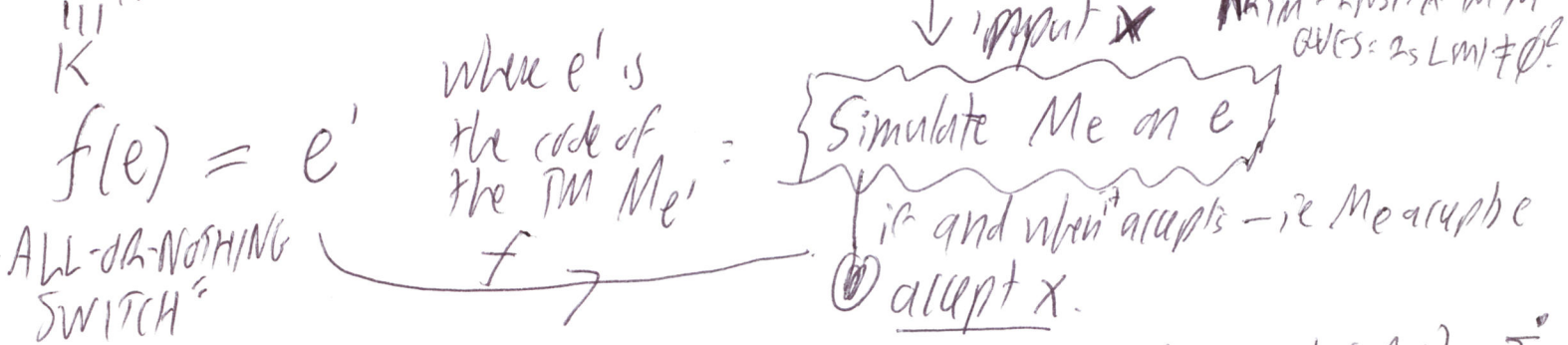


Last lecture: reduction to NE_{TM} (can also be from K_{TM})

$K_{TM} = \{ e : M_e \text{ accepts } e \}$ (in Gödel Number notation)



$e \in K \Rightarrow M_e \text{ accepts } e \Rightarrow \text{for all } x, M_{e'} \text{ accepts } x \Rightarrow L(M_{e'}) = \Sigma^*$
 $\Rightarrow L(M_{e'}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow f(e) = e' \in NE_{TM}$

$e \notin K \Rightarrow M_e \text{ does not accept } e \Rightarrow \text{for all } x, M_{e'} \text{ does not accept } x$
 $\Rightarrow L(M_{e'}) = \emptyset \Rightarrow f(e) = e' \text{ st } e' \notin NE_{TM}$

$\therefore e \in K \Leftrightarrow f(e) \in NE_{TM}$, and since f is a computable "flowchart assembly"
 $K \leq_m NE_{TM}$, so NE_{TM} is undecidable (not co-c.e. too).

We also get $e \in K \Leftrightarrow L(M_{e'}) = \Sigma^*$, so $K_{TM} \leq_m ALL_{TM}$ by the same f .

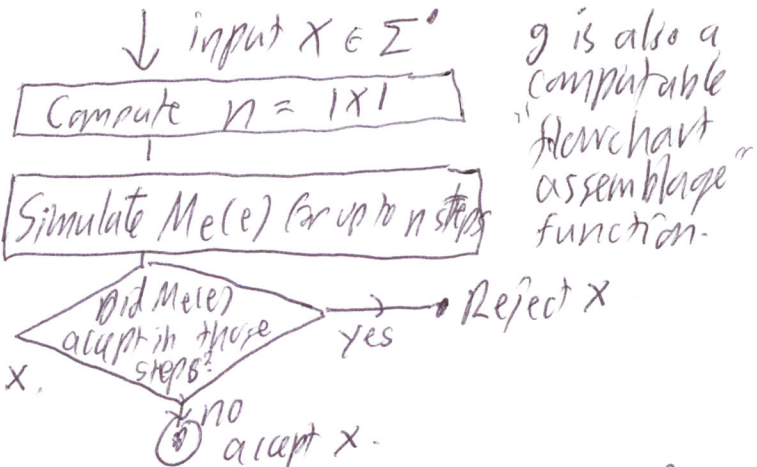
$\underbrace{D_{TM}}_{\text{DIRTY SWITCH}} \xrightarrow{g} \underbrace{\{ e'' : M_{e''} \text{ never sees } M_{e''}(e) \text{ accept} \}}_{D_{TM}}$

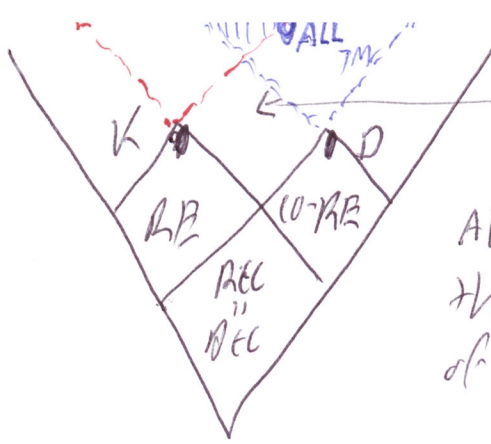
$e \in K \Rightarrow M_e \text{ accepts } e \Rightarrow \text{there is an } n_0 \geq 1$
 $\text{st. } M_e \text{ accepts } e \text{ in } n_0 \text{ steps} \Rightarrow \text{for all } x \text{ with } |x| \geq n_0, M_{e''} \text{ sees this and rejects } x$.

$\Rightarrow L(M_{e''})$ is finite $\Rightarrow L(M_{e''}) \neq \Sigma^*$

$e \notin K \Rightarrow \forall x, M_{e''} \text{ never sees } M_{e''}(e) \text{ accept} \Rightarrow \forall x, M_{e''} \text{ accepts } x \Rightarrow L(M_{e''}) = \Sigma^*$.

Thus $e \in D_{TM} \Leftrightarrow L(M_{e''}) = \Sigma^*$, so $D_{TM} \leq_m ALL_{TM}$ via this g .
 so ALL_{TM} is not r.e. either.





Neither re. nor co-r.e.

ALL_{TM} has "More than one Degree of Undecidability."

Thus the language ALL_{TM} (2) = $\{e \in \Sigma^* \mid L(M_e) = \Sigma^*\}$ is neither r.e. nor co-r.e., i.e. neither it nor its complement is Turing recognizable.

Both switches can be applied with further "Language Filtering"

$f' : e \mapsto M_{e'}$

$e \in K \Rightarrow L(M_{e'}) = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 1\}$

$\Rightarrow L(M_{e'})$ is nonregular.

if & when it accepts

Accept x iff $x \in \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 1\}$

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

$e \notin K \Rightarrow L(M_{e'}) = \emptyset$ which is regular, so $f'(e) \in \text{REGULAR}_{TM} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \langle M \rangle : L(M) \text{ is regular} \}$.

We get $e \in D \Leftrightarrow f'(e) \in \text{REGULAR}_{TM}$ so REGULAR_{TM} is not c.e.

$g' : e \mapsto M_{e''}$

$K \leq_m \text{REGULAR}_{TM}$ via f'

if $e \notin K$, i.e. $e \in D$ this is still letting all x through.

↓ input x

$n = |x|$

Sim $M_{e'}(e)$ for n steps

did it accept?

yes → reject x

no → Accept x iff $x \in \{0^n 1^n\}$

$e \in K \Rightarrow L(M_{e''})$ is finite $\Rightarrow L(M_{e''})$ is regular (all finite sets are regular) $\Rightarrow g'(e) \in \text{REGULAR}_{TM}$

$e \notin K \Rightarrow L(M_{e''}) = \{0^n 1^n\} \Rightarrow g'(e) \notin \text{REGULAR}_{TM}$

Thus REGULAR_{TM} is neither c.e. nor co-c.e. (FYI: it has 3 degrees of undecidability) This adds to what the text says in §5.1 about it.

Study Guide: What happens if we put the $x \in \{0^n 1^n\}$ test first?

Note: REGULAR_{TM} is not the same as your HW (3) language.

$\text{REGULAR}_{CFG} = \{ \langle G \rangle : G \text{ is a CFG and } L(G) \text{ is regular} \}$.

Fact: [Text gives details in §5.1's second half. := §5.2 skipped]

There are computable functions h and h' st. for any TM M_e :

• $h(e)$ is a CFG G such that $L(G) = \Sigma^* \iff M_e \in E_{TM}$ i.e. $L(M_e) = \emptyset$
and such that if $M_e \notin E_{TM}$, $L(G)$ is not regular. (*)

• $h'(e)$ is a pair $\langle M_1, M_2 \rangle$ of DPDAs such that
 $M_e \in E_{TM} \iff L(M_1) \cap L(M_2) = \emptyset$. over all inputs x .

G generates the set of all "broken computations" of $M_e(x)$
A computation to be valid is like $x \# x' \# x'' \# x''' \dots$ where
the strings between the hashes are mostly equal \approx DOUBLE WORD.
The complement $\sim \{ww : w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$ is a CFL. $L(G) \approx \Sigma^* \# \{ww\} \# \Sigma^*$

$h'(e)$ comes from writing comp's as $x \# x' \# x'' \# x''' \dots$
 M_1 checks \rightarrow $x \# x' \# x'' \# x''' \dots$
 M_2 checks \rightarrow $x \# x' \# x'' \# x''' \dots$

h reduces E_{TM} to ALLCFG, so ALLCFG is undecidable.
 h' reduces E_{TM} to $\{\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle : L(G_1) \cap L(G_2) = \emptyset\}$
Contrast with REG being decidable.

(*) And when $L(G_1) \cap L(G_2) \neq \emptyset$, it is rigged to be infinite and like the language of palindromes

Complexity Theory, NP Completeness \Rightarrow Thurs. text: "computation histories"

*) To wit, $L(G) = \{ \text{all strings that do not code valid accepting computations of } M_e \text{ on some } x \}$
if $L(M_e) = \emptyset$, then these are all strings period, so $L(G) = \Sigma^*$. But if $L(M_e) \neq \emptyset$, then $L(G)$
only skips the string code of some accepting computation \exists , it skips it in a way that creates a non-regular language.