# CS403/SE307/CS355 - Computation and Complexity Department of Computer Science National University of Ireland, Maynooth

T Naughton, NUIM http://www.cs.may.ie/~tnaughton/teaching/se307

## Lab 4 - Decidability and undecidability - Group A - 18 Nov 2003 - Sample solutions

### Question 1(i)

**Proof that VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is undecidable.** We will use a mapping reduction to prove the reduction  $HALT_J \leq VAREQUAL_J$ . Assume that  $VAREQUAL_J$  is decidable. The function f that maps instances of  $HALT_J$  to instances of  $VAREQUAL_J$  is performed by TM F given by the following pseudocode.

F = "On input  $\langle J, w \rangle$ :

1. Construct the following M' given by the following pseudocode.

$$M' = \text{``class Mprime } \{ \\ \text{public static void main(String args[]) } \{ \\ \text{int } u = 5; \\ \text{int } v = 6; \\ J(w); \\ v - -; \\ \} \\ \}^{"}_{}$$
2. Output  $\langle M', u, v \rangle$ "

Now,  $\langle M', u, v \rangle$  is an element of VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> iff  $\langle J, w \rangle$  is an element of HALT<sub>J</sub>. So using f and the assumption that VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is decidable, we can decide HALT<sub>J</sub>. A contradiction. Therefore, VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is undecidable.

#### Question 1(ii)

**Proof that VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is Turing recognisable.** We construct a TM M to recognise VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> as follows.

M = "On input  $\langle J, u, v \rangle$ :

- 1. If u and v are initialised to the same value in J, accept.
- 2. Run J.
- 3. After each line of J is executed, check if u and v are equal.
- 4. If they are equal, accept."

M recognises VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub>. I.e. M is guaranteed to accept all instances of VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> and M will never accept triples  $\langle J, u, v \rangle$  that are not instances of VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub>. Therefore, VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is Turing-recognisable.

#### Question 1(iii)

 $\overline{\text{VAREQUAL}_J} = \{ \langle J, u, v \rangle : J \text{ is a Java program, } u \text{ and } v \text{ are integer variables declared in } J, and u \text{ and } v \text{ never have the same value during the execution of } J \}$ 

#### Question 1(iv)

**Proof that**  $\overrightarrow{VAREQUAL_J}$  is not Turing recognisable. VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is undecidable and VAREQUAL<sub>J</sub> is Turing recognisable, therefore  $\overrightarrow{VAREQUAL_J}$  must not be Turing recognisable.