



Theorem: A language  $L$  is decidable iff its characteristic function

$$L(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in L \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin L \end{cases} \text{ is total computable.}$$

$L$  is re.  $\Leftrightarrow$  its partial char fn  $\chi_L(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in L \\ \text{undef} & \text{if } x \notin L \end{cases}$  is partial computable

(Proof Exercise)

Friday:  $\emptyset = \{ \langle M \rangle : M \text{ does not accept } \langle M \rangle \}$  is not Turing acceptable

Church Turing Thesis:

- ① This will hold for any HLL that <sup>practical</sup> humans will ever devise. ✓
- ② For every human or alien  $A$  that makes consistent decisions  $D(x)$  on inputs  $x$ , there is a d.t.m.  $M_A$  that on input  $x$  outputs  $D(x)$ .

Polynomial Time Thesis  
(Alan Coblen, Ted Chalks 1967)

① (However, no HLL will deliver super-polynomial speeds of TMs)  
May be false if we allow quantum computing hardware.

This certainly argues that the following definitions have Universal significance.

D  
later  
Defn  
M is total  
3rd def  
Def: A  
(total) comput  
 $x \in \Sigma^*$  with  
some  $x \in \Sigma^*$   
then  $\chi_L(x)$