

Computable Topology and Randomness

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研究目的

- ❖ 確率とは何か
- ❖ 公理主義的確率論
- ❖ ゲーム論的確率論
- ❖ アリストテレスの哲学
- ❖ 頻度としての確率
- ❖ ランダムネスを基盤とした確率
- ❖ 研究計画

TTE

Computable Topology

Computability of Measures

Algorithmic Randomness

研究目的

確率とは何か

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「確率」という考え方は、必要不可欠な概念である。
しかし「確率」とは何かという問いは実は難しい問題である。
頻度主義 ある事象が起こる頻度。

例 1. さいころをふって1が出る確率は $\frac{1}{6}$ である。

客観確率だけではなく、主観確率も考えたい。

例 2. 宇宙人がいる確率は30%くらいだ。

ベイズ主義 確率とは信念の度合いを表す。

確率とは人によって異なるものなのだろうか。

確率哲学では多くの解釈が主張され、多元主義を主張する人もいる。

参考「確率の哲学理論」(Donald Gillies)

公理主義的確率論

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Kolmogorov の公理主義的確率論では、確率の意味を問わずに、厳密な数学的定式化を与える。

長所

- 確率の解釈の立場に依存しないで使える。
- 確率分布が与えられている場合にはすばらしい結果がある。

問題

- 確率の解釈について何も言わない。
- 具体的な列のランダム性について何も言わない。
- 確率分布が与えられていない場合の予測が難しい。

ゲーム論的確率論

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特徴

- Dawid や Vovk らにより 1980 年から始まった。
- テクニカルにはゲーム論を、考え方はアルゴリズム的ランダムネスを基盤としている。
- 確率の解釈としては価格設定（信念の度合い）を元としている。
- （おそらく）測度論的確率論と同じくらい汎用性がある。

当初はランダムネスを基盤としようとしていたが、テクニカルな問題で計算可能性を避けてゲーム論を採用した。

問題

- 理論が発展するに伴い、計算可能性が問題になってきた。
- 同分布の確率変数の取り扱いが難しい。
- 自然を表現する時はもっと適切な定式化があるのではないか。

アリストテレスの哲学

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そもそも確率はどのように扱ったら良いか。

偶発的なものは科学的に取り扱えないとみなさねばならない。「形而上学」(Aristotle)

Aristotle はすべてのものは必然だと考えていた。何かを原因としているがそれが何かは分からない場合もあると考え、それを **Tyche** とか **automaton** などと呼んだ。確率の科学的取り扱いが遅れた理由の一つであると言われる。もう一つは **Augustinus** による。

すべては神の摂理に従う「神の国」

いずれにせよ原因は分からないが結果だけ分かっている場合を考える必要がある。(後に **Dawid** により **prequential principle** と呼ばれる。)

頻度としての確率

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確率は基礎ではなく、具体的な列から導かれるものである。

1919年、**von Mises** は確率論の定式化のため、頻度によってランダムな列を定義しようとした。

適当な部分列の頻度の極限值が $\frac{1}{2}$ となる列をランダムと呼び、確率 $\frac{1}{2}$ の列と思えないか。

しかしこの定義はうまくいかなかった。

1960年代、**Martin-Löf** や **Kolmogorov** によりランダムな列が定義される。

頻度の極限が p となる列を確率 p の列と呼べないか。

確率とはそれ以上規則がない列の頻度である。

ここで頻度よりもランダム性が基礎になることが分かる。

ランダムネスを基盤とした確率

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1919 von Mises が確率論の定式化のためにランダムな列の考察を行った。

1930s Kolmogorov による測度論的確率論の発表及び発展。

1960s Kolmogorov が具体的な列のランダム性を考察するために Kolmogorov 複雑性を考案。その後、ランダムネスの理論が発展。しかし確率への応用は難しく、直接統計への応用した。

1990s Dawid や Vovk らにより受け継がれるが、計算可能性を避けてゲーム論的確率論を作る。

ランダムネスを基盤とした確率論の構築は非常に自然である。計算可能性との強い関連があるため、統計や人工知能、機械学習などへの応用も期待できる。

研究計画

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- (i) 「ランダム」な実数の列を定義する。
- (ii) 同分布のランダムな列の場合、ある区間の確率は頻度として定義され、確率の公理を満たす。
- (iii) 頻度という規則と最善の予測の信念の度合いは同分布のランダムな列の場合一致し、よって確率の公理を満たす。
- (iv) 同分布の場合、極限定理の逆が成り立つ。
- (v) 具体的な列に対して「規則」を定義する。
- (vi) 同分布ではない場合の規則と予測の関係について調べる。

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- ❖ Representation of a Set
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Computability on \mathbb{N} was defined by Church, Turing and others in 1930s.

Computable analysis studies computability on \mathbb{R} .

There are many approaches to this problem.

- Via representations by Hauck, Kreitz and Weihrauch.
- Via sequential computability and effective uniform continuity by Pour-El and Richards (and this is generalized to metric spaces by Yasugi).
- Ko's approach, Domain Theory, Markov's approach, etc.

We will mostly use the approach via representations, which is called Type-2 Theory of Effectivity (TTE).

This is because this approach can be naturally adapted to randomness.

Representation Approach

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Intuitively,

- a real is (seen as) a sequence of a finite alphabet, and
- a computable function from reals to reals is a computable function from sequences to sequences.

We must be careful about the choice of a representation.

例 3. Consider the infinite decimal fraction as a representation of a real.

Then $x \mapsto 3x$ is not computable because machine does not make an output with an input

$$\frac{1}{3} = 0.3333333 \dots$$

Usually we use a sequence of intervals with rational endpoints containing the real as a representation of the real.

Many functions are computable.

Notation

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We will use the terminology from the work by Weihrauch and Grubba 2009.

- $f : A \rightrightarrows B$ denotes a multi-function.
- $f : \subseteq A \rightarrow B$ denotes a partial function.
- $f : A \rightarrow B$ denotes a total function.
- Σ is a finite alphabet such that $0, 1 \in \Sigma$.
- Σ^* is the set of finite words over Σ .
- Σ^ω is the set of infinite sequences over Σ .

$|w|$ is the length of the word $w \in \Sigma^*$.

$x \sqsubseteq y$ iff x is a prefix of y .

The “wrapping function” $\iota : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ is the one such that

$$\iota(a_1 a_2 \dots a_k) = 110a_10a_20 \dots a_k011.$$

$u \ll w$ iff $i(u)$ is a subword of w for $u \in \Sigma^*$ and $w \in \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma^\omega$.

Computability on infinite sequences

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Let $Y_0, \dots, Y_n \in \{\Sigma^*, \Sigma^\omega\}$ and $Y = Y_1 \times \dots \times Y_n$.

A function $f : \subseteq Y \rightarrow Y_0$ is *computable* if it is computed by Type-2 machine.

Informally, a *Type-2 machine* is a Turing machine, which reads from input tapes with finite or infinite inscription, operates on work tapes and write one-way to an output tape.

On Σ^* we consider the discrete topology.

On Σ^ω we consider the topology generated by the base $\{w\Sigma^\omega : w \in \Sigma^*\}$ of open sets.

Every computable function is continuous.

Representation of a Set

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A *multi-representation* of a set M is a surjective function $\gamma : Y \rightrightarrows M$ where $Y \in \{\Sigma^*, \Sigma^\omega\}$.

例 4. (i) $\nu_{\mathbb{N}} : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

(ii) $\nu_{\mathbb{Q}} : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

(iii) $\rho : \subseteq \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

A point is γ -*computable* if it has a computable representation by γ .

A function $f : M_1 \rightrightarrows M_2$ is (γ_1, γ_2) -*computable* if it has a computable realization.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & M_2 \\ \uparrow \gamma_1 & & \uparrow \gamma_2 \\ Y_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{comp}} & Y_2 \end{array}$$

Reducibility and Product

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$\gamma_1 \leq \gamma_0$ if $M_1 \subseteq M_0$ and the identity $\text{id} : M_1 \rightarrow M_0$ is (γ_1, γ_0) -computable.

$\gamma_1 \equiv \gamma_0$ iff $\gamma_1 \leq \gamma_0$ and $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma_1$.
 $[\gamma_1, \gamma_2]\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle = \gamma_1(y_1) \times \gamma_2(y_2)$.

Representations of computable functions

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定義 5 (Notations of computable functions). *For all $a, b \in \{*, \omega\}$,*

- (i) $P^{ab} = \{f : \subseteq \Sigma^a \rightarrow \Sigma^b : f \text{ is computable}\}$ and,
(ii) *a notation $\xi^{ab} : \Sigma^* \rightarrow P^{ab}$ is defined as $\xi^{ab}(w)$ is the function $f \in P^{ab}$ computed by the Type-2 machine with code w if the machine is recursive.*

- (i) F^{**} is the set of all partial functions $f : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$.
(ii) $F^{*\omega}$ is the set of all partial functions $f : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^\omega$.
(iii) $F^{\omega*}$ is the set of all partial functions $f : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ with open domain.
(iv) $F^{\omega\omega}$ is the set of all partial functions $f : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ with G_δ -domain.

Representations of functions

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定義 6 (Representations of the sets F^{ab}). Define $\eta^{ab} : \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow F^{ab}$ by

$$\eta^{ab}(\langle x, p \rangle)(y) = \xi_x^{\omega b} \langle p, y \rangle$$

for all $x \in \Sigma^*$, $p \in \Sigma^\omega$ and $y \in \Sigma^a$.

定義 7. Let $\gamma_1 : \Sigma^a \rightrightarrows M_1$ and $\gamma_2 : \Sigma^b \rightrightarrows M_2$ be multi-representations.

We define a multi-representation $[\gamma_1 \rightrightarrows \gamma_2]$ of the (γ_1, γ_2) -continuous multi-functions $f : M_1 \rightrightarrows M_2$ as $f \in [\gamma_1 \rightrightarrows \gamma_2](p)$ iff $\eta_p^{ab} = \eta^{ab}(p)$ realizes f w.r.t. (γ_1, γ_2) .

The restriction of the single-valued functions is $[\gamma_1 \rightarrow_p \gamma_2]$.

The restriction to the total (γ_1, γ_2) -continuous functions is $[\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2]$.

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Let X be a set.

A topology τ on X is a set of subsets of X (the set of open sets) that is closed under union and finite intersection.

A topological space (X, τ) is a T_0 -space if whenever x and y are distinct points in X , there is an open set containing one and not the other.

A base is a subset $\beta \subseteq \tau$ such that every $U \in \tau$ is a union of base sets.

A subbase is a subset $\beta \subseteq \tau$ such that the set of all finite intersections forms a base.

A space is said to be second-countable if its topology has a countable base.

A space is called separable if it contains a countable dense subset.

Computable Topological Spaces

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定義 8 (Hertling and Weihrauch 2009). *A computable topological space is a 4-tuple $\mathbf{X} = (X, \tau, \beta, \nu)$ such that*

- (X, τ) is a topological T_0 -space,
- $\nu : \subseteq \Sigma^* \rightarrow \beta$ is a notation of a base β of τ ,
- $\text{dom}(\nu)$ is recursive and
- $\nu(u) \cap \nu(v) = \bigcup \{ \nu(w) : (u, v, w) \in S \}$ for all $u, v \in \text{dom}(\nu)$ for some r.e. set $S \subseteq (\text{dom}(\nu))^3$.

例 9. (i) (real line) Define $\mathbf{R} = (\mathbb{R}, \tau_{\mathbb{R}}, \beta, \nu)$ such that $\tau_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the real line topology and ν is a canonical notation of the set of all open intervals with rational endpoints.

(ii) (lower unit interval) Define $\mathbf{I}_{<} = (\mathbb{I}, \tau_{<}, \beta_{<}, \nu_{<})$ such that $\nu_{<}(w) = \{x : 0 \leq q < x \leq 1 \text{ and } q \in \nu_{\mathbb{Q}}\}$. The representation δ for $\mathbf{I}_{<}$ is denoted by $\rho_{<}$.

Representations on a Computable Topological Space

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定義 10. Let $\mathbf{X} = (X, \tau, \beta, \nu)$ be an effective topological space. Define a representation $\delta : \subseteq \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow X$ of the points as

$$x = \delta(p) \iff (\forall w \in \Sigma^*)(w \ll p \iff x \in \nu(w))$$

and a representation $\theta : \subseteq \Sigma^\omega \rightarrow \tau$ of the set of open sets as

$$W = \theta(p) \iff \begin{cases} w \ll p \Rightarrow w \in \text{dom}(\nu) \\ W = \bigcup \{ \nu(w) : w \ll p \} \end{cases} .$$

Computable Operators

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- 定理 11.**
- (i) $eval : (f, x) \mapsto f(x)$ is $([\delta_1 \rightarrow_p \delta_2], \delta_1, \delta_2)$ -computable.
- (ii) $(f, g) \mapsto g \circ f$ is $([\delta_1 \rightarrow_p \delta_2], [\delta_2 \rightarrow_p \delta_3], [\delta_1 \rightarrow_p \delta_3])$ -computable.
- (iii) *The multi-function $(f, W) \rightrightarrows T$ mapping every continuous function $f : \subseteq X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ and every open set $W \subseteq X_2$ to some open set $T \subseteq X_1$ such that $f^{-1}[W] = T \cap dom(f)$ is $([\delta_1 \rightarrow_p \delta_2], \theta_2, \theta_1)$ -computable.*

The Space of Continuous Functions

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定義 12. Define multi-representations of the set $CP(X_1, X_2)$ of all partial continuous functions $f : \subseteq X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ as follows:

- (i) $f \in \vec{\delta}_1(p)$ iff $f \circ \delta_1(q) = \delta_2 \circ \eta_p^{\omega\omega}(q)$ for all $q \in \text{dom}(f \circ \delta_1)$,
- (ii) $f \in \vec{\delta}_2(p)$ iff $f^{-1}[\theta_2(q)] = \theta_1 \circ \eta_p^{\omega\omega}(q) \cap \text{dom}(f)$ for all $q \in \text{dom}(\theta_2)$,
- (iii) $f \in \vec{\delta}_3(p)$ iff $f^{-1}[\nu_2(v)] = \theta_1 \circ \eta_p^{*\omega}(v) \cap \text{dom}(f)$ for all $v \in \text{dom}(\nu_2)$,
- (iv) $f \in \vec{\delta}_4(p)$ iff $(w \ll p \Rightarrow (\exists u \in \text{dom}(\nu_1), v \in \text{dom}(\nu_2))w = \langle u, v \rangle)$ and $f^{-1}[\nu_2(v)] = \bigcup_{\langle u, v \rangle \ll p} \nu_1(u) \cap \text{dom}(f)$.

In the paper they defined $\vec{\delta}_1, \dots, \vec{\delta}_8$.

定理 13.

$$\vec{\delta}_1 \equiv \vec{\delta}_2 \equiv \vec{\delta}_3 \equiv \vec{\delta}_4 \equiv \vec{\delta}_5 \equiv \vec{\delta}_6 \leq \vec{\delta}_7 \leq \vec{\delta}_8.$$

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Let X be a topological space.

$P(X)$ denotes the space of probability Borel measures on X .

The weak topology τ_w on $\mathcal{M}(X)$ is defined as the weakest topology such that, for all lower semicontinuous functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{I}_{<}$, the function $\mu \mapsto \int f d\mu$ is lower semicontinuous.

It is known that

- X is second-countable iff $P(X)$ is second-countable,
- X is separable iff $P(X)$ is separable,
- X is compact iff $P(X)$ is compact,
- and other similar relations of the descriptive complexity.

定理 14 (Hoyrup and Rojas 2009). *If X is a computable metric space then $P(X)$ is a computable metric space.*

Representations for Borel Measures

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TTE

Computable Topology

Computability of Measures

❖ The Space of Measures

❖ Representations for Borel Measures

❖ Natural Properties

Algorithmic Randomness

Let $\mathbf{X} = (X, \tau, \beta, \nu)$ be a computable topological space.

定理 15 (Schröder 2007). *If X is second-countable, then the family of sets $\{\mu \in P(X) : \mu(B) > q\}$ is a subbase of the weak topology on $P(X)$ where B is the finite union of base elements and q is rational.*

定理 16 (Miyabe). $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{X}) = (P(X), \tau_w, \beta^P, \nu^P)$ is a computable topological space.

定義 17. *A measure is computable if it is a computable point in the computable topological space.*

Natural Properties

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定理 18. *A measure μ is computable iff its restriction to open sets is $[\theta \rightarrow \rho_{\mathbb{I}_{<}}]$ -computable.*

定理 19. *The integral operator $\int : \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{I}_{<}) \times P(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{I}_{<}$ is $([\delta \rightarrow \rho_{\mathbb{I}_{<}}], \delta^P, \rho_{\mathbb{I}_{<}})$ -computable.*

定理 20. *Let $\mathbf{X} = (X, \tau, \beta, \nu)$ be a computable topological space. A measure μ is computable iff $\int d\mu : \mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{I}_{<}) \rightarrow \mathbb{I}_{<}$ is $([\delta \rightarrow \rho_{\mathbb{I}_{<}}], \rho_{\mathbb{I}_{<}})$ -computable.*

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Algorithmic Randomness

Definition

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定義 21 (Hertling and Weihrauch, Miyabe). *A measure test over X is a sequence $\{U_n\}$ of uniformly θ -computable open sets with $\mu(U_n) \leq 2^{-n}$ for all n . A point x is measure μ -random if $x \notin \bigcap_n U_n$ for each measure test $\{U_n\}$.*

定理 22 (Miyabe). *A point x is measure μ -random iff $\sup_n f_n(x) < \infty$ for each non-negative $([\nu_{\mathbb{N}}, \delta], \bar{\rho}_{<})$ -computable (super)martingale $\{f_n\}$.*

命題 23 (Miyabe). $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbb{N}} = (\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}, \tau, \beta, \nu)$ is a computable topological space.

We consider a computable measure $\mu = \prod \mu_i$ on $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that μ_i are continuous computable measures on \mathbb{R} uniformly in i .

定理 24. *A point $x \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is μ -random iff*

$$x \in \nu(u) \Rightarrow K(u) \geq -\log \mu(\nu(u)) - O(1).$$

Strong Law of Large Numbers

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定理 25 (Randomness version of SLLN). *Let $\mu = \prod \mu_i$ be a computable measure on $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that μ_i are continuous except at 0 and $m_i = \int z \mu_i(dz)$ and $v_i = \int (z - m_i)^2 \mu_i(dz)$ are uniformly computable. Then*

$$\{y_i\} \text{ is } \mu\text{-random and } \sum_i \frac{v_i}{i^2} < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - m_i)}{n} \rightarrow 0.$$

定理 26. *Let μ_1 be a continuous computable measure on \mathbb{R} such that $m = \int |z| d\mu_1 < \infty$ is computable. Let $\mu = \prod \mu_1$ be the products of infinite same measures. Then*

$$\{y_i\} \text{ is } \mu\text{-random} \Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n} \rightarrow \int x d\mu.$$

The Law of the Iterated Logarithm

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定理 27 (LIL with a variance condition). *Let $\mu = \prod \mu_i$ be a computable measure on $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that μ_i are continuous except at 0, $m_i = \int z \mu_i(dz)$ and $v_i = \int (z - m_i)^2 \mu_i(dz)$ are uniformly computable and $B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \rightarrow \infty$. If there exists a positive sequence $\{M_n\}$ such that*

$$M_n = o\left(\sqrt{\frac{B_n}{\ln \ln B_n}}\right) \text{ and } \mu_i(\{z : |z| \leq M_n\}) = 1,$$

then

$$\{x_i\} \text{ is } \mu\text{-random} \Rightarrow \limsup_n \frac{\sum (x_i - m_i)}{\sqrt{2B_n \ln \ln B_n}} = 1.$$

Hartman-Wintner LIL

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定理 28 (Hartman-Wintner LIL). *Let $\mu = \prod \mu_1$ be a computable measure on $\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that μ_1 is continuous, $\int z \mu(dz) = 0$ and $\int z^2 \mu(dz) = \sigma^2$ is computable. Then*

$$\{x_i\} \text{ is } \mu\text{-random} \Rightarrow \limsup_n \frac{\sum x_i}{\sqrt{2n \ln \ln n}} = \sigma.$$

End

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Thank you!