

There are computable measures which are comparable but are not computably comparable

Michael Raskin

October 2013

The question

- ▶ Infinite binary sequences
- ▶ Probabilistic measures
- ▶ Comparison: couplings (measures on pairs) $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$ ~~\mathbb{X}~~
- ▶ Computable measures
- ▶ Can we compare computable measures using only computable couplings?
- ▶ No

The question

- ▶ Infinite binary sequences
- ▶ Probabilistic measures
- ▶ Comparison: couplings (measures on pairs) $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$ ~~\mathbb{X}~~
- ▶ Computable measures
- ▶ Can we compare computable measures using only computable couplings?
- ▶ No

The question

- ▶ Infinite binary sequences
- ▶ Probabilistic measures
- ▶ Comparison: couplings (measures on pairs) $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$ ~~\mathbb{X}~~
- ▶ Computable measures
- ▶ Can we compare computable measures using only computable couplings?
- ▶ No

Probabilistic measures

Minimal σ -algebra that allows statements $\omega_i = c$

It is enough to specify measures for all prefixes

Probabilistic measures

Minimal σ -algebra that allows statements $\omega_i = c$

It is enough to specify measures for all prefixes

Measure comparison

- ▶ Symbols: $1 > 0$

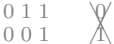
- ▶ Words: pointwise

- ▶ Measures on finite words:

coupling is a measure on pairs

x
 y

Coupling, consistent with the ordering



$\mu \geq \nu$ when there is a coupling of μ and ν , consistent with the ordering

- ▶ Couplings can also be used for measures on infinite words.

Measure comparison

- ▶ Symbols: $1 > 0$
- ▶ Words: pointwise
- ▶ Measures on finite words:

coupling is a measure on pairs

x
 y

Coupling, consistent with the ordering

0 1 1
0 0 1

~~0 1~~

$\mu \geq \nu$ when there is a coupling of μ and ν , consistent with the ordering

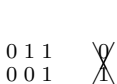
- ▶ Couplings can also be used for measures on infinite words.

Measure comparison

- ▶ Symbols: $1 > 0$
- ▶ Words: pointwise
- ▶ Measures on finite words:

coupling is a measure on pairs

Coupling, consistent with the ordering



$\mu \geq \nu$ when there is a coupling of μ and ν , consistent with the ordering

- ▶ Couplings can also be used for measures on infinite words.

Measure comparison

- ▶ Symbols: $1 > 0$
- ▶ Words: pointwise
- ▶ Measures on finite words:

coupling is a measure on pairs

x
 y

Coupling, consistent with the ordering

0 1 1
0 0 1

~~0~~
~~1~~

$\mu \geq \nu$ when there is a coupling of μ and ν , consistent with the ordering

- ▶ Couplings can also be used for measures on infinite words.

Measure comparison

- ▶ Symbols: $1 > 0$
- ▶ Words: pointwise
- ▶ Measures on finite words:

coupling is a measure on pairs

x
 y

Coupling, consistent with the ordering

0	1	1	\forall
0	0	1	

$\mu \geq \nu$ when there is a coupling of μ and ν , consistent with the ordering

- ▶ Couplings can also be used for measures on infinite words.

Computable measures

We need to specify measures of all possible finite prefixes

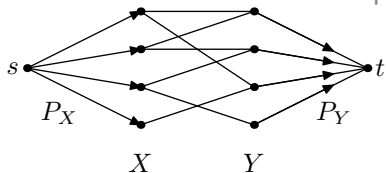
Strong definition: the measure values are rational and can be calculated precisely

Weak definition: given a value $\varepsilon > 0$, the approximation algorithm gives an upper and a lower bound with difference less than ε .

Computable couplings

The question: is there a computable coupling consistent with \geq for every two comparable computable measures?

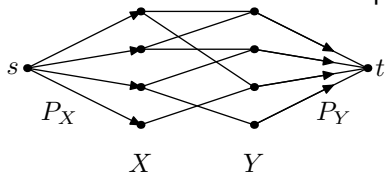
For finite words the answer is positive



Computable couplings

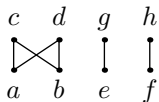
The question: is there a computable coupling consistent with \geq for every two comparable computable measures?

For finite words the answer is positive



Construction

Construct in a larger ordered alphabet first



Locally, there should be many couplings

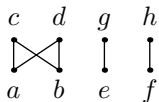
$c-a$ $d-b$ $c-b$ $d-a$

Long-range correlations based on long-running computations

Let $g-e$ and $h-f$ make us to choose $c-a$ or $c-b$

Construction

Construct in a larger ordered alphabet first



Locally, there should be many couplings

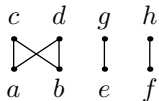
$c-a$ $d-b$ $c-b$ $d-a$

Long-range correlations based on long-running computations

Let $g-e$ and $h-f$ make us to choose $c-a$ or $c-b$

Construction

Construct in a larger ordered alphabet first



Locally, there should be many couplings

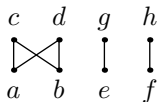
$c-a$ $d-b$ $c-b$ $d-a$

Long-range correlations based on long-running computations

Let $g-e$ and $h-f$ make us to choose $c-a$ or $c-b$

Construction

Construct in a larger ordered alphabet first



Locally, there should be many couplings

$c—a$ $d—b$ $c—b$ $d—a$

Long-range correlations based on long-running computations

Let $g—e$ and $h—f$ make us to choose $c—a$ or $c—b$

Construction details

Enumerable inseparable sets

Symbols on the positions $2n$ and $2m + 1$ are dependent if the number n is printed at the step number m

Measures are computable in the strong sense, all comparing couplings are undecidable and there exist $0'$ -decidable one.

Local choice of coupling describes the long-range correlation that happened

Construction details

Enumerable inseparable sets

Symbols on the positions $2n$ and $2m + 1$ are dependent if the number n is printed at the step number m

Measures are computable in the strong sense, all comparing couplings are undecidable and there exist $0'$ -decidable one.

Local choice of coupling describes the long-range correlation that happened

Construction details

Enumerable inseparable sets

Symbols on the positions $2n$ and $2m + 1$ are dependent if the number n is printed at the step number m

Measures are computable in the strong sense, all comparing couplings are undecidable and there exist $0'$ -decidable one.

Local choice of coupling describes the long-range correlation that happened

Thanks for your attention

Questions?