

# Geometrical accumulations and computably enumerable real numbers

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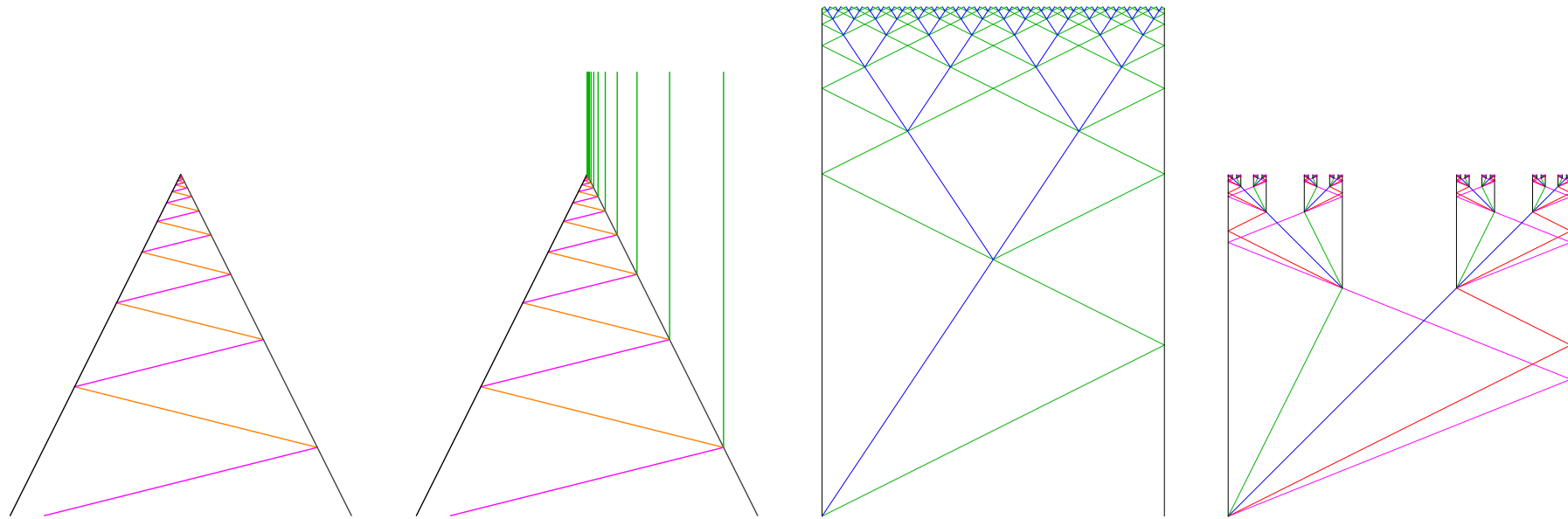


UC '11, Turku, Finland — 7th June 2011

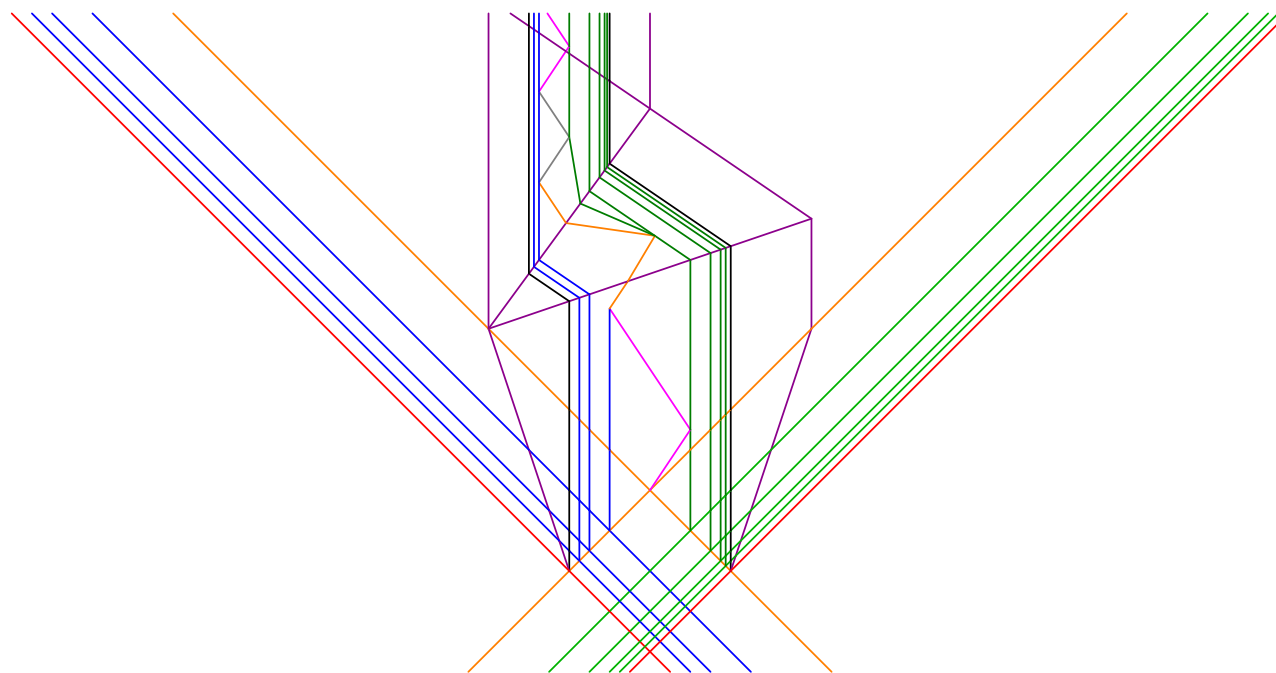
- 1 Signal machines and isolated accumulations
- 2 Necessary conditions on the coordinates of isolated accumulations
- 3 Manipulating *c.e.* and *d-c.e.* real numbers
- 4 Accumulating at *c.e.* and *d-c.e.* real numbers
- 5 Conclusion

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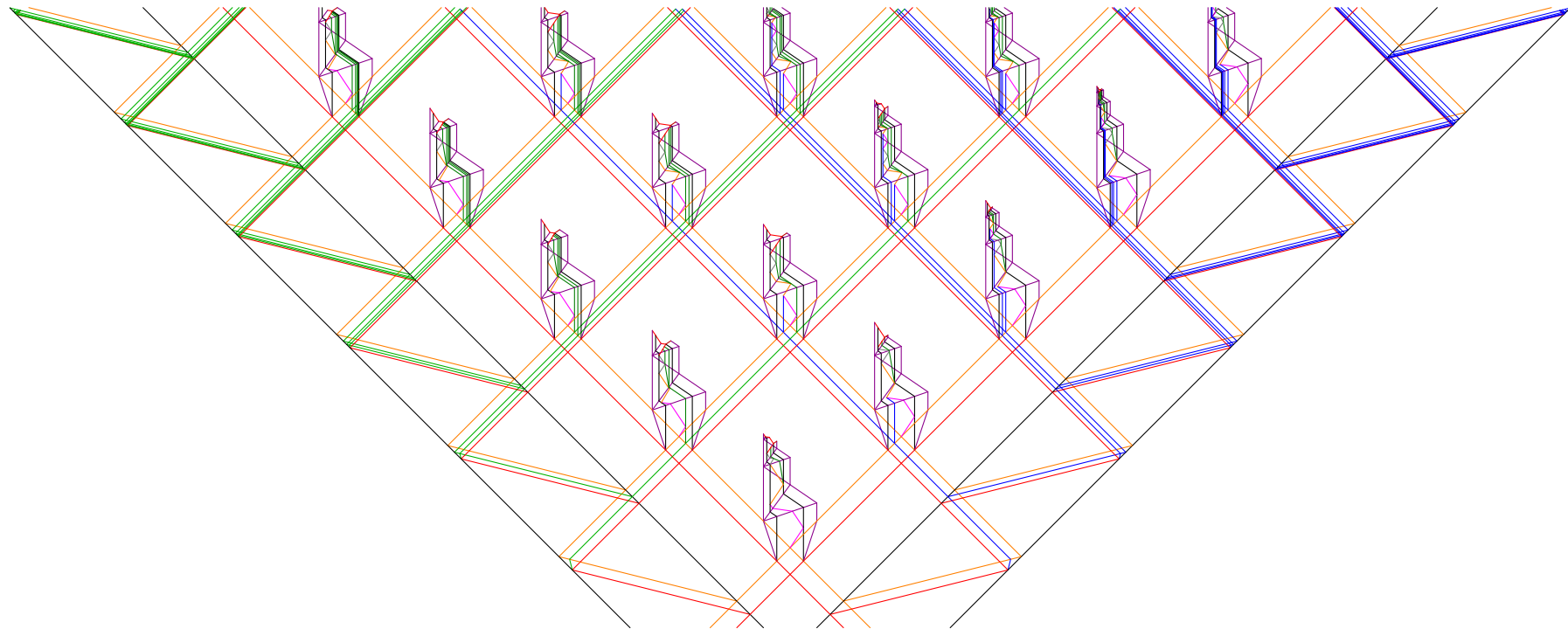
# “Nice regular drawings”



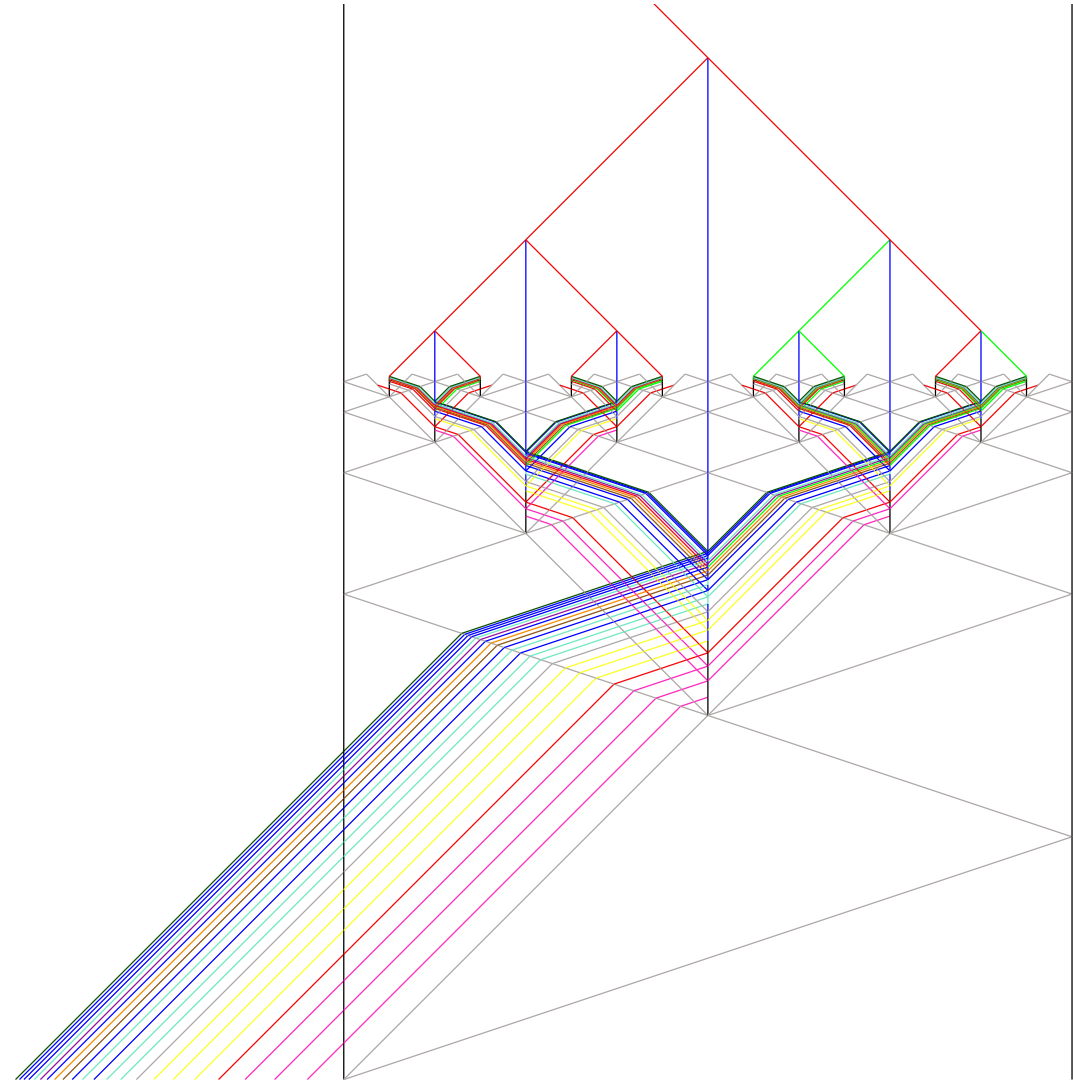
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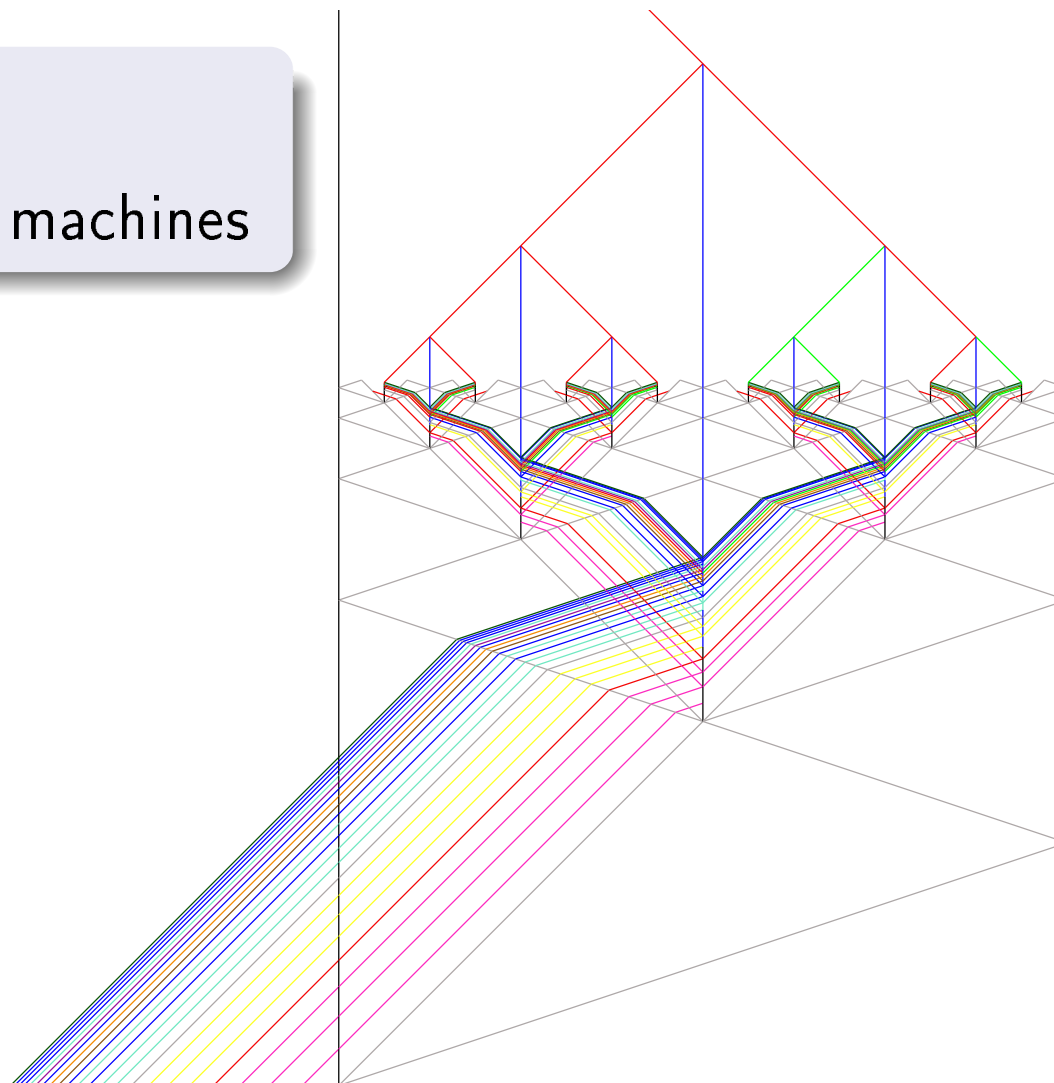
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Lines: traces of signals

Space-time diagrams of signal machines





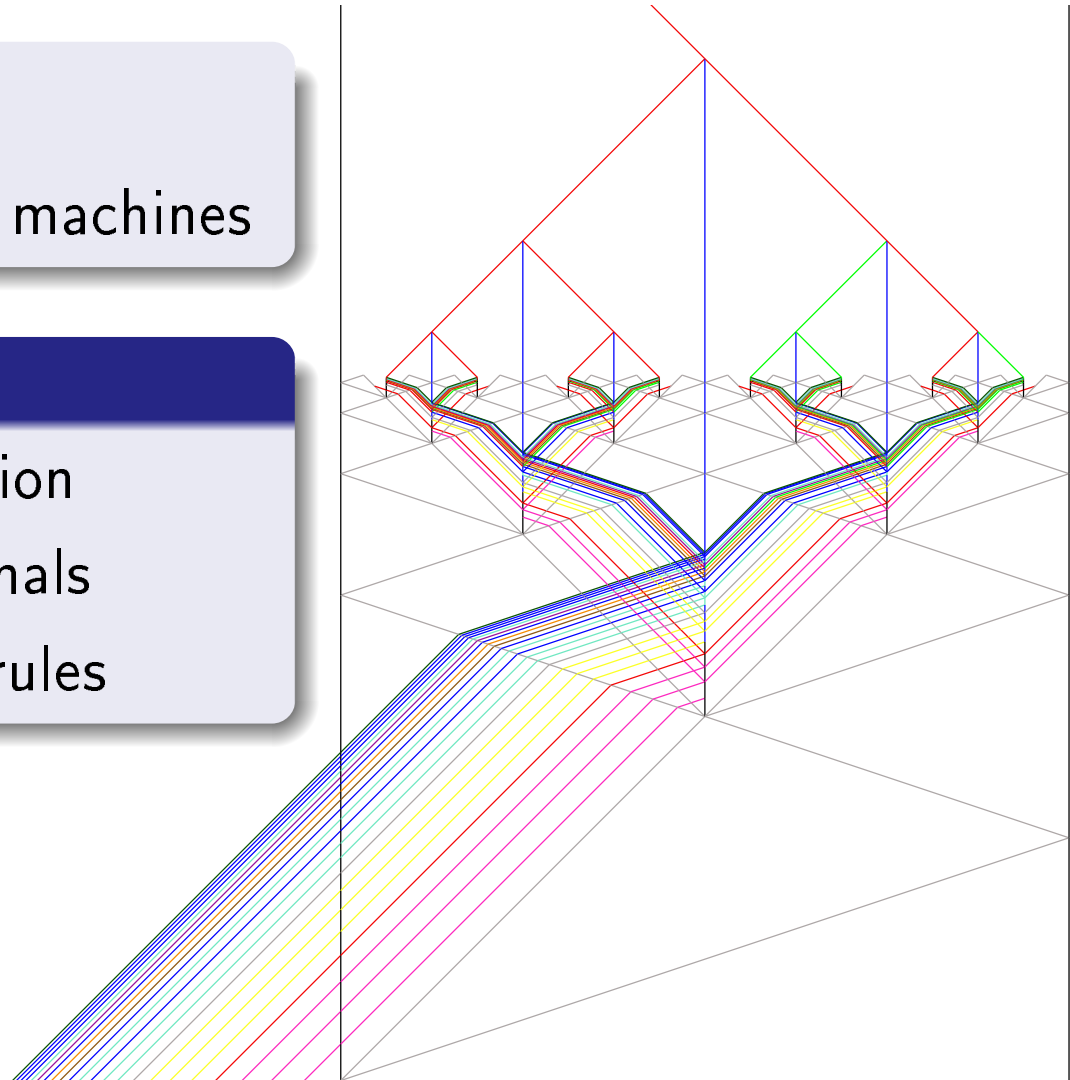
# “Nice regular drawings”

Lines: traces of signals

Space-time diagrams of signal machines

Defined by

- bottom: initial configuration
- lines: signals  $\rightsquigarrow$  meta-signals
- end-points: collisions  $\rightsquigarrow$  rules



# Example: find the middle

## Meta-signals (speed)

M (0)

M |

M |

## Collision rules

# Example: find the middle

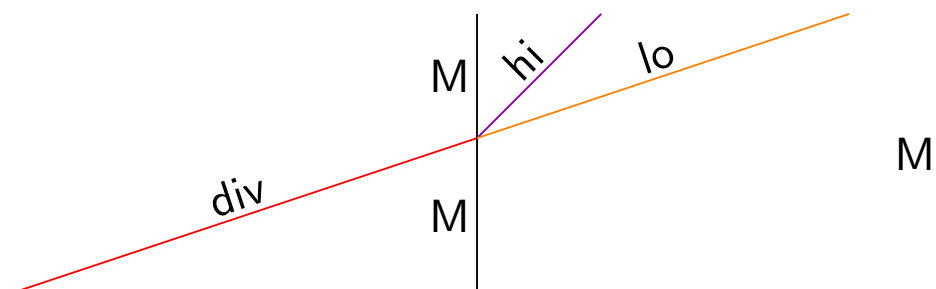


## Meta-signals (speed)

M (0)  
div (3)

## Collision rules

# Example: find the middle



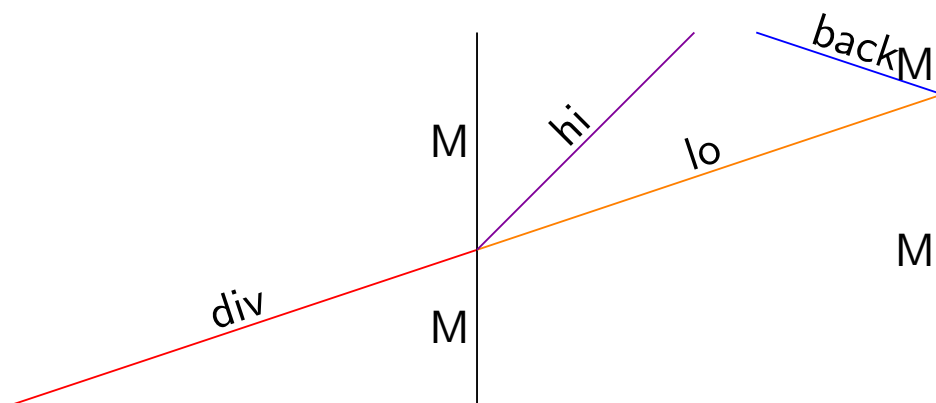
## Meta-signals (speed)

M (0)  
div (3)  
hi (1)  
lo (3)

## Collision rules

$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$

# Example: find the middle



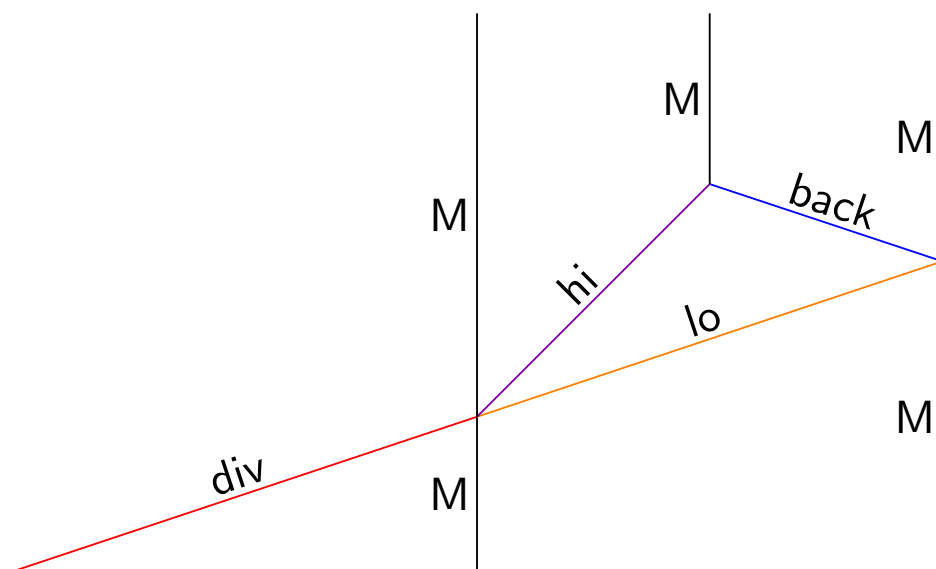
## Meta-signals (speed)

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# Example: find the middle



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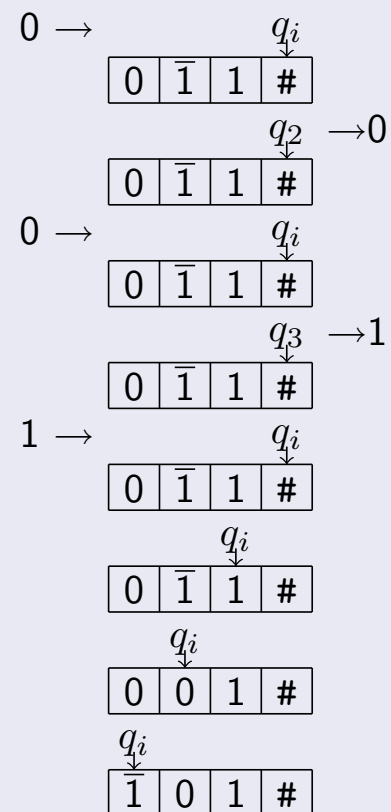
$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$   
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 $\{ \text{hi}, \text{back} \} \rightarrow \{ M \}$

# Known results

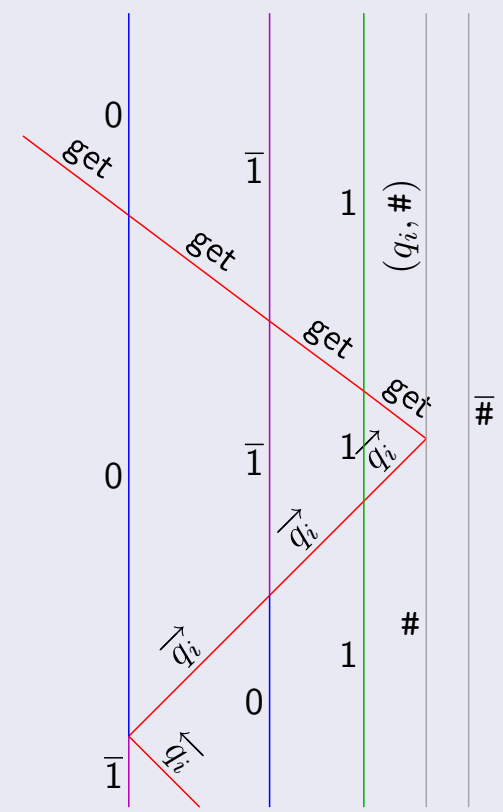
## Turing computations

- [Durand-Lose, 2011]

## TM run



## Simulation



# Known results

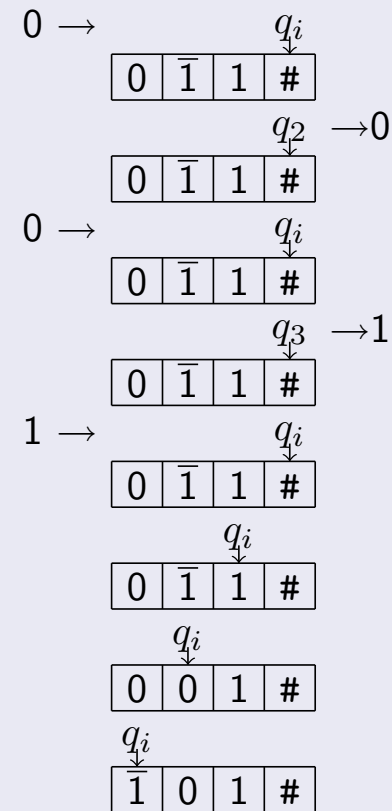
## Turing computations

- [Durand-Lose, 2011]

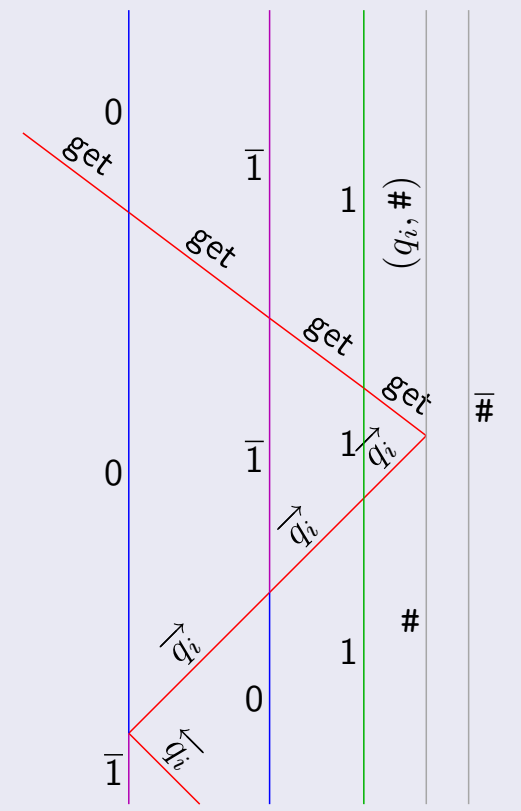
## Analog computations

- Computable analysis [Weihrauch, 2000]  
[Durand-Lose, 2010a]
- Blum, Shub and Smale model [Blum et al., 1989]  
[Durand-Lose, 2008]

## TM run



## Simulation





# Known results

## Turing computations

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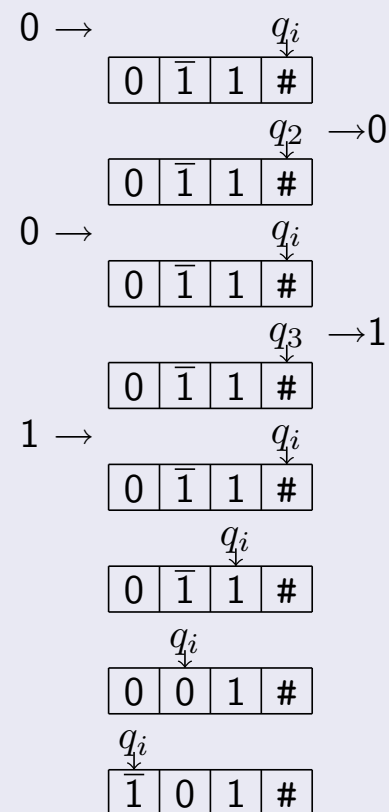
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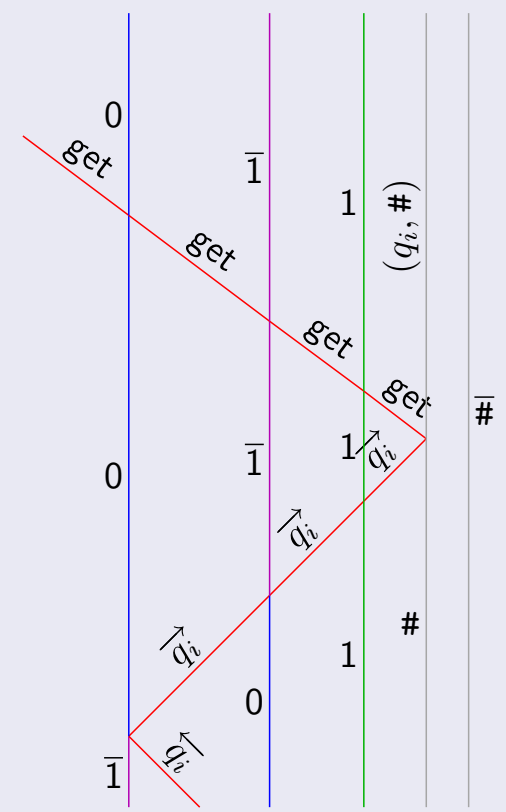
## “Black hole” implementation

- [Durand-Lose, 2009]

## TM run

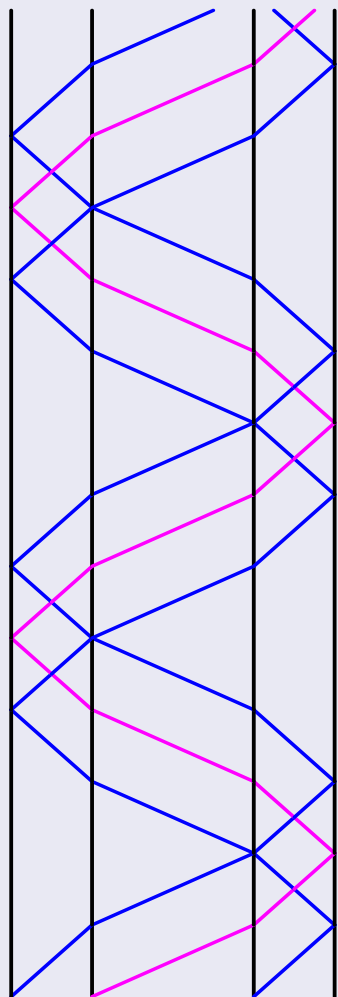


## Simulation

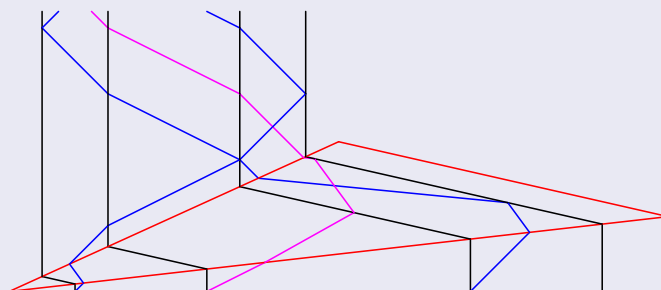


# Geometric primitives: accelerating and bounding time

Normal

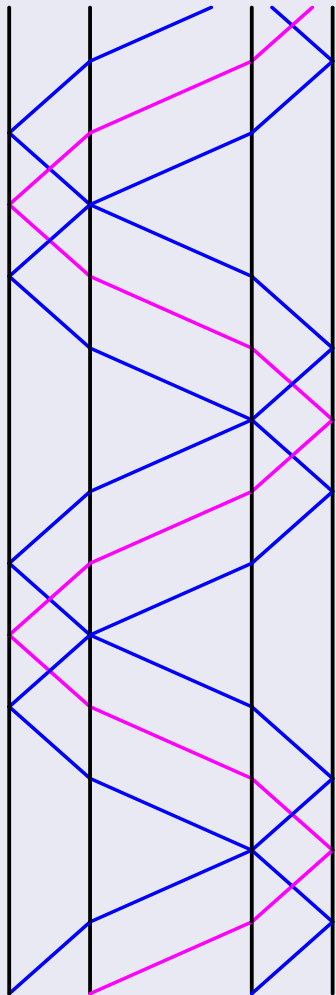


Shrunk

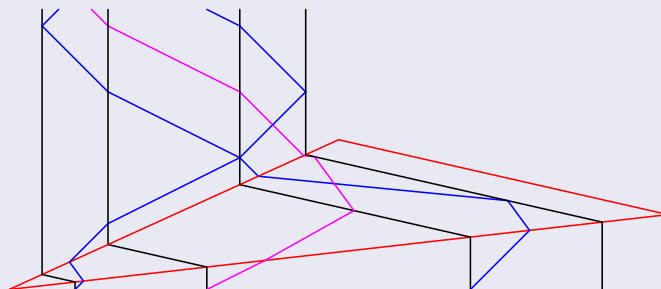


# Geometric primitives: accelerating and bounding time

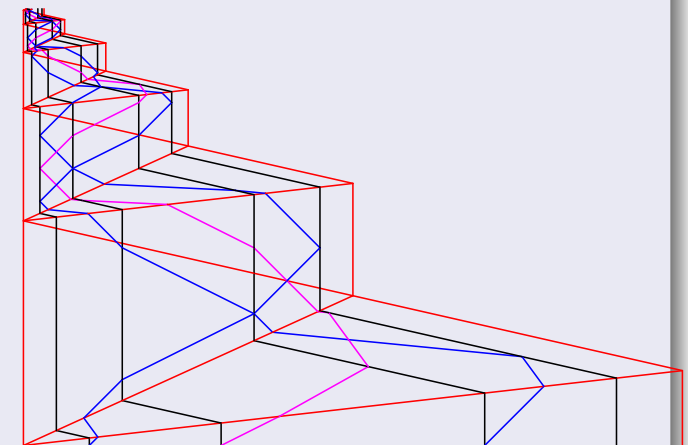
Normal



Shrunk



Iterated



# Rational signal machines and isolated accumulations

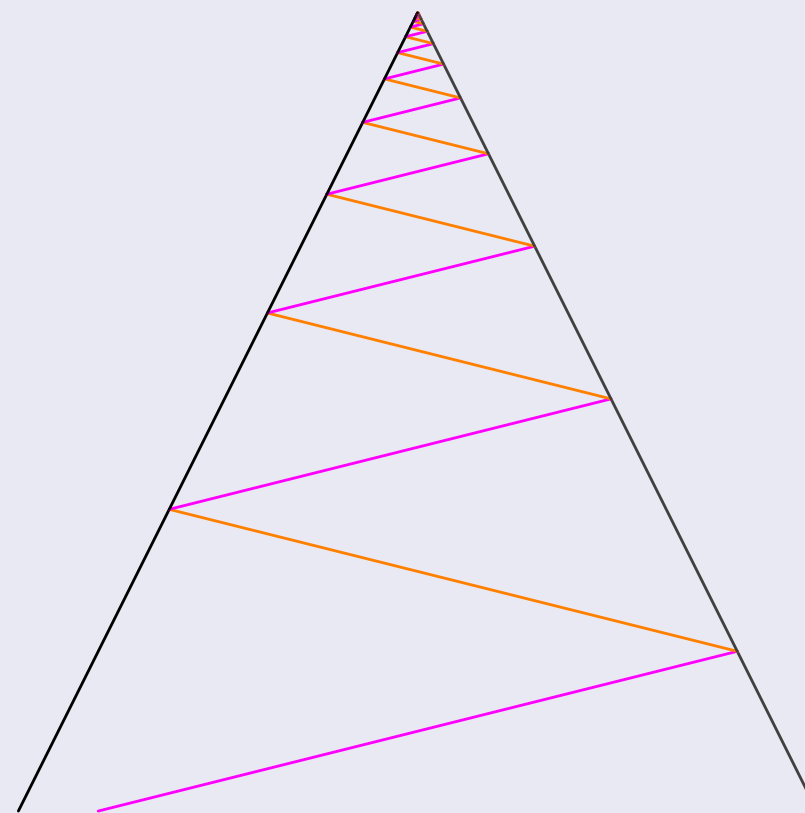
## $\mathbb{Q}$ signal machine

- all speed are in  $\mathbb{Q}$
- all initial positions are in  $\mathbb{Q}$
- $\Rightarrow$  all location remains in  $\mathbb{Q}$

## Space and time location

- Easy to compute

## Simplest accumulation



# Rational signal machines and isolated accumulations

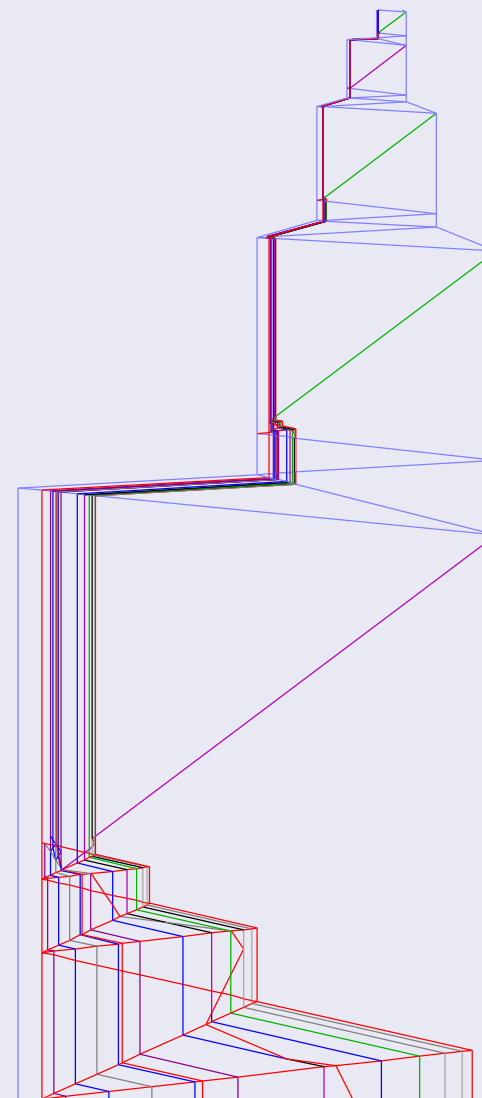
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- Not so easy to guess

## Accumulation?



# Rational signal machines and isolated accumulations

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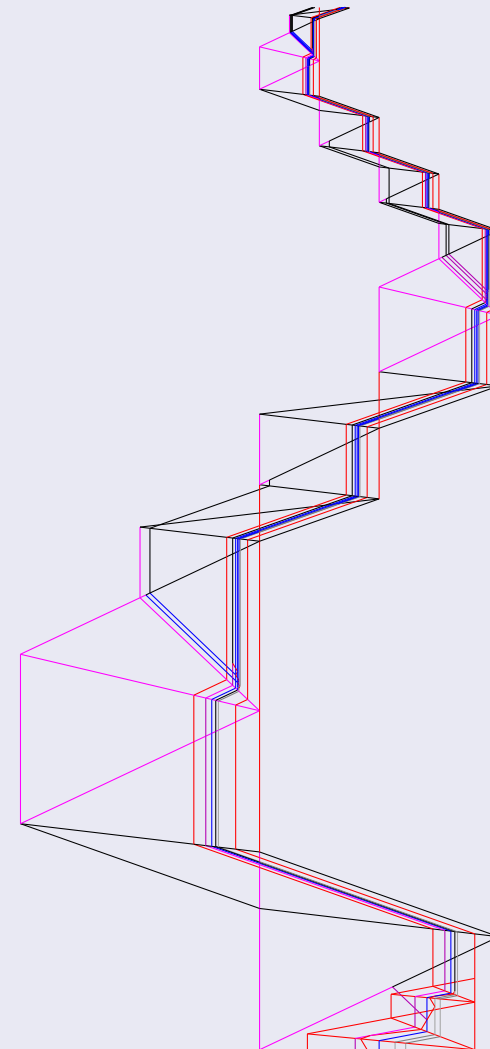
## Space and time location

- Easy to compute
- Not so easy to guess

## Forecasting any accumulation

Highly undecidable  
( $\Sigma_2^0$  in the arithmetic hierarchy)  
[Durand-Lose, 2006]

## Accumulation?



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# Temporal coordinate

## $\mathbb{Q}$ -signal machine

- $\mathbb{Q}$  on computers/Turing machine
  - exact representation
  - exact operations
- exact computations by TM (and implanted in Java)

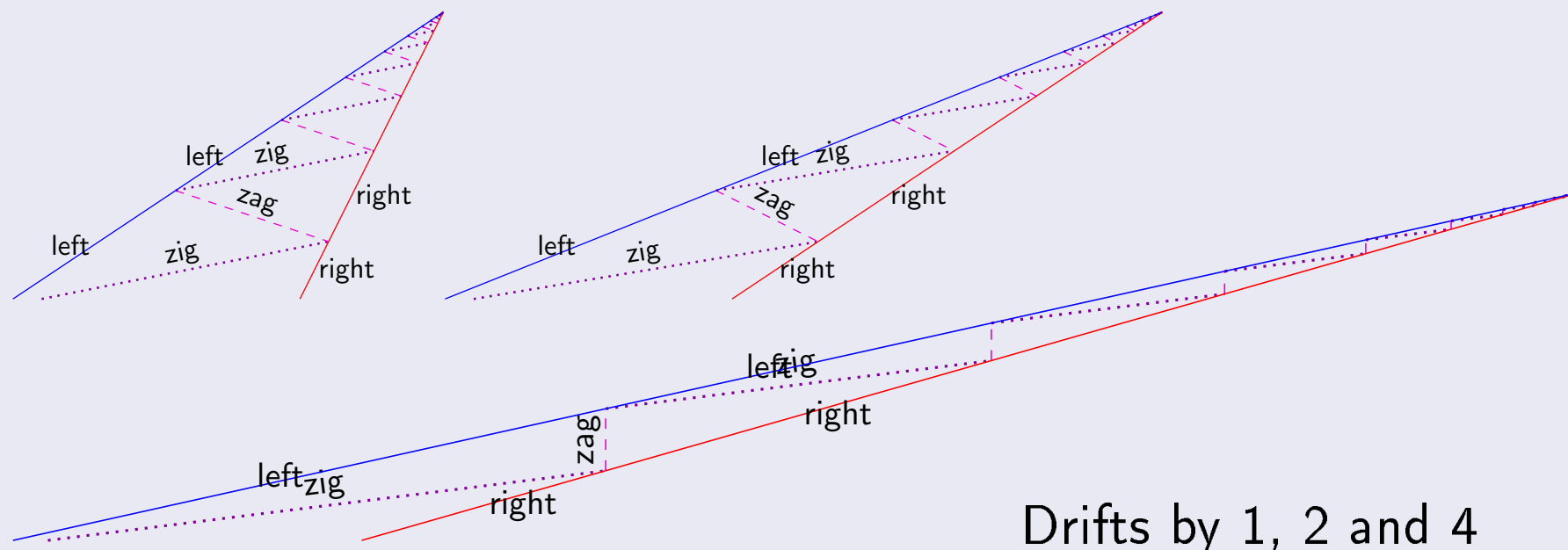
## Simulation near an isolated accumulation

- on each collision, print the date
- $\rightsquigarrow$  increasing computable sequence of rational numbers (converges iff there is an accumulation)



# Spacial coordinate

## Static deformation by adding a constant to each speed



## With all speeds positive

- the left most coordinate is increasing (and computable) converges iff there is an accumulation
- correction by subtracting the date times the drift

### c.e. real number

- limit of a convergent increasing computable sequence of rational numbers
- no bound on the convergence rate
- represents a c.e. set (of natural numbers)
- stable by positive integer multiplication but not by subtraction

### d-c.e. real number

- difference of two c.e. real number
- form a field
- [Ambos-Spies et al., 2000]  
these are exactly the limits of a computable sequence of rational numbers that converges *weakly effectively*, i.e.,

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |x_{n+1} - x_n| \text{ converges}$$

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# Encoding

For *d-c.e.* real numbers

$$x = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{z_i}{2^i}, z_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

the sequence  $i \rightarrow z_i$  is computable and

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \frac{z_i}{2^i} \right| \text{ converges}$$

For *c.e.* real numbers

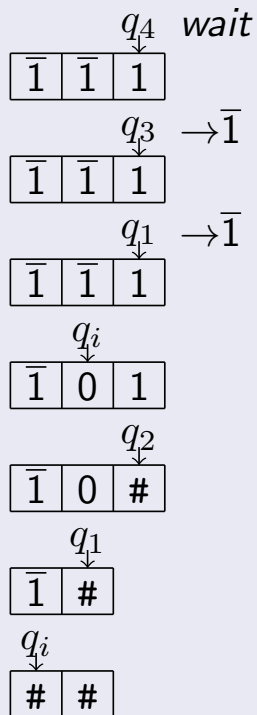
- identical but  $z_i \in \mathbb{N}$
- $z_i$  in signed unary representation

# TM outputting the infinite sequence

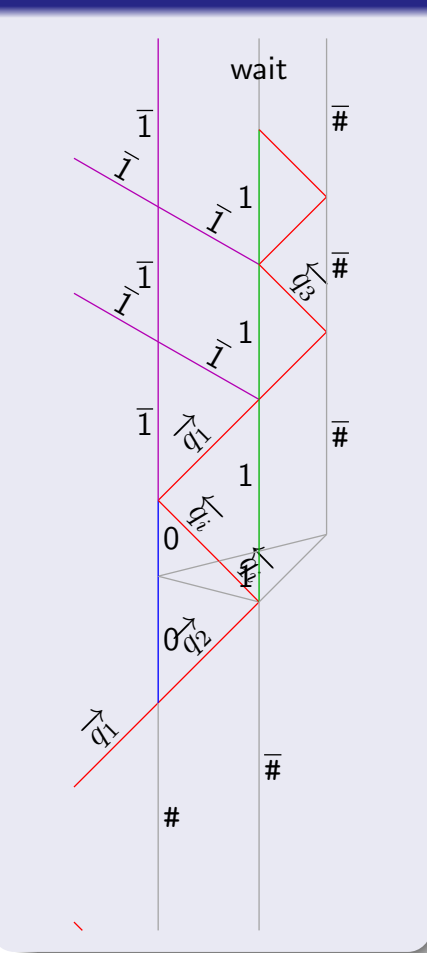
## Run

wait between

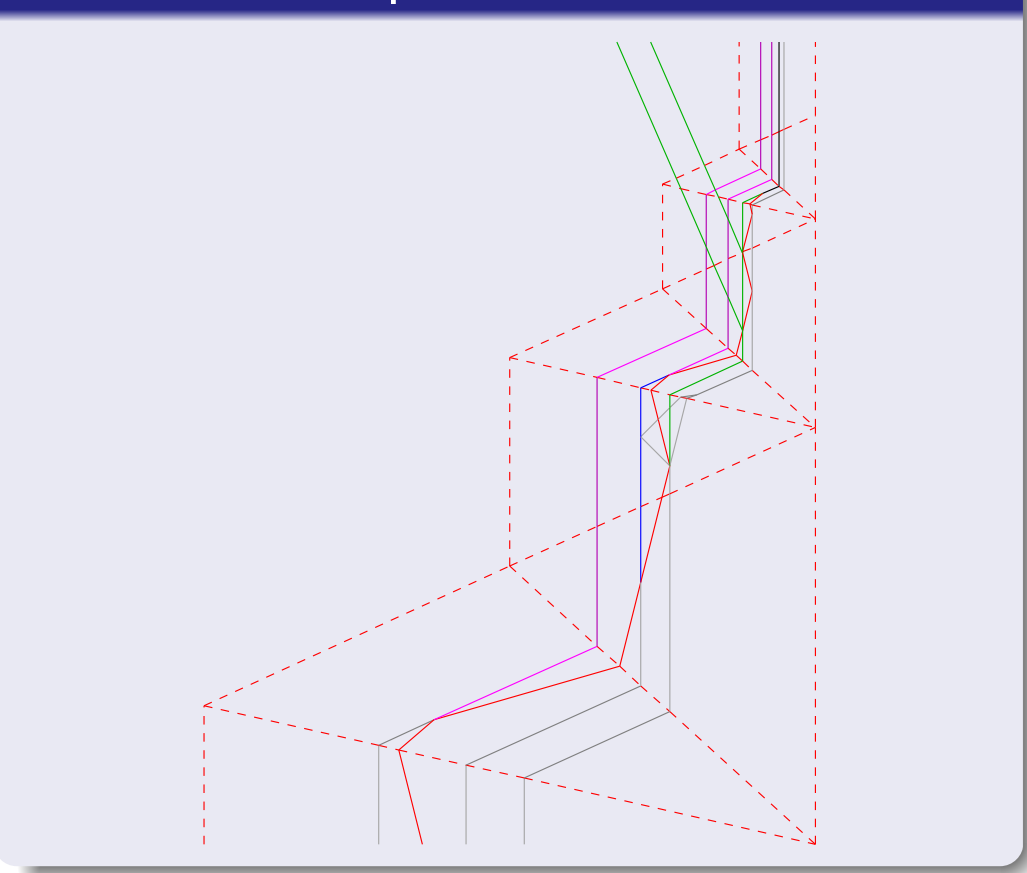
each  $z_i$



## Simulation



## Shrunk to output in bounded time



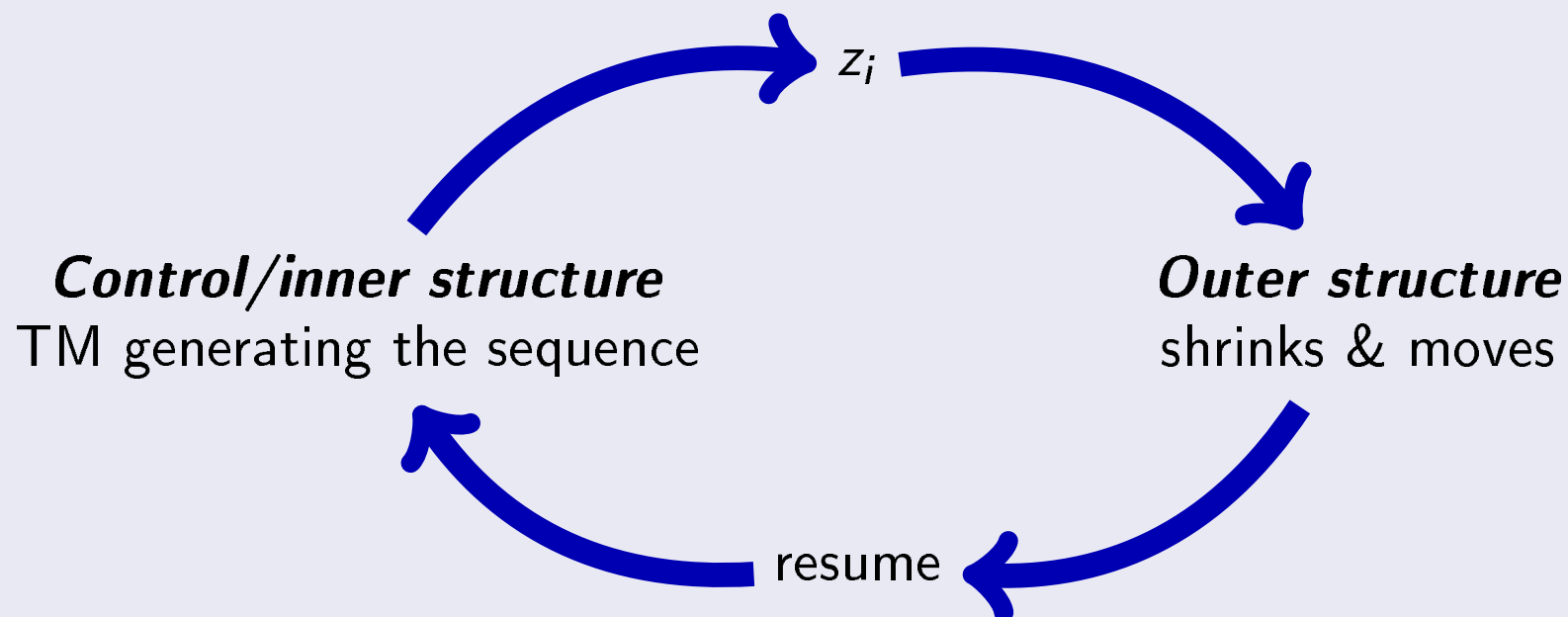
Simulation and shrinking structure stop after each value

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## Two-level scheme

### Control/inner structure

- Provide the data for accumulating

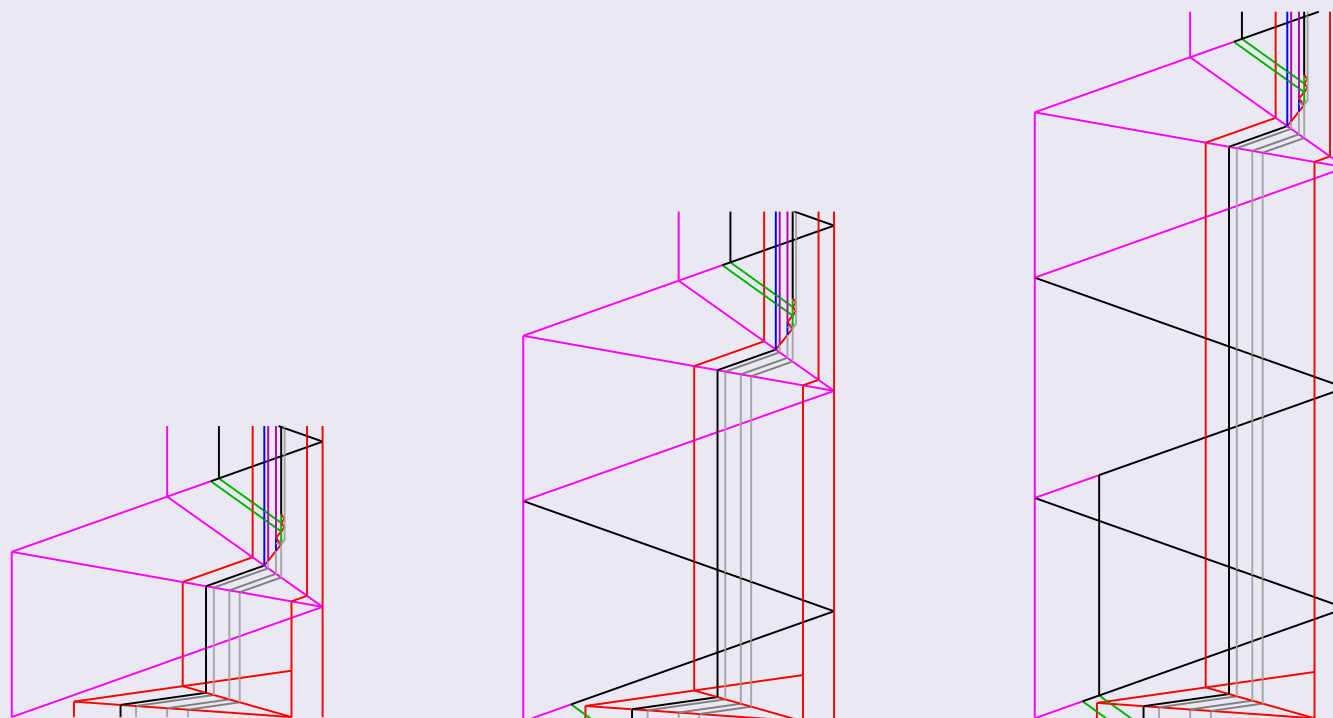


### Outer structure

- shrink and move the whole structure  $\rightsquigarrow$  accumulation

# Temporal coordinate

Wait the corresponding time

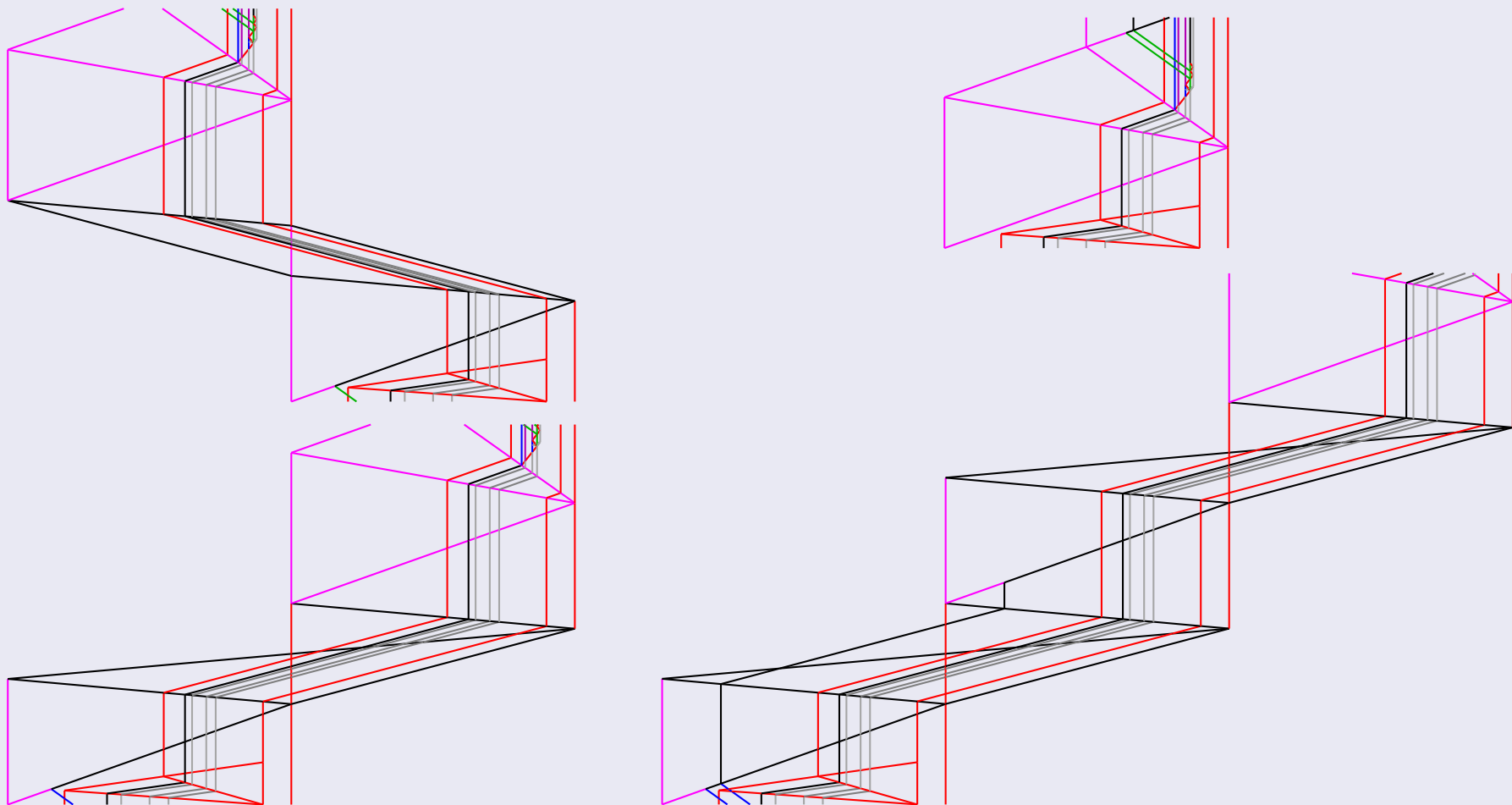


- Constant (up to scale) delay before outer structure action
- total delay is rational and should be previously subtracted

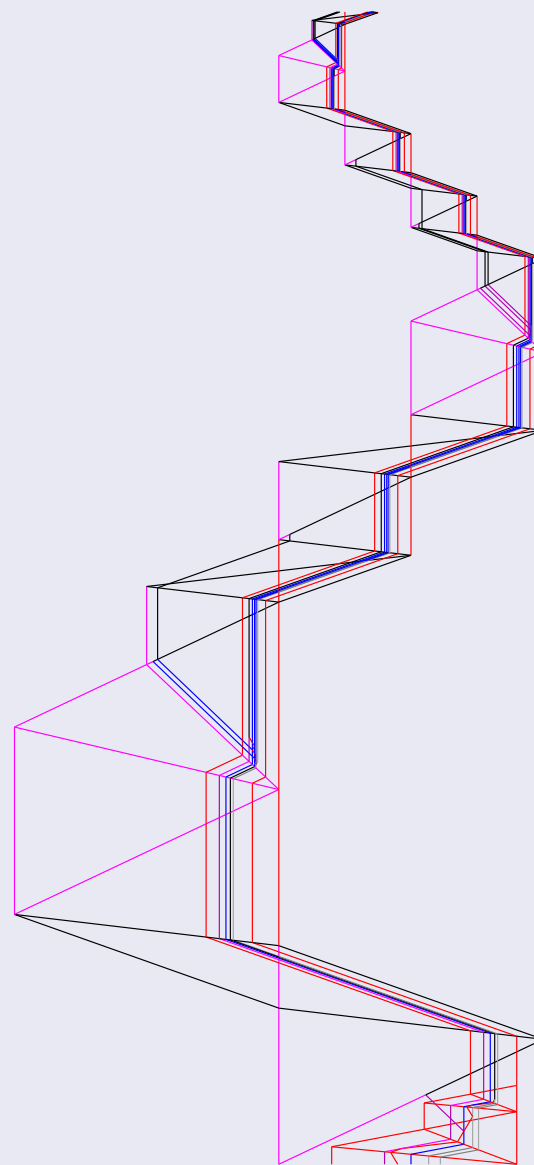
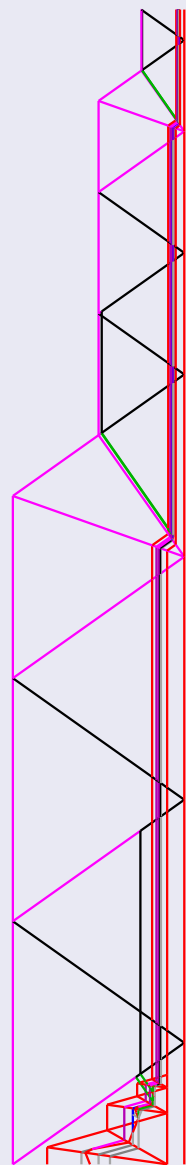


# Spatial coordinate

Move left or right, more or less



# Examples



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## Results

- Isolated accumulations happen at  $d$ -c.e. spacial and c.e. temporal coordinates
- Accumulation at any c.e. temporal coordinate is possible
- Accumulation at any  $d$ -c.e. spacial coordinate is possible

## Perspectives

- Uncorrelate space and time coordinate  
it is possible for *computable* coordinates [Durand-Lose, 2010b]
- Higher order isolated accumulations
- Non isolated accumulations



Ambos-Spies, K., Weihrauch, K., and Zheng, X. (2000).

Weakly computable real numbers.

*J. Complexity*, 16(4):676–690.



Blum, L., Shub, M., and Smale, S. (1989).

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Applications of Models of Computations (TAMC '06)*, number 3959  
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*Introduction to computable analysis.*

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