

Generalized Continuum hypothesis.

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The powerset of a set is the set of all subsets.

Recall: powerset of the naturals is not countable.

Resolution of hypothesis?

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Gödel. 1940.

Can't use math!

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Uh oh....

Russell's Paradox.

Naive Set Theory: Any definable collection is a set.

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$$\exists y \forall x (x \in y \iff P(x)) \tag{1}$$

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There exists a y that satisfies statement 1 for $P(\cdot)$.

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Take $x = y$.

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What type of object is a set that contain sets?

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What type of object is a set that contain sets?

Axioms changed.

Changing Axioms?

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See Logicomix by Doxiadis, Papadimitriou (was professor here), Papadatos, Di Donna.

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Write me a program checker!

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Check that the compiler works!

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How about.. Check that the compiler terminates on a certain input.

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Something about infinity here, maybe?

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Theorem: There is no program HALT.

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(A) He is confused.

(B) Fermat's Theorem.

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What is he talking about?

- (A) He is confused.
- (B) Fermat's Theorem.
- (C) Diagonalization.

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- (D) Professor is just strange.

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 - (C) Diagonalization.
 - (D) Professor is just strange.
- (C). Maybe (D).

Halt and Turing.

Proof:

Halt and Turing.

Proof: Assume there is a program $HALT(\cdot, \cdot)$.

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Turing(P)

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1. If $HALT(P,P)$ = "halts", then go into an infinite loop.

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Proof: Assume there is a program $HALT(\cdot, \cdot)$.

Turing(P)

1. If $HALT(P,P)$ = "halts", then go into an infinite loop.
2. Otherwise, halt immediately.

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Assumption: there is a program HALT.

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Can run Turing on Turing!

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Another view of proof: diagonalization.

Any program is a fixed length string.

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Questions?

We are so smart!

Wow, that was easy!

We are so smart!

Wow, that was easy!

We should be famous!

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

No computers.

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No computers.

Adding machines.

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e.g., Babbage (from table of logarithms) 1812.

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Concept of program as data wasn't really there.

Turing machine.

Turing machine.

- A Turing machine.
- an (infinite) tape with characters

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- an (infinite) tape with characters
- be in a state, and read a character

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Universal Turing machine

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Now that's a computer!

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Turing: AI, self modifying code, learning...

Turing and computing.

Just a mathematician?

Turing and computing.

Just a mathematician?

“Wrote” a chess program.

Turing and computing.

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“Wrote” a chess program.

Simulated the program by hand to play chess.

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Involved with computing labs through the 40s.

Church, Gödel and Turing.

Church proved an equivalent theorem. (Previously.)

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Programming languages!

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Along the way: “built” computers out of arithmetic.

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We can't get enough of building more Turing machines.

Undecidable problems.

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⇒ no program can take any set of integer equations and always correctly output whether it has an integer solution.

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- ▶ British Government apologized (2009) and pardoned (2013).

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Summary: decidability.

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Computation is a lens for other action in the world.

Probability

What's to come?

Probability

What's to come? Probability.

Probability

What's to come? Probability.

A bag contains:

Probability

What's to come? Probability.

A bag contains:



Probability

What's to come? Probability.

A bag contains:



What is the chance that a ball taken from the bag is blue?

Probability

What's to come? Probability.

A bag contains:



What is the chance that a ball taken from the bag is blue?

Count blue.

Probability

What's to come? Probability.

A bag contains:



What is the chance that a ball taken from the bag is blue?

Count blue. Count total.

Probability

What's to come? Probability.

A bag contains:



What is the chance that a ball taken from the bag is blue?

Count blue. Count total. Divide.

Probability

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Next Up: Probability.