Advanced Topics in Theoretical Computer Science

Part 2: Register machines (2)

16.11.2022

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- Recapitulation: Turing machines and Turing computability
- Register machines (LOOP, WHILE, GOTO)
- Recursive functions
- The Church-Turing Thesis
- Computability and (Un-)decidability
- Complexity
- Other computation models: e.g. Büchi Automata, λ-calculus

2. Register Machines

- Register machines (Random access machines)
- LOOP Programs
- WHILE Programs
- GOTO Programs
- Relationships between LOOP, WHILE, GOTO
- Relationships between register machines and Turing machines

Last time: Register Machines

The register machine gets its name from its one or more “registers”:

In place of a Turing machine’s tape and head (or tapes and heads) the model uses multiple, uniquely-addressed registers, each of which holds a single positive integer.

In comparison to Turing machines:

- equally powerful fundament for computability theory
- **Advantage:** Programs are easier to understand

similar to ...

the imperative kernel of programming languages

pseudo-code

Last time: Register Machines

Definition

A register machine is a machine consisting of the following elements:

- A finite (but unbounded) number of registers $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots, x_n$; each register contains a natural number.
- A LOOP-, WHILE- or GOTO-program.

Last time: Register Machines – State

Definition (State of a register machine)

The state s of a register machine is a map: $s : \{x_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
which associates with every register a natural number as value.

Definition (Initial state; Input)

Let $m_1, \ldots, m_k \in \mathbb{N}$ be given as input to a register machine.
In the input state s_0 we have

- $s_0(x_i) = m_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$
- $s_0(x_i) = 0$ for all $i > k$

Definition (Output)

If a register machine started with the input $m_1, \ldots, m_k \in \mathbb{N}$ halts in a state s_{term}
then: $s_{\text{term}}(x_{k+1})$ is the output of the machine.

Register Machines: Semantics

Definition (The semantics of a register machine)

The semantics $\Delta(P)$ of a register machine P is a (binary) relation

$$\Delta(P) \subseteq S \times S$$

on the set S of all states of the machine.

$(s_1, s_2) \in \Delta(P)$ means that if P is executed in state s_1 then it halts in state s_2.

Register Machines: Computed function

Definition (Computed function)

A register machine P computes a function

$$f : \mathbb{N}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

if and only if for all $m_1, \ldots, m_k \in \mathbb{N}$ the following holds:

If we start P with initial state with the input $m_1, \ldots, m_k$ then:

- P terminates if and only if $f(m_1, \ldots, m_k)$ is defined
- If P terminates, then the output of P is $f(m_1, \ldots, m_k)$
- Additional condition (next page)

Register Machines: Computed function

Definition (Computed function) (ctd.)

Additional condition

We additionally require that when a register machine halts, all the registers (with the exception of the output register) contain again the values they had in the initial state.

- Input registers $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ contain the initial values
- The registers x_i with $i > k + 1$ contain value 0

Register Machines: Computed function

Definition (Computed function) (ctd)

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- Input registers $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ contain the initial values
- The registers x_i with $i > k + 1$ contain value 0

Consequence: A machine which does not fulfill the additional condition (even only for some inputs) does not compute a function at all.

Register Machines: Computable function

Example:

The program:

$$P := \text{loop } x_2 \text{ do } x_2 := x_2 - 1 \text{ end; } x_2 := x_2 + 1;$$
$$\text{loop } x_1 \text{ do } x_1 := x_1 - 1 \text{ end}$$

does not compute a function: At the end, P has value 0 in x_1 and 1 in x_2.

Register Machines: Computable function

Definition. A function f is

- LOOP computable if there exists a register machine with a LOOP program, which computes f

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- LOOP computable if there exists a register machine with a LOOP program, which computes f
- WHILE computable if there exists a register machine with a WHILE program, which computes f
- GOTO computable if there exists a register machine with a GOTO program, which computes f
- TM computable if there exists a Turing machine which computes f

Register Machines: Computable function

LOOP = Set of all LOOP computable functions
WHILE = Set of all WHILE computable functions
GOTO = Set of all GOTO computable functions
TM = Set of all TM computable functions

Register Machines: Computable function

LOOP = Set of all LOOP computable functions
WHILE = Set of all WHILE computable functions
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TM = Set of all TM computable functions

Still not precise:

WHILE/GOTO/TM computable functions can also be partial

Register Machines: Computable function

LOOP = Set of all total LOOP computable functions

WHILE = Set of all total WHILE computable functions

GOTO = Set of all total GOTO computable functions

TM = Set of all total TM computable functions

WHILE$^{\text{part}}$ = Set of all total or partial WHILE computable functions

GOTO$^{\text{part}}$ = Set of all total or partial GOTO computable functions

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Register Machines: Overview

- Register machines (Random access machines)
- LOOP Programs
- WHILE Programs
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- Relationships between register machines and Turing machines

Last time: LOOP Programs - Syntax

Definition

(1) **Atomic programs:** For each register x_i:

- $x_i := x_i + 1$
- $x_i := x_i - 1$

are LOOP instructions and also LOOP programs.

(2) If P_1, P_2 are LOOP programs then

- $P_1; P_2$ is a LOOP program

(3) If P is a LOOP program then

- loop x_i do P end is a LOOP instruction and a LOOP program.

The set of all LOOP programs is the smallest set with the properties (1),(2),(3).

LOOP Programs: Semantics

Definition (Semantics of LOOP programs)

Let P be a LOOP program. $\Delta(P)$ is inductively defined as follows:

(1) On atomic programs:

- $\Delta(x_i := x_i + 1)(s_1, s_2)$ if and only if:
  - $s_2(x_i) = s_1(x_i) + 1$
  - $s_2(x_j) = s_1(x_j)$ for all $j \neq i$

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- $\Delta(x_i := x_i - 1)(s_1, s_2)$ if and only if:
  - $s_2(x_i) = \begin{cases} s_1(x_i) - 1 & \text{if } s_1(x_i) > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s_1(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$
  - $s_2(x_j) = s_1(x_j)$ for all $j \neq i$

LOOP Programs: Semantics

Definition (Semantics of LOOP programs)

Let P be a LOOP program. $\Delta(P)$ is inductively defined as follows:

(2) Sequential composition:

- $\Delta(P_1; P_2)(s_1, s_2)$ if and only if there exists s' such that:
    - $\Delta(P_1)(s_1, s')$
    - $\Delta(P_2)(s', s_2)$

LOOP Programs: Semantics

Definition (Semantics of LOOP programs ctd.)

Let P be a LOOP program. $\Delta(P)$ is inductively defined as follows:

(3) Loop programs

- $\Delta(\text{loop } x_i \text{ do } P \text{ end})(s_1, s_2)$ if and only if there exist states $s'_0, s'_1, \ldots, s'_n$ with:
    - $s_1(x_i) = n$
    - $s_1 = s'_0$
    - $s_2 = s'_n$
    - $\Delta(P)(s'_k, s'_{k+1})$ for $0 \leq k < n$

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Remark:

The number of steps in the loop is the value of x_i at the beginning of the loop. Changes to x_i during the loop are not relevant.

LOOP programs: Semantics

Program end: If there is no next program line, then the program execution terminates.

We say that a LOOP program terminates on an input $n_1, \ldots, n_k$ if its execution on this input terminates (in the sense above) after a finite number of steps.

LOOP computable functions

Theorem. Every LOOP program terminates for every input.

LOOP computable functions

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Proof (Idea): We prove by induction on the structure of a LOOP program that all LOOP programs terminate:

Induction basis: Show that all atomic programs terminate (simple)

Let P be a non-atomic LOOP program.

Induction hypothesis: We assume that all subprograms of P terminate on all inputs.

Induction step: We prove that then P terminates on every input as well.
Case 1: $P = P_1; P_2$ (Proof: Ind. hypothesis: P_1 and P_2 terminate, so P terminates)
Case 2: $P = \text{loop} \;\; x_i \;\; \text{do} \;\; P_1 \;\; \text{end}$
Proof: By the Induction hypothesis, P_1 terminates. Since the number of steps in the loop (the initial value of x_i) is fixed, no infinite loop is possible.

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Proof:By the Induction hypothesis, P_1 terminates. Since the number of steps in the loop (the initial value of x_i) is fixed, no infinite loop is possible.

Consequence: All LOOP computable functions are total.

LOOP Programs

Additional instructions

- $x_i := 0$

  loop x_i do $x_i := x_i - 1$ end

- $x_i := c$ for $c \in \mathbb{N}$

  $$\begin{array}{l} x_i := 0; \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} x_i := x_i + 1; \\ \ldots \\ x_i := x_i + 1 \end{array}\right\} \quad c \text{ times} \end{array}$$

- $x_i := x_j$

  $x_i := 0;$
  loop x_j do $x_i := x_i + 1$ end

LOOP Programs

Additional instructions

- $x_i := x_j + x_k$

  $x_i := x_j;$
  loop x_k do $x_i := x_i + 1$ end

- $x_i := x_j - x_k$

  $x_i := x_j;$
  loop x_k do $x_i := x_i - 1$ end

- $x_i := x_j * x_k$

  $x_i := 0;$
  loop x_k do $x_i := x_i + x_j$ end

LOOP Programs

Additional instructions

In what follows, $x_n, x_{n+1}, \ldots$ denote new registers (not used before).

- $x_i := e_1 + e_2$ (e_1, e_2 arithmetical expressions)
  $x_i := e_1$;
  $x_n := e_2$;
  loop x_n do $x_i := x_i + 1$ end; $x_n := 0$
- $x_i := e_1 - e_2$ (e_1, e_2 arithmetical expressions)
  $x_i := e_1$;
  $x_n := e_2$;
  loop x_n do $x_i := x_i - 1$ end; $x_n := 0$
- $x_i := e_1 * e_2$ (e_1, e_2 arithmetical expressions)
  $x_i := 0$;
  $x_n := e_1$;
  loop x_n do $x_i := x_i + e_2$ end; $x_n := 0$

LOOP Programs

Additional instructions

- if $x_i = 0$ then P_1 else P_2 end

```
$x_n := 1 - x_i$;
$x_{n+1} := 1 - x_n$;
loop $x_n$ do $P_1$ end;
loop $x_{n+1}$ do $P_2$ end;
$x_n := 0; x_{n+1} := 0$
```

- if $x_i \leq x_j$ then P_1 else P_2 end

```
$x_n := x_i - x_j$;
if $x_n = 0$ then $P_1$ else $P_2$ end
$x_n := 0$
```

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  are WHILE instructions and WHILE programs.
- If P_1, P_2 are WHILE programs then
  - $P_1; P_2$ is a WHILE program
- If P is a WHILE program then
  - while $x_i \neq 0$ do P end is a WHILE instruction and a WHILE program.

The family of all WHILE programs is the smallest set which contains the atomic programs and is closed under sequential composition and "while constructions".

WHILE Programs: Semantics

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Let P be a WHILE program. $\Delta(P)$ is inductively defined as follows:

(1) On atomic programs:

- $\Delta(x_i := x_i + 1)(s_1, s_2)$ if and only if:
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  - $s_2(x_i) = \begin{cases} s_1(x_i) - 1 & \text{if } s_1(x_i) > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s_1(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$
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WHILE Programs: Semantics

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Let P be a WHILE program. $\Delta(P)$ is inductively defined as follows:

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WHILE Programs: Semantics

Definition (Semantics of WHILE programs ctd.)

Let P be a WHILE program. $\Delta(P)$ is inductively defined as follows:

(3) While programs

- $\Delta(\text{while } x_i \neq 0 \text{ do } P \text{ end})(s_1, s_2)$ if and only if there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and there exist states $s'_0, s'_1, \ldots, s'_n$ with:
    - $s_1 = s'_0$
    - $s_2 = s'_n$
    - $\Delta(P)(s'_k, s'_{k+1})$ for $0 \leq k < n$
    - $s'_k(x_i) \neq 0$ for $0 \leq k < n$
    - $s'_n(x_i) = 0$

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  - $s'_k(x_i) \neq 0$ for $0 \leq k < n$
  - $s'_n(x_i) = 0$

Remark: The number of loop iterations is not fixed at the beginning.

The contents of P may influence the number of iterations.

Infinite loop are possible.

WHILE and LOOP

Theorem. LOOP $\subseteq$ WHILE
i.e., every LOOP computable function is also WHILE computable

Proof (Idea) We first show that the LOOP instruction "loop x_i do P end" can be simulated by the following WHILE program P_{while}:

```
while $x_i \neq 0$ do                                          ** simulate $x_n := x_i$ **
    $x_n := x_n + 1; x_{n+1} := x_{n+1} + 1; x_i := x_i - 1$
end;

while $x_{n+1} \neq 0$ do                                      ** restore $x_i$ **
    $x_i := x_i + 1; x_{n+1} := x_{n+1} - 1$
end;

while $x_n \neq 0$ do                                          ** simulate the loop instruction **
    $P; x_n := x_n - 1$
end
```

Here x_n, x_{n+1} are new registers (in which at the beginning 0 is stored; not used in P).

WHILE and LOOP

It is easy to see that the new WHILE program P_{while} “simulates” loop x_i do P end , i.e.

$$(s, s') \in \Delta(\text{loop} \;\; x_i \;\; \text{do} \;\; P \;\; \text{end}) \text{ iff } (s, s') \in \Delta(P_{\text{while}})$$

Using this, it can be proved (by structural induction) that every LOOP program can be simulated by a WHILE program.

WHILE and LOOP

Theorem. LOOP $\subseteq$ WHILE (every LOOP computable function is WHILE computable)

Proof: Structural induction

Induction basis: We show that the property is true for all atomic LOOP programs, i.e. for programs of the form $x_i := x_i + 1$ and of the form $x_i := x_i - 1$.
(Obviously true, because these programs are also WHILE programs).

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Let P be a non-atomic LOOP program.
Induction hypothesis: We assume that the property holds for all “subprograms” of P.
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Case 1: $P = P_1; P_2$**.** By the induction hypothesis, there exist WHILE programs P_1', P_2' with $\Delta(P_i) = \Delta(P_i')$. Let $P' = P_1'; P_2'$ (a WHILE program).

$\Delta(P')(s_1, s_2)$ iff there exists s with $\Delta(P_1')(s_1, s)$ and $\Delta(P_2')(s, s_2)$

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Induction step: We show that then it also holds for P. Proof depends on form of P.

Case 1: $P = P_1; P_2$. By the induction hypothesis, there exist WHILE programs P'_1, P'_2 with $\Delta(P_i) = \Delta(P'_i)$. Let $P' = P'_1; P'_2$ (a WHILE program).

$$\begin{array}{lll} \Delta(P')(s_1, s_2) & \text{iff} & \text{there exists } s \text{ with } \Delta(P'_1)(s_1, s) \text{ and } \Delta(P'_2)(s, s_2) \\ & \text{iff} & \text{there exists } s \text{ with } \Delta(P_1)(s_1, s) \text{ and } \Delta(P_2)(s, s_2) \quad \text{iff} \quad \Delta(P)(s_1, s_2) \end{array}$$

Case 2: $P =$ loop x_i do P_1. By the induction hypothesis, there exists a WHILE program P'_1 with $\Delta(P_1) = \Delta(P'_1)$. Let P' be the following WHILE program:

$$\begin{array}{ll} P' = & \text{while } x_i \neq 0 \text{ do } x_n := x_n + 1; x_{n+1} := x_{n+1} + 1; x_i := x_i - 1 \text{ end;} \\ & \quad \text{while } x_{n+1} \neq 0 \text{ do } x_i := x_i + 1; x_{n+1} := x_{n+1} - 1 \text{ end; while } x_n \neq 0 \text{ do } P'_1; x_n := x_n - 1 \text{ end} \end{array}$$

$\Delta(P')(s_1, s_2) = \Delta(P)(s_1, s_2)$ (show that P and P' change values of registers in the same way).

LOOP $\subseteq$ WHILE

Consequences of the proof:

Corollary

The instructions defined in the context of LOOP programs:

$x_i := c \qquad x_i := x_j \qquad x_i := x_j + c \qquad x_i := x_j + x_k \qquad x_i = x_j * x_k,$

if $x_i = 0$ then P_i else P_j $\qquad$ if $x_i \leq x_j$ then P_i else P_j

can also be used in WHILE programs.

Partial WHILE computable functions

Non-termination

WHILE programs can contain infinite loops. Therefore:

- WHILE programs do not always terminate
- WHILE computable functions can be undefined for some inputs (are partial functions)

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Example: $P := \text{while} \;\; x_1 \neq 0 \;\; \text{do} \;\; x_1 := x_1 + 1 \;\; \text{end}$

computes $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ with:

$$f(n) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Partial WHILE computable functions

Non-termination

WHILE programs can contain infinite loops. Therefore:

- WHILE programs do not always terminate
- WHILE computable functions can be undefined for some inputs (are partial functions)

Notation

- WHILE $=$ The set of all total WHILE computable functions
- $\text{WHILE}^{\text{part}}$ $=$ The set of all WHILE computable functions (including the partial ones)

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Are all total WHILE computable functions LOOP computable
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Question:
Are all total WHILE computable functions LOOP computable
or LOOP $\subset$ WHILE?

Later we will show that:

- one can construct a total TM computable function which cannot be computed with a LOOP program
- WHILE computable $=$ TM computable

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GOTO Programs: Syntax

Definition: An index (line number) is a natural number $j \geq 0$.

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Definition

- **Atomic programs:**

  $x_i := x_i + 1$

  $x_i := x_i - 1$

  are GOTO instructions for each register x_i.
- If x_i is a register and j is an index then

  if $x_i = 0$ goto j is a GOTO instruction.
- If $I_1, \dots, I_k$ are GOTO instructions and $j_1, \dots, j_k$ are indices then

  $j_1 : I_1; \dots; j_k : I_k$ is a GOTO program

Differences between WHILE and GOTO

Different structure:

- WHILE programs contain WHILE programs
  Recursive definition of syntax and semantics.
- GOTO programs are a list of GOTO instructions
  Non recursive definition of syntax and semantics.

GOTO Programs: Semantics

Let P be a GOTO program of the form:

$$P = j_1 : I_1;\ j_2 : I_2;\ \ \ldots;\ j_k : I_k$$

Let j_{k+1} be an index which does not occur in P (program end).

Definition. $\Delta(P)(s_1, s_2)$ holds if and only if there exists $n \geq 0$ and there exist:

- states $s'_0, \ldots, s'_n$
- indices $z_0, \ldots, z_n$

such that the following hold:

(1a) $s'_0 = s_1$

(1b) $s'_n = s_2$

(1c) $z_0 = j_1$

(1d) $z_n = j_{k+1}$

and .... (continuation on next page)

GOTO Programs: Semantics

Let P be a GOTO program of the form:

$$P = j_1 : I_1;\ j_2 : I_2;\ \ldots;\ j_k : I_k$$

Let j_{k+1} be an index which does not occur in P (program end).

Definition (ctd.). $\Delta(P)(s_1, s_2)$ holds if and only if there exists $n \geq 0$ and there exist:

- states $s'_0, \ldots, s'_n$
- indices $z_0, \ldots, z_n$

such that the following hold:

(2) For $0 \leq p \leq n$, if $j_s : I_s$ is the line in P with $j_s = z_p$ (and the current state is s'_p):

(2a) if I_s is $x_i := x_i + 1$ then: $s'_{p+1}(x_i) = s'_p(x_i) + 1$

$s'_{p+1}(x_j) = s'_p(x_j)$ for $j \neq i$

$z_{p+1} = j_{s+1}$

and ....

(continuation on next page)

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(2b) if I_s is $x_i := x_i - 1$ then: $s'_{p+1}(x_i) = \begin{cases} s'_p(x_i) - 1 & \text{if } s'_p(x_i) > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } s'_p(x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$s'_{p+1}(x_j) = s'_p(x_j) \text{ for } j \neq i$$

$$z_{p+1} = j_{s+1}$$

and .... (continuation on next page)

GOTO Programs: Semantics

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Definition (ctd.). $\Delta(P)(s_1, s_2)$ holds if and only if there exists $n \geq 0$ and there exist:

- states $s'_0, \dots, s'_n$
- indices $z_0, \dots, z_n$

such that the following hold:

(2) For $0 \leq p \leq n$, if $j_s : I_s$ is the line in P with $j_s = z_p$ (and the current state is s'_p):

(2c) if I_s is if $x_i = 0$ goto j_{goto} then:

$$s'_{p+1} = s'_p$$

$$z_{p+1} = \begin{cases} j_{\text{goto}} & \text{if } x_i = 0 \\ j_{s+1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

GOTO Programs: Semantics

Remark

The number of line changes (iterations) is not fixed at the beginning.
Infinite loops are possible.

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Notation

- GOTO $=$ The set of all total GOTO computable functions
- $\text{GOTO}^{\text{part}}$ $=$ The set of all GOTO computable functions (including the partial ones)

WHILE and GOTO

Theorem.

(1) WHILE $=$ GOTO

(2) $\text{WHILE}^{\text{part}} = \text{GOTO}^{\text{part}}$

WHILE and GOTO

Theorem.

(1) $\mathsf{WHILE} = \mathsf{GOTO}$

(2) $\mathsf{WHILE}^{\mathsf{part}} = \mathsf{GOTO}^{\mathsf{part}}$

Proof (next time)

To show:

I. WHILE $\subseteq$ GOTO and WHILE$^{\mathsf{part}}$ $\subseteq$ GOTO$^{\mathsf{part}}$

II. GOTO $\subseteq$ WHILE and GOTO$^{\mathsf{part}}$ $\subseteq$ WHILE$^{\mathsf{part}}$