

Minds vs. AIs

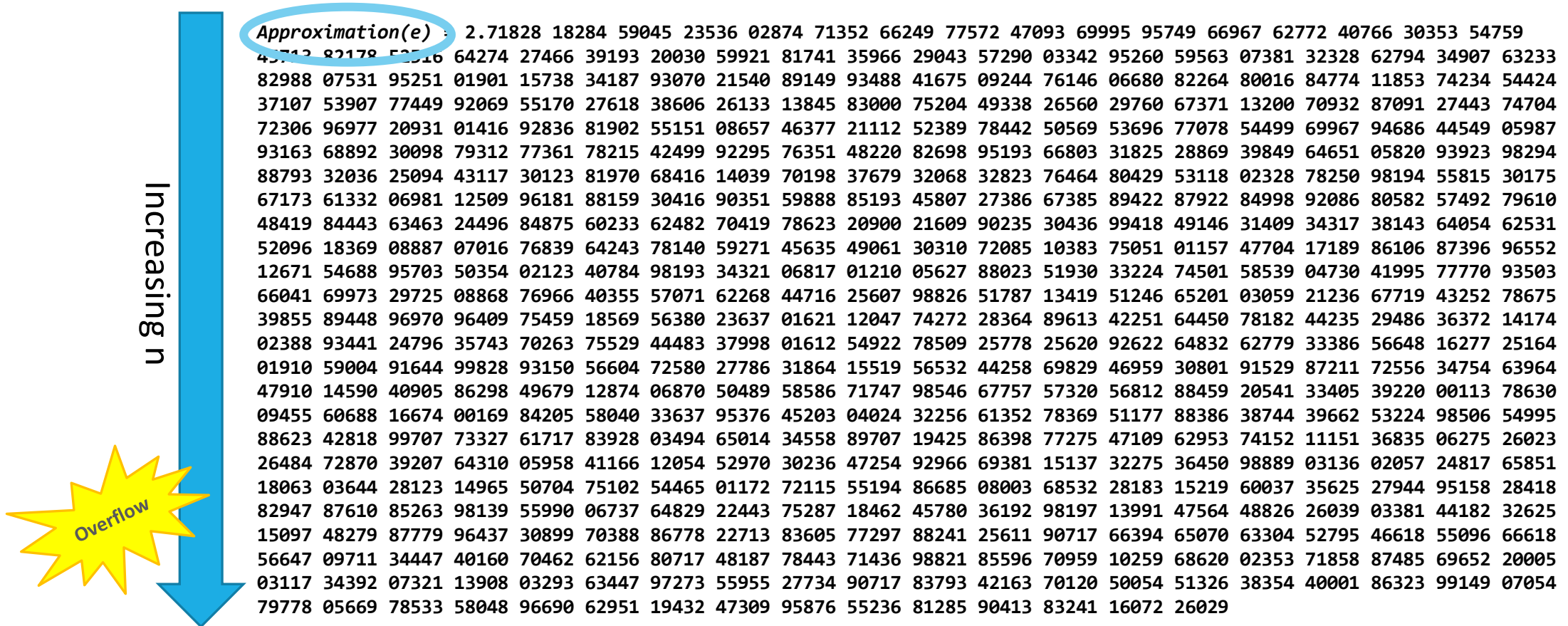
GIUSEPPE BONACCORSO

Warming up...

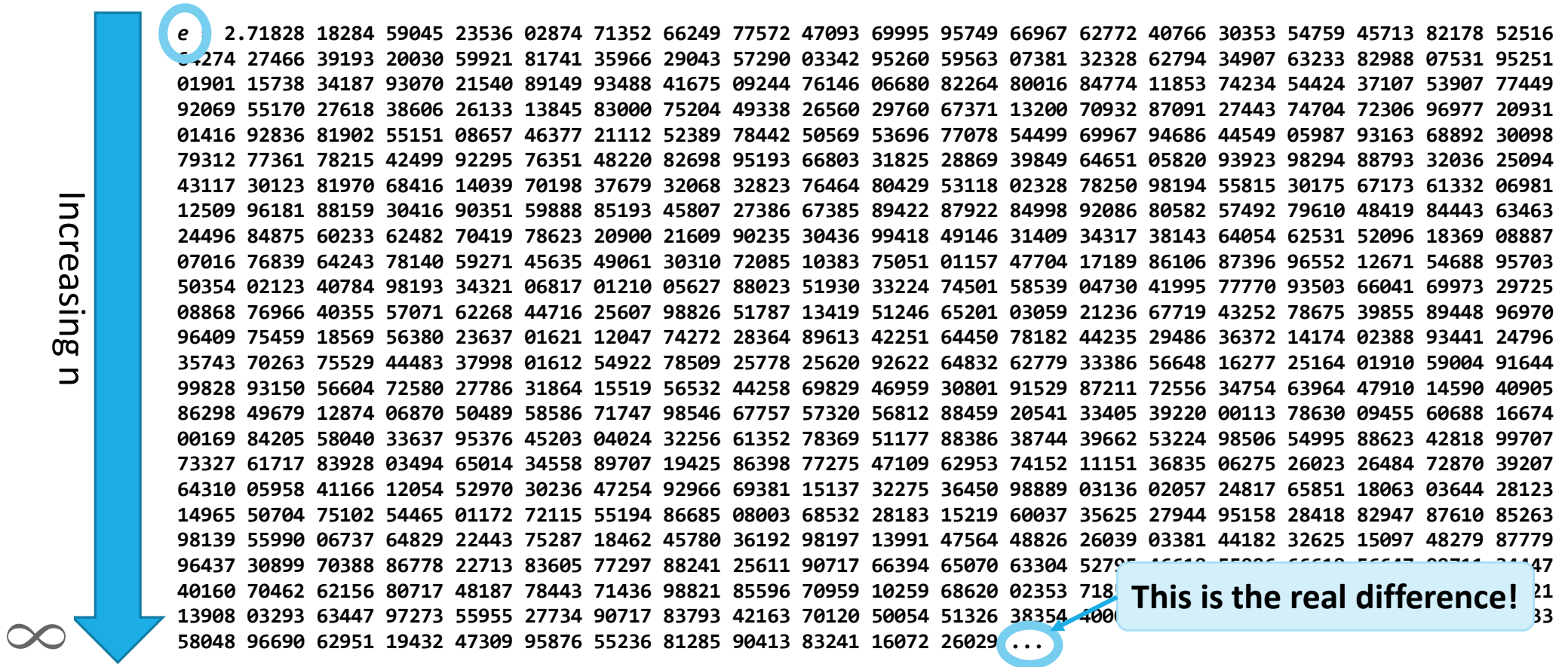
What does this mean? *(Not for a mathematician)*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$$

For any computer (actual or potential)



For a human being



The starting (and ending) point

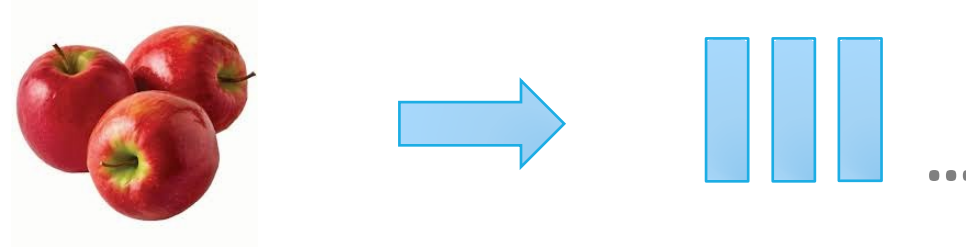
1 + 2 + 3 + ... can
really continue
forever?

Why can we (*easily*) manage infinity and undecidability?

Is the proposition A
true or false? I can't
decide!

Counting... from 1 to...

It's “easy” to observe that with 3 apples we can create a 1:1 correspondence with an abstract set:

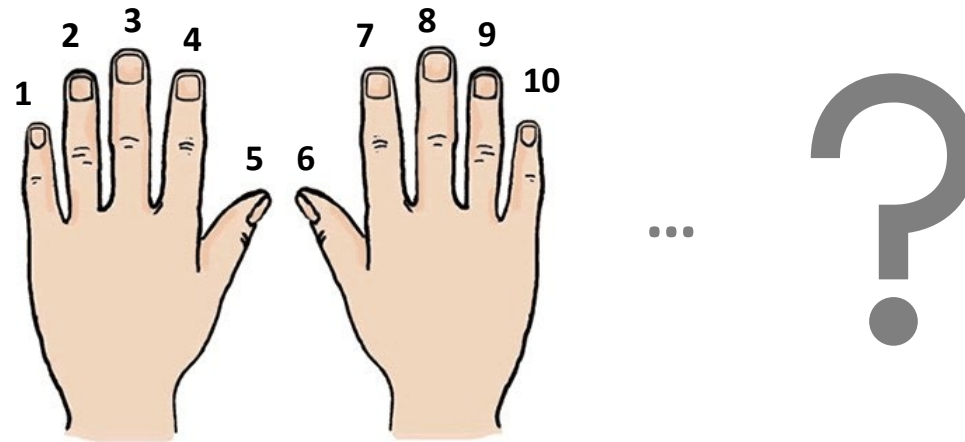


This set is ordered, and we can give a name to its elements: 1, 2, 3, ... (i.e., $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$)

How many elements does \mathbb{N} contain?

From your hands to the stars...

Given the first element 1 and the generic element $n \in \mathbb{N}$, any other element is obtained using the addition $n + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$



It's necessary a mental "*shift*"!
An additional abstraction to step from a finite representation to something different...

A shift called language...

The most powerful invention made by human beings is language!

“The limits of my language means the limits of my world.” (L. Wittgenstein)



Reaching the stars



1 belongs to \mathbb{N} , $2 = 1 + 1$, $3 = 2 + 1$, ... I can continue this process till... I die!

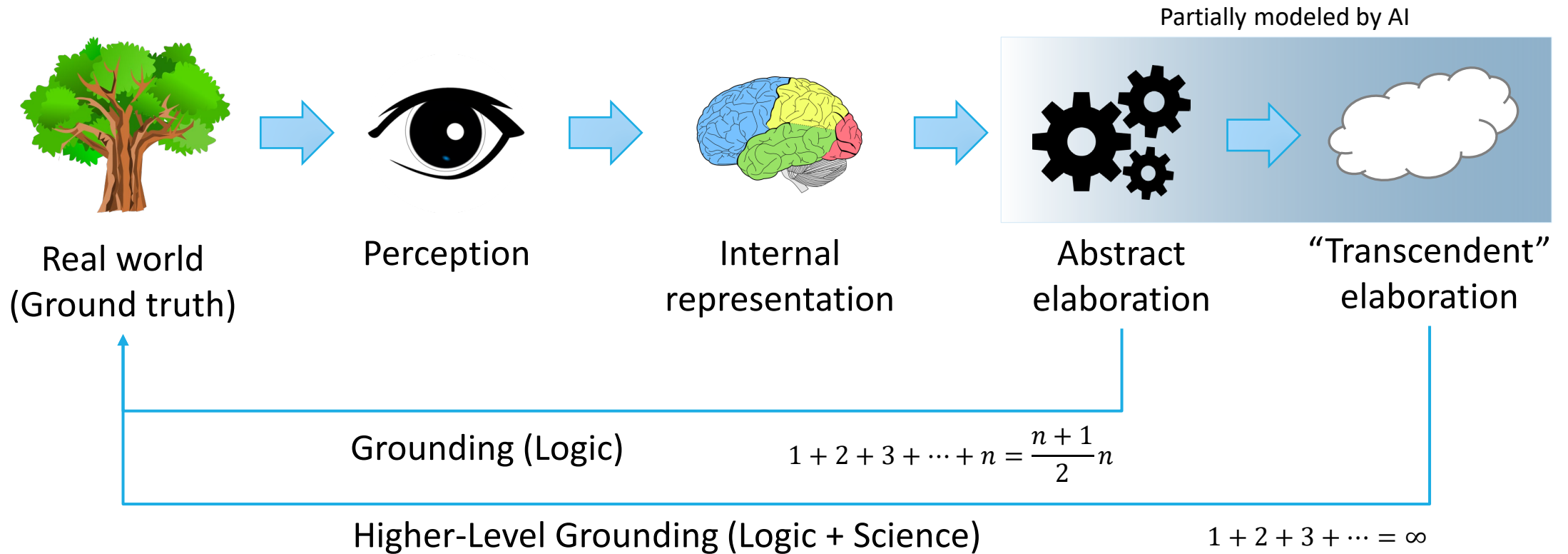
...But, if after my death, my child will continue from my last number n_1 , will she find an end? She can ask her child, and so on...

Even if I can never reach it, there's a "limit", not a number... Something different, greater than any $n \in \mathbb{N}$!

Here I am!

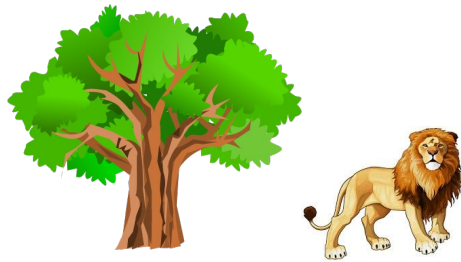


Language + Logic + Science = Mind



Language (+ Logic) = Coherent reality

Language only:



The tree is on the left. The lion is on the right.
The lion can walk away from the tree.
The tree will eat the lion.



Language + Logic:

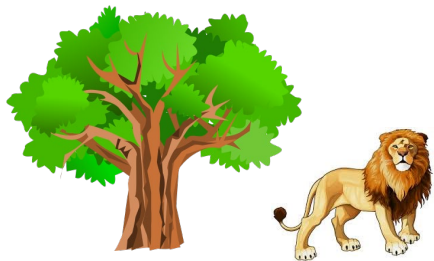


The tree cannot move. The lion can.
No trees can eat any lion.
All lions can run away.



Language + Logic + Science = Reality

Language + Logic + Science help modeling the reality, creating **internal representations**, and correct **abstractions**:



An adult lion is on average too heavy to stay on a branch of the tree.



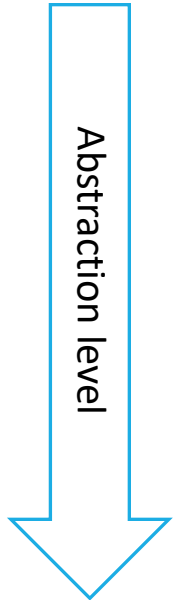
Another body with the same mass of an adult lion will break a branch of the tree.



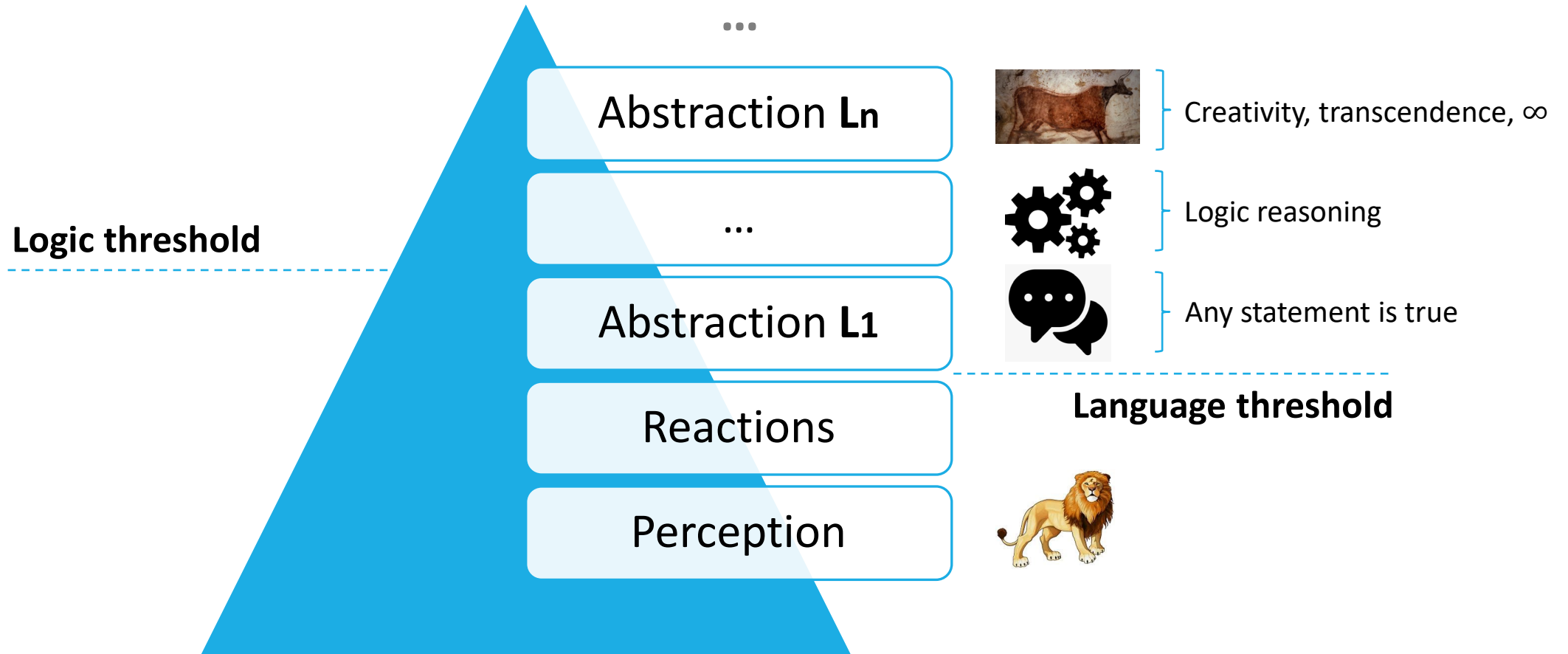
It's reasonable to imagine the existence of a tree whose branches can hold a lion.



Abstraction level

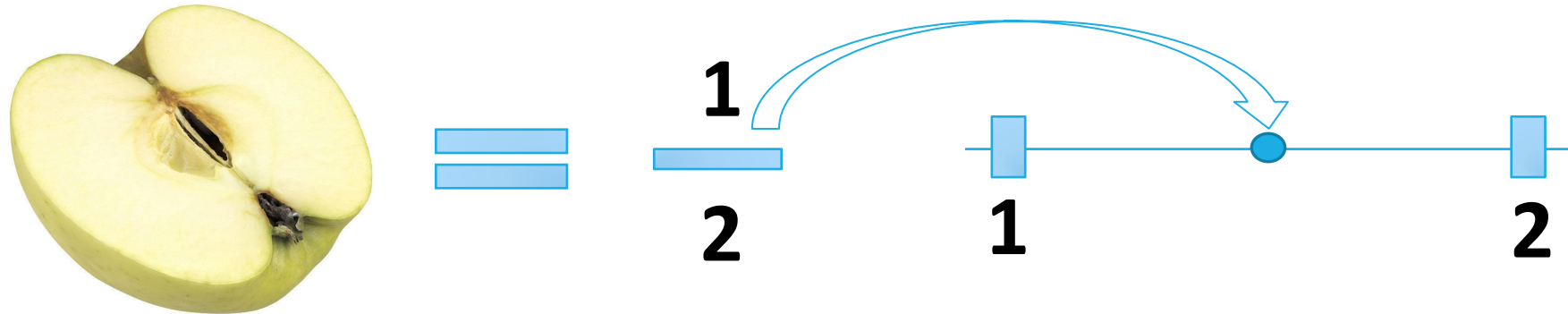


An “infinite” tower of abstractions



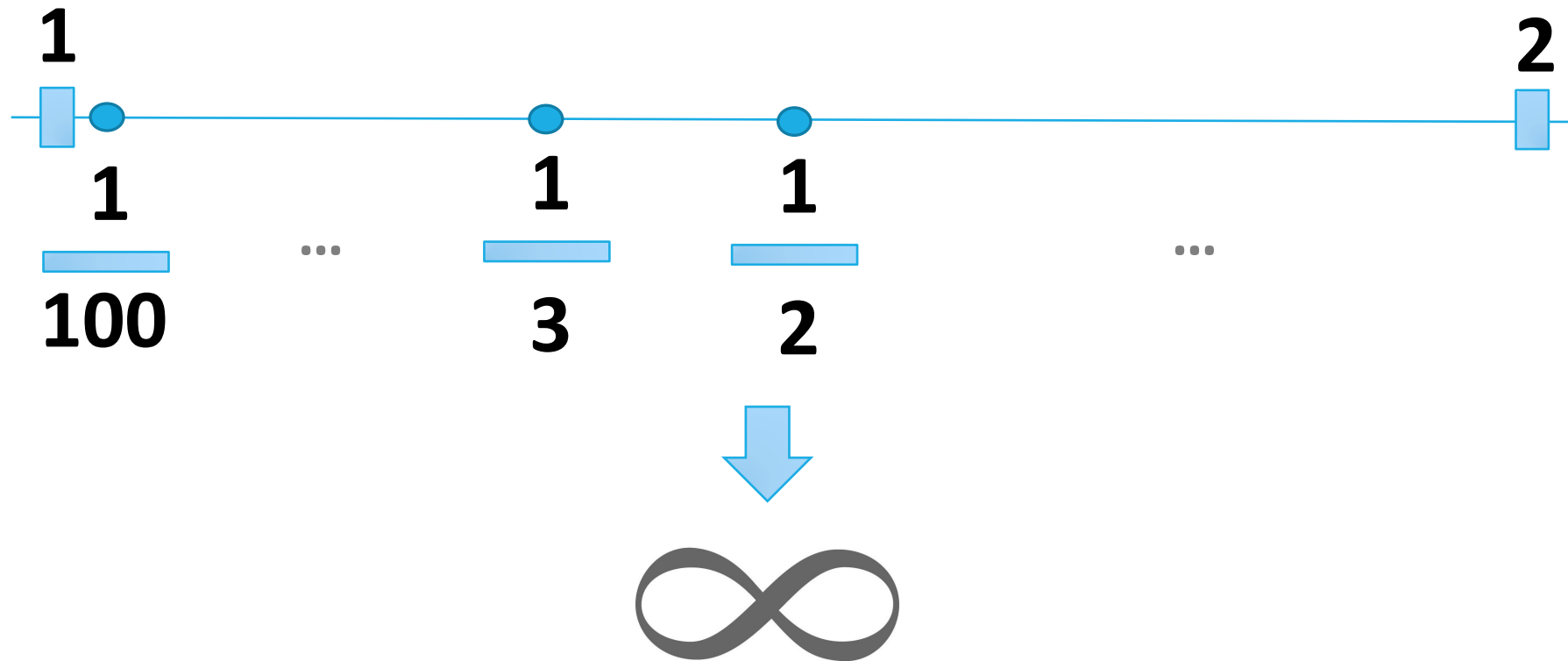
From the stars to the galaxies...

How can we represent half an apple? Using rational numbers $x \in \mathbb{Q}$:



How many fractions are there between 1 and 2?

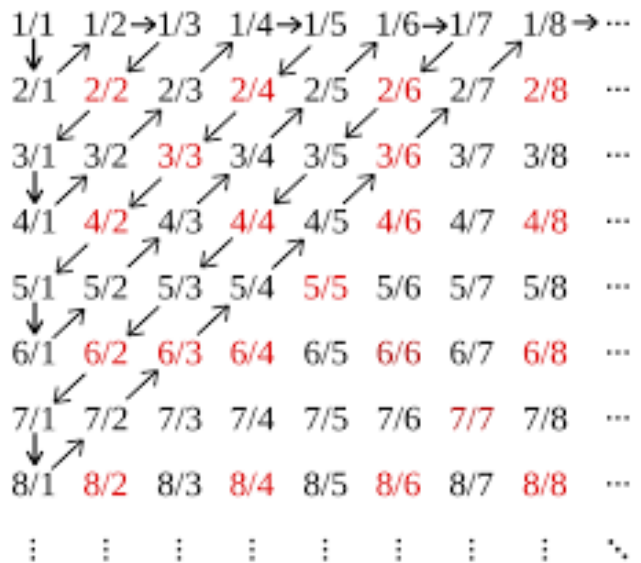
A crowd of rational numbers!



Galaxies are smaller than expected

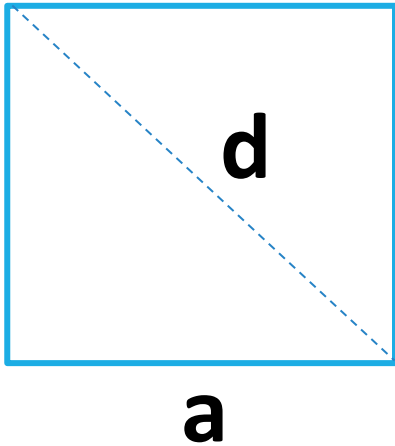
Let's rephrase the question. Has the infinity of \mathbb{N} the same "size" of the infinity of \mathbb{Q} ?

Even if it's counterintuitive, a clever trick allowed to prove that \mathbb{N} and \mathbb{Q} have the "same size"!



Pythagoras is nasty!

Given a square with side equal to $a = 1$, the diagonal is $d = \sqrt{2}$. Does $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$?



If $d = \frac{x}{y}$ with $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$ and without common factors:

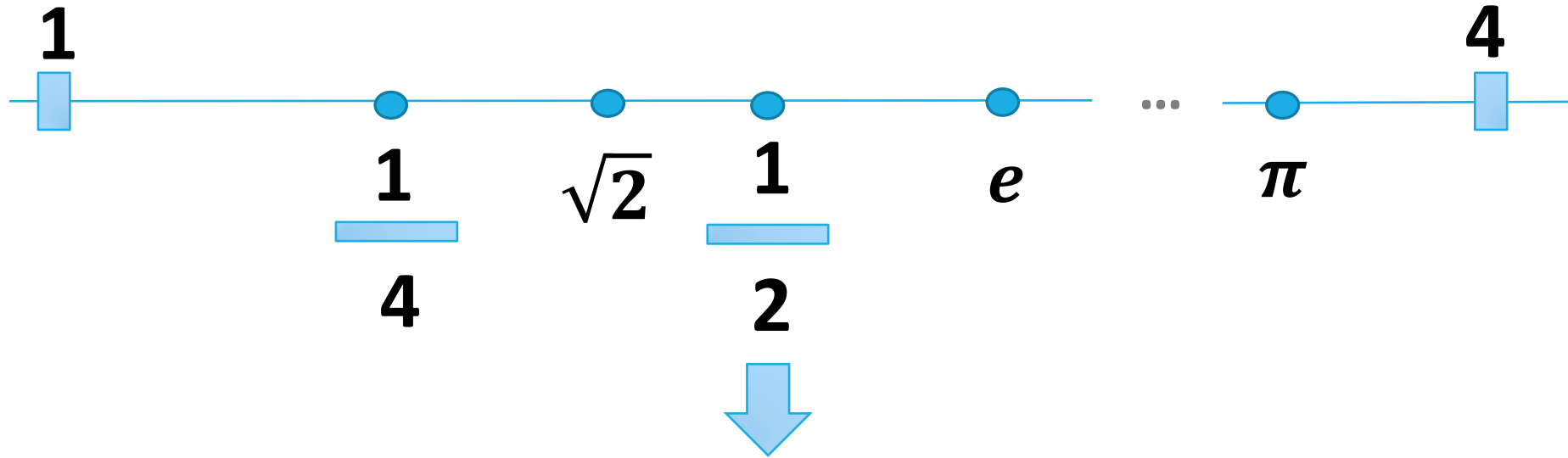
$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2y^2$$

It's easy to check that if x is odd, x^2 is also odd, but $2y^2$ is even. In a similar way, it's possible to see that x cannot be even.

$\sqrt{2}$ is not rational! Hence $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$. Where is it?

From galaxies to the Universe...

$\sqrt{2}$ was defined as **irrational**, giving birth to a new set $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\sqrt{2}, \pi, e, \dots\}$ called **real numbers**:



**Of course we need to ask the same question.
Does \mathbb{R} have the same “size” as \mathbb{Q} ?**

From galaxies to the Universe...

$\sqrt{2}$ was defined as irrational, giving birth to a new set $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\sqrt{2}, \dots\}$

George Cantor proved that the “size” of \mathbb{R} is “**much larger**”* than size of \mathbb{N} and \mathbb{Q} , which are defined as **countable**.

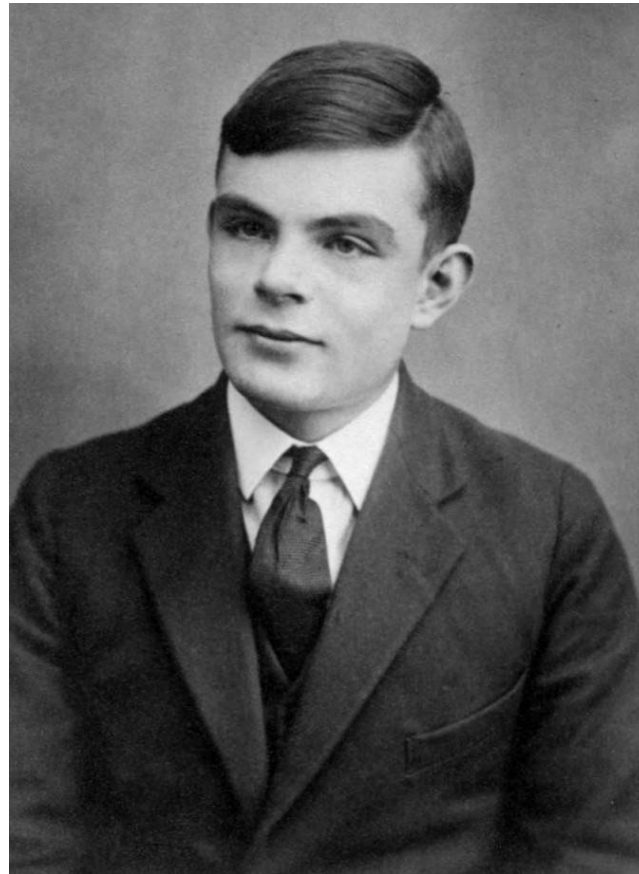
\mathbb{R} , instead, has the power of continuity, i.e., it is **continuous**.

Cantor also hypothesized that there are no other infinities between the previous two.

* We are omitting all mathematical formalism

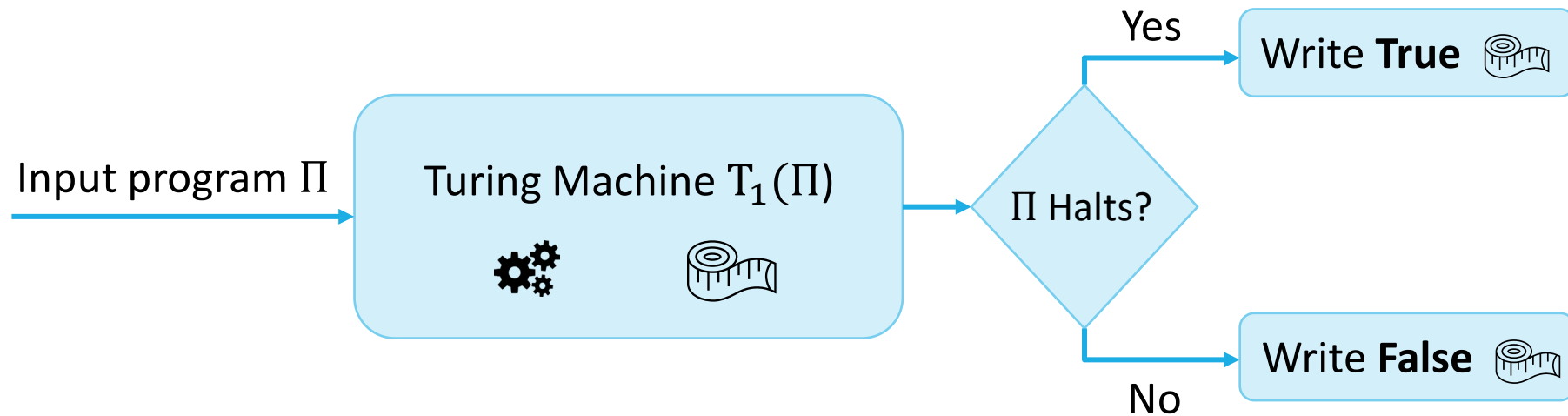


And now... Let's wake up Turing!



I always know when a program stops!

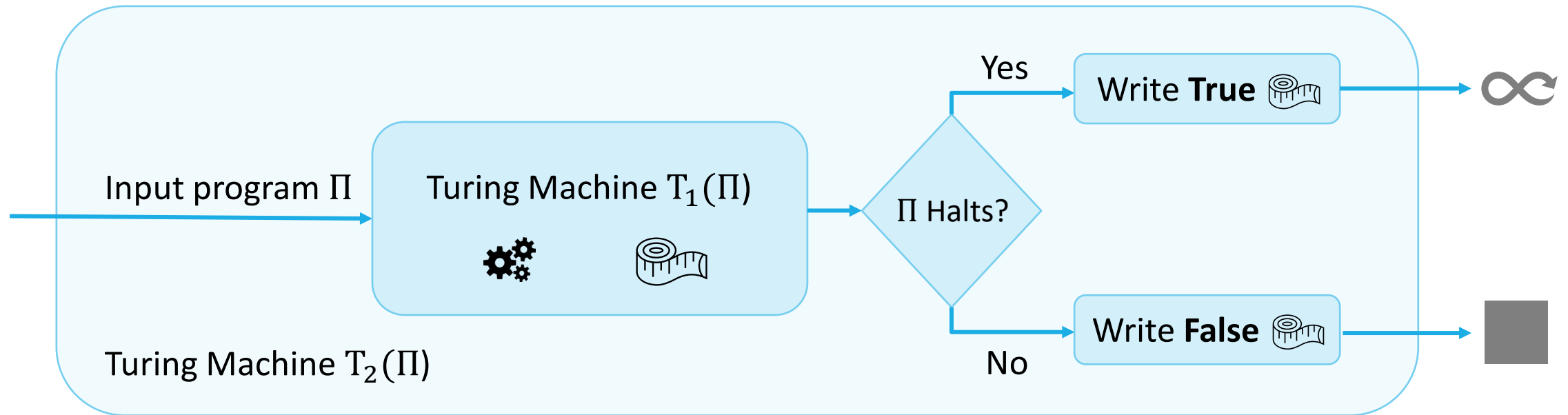
Suppose to build a Turing Machine* $T_1(\Pi)$ that can always decide whether the input program Π halts write either **True** or **False** on the tape (supposed to be infinite):



* The notation is voluntarily over-simplified

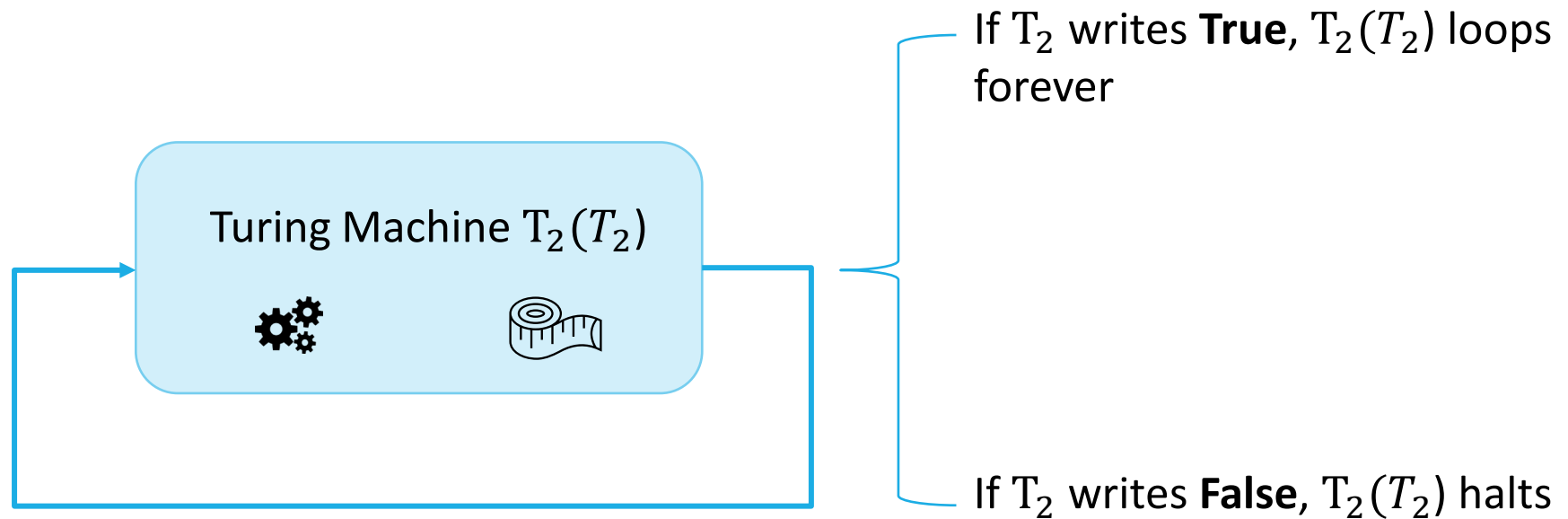
We can create an *ad-hoc* $T_2(\Pi)$

When the sub-machine $T_1(\Pi)$ writes **True**, $T_2(\Pi)$ will loop forever and vice versa:



What's the output of $T_2(T_2)$?

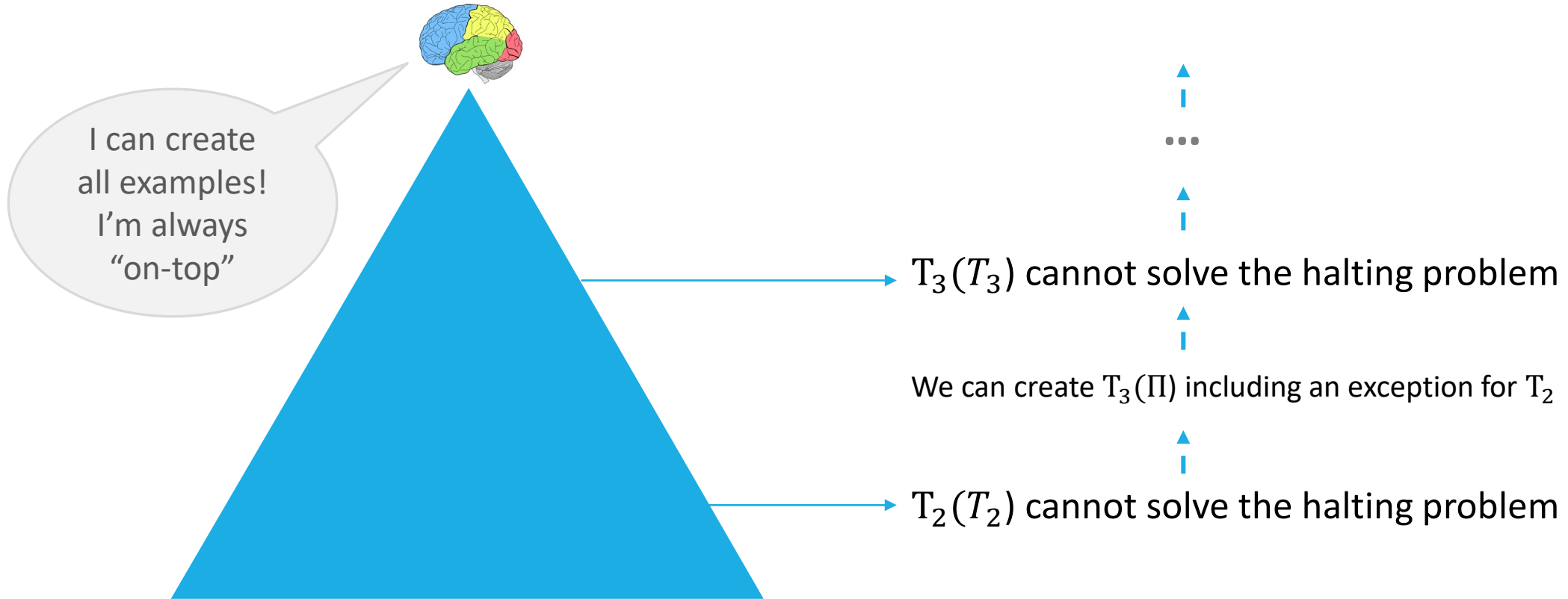
Everything breaks!



The problem is undecidable!

Let's return into our tower

We **can** always create new machines, but $T_n(T_n)$ won't ever solve the halting problem!



Church-Turing Theses

Church-Turing Thesis

Any deterministic computing device is representable either through a Turing Machine or λ -Calculus.

Physical Church-Turing Thesis

Any deterministic procedure computable in finite time by any physical device is also computable by a Turing Machine.

Strong Church-Turing Thesis

Any deterministic procedure computable in polynomial time by any physical device is also computable in polynomial time by a Turing Machine.

The starting (and ending) point

Is human brain (mind) a Turing Machine?

If not, what kind of computing device is it?

Thank you!

I'm glad to entertain your questions!



Feel free to connect on LinkedIn for daily updates!