

Inversion Sort $L \leftarrow 2$ count $\leftarrow 0$ while $L \leq n$ $j \leftarrow L$ while $i \geq 2$ and $a_j < a_{j-1}$ count \leftarrow count + 1 $a_j \leftrightarrow a_{j-1}$ $j \leftarrow j - 1$ if $i \geq 2$ count \leftarrow count + 1 $L \leftarrow L + 1$

stop

Counting Comparisons

in LABS

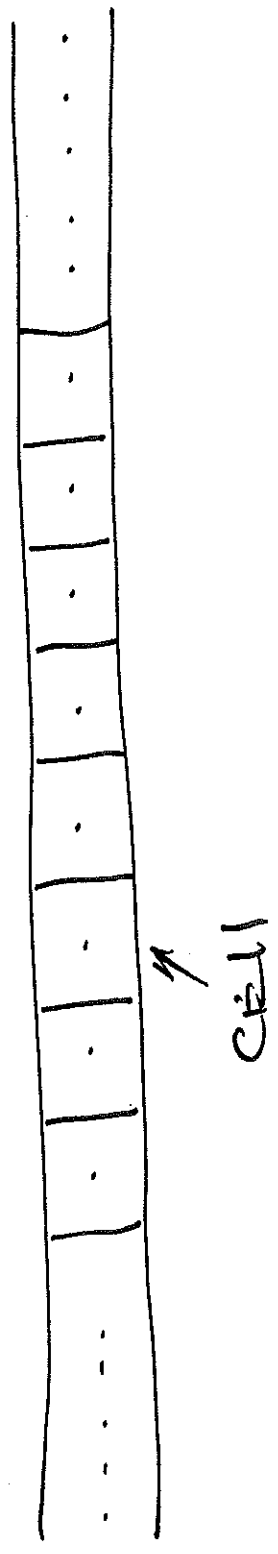
Test WAS TRUE

Test WAS FALSE

TURING MACHINES

REPRESENTS: { INPUT
OUTPUT
MEMORY

• TAPE



EACH CELL CONTAINS 1 SYMBOL, FROM A FINITE SET CALLED THE ALPHABET

{ b, 0, 1, ... }
USUALLY INCLUDED

ALL BUT FINITELY MANY SYMBOLS ON TAPE ARE b (blank.)

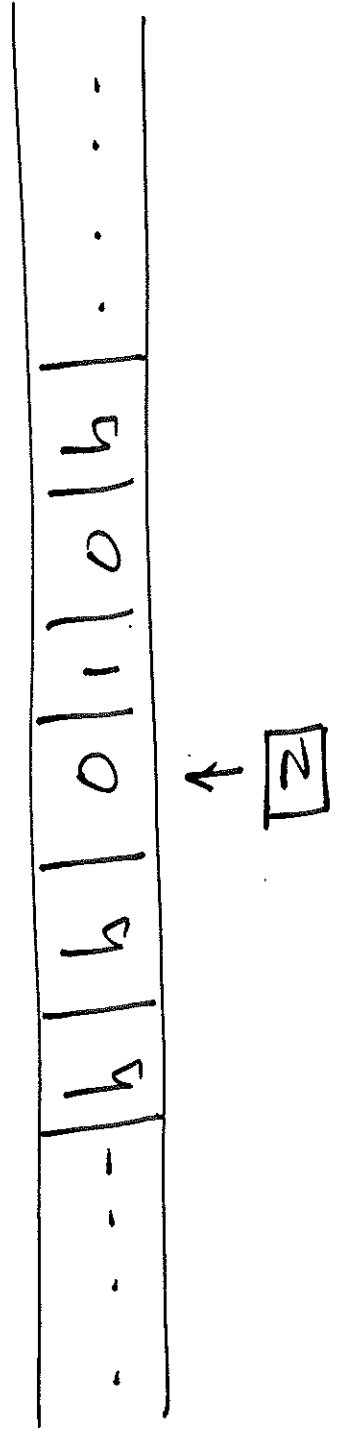
- A Device for Reading & Writing Symbols to the Tape called the HEAD (READ HEAD, RW-HEAD).

- A finite set of initial states represented by positive integers

$$\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

THE STATE CAN CHANGE, DEPENDING ON WHAT CHARACTER IS CURRENTLY BEING READ.

Ex.



This is a picture of a Turing machine which is in state 2, reading character '0'.

- o A Turing machine performs exactly 1 primitive operation, consisting of 3 actions

1.) WRITE A SYMBOL (DETERMINING WHAT IS ALREADY THERE.)

2.) GO TO A NEW STATE (COULD BE SAME STATE)

3.) MOVE THE HEAD LEFT OR RIGHT BY 1 CELL.

WHICH STATE YOU GO TO & WHICH SYMBOL YOU WRITE DEPENDS ON CURRENT STATE & SYMBOL.

THUS A Turing machine instruction is a conditional statement.

If (in state i) and (reading symbol j)

write symbol k

go into state s

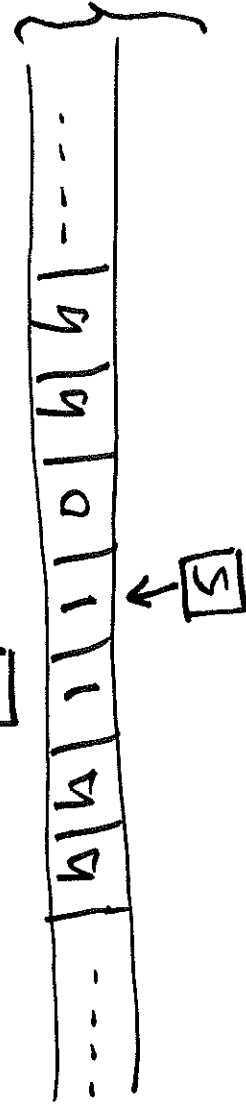
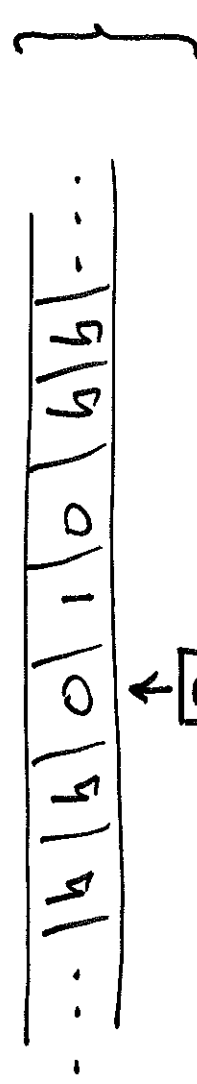
move in direction Δ

Abstractly, we represent this as a 5-tuple

$$(i, j, k, s, \Delta)$$

EX. $(2, 0, 1, 5, R)$

CONFIGURATIONS



A CONFIGURATION is a combination of state,
tape, and read-head position on tape.

so $(2, 0, 1, S, R)$ TRANSFORMS CONFIG. I.
INTO CONFIG. II.

A PARTICULAR Turing Machine is just a
FINITE COLLECTION OF SUCH 5-TUPLES.

EX $(1, 0, 1, 2, R)$ ALPHABET: $\{b, 0, 1\}$
 $(1, 1, 0, 2, R)$
 $(2, 0, 1, 2, R)$
 $(2, 1, 0, 2, R)$
 $(2, b, 1, 3, L)$

TAPE:

... b b 1 0 1 b b ...

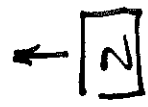


ALWAYS BEGIN IN THIS CONFIGURATION
state = 1, READING LEFTMOST NON-
BLANK SYMBOL ON TAPE.

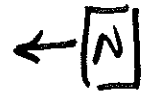
... b b 0 0 1 b b ...



... b b 0 1 1 b b ...



... b b 0 1 0 b b ...



... b b 0 1 0 b b ...



THIS IS A HALTING
CONFIGURATION.

NOTE: THERE IS NO INSTRUCTION OF THE FORM

$(3, 0, \dots, \dots)$

SO WE WAIT.

NOTE: our Turing machine CANNOT HAVE TWO DISTINCT INSTRUCTIONS OF THE FORM

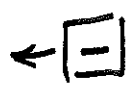
(i, j, c_1, s_1, D_1)

" " # #

(i, j, c_2, s_2, D_2)

Ex. SARK MAEDINS

TRIPZ: ... b b 1 0 1 1 0 b b ...



... b 0 0 1 1 0 b ...



... b 0 1 1 1 0 b ...



... b 0 1 0 1 0 b ...



... b 0 1 0 0 0 b ...



... b 0 1 0 0 1 b ...



... b 0 1 0 0 1 b ... } WALK

III

Evidently this method is a
Bit indicator.

Ex. same method

--- b 0 0 1 0 b 1 1 0 1 b 0 0 1 b ---