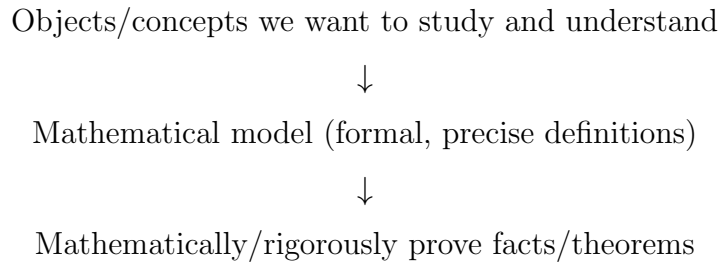
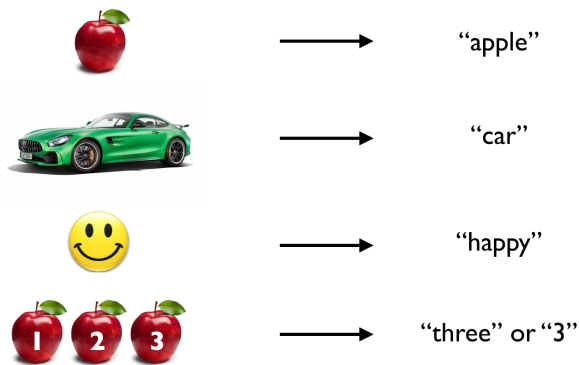


Strings and Encodings

Recall the general principle driving science and theoretical work:



How do we mathematically/formally represent data?



English alphabet: $\Sigma = \{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z\}$

Turkish alphabet: $\Sigma = \{a,b,c,\text{ç},d,e,f,g,\bar{g},h,\text{ı},i,j,k,l,m,n,o,\ddot{o},p,r,s,\text{ş},t,u,\ddot{u},v,y,z\}$

Does the alphabet size matter?

Binary alphabet: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

alphabet:

symbol/character:

string/word:

length of a string:

Σ^* :

Questions

- Does every object have a corresponding encoding?
- Can two objects have the same encoding?
- Does every string correspond to a valid encoding?

encoding:

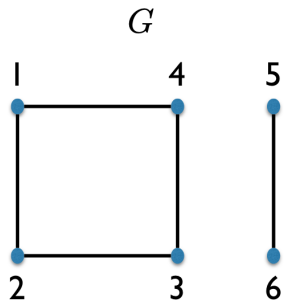
Example: $A = \mathbb{N}$

Does Σ affect encodability?

Example: $A = \mathbb{Z}$

Example: $A = \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

Example: $A =$ all undirected graphs



Example: $A =$ all Python functions

```
def isPrime(N):  
    if (N < 2):  
        return False  
    for factor in range(2, N):  
        if (N % factor == 0):  
            return False  
    return True
```

Does $|\Sigma|$ matter?

Going from $|\Sigma| = k$ to $|\Sigma'| = 2$:

$A = \mathbb{N}$	Binary	vs	Unary
0	0		ϵ
1	1		
2	10		
3	11		
4	100		
5	101		
6	110		
7	111		
8	1000		
9	1001		
10	1010		
11	1011		
12	1100		

Which sets are encodable?

Function/Decision Problems

Reasonable assumptions about computation:

-
-
-
-

How can we characterize the input/output behavior of a computer?

Function Problem:

Examples of function problems:

-
-
-

How do we typically describe the last example?

More general description: A function problem is

How do we convert this into our original definition of a function problem?

Important Note:

Decision Problem:

Why?

1.

Language:

Important Note:

2.

Important Note:

Integer Factorization Problem: Given as input a natural number N , output its prime factorization.

Decision version: