1 Programs and Computable Functions (2)

1.1 Syntax (2.3)

Syntax of Language $\mathcal{F}$

- Variables:
  - Input variables: $X_1, X_2, X_3, \ldots$
- Output variable: $Y$
- Local variables: $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, \ldots$

- Labels: $A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1, E_1, A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2, E_2, A_3, \ldots$

- A statement is one of the following:
  - $V \leftarrow V + 1$
  - $V \leftarrow V - 1$
  - $V \leftarrow V$
  - IF $V \neq 0$ GOTO $L$

  where $V$ may be any variable and $L$ may be any label.

  Note: $X_1$ is a shorthand for $X$, $Z_1$ is a shorthand for $Z$, and $A$ is a shorthand for $A_1$, etc. $V \leftarrow V$ are harmless “dummy” commands (more on these statements later).

**Program**

- An instruction is either a statement or $[L]$ followed by a statement.

- A program is a list (i.e., a finite sequence) of instruction. The length of this list is called the length of the program. The empty program is of length 0.

**State**

- A state of a program $\mathcal{P}$ is a list of equations of the form

  $$V = m$$

  where $V$ is a variable and $m$ is a number, including an equation for each variable that occurs in $\mathcal{P}$ and including no two equations with the same variable.

- Let $\sigma$ be a state of $\mathcal{P}$ and let $V$ be a variable that occurs in $\sigma$. The value of $V$ at $\sigma$ is the (unique) number $q$ such that the equation $V = q$ is one of the equations making up $\sigma$.

  Note: An number is a nonnegative integer.
A State of A Program: Examples

\[A\] IF \(X \neq 0\) GOTO \(B\)
Z ← Z + 1
IF Z \(\neq 0\) GOTO E

\[B\] X ← X − 1
Y ← Y + 1
Z ← Z + 1
IF Z \(\neq 0\) GOTO A

Given program \(P\) above, each of the following is a state of \(P\):
• \(X = 4, Y = 3, Z = 3\)
• \(X_1 = 4, X_2 = 5, Y = 4, Z = 4\)

but each of the following is not a state of \(P\)
• \(X = 3, Z = 3\)
• \(X = 3, X = 4, Y = 2, Z = 2\)

Snapshot

Let \(P\) be a program of length \(n\). Then,
• A snapshot, or instantaneous description, of program \(P\) is a pair \((i, \sigma)\) where \(1 \leq i \leq n + 1\), and \(\sigma\) is a state of \(P\).
• The value of a variable \(V\) at a snapshot \((i, \sigma)\) just means the value of \(V\) at \(\sigma\).
• Intuitively the number \(i\) indicates that it is the \(i\)th instruction which is about to be executed; \(i = n + 1\) corresponds to a “stop” instruction. A snapshot with \(i = n + 1\) is called terminal.

The Successor of A Snapshot

Let \((i, \sigma)\) be a nonterminal snapshot of program \(P\), then its successor \((j, \tau)\) will depend on the \(i\)th instruction of \(P\). If the \(i\)th instruction is

\[\text{IF } V \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } L\]
then \(j = i + 1\), and \(\tau = \sigma\) if the value of \(V\) at \(\sigma\) is 0; otherwise \(\tau = \sigma\)
and \(j\) is the least number such that the \(j\)th instruction of \(P\) is labeled \(L\) (in case no instruction in \(P\) is labeled \(L\), let \(j = n + 1\)).
The Successor of A Snapshot: Examples

[A]  IF $X \neq 0$ GOTO $B$
  $Z \leftarrow Z + 1$
  IF $Z \neq 0$ GOTO $E$

[B]  $X \leftarrow X - 1$
  $Y \leftarrow Y + 1$
  $Z \leftarrow Z + 1$
  IF $Z \neq 0$ GOTO $A$

Given program $\mathcal{P}$ above, then

- the successor of $(1, \{X = 4, Y = 0, Z = 0\})$ is $(4, \{X = 4, Y = 0, Z = 0\})$;
- the successor of $(2, \{X = 4, Y = 0, Z = 0\})$ is $(3, \{X = 4, Y = 0, Z = 1\})$;
- the successor of $(7, \{X = 4, Y = 0, Z = 0\})$ is $(8, \{X = 4, Y = 0, Z = 0\})$ which is a terminal snapshot.

Computation

A computation of a program $\mathcal{P}$ is defined to be a sequence (i.e., a list) $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_k$ of snapshots of $\mathcal{P}$ such that $s_{i+1}$ is the successor of $s_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k-1$ and $s_k$ is terminal.

1.2 Computable Functions (2.4)

Computation from An Initial State

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a program, and let $r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m$ be $m$ given numbers. The state $\sigma$ of $\mathcal{P}$ is defined to consist of the equations

$$X_1 = r_1, \ X_2 = r_2, \ldots, \ X_m = r_m, \ Y = 0$$

together with the equation $V = 0$ for each variable $V$ in $\mathcal{P}$ other than $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_m, Y$. This state is called the initial state, and the snapshot $(1, \sigma)$ the initial snapshot.

Starting from the initial snapshot $s_1 = (1, \sigma)$, there can be either

- a computation $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_k$ of $\mathcal{P}$, or
- no such computation (i.e., there is an infinite sequence $s_1, s_2, s_3, \ldots$ where each $s_{k+1}$ is the successor of $s_k$).

We write $\Psi_{\mathcal{P}}^{(m)}(r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m)$ for the value of $Y$ at the terminal snapshot. In the case where there is no computation, $\Psi_{\mathcal{P}}^{(m)}(r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_m)$ is undefined.
Function \( f(x) = x \), Revisited

\[ A \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF } X \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } B & \quad (1) \\
Z \leftarrow Z + 1 & \quad (2) \\
\text{IF } Z \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } E & \quad (3)
\end{align*}
\]

\[ B \]
\[
\begin{align*}
X & \leftarrow X - 1 \quad (4) \\
Y & \leftarrow Y + 1 \quad (5) \\
Z & \leftarrow Z + 1 \quad (6) \\
\text{IF } Z \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } A & \quad (7)
\end{align*}
\]

Given program \( \mathcal{P} \) above (line numbers added), then

\[ \Psi_{1}^{(1)}(x) = x \]

for all \( x \).

A Computation of Program \( \mathcal{P} \)

Assuming \( r \neq 0 \), the snapshots are

\[
\begin{align*}
(1, \{X = r, \quad Y = 0, \quad Z = 0\}) \\
(4, \{X = r, \quad Y = 0, \quad Z = 0\}) \\
(5, \{X = r - 1, \quad Y = 0, \quad Z = 0\}) \\
(6, \{X = r - 1, \quad Y = 1, \quad Z = 0\}) \\
(7, \{X = r - 1, \quad Y = 1, \quad Z = 1\}) \\
(1, \{X = r - 1, \quad Y = 1, \quad Z = 1\}) \\
\ldots, \\
(1, \{X = 0, \quad Y = r, \quad Z = r\}) \\
(2, \{X = 0, \quad Y = r, \quad Z = r\}) \\
(3, \{X = 0, \quad Y = r, \quad Z = r + 1\}) \\
(8, \{X = 0, \quad Y = r, \quad Z = r + 1\})
\end{align*}
\]

Partially Computable Functions and Computable Functions

- A given partial function \( g \) is said to be partially computable if it is computed by some program. That is, \( g \) is partially computable if there is a program \( \mathcal{P} \) such that

\[
g(r_1, \ldots, r_m) = \Psi_{\mathcal{P}}^{(m)}(r_1, \ldots, r_m)
\]

for all \( t_1, \ldots, r_m \). The above equation is understood to mean not only that both sides agree to the same value when they are defined, but also that when either side is undefined, the other is also undefined.

- A function is computable if it is both partially computable and total.

- Partially computable functions are also called partial recursive, and computable functions are called recursive.
A Nowhere Defined Function

\[ A \]
\[
X ← X + 1 \\
IF X \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } A
\]

- For the above program \( \mathcal{P} \), \( \Psi^{(1)}_\mathcal{P}(x) \) is undefined for all \( x \).
- The function \( f(x) \uparrow \), for all \( x \)
  
  is partially computable because \( f(x) = \Psi^{(1)}_\mathcal{P}(x) \).

Computability Theory

- Computability theory (also called recursion theory) studies the class of partially computable functions.
- A function can be claimed to be “computable” only when there really is a program of language \( \mathcal{I} \) which computes it.
- Is this justified? Isn’t the language \( \mathcal{I} \) too simplistic and too ad hoc?
- More evidence will be developed as we go along! We will show language \( \mathcal{I} \) is as powerful as we can get!

1.3 More about Macros (2.5)

Wanted: Macro Expansion without Headache

Let \( f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) be some partially computable function computed by the program \( \mathcal{P} \). How are we able to use macros like

\[
W ← f(V_1, \ldots, V_n)
\]

in our programs, where \( V_1, \ldots, V_n, W \) can be any variables whatsoever? In particular, \( W \) might be one of \( V_1, \ldots, V_n \).

A Program Form

- Assume that the variables that occur in \( \mathcal{P} \) are all included in the list \( Y, X_1, \ldots, X_n, Z_1, \ldots, Z_k \) and that the labels that occur in \( \mathcal{P} \) are all included in the list \( E, A_1, \ldots, A_l \).
- We also assume that for each instruction of \( \mathcal{P} \) of the form
  
  \[
  \text{IF } V \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } A_i
  \]
  
  there is in \( \mathcal{P} \) an instruction labeled \( A_i \). In other words, \( E \) is the only “exit” label.
- Any program \( \mathcal{P} \) can be made to meet the above conditions after minor changes in notation.
Renaming in A Program Form

- We now write
  \[ P = P(Y, X_1, \ldots, X_n, Z_1, \ldots, Z_k; E, A_1, \ldots, A_l) \]
  and write
  \[ Q_m = P(Z_m, Z_{m+1}, \ldots, Z_{m+n}, Z_{m+n+1}, \ldots, Z_{m+n+k}; E_m, A_{m+1}, \ldots, A_{m+l}) \]
  for each given value of \( m \).

- The number \( m \) is chosen such that all variables and labels in \( Q_m \) are new.

\[ W \leftarrow f(V_1, \ldots, V_n), \text{ Macro Expanded} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
Z_m &\leftarrow 0 \\
Z_{m+1} &\leftarrow V_1 \\
Z_{m+2} &\leftarrow V_2 \\
\vdots \\
Z_{m+n} &\leftarrow V_n \\
Z_{m+n+1} &\leftarrow 0 \\
Z_{m+n+2} &\leftarrow 0 \\
\vdots \\
Z_{m+n+k} &\leftarrow 0 \\
Q_m &\leftarrow Z_m \\
\end{align*}
\]

Note: If \( f(V_1, \ldots, V_n) \) is undefined, the program \( Q_m \) will never terminate.

General Conditional Branch Statement

- Function \( P(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) is a computable predicate if it is a computable function returning either 1 (interpreted as TRUE) or 0 (interpreted as FALSE).

- Let \( P(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) be any computable predicate. Then the appropriate macro expansion of

\[ \text{IF } P(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \text{ GOTO } L \]

is simply

\[ Z \leftarrow P(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \text{ IF } Z \neq 0 \text{ GOTO } L \]

where variable \( Z \) is new.
2 Primitive Recursive Functions (3)

2.1 Composition (3.1)

Composition

Let $f$ be a function of $k$ variables and let $g_1, \ldots, g_k$ be functions of $n$ variables. Let

$$h(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = f(g_1(x_1, \ldots, x_n), \ldots, g_k(x_1, \ldots, x_n)).$$

The $h$ is said to be obtained from $f$ and $g_1, \ldots, g_k$ by composition.

Composition of (Partially) Computable Functions

Theorem 1.1. If $h$ is obtained from the (partially) computable functions $f, g_1, \ldots, g_k$ by composition, then $h$ is (partially) computable. Proof. The following program computes $h$:

$$Z_1 \leftarrow g_1(X_1, \ldots, X_n) \ldots Z_k \leftarrow g_k(X_1, \ldots, X_n) \ Y \leftarrow f(Z_1, \ldots, Z_k)$$

If $f, g_1, \ldots, g_k$ are total, so is $h$. \qed

2.2 Recursion (3.2)

Recursion

Suppose $k$ is some fixed number and

$$h(0) = k,$$

$$h(t + 1) = g(t, h(t)),$$

where $g$ is some given total function of two variables. Then $h$ is said to be obtained from $g$ by primitive recursion, or simply recursion.

Recursion of Computable Functions

Theorem 2.1. If $h$ is obtained from $g$ as in the previous slide and let $g$ be computable. Then then $h$ is also computable. Proof. The following program computes $h$:

$$Y \leftarrow k$$

[A] IF $X = 0$ GOTO E

$$Y \leftarrow g(Z, Y)$$

$$Z \leftarrow Z + 1$$

$$X \leftarrow X - 1$$

GOTO A

where $Y \leftarrow k$ is expanded to $k$ lines of $Y \leftarrow Y + 1$. \qed
More Recursion

\[
\begin{align*}
    h(x_1, \ldots, x_n, 0) &= f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \\
    h(x_1, \ldots, x_n, t + 1) &= g(t, h(x_1, \ldots, x_n, t), x_1, \ldots, x_n),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( f \) is a total function of \( n \) variables, and \( g \) is a total function of \( n+2 \) variables. Function \( h \) of \( n+1 \) variable is said to be obtained from \( g \) by primitive recursion, or simply recursion, from \( f \) and \( g \).

More Recursion of Computable Functions

**Theorem 2.2.** If \( h \) is obtained from \( g \) as in the previous slide and let \( g \) be computable. Then then \( h \) is also computable.  

**Proof.** The following program computes \( h(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \):

\[
\begin{align*}
    Y &\leftarrow f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \\
    [A] &\text{ IF } X_{n+1} = 0 \text{ GOTO } E \\
    Y &\leftarrow g(Z, Y, X_1, \ldots, X_n) \\
    Z &\leftarrow Z + 1 \\
    X_{n+1} &\leftarrow X_{n+1} - 1 \\
    \text{GOTO } A
\end{align*}
\]