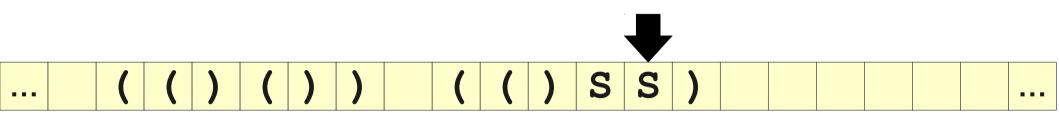
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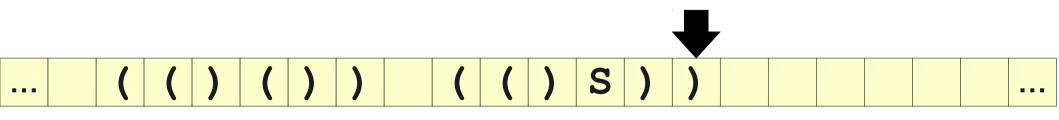
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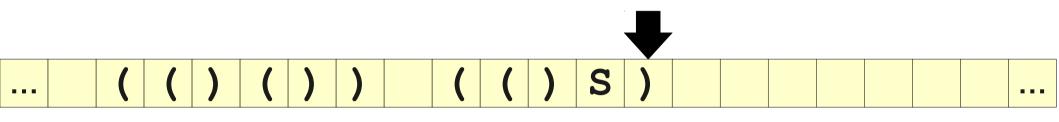
$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$



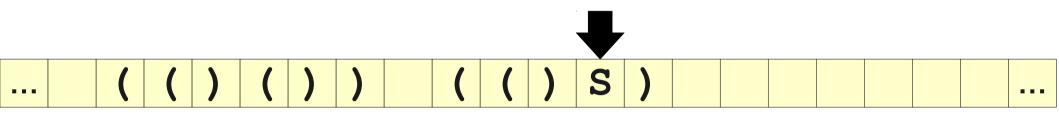
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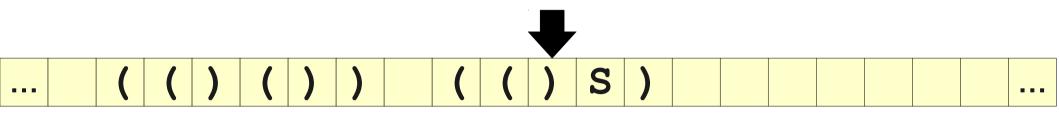
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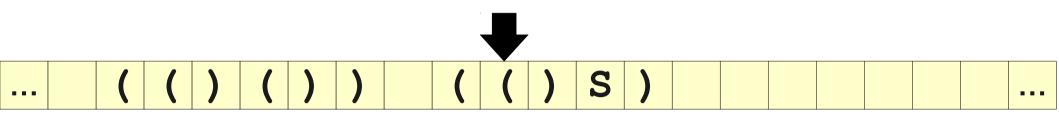
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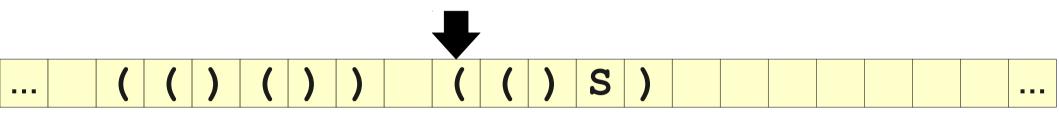
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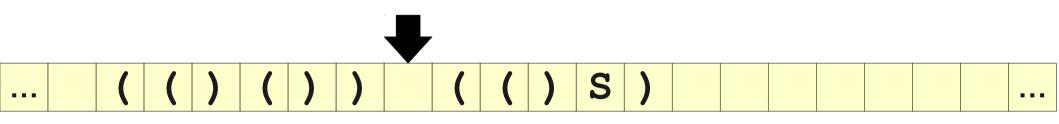
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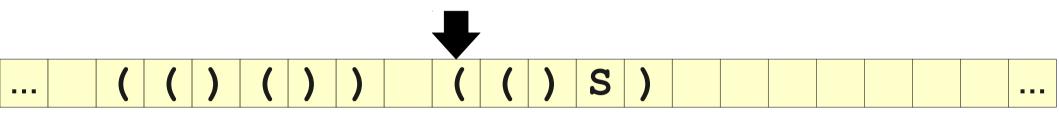
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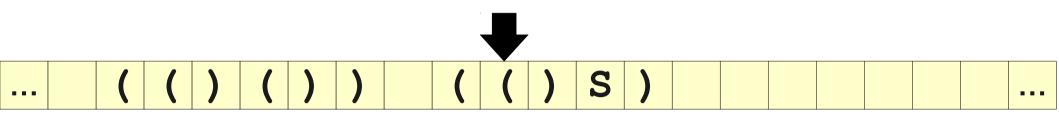
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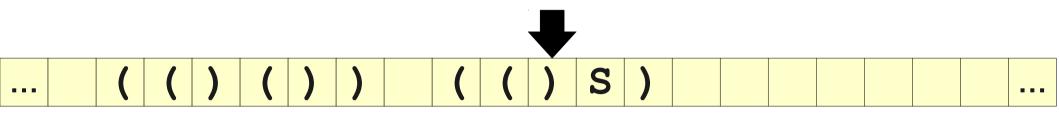
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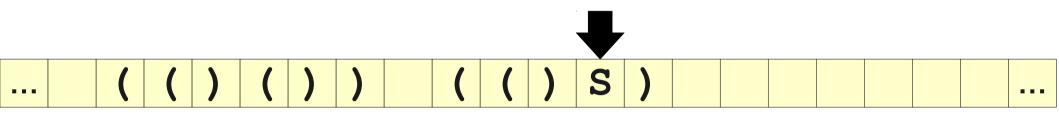
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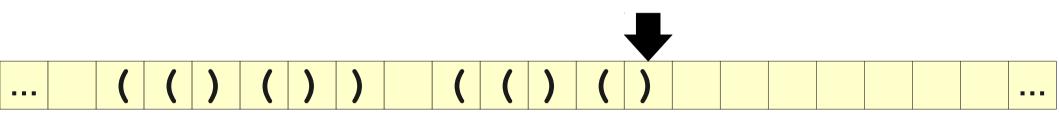
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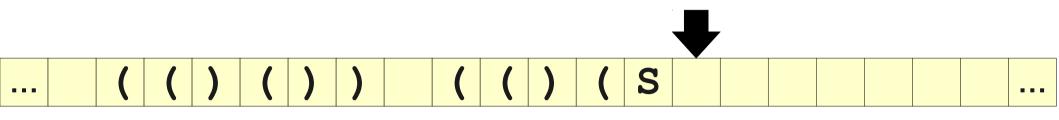
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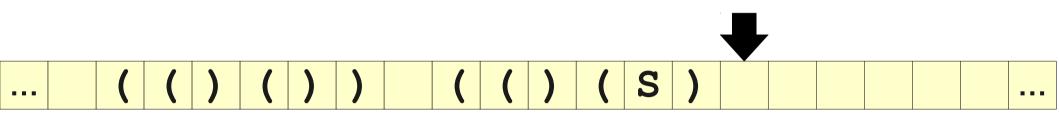
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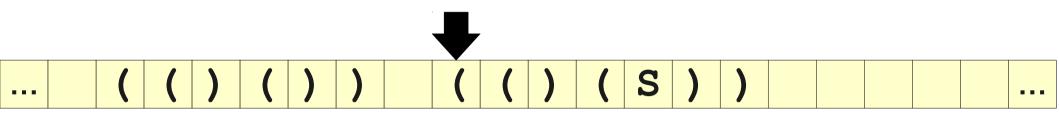
$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$



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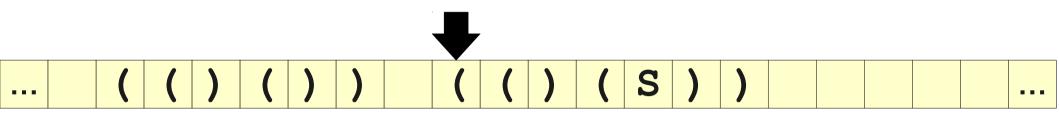


$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$

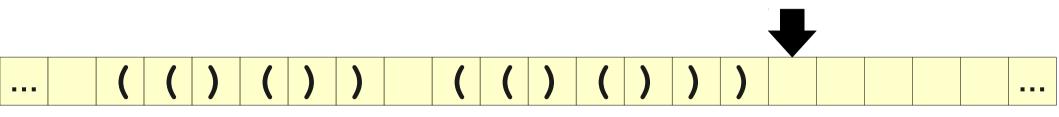


$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$

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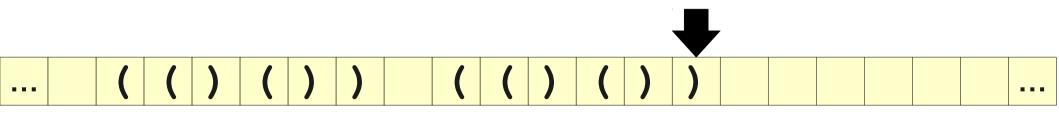


$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$

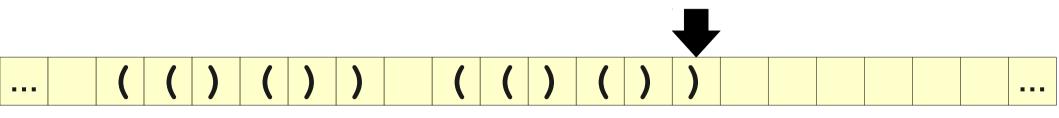


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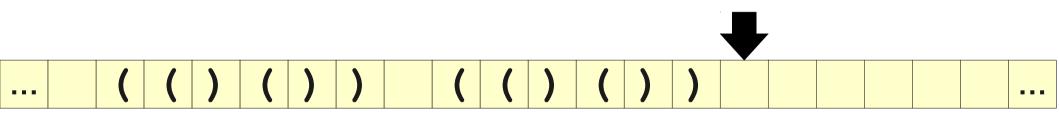
$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$



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$$S \rightarrow SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$$

The Story So Far

- We now have two different models of solving search problems:
 - Build a worklist and explicitly step through all options.
 - Use a nondeterministic Turing machine.
- Are these two approaches equivalent?
- That is, are NTMs and DTMs equal in power?

Next Time

- The Church-Turing Thesis
 - Just how powerful are Turing machines?
- Encodings
 - How do we compute over arbitrary objects?
- The Universal Turing Machine
 - Can TMs compute over themselves?
- The Limits of Turing Machines (ITA)
 - A language not in **RE**.