

# Machines de Turing

Joaquín Keller

# ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE ENTSCHIEDUNGSPROBLEM

*By* A. M. TURING.

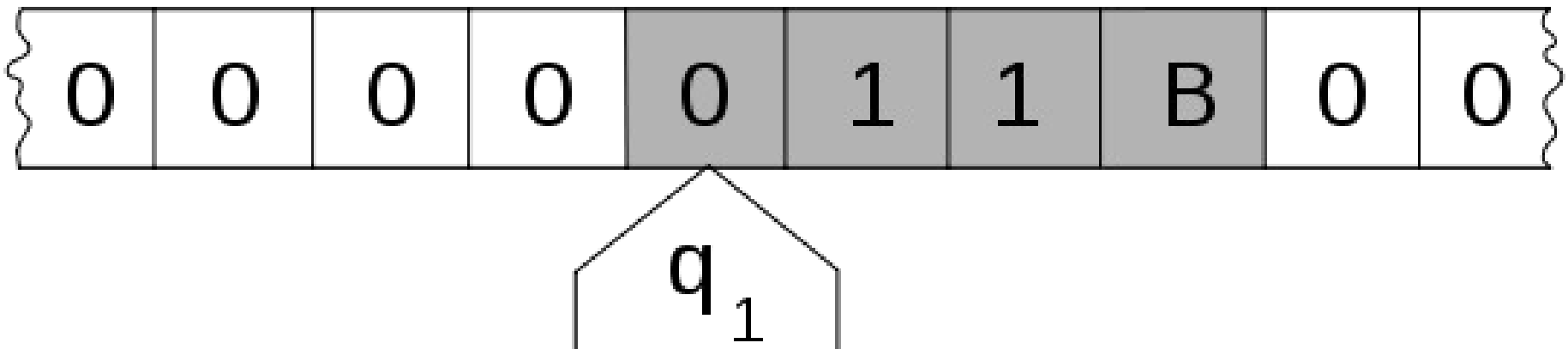
[Received 28 May, 1936.—Read 12 November, 1936.]

The "computable" numbers may be described briefly as the real numbers whose expressions as a decimal are calculable by finite means. Although the subject of this paper is ostensibly the computable *numbers*, it is almost equally easy to define and investigate computable functions of an integral variable or a real or computable variable, computable predicates, and so forth. The fundamental problems involved are, however, the same in each case, and I have chosen the computable numbers for explicit treatment as involving the least cumbrous technique. I hope shortly to give an account of the relations of the computable numbers, functions, and so forth to one another. This will include a development of the theory of functions of a real variable expressed in terms of computable numbers. According to my definition, a number is computable if its decimal can be written down by a machine.

In §§ 9, 10 I give some arguments with the intention of showing that the computable numbers include all numbers which could naturally be regarded as computable. In particular, I show that certain large classes of numbers are computable. They include, for instance, the real parts of

# Machine de Turing: Description

- Un ruban infini divisé en cellules
- Une tête de lecture écriture
- Un registre d'état
- Une table de transition



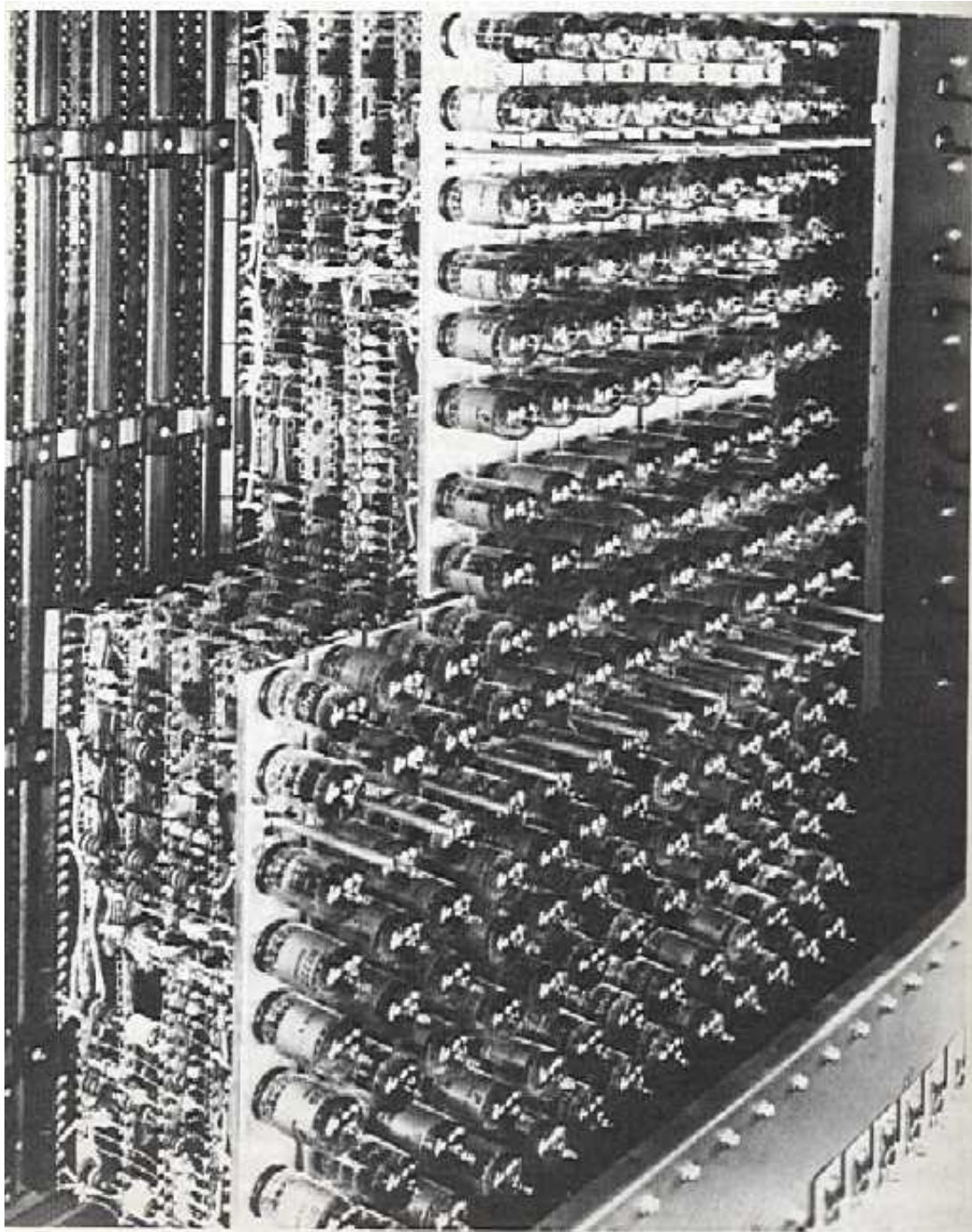
# Machine de Turing: Fonctionnement

- Lecture du ruban
- En fonction de la valeur lue et de l'état
  - Écriture sur le ruban
  - Déplacement de la tête d'une case (R, L ou N)
  - Changement d'état

Tape symbol	Current state A			Current state B			Current state C		
	Write symbol	Move tape	Next state	Write symbol	Move tape	Next state	Write symbol	Move tape	Next state
0	1	R	<b>B</b>	1	L	<b>A</b>	1	L	<b>B</b>
1	1	L	<b>C</b>	1	R	<b>B</b>	1	R	<b>HALT</b>

# Machine universelle de Turing

- C'est une machine de Turing
- Qui prend en entrée la table de transition d'une machine de Turing
- Et qui « simule » ou « exécute » cette machine de Turing
- Un ordinateur est (presque) une machine universelle de Turing
  - Mémoire finie !

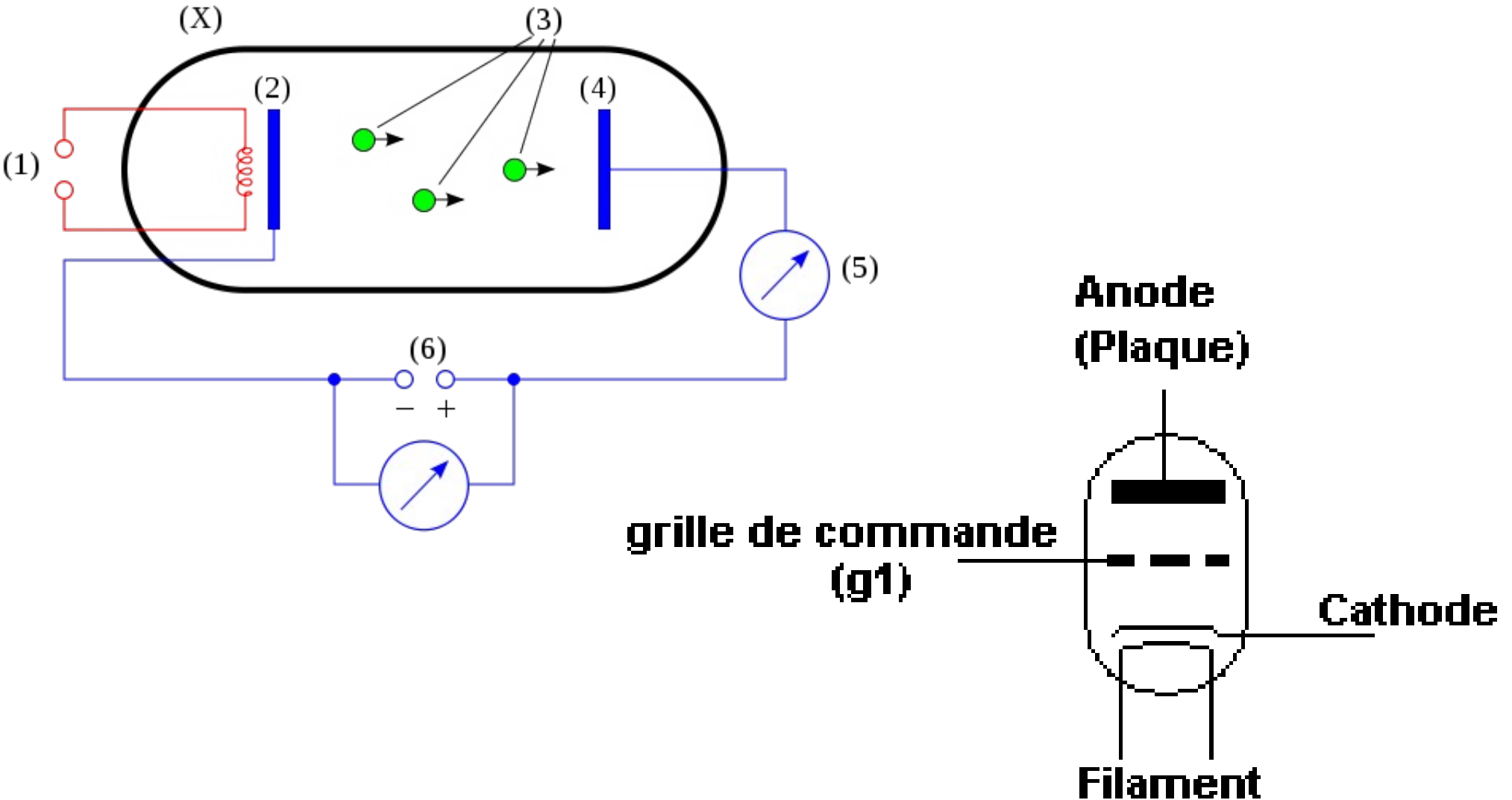


# Premiers Ordinateurs

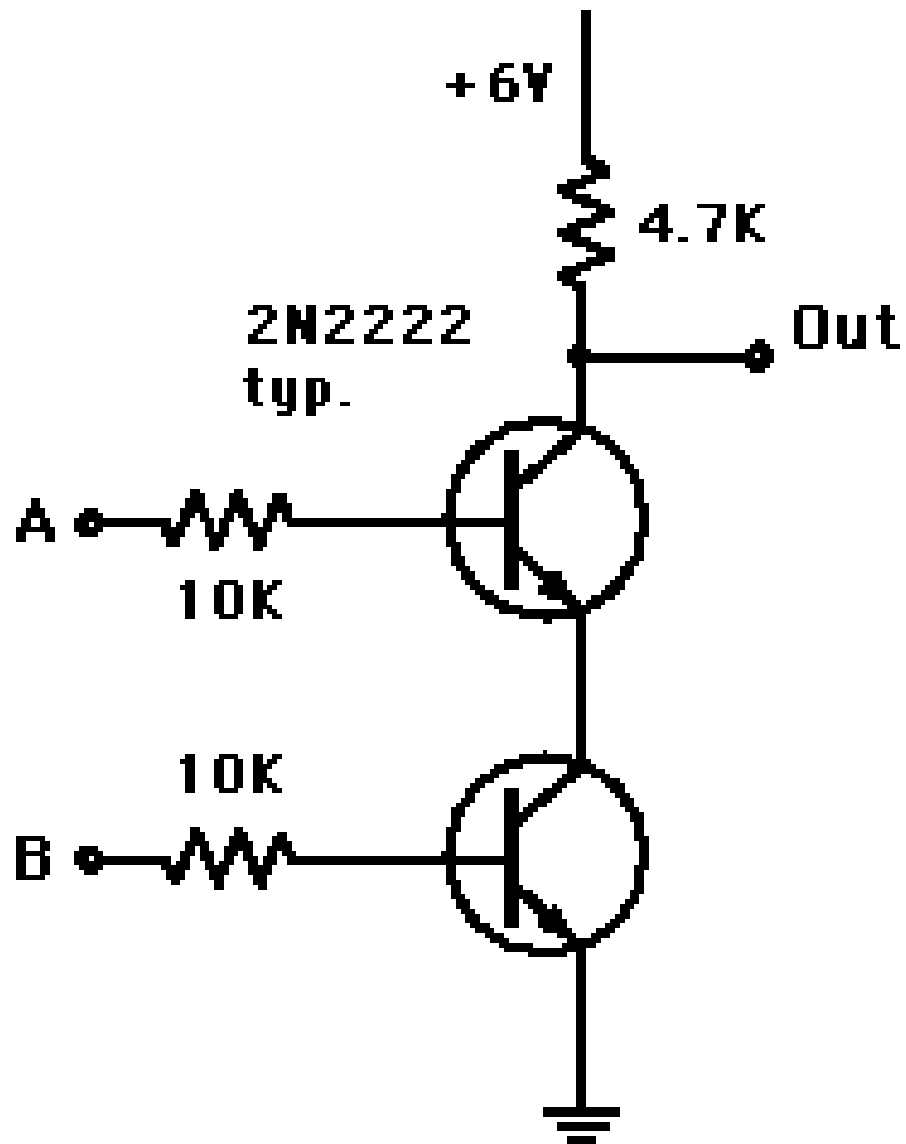


# Tube électronique, triode

vacuum tube, thermionic valve



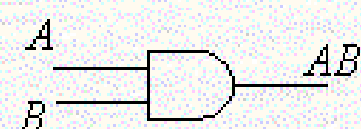
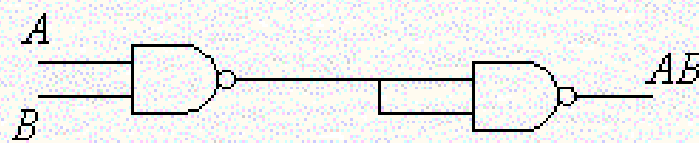
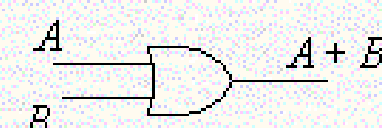
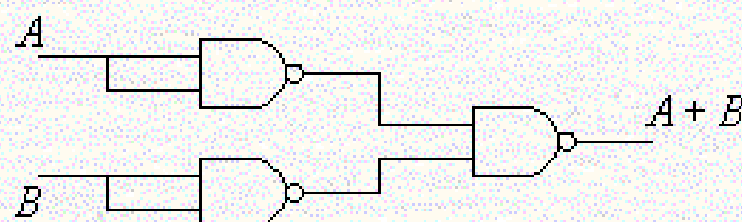
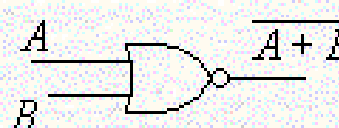
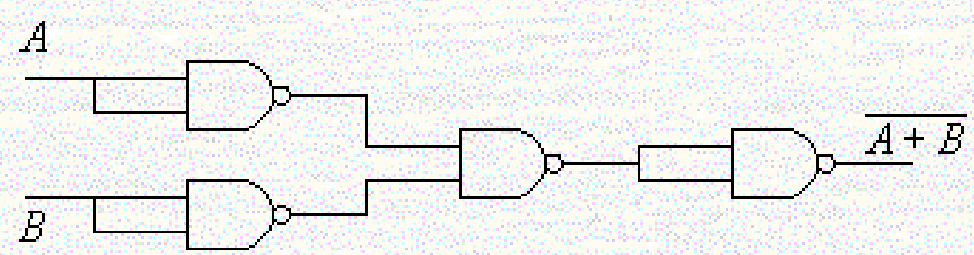


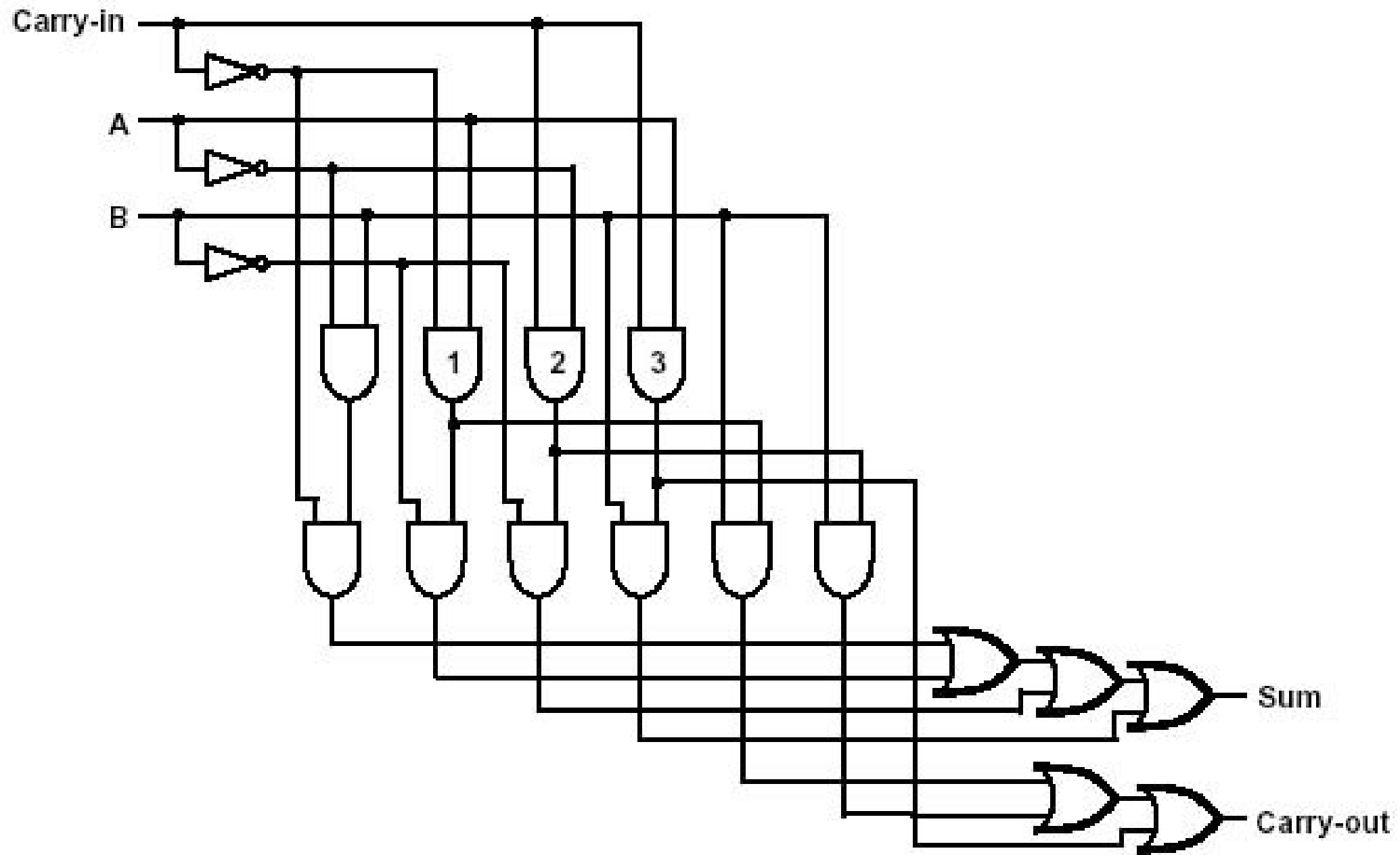
# Porte NAND



A	B	Out
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



 <p>NOT</p>	
 <p>AND</p>	
 <p>OR</p>	
 <p>NOR</p>	



# Thèse de Church-Turing

- Formulation moderne :  
Toute fonction effectivement calculable est calculable par une machine de Turing
- Les lois de la physique sont MT-calculables
- L'univers entier peut être simulé par une MT

# Les limites des Machines de Turing

## – Hypercalcul

- Le problème de l'arrêt
  - Il n'existe pas de MT capable répondre si une MT donnée s'arrête ou continue indéfiniment
- Hypercalcul :
  - L'étude des fonctions non calculables
  - Et des « machines » capables de les calculer

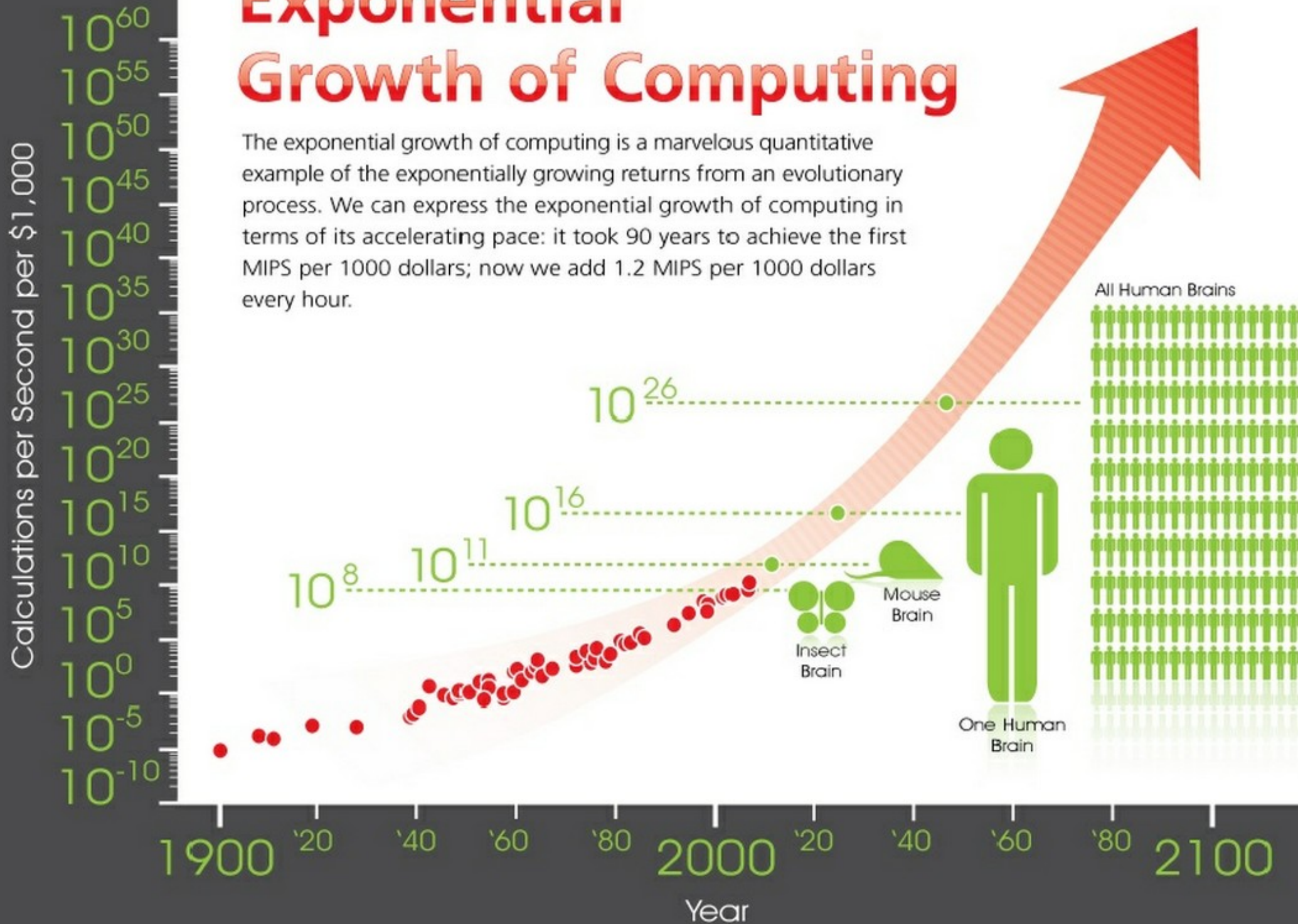
Exemple : machine de Turing en nombres réels

# Humains et machines de Turing

- Il est possible de simuler un humain (cerveau compris) par une machine de Turing
  - Preuve non-constructive
- Est-il possible de simuler un humain par un ordinateur ? Aujourd'hui non
  - Pas d'impossibilité théorique toutefois
- « Loi » de Moore
  - La puissance disponible pour un dollar double tous les ans

# Exponential Growth of Computing

The exponential growth of computing is a marvelous quantitative example of the exponentially growing returns from an evolutionary process. We can express the exponential growth of computing in terms of its accelerating pace: it took 90 years to achieve the first MIPS per 1000 dollars; now we add 1.2 MIPS per 1000 dollars every hour.



# Des chiffres

- 22 milliards de neurones,  $2.2 \times 10^{14}$  synapses

Puissance de calcul nécessaire pour la simulation

- 36.8 petaflops, 3.2 petaoctets de RAM

IBM Sequoia Blue Gene/Q

- 16 petaflops (2012)

Source : Cognitive Computing group at IBM  
Almaden Research Center