

NOTE ON THE MORTALITY PROBLEM
 FOR SHIFT STATE TREES

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In [1] the problem of determining if a Turing machine is mortal from its state transition structure was considered. A state tree was defined to be mortal if it corresponded only to mortal Turing machines. Necessary and sufficient conditions were derived for the mortality of any state tree. We give here a result on the corresponding problem for shift state trees, state trees which retain the shift structure of the machine.

The following is a generalization of Lemma 1 of [1]:

Lemma: For any shift state tree T , path (q_1, \dots, q_i) in T , and input I ; there is a Turing machine \mathbf{M} with shift state tree T and an input I' such that when \mathbf{M} is applied to I' it reaches state q_i on I . The only print instructions determined by these conditions on \mathbf{M} are the (q_j, x_j) instructions where (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}) is the input sequence of the given path.

The result follows trivially by induction on the length of the path.

Define a state tree to be shift mortal if there is a mortal shift state tree which corresponds to it, i.e. if shift instructions can be added to the state tree to make it a mortal shift state tree.

Theorem: A state tree is shift mortal iff every terminal point of the state tree is a q_0 or a q_i whose cycle is not a lower path.

Proof: Let T be a state tree which has a terminal point q_i whose cycle is a lower path. Let (q_1, \dots, q_i) be the path in T leading to the initial point of the cycle. The only state which occurs in both this path and the cycle path is q_i . Let \mathfrak{S} be a shift state tree corresponding to T . Apply the lemma to \mathfrak{S} , (q_1, \dots, q_i) , and the blank tape. Choose the undetermined print instructions of the resulting machine to be blanks. Then \mathbf{M} has an endless computation on I' .

For the converse we can prove the following stronger result: *A Turing machine which shifts only to the right (left) is mortal if every terminal point of its state tree is either a q_0 or a q_i whose cycle is not a lower path.*

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