

Comp 330 - Lec 25 - Nov 28th

IE: Non vedo l'ora
I can't wait for X

Post correspondence problem
(PCP)

· Emil Post
1946

· Toy system
- 1920s
· Turing reduction

Ex 1 $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} aba \\ bab \\ \textcircled{1} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aab \\ aa \\ \textcircled{2} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a \\ aba \\ \textcircled{3} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

PCP: Given S , can we arrange
the tiles $\textcircled{1}$, $\textcircled{2}$ & $\textcircled{3}$ s.t. the strings
of the top tiles concatenated = the strings
of the bot tiles concatenated together.

$\textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1}$ $\textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{3}$
a a b a b a a a b a
a a b a b a a a b a

Match!

Answer: Yes.

Ex 2

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} abb \\ bab \\ \textcircled{1} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} aab \\ aa \\ \textcircled{2} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a \\ aba \\ \textcircled{3} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

If you start with tile ① \times
 $a b b$
 $b a b$

If you start with tile ③ \times
 a
 $a b a$

If you start with tile ②
 $a a b | a b b | a b b |$
 $a a | b a b | b a b |$
 ② ① ①

Need to stick tile ① forever

Answer is no!

Ex 3

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ a & a b \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a b \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} b a \\ b a b \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Is this instance solvable? No!

Because the length of top < bot

 top <

 bot

We can develop some heuristics, but that's the best you can do! PCP is undecidable.

Def (PCP) Given a finite set S , $|S| \geq 1$,
 $\Sigma \neq \emptyset$, $S = \{(\alpha_1, \beta_1), (\alpha_2, \beta_2), \dots, (\alpha_n, \beta_n)\}$
 $\forall i: \alpha_i, \beta_i \in \Sigma^+$, is there a sequence
of integers $i_1, \dots, i_m \in [1 \dots |S|]$, $m \geq 1$,
s.t. $\alpha_{i_1} \cdot \alpha_{i_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_{i_m} = \beta_{i_1} \cdot \beta_{i_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \beta_{i_m}$.

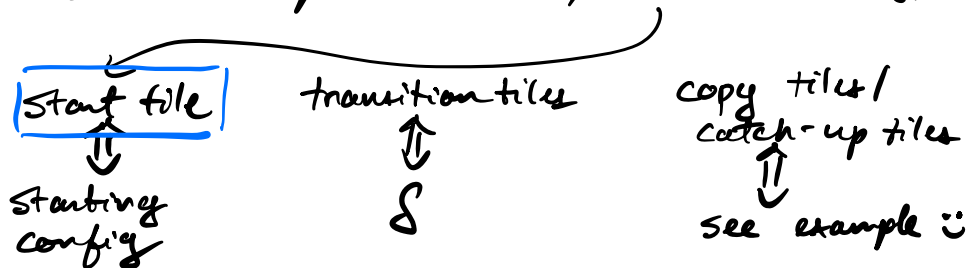
An instance of PCP is a PCP-Set S .

$\langle S \rangle$ string representation of S .

ANS($\langle S \rangle$) = Yes if can find i_1, \dots, i_m &
= No otherwise

Connection b/w PCP & computation?

Given some comp. model, create tiles

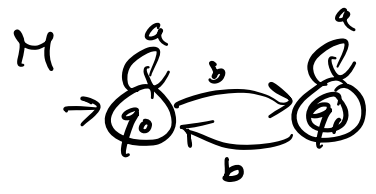


Creating a solution \equiv Simulating some
to **M**PCP acceptance computation

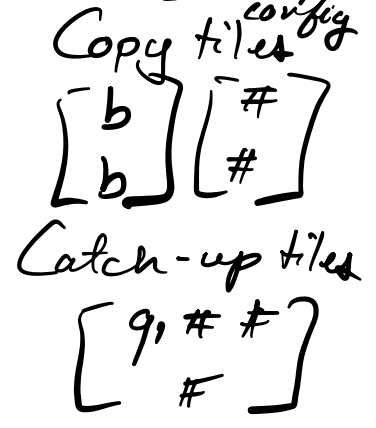
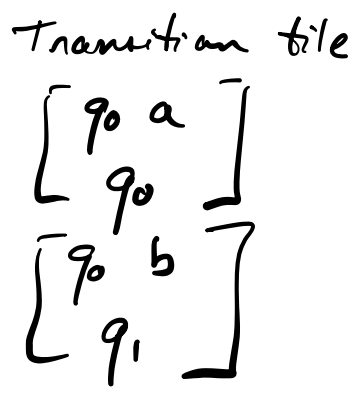
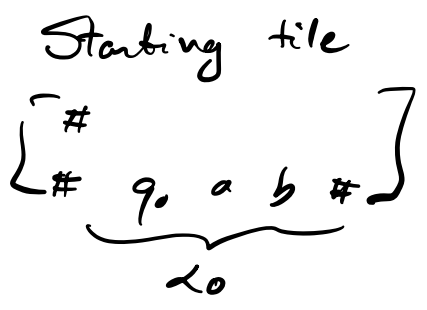
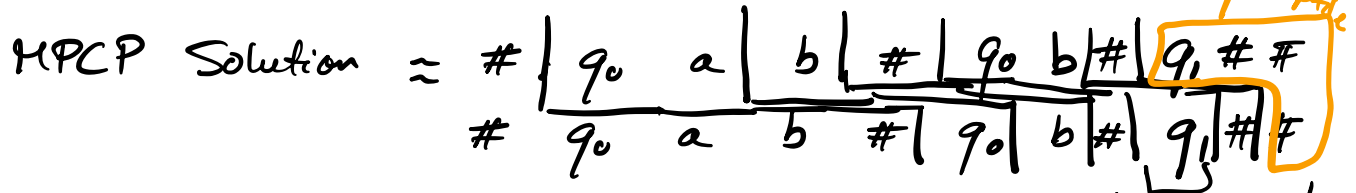
(MPCP)
Modified PCP = In addition to S , we
specify which tile should always start
a solution

- ① MPCP is undecidable $\Rightarrow AP \leq_m MPCP$
- ② PCP is undecidable $\Rightarrow MPCP \leq_m PCP$

Ex DFA M $x = ab$



$q_0 ab \rightarrow \cancel{q_0 b} \rightarrow q_1$
 $\# q_0 ab \# \quad q_0 b \# \quad q_1 \#$
 $\alpha_0 \quad \alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2$
 accept state
 catch-up



We can do the same for this:

$\langle M, x \rangle \rightarrow \langle S, (\theta, \beta) \rangle$
 st. M accepts $x \iff \exists$ a solution to $S, (\theta, \beta)$

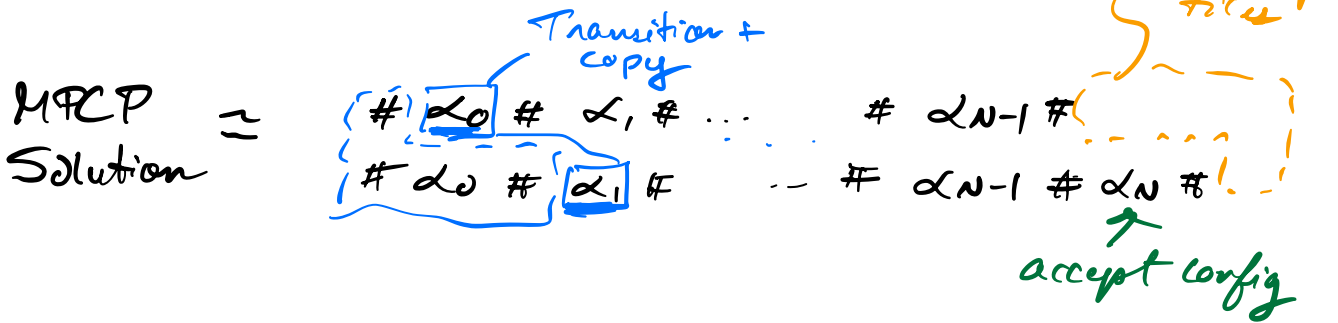
solution $\equiv \# \alpha_0 \# \alpha_1 \# \alpha_2 \# \dots \# \alpha_n \#$
 \uparrow

accept config,

Then PCP is undecidable but CE

Pf AP \leq_m MPCP \leq_m PCP
 \hookrightarrow Post

\rightarrow TM M & input x



TM M $x = a b a$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(s, a) &= (q_1, b, R) \\ \delta(q_1, b) &= (q_2, a, L) \\ \delta(q_2, b) &= (q_a, b, R) \end{aligned}$$

\vdash $s a b a \square$ # \vdash $b q_1 b a \square$ # \vdash

\vdash $s a b a \square$ # \vdash $b q_1 b a \square$ # \vdash $q_2 b a a \square$ # \vdash

Start tile
 $\begin{bmatrix} \# \\ \# \vdash s \times \square \# \end{bmatrix}$

Copy tiles $\gamma \in \Gamma$
 $\begin{bmatrix} \gamma \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} \# \\ \# \end{bmatrix}$

Transition tile
 $\begin{bmatrix} q^a \\ b p \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$
 $\delta(q, a) = (p, b, R)$

$$c \in \gamma \begin{bmatrix} c q a \\ p c b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\{(q, a) = (p, b, L)\}$$

$$p \neq q_m.$$

+ b q₁ b a □ # + q₂ b a a □

+ b q₁ b a □ # + q₂ b a a □ # + b q₁ a a □

accept state

in ~~α₂~~ ⇒ α₃

accept config (typo)

Catch-up. ⇒ Post catch-up.
(See after)

$AP \leq_m MPCP \Rightarrow MPCP$ is undecidable

▽

Final exam : Dec 12th at 9AM - 12PM

Fieldhouse

Content

Q1: Reg languages

Q2: Classify $\begin{matrix} \leq \\ \leq \\ \leq \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{REG} \\ \text{NOT REG, CF} \\ \text{NOT CF} \end{matrix}$

Q3: Classify $\begin{cases} \text{DEC} \\ \text{UNDEC but CE} \\ \text{UNDEC but co-CE} \\ \text{Neither CE nor co-CE} \end{cases}$

Q4: 1. DEC vs 2. UNDEC

Q5: T/F + JUSTIFICATION \rightarrow 1/2 lines

Q6 - Free. Lec 13-26

- Grub sheet: double-sided, 12 point, handwritten
- Review session: Dec 8th 1PM to 4:30PM
ENGM 204
- Extra OHS: Dec 11th 2 to 5PM
- Post final preparation guide

$a \square \# \vdash b q_1 b a \square \# \vdash q_2 b a a \square \#$
 $a \square \# \vdash b q_1 b a \square \# \vdash q_2 b a a \square \# \vdash b q_1 a a a \square \#$

Play catch-up

Idea: Make top catch-up with bottom by making tiles where append more on top vs on bot. Do this around a "pivot" \rightarrow The q_1 .

$\# \vdash b q_1 a a a \square \# \vdash q_1 a a a \square \# q_1 a a a \square \# q_1 a \square \#$
 $\# \vdash b q_1 a a a \square \# \vdash q_1 a a a \square \# q_1 a a a \square \# q_1 a \square \# q_1 \#$

Copy tiles

catch-up tiles

This is how the same situation as with the DFA.

$$\begin{matrix}
 \left[\begin{array}{c} \gamma q_a \\ q_a \end{array} \right] \forall \gamma \in \Gamma \\
 + \left[\begin{array}{c} q_a \gamma \\ q_a \end{array} \right] \forall \gamma \in \Gamma
 \end{matrix}
 + \left[\begin{array}{c} q_a \# \# \\ \# \end{array} \right]$$

q_a #

Done!

q_a #

MPCP \leq_m PCP : Intuition is search space for MPCP is "smaller" than PCP.

Not so easy to do this!

$$I_{MPCP} = \langle S, \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \rangle \rightarrow I_{PCP} = \langle S' \rangle$$

s.t.

$$ANS(I_{MPCP}) = \text{Yes} \iff ANS(I_{PCP}) = \text{Yes}$$

Suppose $*$, $\diamond \notin \Sigma$ (for S)

Define string operations :

$$u = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_n, \sigma_i \in \Sigma$$

$$*u := * \sigma_1 * \sigma_2 * \sigma_3 * \dots * \sigma_n$$

$$u* := \sigma_1 * \sigma_2 * \dots * \sigma_n *$$

$$*u* := * \sigma_1 * \dots * \sigma_n *$$

Create S' by

1. For each non-starting tile in S
 $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_i \\ \beta_i \end{bmatrix}$, add $\begin{bmatrix} * \sigma_i \\ \beta_i * \end{bmatrix}$ to S'

2. For the starting tile $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$ add
 $\begin{bmatrix} * \sigma \\ * \beta * \end{bmatrix}$ to S'

3. This creates an imbalance, catch-up with
 $\begin{bmatrix} * \diamond \\ \diamond \end{bmatrix}$, add to S'

$$\text{Ans}(\langle S, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \rangle) = \text{Yes} \Leftrightarrow \text{Ans}(\langle S' \rangle)$$

Why does this work?

Suppose MPCP had a solution:

$$\begin{matrix} \sigma & \sigma_3 & \sigma_7 & \sigma_4 \\ ba & aa & bba & a \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \beta & \beta_3 & \beta_7 & \beta_4 \\ b & aa & ab & baa \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ba \\ b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} aa \\ aa \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} bba \\ ab \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ baa \end{bmatrix}$$

Modify tiles s.t. this is same tile arrangement for PCP solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & b & * & a \\ * & b & * & \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & a & * & a \\ a & * & a & * \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & b & * & b & * & a \\ a & * & b & * \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & a \\ b & * & a & * & a \end{bmatrix} \textcircled{4}$$

can't start with any of these tiles b/c $* \neq a, * \neq b$
(by design)

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} \textcircled{1} & & \textcircled{2} & & \textcircled{3} & & \textcircled{4} & & & & & \\ * & b & * & a & * & a & * & a & * & b & * & b & * & a & * & a & * & \diamond \\ * & b & * & a & * & a & * & a & * & b & * & b & * & a & * & a & * & \diamond \end{array}$$

Need catch-up tile

bottom so should be able to match with same tile from MPCP solution

