

9.4

Unrecognizable

TM recognizable

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Language L is **TM decidable** if there exists M that always stops, such that $L(M) = L$.

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Language L is **TM recognizable** if there exists M that stops on some inputs, such that $L(M) = L$.

Theorem (Halting)

$A_{\text{TM}} = \{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \}$ is **TM recognizable**, but not **decidable**.

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Lemma

If L and $\bar{L} = \Sigma^* \setminus L$ are both TM recognizable, then L and \bar{L} are decidable.

Proof.

M : TM recognizing L .

M_c : TM recognizing \bar{L} .

Given input x , using UTM simulating running M and M_c on x in parallel. One of them must stop and accept. Return result.

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Complement language for A_{TM}

$$\overline{A_{TM}} = \Sigma^* \setminus \left\{ \langle M, w \rangle \mid M \text{ is a TM and } M \text{ accepts } w \right\}.$$

But don't really care about invalid inputs. So, really:

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If $\overline{A_{TM}}$ is TM-recognizable

\implies (by Lemma)

A_{TM} is decidable. A contradiction. □

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THE END

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(for now)