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A new characterization of computable functions. (English summary)

An. Științ. Univ. "Ovidius" Constanța Ser. Mat. **21** (2013), no. 3, 289–293.

The title of this paper could be misleading, since there is no (new) “characterization” of computable functions in it; rather, a couple of new properties of computable functions are proved:

Theorem 1. There is an algorithm which accepts as input any computable function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and returns a positive integer $m(f)$ and a computable function g which to any integer $n \geq m(f)$ assigns a system

$$S \subseteq \{x_i = 1 \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{x_i + x_j = x_k \mid 1 \leq i, j, k \leq n\} \cup \{x_i \cdot x_j = x_k \mid 1 \leq i, j, k \leq n\}$$

such that S is satisfiable over integers and each integer tuple (x_1, \dots, x_n) that solves S satisfies $x_1 = f(n)$.

Theorem 2. There is an algorithm which accepts as input any computable function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and returns a positive integer $w(f)$ and a computable function h which to any integer $n \geq w(f)$ assigns a system

$$S \subseteq \{x_i = 1 \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{x_i + x_j = x_k \mid 1 \leq i, j, k \leq n\} \cup \{x_i \cdot x_j = x_k \mid 1 \leq i, j, k \leq n\}$$

such that S is satisfiable over non-negative integers and each tuple (x_1, \dots, x_n) of non-negative integers that solves S satisfies $x_1 = f(n)$.

Reading two earlier papers of the author [Inform. Process. Lett. **113** (2013), no. 19–21, 719–722; MR3095449; Fund. Inform. **125** (2013), no. 1, 95–99; MR3114060] can be very helpful for understanding the new paper and seeing the results in perspective.

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