# Relating and contrasting plain and prefix Kolmogorov complexity 

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We present a short proof of Solovay's results from [5] relating plain and prefix complexity:

$$
\begin{aligned}
K(x) & =C(x)+C C(x)+O(C C C(x)) \\
C(x) & =K(x)-K K(x)+O(K K K(x)),
\end{aligned}
$$

(here $C C(x)$ denotes $C(C(x))$, etc.).
In [3] a short proof is given that some strings have maximal plain Kolmogorov complexity but not maximal prefix-free complexity. The same proof technique was applied to solve three open problems (see [2]):

1) There exist a sequence $\omega$ such that $\lim \inf C\left(\omega_{1} \ldots \omega_{n}\right)-C(n)$ is infinite and $\lim \inf K\left(\omega_{1} \ldots \omega_{n}\right)-K(n)$ is finite, i.e. the infinitely often $C$-trivial reals are not the same as the infinitely often $K$-trivial reals, (i.e. [1, Question 1]).
2) The 2-random sequences are exactly those sequences that have infinitely many initial segments with maximal plain complexity. This also holds for prefix complexity. We show that some initial segments of a 2-random sequence with maximal plain do not have maximal prefix complexity (a question from $L$. Bienvenu).
3) We show that there exist no monotone relation between probability and expectation bounded randomness deficiency, (i.e. [4, Question 1]). Because of its simplicity, we present this proof.

If time permits, we discuss an unrelated negative result. Van Lambalgen theorem is shown for Martin-Löf randomness relative to computable measures: a pair of sequences $(\alpha, \beta)$ is random if and only if $\alpha$ is random and $\beta$ is random relative to $\alpha$. We argue that the theorem can not be generalized for randomness relative to a computable measure (a question from A. Shen and H. Takahashi [6]).

## References

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