



Note

Proofs of conservation inequalities for Levin's notion of mutual information of 1974

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we consider Levin's notion of mutual information in infinite 0-1-sequences, as defined in Levin (1974) [6]. The respective information conservation inequalities were stated in that paper without proofs. Later some proofs appeared in the literature, however no proof of the probabilistic conservation inequality has been published yet. In this paper we prove that inequality and for the sake of completeness we present also short proofs of other properties of the said notion.

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1. Mutual information in finite strings

Definition 1. For binary strings $x, y \in \Sigma$ the notion of mutual information is defined by the formula

$$I(x : y) = K(x) + K(y) - K(x, y).$$

We use the following notation:

- Σ denotes the set of all binary strings.
- $K(x), K(x|y)$ denote Kolmogorov prefix and Kolmogorov prefix conditional complexity (for the definition and more details see [7,8]).
- $K(x, y)$ denotes $K(\langle x, y \rangle)$ where $\langle x, y \rangle \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$ stands for a fixed computable injective mapping from $\Sigma \times \Sigma$ to Σ .

It is not hard to prove the following facts called *Information Conservation Inequalities*:

Theorem 1. ([6]) Let A be an algorithm. Then for all $x, y \in \Sigma$ such that $A(x)$ is defined we have $I(A(x) : y) \leq I(x : y) + c_A$.

Theorem 2. ([6]) Let $P_x : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, $x \in \Sigma$, be a uniformly computable family of probability measures² on Σ (there is an algorithm A that computes $P_x(z)$ from x, z). Then for all x, y we have

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² For technical simplicity, we assume that all measures in this paper take only rational values.

$$\mathbf{E}_{P_x(z)} 2^{I(\langle x, z \rangle : y)} \leq 2^{I(x; y) + c_A}$$

where $\mathbf{E}_{P_x(z)}$ denotes the average with respect to $P_x(z)$.

Actually, this theorem is stated in [6] in terms of tests.

Definition 2. A P -test, where P is a probability distribution on some space Z , is a function from Z to \mathbb{N} . A P -test $t(z)$ is expectation bounded if $\mathbf{E}_{P(z)} 2^{t(z)} \leq 1$. A P -test is probability bounded if P -probability of the set of all outcomes $z \in Z$ with $t(z) \geq n$ is at most 2^{-n} for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

By Markov inequality, every expectation bounded P -test is probability bounded as well.

Observation. The conclusion of Theorem 2 can be restated as follows: For all x, y there is an expectation bounded P_x -test $t_{x,y,A}$ such that

$$I(\langle x, z \rangle : y) \leq I(x : y) + t_{x,y,A}(z) + c_A.$$

Proof. Indeed, in one direction (from Theorem 2 to this statement) we let

$$t_{x,y,A}(z) = I(\langle x, z \rangle : y) - I(x : y) - c_A.$$

In the other direction we just note that

$$\mathbf{E}_{P_x(z)} 2^{I(x; y) + t_{x,y,A}(z) + c_A} = 2^{I(x; y) + c_A} \mathbf{E}_{P_x(z)} 2^{t_{x,y,A}(z)} \leq 2^{I(x; y) + c_A} \cdot 1,$$

where the inequality holds by the definition of an expectation bounded test. \square

2. Mutual information in infinite binary sequences: the definition

For infinite binary sequences $\alpha, \beta \in \Omega$, Levin defined in [6] the following notion of mutual information $I(\alpha : \beta)$ in α, β :

Definition 3.

$$I(\alpha : \beta) = \log \sum_{x, y \in \Xi} 2^{I(x; y) - K^\alpha(x) - K^\beta(y)}.$$

Here we use the following notation:

- Ω denotes the set of all infinite binary sequences.
- $K^\alpha(x)$ denotes the prefix complexity relativized by $\alpha \in \Omega$.
- $\log x$ denotes base 2 logarithm.

Remark. This definition can be motivated as follows. A natural attempt to define a notion of mutual information of α, β would be to let $I_1(\alpha : \beta) = \sup I(\alpha_{1:n} : \beta_{1:n})$, where $\alpha_{1:n}$ stands for the length- n prefix of α . This definition is bad, since $\alpha_{1:n}$ may have more information than α , as it identifies n . By this reason $I_1(\alpha : \beta)$ is always infinite, even for all zero sequences.

To avoid this drawback, we could subtract $K^\alpha(n)$ or $K^\beta(n)$ (or both) from $I(\alpha_{1:n} : \beta_{1:n})$, or to consider $I(\alpha_{1:n} : \beta_{1:n} | n)$ instead,³ but there is another criticism. Why should we compare only prefixes of the same length of α and β ? Assume, for example, that we have stretched α by inserting zeros in all odd positions. Then the information in α has not changed, but after this change $\alpha_{1:n}$ becomes $\alpha_{1:2n}$.

To avoid both problems, it is natural to let

$$\begin{aligned} I_3(\alpha : \beta) &= \sup \{ I(\alpha_{1:n} : \beta_{1:m}) - K^\alpha(n) - K^\beta(m) \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ &= \sup \{ I(x : y) - K^\alpha(x) - K^\beta(y) \mid x \text{ is a prefix of } \alpha \text{ and } y \text{ is a prefix of } \beta \}. \end{aligned}$$

This definition is already very similar to Definition 3: it is obtained from Definition 3 by replacing summation by supremum and reducing the range of x, y to prefixes of α, β . Using summation instead of supremum is crucial for Theorem 6 below. (The advantage of summation over maximization is that the former commutes with another summation while the latter does not.) Keeping the full range of x, y is important for Theorem 5 below. (End of remark.)

³ $I(x : y | z)$ is defined as $K(x|z) + K(y|z) - K(\langle x, y \rangle | z)$.

It turns out that this definition generalizes Definition 1 of mutual information for finite strings:

Theorem 3 ([6]). *Let \tilde{u} stand for the infinite sequence that starts with the prefix code of u^4 and then all zeros. Then $I(\tilde{u} : \tilde{v}) = I(u : v) + O(1)$.*

The notation $f(z) \leq g(z) + O(1)$ means that there is a constant c (depending on the choice of universal machines in the definition of the prefix complexity and conditional prefix complexity) such that $f(z) \leq g(z) + c$ for all z . The notation $f(z) = g(z) + O(1)$ means that $f(z) \leq g(z) + O(1)$ and $g(z) \leq f(z) + O(1)$ simultaneously.

There is no proof of this theorem in [6]. However, several its proofs appeared in other papers (e.g. [5,2]). For the sake of completeness we present here yet another proof. In the proof we use the following notions, notations and results:

1. A function $f : \Xi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is called *lower semicomputable* if there is an enumerable set S of pairs of the form (a positive rational number r , a binary word x) such that $f(x) = \sup\{r \mid (r, x) \in S\}$ (where supremum of the empty set is defined as 0). The notion of a lower semicomputable function $f : \Xi \times \Xi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is defined in a similar way: this time S consists of triples and not pairs. Similarly, we define the notion of a lower semicomputable function $f : \Xi \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$: there is a family of sets S^α , $\alpha \in \Omega$, such that there is an oracle Turing machine that enumerates S^α with oracle α (the same machine for all oracles α) and $f(x, \alpha) = \sup\{r \mid (r, x) \in S^\alpha\}$.
2. A function $f : \Xi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is called a *semimeasure* if $\sum_{x \in \Xi} f(x) \leq 1$. A function $f : \Xi \times \Xi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ [$f : \Xi \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$] is called a *family of semimeasures* if $\sum_{x \in \Xi} f(x, y) \leq 1$ for all y [$\sum_{x \in \Xi} f(x, \omega) \leq 1$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$].
3. Let $m(x), m(x, y)$ and $m(x|y)$ denote $2^{-K(x)}, 2^{-K(x,y)}$ and $2^{-K(x|y)}$, respectively. By Gács–Levin theorem $m(x)$ [$m(x|y)$] is a largest (up to a constant factor) lower semicomputable semimeasure [family of semimeasures]: for every lower semicomputable semimeasure $f(x)$ [family of semimeasures $f(x, y)$] there is c_f such that $f(x) \leq c_f m(x)$ for all x [$f(x, y) \leq c_f m(x|y)$ for all x, y]. The functions $m(x)$ and $m(x|y)$ are called the *a priori probability* and the *conditional a priori probability* on Ξ .
4. Let $m^\alpha(x)$ denote $2^{-K^\alpha(x)}$. Likewise $m^\alpha(x)$ is a largest (up to a constant factor) lower semicomputable family of semimeasures: for every lower semicomputable family of semimeasures $f : \Xi \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ there is c_f such that $f(x, \alpha) \leq c_f m^\alpha(x)$ for all x, α .
5. $f(z) \preccurlyeq g(z)$ means that there is a constant c (depending on the choice of universal machines in the definition of the prefix complexity and conditional prefix complexity) such that $f(z) \leq c \cdot g(z)$ for all z .
6. $f(z) \asymp g(z)$ means that $f(z) \preccurlyeq g(z)$ and $g(z) \preccurlyeq f(z)$.
7. $\sum_{x \in \Xi} m(x, y) \asymp m(y)$ [8, Problem 101 on p. 97].
8. $m(x, z)m(y, z) \preccurlyeq m(z)m(x, y, z)$, the “basic inequality” (for the proof see [8, Theorem 70 on p. 110]).

Proof. Using a priori probability, the definition of mutual information can be rewritten as follows:

$$I(\alpha : \beta) = \log \sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m^\alpha(x)m^\beta(y)m(x, y)}{m(x)m(y)}.$$

We have $m^{\tilde{u}}(x) \asymp m(x|u)$. Thus in one direction we have to show that

$$\sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m(x|u)m(y|v)m(x, y)}{m(x)m(y)} \preccurlyeq \frac{m(u, v)}{m(u)m(v)}.$$

After moving $m(u)m(v)$ from the right hand side to the left hand side this inequality becomes

$$\sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m(x|u)m(u)m(y|v)m(v)m(x, y)}{m(x)m(y)} \preccurlyeq m(u, v)$$

First notice that $m(x|u)m(u) \preccurlyeq m(x, u)$ (in the logarithmic form: $K(x, u) \leq K(u) + K(x|u) + O(1)$, see, e.g., [7,8]). Then use the basic inequality $m(x, u)m(x, y) \preccurlyeq m(x)m(x, y, u)$. Thus the left hand side of the sought inequality is at most

$$\sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m(x, y, u)m(y|v)m(v)}{m(y)}.$$

Now the only term that includes x is $m(x, y, u)$ and

$$\sum_{x \in \Xi} m(x, y, u) \asymp m(y, u)$$

⁴ Say, $0^n 1 u$, where n denotes the length of u .

by item 7 above. Thus we get

$$\sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m(y|v)m(v)}{m(y)}.$$

In a similar way we can show that

$$\frac{m(y, u)m(y|v)m(v)}{m(y)} \preceq \frac{m(y, u)m(y, v)}{m(y)} \preceq m(y, u, v).$$

And again by item 7 we have

$$\sum_{y \in \Xi} m(y, u, v) \asymp m(u, v).$$

The other direction is trivial, since for $\alpha = \tilde{u}$ and $\beta = \tilde{v}$ the sum in Definition 3 has the term

$$2^{I(u:v) - K(u|u) - K(v|v) + O(1)} = 2^{I(u:v) + O(1)}. \quad \square$$

An interesting case is when one sequence is infinite and the other one is finite. In this case it is usual to define the notion of mutual information by the formula $I(u : \beta) = K(u) - K^\beta(u)$, where $u \in \Xi$ and $\beta \in \Omega$. It turns out that this definition differs from Levin’s one:

Theorem 4. Assume that $u \in \Xi$ and $\beta \in \Omega$. Then the following are true: (a) $I(\tilde{u} : \beta) \geq K(u) - K^\beta(u) - O(1)$. (b) The converse inequality is false in the general case. (c) The converse inequality holds, if O' (the Halting problem) Turing reduces to β : $I(\tilde{u} : \beta) \leq K(u) - K^\beta(u) + O(1)$. (d) In any case $I(\tilde{u} : \beta) \leq K(u) + O(1)$.

Proof. (a) In Definition 3, let $\alpha = \tilde{u}$ and consider the term in the sum where $x = y = u$.

(b) Let $\beta = \tilde{v}$ and $u = K(v)$, where $v \in \Xi$. Then the left hand side of the inequality evaluates to

$$I(K(v) : v) + O(1) = K(K(v)) + K(v) - K(v, K(v)) + O(1) = K(K(v)) + O(1)$$

(the last equality holds by Gács theorem [3]). And its right hand side equals $K(K(v)|v) + O(1)$. And by [3,1] we know that $K(K(v)|v)$ can be $\Omega(\log n)$ for strings v of length n .

(c) As in Theorem 3(a), we can show that

$$2^{I(\tilde{u};\beta) - K(u)} \preceq \sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)}.$$

The function $f(u) = \sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)}$ from the right hand side of this inequality is lower semicomputable relative to O' and hence relative to β . And $f(u)$ is a semimeasure (up to a constant factor), since

$$\sum_{u \in \Xi} \sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)} = \sum_{y \in \Xi} \sum_{u \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)} \asymp \sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)} \leq 1$$

(in the equality we have changed the order of summation). Hence for some c depending on β we have

$$\sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)} \leq c \cdot m^\beta(u).$$

Moreover, in a standard way we can construct a lower semicomputable family of semimeasures $g(u, \gamma)$ such that $g(u, \beta) = f(\beta)$. Since $g(u, \gamma) \leq c \cdot m^\gamma(u)$ for a constant c that does not depend on β , we have $2^{I(\tilde{u};\beta) - K(u)} \preceq 2^{-K^\beta(u)}$ and we are done.

(d) In item (c) we have seen that

$$2^{I(\tilde{u};\beta) - K(u)} \preceq \sum_{y \in \Xi} \frac{m(y, u)m^\beta(y)}{m(y)}.$$

Since $m(y, u) \preceq m(y)$ the right hand side of this inequality is bounded by a constant. \square

An interesting problem is to find a simpler expression for $I(\tilde{u} : \beta)$ (where $u \in \Xi$ and $\beta \in \Omega$) than the expression in Definition 3.

3. Information Conservation Inequalities for infinite sequences

The quantity $I(\alpha : \beta)$ satisfies *Information Conservation Inequalities*, Theorems 5 and 6 below, which are similar to Theorems 1 and 2. Theorems 5 and 6 were published in [6] without proofs.

Theorem 5 ([6]). *Assume that A is an algorithmic operator. Then*

$$I(A(\alpha) : \beta) \leq I(\alpha : \beta) + K(A) + O(1)$$

for all α, β such that $A(\alpha)$ is infinite.

By algorithmic operator here we mean an oracle Turing machine that has a write-only one-way output tape with binary tape alphabet. By $K(A)$ we denote the prefix complexity of the program of that machine. Such a machine with an oracle α prints a finite or infinite binary sequence on its output tape. We denote that sequence by $A(\alpha)$. If $A(\alpha)$ is finite, then $A(\alpha)$ may have more information than α and A together and the statement of the theorem may be false in that case. For example, let α consist of a prefix code of (the binary expansion of) a natural number n followed by zeroes and let A extract n from α , print the prefix code of n and then run all programs of length at most n dovetail style and append to the output the prefix code of x whenever one of those programs halts with a result x . Then $A(\alpha)$ contains n and a list of all strings of complexity at most n . Hence $K(A(\alpha)) \geq n - O(1)$, while $K(A) = O(1)$ and α has $O(\log n)$ bits of information about any sequence (see Theorem 7(a) below).

Proof. The inequality follows immediately from the inequality

$$K^\alpha(x) \leq K^{A(\alpha)}(x) + K(A) + O(1),$$

which holds for all α, x, A such that $A(\alpha)$ is infinite (otherwise $K^{A(\alpha)}(x)$ is undefined). To prove this inequality, note that, relative to α , the string x can be identified by the shortest program for A followed by the shortest program p of x relative to $A(\alpha)$. Given such description, we first find the program of A and then we run the (fixed) oracle Turing machine that, given $A(\alpha)$ as oracle and p as input prints x . When that machine queries i th bit of its oracle, we run the oracle Turing machine A that prints $A(\alpha)$ until its i th bit appears. We then use that bit as the oracle's answer to the query. If the length of $A(\alpha)$ is less than i , then we wait forever and do not print any result. \square

By this theorem, Definition 3 is encoding invariant. This means that for any sequences $\alpha, \beta \in \Omega$ that can be obtained from each other by algorithmic operators we have $I(\alpha : \gamma) - I(\beta : \gamma) = O(1)$ for every $\gamma \in \Omega$. More specifically,

$$|I(\alpha : \gamma) - I(\beta : \gamma)| \leq \max\{K(A), K(B)\} + O(1),$$

if $A(\alpha) = \beta$ and $B(\beta) = \alpha$. In particular, if f is a one-to-one function computed by an algorithmic operator, then so is f^{-1} and we have

$$|I(\alpha : \gamma) - I(f(\alpha) : \gamma)| \leq c_f$$

for all α, γ .

In the next theorem we will need to encode pairs of sequences $\rho, \omega \in \Omega$ by one sequence denoted by $\langle \rho, \omega \rangle$. By the encoding invariance, the value $I(\langle \rho, \omega \rangle : \alpha)$ changes by at most $O(1)$, if we switch to another encoding. For instance, we can let $\langle \rho, \omega \rangle$ be equal to the sequence whose odd bits are those of ρ and even bits are those of ω .

The second “probabilistic” Information Conservation Inequality is the following statement (we cite [6]): *Let P be an arbitrary probability distribution on Ω , and let $\rho \in \Omega$ be a sequence with respect to which P is computable (such a sequence always exists). Then for all $\alpha \in \Omega$ there is a probability bounded P -test t_α such that*

$$I(\langle \rho, \omega \rangle : \alpha) \leq I(\rho : \alpha) + t_\alpha(\omega) + O(1)$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega$. This statement needs a clarification whether the $O(1)$ term depends on P, ρ, α . Here is such a clarification:

Theorem 6. *Assume that a family $P_\rho, \rho \in \Omega$, of probability distributions on Ω is fixed. Assume that there is a Turing machine T that for all ρ computes P_ρ having oracle access to ρ .⁵ Then for all $\alpha, \rho \in \Omega$ there is a probability (and even expectation) bounded P_ρ -test $t_{\alpha, \rho, T}$ such that*

$$I(\langle \rho, \omega \rangle : \alpha) \leq I(\rho : \alpha) + t_{\alpha, \rho, T}(\omega) + c_T$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega$, where c_T does not depend on ρ, α, ω .

⁵ This means that the machine computes the probability of the cylinder $\Omega_x = \{\alpha \in \Omega \mid x \text{ is a prefix of } \alpha\}$ for any given $x \in \Sigma$. By Carathéodory's extension theorem there is a unique measure on the σ -algebra generated by cylinders that extends the function $\Omega_x \mapsto P_\rho(\Omega_x)$.

Proof. Fix a Turing machine T as in the assumption of the theorem. We have to find a constant c_T such that the function

$$\omega \mapsto I(\langle \rho, \omega \rangle : \alpha) - I(\rho : \alpha) - c_T$$

is an expectation bounded P_ρ -test for all ρ, α . The latter means that

$$\mathbf{E}_{P_{\rho(\omega)}} 2^{I(\langle \rho, \omega \rangle : \alpha) - I(\rho : \alpha) - c_T} \leq 1,$$

or, equivalently,

$$\mathbf{E}_{P_{\rho(\omega)}} 2^{I(\langle \rho, \omega \rangle : \alpha)} \leq 2^{I(\rho : \alpha) + c_T}.$$

Here again the definition of mutual information in terms of a priori probability is useful:

$$2^{I(\alpha : \beta)} = \sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m^\alpha(x) m^\beta(y) m(x, y)}{m(x) m(y)}.$$

Thus we have to show that

$$\mathbf{E}_{P_{\rho(\omega)}} \sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m^{\rho, \omega}(x) m^\alpha(y) m(x, y)}{m(x) m(y)}$$

is not larger than the sum

$$\sum_{x, y \in \Xi} \frac{m^\rho(x) m^\alpha(y) m(x, y)}{m(x) m(y)}$$

up to a multiplicative constant d_T depending on T (and then we let $c_T = \log d_T$). These sums differ only in the first term in the numerators. Hence it suffices to show that the P_ρ -expectation of $m^{\rho, \omega}(x)$ is at most $d_T \cdot m^\rho(x)$:

$$\int m^{\rho, \omega}(x) dP_\rho(\omega) \leq d_T \cdot m^\rho(x).$$

Recall that $m^\rho(x)$ is a largest (up to a multiplicative constant) lower semicomputable family of semimeasures. Hence it suffices to show that

$$f(x, \rho) = \int m^{\rho, \omega}(x) dP_\rho(\omega)$$

is a lower semicomputable family of semimeasures. Since P_ρ can be computed by a Turing machine with oracle ρ , the function $f(x, \rho)$ is lower semicomputable. Thus to finish the proof, it suffices to show that this function is a family of semimeasures:

$$\sum_{x \in \Xi} \int m^{\rho, \omega}(x) dP_\rho(\omega) \leq 1.$$

We can swap summation and integration. Notice that $\sum_x m^{\rho, \omega}(x) \leq 1$ for all $\rho, \omega \in \Omega$ and hence

$$\int \left(\sum_x m^{\rho, \omega}(x) \right) dP_\rho(\omega) \leq \int 1 \cdot dP_\rho(\omega) = 1. \quad \square$$

4. Mutual information and computability

There is another good property of Definition 3: if α is computable, then $I(\alpha : \beta) = O(1)$ for all β . However, the converse is false: there are non-computable sequences α with $I(\alpha : \beta) = O(1)$ for all β .

Theorem 7. (a) If $\alpha \in \Omega$ is computed by a program p , then $I(\alpha : \beta) \leq K(p) + O(1)$ for all β . (b) There is a non-computable $\alpha \in \Omega$ such that $I(\alpha : \beta) \leq c_\alpha < \infty$ for all β .

Proof. (a) The statement follows from the inequalities

$$K(x) \leq K(x|p) + K(p) + O(1) \leq K^\alpha(x) + K(p) + O(1).$$

These inequalities imply that the sum in Definition 3 is at most

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x,y \in \Xi} 2^{I(x;y) - K(x) + K(p) - K^\beta(y)} &= \sum_{x,y} 2^{K(y) - K(x,y) + K(p) - K^\beta(y)} \\ &= \sum_y \left(2^{K(y) + K(p) - K^\beta(y)} \sum_x m(x, y) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sum_x m(x, y) \asymp m(y) = 2^{-K(y)}$, this is at most

$$\sum_{y \in \Xi} 2^{K(p) - K^\beta(y)} = 2^{K(p)} \sum_{y \in \Xi} 2^{-K^\beta(y)} \leq 2^{K(p)} \cdot 1.$$

(b) There are non-computable sequences α with $K^\alpha(x) \geq K(x) - c$ for some c that does not depend on x (see e.g. [4]). For such sequences we can repeat the arguments from item (a). \square

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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