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(computation theory)

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(Recursively enumerable set)

(Turing machines)

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# Recursively enumerable set

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## ABSTRACT

No need to say that the computation theory had evolved before the appearance of computers. There are some ideas, shaped afterwards (due to application needs in line with their practical aspects) by engineers and designers without focusing on theoretical aspects of formation or presentation. There are also ideas in the computation theory that can be presented clearly in a way consistent with latest developments in computer sciences.

In this research, I present a definition of recursively enumerable sets making use of the idea of "projection of primitive recursive sets" in a way allowing clarification of ideas without relying on the principle of primes to define enumerability, and making possible illustrating ideas in a new form and proving theorems that were left behind when referred to, all in a clear precise way consistent with modern notions applied after the appearance of computers.

The idea elaborated herein allows for generalization aiming to attain notions on **multitape**, non deterministic and alternating Turing machines.

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**Key Words:** Recursively enumerable set, Enumerations, Effective enumerability, Post, Computation theory.



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(bounded minimum operation) :(\*\*)

y x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>,z n+1 g

y n f

:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} \text{smallest } z : 0 \leq z \leq y \text{ s.t. } [g(x_1, \dots, x_n, z) = 0] & \text{if such } z \text{ exists} \\ y+1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \text{BMIN}^y z [g(x_1, \dots, x_n, z) = 0]$$

M f: X → Y :(\*\*\*)

.x ∈ X y = f(x) y ∈ Y M

A :(\*\*\*)

1<sup>X+1</sup> (q<sub>i</sub>) ( ) M

[3] [2] [1] x ∉ A x ∈ A

succ, zero : (1)

n = 1, 2, ..... 1 ≤ k ≤ n sel [n, k]

:

: (2)

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

(Turing machine)

$$M \quad x \quad : \quad : (4) \quad 1^{x+1} (q_1)$$

. [5] [4] [1]

: (5)

**(pairs enumeration)**

: num[2,0] : Nat × Nat → Nat

$$(1) \quad \text{num}[2,0](x, y) = \binom{x+y+1}{2} + \binom{x}{1} = (x+y+1)(x+y)/2 + x$$

| x \ y | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0     | 0  | 1  | 3  | 6* | 10 | 15 | 21 |
| 1     | 2  | 4  | 7* | 11 | 16 | 22 | -  |
| 2     | 5  | 8* | 12 | 17 | 23 | -  | -  |
| 3     | 9* | 13 | 18 | 24 | -  | -  | -  |
| 4     | 14 | 19 | 25 | -  | -  | -  | -  |
| 5     | 20 | 26 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |
| 6     | 27 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |
|       | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |

$$: \quad x + y = u$$

$$(2) \quad t = u(u+1)/2 + x$$

x \ u \ u = 0,1,2,3,... \ u

"\*" \ .0,1,2,...,u

u=4 \ .t =6,7,8,9 \ x=0,1,2,3 \ u=3

\ .t =10,11,12,13,14 \ t \ x =0,1,2,3,4

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$$t_{\min} \quad x=u \quad t_{\max} \quad : \quad u \quad .x=0$$

$$t_{\min} \leq t \leq t_{\max}$$

$$u(u+1)/2 \leq t \leq u(u+1)/2 + u = u(u+3)/2$$

$$u(u+1) \leq 2t \leq u(u+3)$$

:

$$f(t) = \text{BMIN}^t u[u(u+1) \leq 2t \leq u(u+3)]$$

:

$f$

$f(t)$

$$(u+1/2)^2 < u(u+1)+1 \leq 2t+1 \leq u(u+3)+1 < (u+3/2)^2$$

:

$$f(t) = u = \text{rof}(\text{sqr}(2t+1))$$

rof

sqr

$$: \quad u = f(t) \quad t$$

$$y = u - x = 2u - t, \quad x = t - u$$

: (1)

$$(3) \quad \text{num}[2,1](t) = x = t - f(t)$$

$$\text{num}[2,2](t) = y = 2 * f(t) - t$$

: (3) (2)

$$\text{num}[2,0] : \text{Nat}^2 \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

$$\text{num}[2,0](x,y) = t$$

$$(4) \quad \text{num}[2,1] \times \text{num}[2,2] : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat}$$

$$\text{num}[2,1] \times \text{num}[2,2](t) = (\text{num}[2,1](t), \text{num}[2,2](t)) = (x,y)$$



$$(x_1, \dots, x_n, y) \in S$$

:

$$S = \{(1,7), (2,5), (2,6), (2,7), (3,3)\}$$

$$L = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

:

Graph(f)

$$f : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

$$\text{Graph}(f) = \{(x,y) : y = f(x)\}$$

y

$$L = f(\text{Nat})$$

x

f(x)

x

D

:

-n

L

:(7)

S

(r.e. )

-(n + 1)



$$f(x) =$$

$$a \quad \text{if } g(\text{num}[2,1](x), \text{num}[2,2](x)) \neq 0$$

IF

$$L = f(\text{Nat})$$

:(3)

L

.( ) " "

L

$$(y, x) \in E : g$$

.E

$$.g(x, y) = 0$$

y

$$(x, y) \in E \quad y$$

$$x \in L :$$

$$. g(x, y) = 0$$

:

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \text{MIN } y [g(x, y) = 0]$$

f

$$f(x)$$

$$x \in L$$

$$\text{MIN } y [g(x, y) = 0]$$

M

$$y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$g(x, y) = 0$$

$$. x \in L \quad g(x, y) = 0 \quad y$$

$$( \quad g(x, y) \neq 0 \quad ) \quad y$$

$$.x \notin L$$

$$. x \in L$$

$$f(x)$$

:

:(4)

minimum  $f$   
 $M$   $x$   $L$   $1^{x+1}q_1$   
 $num[3,0](2^{x+1}-1,1,0)=k$   $M$   $1^{x+1}q_1$   
 $n$   $h(M, k, n)$   $M$

$$g(x, n) = num[3,2](h(M, num[3,0](2^{x+1}-1, 1, 0), n))$$

$$L \quad g(x, n) = 0 \quad n \quad x \in L$$

$$comp ( M , num[3, 0](2^{x+1} - 1 , 1 , 0) )$$

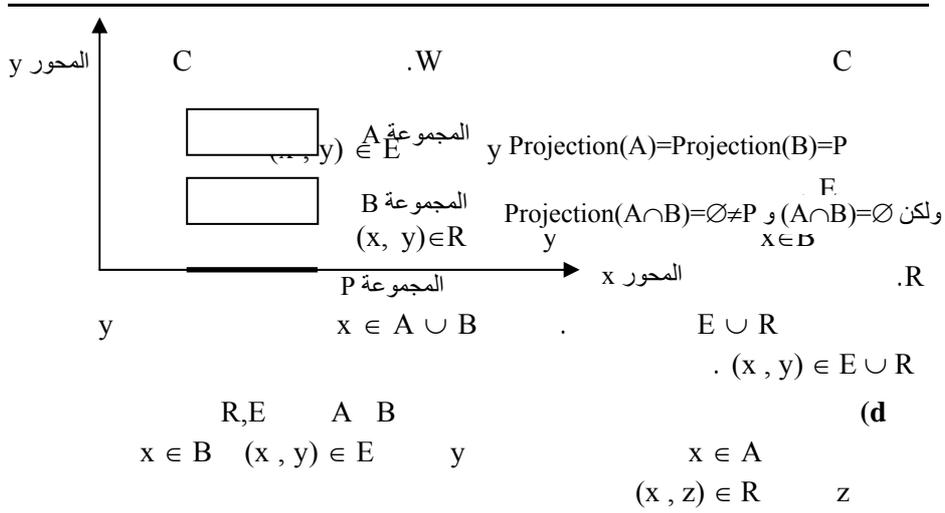
:(5)

$$H'(x) = \begin{matrix} 0 & k & M \\ 1 & k & M \end{matrix}$$

:







(1)

$$(z, x) \in R^T \quad (x, z) \in R \quad R \quad R^T$$

:

$$(z, x) \in R^T \quad z \quad x \in B$$

$$R' = R^T \times \text{Nat} \quad E' = \text{Nat} \times E$$

$$(z, x, y) \in E' \cap R' \quad y \quad z \quad x \in A \cap B : \quad (6)$$

$$(z, x) \in R^T \quad (x, y) \in E \quad z \quad y \quad x \in A \cap B$$

$$y \quad z \quad (z, x, y) \in E' \cap R' \quad z \quad y$$

$$.x \in A \cap B \quad (x, y) \in E \quad (z, x) \in R^T \quad (z, x, y) \in E' \cap R'$$

$$.E' \cap R' \quad A \cap B$$

(7)

$A \cap B$

:(8)

$h(x)$

:

$A$

:  $f(x)$

$f(x) = (\text{if } h(x) = 1 \text{ then one}(x) \text{ else nil}(x))$

$\text{nil}(x)$

A  
(5)

$f(x)$

$h(x)$

A

L

$f(0), f(1), f(2), \dots, f(n), f(n+1), \dots$  f

S

$L' = \text{Nat} \setminus L$  L

: f f

$L' = f(\text{Nat})$   $L = f(\text{Nat})$

:

(2)  $f(0) = x_0, f(0) = y_0, f(1) = x_1, f(1) = y_1, f(2) = x_2, f(2) = y_2, \dots$

$L' = \{y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots\}$   $L = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots\}$

Nat (2)

(2)  $x \in L$  (2)

$x \in L$  " "  $x$   
 $L$   $L$   $x \in L$  " "

L' L  
( )

: Post (9)

L L L' = Nat \ L

" ( ) "

h(x) L' L  
E L L  
: g' g L'  
g'(x, t) = 0 (x, t) ∈ W g(x, t) = 0 (x, t) ∈ E  
f . f(x) = MIN t [g(x, t) \* g'(x, t) = 0]  
x ∈ L' g(x, t) = 0 t x ∈ L )  
L h(x) f(x) . (g'(x, t) = 0 t  
:

h(x) = [ if g(x, f(x)) = 0 then one(x) else zero<sub>1</sub>(x) ]  
x ∈ L' g'(x, f(x)) = 0 g(x, f(x)) = 0  
L' L

([5] [4] [3] [2] [1])

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