

Decidability

Foundations of Computing Science

Pallab Dasgupta
Professor,
Dept. of Computer Sc & Engg



Decidable Problems Concerning Regular Languages

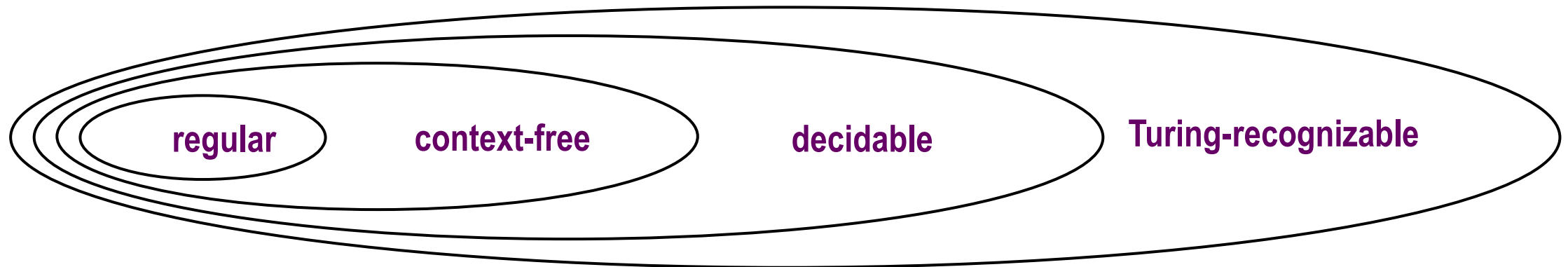
Theorems:

- Let $A_{\text{DFA}} = \{\langle B, w \rangle \mid B \text{ is a DFA that accepts input string } w\}$,
then A_{DFA} is a decidable language
- Let $A_{\text{NFA}} = \{\langle B, w \rangle \mid B \text{ is a NFA that accepts input string } w\}$,
then A_{NFA} is a decidable language
- Let $A_{\text{REX}} = \{\langle R, w \rangle \mid R \text{ is a regular expression that generates string } w\}$,
then A_{REX} is a decidable language
- Let $E_{\text{DFA}} = \{\langle A \rangle \mid A \text{ is a DFA and } L(A) = \Phi\}$,
then E_{DFA} is a decidable language (*emptiness testing*)
- Let $EQ_{\text{DFA}} = \{\langle A, B \rangle \mid A \text{ \& B are DFAs and } L(A) = L(B)\}$,
then EQ_{DFA} is a decidable language

Decidable Problems Concerning Context-free Languages

Theorems:

- Let $A_{CFG} = \{\langle G, w \rangle \mid G \text{ is a CFG that generates string } w\}$,
then A_{CFG} is a decidable language
- Let $E_{CFG} = \{\langle G \rangle \mid G \text{ is a CFG and } L(G) = \Phi\}$,
then E_{CFG} is a decidable language (*emptiness testing*)
- Let $EQ_{CFG} = \{\langle G, H \rangle \mid G \text{ \& } H \text{ are CFGs and } L(G) = L(H)\}$,
then EQ_{CFG} is an undecidable language
- Every context-free language is decidable



The relationship among classes of languages

The Halting Problem

➤ Let $A_{TM} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \}$

- A_{TM} is *Turing-recognizable*

- A_{TM} is *undecidable*

➤ The Diagonalization Method [Georg Cantor, 1873]

- **Definitions:**

- A function that is both one-to-one and onto is called a *correspondence*

- A set is *countable* if either it is finite or it has the same size as \mathcal{N}

- **Example (Theorem):** The set of real numbers (\mathcal{R}) is *uncountable*

- **Corollary:** Some languages are not *Turing-recognizable*

➤ The Halting Problem (A_{TM}) is *undecidable*

➤ A Turing-unrecognizable Language

- **Theorem:** A language is *decidable* if and only if it is *Turing-recognizable* and *co-Turing-recognizable*

- **Corollary:** $\overline{A_{TM}}$ is *not* Turing-recognizable