



# Universal recursively enumerable sets of strings<sup>☆</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

The main topics of the present work are universal machines for plain and prefix-free description complexity and their domains. It is characterised when an r.e. set  $W$  is the domain of a universal plain machine in terms of the description complexity of the spectrum function  $s_W$  mapping each non-negative integer  $n$  to the number of all strings of length  $n$  in  $W$ ; furthermore, a characterisation of the same style is given for supersets of domains of universal plain machines. Similarly the prefix-free sets which are domains or supersets of domains of universal prefix-free machines are characterised. Furthermore, it is shown that the halting probability  $\Omega_V$  of an r.e. prefix-free set  $V$  containing the domain of a universal prefix-free machine is Martin-Löf random, while  $V$  may not be the domain of any universal prefix-free machine itself. Based on these investigations, the question whether every domain of a universal plain machine is the superset of the domain of some universal prefix-free machine is discussed. A negative answer to this question had been presented at CiE 2010 by Mikhail Andreev, Ilya Razenshteyn and Alexander Shen, while this paper was under review.

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## 1. Introduction

Universal machines  $U$  play a central role in algorithmic information theory. A universal plain machine is used to define the plain complexity  $C$ . For a string  $x$  one lets  $C(x)$  be the length of a shortest string  $p$  such that  $U(p) = x$ . One defines  $H(x)$  in a similar way when  $U$  is a universal prefix-free machine. For details see [2,7,8,13,14,19,20].

Which r.e. sets can be the domains of a universal plain [prefix-free] machine? The main results of the paper give combinatorial characterisations. They are based on the number of strings of each length in the set. Further, the r.e. [prefix-free] supersets of such domains are characterised.

The motivation comes in part from the facts proven in [5] and [17, Exercise 2.2.12]: a prefix-free r.e. superset of the domain of a universal prefix-free machine is a prefix code coding all positive integers in an optimal way (up to a fixed constant). Such a code is Turing complete, has maximal density, but is not maximal.

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In spite of obvious differences, there is an interesting similarity between the (supersets of) domains of plain and universal prefix-free machines. The present paper explores these facts combining recursion theoretic arguments with (combinatorial) algorithmic information theory. This is necessary because recursion theory alone does not yield a sufficiently fine distinction between recursively enumerable prefix codes, as, for example, the prefix-free set  $V = \{0^n 1 : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  has the same complexity as the subset  $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  and all these prefix codes are indistinguishable by their entropy. A special role will be played by the spectrum function  $s_W$  mapping a non-negative integer  $n$  to the number of all strings of length  $n$  in the set  $W$ . The results proven in this paper deal with the following topics.

- (a) Combinatorial characterisations of domains and supersets of domains of plain and universal prefix-free machines based on the spectrum function are given. These investigations led to one major question in this paper: is every domain of a universal plain machine the superset of the domain of some universal prefix-free machine?
- (b) The halting probability  $\Omega_M$  of a prefix-free machine  $M$  whose domain contains the domain of a universal prefix-free machine is Martin-Löf random. However,  $\text{dom}(M)$  itself may fail to be the domain of any universal prefix-free machine.

The paper is organised as follows. In the next section we will present the notation and background. In Section 3 we discuss the case of universal plain machines. In Section 4 we study universal prefix-free machine, while in Section 5 some relations between (supersets of) domains of universal plain and prefix-free machines are investigated. The last section is devoted to conclusions and further studies.

## 2. Background and notation

Let  $X^*$  be the set of all strings over  $X = \{0, 1\}$ :  $X^* = \{\lambda, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 000, \dots\}$ . A subset  $W \subseteq X^*$  is prefix-free if there are no non-empty strings  $p, q$  such that  $p, pq \in W$ . The ordering  $\leq_{\text{qllex}}$  is called the quasi-lexicographical, length-lexicographical or military ordering of  $X^*$ :  $\lambda <_{\text{qllex}} 0 <_{\text{qllex}} 1 <_{\text{qllex}} 00 <_{\text{qllex}} 01 <_{\text{qllex}} 10 <_{\text{qllex}} 11 <_{\text{qllex}} 000 <_{\text{qllex}} 001 \dots$  and so on. Furthermore, the sets of non-negative integers  $\mathbb{N}$  and strings  $X^*$  are identified by letting  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  represent the unique string  $x$  with  $\#\{y \in X^* : y <_{\text{qllex}} x\} = n$ . This is particularly useful in order to extend concepts like complexity to natural numbers without defining these concepts twice.

The function  $a, b \mapsto \langle a, b \rangle$  is Cantor's pairing function of  $a$  and  $b$ :  $\langle a, b \rangle = (a + b)(a + b + 1)/2 + b$ .

A machine  $M$  is a partial recursive function from  $X^*$  to  $X^*$ . We use machine and function synonymously. The description complexity  $C_M(x)$  based on  $M$  is  $C_M(x) = \inf\{|p| : M(p) = x\}$ . The machine  $U$  is called *universal* if for every machine  $M$  there is a constant  $c$  with  $\forall x [C_U(x) \leq C_M(x) + c]$ .

A prefix-free machine  $M$  is a partial recursive function mapping  $X^*$  to  $X^*$  such that its domain  $\text{dom}(M) \subseteq X^*$  is prefix-free. Analogously, a prefix-free machine  $U$  is referred to as *universal* if for every prefix-free machine  $M$  there is a constant  $c$  with  $\forall x [C_U(x) \leq C_M(x) + c]$ .

If  $U$  is prefix-free and universal, we write  $H_U(x)$  for  $\inf\{|p| : U(p) = x\}$ . Further unexplained notation can be found in the books of Odifreddi [18], Calude [2] and Li and Vitányi [14].

A basic result of algorithmic information theory says that such universal machines exist [2,14]. Here are some examples for prefix-free machines. Given a uniformly r.e. listing  $M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots$  of all the prefix-free machines, let  $U_{ad}(1^n 0x) = M_n(x)$  for all  $n$  and  $x \in \text{dom}(M_n)$ ; then  $U_{ad}$  is a universal machine. This is the standard example and machines of this type are called "universal by adjunction". Furthermore, from a given universal machine  $U$  one can build a machine  $U_{ev}$  such that the domain of  $U_{ev}$  only contains strings of even length: the idea is to define that  $U_{ev}(x0) = U(x)$  for all  $x$  is in the domain of  $U$  with odd length;  $U_{ev}(x) = U(x)$  for all  $x$  in the domain of  $U$  with even length;  $U_{ev}(x)$  is undefined for all other  $x$ . This machine  $U_{ev}$  is not universal by adjunction. Figueira et al. [10] constructed a universal prefix-free machine  $U$  such that for each  $x$  and each length  $n \geq H_U(x)$  there is exactly one string  $p$  of length  $n$  with  $U(p) = x$ .

In the sequel, we assume the underlying machine be fixed to some default and the complexities  $C$  (plain) and  $H$  (prefix-free) are written without any subscript [9].

A real  $r = 0.r_1 r_2 \dots r_n \dots$  ( $r_i \in \{0, 1\}$ ) is Martin-Löf random [16] if there is a constant  $c$  such that for all  $n \geq 1$ ,  $H(r_1 r_2 \dots r_n) \geq n - c$ . For a prefix-free r.e. set  $V \subseteq X^*$ , let  $\Omega_V = \sum_{p \in V} 2^{-|p|}$ . Every real  $\Omega_V$  is left-r.e. that is, the limit of an increasing computable sequence of rationals. Chaitin [6] proved that if  $U$  is the domain of a universal prefix-free machine, then the left-r.e. real  $\Omega_U$  is Martin-Löf random. Combining the results of Calude et al. [3] and Kučera and Slaman [15] shows that the converse is also true: every left-r.e. Martin-Löf random real is the halting probability of some universal prefix-free machine.

A left-r.e. real number  $r$  is Solovay reducible to a left-r.e. real number  $\tilde{r}$  if there is a computable approximation  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$  of  $r$  from below, a computable approximation  $b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots$  of  $\tilde{r}$  from below and a positive real constant  $c > 0$  such that  $(r - a_s) < c(\tilde{r} - b_s)$  for all  $s$ . A sufficient criterion is also that the above approximations and constant  $c > 0$  exist and satisfy that  $a_{s+1} - a_s < c(b_{s+1} - b_s)$  for all  $s$ . Furthermore, a set  $A$  is Solovay reducible to  $B$  if  $\sum_{n \in A} 2^{-n}$  is Solovay reducible to  $\sum_{n \in B} 2^{-n}$  as real numbers.

The spectrum function of a set  $W \subseteq X^*$  is the function  $s_W : X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined as  $s_W(n) = \#(W \cap X^n)$  and  $s_W(n, m) = \sum_{i=n}^{n+m} s_W(i)$ .<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, for a machine  $M$ ,  $s_M(n)$  is just  $s_{\text{dom}(M)}(n)$ .

<sup>2</sup> The spectrum function  $s_W$  is also known as the cardinality profile and the function  $n \mapsto s_W(0, n)$  is also known as the census function.

The following facts are folklore. Let  $\kappa$  be one of the description complexities  $C$  or  $H$ , let  $U$  be the corresponding plain or prefix-free universal machine and let  $\sigma_{\text{qllex}} : X^* \rightarrow X^*$  be the computable function such that  $\sigma_{\text{qllex}}(x)$  is the successor of  $x$  in the length-lexicographical order of  $X^*$ .

### Fact 1.

- (1) **Functions preserve complexity:** Let  $\varphi$  be a partial recursive function from  $X^*$  to  $X^*$ . Then there is a constant  $c_\varphi$  depending only on  $\varphi$  such that  $\kappa(\varphi(w)) \leq \kappa(w) + c_\varphi$  for all  $w \in \text{dom}(\varphi)$ . In the case of  $H$  this holds also for functions in several arguments, for example  $H(x+y) \leq H(x) + H(y) + c$  for some constant  $c$ .
- (2) **Continuity:** There is a constant  $c_{\text{qllex}}$  such that for all  $x \in X^*$  it holds  $|\kappa(x) - \kappa(\sigma_{\text{qllex}}(x))| \leq c_{\text{qllex}}$ . This implies  $\min\{\kappa(w) - \kappa(v) : \kappa(w) > \kappa(v) \wedge w >_{\text{qllex}} v\} \leq c_{\text{qllex}}$ .
- (3) **Spectrum function:** If  $W \subseteq X^*$  is r.e. then the spectrum function  $s_W$  is recursively approximable from below.
- (4) **Mapping sets:** If  $W, W' \subseteq X^*$  are r.e. and if there is a  $c \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\forall n (s_W(n, c) \leq s_{W'}(n, c))$  then there is a partial-recursive one-to-one function  $\varphi : W \rightarrow W'$  such that  $W = \text{dom}(\varphi)$  and  $|\varphi(x)| - |x| \leq c$  for all  $x \in W$ .
- (5) **Kraft–Chaitin:** Let  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  be a recursive function such that  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{-f(i)} \leq 1$ . Then there is a partial-recursive one-to-one function  $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X^*$  such that  $|g(n)| = f(n)$  and  $g(\mathbb{N}) \subseteq X^*$  is prefix-free.
- (6) **Kraft–Chaitin (second variant):** Let  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  be a function recursively approximable from below such that  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f(i) \cdot 2^{-i} \leq 1$ . Then there is a partial-recursive one-to-one function  $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X^*$  such that  $\#\{g(i) : |g(i)| = n\} = f(n)$  and  $g(\mathbb{N}) \subseteq X^*$  is prefix-free.

Note that, due to recoding by Fact 1(4), an r.e. set  $W$  is the domain of a plain universal machine iff  $s_W(n) = s_U(n)$  for some plain universal machine  $U$  and all  $n$ ; similarly, a prefix-free r.e. set  $W$  is the domain of a plain prefix-free machine iff  $s_W(n) = s_U(n)$  for some prefix-free universal machine  $U$  and all  $n$ . This first observation, as pointed out by an anonymous referee, motivates further research about the connections between the domains of universal machines and the spectrum function  $s_W$ .

### 3. Universal plain r.e. sets

In this section the domains of universal plain machines and their supersets are characterised in terms of the spectrum function.

**Theorem 2.** An r.e. set  $W$  is the superset of the domain of a plain universal machine  $\Leftrightarrow$  there is a constant  $c$  such that  $s_W(n, c') \geq 2^n$  for all  $n$  and  $c' \geq c$ .

**Proof.** ( $\Rightarrow$ ): There is a constant  $c$  such that every string of length  $n+1$  has a plain description complexity of at most  $n+c$ . At least half of these strings do not have plain description complexity below  $n$ . Thus it follows that for at least half of the  $2^{n+1}$  strings  $x$  of length  $n+1$  there is a  $p \in W$  with  $n \leq |p| \leq n+c$  and  $U(p) = x$ . Thus  $s_W(n, c) \geq 2^n$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ): For every  $n$  which is a multiple of  $c+1$  and uniformly recursively in  $n$ , one can construct a one–one function from  $A_n = X^n \cup X^{n+1} \cup \dots \cup X^{n+c}$  into  $W$  such that every  $p \in A_n$  is mapped into  $W \cap A_{n+c+1}$ ; these functions just enumerate the first  $2^{n+c+1}$  elements of  $W \cap A_{n+c+1}$  and then map the elements of  $A_n$  in a one–one manner into the enumerated elements. This function has a partial recursive and one–one inverse  $f$  whose domain is a subset of  $W$  and whose range is the full set  $X^*$ ; note that  $|f(p)| \geq |p| - 2c - 2$  for all  $p$  where  $f(p)$  is defined.

If  $U$  is a universal plain machine, then the mapping  $p \mapsto U(f(p))$  is also a universal plain machine and its domain is a subset of  $W$ ; this completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.** An r.e. set  $W \subseteq X^*$  is the domain of a universal plain machine  $\Leftrightarrow$  there is a constant  $c$  such that  $C(s_W(n, c)) \geq n$  for each  $n$ .

**Proof.** ( $\Rightarrow$ ): Let  $W = \text{dom}(U)$  for some universal plain machine  $U$ . One defines a three-place partial recursive function  $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow X^*$  with inputs  $m, n$  and  $c$  as follows. The function simulates  $U$  until  $U$  has halted on a set  $V$  of  $m$  strings  $q$  with  $n \leq |q| \leq n+c$  and it then outputs the length-lexicographic first  $q' \in R$  for which  $U(q')$  is length-lexicographically maximal:  $U(q') \geq_{\text{qllex}} U(q)$  for all  $q \in V$ .

This function terminates whenever  $m \leq s_U(n, c)$ . If  $m = s_U(n, c)$  let  $p_{n,c}$  denote its output. In this case, in view of Theorem 2,  $2^{n+c+1} > s_U(n, c) \geq 2^n$ . So the value of  $n$  can be obtained from  $s_U(n, c)$  and a constant  $c_0 \leq c+1$ . Thus, in this case,  $C(p_{n,c}) \leq C(s_U(n, c)) + 4 \log c + c'$  for some constant  $c'$ .

Next it is shown that  $C(U(p_{n,c})) = |p_{n,c}|$  for  $c \geq c_{\text{qllex}}$ . Assume  $C(U(p_{n,c})) < |p_{n,c}|$ , that is, there is a  $p$  such that  $|p| < |p_{n,c}|$  and  $U(p) = U(p_{n,c})$ . Then, by the definition of  $\varphi$ ,  $p \notin V$  and hence  $|p| < n$ . Now following Fact 1(2), there is a  $q \in \text{dom}(U)$  such that  $|p| < |q| \leq |p| + c_{\text{qllex}}$ ,  $C(U(q)) = |q|$  and  $U(p_{n,c}) = U(p) <_{\text{qllex}} U(q)$  whence  $|q| < n+c$ . Repeating this argument gives that there is a  $q_0 \in \text{dom}(U)$  such that  $U(p_{n,c}) <_{\text{qllex}} U(q_0)$ ,  $C(U(p_{n,c})) < C(U(q_0))$  and  $n \leq |q_0| < n+c$  which contradicts the choice of  $p_{n,c}$ .

Note that, in the same way, Fact 1(2) implies  $|p_{n,c}| \leq n+c - c_{\text{qllex}}$ . Finally, it follows from Fact 1(1) that the inequality  $C(p_{n,c}) \geq C(U(p_{n,c})) - c_U \geq |p_{n,c}| - c_U$  holds. Putting the inequalities together, one obtains  $C(s_U(n, c)) \geq n+c - c_U - c_{\text{qllex}} - 4 \log c - c'$  which satisfies  $C(s_U(n, c)) \geq n$  for a sufficiently large constant  $c$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ): Let the condition be satisfied. Now a plain machine  $M$  is built as follows. Let  $b$  be a coding constant for  $M$  given by the recursion theorem. Let  $p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots$  be a recursive one–one enumeration of the domain of a universal plain machine  $U$ . Define a computable sequence  $t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots \in \mathbb{N}$  in stages.

At stage  $s$  let  $m = |p_s| + b + 1$ . Let  $W_t$  be the subset of  $W$  enumerated at stage  $t$  and

$$M(p_s) = s_{W_{t_s}}(m, c).$$

Then  $C(s_{W_{t_s}}(m, c)) < m$ , so there must be a  $t_{s+1} > t_s$  such that

$$s_{W_{t_{s+1}}}(m, c) > s_{W_{t_s}}(m, c).$$

Now a machine  $M$  is defined on the domain of  $W$ . Let  $M(q) = U(p_s)$  for all  $q \in W_{t_{s+1}} \setminus W_{t_s}$ .

Indeed,  $U(p_s)$  has an  $M$ -description which is at most  $b + c$  bits longer than  $p_s$ , hence  $M$  is a universal plain machine with domain  $W$ .  $\square$

Recall that a string  $w$  is compressible (with respect to  $C$ ) iff  $C(w) < |w|$ . A consequence of [Theorem 3](#) is that the compressible strings form the domain of a universal plain machine. This is interesting because shortest descriptions cannot be compressed by more than a constant.

**Corollary 4.** *Let  $W = \{p \in X^* : C(p) < |p|\}$ . Then there is a universal plain machine with domain  $W$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $C_s$  be an approximation of the complexity  $C$  from above and let  $U$  be the underlying universal plain machine. Now define a partial-recursive function  $\varphi : X^* \rightarrow X^*$  as follows: If the input has the form  $0^i 1^j 0p$ ,  $j \geq 1$ , then do

- (1) Let  $n = |p| + i + 1$ .
- (2) Determine  $m = U(p)$ .
- (3) If  $m$  is found, search for the first stage  $s$  such that there are at least  $m$  strings in the set  $\{q : n \leq |q| \leq n + 2j \wedge C_s(q) < |q|\}$ .
- (4) If  $m, s$  are found, let  $\varphi(0^i 1^j 0p) = r$  be the lexicographic first string of length  $n + 2j$  with  $C_s(r) \geq |r|$ .

Let  $\varphi$  be undefined on all other inputs.

Note that  $\varphi(0^i 1^j 0p)$  is defined iff the second and third steps of this algorithm terminate. Then [Fact 1\(1\)](#) yields a constant  $c_\varphi \geq 1$  such that

$$\forall i, j > 0 [C(\varphi(0^i 1^j 0p)) < i + j + |p| + c_\varphi].$$

Let  $c = 2 \cdot c_\varphi$  and assume by way of contradiction that there is a number  $n$  with  $C(s_W(n, c)) < n$ . Then there would be a  $p$  with  $|p| < n$  and  $U(p) = s_W(n, c)$ . Let  $i = n - |p| - 1$  and let  $j = c_\varphi$ . By construction,  $\varphi(0^i 1^j 0p)$  is a string of length  $n + c$  not in  $W$  and

$$C(\varphi(0^i 1^j 0p)) \leq i + j + |p| + c_\varphi = n + c - 1 < n + c.$$

These two facts together contradict the definitions of  $c, c_\varphi$  and  $W$ . Hence  $W$  is the domain of a universal machine by [Theorem 3](#).  $\square$

One can also show that one can remove the incompressible strings from a given domain of a universal machine.

**Theorem 5.** *Assume that  $U$  is a given universal machine. Then there is a further universal machine  $N$  such that  $\text{dom}(N) = \{p \in \text{dom}(U) : C(p) < |p|\}$ .*

**Proof.** First define a machine  $M$  such that  $M(p) = y$  whenever  $U(p) \in y10^*$  and  $M(p) = \lambda$  whenever  $U(p) \in 0^*$ . Now there is a partial-recursive function  $f$  such that  $f(p, c)$  is the first  $q$  found with  $|p| + c \leq |q| \leq |p| + 2c$  and  $M(q) = M(p)$ . As there is a constant bounding the differences of the Kolmogorov complexities of  $y$  and  $y1$  as well as the differences of the Kolmogorov complexities of  $y10^k$  and  $y10^{k+1}$  for all  $y$  and  $k$ , it follows that for all sufficiently large  $c$  and all  $p \in \text{dom}(U)$ ,  $f(p, c)$  is defined. Now  $C(f(p, c)) \leq |p| + |c|/2 + d$  for a constant  $d$  and all  $p, c$  where  $f(p, c)$  is defined; hence one can choose  $c$  such that  $f(p, c)$  is defined and  $C(f(p, c)) < |p| + c$  for all  $p \in \text{dom}(U)$ . So there is for every  $p \in \text{dom}(U)$  an index  $f(p, c)$  which is at most  $2c$  bits longer than  $p$  and which satisfies  $M(f(p, c)) = U(p)$ . It follows that the machine  $N$  with  $\text{dom}(N) = \{q \in \text{dom}(U) : C(q) < |q|\}$  and  $N(q) = M(q)$  on this domain is a universal machine as well.  $\square$

#### 4. Universal r.e. prefix codes

Recall that a universal prefix-free machine  $U$  is a prefix-free machine such that for every further prefix-free machine  $M$  there is a constant  $c$  such that for every  $p \in \text{dom}(M)$  there is a  $q \in \text{dom}(U)$  with  $U(q) = M(p)$  and  $|q| \leq |p| + c$ . Following [5], an r.e. prefix-free set  $W \subseteq X^*$  containing the domain of a universal prefix-free machine is referred to as a *universal r.e. prefix code*.

It has been shown in [5] that though universal r.e. prefix codes  $W \subseteq X^*$  are not maximal prefix-free sets they satisfy the same density condition as the whole set  $X^*$  namely

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log s_W(0, n)}{n} = 1.$$

However, this density condition does not specify universal r.e. prefix codes among r.e. prefix-free sets: a simple recursive prefix-free set  $L \subseteq X^*$  satisfying the same condition was obtained in [5]. The next theorem gives a necessary and sufficient condition on the spectrum function which specifies the universal r.e. prefix codes among r.e. prefix-free sets.

**Theorem 6.** Let  $W$  be an r.e. prefix-free set. Then  $W$  is an universal r.e. prefix code  $\Leftrightarrow$  there exist constants  $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\forall n [2^{n-H(n)-d} \leq s_W(n, c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)+d}]$ .

**Proof.** ( $\Rightarrow$ ): Let  $W$  be a universal r.e. prefix code. It is well-known that for each r.e. set  $W \subseteq X^*$  satisfying  $\sum_{w \in W} 2^{-|w|} < \infty$  and for every  $c \in \mathbb{N}$  there is a constant  $d_c \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\forall n [s_W(n, c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)+d_c}].$$

This shows the upper bound.

The lower bound follows by an argument from Section 9 of [11] (see also Section 4 of the first edition of [14]) where it is shown that for any domain of a universal prefix-free machine  $U$  there are constants  $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $2^{n-H(n)-d} \leq \{y : n - c \leq H_U(y) \leq n + c\}$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ): Conversely, let  $W \subseteq X^*$  be an r.e. prefix-free set satisfying  $2^{n-H(n)-d} \leq s_W(n, c)$  for some constants  $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$  and let  $U$  be a universal prefix-free machine. As shown in the first direction, the constant  $c$  and some further constant  $d_c$  satisfy that  $s_U(n, c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)+d_c}$ . Now consider the universal machine  $U_0$  which is defined via  $U_0(0^{d'+d_c+1} \cdot p) = U(p)$  and undefined elsewhere. Then  $s_{U_0}(n + d', c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)-d_c}$ .

On the other hand  $s_W(n + d', c) \geq 2^{n+d'-H(n+d')-d}$ . Using the fact that  $H(n + d') \leq H(n) + 2 \log d' + c'$  for some constant  $c' \in \mathbb{N}$ , it follows that for sufficiently large  $d'$  the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} n + d' - H(n + d') - d &\geq n + d' - H(n) - 2 \log d' - c' - d \\ &\geq n - H(n) - d_c \end{aligned}$$

holds. Thus  $s_W(n + d', c) \geq s_{U_0}(n + d', c)$  and  $s_{U_0}(n) = 0$  for  $n \leq d'$ .

According to Fact 1(4) there is a one-one partial recursive function  $\varphi : \text{dom}(U_0) \rightarrow W$  such that  $||\varphi(x)| - |x|| \leq c + 1$ . Consequently,  $U_0 \circ \varphi^{-1}$  is a universal machine having domain  $\text{dom}(U_0 \circ \varphi^{-1}) \subseteq W$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 7.** For every prefix-free r.e. set  $W$  and every constant  $c$  there is a constant  $d$  such that

$$\forall n [H(\langle n, s_W(n, c) \rangle) \leq n + d].$$

**Proof.** Let  $W$  and  $c$  be given. There is a program  $p_n$  for  $n$  of length  $H(n)$ . Furthermore, there is by Theorem 6 a constant  $e$  such that  $\forall n [s_W(n, c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)+e}]$  and  $s_W(n, c)$  can be written down in a string  $\sigma_n$  of  $n + e - |p|$  binary bits. Hence there is a prefix-free machine  $M$  with  $M(p_n \sigma_n) = \langle n, s_W(n, c) \rangle$ ;  $M$  first finds  $n$  from a suitable prefix  $p_n$  and then takes the  $n + e - |p_n|$  binary bits following  $p_n$  to produce  $s_W(n, c)$ . Translating  $V$  into the underlying universal machine can be done by replacing the constant  $e$  by a new constant  $d$ .  $\square$

The following sharper lower bound on the possible spectrum function  $s_W(n, c)$  can be obtained in the case that  $W$  is the domain of a universal prefix-free machine.

**Theorem 8.** The following conditions are equivalent for a prefix-free r.e. set  $W$ :

- (a)  $W$  is the domain of a universal prefix-free machine;
- (b) There is a constant  $c$  such that  $H(\langle n, s_W(n, c) \rangle) \geq n$  for each  $n$ ;
- (c) There is a constant  $c$  such that  $H(s_W(n, c)) \geq n$  for each  $n$ .

**Proof.** This is shown by adapting the proof of the corresponding implications in Theorem 3 to a universal prefix-free machine  $U$  and prefix-free complexity  $H$ .

(a)  $\Rightarrow$  (b): This follows the corresponding direction of Theorem 3. The only change to the direction ( $\Rightarrow$ ) in the proof of Theorem 3 is that one replaces  $C$  by  $H$ ; also, replace the equation defining  $M$  by  $M(p_s) = \langle m, s_{W_s}(m, c) \rangle$ . Now define the machine  $V$  as before. Note that the domain of  $V$  is prefix-free by hypothesis on  $W$ .

(b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a): The proof is similar to the one of Theorem 3, direction ( $\Leftarrow$ ). The main change is that one cannot determine the value of  $n$  from  $s_U(n, c)$ . Instead, this value comes from the pair  $\langle n, s_U(n, c) \rangle$  and one uses this pair in place of  $s_U(n, c)$  throughout the proof. One obtains that  $H(p_{n,c}) \leq H(\langle n, s_U(n, c) \rangle) + 2 \log c + c'$ . Once taken into account this difference and using  $H$  in place of  $C$ , the proof runs exactly as the one for Theorem 3.

(a) and (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (c): Assume that (a) and (b) hold; that  $U$  be the prefix-free universal machine with domain  $W$  and that  $c$  be the constant as in (b). Now, one can define a partial-recursive function  $\psi$  with prefix-free domain such that

$$\psi(0^{n-|p|} 10^a 1 \cdot p) = \langle n + 2a, s_W(n + 2a, c) \rangle$$

whenever  $U(p) = s_W(n, 2a + c)$  and  $|p| \leq n$ . This is possible as  $n$  is  $|p|$  plus the number of zeroes at the beginning of  $0^{n-|p|} 10^a 1 \cdot p$ ,  $a$  is the number of zeroes between the first and second 1 and  $s_W(n + 2a, c)$  can be obtained by computing  $U(p) = s_W(n, 2a + c)$  and then enumerating the  $s_W(n, 2a + c)$  strings of  $W$  of length  $n$  to  $n + 2a + c$  and counting how many of them have length between  $n + 2a$  and  $n + 2a + c$ . Now there is a constant  $b$  such that  $H(\langle n + 2a, s_W(n + 2a, c) \rangle) \leq n + a + b$  where  $b$  is independent of  $a$ . Letting  $a = b + 1$ , it follows that  $n + a + b < n + 2a$  and

$$H(s_W(n, 2a + c)) < n \Rightarrow H(\langle n + 2a, s_W(n + 2a, c) \rangle) < n + 2a.$$

As  $H(\langle n + 2a, s_W(n + 2a, c) \rangle) < n + 2a$  does not hold for any  $n$ ,  $H(s_W(n, 2a + c)) \geq n$  for all  $n$ . So (c) is satisfied with the constant  $2a + c$ .

(c)  $\Rightarrow$  (b): This follows directly from the definition.  $\square$



**Theorem 9.** *There exist a prefix-free r.e. set  $W$  and a universal prefix-free machine  $U$  such that  $\text{dom}(U) \subset W$  and  $W$  is not the domain of a universal prefix-free machine.*

**Proof.** Now it is shown that there is a prefix-free r.e. set  $W \subseteq X^*$  which satisfies Theorem 6 but not Theorem 8. For this, one starts from a universal prefix-free machine  $U'$  such that  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} s_{U'}(n) \cdot 2^{-n} < 1/2$  and  $2^{n-H(n)-d} \leq s_{U'}(n, c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)+d}$  for suitable constants  $c, d$ .

Define  $s(n) = 0$  if  $s_{U'}(n) = 0$  and  $s(n) = 2^{\lceil \log s_{U'}(n) \rceil}$  otherwise. Then  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} s(n) \cdot 2^{-n} < 1$  and  $s$  is a function recursively approximable from below. According to Fact 1(6) there is a prefix-free r.e. set  $W$  with  $s_W = s$ .

Since  $s_{U'}(n) \leq s_W(n) \leq 2 \cdot s_{U'}(n)$ , one has  $2^{n-H(n)-d-1} \leq s_W(n, c) \leq 2^{n-H(n)+d+1}$  and  $W$  satisfies Theorem 6.

On the other hand  $H(s_W(n)) = O(\log n)$ , thus  $W$  cannot satisfy Theorem 8.  $\square$

Although the complexity of a universal r.e. prefix code might not be large up to a given length  $n$ , the next result shows that the number

$$\Omega_W = \sum_{x \in W} 2^{-|x|}$$

is Martin-Löf random, a property shared with the domains of prefix-free universal machines. Note that there is no contradiction as for every left-r.e. real number  $\rho > 0$  one can find a recursive prefix-free set  $W$  such that  $\Omega_W = \rho$ , see [3,19].

**Theorem 10.** *Suppose  $U$  is a universal prefix-free machine with domain contained in a prefix-free r.e. set  $W$ . Then  $\Omega_W$  is Martin-Löf random.*

**Proof.** The basic idea of the proof is to show that  $\Omega_U$  is Solovay reducible to  $\Omega_W$ . This is done by approximating the halting probability of  $U$  such that  $\Omega_{U,0} = 0$  and for every  $u$  one can compute a natural number  $k_u$  with  $\Omega_{U,u+1} - \Omega_{U,u} = 2^{-k_u}$ . Next one constructs a sequence  $t_0, t_1, \dots$  of integers such that there is a rational constant  $\delta > 0$  with the property:

$$\forall u [\delta \cdot 2^{-k_u} \leq \Omega_{W,t_{u+1}} - \Omega_{W,t_u}].$$

This property is a reformulation of the fact that there is a Solovay-reduction from  $\Omega_U$  to  $\Omega_W$ . If  $\Omega_U$  is Solovay-reducible to a left-r.e. set the latter is Martin-Löf random [21], so the theorem follows.

The constant  $\delta$  and the sequence  $t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots$  will come out of the following inductive construction. Using the recursion theorem together with the Kraft–Chaitin Theorem, one can obtain a constant  $c$  and an r.e. prefix-free set  $V$  such that for every  $x \in V$  there is a  $p \in \text{dom}(U)$  with  $U(p) = x \wedge |p| \leq |x| + c$ . In more detail, given  $c$ , one constructs  $V$ . This yields the Kraft–Chaitin set  $\{(|x|, x) : x \in V\}$  and hence a corresponding prefix-free machine  $M$ , for which one can effectively obtain a coding constant  $\tilde{c}$  with respect to  $U$ . By the recursion theorem one can suppose that  $\tilde{c} = c$ .

Given  $c$ , one defines  $V$  in stages:

- (1) An invariant of the construction is  $\Omega_{V,u} = \Omega_{U,u}$  for all  $u$ .
- (2) The initialisation is  $t_0 = 0$  and  $V_0 = \emptyset$  which is consistent with the given invariant.
- (3) At stage  $u$ , assume that  $t_u$  and  $V_u$  are defined. Let  $k_u$  be the unique integer with

$$2^{-k_u} = \Omega_{U,u+1} - \Omega_{U,u}.$$

Find a natural number  $m_u$  which is so large that  $2|W_{t_u}| < 2^{m_u}$ . By the Kraft–Chaitin Theorem one can select  $2^{m_u}$  strings of length  $k_u + m_u$  which are not yet in  $V_u$  and put them as new elements into  $V_{u+1}$ . This adds  $2^{-k_u}$  to  $\Omega_V$  giving

$$\Omega_{V,u+1} = \Omega_{V,u} + 2^{m_u} \cdot 2^{-k_u-m_u} = \Omega_{U,u} + 2^{-k_u} = \Omega_{U,u+1}.$$

Furthermore, one can select  $t_{u+1}$  to be the first stage beyond  $t_u$  where for every string  $x \in V_{u+1}$  there is an  $y \in \text{dom}(U_{t_{u+1}}) \cap W_{t_{u+1}}$  such that  $|y| \leq |x| + c$  and  $U(y) = x$ ; as at least half of these strings  $y$  had not been in  $W_{t_u}$  it follows that

$$\Omega_{W,t_{u+1}} - \Omega_{W,t_u} \geq 2^{-k_u-c-1}.$$

- (4) The last equation in (3) permits one to choose  $\delta = 2^{-c-1}$ .

Hence  $\Omega_U$  is Solovay reducible to  $\Omega_W$ .  $\square$

**Remark 11.** The anonymous referees of this paper suggested an alternative proof for the previous result using semimeasures. Here a *discrete semimeasure* is a function  $\mu$  mapping natural numbers to non-negative real numbers such that  $\sum_n \mu(n) \leq 1$ .

A semimeasure  $\mu$  is referred to as *recursively approximable from below* provided the set  $\{(n, m, k) : n, m, k \in \mathbb{N} \wedge m/k < \mu(n)\}$  is recursively enumerable.

A discrete semimeasure  $\mu$  is called *universal* iff for every further discrete semimeasure  $\nu$  recursively approximable from below there is a multiplicative constant  $c$  with  $\nu(n) \leq c\mu(n)$  for all  $n$ . The anonymous referees provided the following result to the authors:

(\*) If  $\mu$  is a universal discrete semimeasure then  $\mu(\mathbb{N})$  is Martin-Löf random.

To see (\*), let  $U$  be a universal prefix-free machine and let  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{dom}(U)$  be a recursive one-one enumeration of  $\text{dom}(U)$ . Then  $\nu(n) = 2^{-|f(n)|}$  is a (computable) discrete semimeasure and  $\Omega_U = \sum_n \nu(n)$  is a Martin-Löf random real.

Since  $\mu$  is universal there is a  $c \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\nu(n) \leq c \cdot \mu(n)$  for all  $n$ . Then, since  $\nu : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  is a recursive function, the real

$$\beta = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (c \cdot \mu(n) - \nu(n))$$

is a real recursively approximable from below. Then  $c \cdot \sum_n \mu(n) = \Omega_U + \beta$  as the sum of two reals recursively approximable from below where one of them is Martin-Löf random is also Martin-Löf random [2, Corollary 7.55]. Hence  $\sum_n \mu(n)$  is also Martin-Löf random. This completes the proof of (\*).

Using (\*), one can then obtain [Theorem 10](#) directly from [Theorem 6](#) as follows: Let  $c$  be so large that  $s_W(n, c) \geq 2^{n-H(n)}$  for all  $n$ . Then define the semimeasure

$$\mu(n) = s_W((c+1)n) \cdot 2^{-(c+1)n} + s_W((c+1)n+1) \cdot 2^{-(c+1)n-1} + \dots + s_W((c+1)n+c) \cdot 2^{-(c+1)n-c}.$$

Now  $\mu(n) \geq 2^{-H((c+1)n)-c}$  and  $2^{-H((c+1)n)-c} \geq 2^{-H(n)-d}$  for some constant  $d$ . Hence it follows that  $\mu$  is a universal semimeasure. As  $\Omega_W = \sum_n 2^{-n} \cdot s_W(n) = \sum_n \mu(n)$ , the number  $\Omega_W$  is Martin-Löf random.

If  $W$  is a universal r.e. prefix code, then one can use the constants  $c, d$  from [Theorem 6](#) to compute relative to  $W$  for every  $n$  the value  $H(n)$  up to an additive constant error. It follows that one can find for every number  $n$  a number  $m$  with  $H(m) > n$ : one just takes that  $m$  below  $4^n$  for which  $m - \log(s_W(m, c))$  is maximal and the choice is right in all but finitely many places. Using Merkle’s result on complex sets [12] or Arslanov’s completeness criterion for weak truth-table reducibility in combination with the fact that  $W$  has r.e. dnr Turing degree [18], one obtains that  $W$  is wtt-complete. For this, recall that a set  $A$  is wtt-complete iff it is r.e. and the halting problem  $\mathbb{K}$  is wtt-reducible to  $A$ , that is, there is a recursive function  $f$  and a Turing machine  $M$  which computes  $\mathbb{K}$  relative to  $A$  such that  $\mathbb{K}(n)$  is computed without making any query to  $A$  above  $f(n)$ .

**Corollary 12.** *If  $W$  is a universal r.e. prefix code then  $W$  is weak truth-table complete, that is,  $\mathbb{K} \leq_{wtt} W$ .*

**Remark 13.** [Corollary 4](#) does not carry over to prefix-free machines as the set of compressible strings is not prefix-free and cannot be the domain of a universal prefix-free machine. But [Theorem 5](#) transfers as follows: If  $U$  is a universal prefix-free machine then there is a further universal prefix-free machine  $M$  such that  $\text{dom}(M) = \{x \in \text{dom}(U) : H(x) < |x|\}$ . Note that for every r.e. prefix-free set there is a constant  $d$  such that  $H(x) \leq |x| + d$  for all its members; this fact is crucial for transferring the proof of [Theorem 5](#) to the prefix-free case.

### 5. Supersets of domains of universal plain versus prefix-free machines

The domain  $W$  of a universal plain machine cannot be prefix-free because its density is too high. This section addresses the question whether such a domain always contains the domain of a universal prefix free machine. While we left the question open, we collect some interesting facts surrounding it. The first theorem gives some minimum requirement on the function  $s_W$ .

**Theorem 14.** *Suppose the r.e. set  $W$  contains the domain of a universal prefix-free machine  $U$ . Then either there is a constant  $c$  such that  $s_W(n, c) \geq 2^n$  for all  $n$  or the Turing degree of  $s_W$  is that of the halting problem.*

**Proof.** Assume by way of contradiction that  $W <_T \mathbb{K}$  and that there is a  $W$ -recursive function  $f$  such that  $s_W(f(c), 2c) < 2^{f(c)}$  for all  $c$  and let  $f_t$  be a recursive approximation of  $f$  such that the convergence module of the approximation is also  $W$ -recursive, that is, the mapping  $n \mapsto \min\{t : \forall t' \geq t [f_{t'}(n) = f(n)]\}$  is  $W$ -recursive. This is possible as  $W$  is an r.e. set. Furthermore, let  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$  be a recursive one-to-one enumeration of  $\mathbb{K}$ . Now one defines a prefix-free machine  $M$  such that  $M(0^{a_t}1\sigma) = \sigma$  for all  $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^{f_t(a_t)+2}$ . There is a constant  $d$  such that for every  $t$  and every  $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^{f_t(a_t)}$  there is  $p \in \text{dom}(U)$  with  $U(p) = \sigma \wedge |p| \leq a_t + |\sigma| + d$ .

As  $W$  has r.e. Turing degree and  $W <_T \mathbb{K}$ , the convergence module of  $f$  cannot dominate that of  $\mathbb{K}$ ; hence there are infinitely many  $t$  such that  $f_t(a_t) = f(a_t)$ . Now choose  $t$  such that  $a_t > d$  and  $f_t(a_t) = f(a_t)$ . It follows that  $H_U(\sigma) \leq f(a_t) + 2a_t$  for  $2^{f(a_t)+2}$  strings; at least  $2^{f(a_t)+1}$  of these strings must be the image of a  $p \in \text{dom}(U)$  with  $f(a_t) \leq |p| \leq f(a_t) + 2a_t$  in contradiction to the choice of  $f$ . Hence it is not possible that both assumptions on  $W$  are true, so either there is a constant  $c$  such that  $s_W(n, c) \geq 2^n$  for all  $n$  or  $W \equiv_T \mathbb{K}$ .  $\square$

Note that for each constant  $c > 0$  the set  $\{0^c p : |p| \text{ is a multiple of } c\}$  is a superset of the domain of some universal prefix-free machine; hence the “either-condition” [Theorem 14](#) cannot be dropped. The next result shows that the “or-condition” is not sufficient to guarantee that some subset is the domain of a universal prefix-free machine.

**Theorem 15.** *Let  $W$  be an r.e. set such that for every  $c$  there is an  $n$  with  $s_W(n, c) < 2^n$ . Then there is an r.e. set  $W'$  with  $s_W = s_{W'}$  such that  $W'$  does not contain the domain of any universal prefix-free machine.*

**Proof.** The central idea is to construct by induction relative to the halting problem a sequence  $p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots$  of strings such that each  $p_{e+1}$  extends  $p_e$  and  $p_e \in W_e$  whenever this can be satisfied without violating the extension-condition. Furthermore, the set  $W'$  is constructed such that for each length  $n$  one enumerates  $s_W(n)$  many strings of length  $n$  into  $W'$  and chooses each string  $w \in X^n$  such that  $w$  is different from the strings previously enumerated into  $W'$  and one satisfies that  $w$  extends the approximations  $p_{0,n}, p_{1,n}, \dots, p_{e,n}$  of  $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_e$  for the largest possible  $e$  which can be selected.

For any fixed  $e$  it holds for almost all  $n$  that  $p_{e,n} = p_e$  and that  $s_W(n) \leq 2^{n-|p_e|}$  implies that all members of  $W' \cap X^n$  extend  $p_e$ . By assumption there is for each constant  $c > |p_e|$  a sufficiently large  $n$  such that  $s_W(n, 4c) < 2^n$  and all members of  $W'$  of length  $n + c, n + c + 1, \dots, n + 4c$  extend  $p_e$ . Assume now that  $W_e$  is the domain of a universal machine. Then, for one of these constants  $c$  the corresponding  $n$  has in addition the property that there is a member of  $W_e$  of length between  $n + c$  and  $n + 2c$ . If this member of  $W_e$  is not in  $W'$  then  $W_e$  is not a subset of  $W'$ . If this member of  $W_e$  is in  $W'$  then it is an extension of  $p_e$  and by the way  $p_e$  is chosen it follows that also  $p_e \in W_e$ , a contradiction with the assumption that  $W_e$  is prefix-free. Hence none of the  $W_e$  is a subset of  $W'$  and the domain of a universal prefix-free machine.  $\square$

The previous result is contrasted by the following example.

**Example 16.** Assume that  $W$  is an r.e. set (not necessarily prefix-free) such that there is a real constant  $c > 0$  with  $s_W(n) \cdot 2^{-n} > c$  for all  $n$  and assume that  $f$  is a recursive function with  $\sum_n 2^{-n} f(n) < c$ . Then there is a prefix-free recursive subset  $W' \subseteq W$  with  $s_{W'}(n) = f(n)$  for all  $n$ .

The set  $W'$  can be constructed by simply picking, for  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , exactly  $f(n)$  strings of length  $n$  out of  $W$  which do not extend previously selected shorter strings.

The main question is to find conditions on  $s_W$  which guarantee that  $W$  has a subset which is the domain of a universal prefix-free machine. In the light of Theorem 15 a necessary condition is that  $\exists c \forall n [s_W(n, c) \geq 2^n]$ . Is this condition also sufficient? By Theorem 3 this condition characterises the supersets of plain universal machines; hence in the conference version of this paper [4], the question was stated as follows:

**Question 17.** Does the domain of every universal plain machine contain the domain of a universal prefix-free machine?

While this paper was under review and revision, Andreev et al. [1] solved the question to the negative by constructing a recursive set containing the third of all strings of each length which is not the superset of any domain of a prefix-free universal machine.

## 6. Discussion

One major topic of the paper was the characterisations of (supersets of) domains of universal plain and prefix-free machines expressed in terms of the spectrum function  $s_V$ . Although the results were stated in the form of  $s_V(n, c)$ , they can also be stated as follows using  $s_V(0, n)$  in place of  $s_V(n, c)$ :

- (1)  $W$  is the superset of the domain of a universal plain machine iff there exists a natural number  $c$  such that  $\forall n [s_W(0, n) \geq 2^{n-c}]$ ;
- (2)  $W$  is the domain of a universal plain machine iff there exists a natural number  $c$  such that  $\forall n [C(s_W(0, n)) \geq n - c]$ ;
- (3)  $W$  is the superset of the domain of a universal prefix-free machine iff there exists a natural number  $c$  such that  $\forall n [s_W(0, n) \geq 2^{n-H(n)-c}]$ ;
- (4)  $W$  is the domain of a universal prefix-free machine iff there exists a natural number  $c$  such that  $\forall n [H(\langle s_W(0, n), n \rangle) \geq n - c]$ .

Furthermore, the halting probability  $\Omega_M$  of a prefix-free machine  $M$  containing the domain of a universal prefix-free machine is Martin-Löf random, but  $\text{dom}(M)$  may not be the domain of any universal prefix-free machine. Various relations between (supersets of) domains of universal plain and prefix-free machines have been investigated.

The analogy between the cases of plain and prefix-free description complexity is not perfect. Pursuing this analogy one might look at the property that every r.e. prefix-free superset of the domain of a universal prefix-free machine is also the subset of such a domain. Therefore one can ask which r.e. sets are the subset of the domain of a first universal machine and the superset of the domain of a second universal machine. The answer is that these are all r.e. sets  $V$  where there is a constant  $c$  such that

$$\forall n [2^n \leq s_V(n, c) \leq 2^{n+c} - 2^n]$$

and therefore this class is not really interesting. One might question whether the set is “isomorphic” to the prefix-free r.e. superset of the domain of a universal prefix-free machine. Although a good characterisation for the domains of universal machines had been found, the adequate question for the supersets was not found.

There are various definitions of universality and in this paper we considered the definition according to which  $U$  is universal if the description complexity based on  $U$  cannot be improved by more than a constant. A prominent alternative notion says that  $U$  is universal by adjunction if for every further machine  $M$  there is a finite string  $q$  such that  $U(qp) = M(p)$  for all  $p \in \text{dom}(M)$ . Universality by adjunction is quite restrictive and using the spectrum function  $s_V$  one cannot characterise when a prefix-free set  $V$  is the domain of a machine which is universal by adjunction; however, this is done for normal



universal machines in [Theorem 8](#). Nevertheless, due to the more restrictive nature, prefix-free machines  $U$  which are universal by adjunction have the property

$$\exists c \forall n [H(s_U(n)) \geq n - H(n) - c].$$

In other words, these machines are difficult on every level. This is not true for normal universal machines and one can use this method to obtain a machine which is universal but not universal by adjunction: the desired machine  $U$  is obtained from a given universal machine  $M$  such that for all  $p \in \text{dom}(M)$ ,  $U(p0) = U(p1) = M(p)$  if  $|p|$  is odd and  $U(p) = M(p)$  if  $|p|$  is even; it is easy to see that  $U$  inherits prefix-freeness and universality from  $M$ . Fact 5 in [5] provides more information about this topic.

As the topics of the paper are mostly supersets of domains of universal machines, it is natural to ask what can be said about the r.e. subsets of such domains. Indeed, these subsets are easy to characterise, where in the following two strings are comparable if one of them extends the other.

**Proposition 18.** *A prefix-free r.e. set  $V \subseteq X^*$  is a subset of the domain of a universal prefix-free machine iff there is a string  $p$  such that no  $q$  comparable to  $p$  is in  $V$ ; an r.e. set  $V \subseteq X^*$  is the subset of the domain of a universal plain machine iff there is a constant  $c$  such that  $s_{X^* \setminus V}(n, c) \geq 2^n$  for all  $n$ .*

Note that a subset of the domain of a prefix-free machine is also the subset of the domain of a universal plain machine, but not vice versa. Indeed, every prefix-free subset of  $X^*$  is a subset of the domain of a universal plain machine.

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