

Countability review

A, B countable

$A \cup B$ countable

$A \times B$ countable

$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$ countable

A countable, B infinite,
 $B \subset A \Rightarrow B$ countable

$A^{\mathbb{N}}$ (infinite sequences) : maybe not countable

$\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}$ (a, b, c, \dots) $\hookrightarrow \mathbb{N} \left(\overbrace{\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}} \right)$ $\mathbb{N}^{\{0, 1\}}$ (4, 7)

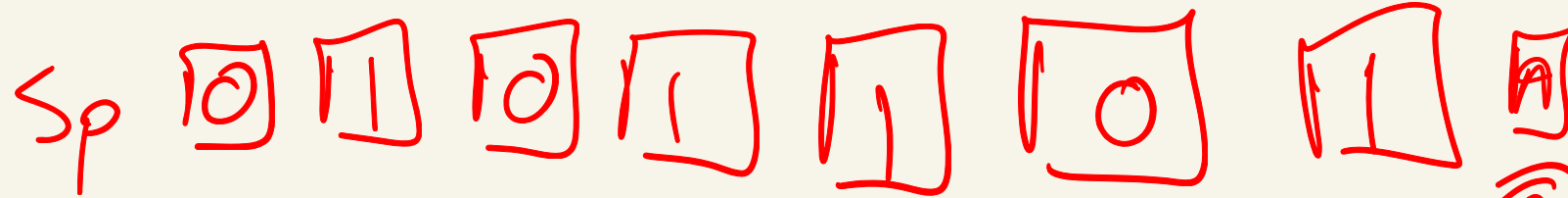
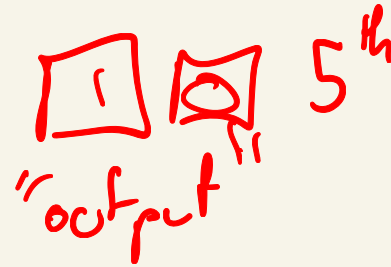
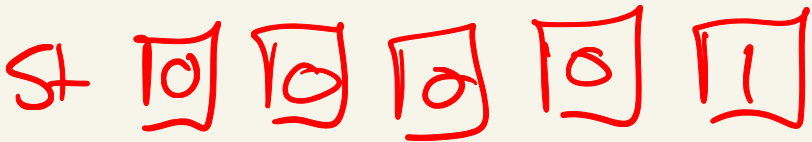
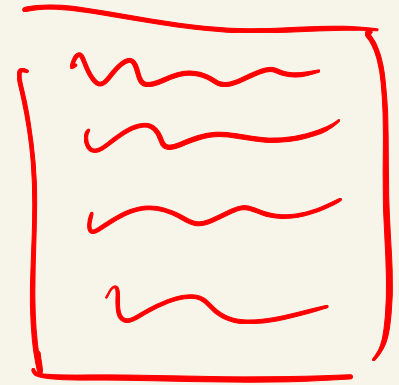
Computability

The theory of computation

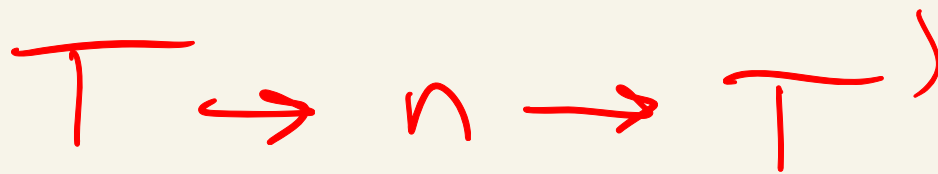
Michael Psenka

Turing machines

(S_p, S_t, L)



- ① Move H
- ② Change S_p
- ③ Change S_t



Church-Turing Thesis: “any $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ computable by an effective method is computable by a Turing machine”

Computable sets

$S \subset \mathbb{N}$ is computable iff \exists Turing machine

(S_f, S_t, L) s.t.

$$a \in S \iff f_T(a) = 1$$

$f_T(a) :=$ output of (S_f, S_t, L) w/ input a

e.g. $f_T(a) = 2^a$

$S := \{ \text{"computable sets"} \}$

$A \in S \quad \exists (s_p, s_t, L) \text{ st } f_T \text{ computes } A$

$F: S \rightarrow (s_p, s_t, L)$, "1st Turing machine that computes A"

How big is the collection of computable sets?

Turing Machines countable? S subset of countable set \implies countable. \square

Quines, recursion theorem

```
Fun a  
  print "Fun a"
```

The Halting Problem

TestHalt(P, x):

if (program P halts on input x):

return 1

else

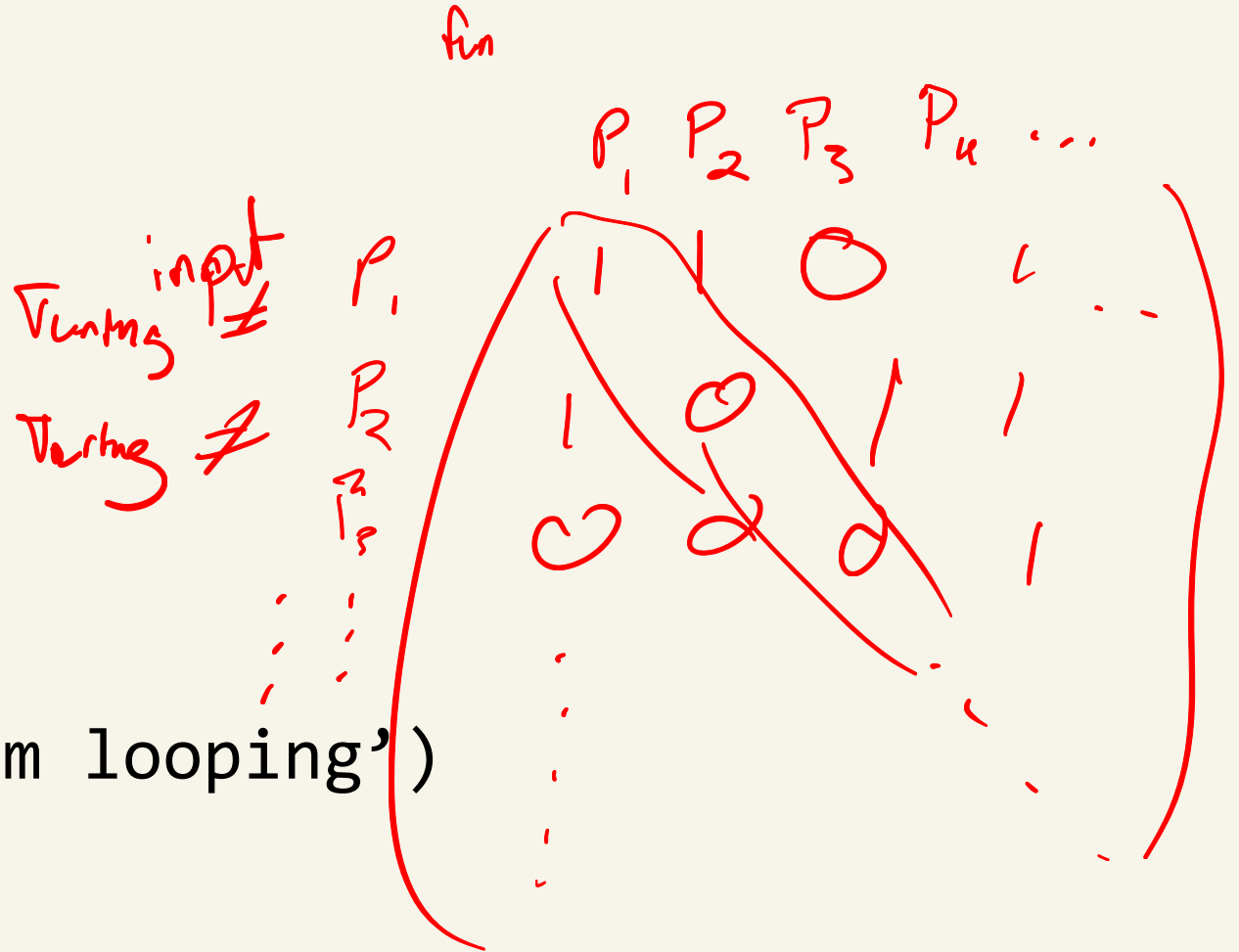
return 0



The Halting Problem

Turing(P):

```
if TestHalt(P,P):  
    # loop forever  
    while 1:  
        print('I am looping')  
else:  
    # exit  
    return 1
```



\Rightarrow Turing P not computable \Rightarrow TestHalt not computable

“Easy” Halting Problem

TestEasyHalt(P):

if (program P halts on input \emptyset):

return 1

else

return \emptyset

P_1, P_2, P_3
 $\rightarrow \{1, \emptyset, \emptyset, \dots\}$

“Easy” Halting Problem

TestHalt(P, x):

def P'(y):

z = P(x)

return z

return TestEasyHalt(P')

How many computable sets?

Theorem. *The collection of computable sets is countable.*

Corollary. There are uncountably many uncomputable sets.

How many computable things?

The following sets are countable:

- 1. The set of computable functions*
- 2. The set of computable numbers*

Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem

Logical paradoxes

“This statement is false”

Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem

Gödel numbering

Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem

Gödel numbers of proofs, proof checker

Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem

Unprovable statement

