

und.1 Representing Turing Machines

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In order to represent Turing machines and their behavior by a **sentence** of first-order logic, we have to define a suitable language. The language consists of two parts: **predicate symbols** for describing configurations of the machine, and expressions for numbering execution steps (“moments”) and positions on the tape.

We introduce two kinds of **predicate symbols**, both of them 2-place: For each state q , a **predicate symbol** Q_q , and for each tape symbol σ , a **predicate symbol** S_σ . The former allow us to describe the state of M and the position of its tape head, the latter allow us to describe the contents of the tape.

In order to express the positions of the tape head and the number of steps executed, we need a way to express numbers. This is done using a **constant symbol** o , and a 1-place function l , the successor function. By convention it is written *after* its argument (and we leave out the parentheses). So o names the leftmost position on the tape as well as the time before the first execution step (the initial configuration), o' names the square to the right of the leftmost square, and the time after the first execution step, and so on. We also introduce a **predicate symbol** $<$ to express both the ordering of tape positions (when it means “to the left of”) and execution steps (then it means “before”).

Once we have the language in place, we list the “axioms” of $\tau(M, w)$, i.e., the **sentences** which, taken together, describe the behavior of M when run on input w . There will be **sentences** which lay down conditions on o , l , and $<$, **sentences** that describes the input configuration, and **sentences** that describe what the configuration of M is after it executes a particular instruction.

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Definition und.1. Given a Turing machine $M = \langle Q, \Sigma, q_0, \delta \rangle$, the language \mathcal{L}_M consists of:

1. A two-place **predicate symbol** $Q_q(x, y)$ for every state $q \in Q$. Intuitively, $Q_q(\bar{m}, \bar{n})$ expresses “after n steps, M is in state q scanning the m th square.”
2. A two-place **predicate symbol** $S_\sigma(x, y)$ for every symbol $\sigma \in \Sigma$. Intuitively, $S_\sigma(\bar{m}, \bar{n})$ expresses “after n steps, the m th square contains symbol σ .”
3. A **constant symbol** o
4. A one-place **function symbol** l
5. A two-place **predicate symbol** $<$

For each number n there is a canonical term \bar{n} , the *numeral* for n , which represents it in \mathcal{L}_M . $\bar{0}$ is o , $\bar{1}$ is o' , $\bar{2}$ is o'' , and so on. More formally:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{0} &= o \\ \overline{n+1} &= \bar{n}'\end{aligned}$$

The **sentences** describing the operation of the Turing machine M on input $w = \sigma_{i_1} \dots \sigma_{i_k}$ are the following:

1. Axioms describing numbers:

- a) A **sentence** that says that the successor function is injective:

$$\forall x \forall y (x' = y' \rightarrow x = y)$$

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- b) A **sentence** that says that every number is less than its successor:

$$\forall x x < x'$$

- c) A **sentence** that ensures that $<$ is transitive:

$$\forall x \forall y \forall z ((x < y \wedge y < z) \rightarrow x < z)$$

- d) A **sentence** that connects $<$ and $=$:

$$\forall x \forall y (x < y \rightarrow x \neq y)$$

2. Axioms describing the input configuration:

- a) After after 0 steps—before the machine starts— M is in the initial state q_0 , scanning square 1:

$$Q_{q_0}(\bar{1}, \bar{0})$$

- b) The first $k + 1$ squares contain the symbols \triangleright , $\sigma_{i_1}, \dots, \sigma_{i_k}$:

$$S_{\triangleright}(\bar{0}, \bar{0}) \wedge S_{\sigma_{i_1}}(\bar{1}, \bar{0}) \wedge \dots \wedge S_{\sigma_{i_k}}(\bar{n}, \bar{0})$$

- c) Otherwise, the tape is empty:

$$\forall x (\bar{k} < x \rightarrow S_0(x, \bar{0}))$$

3. Axioms describing the transition from one configuration to the next:

For the following, let $\varphi(x, y)$ be the conjunction of all **sentences** of the form

$$\forall z (((z < x \vee x < z) \wedge S_{\sigma}(z, y)) \rightarrow S_{\sigma}(z, y'))$$

where $\sigma \in \Sigma$. We use $\varphi(\bar{m}, \bar{n})$ to express “other than at square m , the tape after $n + 1$ steps is the same as after n steps.”

- a) For every instruction $\delta(q_i, \sigma) = \langle q_j, \sigma', R \rangle$, the **sentence**:

$$\forall x \forall y ((Q_{q_i}(x, y) \wedge S_{\sigma}(x, y)) \rightarrow (Q_{q_j}(x', y') \wedge S_{\sigma'}(x, y') \wedge \varphi(x, y)))$$

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This says that if, after y steps, the machine is in state q_i scanning square x which contains symbol σ , then after $y+1$ steps it is scanning square $x+1$, is in state q_j , square x now contains σ' , and every square other than x contains the same symbol as it did after y steps.

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b) For every instruction $\delta(q_i, \sigma) = \langle q_j, \sigma', L \rangle$, the **sentence**:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \forall y ((Q_{q_i}(x', y) \wedge S_\sigma(x', y)) \rightarrow \\ (Q_{q_j}(x, y') \wedge S_{\sigma'}(x', y') \wedge \varphi(x, y))) \wedge \\ \forall y ((Q_{q_i}(0, y) \wedge S_\sigma(0, y)) \rightarrow \\ (Q_{q_j}(0, y') \wedge S_{\sigma'}(0, y') \wedge \varphi(0, y))) \end{aligned}$$

Take a moment to think about how this works: now we don't start with "if scanning square $x \dots$ " but: "if scanning square $x+1 \dots$ " A move to the left means that in the next step the machine is scanning square x . But the square that is written on is $x+1$. We do it this way since we don't have subtraction or a predecessor function.

Note that numbers of the form $x+1$ are $1, 2, \dots$, i.e., this doesn't cover the case where the machine is scanning square 0 and is supposed to move left (which of course it can't—it just stays put). That special case is covered by the second conjunction: it says that if, after y steps, the machine is scanning square 0 in state q_i and square 0 contains symbol σ , then after $y+1$ steps it's still scanning square 0, is now in state q_j , the symbol on square 0 is σ' , and the squares other than square 0 contain the same symbols they contained after y steps.

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c) For every instruction $\delta(q_i, \sigma) = \langle q_j, \sigma', N \rangle$, the **sentence**:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \forall y ((Q_{q_i}(x, y) \wedge S_\sigma(x, y)) \rightarrow \\ (Q_{q_j}(x, y') \wedge S_{\sigma'}(x, y') \wedge \varphi(x, y))) \end{aligned}$$

Let $\tau(M, w)$ be the conjunction of all the above **sentences** for Turing machine M and input w

In order to express that M eventually halts, we have to find a **sentence** that says "after some number of steps, the transition function will be undefined." Let X be the set of all pairs $\langle q, \sigma \rangle$ such that $\delta(q, \sigma)$ is undefined. Let $\alpha(M, w)$ then be the **sentence**

$$\exists x \exists y \left(\bigvee_{\langle q, \sigma \rangle \in X} (Q_q(x, y) \wedge S_\sigma(x, y)) \right)$$

If we use a Turing machine with a designated halting state h , it is even easier: then the **sentence** $\alpha(M, w)$

$$\exists x \exists y Q_h(x, y)$$

expresses that the machine eventually halts.

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prop:mlessk **Proposition und.2.** *If $m < k$, then $\tau(M, w) \models \bar{m} < \bar{k}$*

Proof. Exercise. □

Problem und.1. Prove [Proposition und.2.](#) (Hint: use induction on $k - m$).

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Bibliography