

# HW09 Solution

# ADAM SETS: PROBLEM

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And NOW for the problem:

- 1) Show that if  $A$  is  $\Sigma_1$  then  $A$  is an ADAM set.
- 2) Show that if  $A$  is an ADAM set then  $A \in \Sigma_1$ .



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$$A = \{x : (\exists s)[M_{e,s}(x) \downarrow]\}.$$

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$$\text{ISAAC}(L) = \{x : (\exists y, z)[x \in \text{ISAAC}(z) \wedge (z, y) \in B].\}$$

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$x \in \text{ISAAC}(L) \rightarrow (\exists y \in L)[x \in \text{ISAAC}(y)] \rightarrow M(x) \downarrow$ .

$x \notin \text{ISAAC}(L) \rightarrow \neg(\exists y \in L)[x \in \text{ISAAC}(y)] \rightarrow M(x) \uparrow$ .

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- ▶ If  $L \in \text{DEC}$  then  $\text{ISAAC}(L) \in \text{DEC}$ . **Fire** and **Brimstone**.

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- ▶ If  $L \in \text{DEC}$  then  $\text{ISAAC}(L) \in \text{DEC}$ . **Fire** and **Brimstone**.
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A special case is on the next slide.

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**Or** is **it?** And stop calling me Shirley.

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3. It was proven that there cannot be a constructive proof.

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**Example**  $\text{ISAAC}(a^n b^n c^n d^n) = a^* b^* c^* d^*$ .

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If  $C_2 = (x_8)$  and  $C_3 = (x_9)$  and  $C_4 = (\neg x_8 \vee \neg x_9)$  then **RETURN F**.

If  $C_4 = (x_{10} \vee \neg x_{11} \vee x_{12} \vee \neg x_{12})$  then

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**Input**  $C_1 \wedge \dots \wedge C_m$

If  $C_1 = (x_3)$  then **Set  $x_3$  to T**

If  $x_4$  appears in the fml but  $\neg x_4$  never appears then **Set  $x_4$  to T**

If  $C_2 = (x_8)$  and  $C_3 = (x_9)$  and  $C_4 = (\neg x_8 \vee \neg x_9)$  then **RETURN F**.

If  $C_4 = (x_{10} \vee \neg x_{11} \vee x_{12} \vee \neg x_{12})$  then **Replace this Clause for T**.