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A SIMPLE GENERALIZATION OF TURING COMPUTABILITY

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1 Introduction In the present paper,* the notion of a Turing machine is generalized as follows: the notion of an *ideal computation* is defined to be a finite sequence of expressions of some arbitrary language. An *ideal machine* is then defined to be a set of *ideal computations* such that functionality from first to last elements of the *ideal computations* in the *ideal machine* obtains. Then, using the devices of Gödel numbering, a *length* function (applied to *ideal computations*) and *input* and *output* functions (which, when applied to *ideal computations*, select their first and last elements, respectively), a generalized analogue of the Kleene T-predicate is defined. A class of *ideal machines* is then said to be an **R**-class just in case it is Gödel numerable and contains an *ideal machine* which, in a sense made precise, *decides* the generalized T-predicate analogue.

The following results will be obtained: (1) The classes of Turing machine computations and Post normal system proofs are R-classes. (2) There exist R-classes which properly include the class of Turing machines. (3) For any M, where M is an R-class, there exist functions which are not computable by M. This theorem generalizes the Turing unsolvability of the "halting problem", and its proof makes use of the familiar diagonal procedure. Defining M-decidability for R-classes M in the natural way, we have that: (4) In general, the class of M-decidable sets is not closed under Boolean operations on pairs of sets. (5) There exist trivial R-classes, indeed R-classes which contain only one *ideal machine*. (6) In general, R-classes are not invariant with respect to Gödel numbering. (7) Mostowski's generalization of recursive function theory, \Re -definability (developed in [1]), is properly included in the notion of R-ness.

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