

Lecture 27: Theory of Computation

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Announcements

Roadmap

Introduction

Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

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Applications

- This week (Applications), the goals are:

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 - To go beyond CS 61A and see examples of what comes next

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- This week (Applications), the goals are:
 - To go beyond CS 61A and see examples of what comes next
 - To wrap up CS 61A!

Theoretical Computer Science

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 - *Computability theory*
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 - “Can my computer solve this problem efficiently?”
- If today is interesting, consider CS 170 and CS 172

Computability Theory

What can computers do?

The Halting Problem

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- Can we write a function `halts` that takes in a function `func` and an input `x` and returns whether or not `func` halts when given input `x`?

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 - If `very_bad(very_bad)` halts, then loop forever
 - If `very_bad(very_bad)` does not halt, then halt

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 - It *must* either halt or not halt, there exists no third option

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3. *Conclude* that our assumption must be false
 - `very_bad` is valid Python, there is nothing wrong there
 - So it *must* be the case that our assumption is wrong
 - Therefore, there is no way to write `halts`, and the halting problem must be undecidable

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- In a reduction, we find a way to solve the halting problem using the solution to another problem
 - “If I can solve this problem, then I can also solve the halting problem” implies:
 - “I can’t solve this problem, because I can’t solve the halting problem.”

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- If $f1(y) == f2(y)$ for all inputs y , then $f1(y) == 0$ for all inputs y

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 - “I can’t solve `computes_same`, because I can’t solve the halting problem.”

Complexity Theory

What can computers do efficiently?

Complexity

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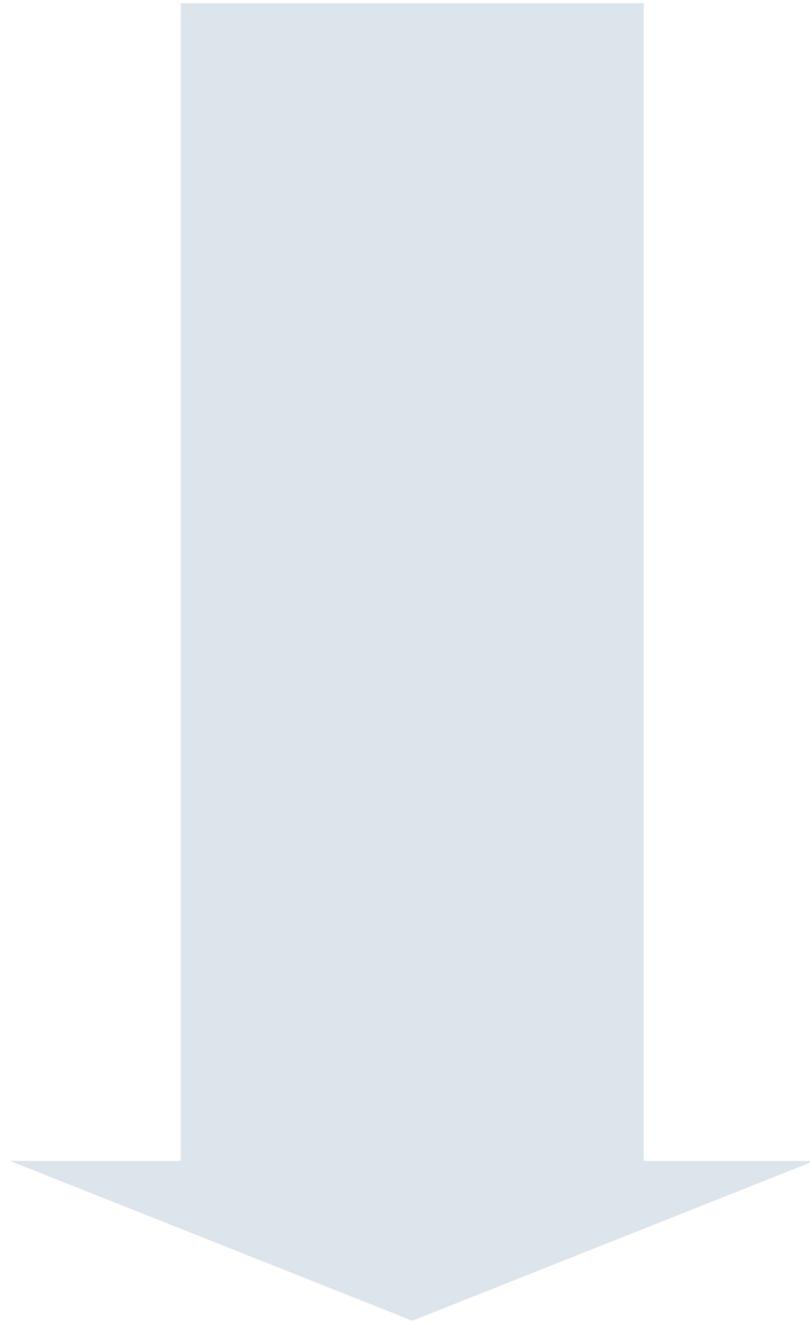
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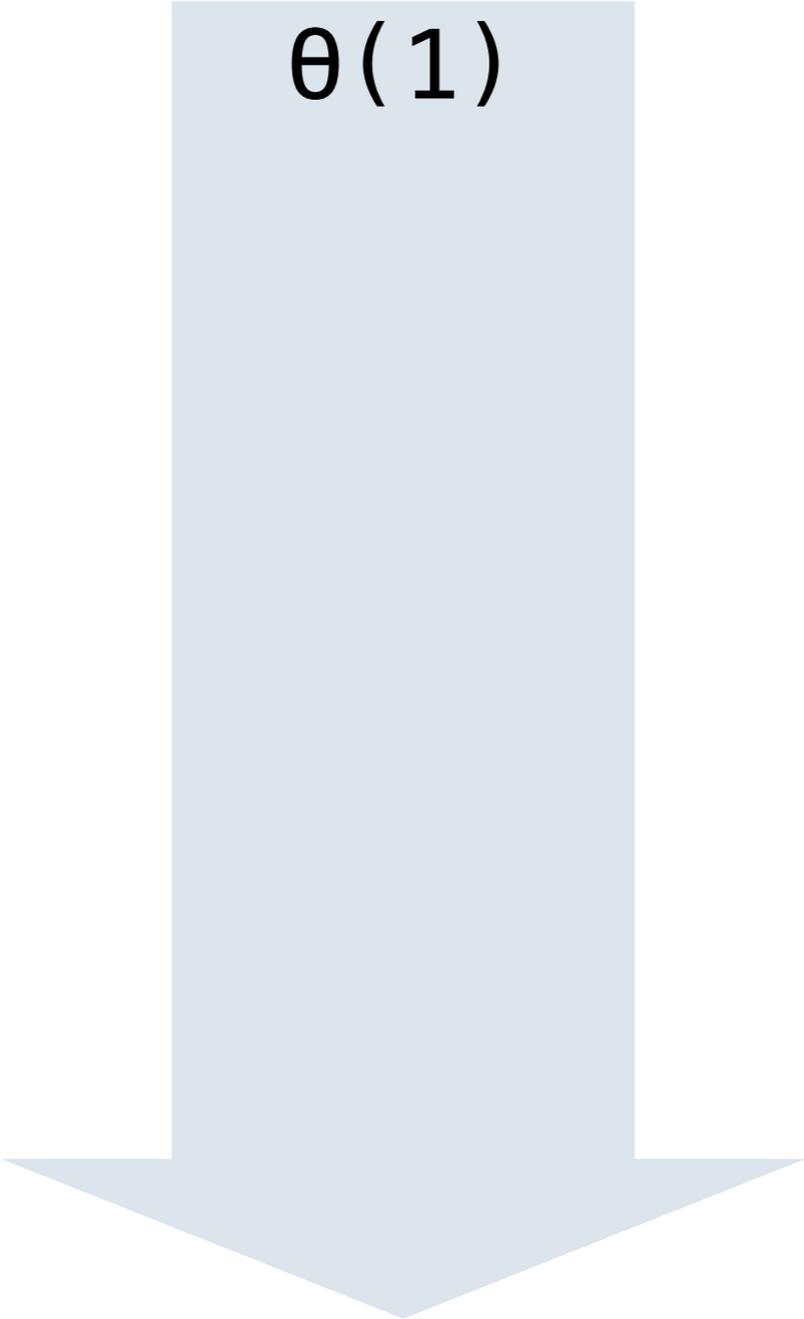
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Orders of Growth

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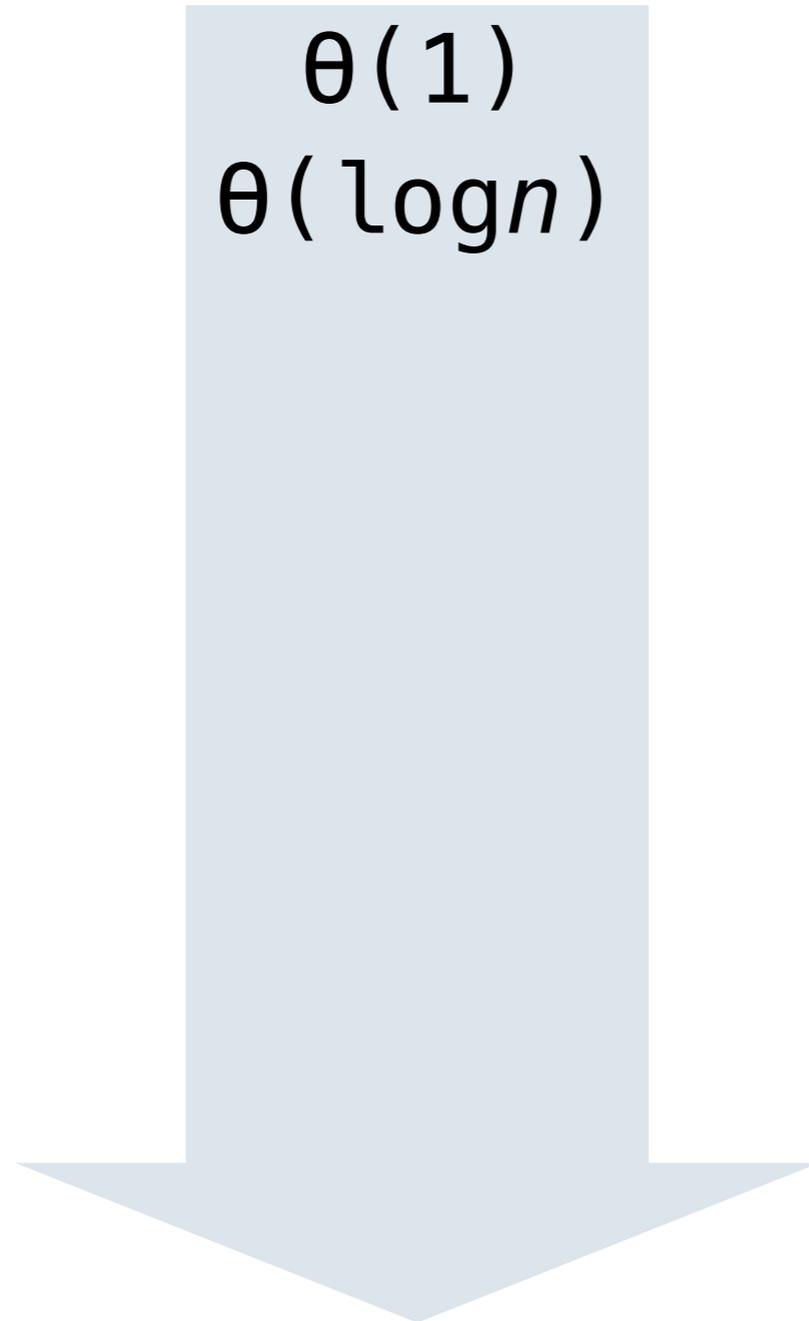


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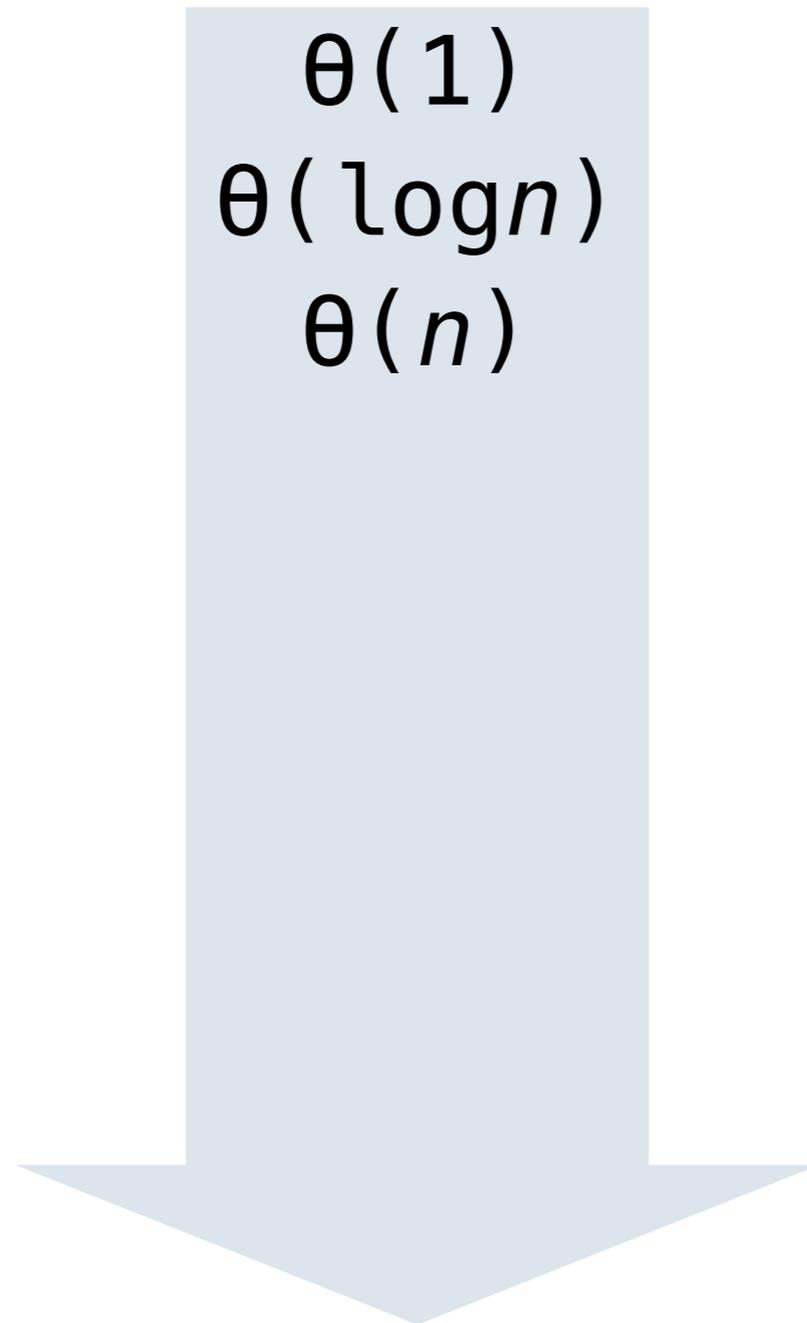


$\theta(1)$

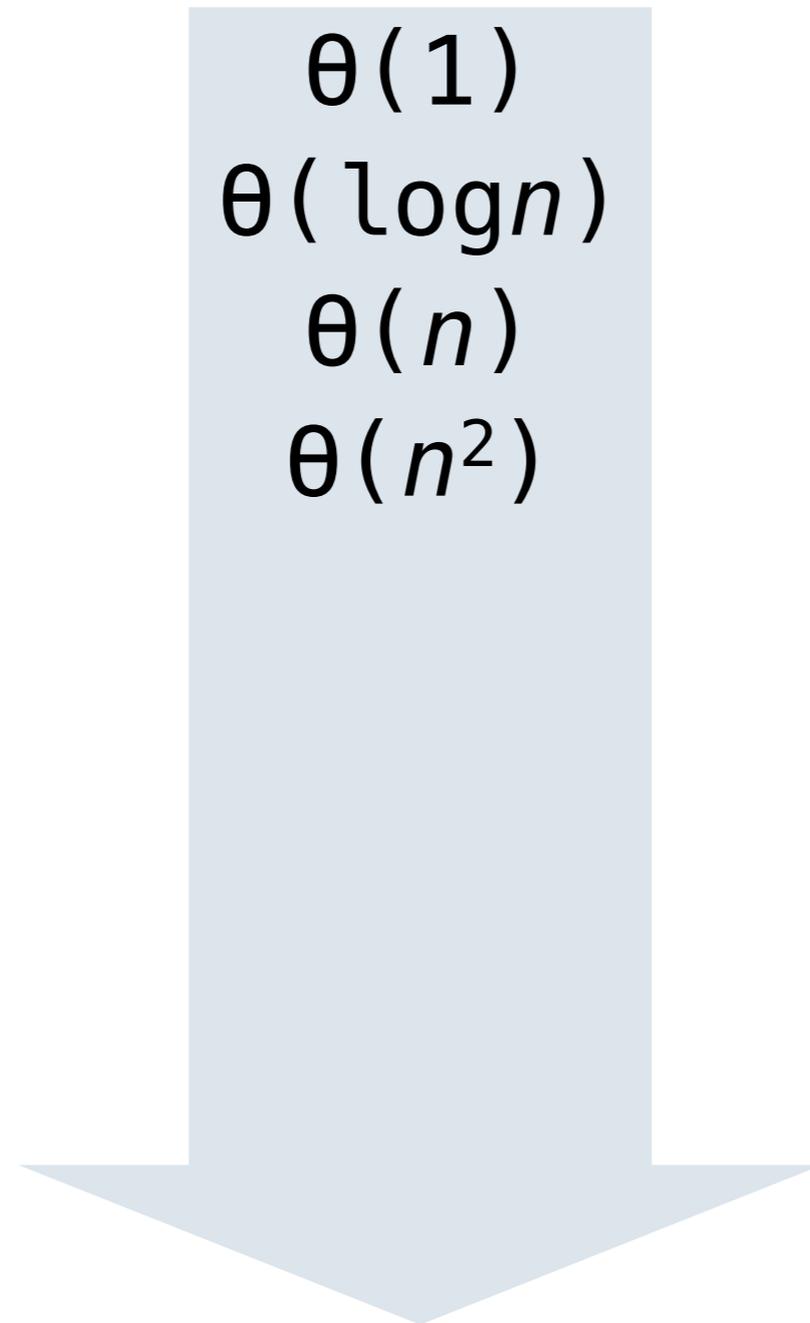
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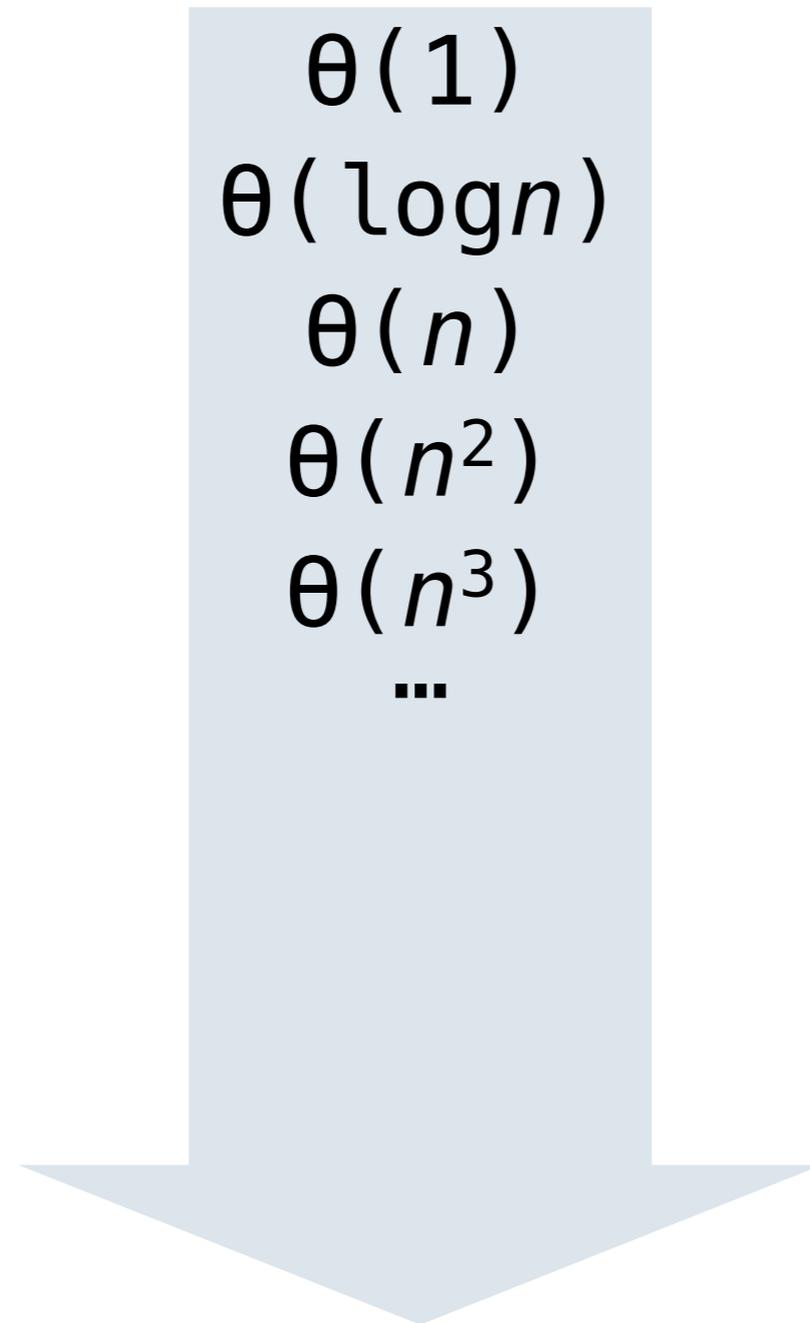
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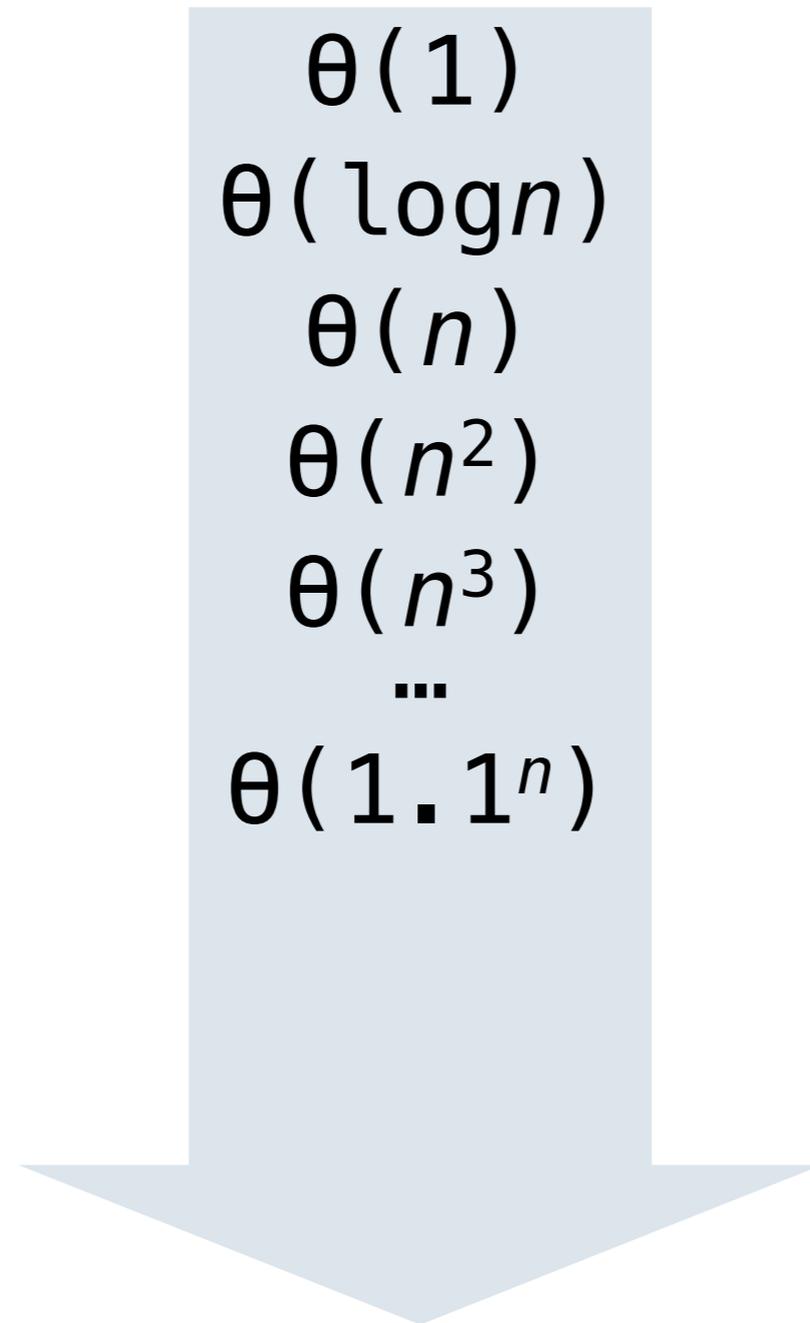
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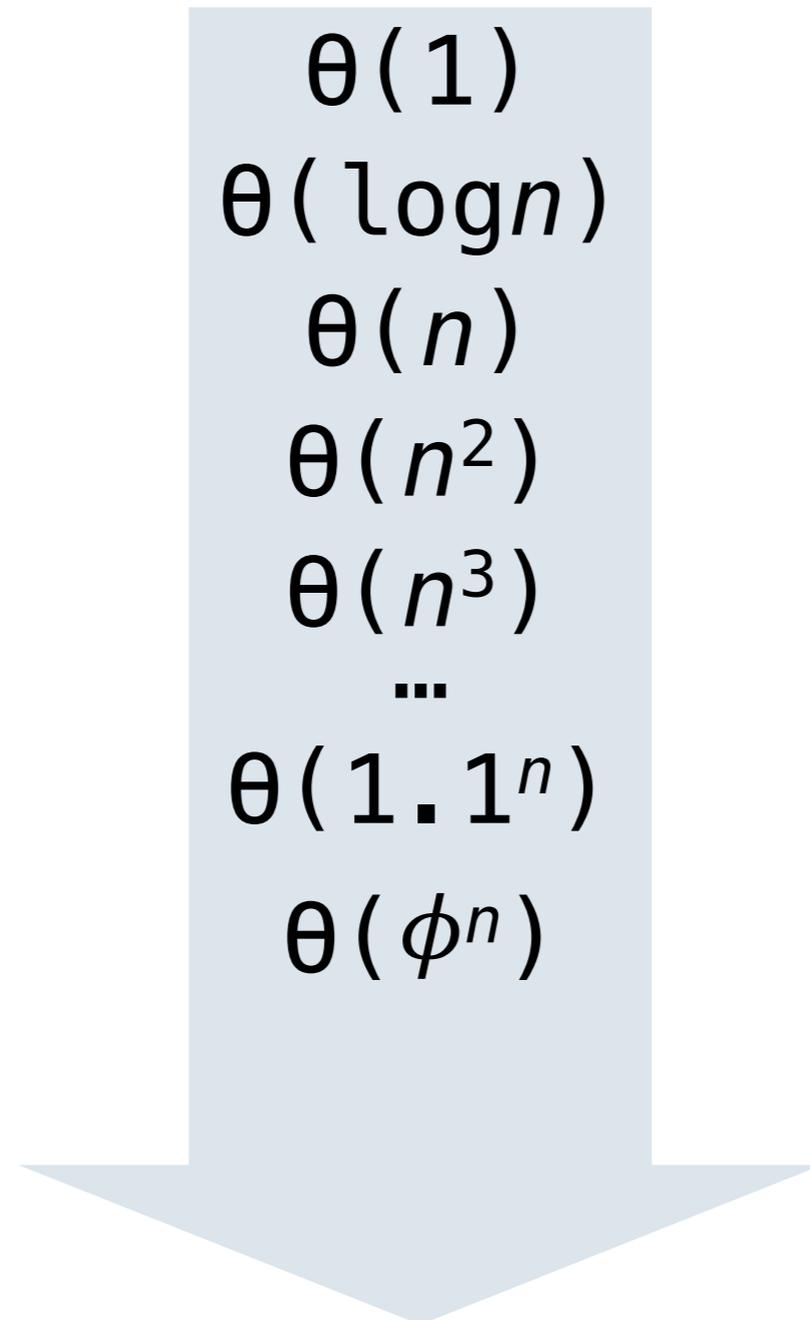
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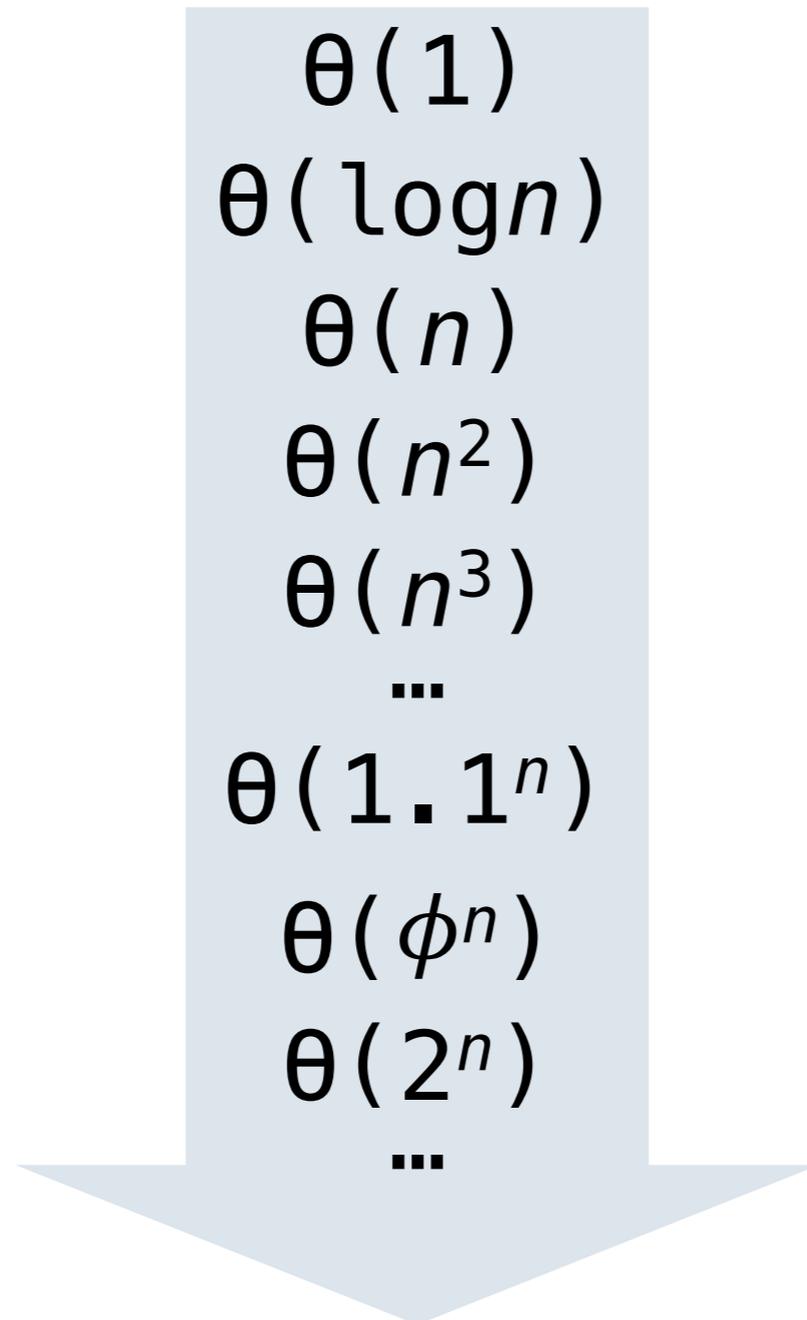
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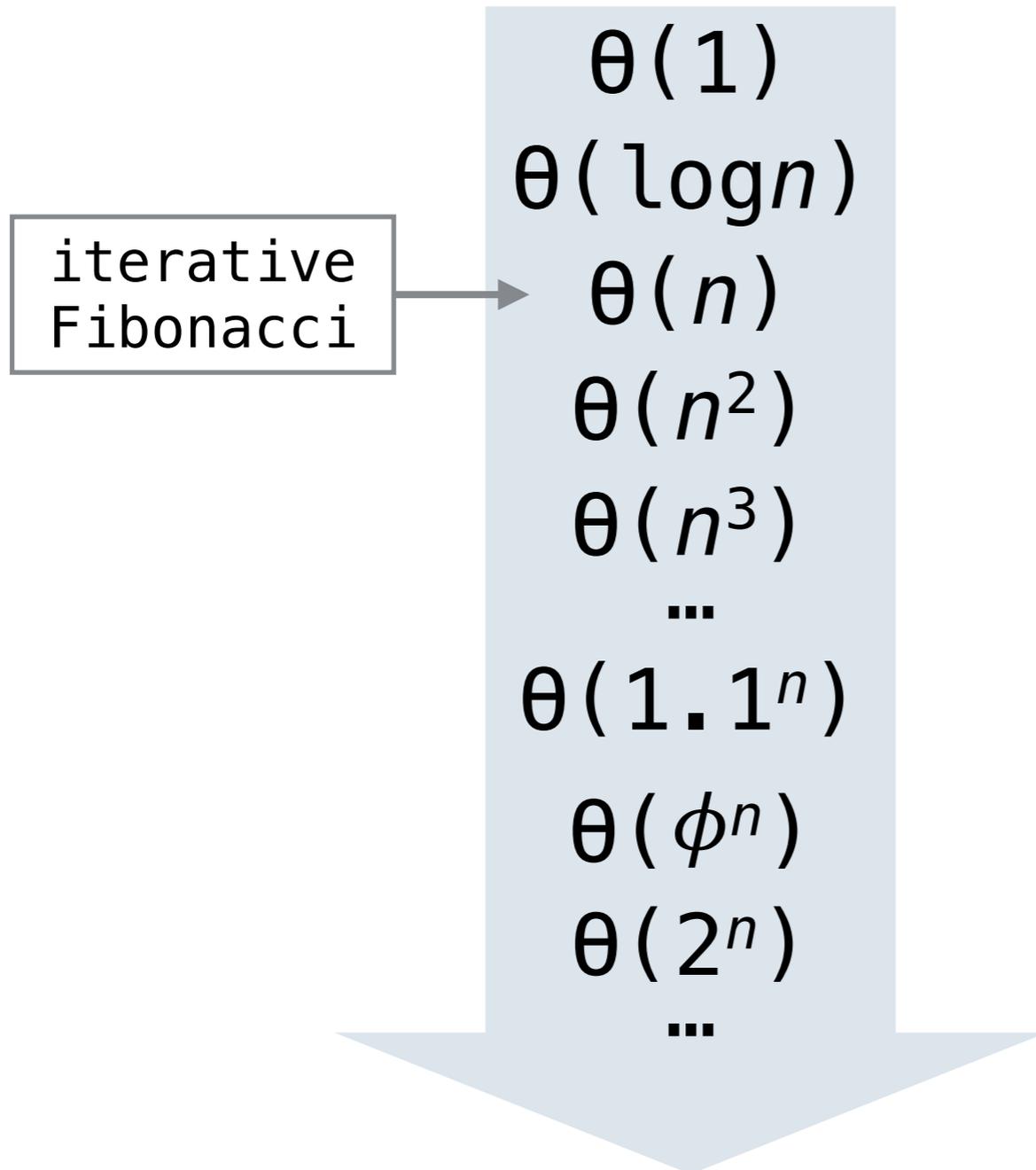
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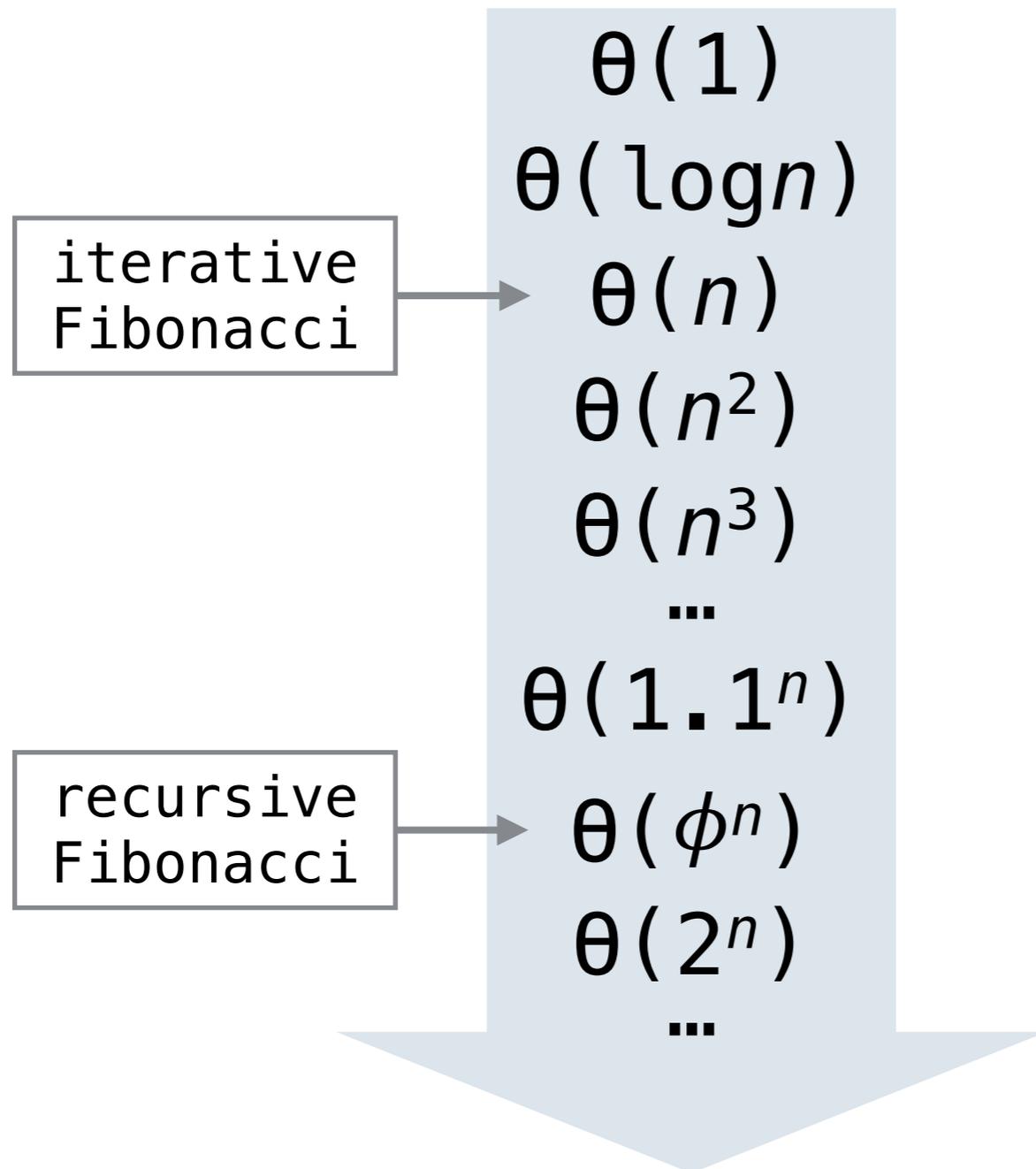
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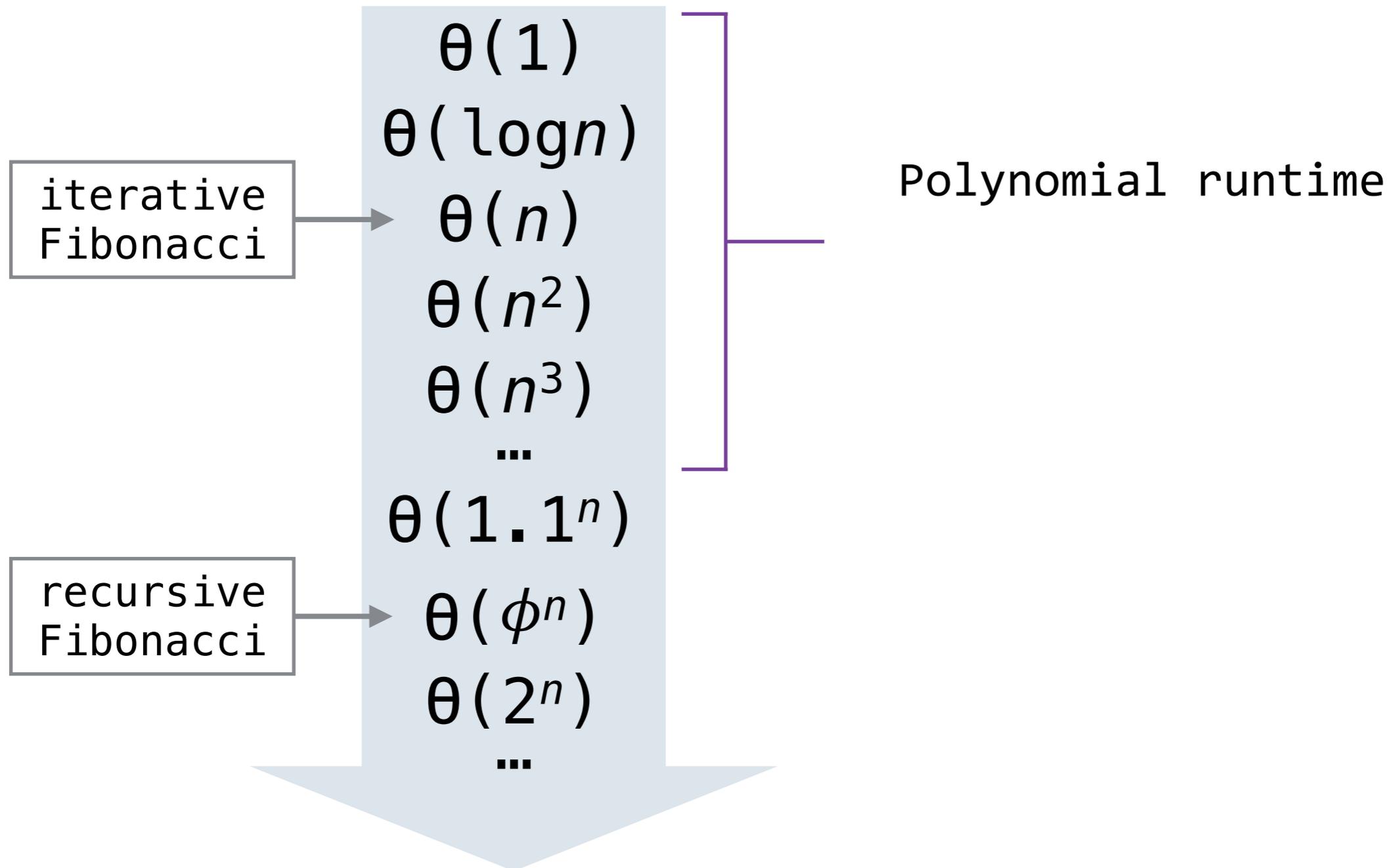
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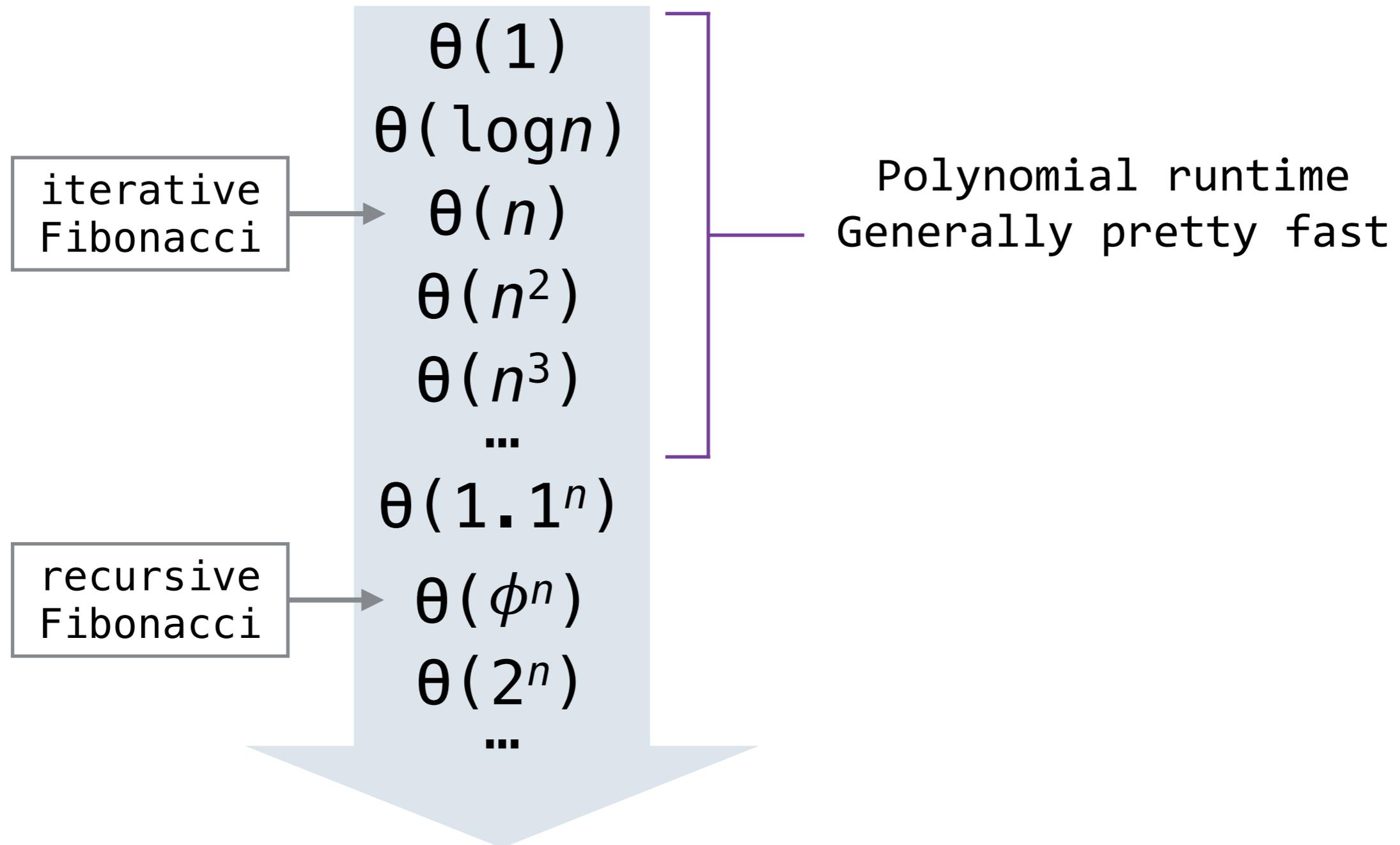
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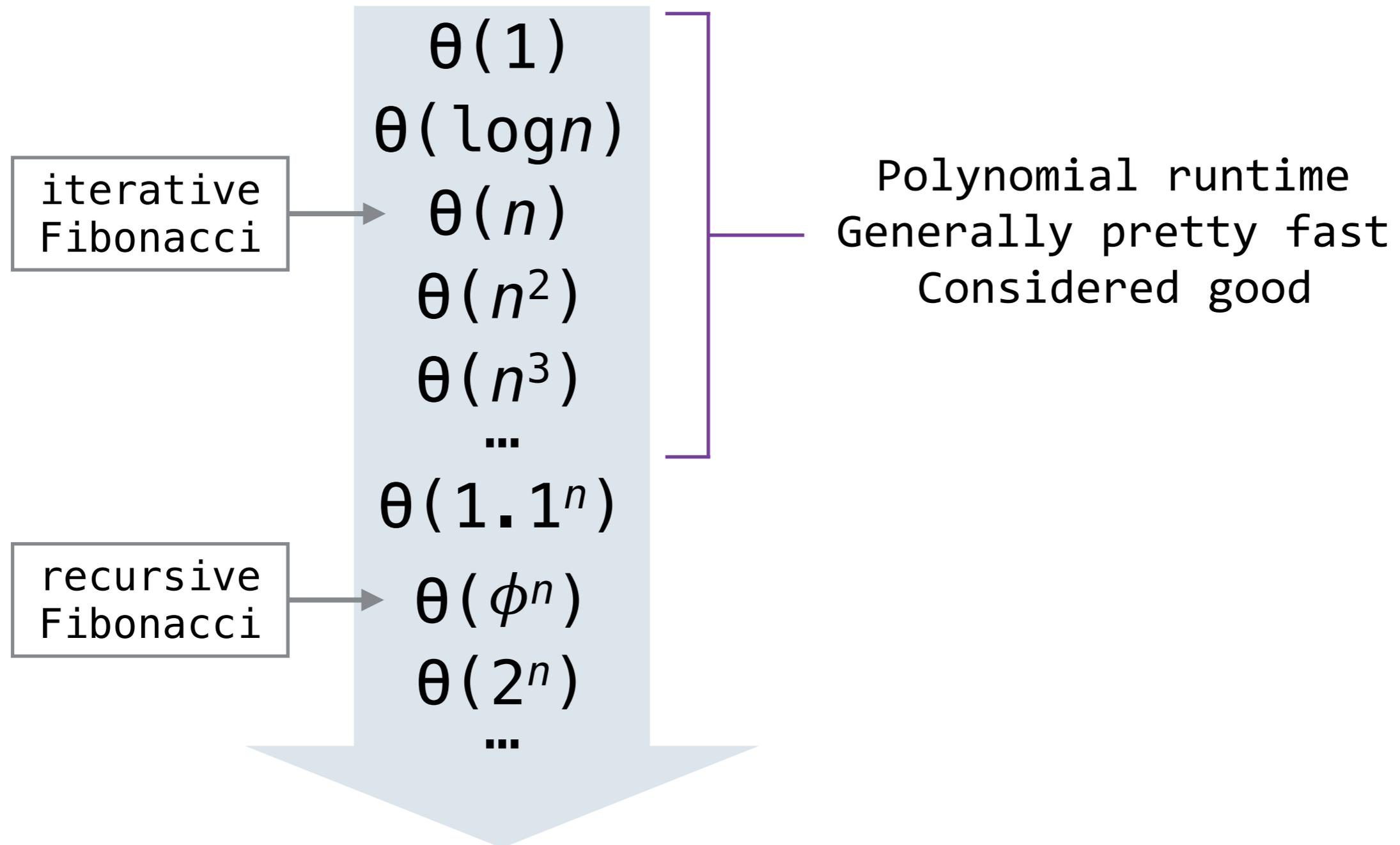
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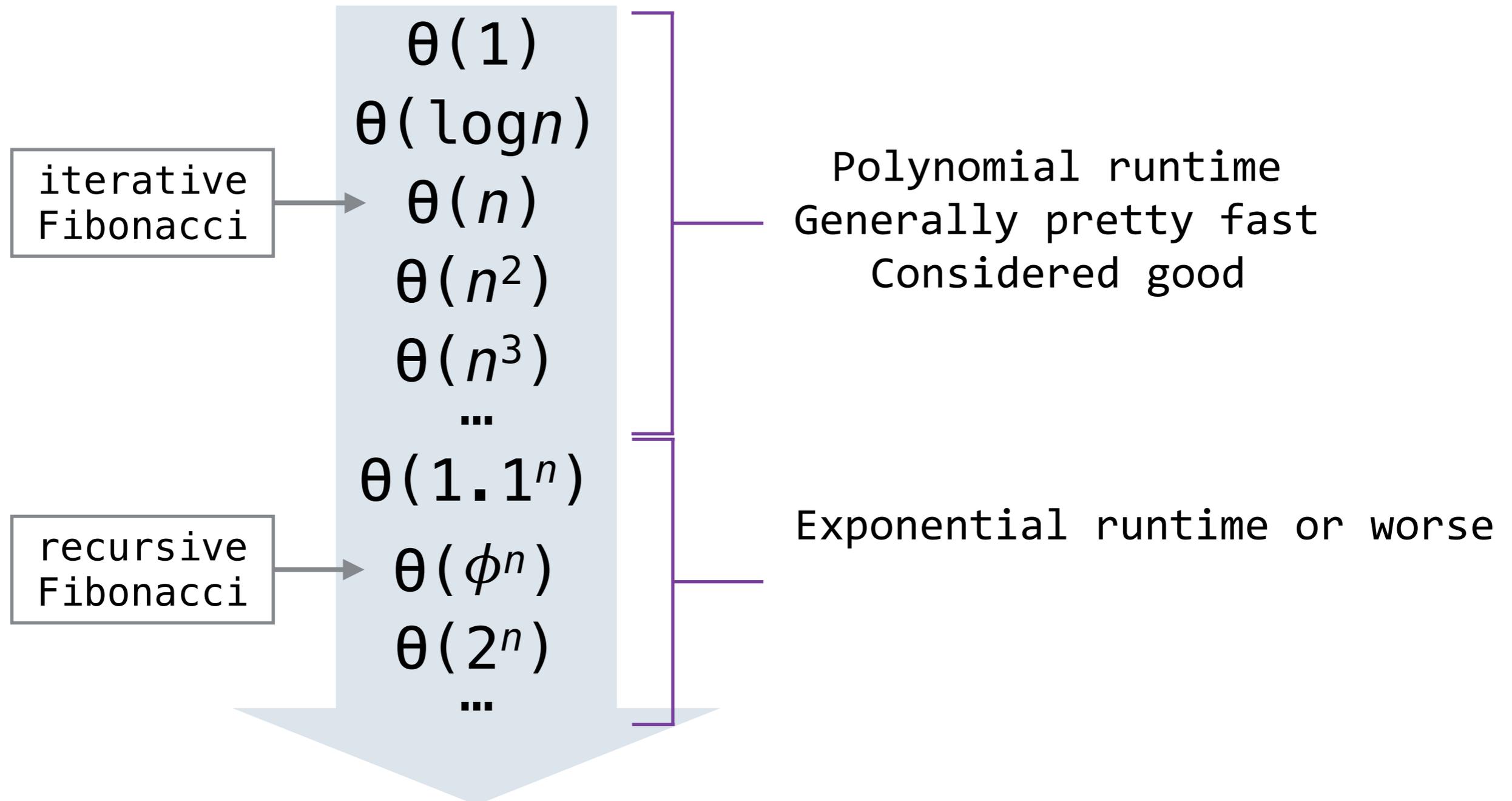
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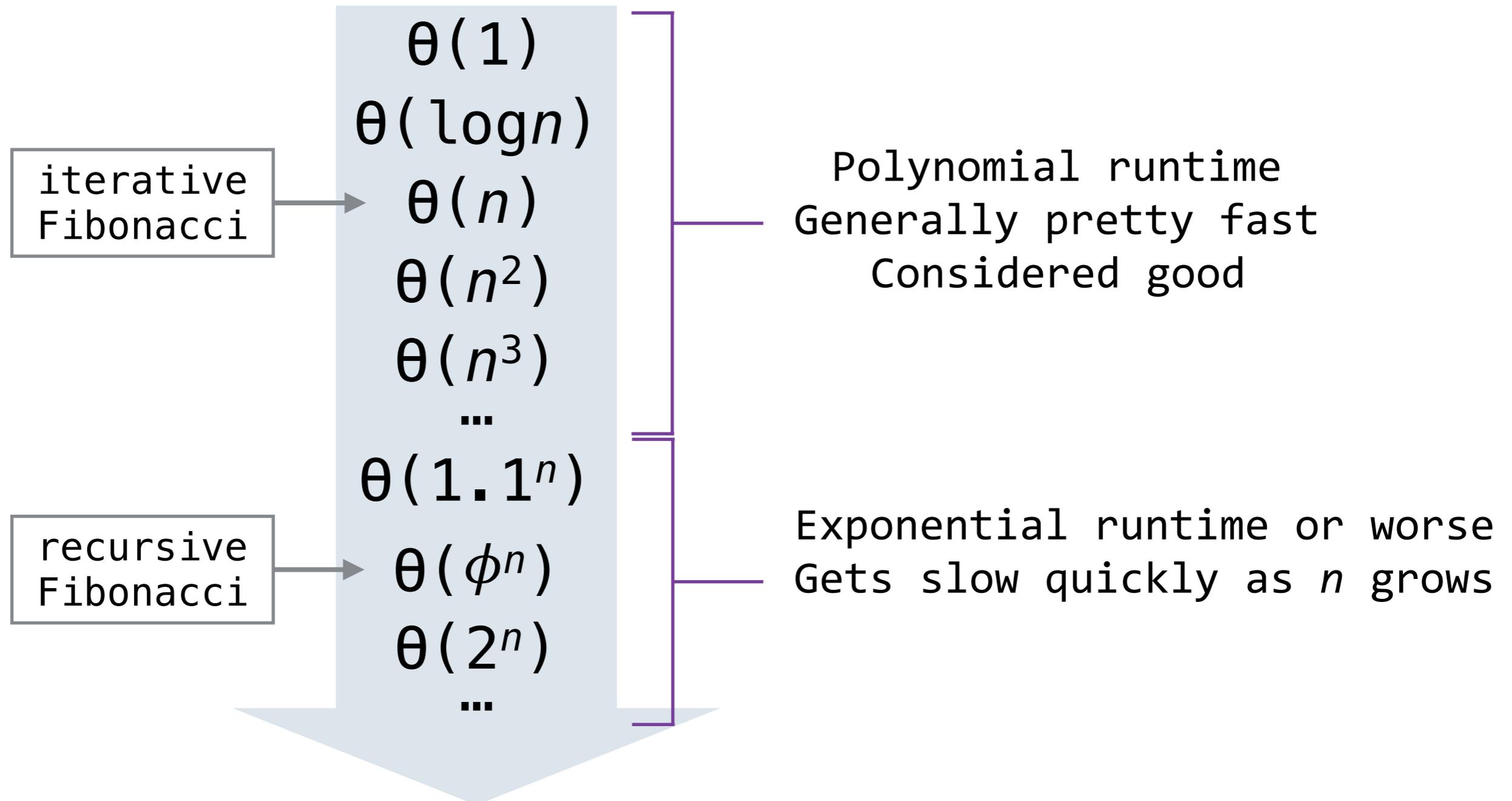
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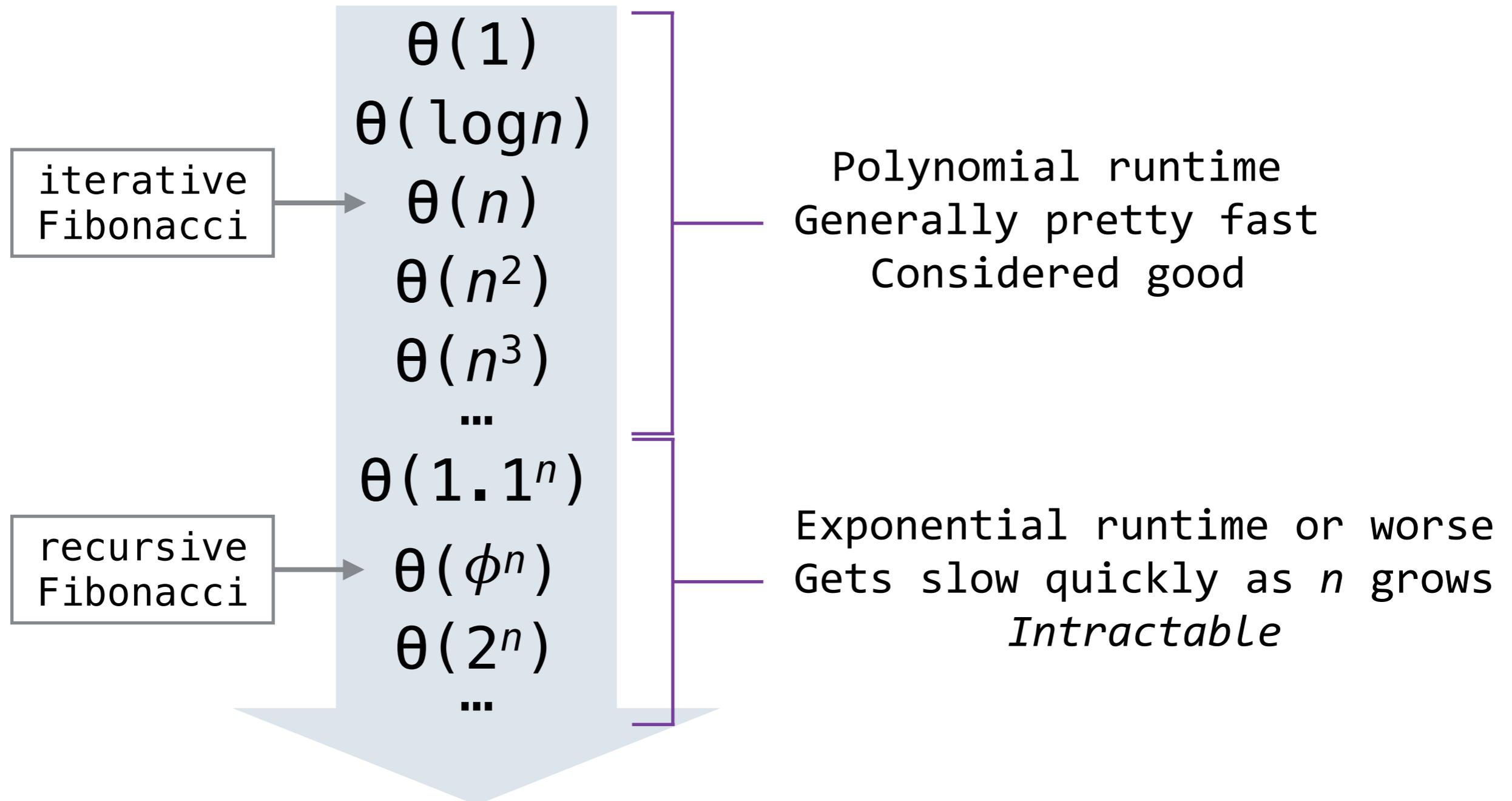
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- Ignoring the smaller differences allows us to develop more rigorous theory involving *complexity classes*

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- In this example, the answer is yes, because you can just run the iterative solution to check, so Fibonacci is also in NP

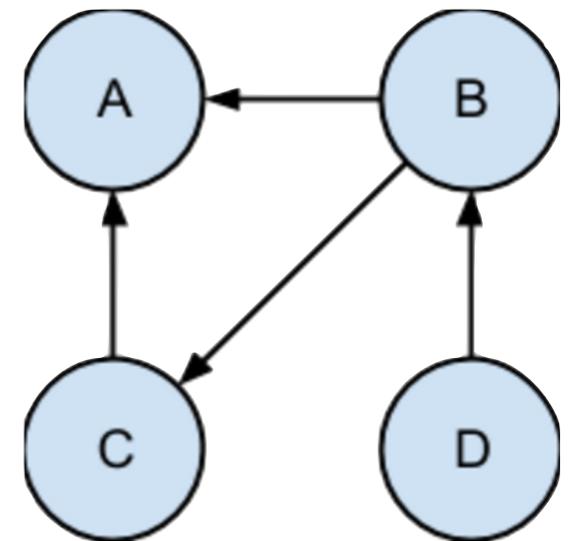
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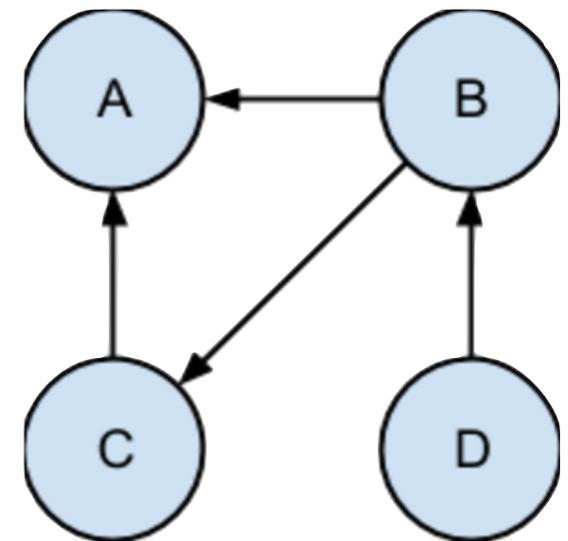
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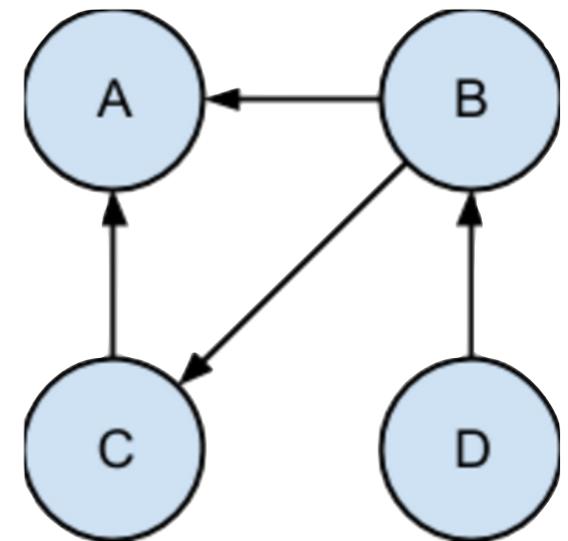
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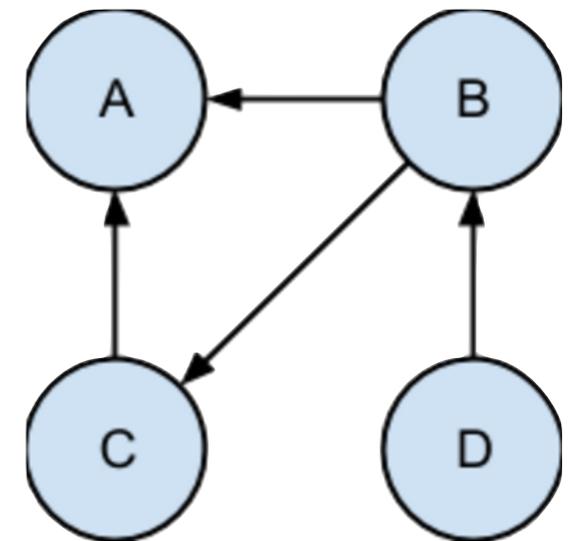
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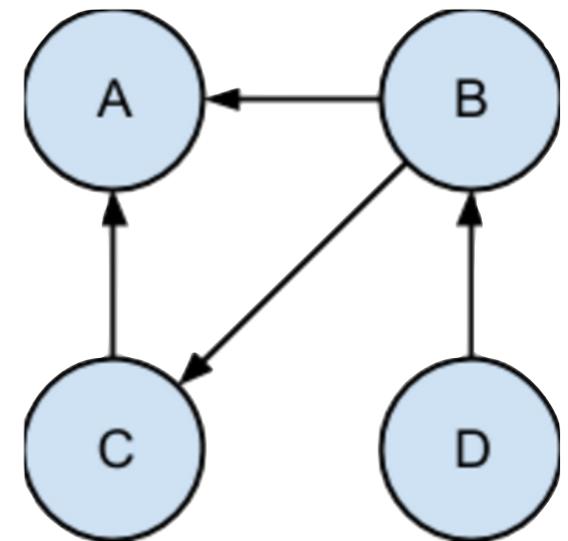
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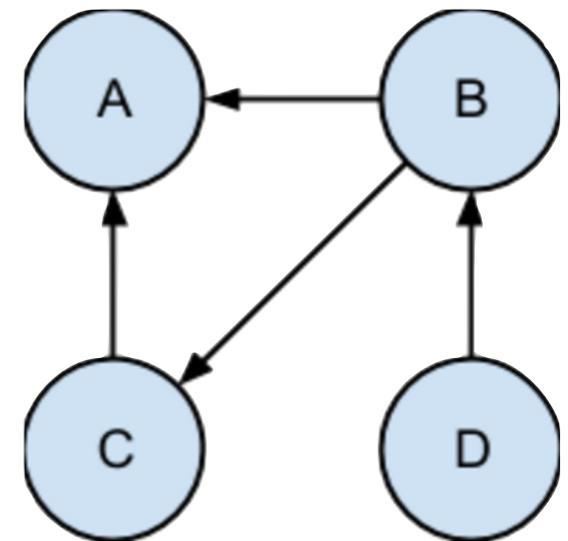
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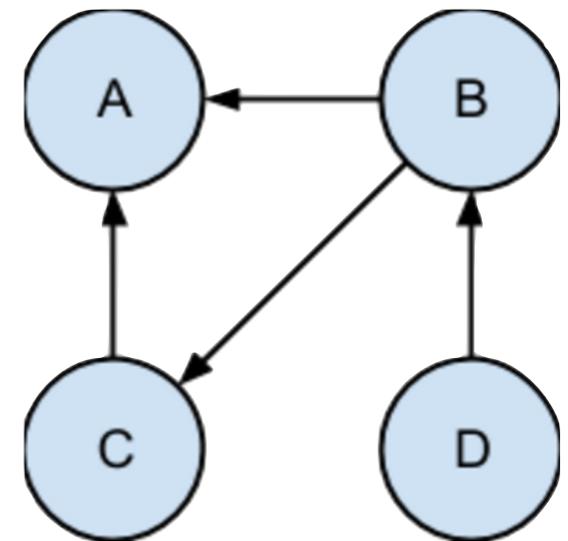
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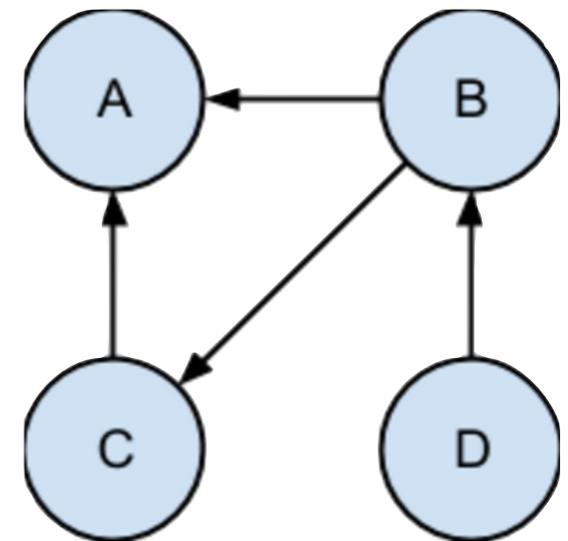
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- If I just proved that P = NP, how do I take over the world?

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 - Reducing other problems to the halting problem shows that they cannot be solved either
 - This is not really a practical concern for most people
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- CS 170 and CS 172 go into more detail on this material