

Computable and computably enumerable languages

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Definition

- ▶ A DTM M with input alphabet Σ is **halting** if M halts on every $w \in \Sigma^*$.
- ▶ If M is halting, it **decides** its language $L(M)$.
- ▶ L is **computable** (also decidable, recursive) if there exists a halting DTM M such that $L = L(M)$.
- ▶ L is **computably enumerable (c.e.)** (also semi-decidable, recursively enumerable) if there exists a DTM M such that $L = L(M)$.

Note

- ▶ Even if M is not halting, $L(M)$ may still be computable by a different DTM.

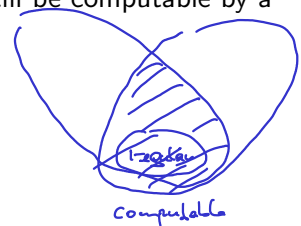
- ▶ **regular** \Rightarrow **computable** \Rightarrow **c.e.**

halting

↔

↔
label

c.o.c.e



Theorem

L is computable iff L and its complement \bar{L} is c.e.

Proof.

\Rightarrow : Let $L = L(M)$ for a halting DTM M .

- ▶ Then L is c.e. by definition.
- ▶ Also $\bar{L} = L(M')$ is c.e. with M' like M but with accept and reject state flipped.

\Leftarrow : Let $M_1 = (Q_1, \dots, \delta_1)$, $M_2 = (Q_2, \dots, \delta_2)$ be DTMs with $L = L(M_1)$, $\bar{L} = L(M_2)$.

Construct M to run M_1, M_2 in parallel on input w :

- ▶ states $Q_1 \times Q_2$
- ▶ tape alphabet $\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2$
- ▶ transition function $\delta_1 \times \delta_2$ *acting on 2 tapes*
- ▶ accept states $\{t_1\} \times Q_2$ (M_1 accepts)
- ▶ reject states $Q_1 \times \{t_2\}$ (M_2 accepts)

Then M is halting and $L(M) = \underline{L}$.

Since each $w \in \Sigma^$ is either in L or \bar{L} , either π_1 or π_2 accepts in fin. many steps. \square*

Closure properties of computable languages

Theorem

The class of computable languages is closed under complements, union, intersection, concatenation, $*$.

Proof.

Construct the corresponding DTMs. □

Question

Which operations preserve c.e. languages?

Why “enumerable”?

Definition

An **enumerator** is a DTM M with $\# \in \Gamma$,

- ▶ a working tape and
- ▶ an **output tape** on which M moves only right (or stays) and writes only symbols from $\Gamma \setminus \{_ \}$. *printer*

The **generated language** $\text{Gen}(M)$ of M is the set of all words that M writes on the output tape when starting with empty tapes. Consecutive words are separated by $\#$.

Example

If M writes $\#1\#11\#111\#\dots$, then $\text{Gen}(M) = L(\epsilon, 1, 11, \dots)$.

Theorem

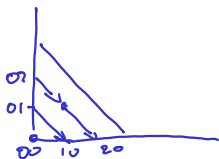
L is c.e. iff there exists an enumerator with $L = \text{Gen}(M)$.

Proof.

\Rightarrow : Let $L = L(N)$ for a DTM N .

Idea: Construct an enumerator M that runs through all $w \in \Sigma^*$ and prints w if N accepts it.

M loops through all pairs $(m, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ (countable!):



- ▶ For (m, n) , M constructs the m -th word w_m over Σ in length-lex order. (linear on Σ^*)
- ▶ Then N runs $\leq n$ steps with input w_m . If N accepts, then M prints w_m .

Then $\text{Gen}(M) = L(N)$.

Proof.

\Leftarrow : Let $L = \text{Gen}(M)$ for an enumerator M .

The following DTM N accepts L :

- ▶ On input w , N starts M to enumerate L .
- ▶ If w appears in output of M , N accepts w .
- ▶ Else, N loops. □

Note

- ▶ Being able to generate a language L is equivalent to being able to accept L (but not necessarily to reject its non-elements).
- ▶ Generating L is “easier” than deciding L .

Why “computable”?

For sets $X \subseteq A$ and B we call $f: X \rightarrow B$ a **partial function** from A to B with $\text{domain}(f) = X$, denoted $f: A \rightarrow_p B$.

Example

\sqrt{x} can be viewed as partial function $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow_p \mathbb{R}$ with domain \mathbb{R}_0^+ .

Definition

A partial function $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow_p \Sigma^*$ is **computable** if there exists a DTM M such that $\forall x, y \in \Sigma^*: (s, x \sqcup \dots, 0) \vdash_M^* (t, y \sqcup \dots, 0)$ iff $x \in \text{domain}(f)$ and $f(x) = y$.

Theorem

$f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow_p \Sigma^*$ is computable iff its graph

$$L_f := \{(x, y) \in (\Sigma^*)^2 : x \in \text{domain}(f), f(x) = y\}$$

is c.e.

Proof.

\Rightarrow : HW

\Leftarrow : Assume $L_f = \text{Gen}(N)$ for some enumerator N .

Construct M that computes $f(x)$ as follows:

- ▶ M starts N to enumerate all pairs $(a, b) \in L_f$.
- ▶ If (x, y) appears for some y , then M returns y .
- ▶ Else M loops.



Note

Computing a function is the same as accepting its graph.