

Lecture 6

Universal Turing Machine

Oblivious Turing Machine

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$\delta(q_1, 0, 1) = (q_2, 0, L, R) \rightarrow 1111\mathbf{0}111\mathbf{0}11100\mathbf{0}1110000\mathbf{0}111\mathbf{0}111\mathbf{0}11100$

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add arbitrary number of 1s in the end that are ignored

Universal Turing Machine

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Theorem: There exists a TM U such that $\forall x, \alpha \in \{0,1\}^*, U(x, \alpha) = M_\alpha(x)$.

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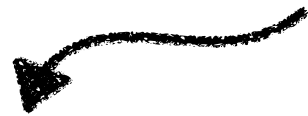
output of M_α on x



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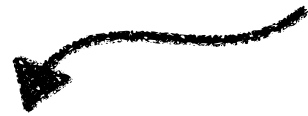
Theorem: There exists a TM U such that $\forall x, \alpha \in \{0,1\}^*$, $U(x, \alpha) = M_\alpha(x)$. Moreover,

output of M_α on x


Universal Turing Machine

- Given (α, x) a **universal Turing machine** can simulate M_α on x .
- Universal TM motivated the invention of general purpose electronic computers.

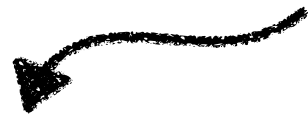
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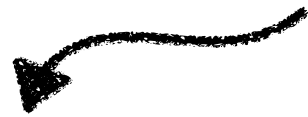
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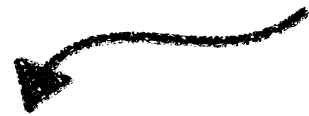
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Proof of easier version (CT^2 instead of $CT \log T$):

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Proof of easier version (CT^2 instead of $CT \log T$): Next slide...

Universal Turing Machine

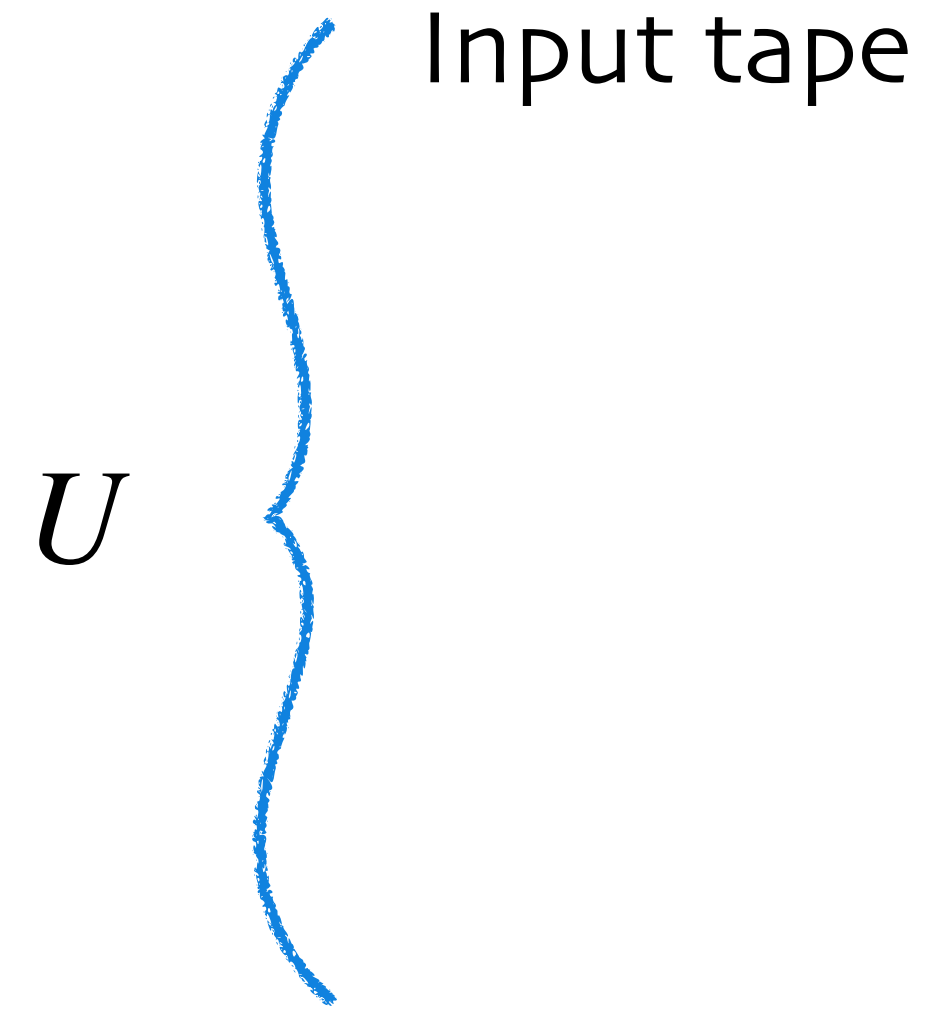
Universal Turing Machine

U

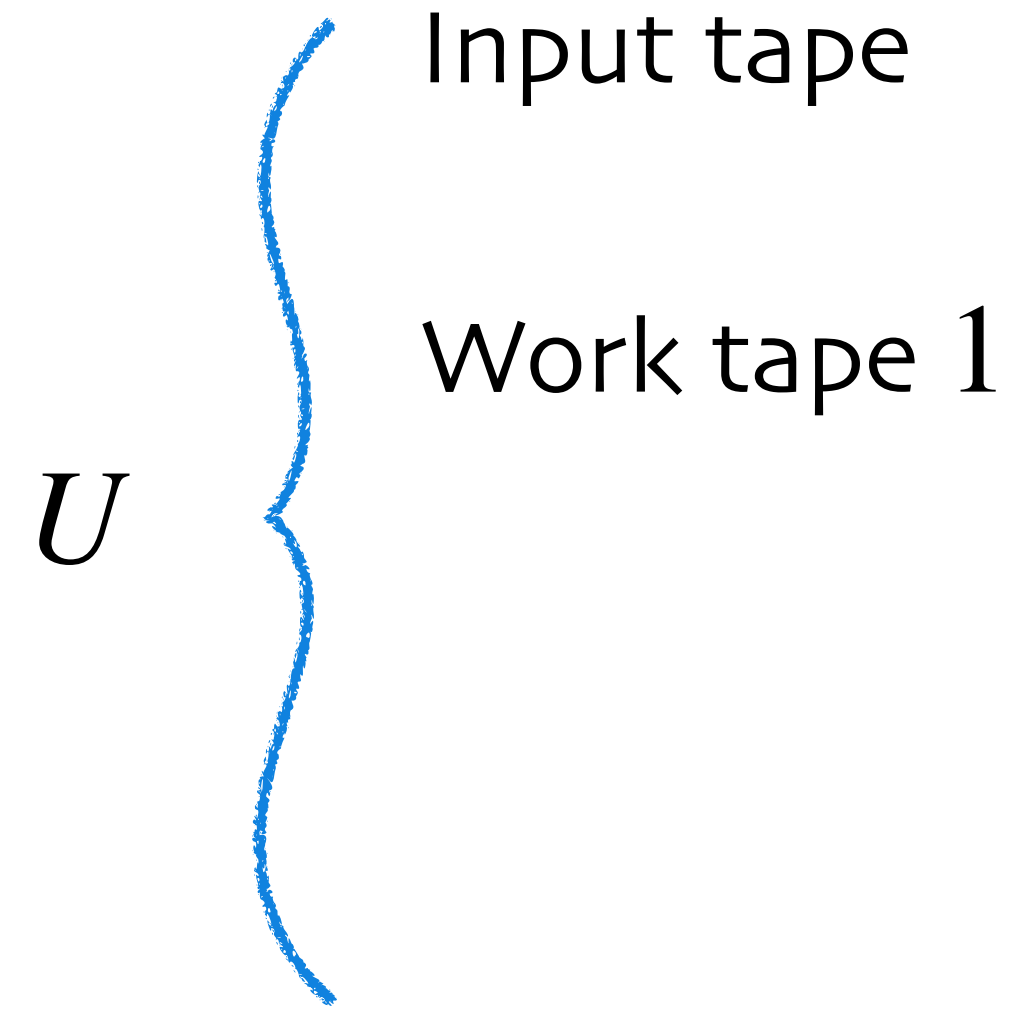
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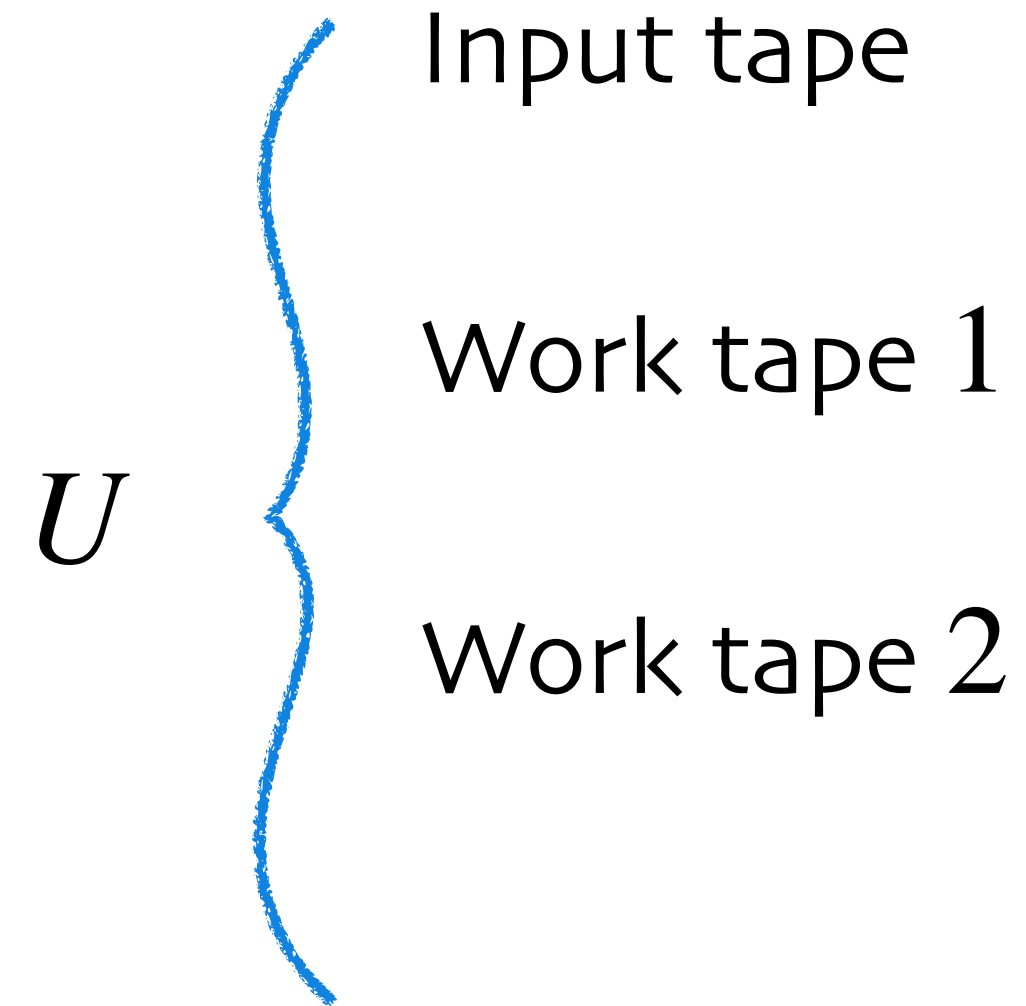
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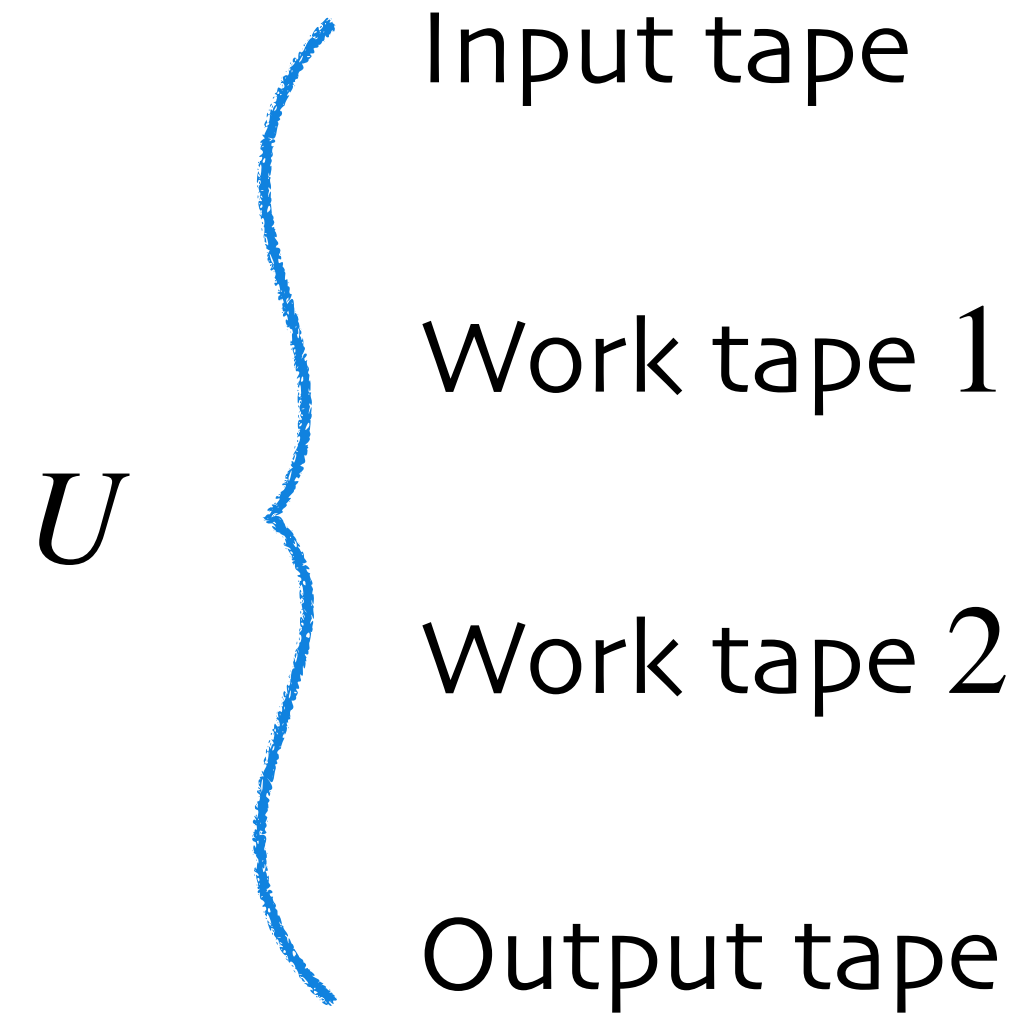
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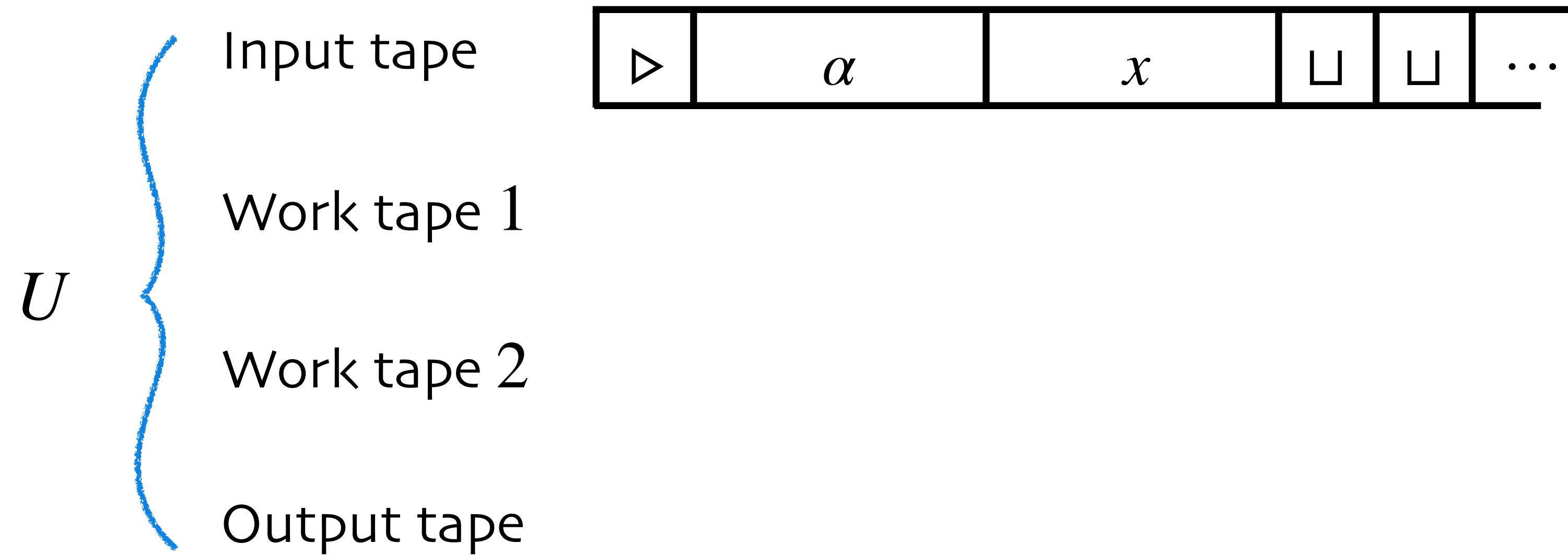
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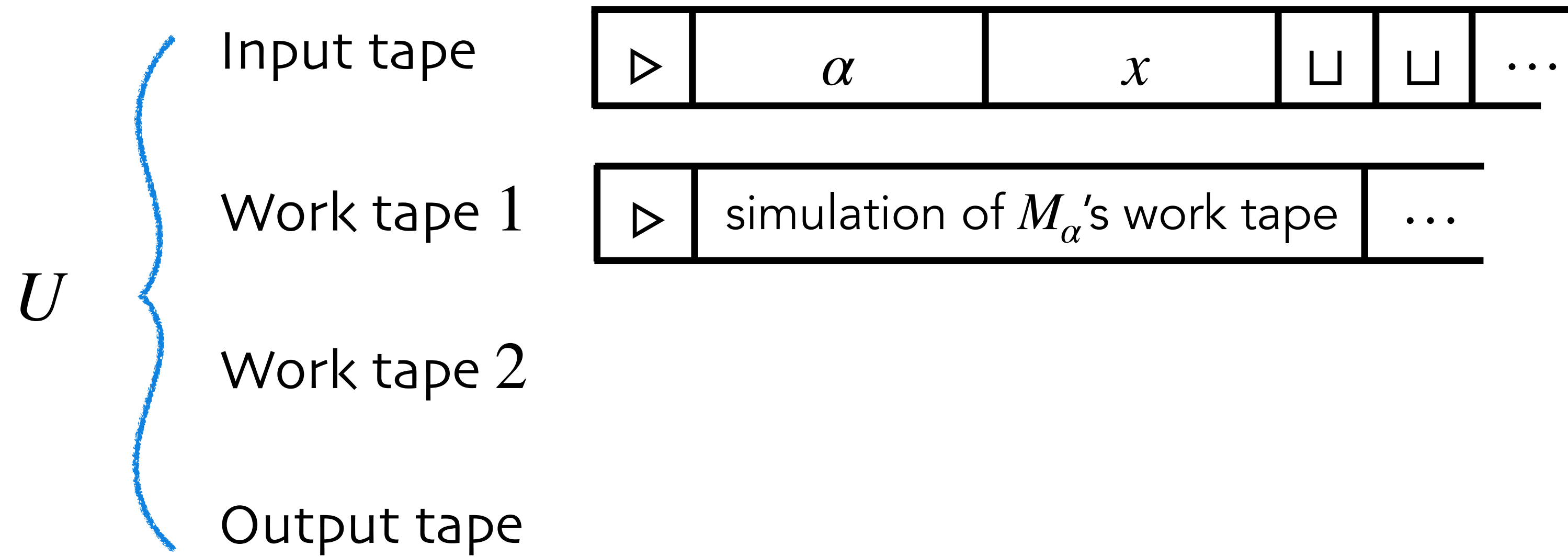
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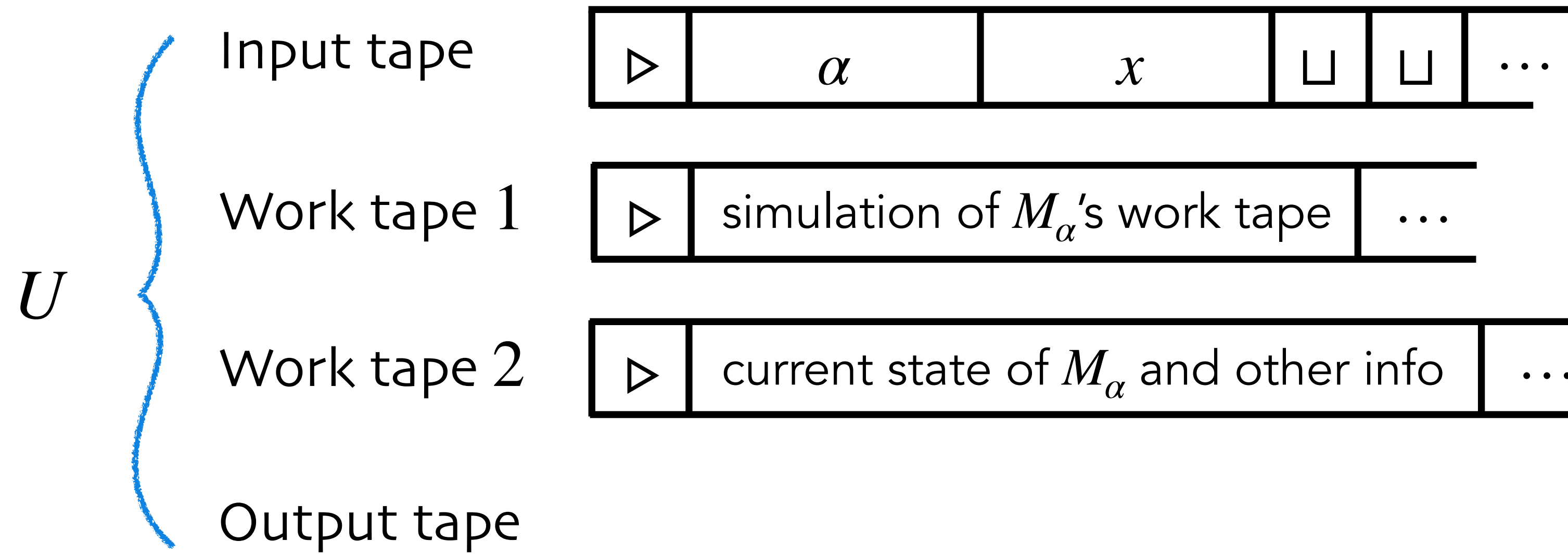
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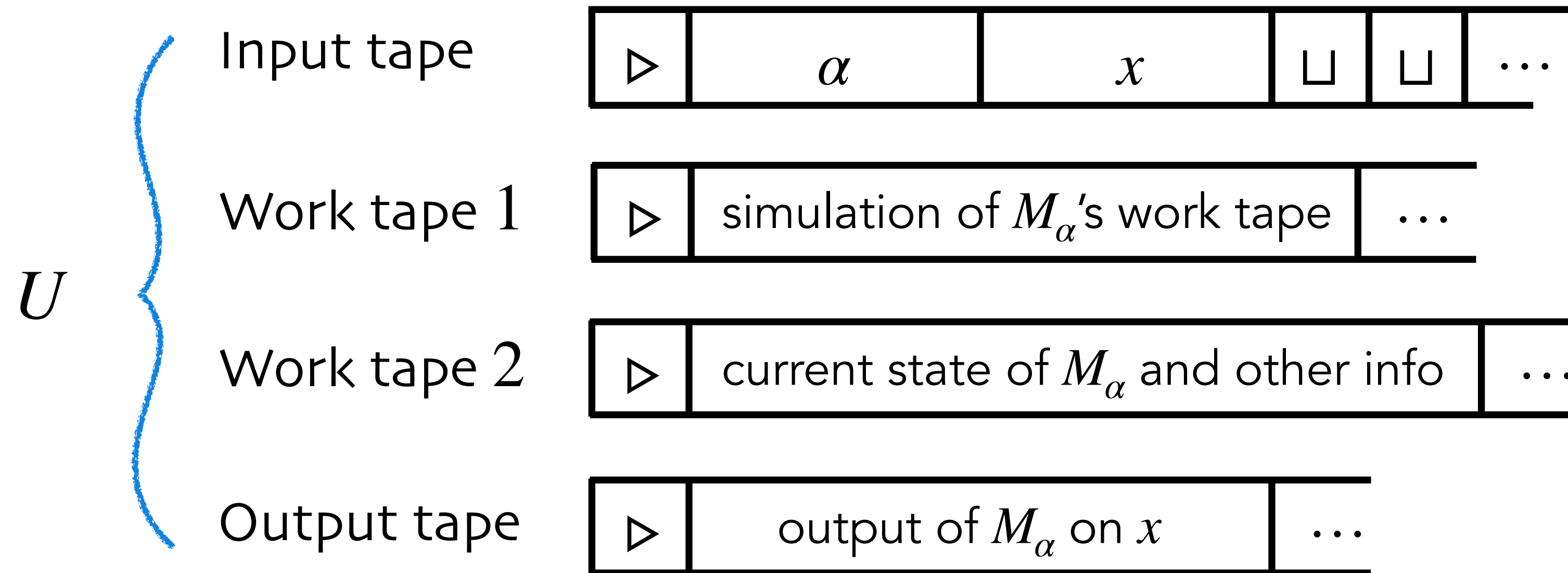
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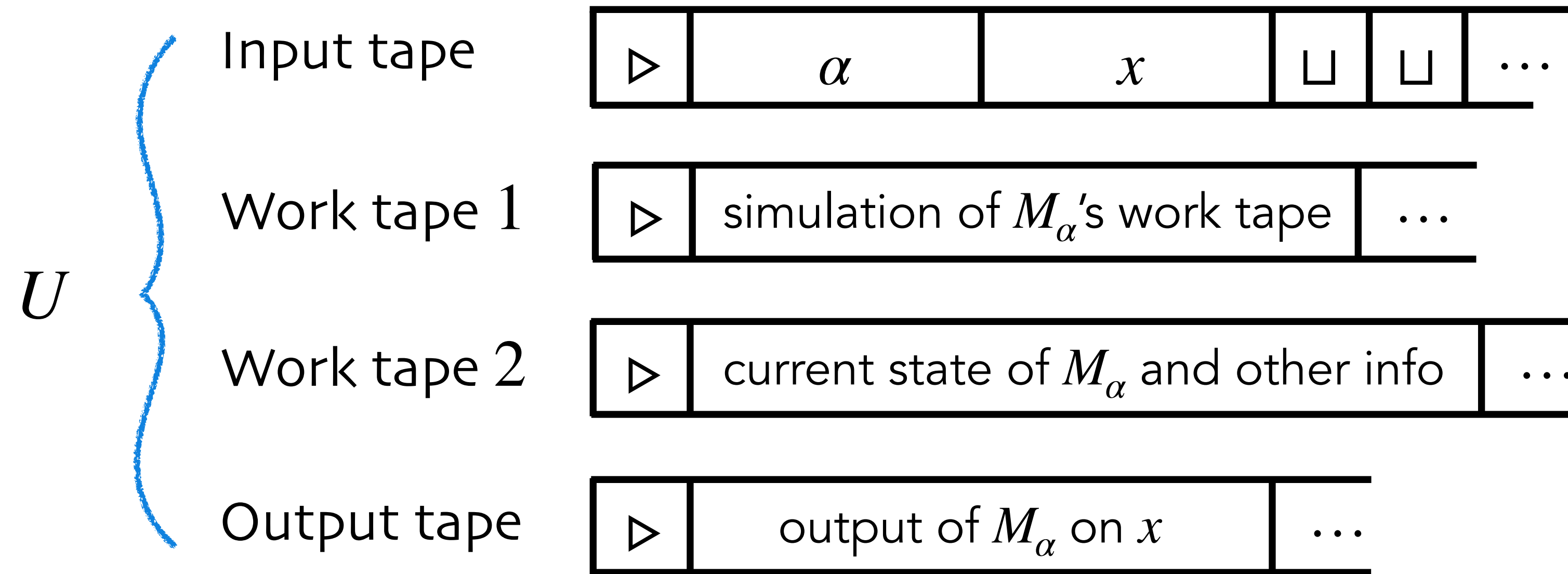
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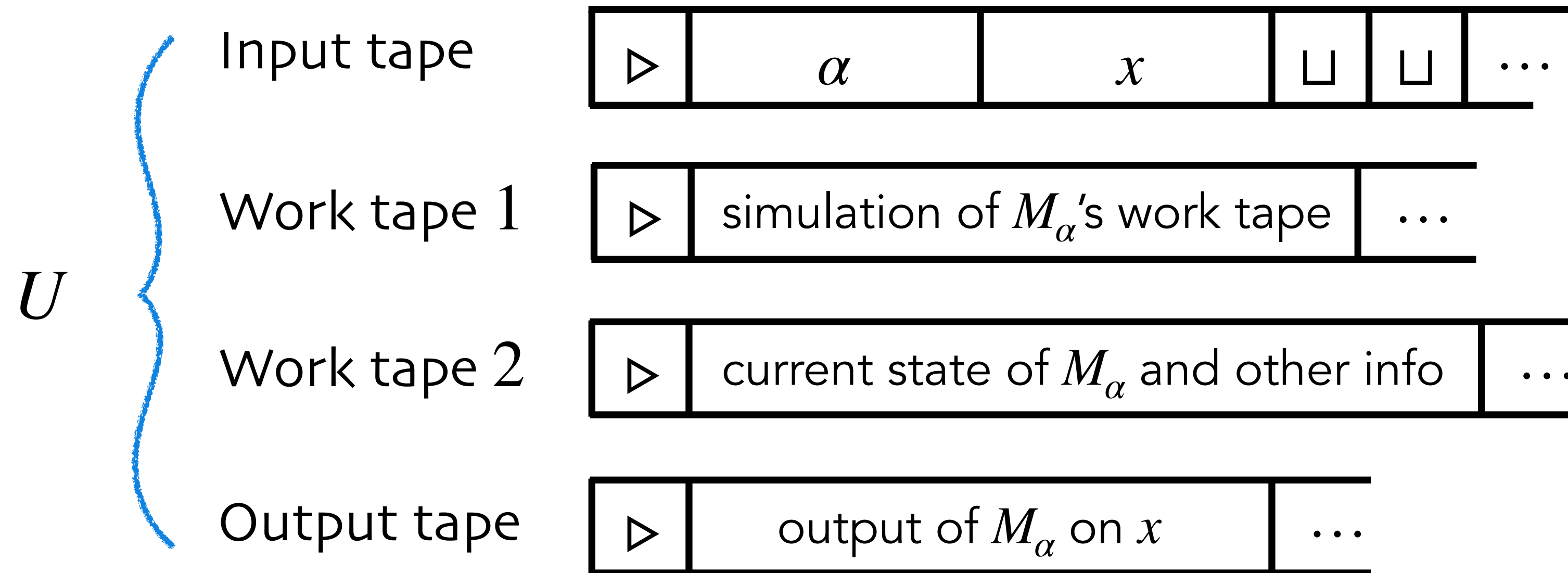


Universal Turing Machine



U 's simulation of one step of M_α :

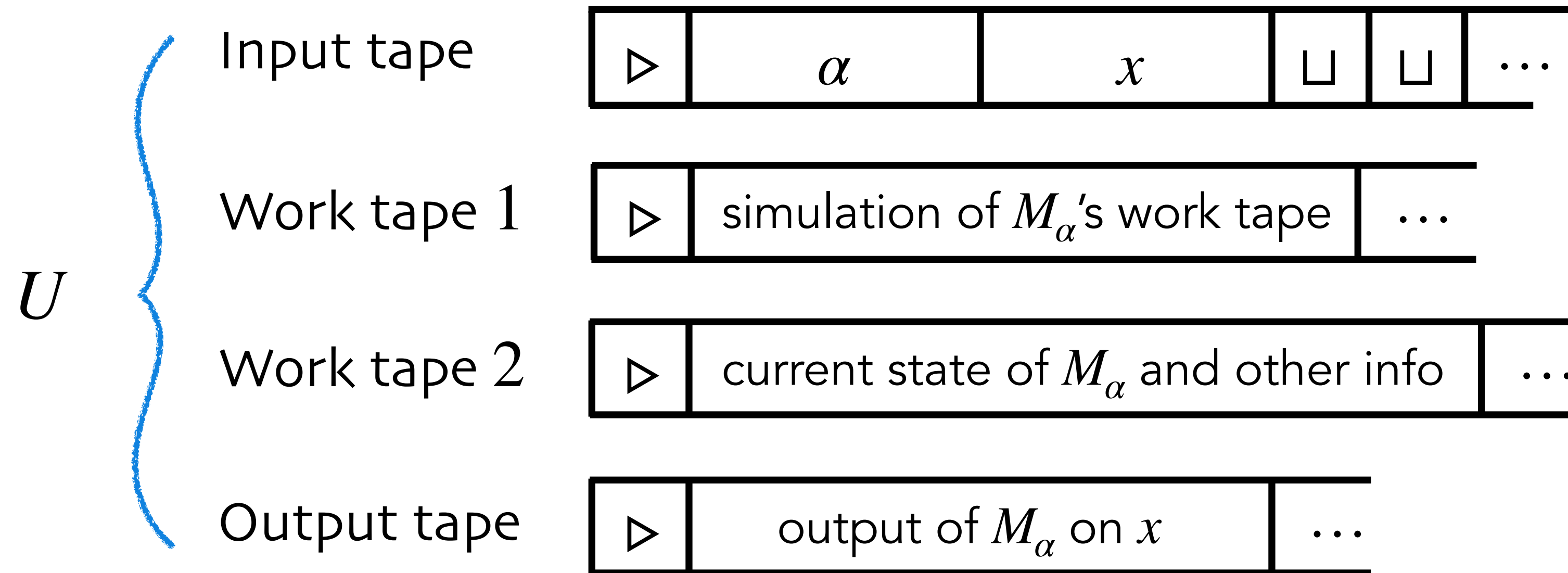
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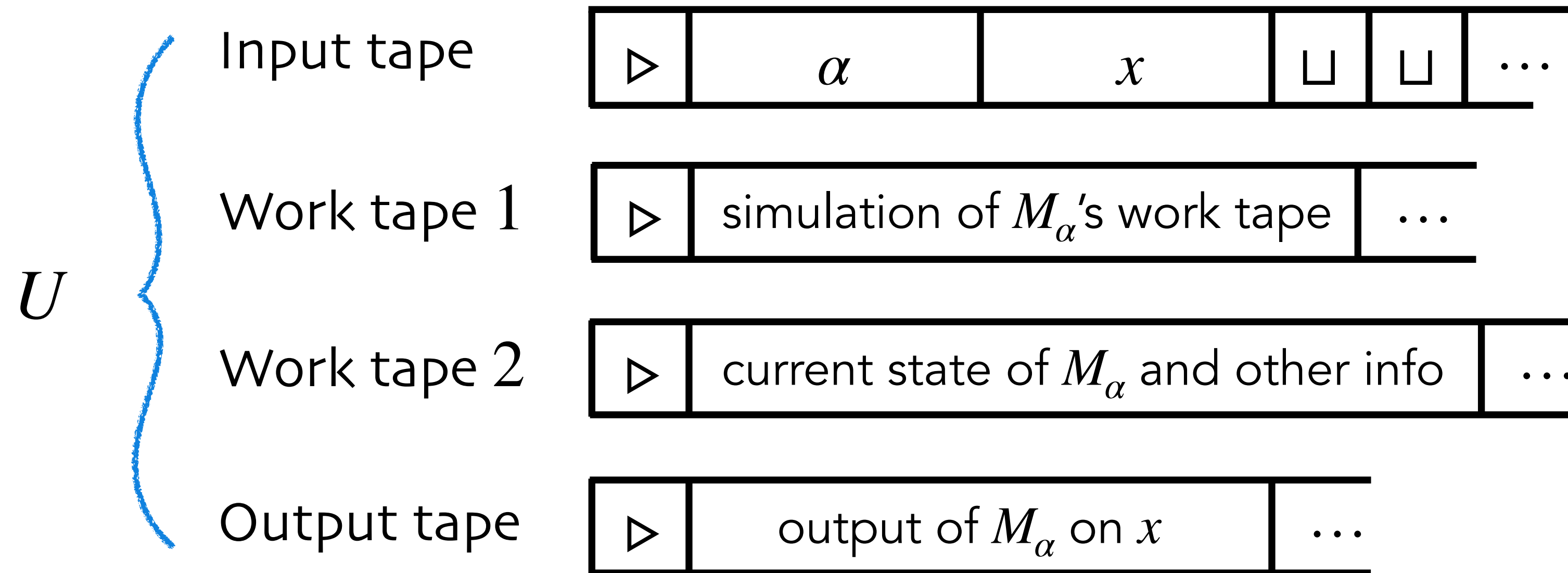
Universal Turing Machine



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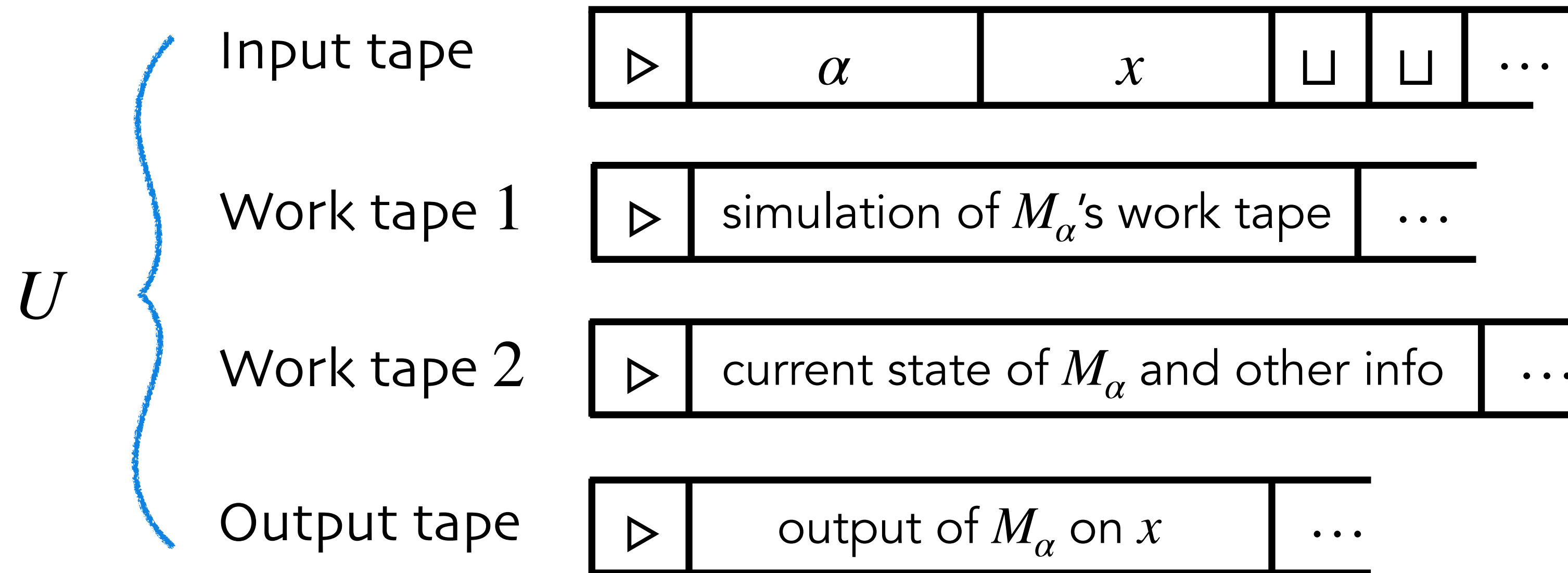
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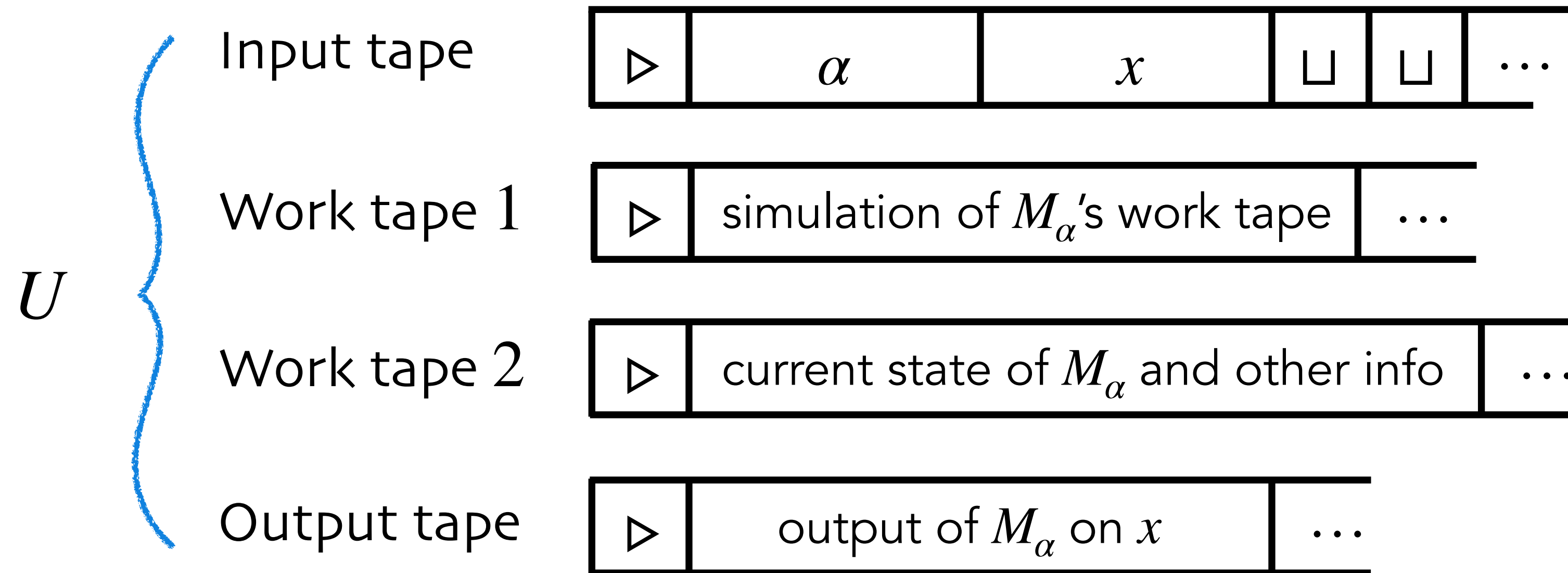
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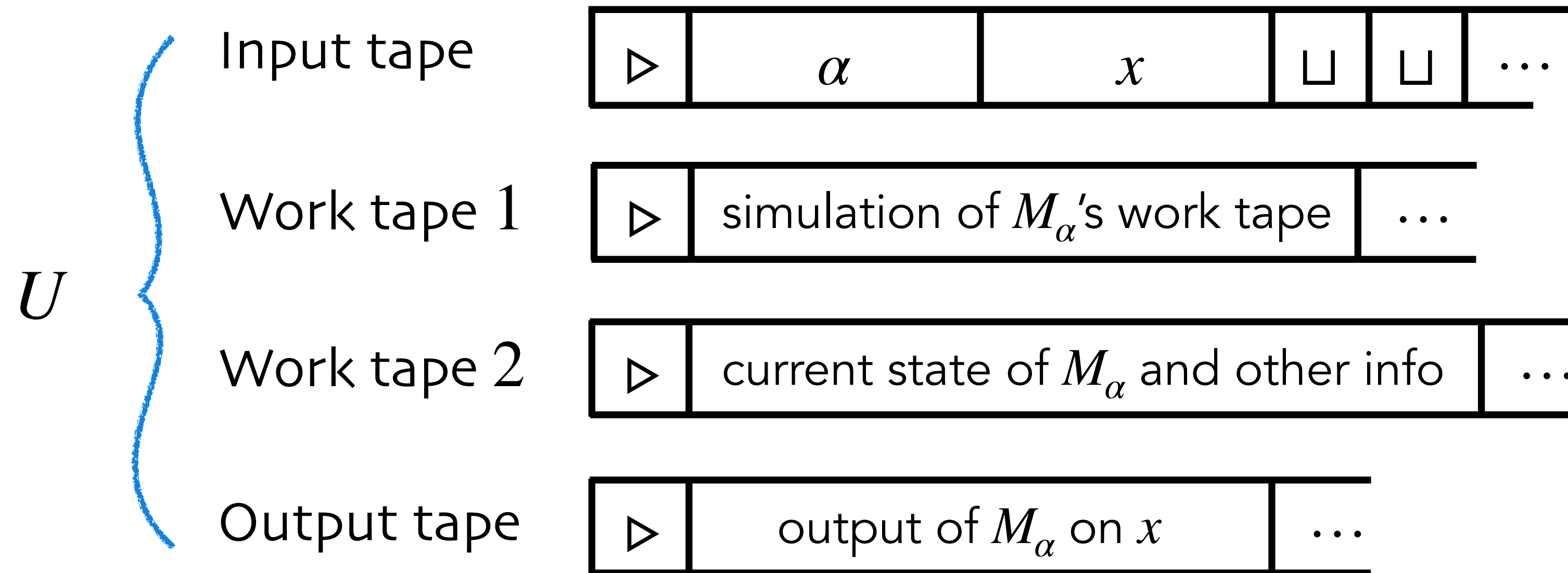
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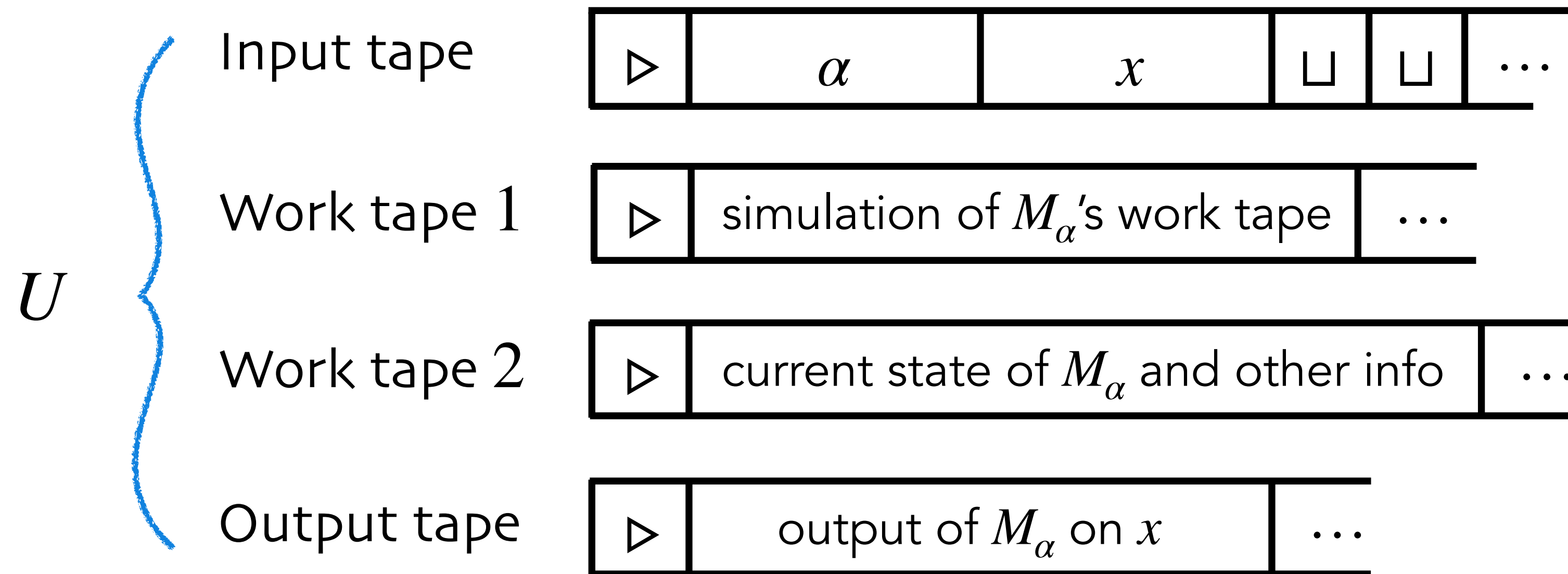
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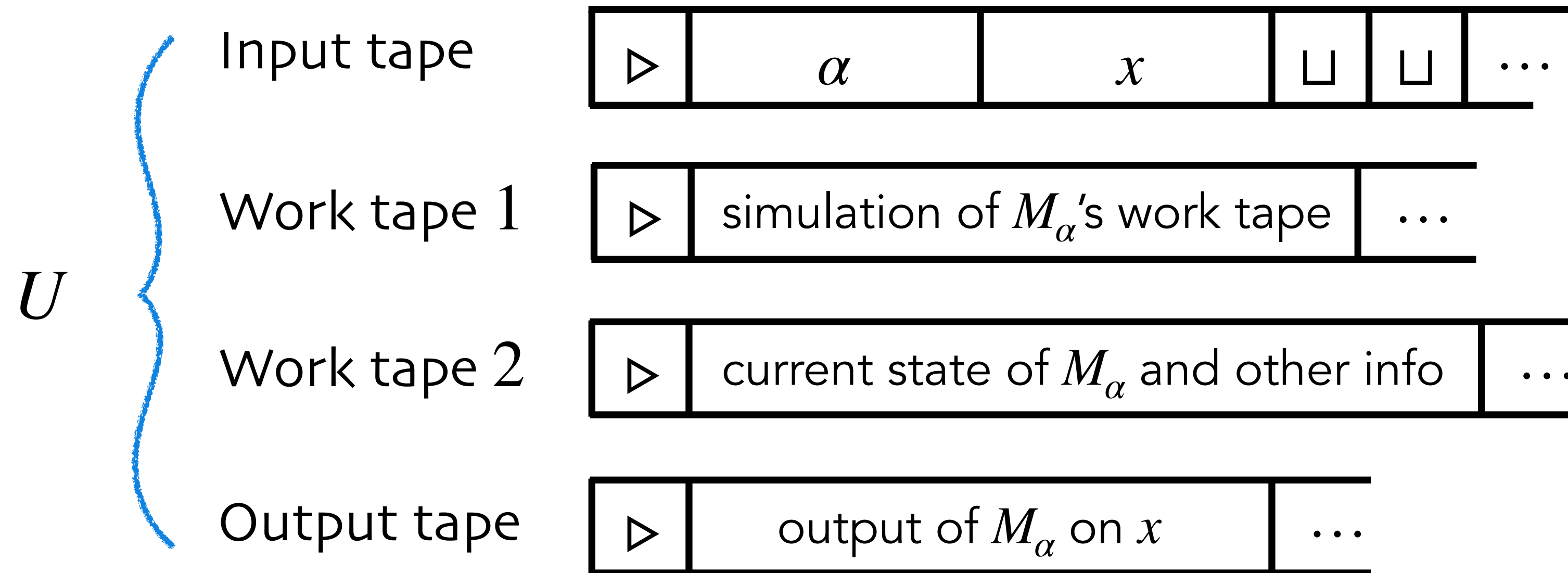
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