

Rice's Theorem

Let \mathcal{L} be any family of languages such that

- There is a machine Y s.t. $\text{ACCEPT}(Y) \in \mathcal{L}$ ←
- There is a machine N s.t. $\text{ACCEPT}(N) \notin \mathcal{L}$

The language $\{\langle M \rangle \mid \text{ACCEPT}(M) \in \mathcal{L}\}$ is undecidable.

One of these works for Y or N

"return True"

"return FALSE"

Proof: Fix \mathcal{L} Assume $\boxed{wlog \emptyset \notin \mathcal{L}}$ Fix Y
 $N = \text{"return FALSE"}$

Suppose machine ~~A~~ that decides $\{\langle M \rangle \mid \text{ACCEPT}(M) \in \mathcal{L}\}$

Build algorithm to decide halting problem:

$H(\langle M \rangle, w)$:

Write the following encoding:

$WTF(x)$:

run M on input w
run Y on input x

return $A(\langle WTF \rangle)$

Suppose M halts on w
 \Rightarrow WTF is Y
 $\Rightarrow \text{ACCEPT}(WTF) = \text{ACCEPT}(Y)$
 $\in \mathcal{L}$
 $\Rightarrow A$ accepts $\langle WTF \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow H$ accepts $\langle M \rangle, w$

Suppose M hangs on w
 \Rightarrow WTF hangs on all inputs
 $\Rightarrow \text{ACCEPT}(WTF) = \emptyset \notin \mathcal{L}$
 $\Rightarrow A$ rejects $\langle WTF \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow H$ rejects $\langle M \rangle, w$

$\Pi = \{ 0^n \mid 0^n \text{ appears in decimal of } \pi \}$

$\text{ATMost } k(0^n):$
 [return $n \leq k$]

[return True]

Universal Models Turing-complete

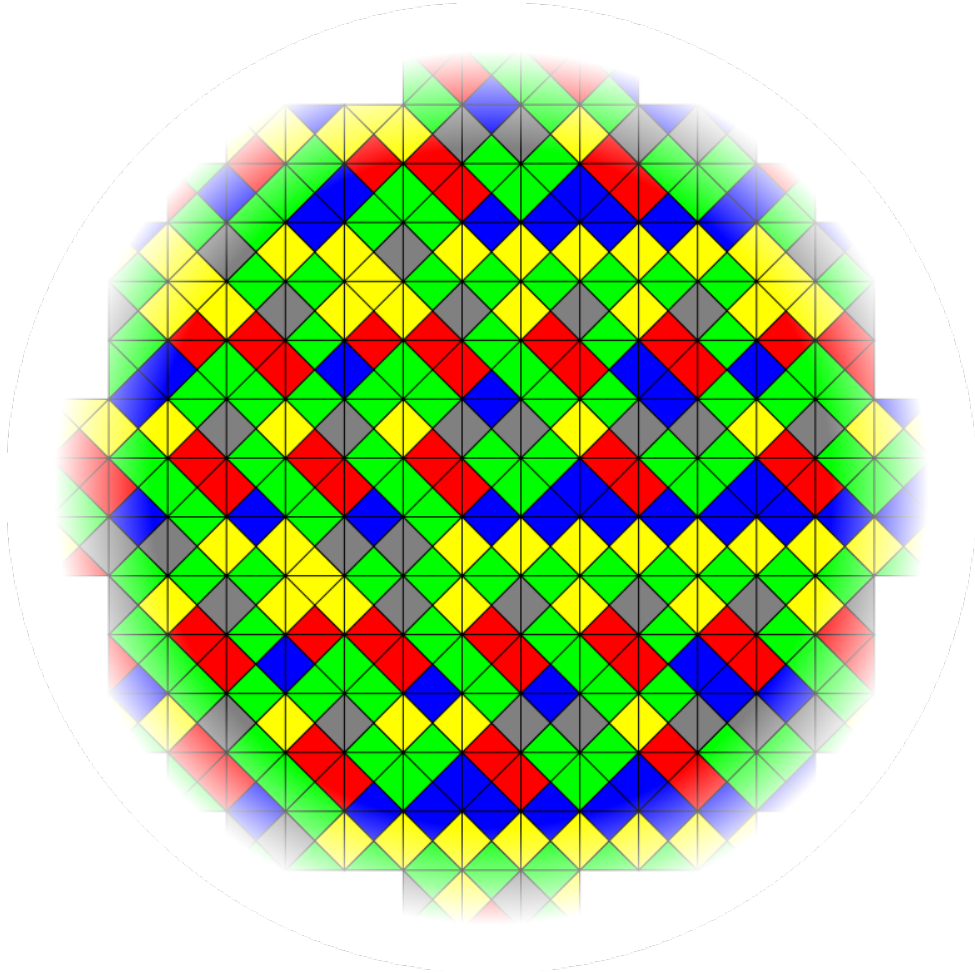
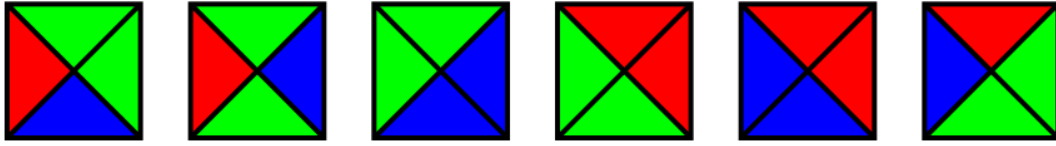
Universal TM = TM interpreter
 written in TM

5 states x 4 symbols

2 states 7

8 2

Wang tiles



5/19,
 398483185/122130
 83,
 185/182283780455
 4996917562403854
 272365/67, 43/5,
 43/71, 125173/47,
 54298917151/9528
 9508861012466225
 1213649,
 89139597/13,
 8752951/23, 17/43,
 5/17, 31/53,
 1829/41,
 59/73, 331639/23,
 3713/31, 79/83,
 31/79,
 8633/7, 101/97,
 9797/13, 9797/47,
 9167/13, 103/107,
 1774381/47, 109/103, 109/113, 578899/23, 11227/13, 127/109, 127/131,
 16637/47, 16637/11, 1114679/61, 2/127, 5/2, 3/37

1558654261983
 1329049680170

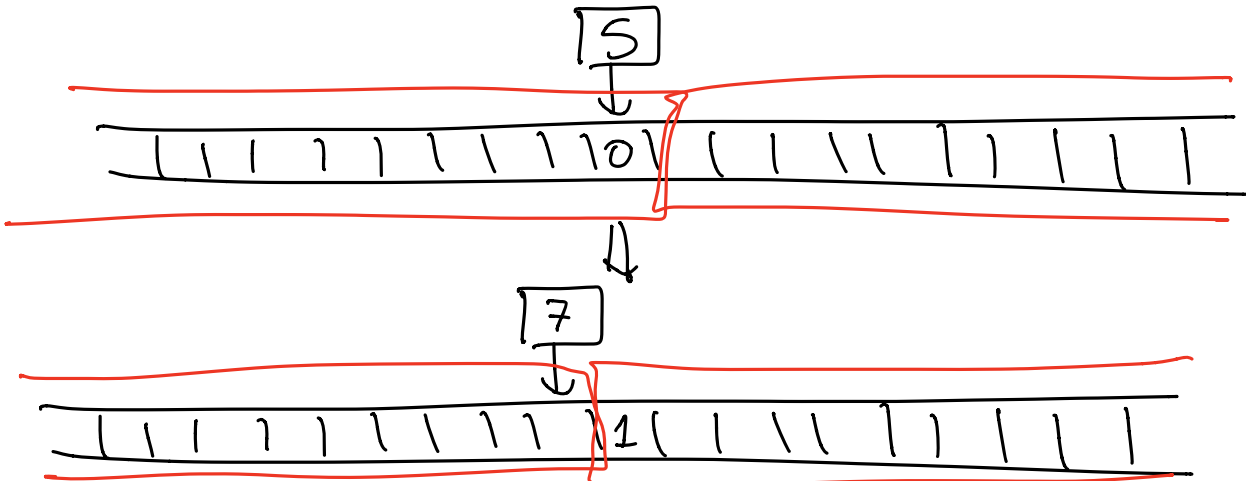
1761449,
 655/41,

1459150059235
 09757913927,
 07133/4142651
 1605851507159

17/29, 6409/47,
 17042839/7,

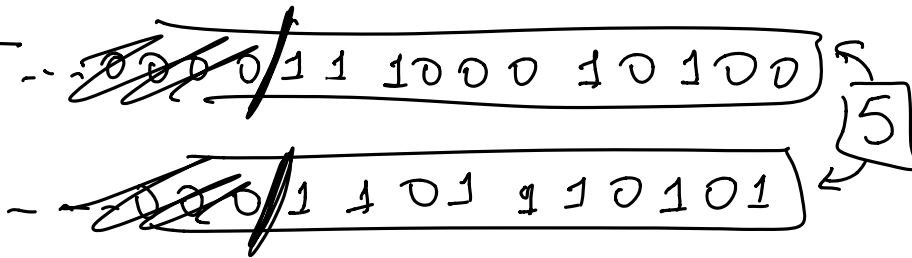
4307/41, 89/59,
 268837/23,

68579/11,
 35/101,



2 stacks

push
pop



2 integers

x x

$x \leftarrow 2x$
 $x \leftarrow 2x+1$
 $x \leftarrow \lfloor x/2 \rfloor$

y

goto

if x odd

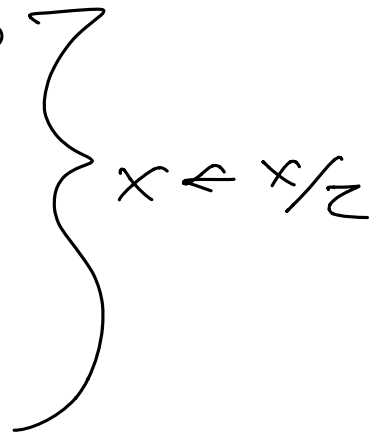
counters

a b c

a=x b=y z=0

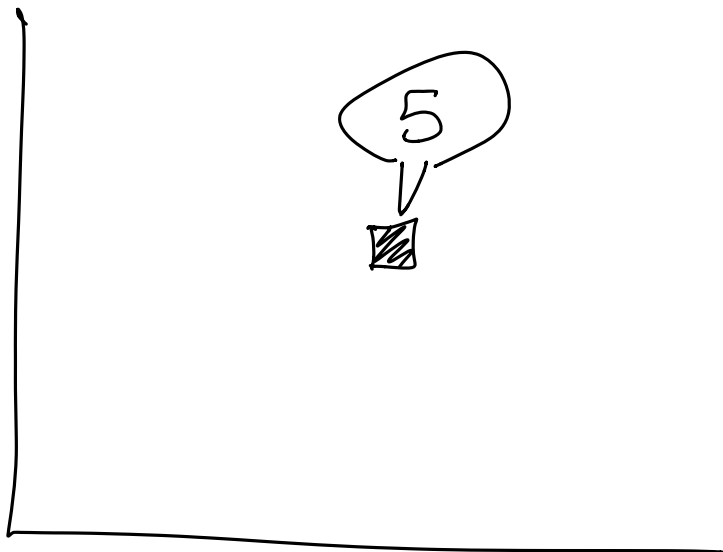
a++
a--
if a==0
goto

while a>0
a--
a--
c++
while c>0
a++
c--



2 counters


$p = 2^a 3^b 5^c$ q=0



Karel the Robot

FRACTION

$$\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{6}{5}, 1$$


$$4 \quad 6 \quad 9 \quad 15 \quad 25 \quad 30 \quad 45 \quad 75 \quad \dots$$

Collatz

$$\frac{1}{2}, 3 (+1)$$

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// CLF-INTERPRET: FRACTRAN interpreter written in FRACTRAN
//
// Chris Lomont, Apr 2017
//
// Input format:
// The start state for the interpreted program is in variable s
// The encoded program to be interpreted is in variable p
// The program is encoded into p as follows
// 1. 0 pad each num and den on left to make same length (per fraction)
// 2. Expand all integers base 10
// 3. Alternate digits, numerator first, then denominator, etc.
// 4. for each fraction prepend 0, append 10
// 5. at end of program, append 10 to signal end of fractions
// 6. Encode result as a base 11 number to get p, with
// first terms in sequence as least sig digits (i.e., reverse list)
//

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// {digits2[{21/3, 4/17}], encode2[{21/3, 4/17}]}
// {{0, 7, 1, 10, 0, 0, 1, 4, 7, 10, 10}, 284533968840}
//
//
// Execute CLF-INTERPRET with start state  $5 * 7^s * 67^p$ 
// Whenever CLF-INTERPRET state is divisible by 2, the exponent of the prime
// factor of 7 holds the interpreted state. When the CLF-INTERPRET state is
// divisible by 3, the interpreted program has halted. CLF-INTERPRET will
// halt soon thereafter.
//
// The program is 48 fractions using 32 unique primes.
//

```

Factored form:

$5/19, 61^{10} \cdot 23^{19} / 67^{11} \cdot 5, 37/67^{10} \cdot 5, 47^{10} \cdot 19 / 41 \cdot 5, 61 \cdot 47 \cdot 19 / 67 \cdot 5,$
 $43/5, 43/71, 41 \cdot 71 / 47 \cdot 43, 61^{10} \cdot 67 \cdot 71 / 23^{11} \cdot 43, 61^{10} \cdot 31 / 23^{10} \cdot 43,$
 $47^{10} \cdot 71 / 13 \cdot 43, 61 \cdot 47 \cdot 71 / 23 \cdot 43, 17/43, 17/29, 13 \cdot 29 / 47 \cdot 17, 5/17,$
 $31/53, 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 53 / 7 \cdot 41 \cdot 31, 59/41 \cdot 31, 59/73, 7 \cdot 73 / 23 \cdot 11 \cdot 59, 73/41 \cdot 59,$
 $89/59, 47 \cdot 79 / 31, 79/83, 41 \cdot 83 / 23 \cdot 79, 31/79, 97/7 \cdot 89, 101/97,$
 $7 \cdot 97 / 11 \cdot 101, 97/13 \cdot 101, 97/47 \cdot 101, 7 \cdot 5 / 101, 103/13 \cdot 89, 103/107,$
 $7 \cdot 23 \cdot 107 / 47 \cdot 103, 109/103, 109/113, 47 \cdot 113 / 23 \cdot 109, 103/13 \cdot 109, 127/109,$
 $127/131, 131/47 \cdot 127, 131/11 \cdot 127, 67 \cdot 131 / 61 \cdot 127, 2/127, 5/2, 3/37$

Expanded form:

$5/19, 1558654261983398483185/122130132904968017083,$
 $185/1822837804551761449, 4996917562403854655/41, 272365/67, 43/5,$
 $43/71, 125173/47, 145915005923554298917151/952809757913927,$
 $950886101246622507133/41426511213649, 160585150715989139597/13,$
 $8752951/23, 17/43, 17/29, 6409/47, 5/17, 31/53, 17042839/7, 1829/41,$
 $59/73, 331639/23, 4307/41, 89/59, 3713/31, 79/83, 268837/23, 31/79,$
 $8633/7, 101/97, 68579/11, 9797/13, 9797/47, 35/101, 9167/13, 103/107,$
 $1774381/47, 109/103, 109/113, 578899/23, 11227/13, 127/109, 127/131,$
 $16637/47, 16637/11, 1114679/61, 2/127, 5/2, 3/37$