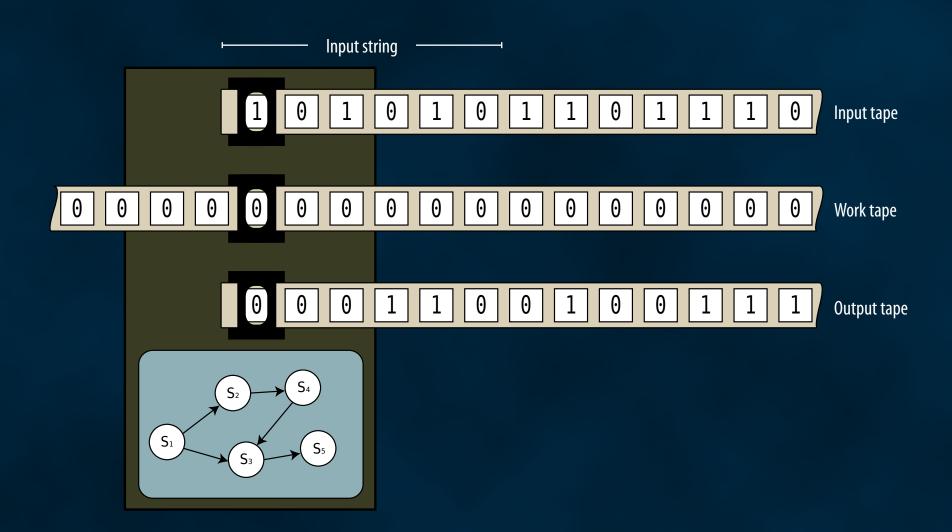
Minimum Message Length and Kolmogorov Complexity

C. S. Wallace and D. L. Dowe

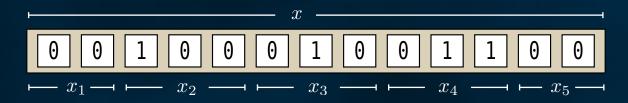
Overview

Turing Machines



Data & Hypotheses

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



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

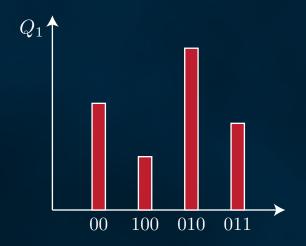
- "Sentences" $x_i \in L$, where L is a prefix-free set (data "language")
- Distinct sentences represent distinct real-world facts
- Sentences are conditionally independent given full knowledge of the phenomenon
- Strings are invariant to sentence permutation

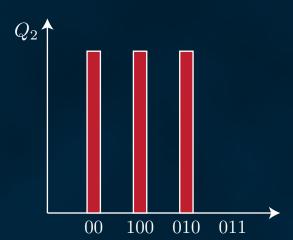
Data & Hypotheses

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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$$K_T(x \mid y) = \min\{l(p) \mid T(\langle y, p \rangle) = x\}$$

and interpret $\,y\,$ as hypothesis and $\,x\,$ as data.

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Corresponding conditional algorithmic probability

$$P_T(x \mid y) = 2^{-K_T(x|y)}$$

Two-part encoding _______

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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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two-part encoding

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$$l(r) < K_T(x)$$

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Two-part encoding ______

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

p encodes x

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two-part encoding

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conditionally independent sentences

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

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two-part encoding

hypothesis q is does not determine data

reading r does not alter the state of $\,T\,$

hypothesis q is "significant"

conditionally independent sentences

hypothesis q is "general"

Input $\,p\,$ is an acceptable MML message encoding data string $\,x\,$, if

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$$l(p) < l(x)$$

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$$T(q) = \epsilon$$

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9) No prefix of q satisfies all the above conditions

$$p$$
 encodes x

some compression is achieved

two-part encoding

hypothesis q is does not determine data

reading r does not alter the state of $\,T\,$

hypothesis q is "significant"

conditionally independent sentences

hypothesis q is "general"

all of q is required