

Re: Raatikainen's critique of Chaitin

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daryl@atc-nycorp.com (Daryl McCullough) wrote in message news:<chddkh02qrv@drn.newsguy.com>...

> *Eray Ozkural exa says...*

>

> $H : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$

>

> *In general, entropy is a real number. The fact that Chaitin*

> *defines them so that they are always integers is not very*

> *important.*

We have been talking about Kolmogorov/Chaitin complexity all along, that's why.

> > *The connection between entropy of a theory and strength of*

> > *a theory (what it can prove) is very loose.*

> >

> > *Please read Theorem C in incompleteness chapter of AIT!*

>

> *That theorem does *not* establish anything more than a*

> *very loose connection between the entropy of a theory and*

> *the strength of a theory.*

>

> *What it shows is that no theory with entropy less than n*

> *can determine more than (approximately) n bits of Omega.*

> *It doesn't imply that the theorems of a theory cannot*

> *have higher algorithmic complexity than the axioms.*

Yes, rules of inference have their own algorithmic complexity, but that is handled in the theory. If that is the only reason, then it's not a very good reason for the supposed "weakness" of the theorem.

So, indeed, the theorems of a theory can have higher algorithmic complexity than that of the axioms, but by only an additive factor if we fix the inference rules. (But we can choose any inference rule as we like, as long as they are truth preserving, in the mathematical sense!)

> *It*

> *doesn't imply that if theory A has higher complexity than*

- > *theory B, then A is a stronger theory than theory B. So*
- > *the connection between entropy and strength is very loose.*

It could be made to imply exactly that given a few more extra definitions I suppose, but this is not the place for that.

As I said, $H(A) > H(B)$, and still B could prove many bits of Omega, while A can prove exactly 0 bits, because A is written by