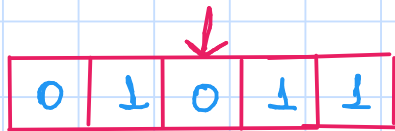


Máquinas de Turing

Máquinas de Turing

Autômato Finito (não) Determinístico

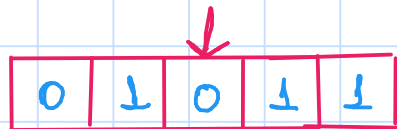
cadeia de entrada



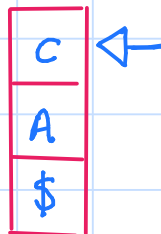
estados

Autômato com Pilha

• cadeia de entrada



• uma pilha

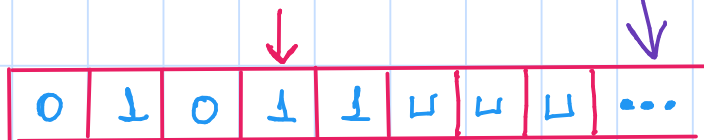


estados

Máquina de Turing

- uma "fita"

infinita - a direita



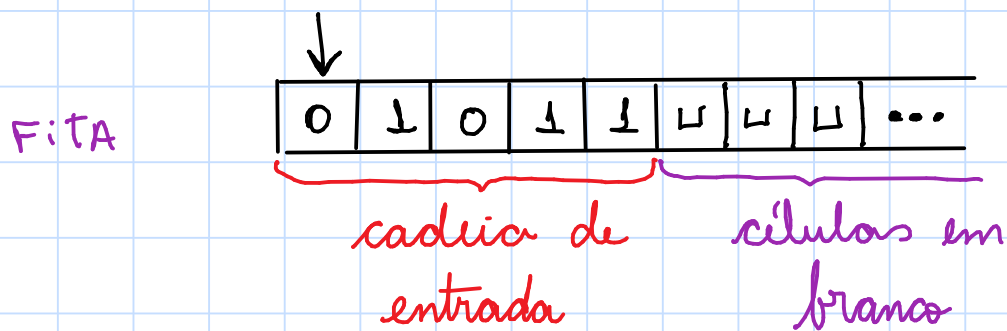
estados

→ Alfabeto da Fita: Γ

→ $\Gamma \supset \Sigma$ símbolo de branco

→ $\sqcup \notin \Sigma$ e $\sqcup \in \Gamma$

Configuração Inicial

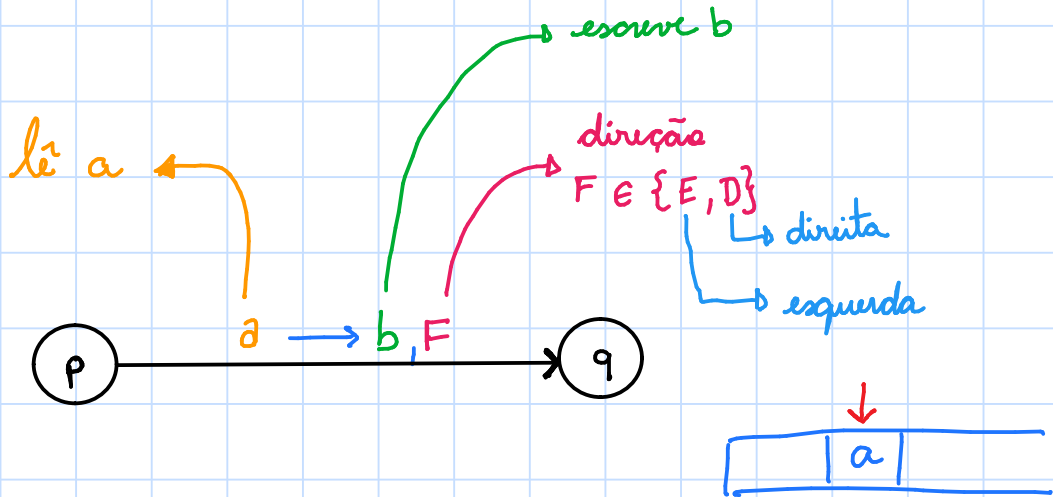


estado inicial → (s)

Estados Finais

* Dois estados finais: aceita e rejeita.

Função de Transição

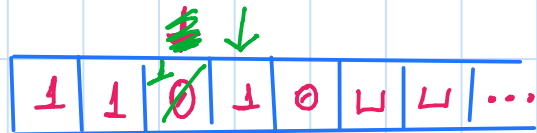
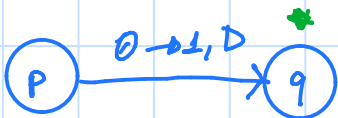
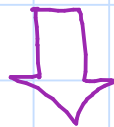
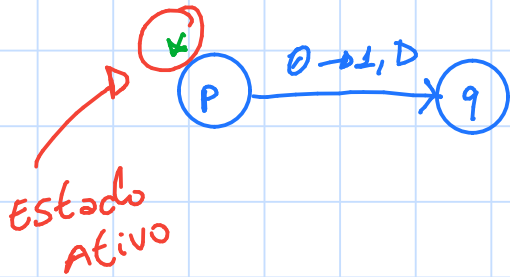


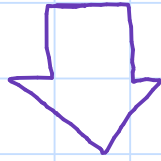
Em cada passo:

- ① lê o símbolo atual
- ② atualiza a célula (i.e., escreve)
- ③ move para a direita ou esquerda

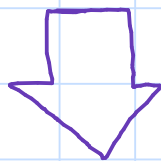
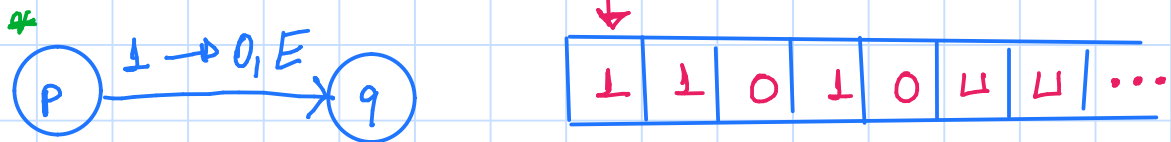
* Deterministical!

Exemplos

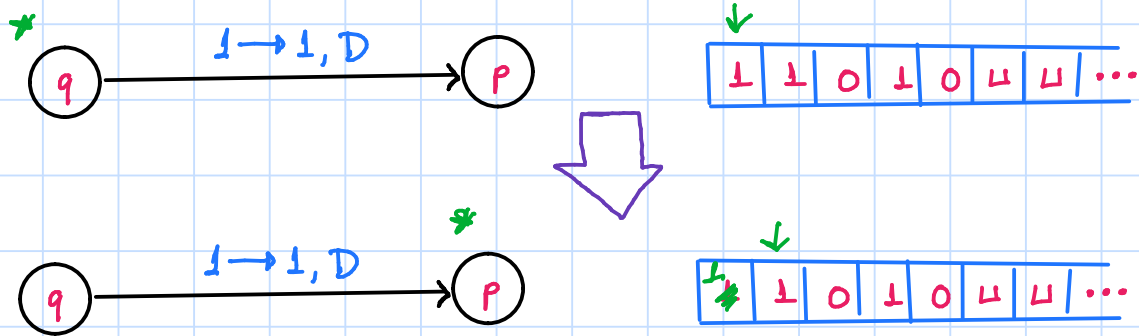




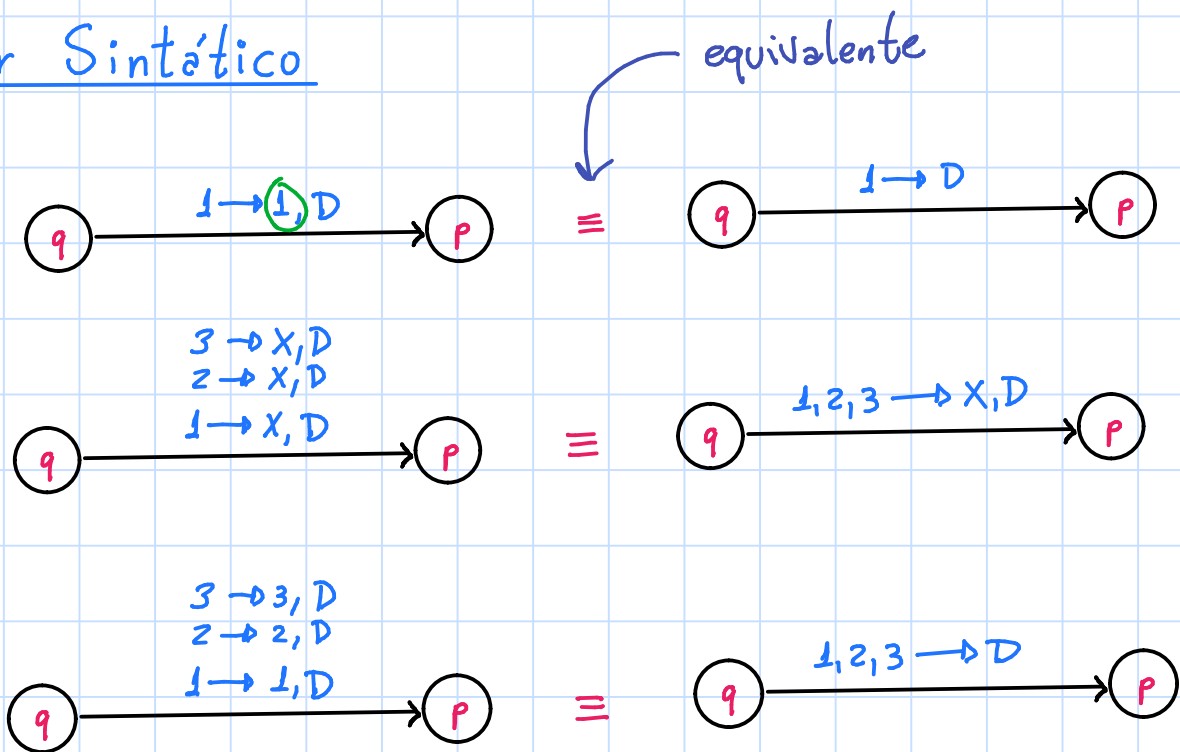
Se você está na borda esquerda e tentou mover-se à esquerda, a cabeça "patina" e ã sai do lugar.



não quer atualizar a célula?



Açúcar Sintático



Computação

* Aceita

* Para o processamento e aceita.

* Rejeita

* Para o processamento e rejeita.

* Loop

* Máquina não para

Máquina de Turing (Formal)

Uma máquina de Turing é uma 7-upla

$$(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_{aceita}, q_{rejeita}),$$

Onde:

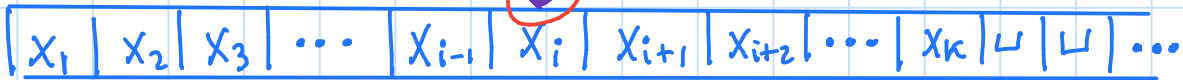
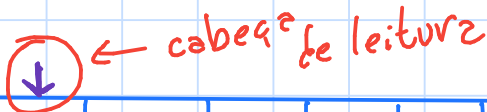
- * Q é um conjunto finito de elementos chamados estados.
- * Σ é o alfabeto de entrada ($\sqcup \notin \Sigma$)
- * Γ é o alfabeto da fita, onde $\Sigma \subset \Gamma$ e $\sqcup \in \Gamma$
- * $\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{E, D\}$ é a função de Transição
- * $q_0 \in Q$ é o estado inicial
- * $q_{aceita} \in Q$ é o estado de aceitação
- * $q_{rejeita} \in Q \setminus \{q_{aceita}\}$ é o estado de rejeição

Configuração Instantânea (C.I.)

$$Q \cap \Gamma = \emptyset$$



$x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_{i-1} q x_i x_{i+1} x_{i+2} \dots x_k$



- q estado atual.
- x_i é a célula na qual a cabeça de leitura se encontra.

Exemplo



C.I.

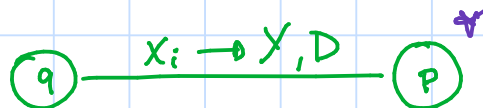
$\sqcup a \sqcup P c d$

* importante: $\Gamma \cap Q = \emptyset$

Fluxo de Execução de uma TM

* Movendo p1 a direita

$$\delta(q, x_i) = (p, y, D)$$



$x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_{i-1} q x_i x_{i+1} \dots x_k \vdash x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_{i-1} y p x_{i+1} \dots x_k$



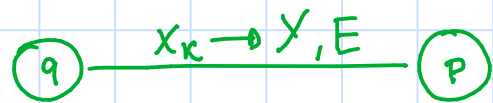
Caso especial: $i = k$

$$X_1 X_2 X_3 \dots X_{k-1} q X_k \vdash X_1 X_2 X_3 \dots X_{k-1} Y p \sqcup$$



* Movendo p à esquerda

$$\delta(q, X_i) = (p, Y, E)$$



$$X_1 X_2 X_3 \dots X_{i-1} q X_i X_{i+1} \dots X_k \vdash X_1 X_2 X_3 \dots p X_{i-1} Y X_{i+1} \dots X_k$$



Caso especial: $i = 1$

$$q X_1 X_2 X_3 \dots X_k \vdash p Y X_2 X_3 \dots X_k$$



Dadas configurações Instantâneas A e B , denotamos por $A \vdash^* B$, se existe uma sequência de zero ou mais configurações instantâneas tais que

$$A = I_1 \vdash I_2 \vdash I_3 \vdash \dots \vdash I_n = B$$

Nota: $A \neq A$ para qualquer configuração instantânea.

Máquina de Turing:

- parar e aceitar
- parar e rejeitar
- entrar em loop

Uma MT $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_a, q_r)$ aceita uma cadeia $w \in \Sigma^*$ se

$$q_0 w \vdash^* q_a$$

Uma MT $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_a, q_r)$ reconhece uma linguagem L se

$$L = \{ w \in \Sigma^* : q_0 w \vdash^* q_a \}$$

* Linguagem de M

* Linguagem reconhecida por M

* $L(M) = L$

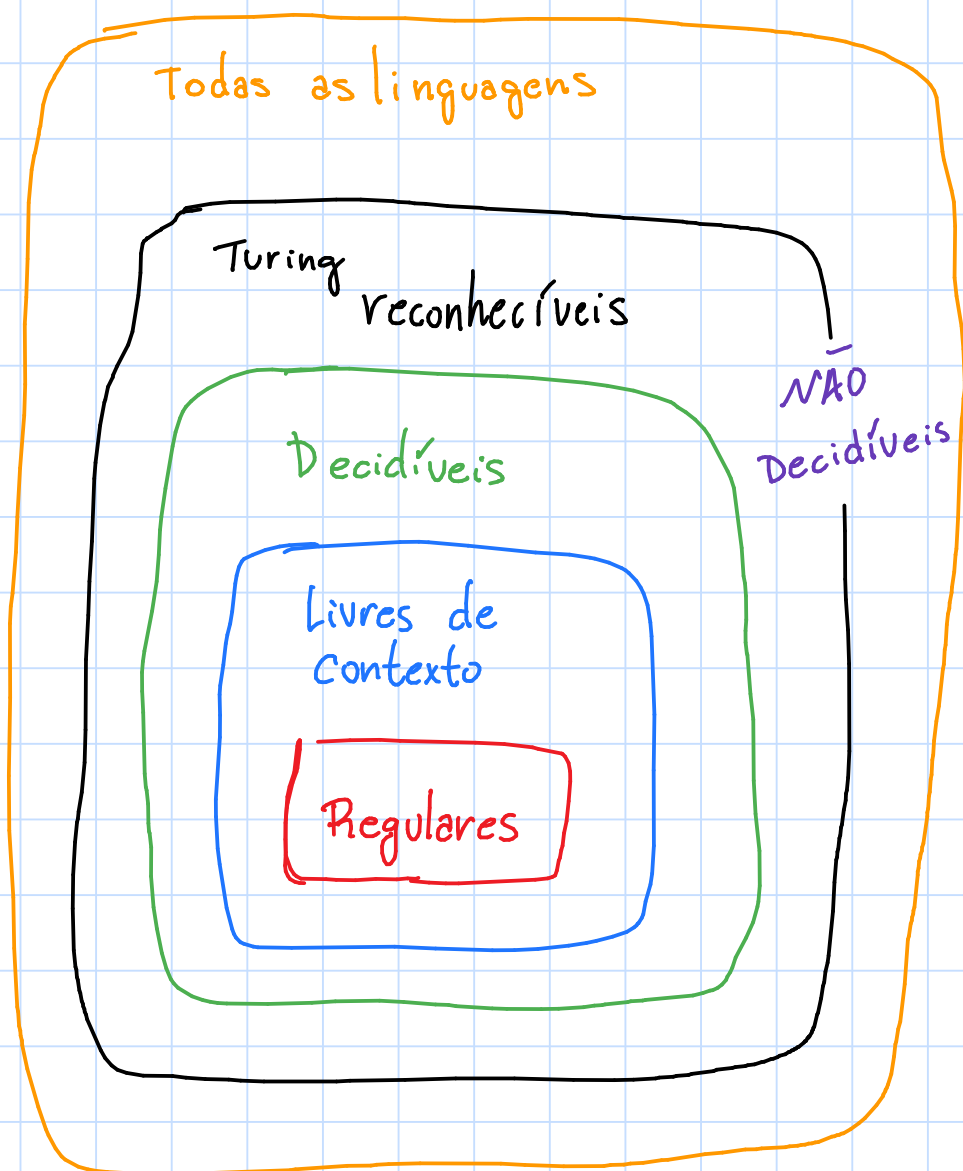
se $w \notin L$ é possível que a máquina entre em

LOOP

Uma MT $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_a, q_r)$ decide uma linguagem L se M para para qualquer $w \in \Sigma^*$.

Uma linguagem é (turing) reconhecível (tbn chamada de recursivamente enumerável) se alguma máquina de turing a reconhece.

Uma linguagem é (turing) decidível (tbn chamada de recursiva) se alguma máquina de turing a decide.



Exemplo

$$L = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 0\}$$

↓
a a a b b b c c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a b b b c c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a b b b c c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a x b b c c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a y b b c c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a y b b z c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a y b b z c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a y b b z c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

↓
x a a y b b z c c ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ∅ ...

X X a y b b z c c u u u u u ...

X X a y b b z c c u u u u u ...

X X a y y b z c c u u u u u ...

X X a y y b z c c u u u u u ...

X X a y y b z z c u u u u u ...

⋮

X X x y y y z z c u u u u u ...

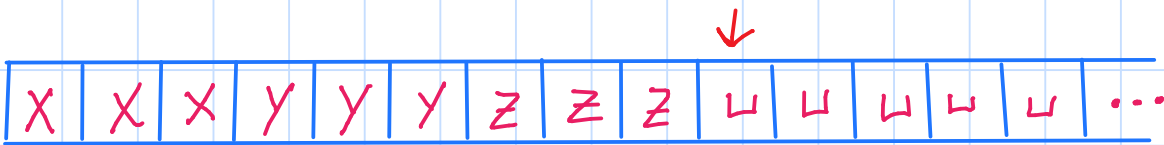
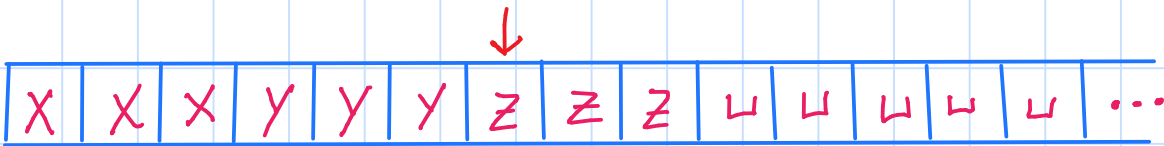
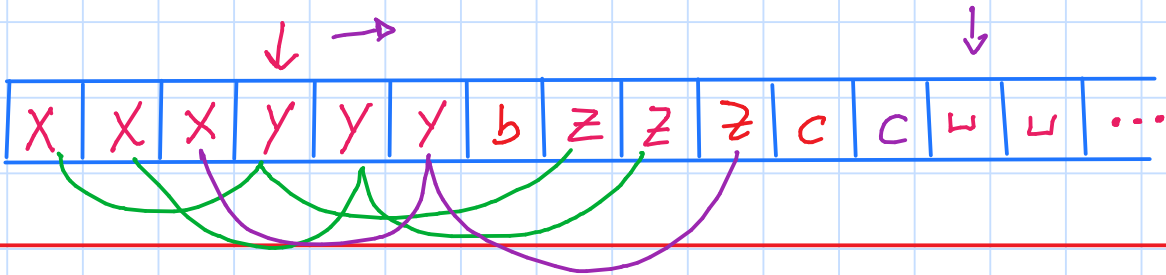
X X x y y y z z z u u u u u ...

X X x y y y z z z u u u u u ...

X X x y y y z z z u u u u u ...

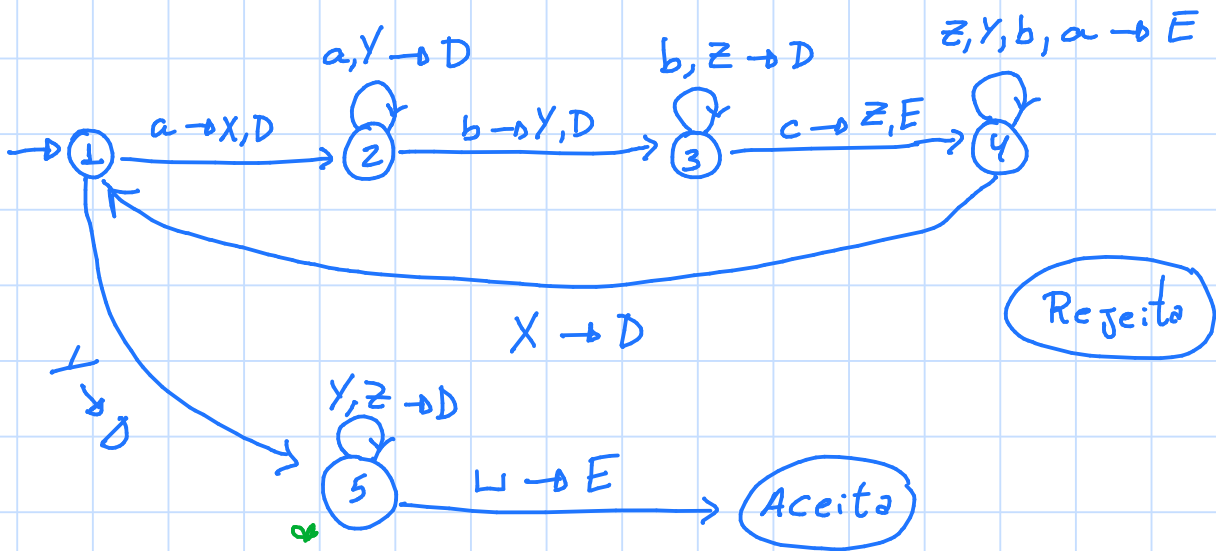
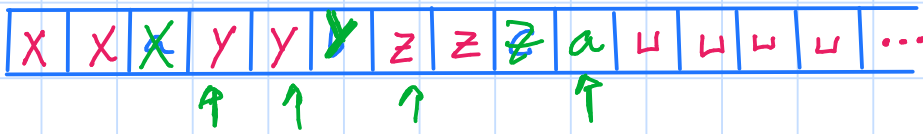
Aceita?

ainda não ...



Aceita!

Diagrama de Estados



Convenção

transições omitidas levam para o estado de rejeição

$$A = \{0^{2^n} \mid n \geq 0\}$$

↓

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	␣	␣	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

\$	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

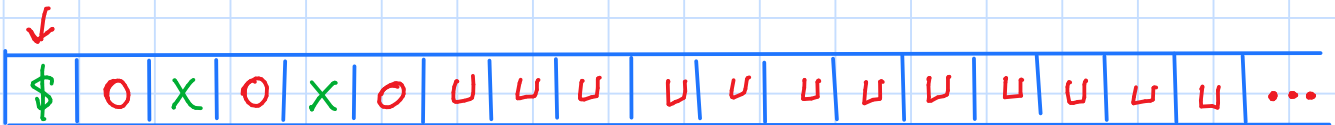
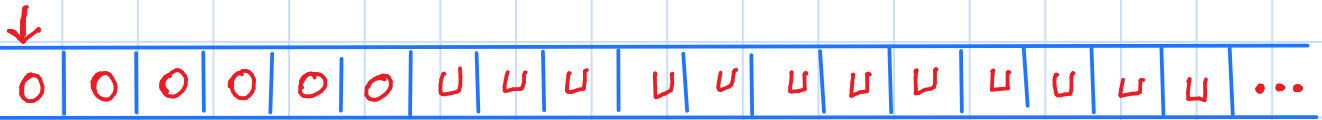
\$	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

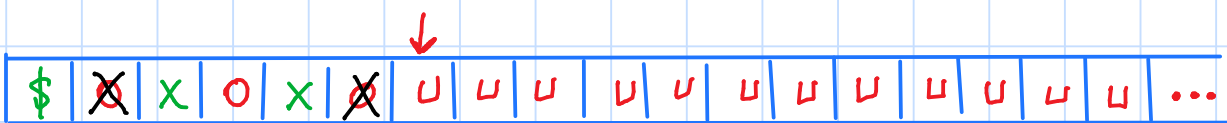
\$	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	␣	␣	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Acceita!

$$\omega = 0^6$$

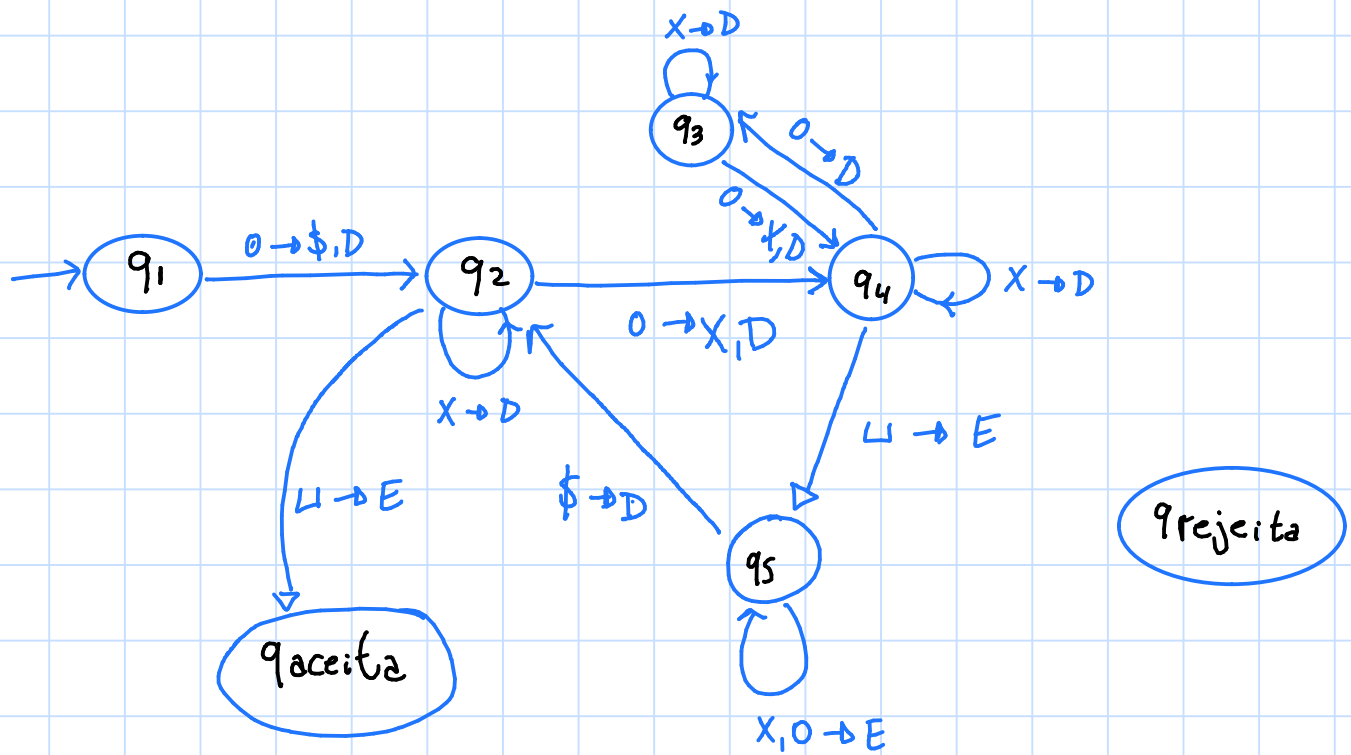


Rejeita!



Estados

- q_1 estado inicial
- q_2 vimos exatamente 1 valor zero e ele \bar{n} foi marcado
- q_4 vimos um número par de zeros e o último zero foi marcado
- q_3 vimos um número ímpar de zeros, maior que 1, e o último zero \bar{n} foi marcado
- q_5 retrocede a cabeça de leitura p o início.



Máquina de Turing tem o mesmo poder computacional de um computador moderno.

→ Programar uma MT por diagrama é difícil.

Computador

código de máquina

0100100

Código Assembly

ADD R₁, R₂, R₃

Código em C

$i = (2+k) * i$

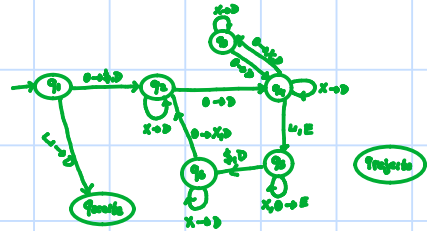
Algoritmos

$i \neq S \cap T \neq \emptyset$

(sem detalhe de
implementação)

MT

diagrama de transições



Descrição nível intermediário

Fala sobre como funciona a cabeça de leitura e a manipulação da fita

Descrição Alto nível

Descreve a MT sem falar sobre a estrutura da MT.

Descrição em nível intermediário (da MT anterior)

1. percorra a fita marcando os zeros de forma intercalada.
2. Se no passo 1 encontramos apenas um 0, aceite a cadeia.
3. Se no passo 1 encontramos mais de um 0 e o # de 0's encontrados foi ímpar, rejeite a cadeia.
4. Retorne a cabeça para o extremo esquerdo de fita
5. Volte para o passo 1 e repita o processo.

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

↓

0	1	0	0	1	1	#	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

0	1	0	0	1	1	#	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

0̇	1	0	0	1	1	#	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

$$\Gamma = \{0, \dot{0}, \dots\}$$

↓

0̇	1	0	0	1	1	#	0̇	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

0̇	1	0	0	1	1	#	0̇	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

0̇	1	0	0	1	1	#	0̇	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

0̇	1	0	0	1	1	#	0̇	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

0̇	i	0	0	1	1	#	0̇	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

Rejeita

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

⋮

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

↓
0 1 0 0 1 1 # 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

Aceita!

Estados

q_1 : não marquei nada

q_2 : marquei um 0 e estou na primeira metade da cadeia

q_3 : marquei um 1 e estou na primeira metade da cadeia

0	1	0	0	1	1	#	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

q_4 : marquei um 0 e estou na segunda metade da cadeia

q_5 : marquei um 1 e estou na segunda metade da cadeia

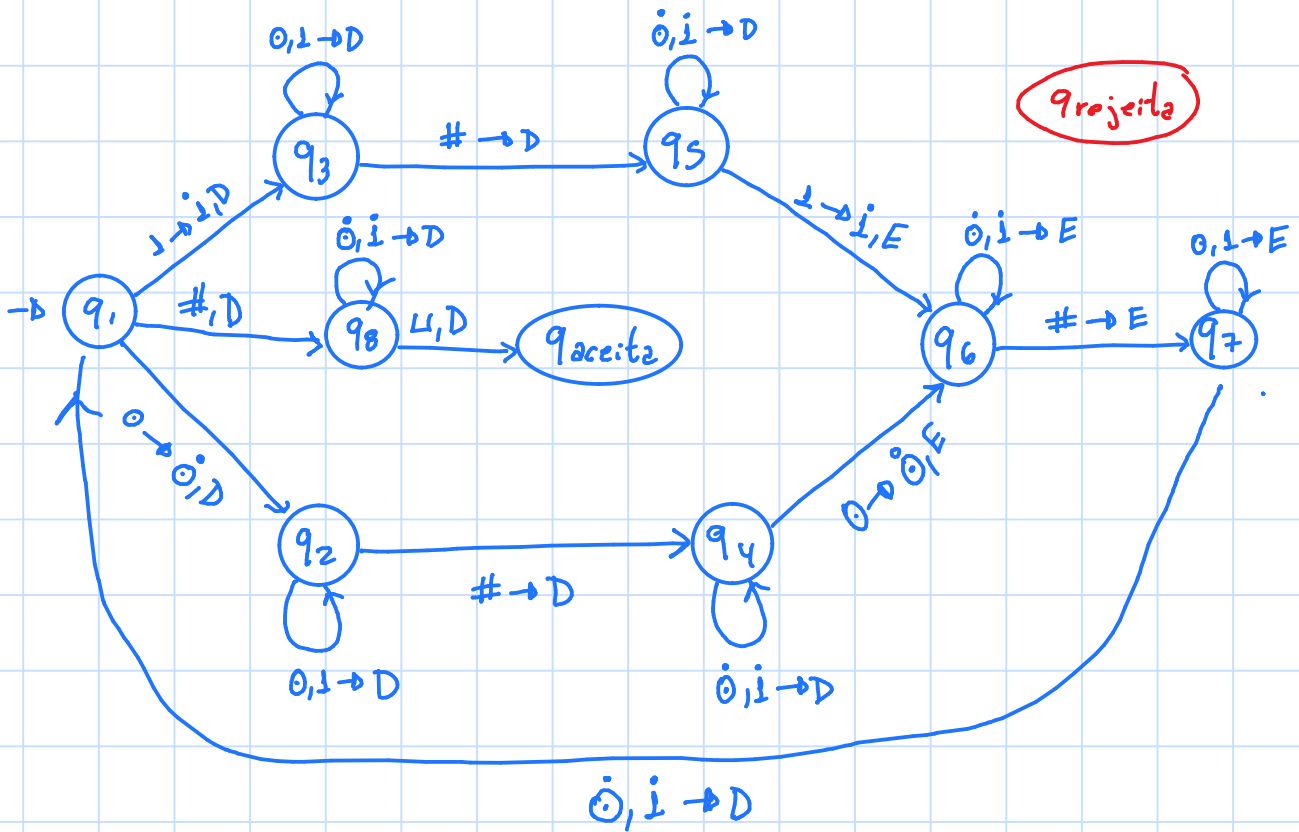
q_6 : rebobinando e na segunda metade

q_7 : rebobinando e na primeira metade

q_8 : checando se não sobrou símbolos na segunda metade.

q_{aceita}

$q_{rejeita}$



0	1	0	0	1	1	#	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

q_1 : não marquei nada

q_2 : marquei um 0 e estou na primeira metade da cadeia

q_3 : marquei um 1 e estou na primeira metade da cadeia

q_4 : marquei um 0 e estou na segunda metade da cadeia

q_5 : marquei um 1 e estou na segunda metade da cadeia

q_6 : rebobinando e na segunda metade

q_7 : rebobinando e na primeira metade

q_8 : checando se não sobrou símbolos na segunda metade.

Descrição da MT

1. Percorra a cadeia da esquerda para a direita de forma a determinar se ela pertence a linguagem $a^+ b^+ c^+$
2. Retorne a cabeça de leitura para a posição inicial
3. Marque um a e mova a cabeça até encontrar um b . Alternadamente marque um b e um c até que todos os b 's tenham sido marcados. Se todos os c 's forem marcados e ainda houver b 's não marcados, rejeite a cadeia.
4. Desmarque os b 's e repita o passo 3 até que todos os a 's sejam marcados. Neste caso, verifique se todos os c 's estão marcados. Se sim, aceite a cadeia; caso contrário, rejeite.

Exercício

Descreva uma MT que decida a linguagem

$$E = \{ \#x_1\#x_2\#x_3\#\dots\#x_n : x_i \in \{0,1\}^* \text{ e } x_i \neq x_j \}$$

$w = \#011\#0110\#01\#01$

$w \notin E$

#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----



#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----



#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----



#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----



#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----



#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----



#	0	1	1	#	0	1	1	0	#	0	1	#	0	1	1	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

↓

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

SS

#	0	↓	↓	#	0	↓	↓	0	#	0	↓	#	0	↓	∩	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Descrição da máquina

1. Se o primeiro símbolo da fita for #, coloque uma marca nele. Caso contrário, rejeite a codição.
2. Mova a cabeça de leitura para a direita até encontrar # e coloque uma marca nele. Se encontrar o símbolo \perp , apenas se, estava presente, acite a codição.
3. Fazendo zigue-zague, compare as duas codições à direita dos símbolos #'s marcados. Se forem iguais rejeite a codição.
4. Mova a marca do # que está mais à direita para a próxima # à direita. Se tal # não existir, a marca deve ser apagada e a marca do # restante deve ser movida para a próxima # à direita deste. Nesta vez, se tal # não existir, significa que todas as codições foram comparadas, então acite a codição.
5. Vá para o passo ③.

MAQUINA DE TURING COMO SUBROTINA

a) Máquina de Turing para inserir uma marca no início da fita.

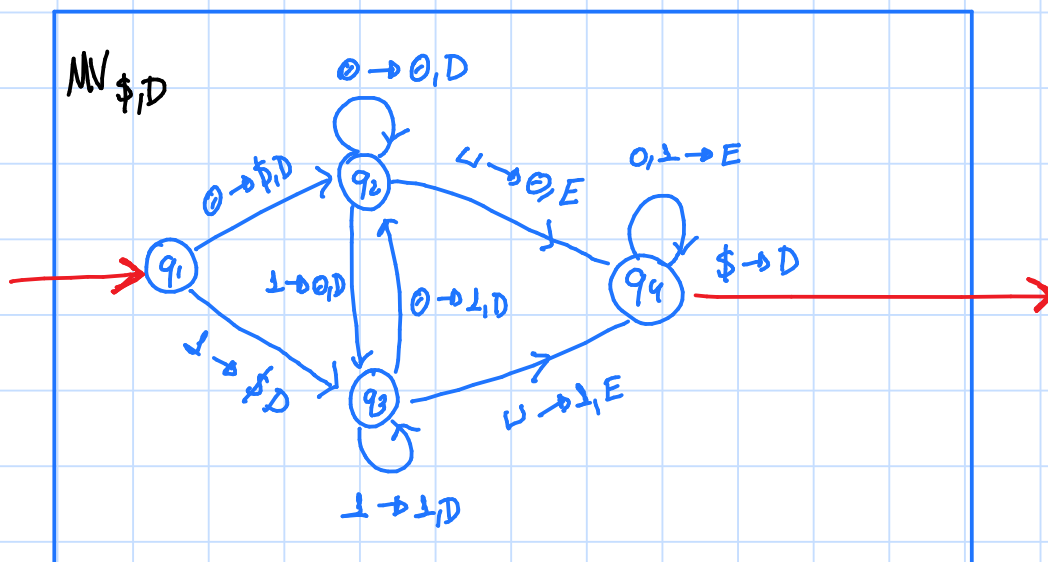


q_1 : estado inicial

q_2 : último símbolo sobrescrito foi 1

q_3 : último símbolo sobrescrito foi 0

q_4 : nenhum símbolo foi sobrescrito



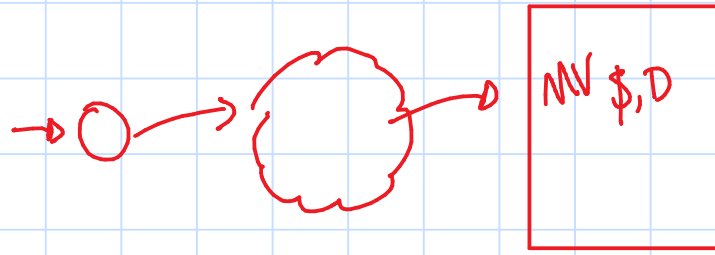
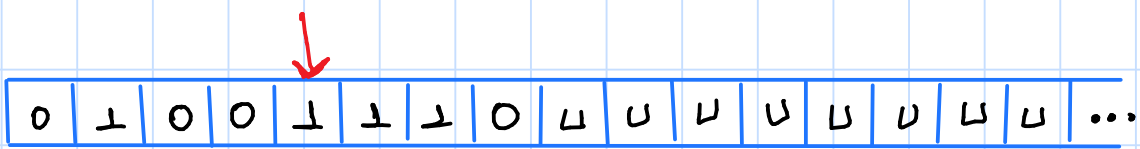
Obs:

- Podemos assumir que a MT pode detectar o início da fita
- $M_{\$,D}$ poderia gravar: $\sqcup, *, \heartsuit, \dots$
- $M_{\$,D}$ pode fazer isso em qualquer posição

Desloca a cadeia p/ a direita abrindo espaço p/ escrever $\$$

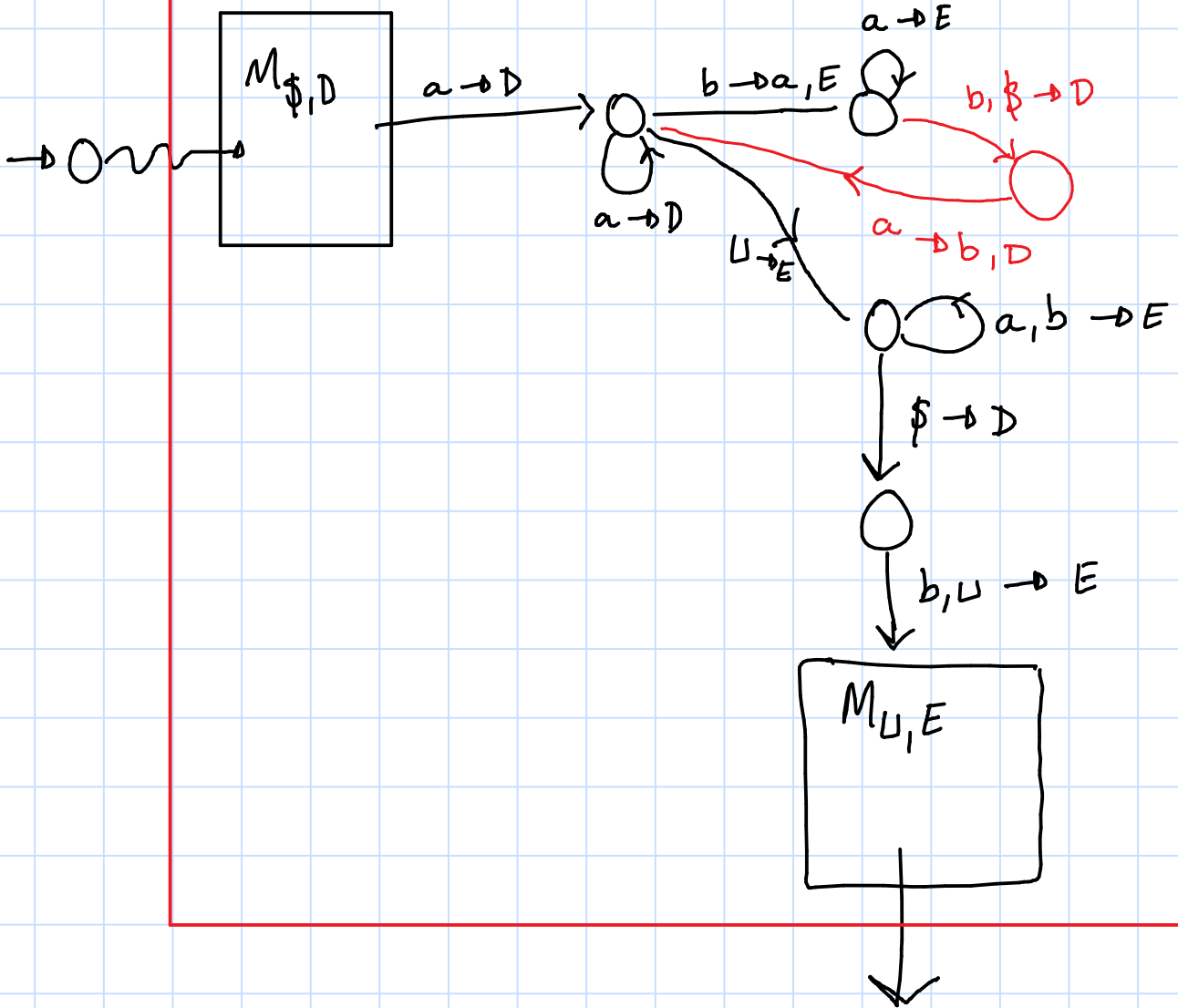
↳ Podemos fazer $M_{\sqcup, E}$

↳ Preenche com espaço
↳ Move p/ esquerda



* Podemos retornar a cabeça de leitura para a posição invocada

$RM_{a,D}$



c) MT que recebe um número em binário e soma 1

1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

MV \$, D → espaço p/ um possível bit carry

\$	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

ADDI

\$	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

\$	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

\$	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

⋮

\$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

como não precisamos desse espaço p/ carry, podemos deslocar os símbolos p/ a esquerda

d) MT que copia o trecho à direita no fim da fita

1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Variações da MT

Existem variações da definição de MT que vimos.

- * Fita infinita em ambos os extremos.
- * Cabeça fixa.
- * Múltiplas fitas.
- * Não determinística.

Todas equivalentes

↳ reconhecem o mesmo conjunto de linguagens

Nota

- * adiciona abstração.
- * Facilita programação.

Fita Infinita de ambos os lados



Podemos simular isso com a nossa MT simplesmente movendo a cadeia de entrada para a direita da fita, deixando um espaço suficientemente grande até a borda esquerda.



Cabeça fixa

Nesta versão, além de mover p_1 a esquerda e a direita, a cabeça tbm pode ficar parada.

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma \times \{E, D, P\}$$

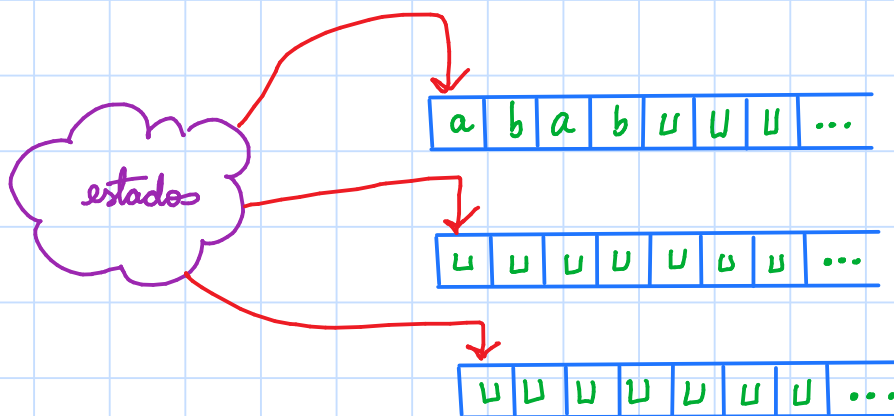
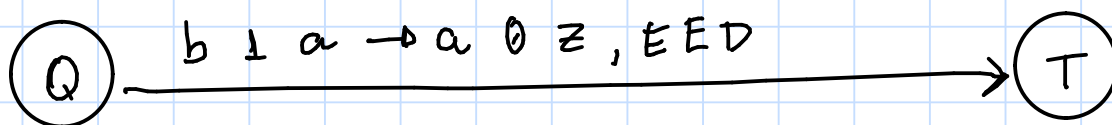
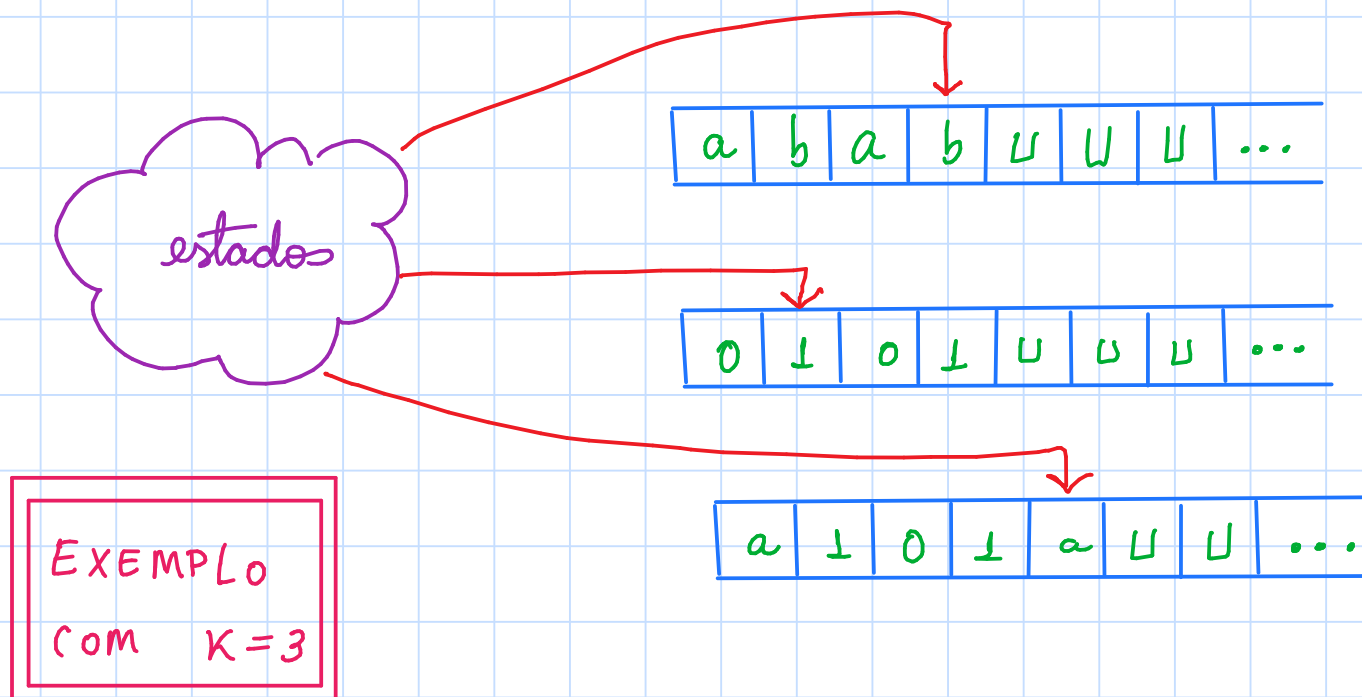
↳ Parada



Podemos simular na nossa MT da seguinte forma:



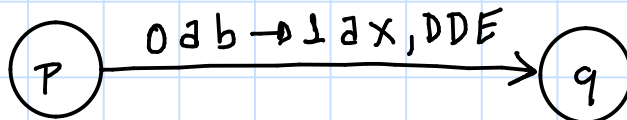
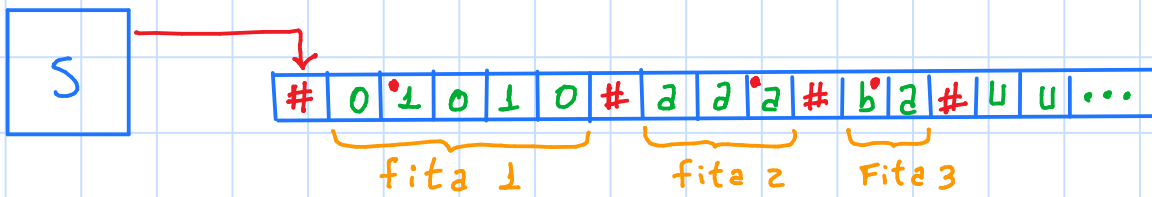
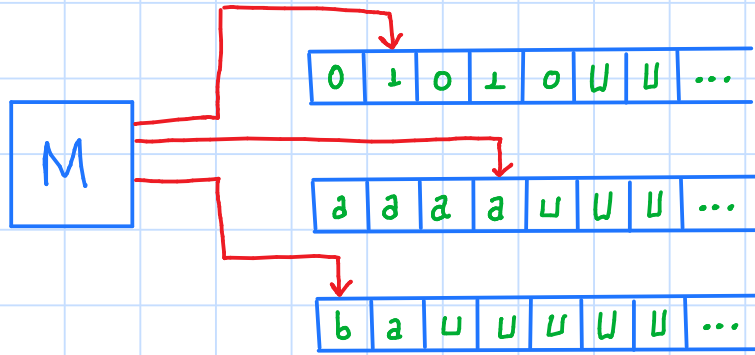
Múltiplas Fitas



Obs: inicialmente a entrada está na primeira fita e as outras começam em branco.

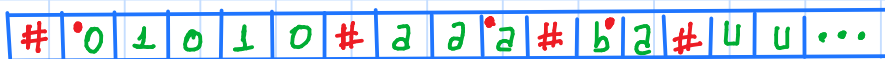
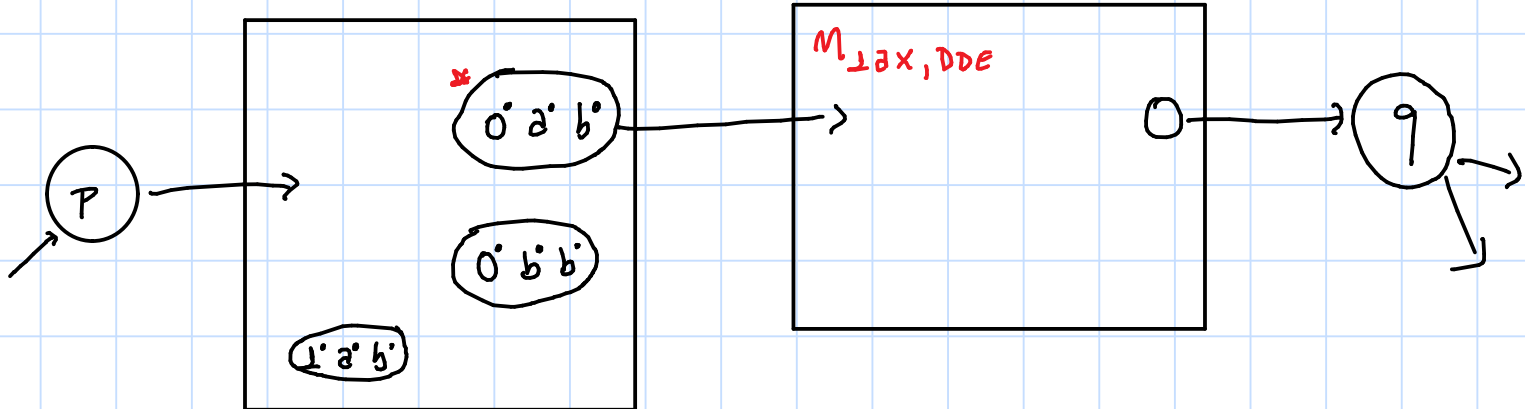
Teorema: Toda MT com múltiplas fitas possui uma MT mono fita equivalente.

Ideia de prova



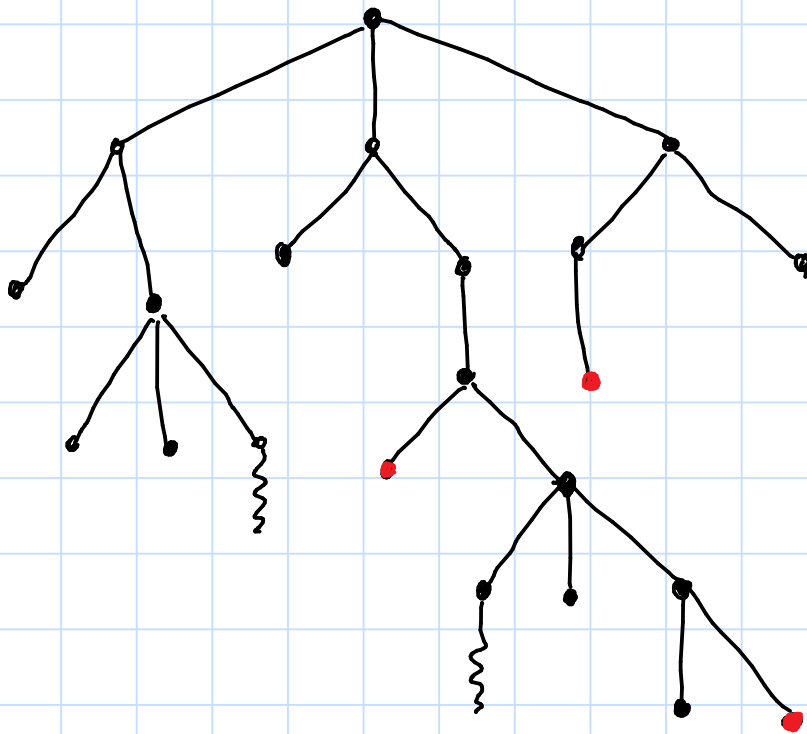
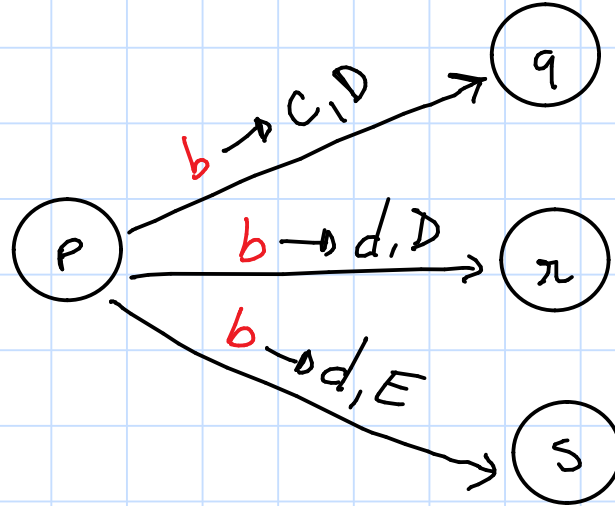
Decodifica

Faz transição



Máquina de Turing não Determinística.

$$\delta: Q \times \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma \times \{E, D\})$$

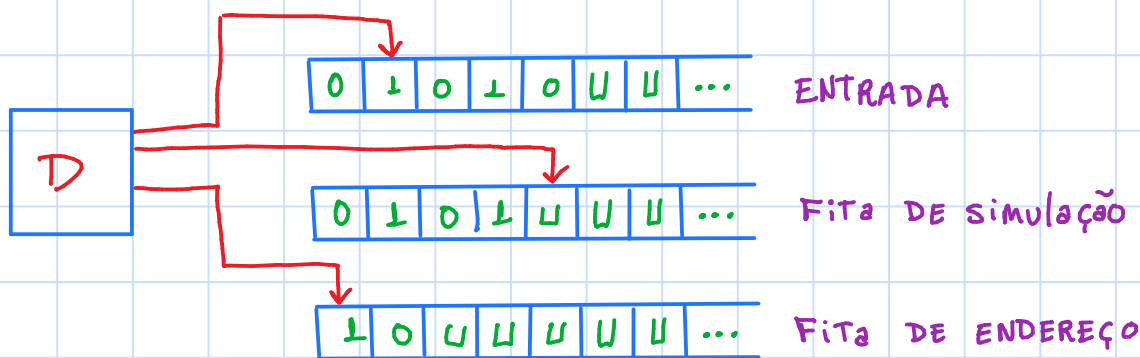
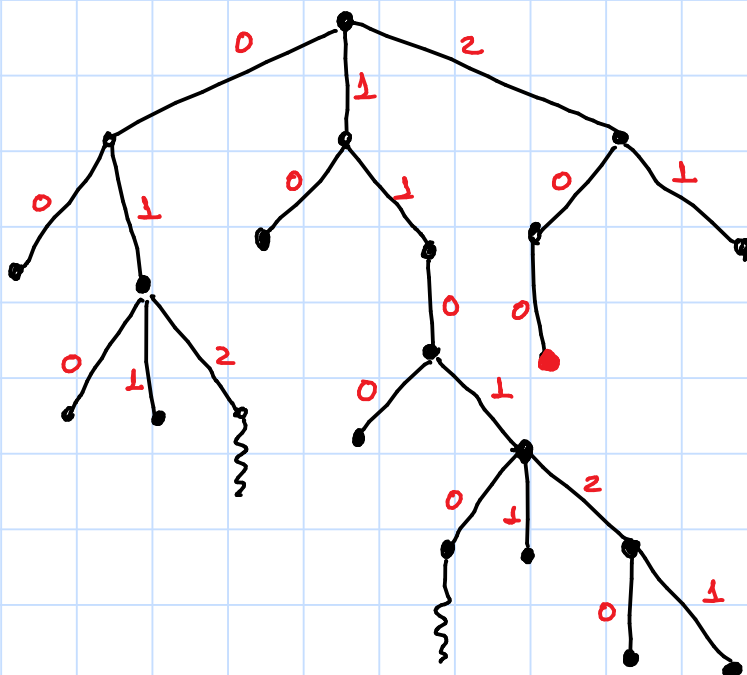
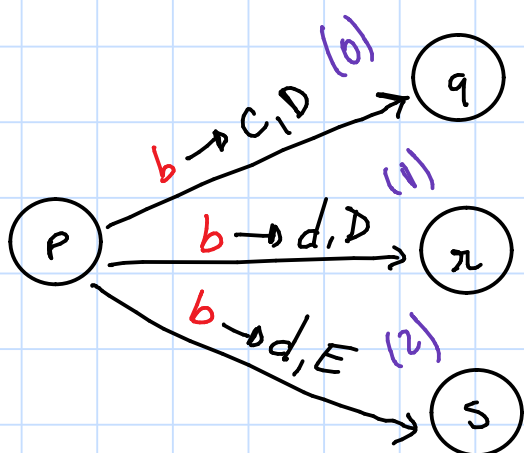


aceita a cadeia se um ramo de computação leva a aceitação da cadeia.

Teorema Toda máquina de Turing \bar{n} determinística possui uma máquina de Turing determinística equivalente.

IDEIA da Prova

$$\delta(p, b) = \{ (q, c, D)^0, (r, d, D)^1, (s, d, E)^2 \}$$



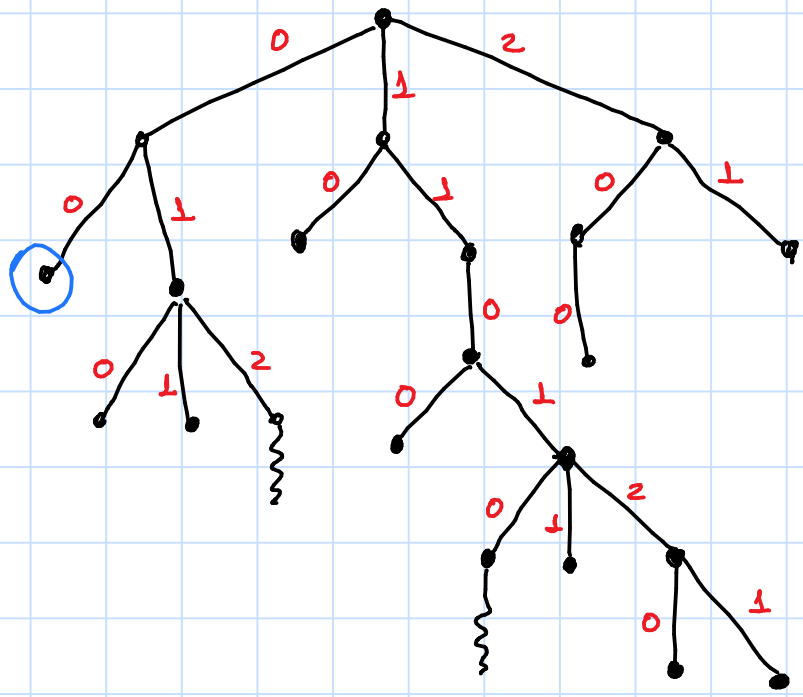
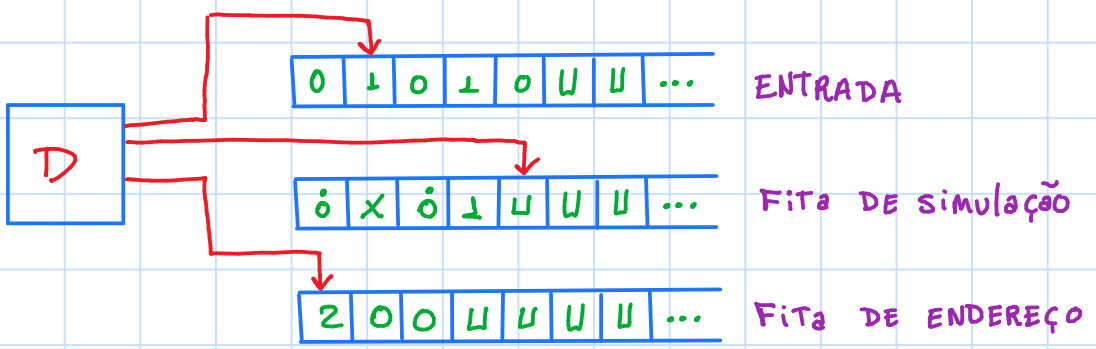
$$\delta(p, b) = \{ (q, c, D)^0, (r, d, D)^1, (s, d, E)^2 \}$$

$$b = \text{Max} \{ |\delta(\pi, \pi)| : \pi \in Q \text{ e } \pi \in \Gamma^* \}$$

Vamos gerar números na base b !

$b = 3$

2	0	20
	1	21
	2	22
0	0	000
	1	001
	2	002
0	0	010
	1	011
1	2	012



$b = 3$

	2	0	20
		1	21
		2	22
0		0	<u>000</u>
	1	0	0010
		2	002
0		0	010
		1	011
2		0	012

corolário uma linguagem é Turing-Reconhecível se e somente se alguma MT não determinística a reconhece.

corolário uma linguagem é Turing-Decidível se e somente se alguma MT \bar{n} determinística a decide.