Given an input Ton M:



M defines 4 languages: - ACCEPT(M) = Zw E E*: M accepts w3 - REJECT (M) = Zwe E*: M vejects ~] - $[+ALT(M) = \{w \in E^* : M \text{ halts on } w\}$ = ACCEPT(M) V REJECT(M) - DIVERGE $(M) = \Xi^{*} \setminus [HALT(M)]$ let <? re some encoding scheme for TMS <M7 E E* is an encoding of M $Q = \{q_1, q_2, \dots\}$ # q, # q 2 + ··· # Fn+ 8 (q, a) =

let SELFREJECT = { < M7 : M rejects < M7 } can you describe a program that accepts itself? rejects itself? input = unatever 2 get E SELFACCEPT if "i" in input: neturn true else: neturn False Theorem: SELF PEJECT is undecidable. Proof: suppose not. let SR be the TM that decides SELFREJECT. 1009 reject SM7 SM7 accept

ACCEPT (SR) = SELFREJECT

DIVERGE (SP) = Ø SR accepts < M7 iff M rejects < M7 SR accepts < SR7 iff SR rejects < SR7 P iff 7p Contradiction

So SR cannot exist.

HALT = 2 < M, w7: M halts on w3

let SELFHALT = 2 CM7: M halts on CM7]

Theorem: SELFHALT is undecidable.

Proof: Suppose not.

Ut SH be a decider for SELFIHALT. failed

SH accepts < M7 iff M halts on < M7

SH accepts <SHT off SH halfs on (SH)

let SH* be a TM built from SH unere eveny transition to an accept, state is redirected to a hang state. or reject SH* does not half on <M> ; ff M hatson SH* does not halt on <SH* > iff SH* halts on <SH* does not halt on <SH* > iff SH* halts on <SH*>

Theorem: HALT is undecidable.

Proof: Suppose HALT is decidable.

let It be a TM that decides ITALT.

That is, Haccepts < M, w> iff M halts on w.

So we can decide SELFHALT by running H on <M, <M>7

Singut w.

But SELFHALT D undecidable.

So H can't exist.