Computability Assignment
Year 2012/13 - Number 4

Please keep this file anonymous: do not write your name inside this file.

More information about assignments at http://disi.unitn.it/~zunino/teaching/computability/assignments

Please do not submit a file containing only the answers; edit this file, instead, filling the answer sections.

1 Preliminaries

A partial function g is said to be a *restriction* of a partial function f , written $g \subseteq f$ iff

$$\forall x \in \mathsf{dom}(g).\ g(x) = f(x)$$

Note: this notation "overloads" the symbol $\subseteq$. Indeed, we shall write $A \subseteq B$ to express a subset relation between two sets, and $g \subseteq f$ to express a restriction relation between two functions.

(From a formal point of view, since we defined functions as set of pairs the two notions coincide: the restriction relation above is equivalent to requiring that $\langle a, b\rangle \in g \implies \langle a, b\rangle \in f$ for all a, b, which indeed states that g is a "subset" of f).

2 Question

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the set of partial functions $\{f \in (\mathbb{N} \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{N}) | \forall x \in \mathbb{N}.\ f(2 \cdot x) = x\}$.

- Define two distinct partial functions f_1, f_2 which belong to $\mathcal{F}$. (I.e, provide two such examples.)
- Define two distinct partial functions g_1, g_2 which do *not* belong to $\mathcal{F}$. (I.e, provide two such examples.)
- Define a partial function $f \in \mathcal{F}$, and consider the set of its *finite* restrictions $\mathcal{G} = \{g \in (\mathbb{N} \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{N}) | g \subseteq f \ \land \ \mathsf{dom}(g) \text{ finite}\}$.
  - Define two distinct partial functions h_1, h_2 which belong to $\mathcal{G}$. (I.e, provide two such examples.)

– Prove whether $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$.

2.1 Answer

1. $f_1(6x) = 3x, f_2(4x) = 2x \ x \in \mathbb{N}$
(RZ: no, $f_1(2) = undef \neq 1$)

2 $g_1(2x) = 2x, g_2(3x) = x \ x \in \mathbb{N}$

3 $h_1(4x) = 2x, 1 \leq x \leq 10 \quad h_2(6x) = 3x, 1 \leq x \leq 10$
(RZ: correct, but this seems a lucky guess :-P)

$\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}$

Proof $\mathcal{G}=\{g\}$ (RZ: no, $\mathcal{G}$ contains infinitely many functions, e.g. h_1, h_2) $\quad g \subseteq f$

$\langle a, b\rangle \in g \implies \langle a, b\rangle \in f \quad \mathcal{F}= \{f\}$

So,$\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}$ (RZ: no)

Note.

The next part is an advanced exercise. I'd suggest to **skip** it, unless you want an extra challenge.

3 Preliminaries

Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a set of inference rules over elements of a set A. Then, $\mathcal{R}$ induces a function $\hat{\mathcal{R}} \in (\mathcal{P}(A) \to \mathcal{P}(A))$ given by

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}(X) = \{y \mid \exists(\frac{x_1 \ldots x_n}{z}) \in \mathcal{R} \land y = z \land \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}.x_i \in X\}$$

4 Question

Let m, n range over natural numbers. Consider the following set of inference rules $\mathcal{R}$

$$\frac{n \ m}{n \cdot m} \qquad \frac{}{1} \qquad \frac{n}{n \cdot 2}$$

an the sets

$$E = \{2 \cdot n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \qquad O = \{2 \cdot n + 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Then, answer the questions below.

1. State whether $\hat{\mathcal{R}}(O) \subseteq O$
2. State whether $O \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{R}}(O)$
3. State whether $\hat{\mathcal{R}}(E) \subseteq E$
4. State whether $E \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{R}}(E)$
5. State whether $\hat{\mathcal{R}}(\mathbb{N}) \subseteq \mathbb{N}$
6. State whether $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\mathbb{N})$
7. State whether $\hat{\mathcal{R}}(E \cup \{1\}) \subseteq E \cup \{1\}$

You may whish to exploit the answer for some question when answering another. Finally:

1. Characterize the minimum fixed point of $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$, i.e. $\bigcap\{X \mid \hat{\mathcal{R}}(X) = X\}$
2. Characterize the maximum fixed point of $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$, i.e. $\bigcup\{X \mid \hat{\mathcal{R}}(X) = X\}$

4.1 Answer

1 and 2:

O is a set of odds.

$\hat{\mathcal{R}}(O) = \mathbb{N}\setminus\{0\}$ So $O \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{R}}(O)$

3 and 4

E is a set of even

$\hat{\mathcal{R}}(E) = E \cup \{1\}$ (RZ: no, what about 6 for instance?)

$So\ E \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{R}}(E)$ 5 and 6

$\hat{\mathcal{R}}(\mathbb{N}) = \mathbb{N}$ 7

$\hat{\mathcal{R}}(E \cup \{1\}) = E \cup \{1\}$(RZ: not exactly equal)

minimum fixed point of $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$:$E \cup \{1\}$(RZ: no)

maximum fixed point of $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$:$\mathbb{N}$