

Chapter 1 : Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspectives | Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na'im

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From the perspective of the bricoleur rigor in research comes from an awareness of difference and the multiple perspectives it promotes. Indeed, what presently passes for rigor in many traditional disciplinary arrangements involves a monological, uni-disciplinary pursuit of final truth.

The spectacular growth of human knowledge is perhaps the single greatest achievement in the history of civilization. But will we ever know everything? Three centuries ago, Gottfried Leibniz had a plan. In the tradition of Aristotle, but informed by two more millennia of mathematical development, he wanted to collect and codify all human knowledge, then formalize it so everything one could ever want to know could be derived by essentially mathematical means. He even imagined that by forming all possible combinations of statements, one could systematically generate all possible knowledge. So what happened to this plan? And will it, or anything like it, ever be achieved? The first was that human knowledge turned out to be a lot more difficult to formalize than he expected. Of course, some things have gone better than Leibniz might have imagined. And “we think” all processes, either constructed or occurring in nature, can be encoded as computations. But in other areas “notably the biological and social sciences” there is still rather little that we can calculate. But plenty have not. So what happened with science and mathematics? Why did they turn out to be difficult? Did we just not have enough clever ideas? Or put enough effort into them? One can think about it as all being related to what I call computational irreducibility. And it depends critically on what is probably the greatest intellectual advance of the past century: Imagine a system that evolves in a certain way. Now ask the question: Can we find a shortcut that will determine what will happen in the system without having to follow all the steps that the system itself goes through? The great triumphs of the traditional exact sciences have essentially all been based on being able to do this. But the question is: Look at the second picture below. Is there a way to shortcut what is happening here, to find the outcome without explicitly following each step? I think what is happening here is a fundamentally computationally irreducible process. If one traces each step explicitly, there is no problem working out what will happen. But the point is that there is no general shortcut: How can this be? We might have thought that as our methods of mathematics and science got better, we would always be able to do progressively better. But in a sense what that would mean is that we, as computational systems, must always be able to become progressively more powerful. And this is where universal computation comes in. Because what it shows is that there is an upper limit to computational capability: Because as a universal computer, one can already emulate anything any other system can do. Find things like exact formulas that give the outcome without working through the steps. There are lots of systems that can “and do” perform sophisticated computations. And that are universal. Biological evolution, as well, tends to have an easier time dealing with computationally reducible systems. And we as humans inevitably tend to notice those aspects of systems that are computationally reducible “because that is what our powers of perception allow us to recognize. But it is possible to do what amounts to a more unbiased study. The basic idea is just to look at all possible simple computational systems “say all possible small programs of a certain form. Well, this is something I have spent a great deal of time doing. Indeed, I have formulated what I call the Principle of Computational Equivalence, which in effect says that almost any time one sees behavior that does not look obviously simple, it will turn out to be of equivalent computational sophistication. And what this means is that in a sense almost everywhere outside the places where the exact sciences have already been able to make progress, there will be fundamental limits to progress. Certainly progress is not impossible. In fact, as a matter of principle, there must always be an infinite hierarchy of pockets of reducibility “an endless frontier for traditional science. But there will also be lots of computational irreducibility. Still, computational irreducibility certainly does not prevent science from being done. It just says that the expectations for what can be achieved should be different. It puts pressure on having the simplest possible underlying models. Because it says that one has no choice but in effect just to follow every step in their behavior. So what about mathematics? Which showed that there exist at least some questions that can be formulated in mathematical terms, but can never be answered from its axioms. And a

consequence of this is that mathematics can in effect show computational irreducibility. Which is, at a fundamental level, why it can be hard to do. And also why there can be questions in it that are formally undecidable from its axioms. But is that really true? Or is it just that the mathematics that gets done is mathematics that avoids undecidability? And this becomes very obvious when one starts investigating the whole computational universe. Just like one can enumerate possible programs, one can also enumerate "possible mathematicses": And if one does that, one finds lots and lots of axiom systems that seem just as rich as anything in our standard mathematics. Now, in that space of "possible mathematicses" we can find our ordinary mathematics. Logic's Boolean algebra turns out for example to be about the 50,th "possible mathematics" that we reach. But this kind of "sighting" makes it very clear that what we call mathematics today is not some absolute thing. And that happens to have grown into one of the great cultural artifacts of our civilization. And even within our standard mathematics, there is something else that is going on: Partly it has to do with the way generalization is done in mathematics. The traditional methodology of mathematics puts theorems at the center of things. So when it comes to working out how to broaden mathematics, what tends to be done is to ask what broader class of things still satisfy some particular favorite theorem. One knows that there are lots of famous unsolved problems in mathematics. And that quite close at hand and already in the current inventory of unsolved problems are plenty of undecidable questions. Mathematics has tended to be rather like engineering: In mathematics there has been a great emphasis on finding broad methods that in effect define whole swaths of computational reducibility. But the point is that that computational reducibility is in many ways the exception, not the rule. So instead, one must investigate mathematics by studying in more specific terms what particular systems do. Sometimes it is argued that one can see the generality of mathematics by the way in which it successfully captures what is needed in natural science. But the only reason for this, I believe, is that natural science has been limited too in effect to just those kinds of phenomena that can successfully be captured by traditional mathematics! Sometimes it is also said that, yes, there are many other questions that mathematics could study, but those questions would "not be interesting". But really, what this is saying is just that those questions would not fit into the existing cultural framework of mathematics. And indeed this is precisely why to use the title of my book one needs a new kind of science to provide the framework. And to see how the questions relate to questions of undeniable practical interest in natural science and technology. But OK, one can argue about what might or might not count as mathematics. But in physics, it seems a bit more clear-cut. Physics should be about how our universe works. So the obvious question is: Do we have a theory that tells us exactly how our universe works? Well, physics has progressed a long way. Will we ever have one? I think we will. And perhaps even soon. In the nineteenth century, it looked like everything was getting wrapped up, just with mechanics, electromagnetism and gravity. Then there were little cracks. They ended up showing us quantum mechanics. Then quantum field theory. That somehow physics is a bottomless pit. Well, again, from studying the computational universe, my intuition has ended up being rather different. Is it like one or two lines of Mathematica code? But is it simple enough that, say, we could search for it? There are lots of technical issues.

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