

* random programs P $\xrightarrow[\cup]{\text{universal model}}$ random computable strings S

"monkey-typing" distribution

"simple-string" distribution

* monkey-typing distribution

$ P =1$:	$Pr(P) = \frac{1}{2}$	$\#P = 2$
$ P =2$:	$Pr(P) = \frac{1}{4}$	$\#P = 4$
:		:

$\sum_P Pr(P)$ not converge

* fix : ① all "valid" (halting) P ?

halting not decidable
& no guarantee about $\sum_P Pr(P)$

② decrease $Pr(P)$? e.g. $Pr(P) = 2^{-2|P|}$

possible, but not seen in literature

* "popular fix" : consider prefix-free programs

{ valid programs } form prefix-free set of code

$\sum_{\text{valid } P} 2^{-|P|} \leq 1$ immediately from Kraft's

* want : universal (Turing Machine) $\cup$ prefix-free programs

e.g. original program
 $P = P_1 P_2 \dots P_n$

$\Rightarrow$ prefix-free program (also-called self-delimiting)
 $0P_1 0P_2 \dots 0P_n 1$

prefix-free universal TM

"crashes" for invalid P'

another angle

line 1
line 2
return

~~line 4~~ not accepted for prefix-free program

* simpl-string probability
universal

$$P(\xi) = \sum_{p: U(p) = \xi} 2^{-|p|}$$

↑ prefix-free program
 ↑ prefix-free universal TM
 halts w/o crashing
 monkey typing

* $\sum_{\xi} P(\xi) \leq 1$, "unnormalized" probability (semi-)

* "normalization constant"

$$\Omega = \sum_{p: U(p) \text{ halts}} 2^{-|p|}$$

↑ prefix-free program
 Chaitin's magical number

cannot be (approximately) computed

approximate Ω to N-bits
+ run all N-bits programs until enough halts) other p's won't halt

↓
decide all N-bits
p on halting

* universal probability for prediction

given $\xi_{t-1} = s_1 s_2 \dots s_{t-1}$?
↑
 s_t

$$P_*(\xi) = \sum_{*} P(\xi^*) = \sum_{U(p)=\xi^*} 2^{-|p|}$$