AIT Blog

Uniform Tests and Algorithmic Thermodynamic Entropy

Samuel Epstein*

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For definitions in this post, we use [HR09]. A computable metric space X is a metric space with a dense set of ideal points on which the distance function is computable. A computable probability is defined by a computable sequence of converging points in the corresponding space of probability measures, $\mathcal{M}(X)$, over X. A uniform test takes in a description of a probability measure μ and produces a lower computable μ test. There exists a universal uniform test, from [G21, HR09]. We extend the result from [Eps22] to computable metric spaces.

Theorem 1 Given computable non-atomic probability measures μ and λ over a computable metric space X and universal uniform test $\mathbf{t}(\cdot,\cdot)$. For all n, $\lambda(\{\alpha: \mathbf{t}(\mu,\alpha) > 2^n\}) > 2^{-n-\mathbf{K}(n)-O(1)}$.

Reworking the above theorem, one can get a result in algorithmic physics. To define algorithmic fine-grain entropy, we use a slightly modified version of the definition in [Gac94]. First, note that all the results [HR09] can be easily extended to arbitrary nonnegative measures. This can be achieved by defining the product space of $\mathcal{M}(X)$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, where the second metric space defines the size of the measure. Given a measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(X) \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, the algorithmic fine grained entropy of a point $\alpha \in X$ is as follows.

Definition 1 (Algorithmic Fine-Grained Entropy) $H(\alpha) = -\log \mathbf{t}(\mu, \alpha)$.

One can then prove that this term will oscillate in the presence of dynamics. Dynamics can be defined using group theory.

Definition 2 (Transformation Group) Let M denote a computable metric space and G a topological group each element of which is a homeomorphism of M onto itself:

$$f(g;x) = g(x) = x' \in M; g \in G, x \in M.$$

The pair (G, M) will be called a topological transformation group if for every pair of elements g1, g2 of G, and every $x \in M$, g1(g2(x)) = (g1g2)(x) and if

$$x' = g(x) = f(g; x)$$

is continuous simultaneously in $x \in M$ and $g \in G$.

Theorem 2 (Oscillation of Thermodynamic Entropy) Let L be the Lebesgue measure over \mathbb{R} . For one dimensional topological transformation group (G^t, X) acting on computable metric space X, for all $\alpha \in X$, $L\{t \in [0,1] : H(G^t\alpha) < H(X) - n\} \stackrel{*}{>} 2^{-n-\mathbf{K}(n)-O(1)}$.

^{*}JP Theory Group. samepst@jptheorygroup.org

References

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