HW10 Solution

f is comp fn from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{N} such that $(\forall x, y)[x < y \rightarrow f(x) < f(y)].$



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- 1. Input y
- 2. Compute $f(1), f(2), \ldots$ until one of the following happens
 - Find x with f(x) = y. Output YES and halt.
 - Find x with f(x) < y < f(x+1). Then output NO and halt.

f is comp fn from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{N} such that $(\forall x, y)[x < y \rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)]$.

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f is comp fn from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{N} such that $(\forall x, y)[x < y \rightarrow f(x) \le f(y)]$. Is $\{y : (\exists x)[f(x) = y]\}$ is computable?

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Answer on next page.

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Bill I am absolutely okay with that.

Input
$$p(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$$
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Problem Determine if *p* have a root in \mathbb{Z} .

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If $a_0 \neq 0$ then r divides $-a_0$.

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Formal Alg on Next Slide.

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- 2. If $a_0 = 0$ then output YES and halt (since 0 will be a root).
- 3. (If here then $a_0 \neq 0$) Let d_1, \ldots, d_L be ALL divisors of $-a_0$. (KEY there are a finite number of them.)

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- 4. For $1 \leq i \leq L$
 - **4.1** Compute $p(d_i)$.

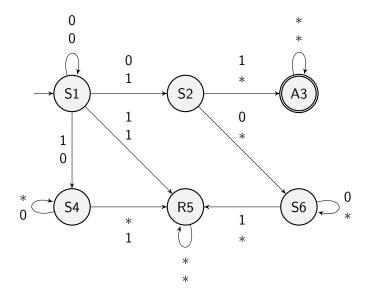
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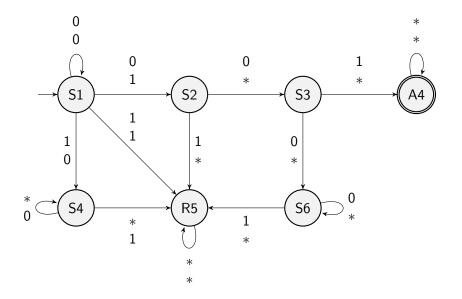
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 - **4**.1 Compute $p(d_i)$.
 - **4.2** If $p(d_i) = 0$ then output YES and halt.
- 5. (If you got here then none of $p(d_i) = 0$.) Output NO.

DFA for WS1S Formula x = y + 1

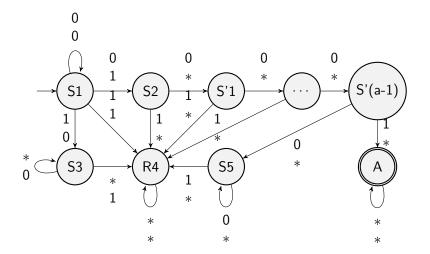


DFA for WS1S Formula x = y + 2



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DFA for WS1S Formula x = y + a



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Takes a + 5 states