A Chain Rule for the Randomness Deficiency Function

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Abstract

This paper is an exposition of the addition equality theorem for algorithmic entropy in [Gó1], applied to the Cantor space. This application implies that randomness deficiency of infinite sequences obeys the chain rule, analgous to the finite Kolmogorov complexity case. This is a generalization of van Lambalgen's Theorem. It is unclear whether this result is folklore, but in any case, this paper presents a dedicated proof of the equality. In addition, a dual integration trick shortens the proof.

1 Introduction

Prefix free Kolmogorov complexity, $\mathbf{K}$, obeys the chain rule, with for $x, y \in \{0,1\}^*$,

$$\mathbf{K}(x,y) =^+ \mathbf{K}(x) + \mathbf{K}(y|x, \mathbf{K}(x)).$$

In this paper, we apply the addition equality theorem for algorithmic entropy in [Gó1] to the specific case of infinite sequences. We also shorten the proof using an integration trick. The consequence to this is a result about randomness deficiency $\mathbf{D}$, where for computable probability μ, for infinite sequences, $\mathbf{D}(\alpha|\mu, x) = \sup_n -\log \mu(\alpha[0..n] - \mathbf{K}(\alpha[0..n]|x)$. The randomness deficiency over the space $\{0,1\}^\infty \times \{0,1\}^\infty$, is $\mathbf{D}(\alpha, \beta|\mu, \nu) = \sup_n -\log \mu(\alpha[0..n]) - \log \nu(\beta[0..n]) - \mathbf{K}(\alpha[0..n]\beta[0..n])$. The discrete case for $\mathbf{d}(x|p) = -\log p(x) - \mathbf{K}(x)$ is trivial. The result detailed in this paper is as follows.

Theorem. **([Gó1])** *Relativized to probabilities μ and ν over $\{0,1\}^\infty$,*

$$\mathbf{D}(\alpha, \beta|\mu, \nu) =^+ \mathbf{D}(\alpha|\mu) + \mathbf{D}(\beta|\nu, (\alpha, \lceil \mathbf{D}(\alpha|\mu) \rceil)).$$

This is a generalization of van Lambalgen's Theorem, which states (α, β) is ML random iff α is ML random and β is ML random with respect to α. If one were to take the complexities of the probabilities μ and ν into account (that is, they are no longer $O(1)$) then the theorem statement and proof become more nuanced. This generalization can be seen in [Gó1]. An open question is whether $\mathbf{D}$ follows the linear inequalities that parallel Shannon entropy $\mathcal{H}$, as Kolmogorov complexity was shown to do [HRSV00]:

Conjecture. *Given $\{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n\} \in \{0,1\}^{\infty n}$, and random variables $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$ is it the case that over all $W \subseteq \{1, .., n\}$, and $\lambda_W \in \mathbb{R}$,*

$$\sum_W \lambda_W \mathbf{D}(\alpha^W) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_W \lambda_W \mathcal{H}(\beta^W) \geq 0?$$

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2 Results

For the nonnegative real function f, we use $<^+ f$, $>^+ f$, and $=^+ f$ to denote $< f+O(1)$, $> f-O(1)$, and $= f\pm O(1)$. As shown in [Gó1], $2^{\mathbf{D}(\alpha|\mu)} \stackrel{*}{=} \mathbf{t}_\mu(\alpha)$ where $\mathbf{t}_\mu$ is a universal lower computable μ-test. Furthermore, a modification of the proof Theorem 2.3.4 in [Gó1] to the $\{0,1\}^\infty \times \{0,1\}^\infty$ space can be used to show that $2^{\mathbf{D}(\alpha,\beta|\mu,\nu)} \stackrel{*}{=} \mathbf{t}_{\mu,\nu}(\alpha,\beta)$, where $\mathbf{t}_{\mu,\nu}$ is a universal lower computable test over $\{0,1\}^\infty \times \{0,1\}^\infty$. This can be seen in Proposition **??**. For measure μ and lower continuous function f over $\{0,1\}^\infty$, we use the notation $\mu^x f(x) = \int_{x\in\{0,1\}^\infty} f(x)d\mu(x)$. Throughout this section, the universal Turing machine is assumed to be relativized to probabilities μ and ν over $\{0,1\}^\infty$. This means that there is an $O(1)$ sized program that can compute $\mu(x\{0,1\}^\infty)$ uniformly in $x \in \{0,1\}^*$, and similarly for ν.

Proposition 1 $\log \nu^y 2^{\mathbf{D}(x,y|\mu,\nu)} <^+ \mathbf{D}(x|\mu)$.

Proof. Let $f(x,\mu,\nu) = \log \nu^y 2^{\mathbf{D}(x,y|\mu,\nu)}$. The function f is lower computable and has $\mu^x 2^{f(x,\mu,\nu)} \leq 1$. The proposition follows from the universal properties of $\mathbf{t}_\mu$, where $2^f \stackrel{*}{<} \mathbf{t}_\mu$. □

Proposition 2 *If $i < j$, then*

$$i + \mathbf{D}(x|\mu, j) <^+ j + \mathbf{D}(x|\mu, i).$$

Proof. By the properties of $\mathbf{D}$, we have

$$\mathbf{D}(x|\mu, j) <^+ \mathbf{D}(x|\mu, i) + \mathbf{K}(j-i) <^+ \mathbf{D}(x|\mu, i) + j - i.$$

□

Definition 1 *Let $F : \{0,1\}^\infty \to \mathbb{Z}\cup\{-\infty,\infty\}$ be a lower semicomputable function. An (μ, F)-test is a function $t : \{0,1\}^\infty \times \{0,1\}^\infty \to \mathbb{Z}\cup\{-\infty,\infty\}$ that is lower semicomputable and $\mu^x t(x,y) \leq 2^{F(y)}$. There exists a maximal (μ, F) test, $\mathbf{t}_{(\mu,F)}$, such that $t \stackrel{*}{<} \mathbf{t}_{(\mu,F)}$.*

Proposition 3 *Let $F : \{0,1\}^\infty \to \mathbb{Z}| \cup \{-\infty,\infty\}$ be an upper semicomputable function,. For all x and with $\mathbf{t}_{(\nu,F)}(y) > -\infty$,*

$$\mathbf{t}_{(\nu,F)}(x,y) \stackrel{*}{=} 2^{F(y)}\mathbf{t}_\nu(x|y, -F(y)).$$

Proof. To prove the inequality $\stackrel{*}{>}$, let $g(x,y,m) = \max_{i\geq m} 2^{-i}\mathbf{t}_\nu(x|y,i)$. This function is lower computable, and decreasing in m. The function $g(x,y) = g_\nu(x,y,-F(y))$ is lower semicomputable since $-F$ is upper semi-computable. The multiplicative form of Proposition 2 implies

$$g(x,y,m) \stackrel{*}{=} 2^{-m}\mathbf{t}_\nu(x|y,m)$$
$$g(x,y) \stackrel{*}{=} 2^{F(y)}\mathbf{t}_\nu(x|y,-F(y)).$$

Since $\mathbf{t}_\nu$ is a test:

$$\nu^x 2^{-m}\mathbf{t}_\nu(x|y,m) \leq 2^{-m}$$
$$\nu^x g(x,y) \stackrel{*}{<} 2^{F(y)},$$

which implies $g(x,y) \overset{*}{<} \mathbf{t}_{(\nu,F)}(x,y)$ by the optimality of $\mathbf{t}_{(\nu,F)}$. We now consider the upper bound. Since, given fixed y, $2^{-F(y)}\mathbf{t}_{(\nu,F)}(x,y)$ is an x-test conditional on y and $-F(y)$, we have

$$2^{-F(y)}\mathbf{t}_{(\nu,F)}(x,y) \overset{*}{<} \mathbf{t}(x|y,-F(y)).$$

□

The following Theorem is a specific case of Theorem 4.5.2 in [Ǵ01], to the Cantor space and with $O(1)$ complexities for the probabilities. The proof is shortened by noting that f is a universal F-test.

Theorem 1 *Relativized to probabilities μ and ν over $\{0,1\}^\infty$,*

$$\mathbf{D}(x,y|\mu,\nu) =^{+} \mathbf{D}(x|\mu) + \mathbf{D}(y|\nu,(x,\lceil\mathbf{D}(x|\mu)\rceil)).$$

Proof. Let $f(x,y) = 2^{\mathbf{D}(x,y|\mu,\nu)}$. Proposition 1 implies there exists $c \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\nu^y f(x,y) \leq 2^{\mathbf{D}(x|\mu)+c}$. Let $F(x,\mu) = \lceil\mathbf{D}(x|\mu)\rceil$. Note that if h is a lower computable function such that $\nu^y h(x,y) \overset{*}{<} 2^{\mathbf{D}(x|\mu)}$, then $\mu^x\nu^y h(x,y) \overset{*}{<} \mu^x\mathbf{t}_\mu(x) \overset{*}{<} 1$, so $h \overset{*}{<} f$, so f is a universal F-test. Proposition 3 (swapping x and y) gives

$$\mathbf{D}(x,y|\mu,\nu) = \log f(x,y) =^{+} F(x) + \mathbf{D}(y|\nu,(x,-F(x)))$$
$$\mathbf{D}(x,y|\mu,\nu) =^{+} \mathbf{D}(x|\mu) + \mathbf{D}(y|\nu,(x,\lceil\mathbf{D}(x|\mu)\rceil)).$$

□

References

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