

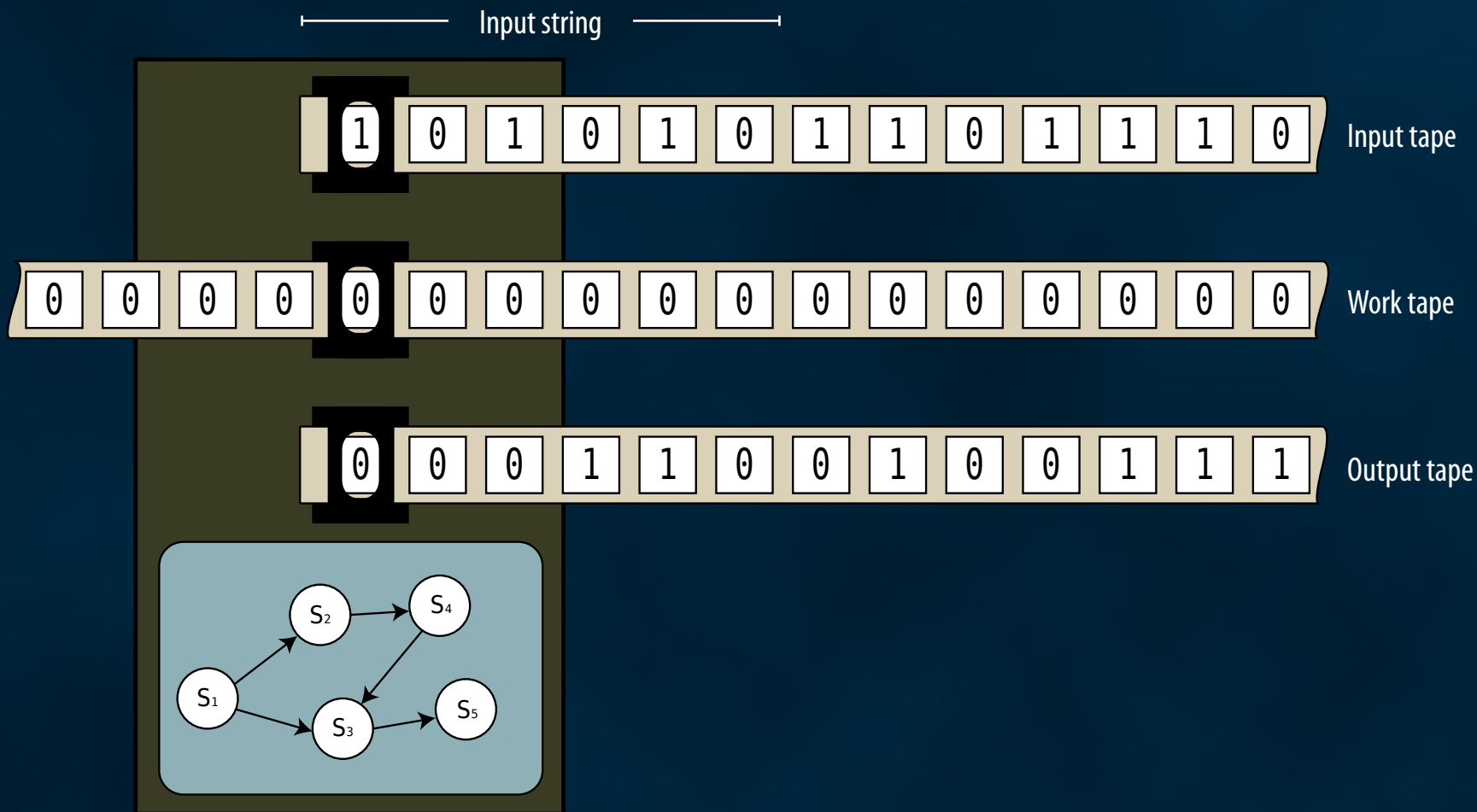
Minimum Message Length and Kolmogorov Complexity

C. S. Wallace and D. L. Dowe



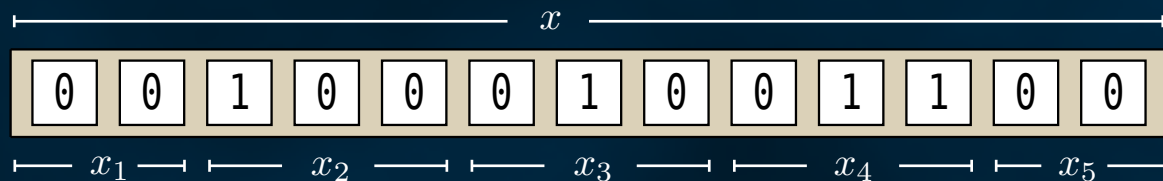
Overview

Turing Machines



Data & Hypotheses

Data string x is a representation of observational data from a real world phenomenon



$$L = \{00, 100, 010, 011\}$$

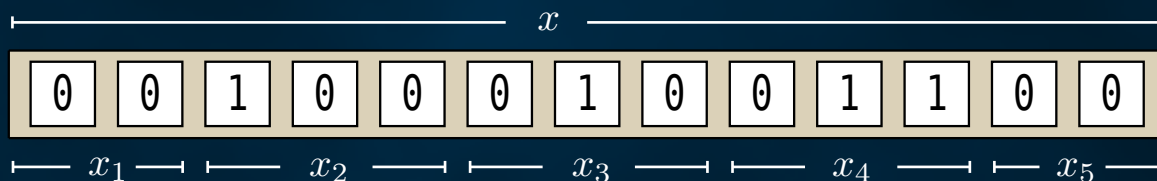
- “Sentences” $x_i \in L$, where L is a prefix-free set (data “language”)
- Distinct sentences represent distinct real-world facts
- Sentences are conditionally independent given full knowledge of the phenomenon
- Strings are invariant to sentence permutation

Data & Hypotheses

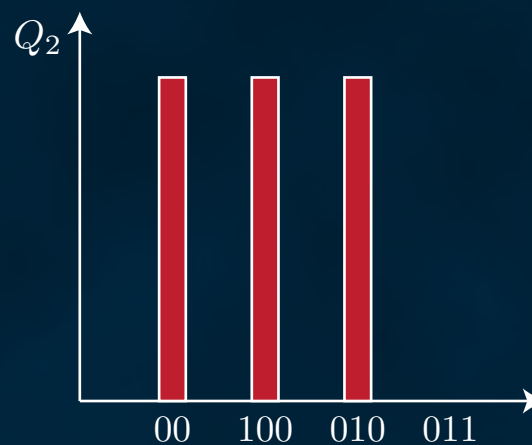
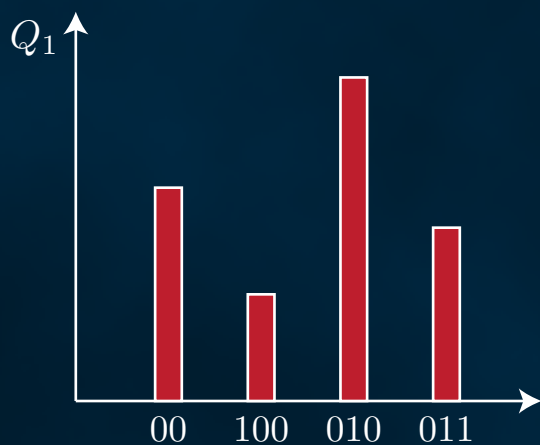
Hypothesis Q is a (computable) probability distribution over L

Conditional independence of sentences implies

$$x = x_1 \dots x_n \Rightarrow Q(x) = Q(x_1) \times \dots \times Q(x_n)$$



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and interpret y as hypothesis and x as data.

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Problem: Probability can never be 0, i.e. Popper-falsification not possible, because

$$K(x \mid y) < K(x) + O(1) \Rightarrow P_K(x \mid y) > P_K(x) + O(1)$$

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Proposal: Have hypothesis be a prefix of input string p .
Force intended two-part encoding by imposing conditions on p .

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7) $x = x_1 \dots x_n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = r_1 \dots r_n \\ T_q(r_i) = x_i, \ i = 1 \dots n \end{cases}$

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$$8) \quad \begin{matrix} x' = x^{(1)}x^{(2)} \\ j' = j^{(1)}j^{(2)} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} T_q(j^{(1)}) = x^{(1)}, \quad j^{(1)} < K_T(x^{(1)}) \\ T_q(j^{(2)}) = x^{(2)}, \quad j^{(2)} < K_T(x^{(2)}) \end{matrix}$$

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$$9) \quad \text{No prefix of } q \text{ satisfies all the above conditions}$$

all of q is required