Errata: On Recurrence Formulas for Computing the Stochastic Complexity

December 19, 2008

<u>In Section 2.2</u>

Equation (15): $p_0(i)a(i) + p_1(i)a(i+1) + \cdots + p_r(i)a(i+r) = 0$,
$i, r \in \mathbb{N}$,

Page 4, 2nd col, row 3: $g(x_1, \ldots, x_m) = \sum_{i_1,\cdots,i_m} a(i_1, \ldots, i_m) x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_m^{i_m}$

Page 4, 2nd col, row 7: $g^{1,\ldots,s}_{i_{s+1},\ldots,i_m}(x_1, \ldots, x_s) = \sum_{i_1,\ldots,i_s} a(i_1, \ldots, i_m) x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_s^{i_s}$

Proof of Theorem 2: $f_1^1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{C}(1,n) n^n \frac{z^n}{n!} = \cdots \qquad (x_1 = z,\ x_2 = u)$

Theorem 3: $\sum_{l=0}^{r_2} p_l(L,n)\ \mathcal{C}(L, n-l) \frac{(n-l)^{n-l}}{(n-l)!} = 0$

Proof of Theorem 3: …sequence $\mathcal{C}(L,n)\frac{n^n}{n!}$ is …

Correction of an consequence of Theorem 3: For the vertical family there cannot be a homogeneus linear recurrence equation, but this in fact does **not** prove that the same applies also for the sequence of $\mathcal{C}(L,n)$ over the variable n (The wrong consequence is mentioned in Abstract and Conclusions).