

CPS 140 - Mathematical Foundations of CS  
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Section: Turing Machines (handout)

**Review**

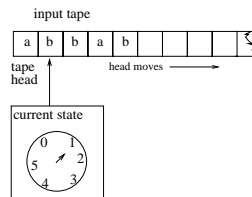
Regular Languages

- FA, RG, RE
- recognize

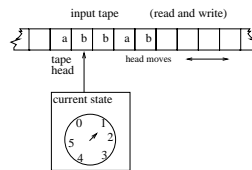
Context Free Languages

- PDA, CFG
- recognize

DFA:



Turing Machine:



**Turing Machine (TM)**

- invented by Alan M. Turing (1936)
- computational model to study algorithms

**Definition of TM**

- Storage
  - tape

- actions
  - write symbol
  - read symbol
  - move left (L) or right (R)
- computation
  - initial configuration
    - \* start state
    - \* tape head on leftmost tape square
    - \* input string followed by blanks
  - processing computation
    - \* move tape head left or right
    - \* read from and write to tape
  - computation halts
    - \* final state

### Formal Definition of TM

A TM  $M$  is defined by  $M=(K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, B, F)$  where

- $K$  is finite set of states
- $\Sigma$  is input alphabet
- $\Gamma$  is tape alphabet
- $B \in \Gamma$  is blank
- $q_0$  is start state
- $F$  is set of final states
- $\delta$  is transition function
 

$\delta(q,a) = (p,b,R)$  means “if in state  $q$  with the tape head pointing to an ‘ $a$ ’, then move into state  $p$ , write a ‘ $b$ ’ on the tape and move to the right”.

### TM as Language recognizer

**Definition:** Configuration is denoted by  $\vdash$ .

if  $\delta(q,a) = (p,b,R)$  then a move is denoted

$$\text{abaqabba} \vdash \text{ababpbba}$$

**Definition:** Let  $M$  be a TM,  $M=(K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, B, F)$ .  $L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* | q_0 w \vdash^* x_1 q_f x_2 \text{ for some } q_f \in F, x_1, x_2 \in \Gamma^*\}$

### TM as language acceptor

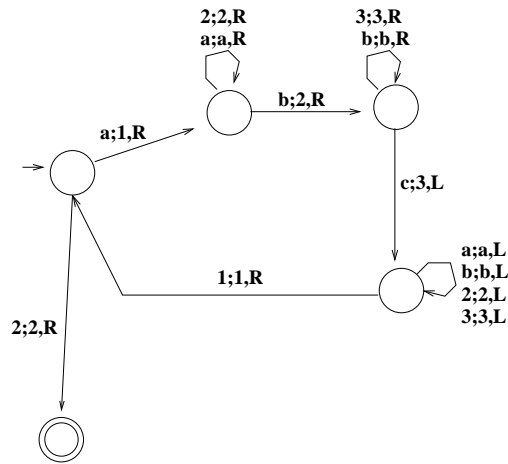
M is a TM, w is in  $\Sigma^*$ ,

- if  $w \in L(M)$  then M halts in final state
- if  $w \notin L(M)$  then either
  - M halts in non-final state
  - M doesn't halt

### Example:

$L = \{a^n b^n c^n \mid n \geq 1\}$

Is the following TM correct?



### TM as a transducer

TM can implement a function:  $f(w) = w'$

start with:	w
	↑
end with:	w'
	↑

**Definition:** A function with domain D is *Turing-computable* or *computable* if there exists TM  $M = (K, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, B, F)$  such that

$$q_0 w \vdash^* q_f f(w)$$

$q_f \in F$ , for all  $w \in D$ .

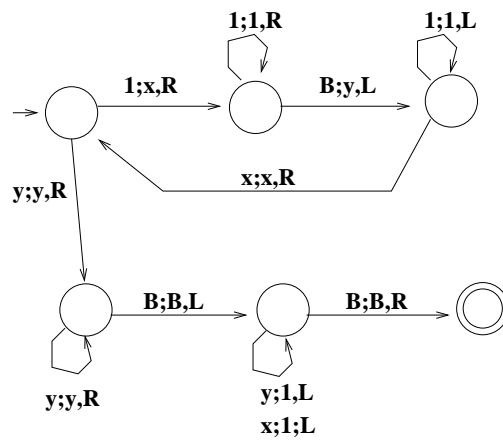
**Example:**

$$f(x) = 2x$$

x is a unary number

start with: 111  
 ↑  
 end with: 111111  
 ↑

Is the following TM correct?



**Example:**

$$L = \{ww \mid w \in \Sigma^+\}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}$$