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Correspondence

An impossible program

To the Editor, The Computer Journal.

Sir.

It seems to me that a point has been missed by your correspondents on this subject. I too, think that Mr. Strachey's proof* is at fault, for this reason:

The Program P includes the procedure T(P) and it is possible for some particular argument of T that T may itself loop, so that since P includes T(P) the investigation T(P)must include the investigation T[T(P)], and this must include an investigation of all parts of T(P) including T[T(P)] i.e. T[T(P)] includes $T{T[T(P)]}$, which must in turn include an investigation of all parts of T[T(P)] including $T\{T[T(P)]\}$ and so on.

When P is executed an infinite recursion with no means of escape will result, i.e. a closed loop exists in T when its argument is P.

P will loop, but since the loop is internal to T, T(P) will not take any value and there is no contradiction. It is clear that if T exists it is restricted to investigating programs not including itself, but no proof of the impossibility of this program has been given.

Yours faithfully,

B. E. BOUTEL

34 The Hoe, Carpenders Park, Watford, Herts. 10 August 1965.

* This Journal, January 1965, p. 313

To the Editor, The Computer Journal.

Sir.

I must apologize to Mr. ApSimon. I did not intend* to ask him to accept a non-existent proof involving a hypothetical fraction. I actually intended to refer to a non-existence proof of a hypothetical function, but my handwriting seems to have betrayed me.

Yours etc., C. STRACHEY.

Churchill College, Cambridge. 5 August 1965.

To the Editor. The Computer Journal.

Sir.

Mr. Strachey seems to have proved that, if R may include T(R) and the function T(R) always terminates, then the function T(R) does not exist. Are these useful conditions? May not T(R) without one or both of them exist?

Yours faithfully, J. H. G. PHILLIPS. MICHAEL IRISH.

The National Cash Register Co. Ltd., 88/92 Baker St., London, W.1. 23 September 1965. * This Journal, July 1965, p. 176.

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