

What means “being a Turing machine”?

Gilles Dowek

A cell, a brain, a ribosome, the universe, a computer... is a Turing machine

What does this mean?

A single or a plurality of meanings?

I. What is a Turing machine?

To which question does the Turing machine answer?

Does there exist algorithm to solve the problem X?



No

When you answer “yes”: just provide an algorithm

E.g. Is there an algorithm to find a word in the dictionary?

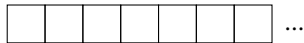
Yes: compare this word to every word in the dictionary

But proving that there is no algorithm to solve a problem requires to characterise **all** functions that can be computed by an algorithm

Turing's characterisation

An abstract machine mimicking the **computing human**

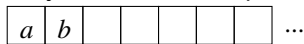
Squared sheet of a notebook



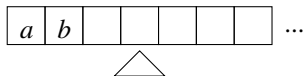
The tape: 1D, 2D...: immaterial

One tape, two tapes...: immaterial

A symbol in each square



A writing and reading head / hand / eye



Step by step

The head reads the symbol on the tape, and in function of this symbol and of **its internal state**

- ▶ writes a symbol
- ▶ moves the head left, right, or not
- ▶ evolves to another internal state

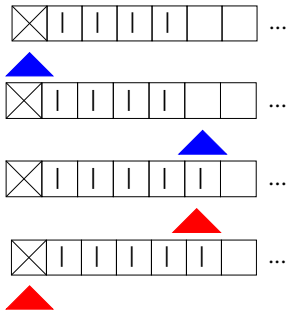
Each Turing machine defined by a transition function that tells

- ▶ what to write, how to move, in which state to evolve

in function of

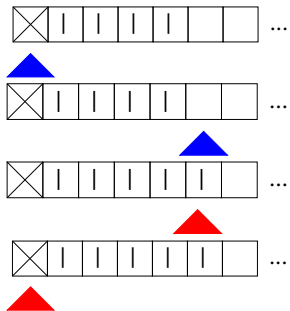
- ▶ the symbol read, the current state

An example



×, ●	→	×, right, ●
, ●	→	, right, ●
blank, ●	→	, same, ●
, ●	→	, left, ●

An example



×	●	→	×	right,	●
	●	→		right,	●
blank,	●	→		same,	●
	●	→		left,	●

Adding one to a number represented by stokes

(non) Determinism

x, ●	→	x, right, ●
, ●	→	, right, ●
blank, ●	→	, same, ●
, ●	→	, left, ●

In this example: only one rule for each situation (e.g. |, ●)
Deterministic Turing machine

In others: several
Non deterministic Turing machine

A set of possible executions and results

II. The diversity and equivalence of computation models

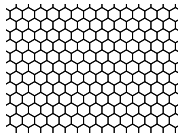
Turing's characterisation: Mimic the **computing human**

Gandy's characterisation: Mimic **nature** (physical system, machine)

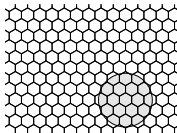
Gandy's hypotheses (about nature)

- (1.) Space and time are **homogeneous**
- (2.) Information has a bounded **velocity**
- (3.) Information has a bounded **density**

Discretise space and time in an **arbitrary** way



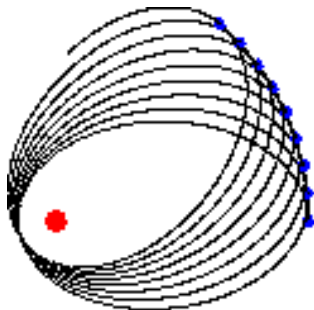
- ▶ Each cell has a finite state space (3.)
- ▶ The state of a cell depends of the state of a finite number of cells the previous time step (2.)



- ▶ Local evolution function finite and homogeneous (1.)

Cellular automata

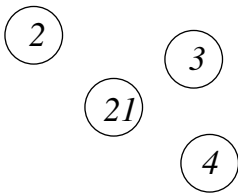
A cellular automaton to compute the geodesics of a gravitational field



With Pablo Arrighi

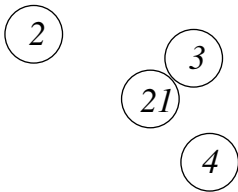
Many other computational models

Moving, interacting / communicating objects
Chemistry, swarm computing...



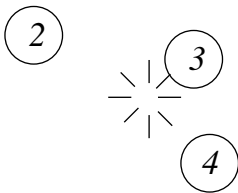
Many other computational models

Moving, interacting / communicating objects
Chemistry, swarm computing...



Many other computational models

Moving, interacting / communicating objects
Chemistry, swarm computing...



Many other computational models

Moving, interacting / communicating objects
Chemistry, swarm computing...

2

3

4

Many other computational models

Moving, interacting / communicating objects
Chemistry, swarm computing...

2

3

4

$(n)(n \times p) \rightarrow n$ survival to the fittest

The main idea of the talk

All these computational models are equivalent

All these computational models are equivalent

They compute the same functions

Each can **simulate** each other “step by step”

(The Church-Turing thesis)

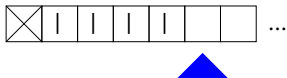
III. Programs, data, programs as data

Data and algorithm

In most of computational models: a distinction between

- ▶ the **data**
- ▶ the **algorithm**

An example: Turing machines: Data



Data stored in two types of memory: tape and internal state

Metaphor of the notebook: premonition of the theme of externalization of memory (clay tablets, notebooks, libraries, disc storage...)

An example: Turing machines: Algorithm

In the “hardware” of the abstract machine

×	•	→	×	right,	•
	•	→		right,	•
blank,	•	→		same,	•
	•	→		left,	•

Itself a bunch of symbols

Algorithms as data

Can be expressed in the tape of (another) Turing machine

Turing machines **interpreting, analysing, building, transforming**
Turing machines

Like commercial computers (RAM machines) where data and programs are stored in the same place
(Unlike Harvard machines, more resistant to computer viruses)

Porosity between data and algorithms: a common point between complex machines and life?

IV. What means “being a Turing machine”?

Literal meaning

A cell, a brain, a ribosome, the universe, a computer...

has a **tape**, made of **squares**, on which **symbols** are written, a **head**...

Always false

Most of the time a stupid question

Turing machine as a metonymy for “Computational model”

All computational models equivalent, name all by the name of one

A cell, a brain, a ribosome, the universe, a computer...

- ▶ cannot compute more than a Turing machine
- ▶ could be simulated “step by step” by a Turing machine

True if the Church-Turing thesis holds

Always an interesting question (How?)

Intermediate meanings (1)

A Turing machine is sequential...

A cellular automaton is parallel...

The universe is more a cellular automaton than a Turing machine

Intermediate meanings (2)

A Turing machine

- ▶ uses symbols
- ▶ structured in words
- ▶ with a moving focus on one symbol

Like others (weaker) computational models: finite state automata, finite state transducers...

Like a ribosome?

Intermediate meanings (3)

A Turing machine: algorithms, data and a porosity between them

Allowing machines interpreting, analysing, building, transforming...
machines

Say what you mean

By default: the **weaker** meaning: does not compute more than a Turing machine

But many **interesting** more specific meanings, this meeting may explore