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## Jon Gulson

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"Chancellor Nash" by @ormpho

## 19 Reasons John F Nash Jr. was Satoshi Nakamoto



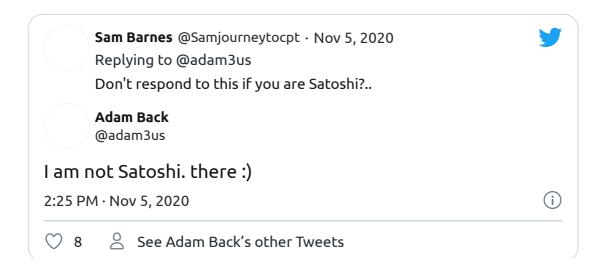
Jon Gulson Nov 12 · 6 min read

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One of the usual suspects for the identity of Satoshi Nakamoto is <u>Adam Back</u>, because <u>bitcoin</u> describes itself as a proof of work system similar to Back's Hashcash.

However, Back denies he is Satoshi Nakamoto:





Another candidate for Satoshi has been named as John Forbes Nash Jr., the mathematician who had a Hollywood film <u>A Beautiful Mind</u> (2001) made about his life.

Hal Finney was aware of Nash:

#### John Nash, proto-Extropian?

I've just started reading Sylvia Nasar's biography of mathematician John Nash, A Beautiful Mind, on which the current...

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Following on from the idea of "proto-Extropian" — and given Nash's work in cryptography, mathematics, game theory, and economics — there are 19 compelling reasons to believe Nash was Satoshi:

# 1. The shared characteristic of decentralisation in Nash and Satoshi systems

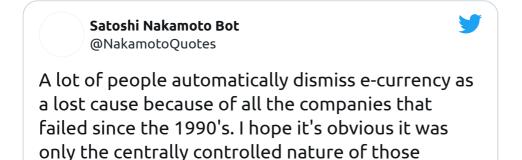
A quirk of bitcoin is it's commonly championed for the characteristic of *decentralisation*, yet its white paper doesn't reference this characteristic in such popular terms.

Rather, it speaks to decentralisation in reference to solving the problem of double-spending (fraud) and removing a trusted central mint by which the entire money system depends (<u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, section 2</u>).

With regard to decentralisation, and in 1954, John Nash had a futuristic idea for "electronic brains" of the future:

"the idea is to decentralise control with several different control units capable of directing various simultaneous operations and interrelating them when appropriate" John Nash, <u>Parallel Control</u>, 1954

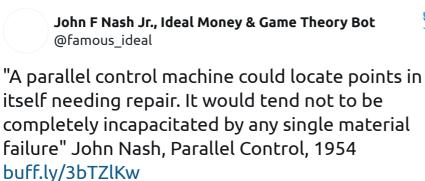
Satoshi in his bitcoin talk forum posts, refers to the decentralised nature of bitcoin:



Satoshi

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Nash

Satoshi says this on the same subject:





The result is a distributed system with no single point of failure. Users hold the crypto keys to their own money and transact directly with each other, with the help of the P2P network to check for

Satoshi

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"Perhaps this type of machine organization would have the most value for very large machines intended to have a wide range of applicability" John Nash, Parallel Control, 1954 buff.ly/3bTZlKw

#### Nash

John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous\_ideal



"Now we can see how the large parallel control machine capable of handling several problems simultaneously would have an advantage. The interpretation program would only need be represented once." John Nash, Parallel Control, 1954 buff.ly/3bTZlKw

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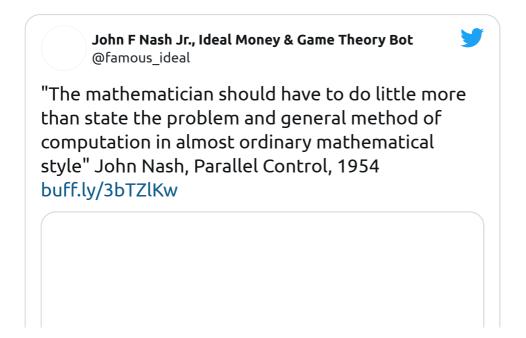
Nash

As did Satoshi for his bitcoin system:

"The design supports a tremendous variety of possible transaction types that I designed years ago." Satoshi Nakamoto, 17 June 2010

## 3. The shared method of problem solving

Nash on problem solving:



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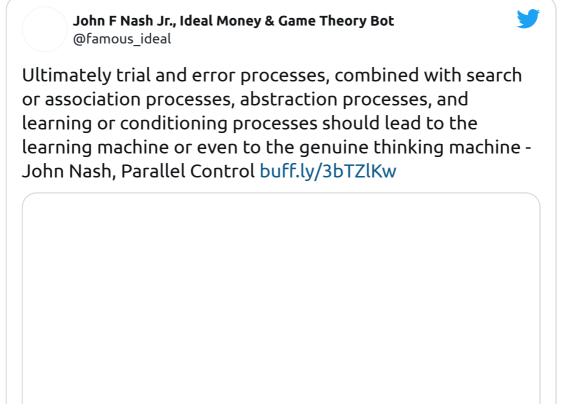


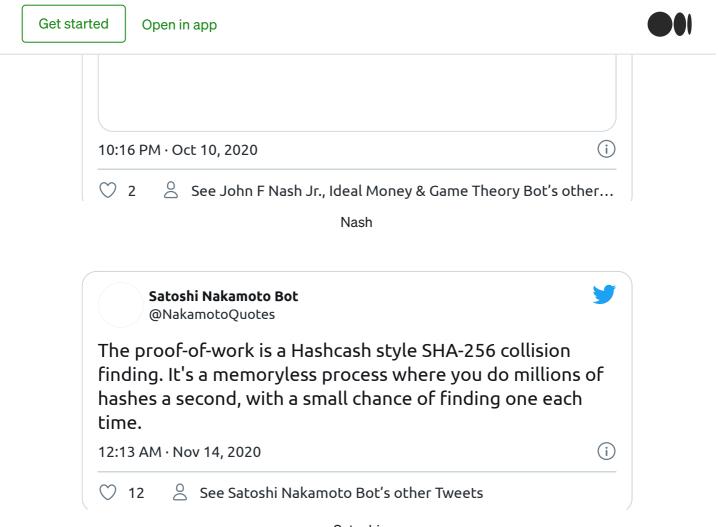
Satoshi on the two problems the bitcoin proof of work computation solves:

"Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network." <u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Abstract.</u>

"The proof-of-work also solves the problem of determining representation in majority decision making." <u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Section 4</u>

Trial, error, and chance also feature in the Nash and Satoshi methodology:

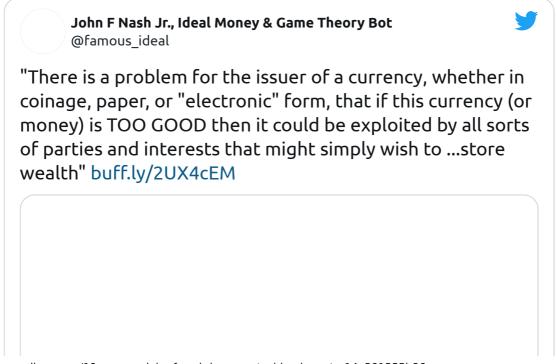


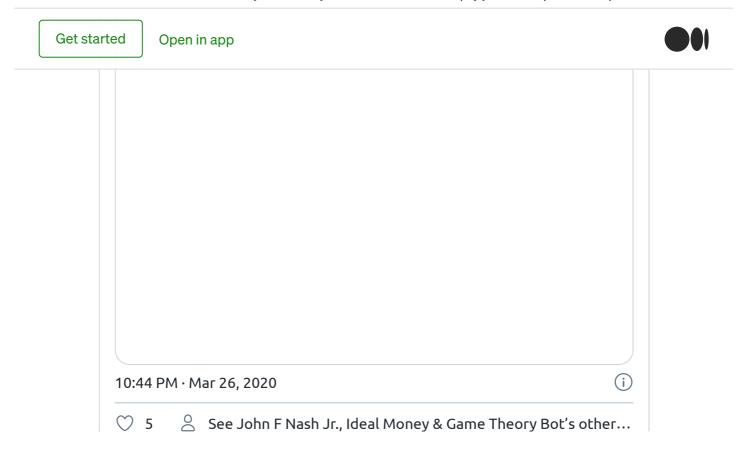


Satoshi

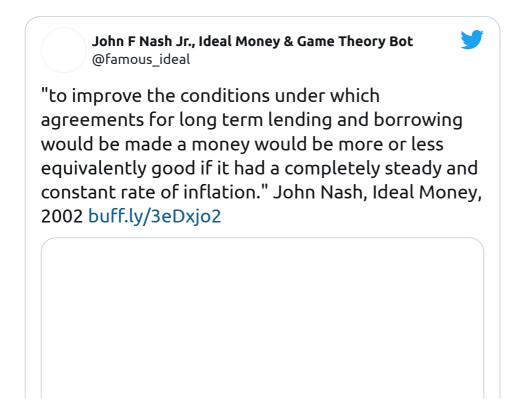
## 4. Nash and Satoshi's convergent thinking on inflation

John Nash's work on Ideal Money was based on the idea that a money should ideally be inflation-free, but realised this might cause a problem if it didn't circulate:





So John Nash introduced a steady and constant inflation rate which would be more or less as good as to be free of inflation:



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The parallel with bitcoin is clear:

"The steady addition of a constant of amount of new coins is analogous to gold miners expending resources to add gold to circulation. In our case, it is CPU time and electricity that is expended." <u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Section 6</u>

## 5. "Uncommitted agency" in Nash and Satoshi systems

Satoshi on bitcoin nodes:

"Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone." <u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Abstract.</u>

John Nash, in his <u>Agencies Method</u>, which evolved concurrently to his work on Ideal Money, developed an election procedure in respect to experimental studies on coalitions and coalition formation, the results of which were found to be "computationally heavy" and analogous to a scheme of "robotic attorney agents":

John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous ideal



"in studying a repeated game we can afford to prescribe that this election process is such that the agent is entirely uncommitted and his election is irrevocable for each specific playing of the game" John Nash, [On Agencies] Studying Cooperation in Games buff.ly/2Ugt3BI Get started Open in app

Nash

#### 6. Similar indications on the value of contracts

Satoshi on contracts:

"The design supports a tremendous variety of possible transaction types that I designed years ago. Escrow transactions, bonded contracts, third party arbitration, multi-party signature, etc. If Bitcoin catches on in a big way, these are things we'll want to explore in the future, but they all had to be designed at the beginning to make sure they would be possible later." Satoshi Nakamoto, 17 June 2010

Nash on the application of "ideal money" in contracts:

John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous ideal



"...our first ideas about Ideal Money is that of the importance of the comparative quality of the money used in an economic society to the possible precision, as an indicator of quality, of the

contracts for performances of future contractual

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#### Nash

#### 7. Nash and Satoshi's shared distrust of central banks

Satoshi on central banks:





The root problem with conventional currency is all the trust that's required to make it work. The central bank must be trusted not to debase the currency, but the history of fiat currencies is full of

#### Satoshi



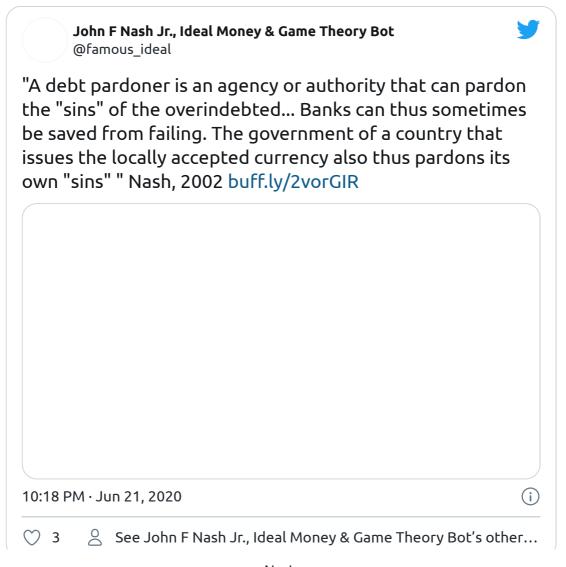
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**Bitcoin** 

### Nash on debt pardoning:



Nash

Nash on "Keynesians":



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called "the Keynesians" in that while they have
claimed to be operating for high and noble
objectives of general welfare what is clearly true is
that they have made it easier for governments to
"print money" buff.ly/2OEahlI

#### Nash

"...a "Keynesian" would favor the existence of a "manipulative" state establishment of central bank and treasury which would continuously seek to achieve "economic welfare" objectives with comparatively little regard for the long term reputation of the national currency.." John Nash, Ideal Money, 2003

Satoshi Nakamoto Bot @NakamotoQuotes



Those coins can never be recovered, and the total

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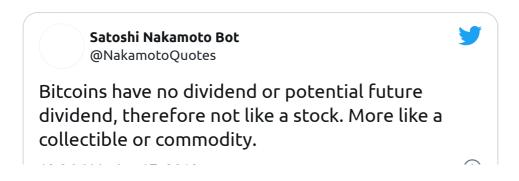


more, it a the opposite or when a government prints money and the value of existing money goes

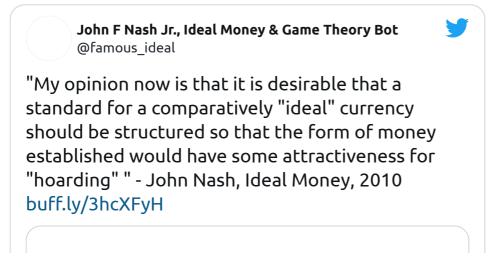
## 8. Citations in common on the idea of "collectibles" and "hoarding"







#### Satoshi

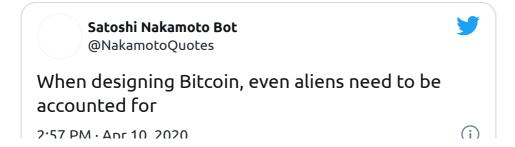


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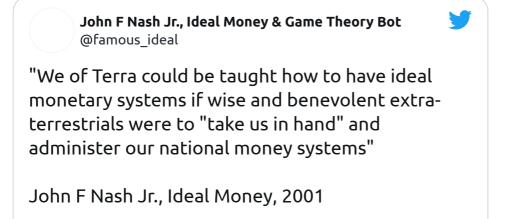
Nash

#### 9. The Extra-Terrestrial

"Proto-Extropian"



Satoshi

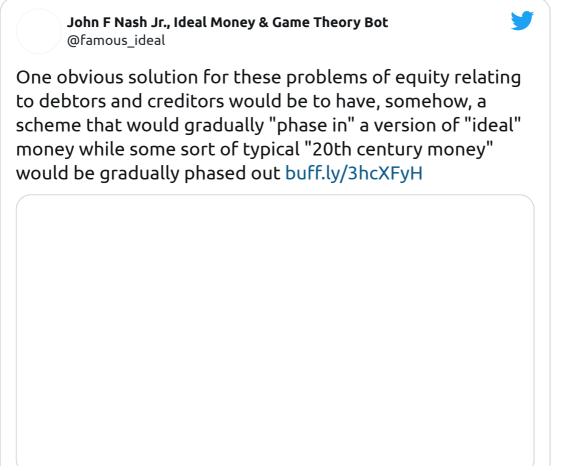


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#### Nash

## 10. Nash and Satoshi's shared belief in "new money"

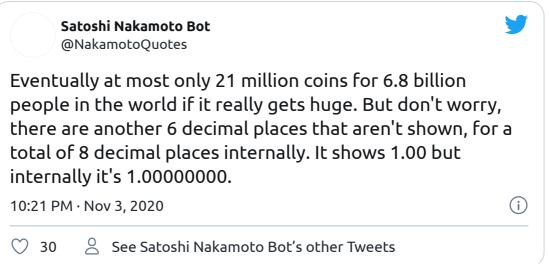




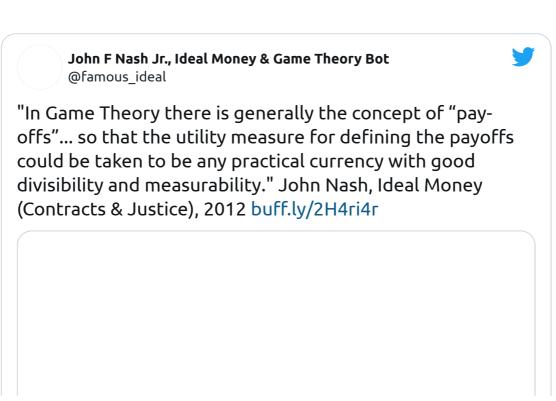
Nash

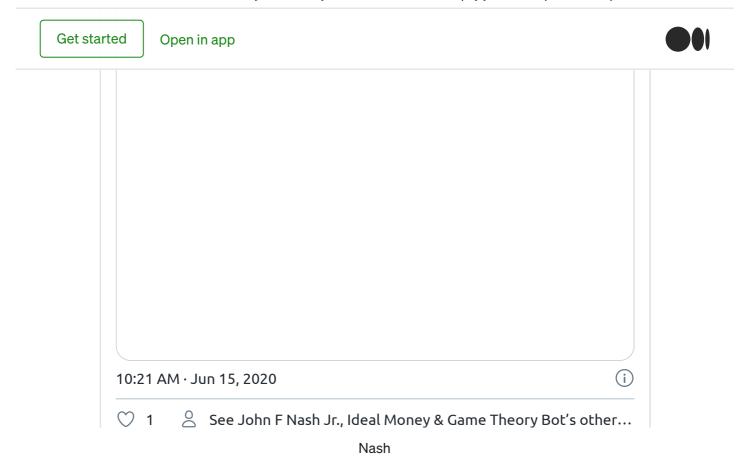
"I've been working on a new electronic cash system that's fully peer-to-peer, with no trusted third party." Satoshi Nakamoto, 31 October, 2008

And on the internally divisible nature of the new money:

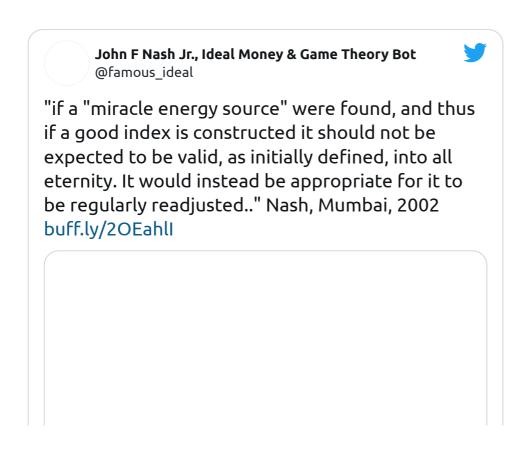


Satoshi





# 11. "Difficulty", "adjustment", "the moving average", as axioms in Nash and Satoshi systems

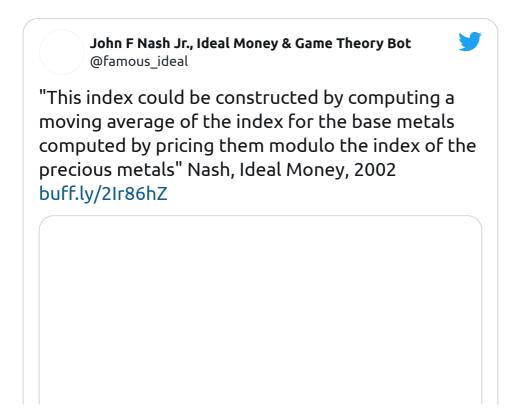


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Satoshi



Nash

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To compensate for increasing hardware speed and varying interest in running nodes over time, the proof-of-work difficulty is determined by a moving average targeting an average number of blocks per hour. If they're generated too fast, the difficulty

Satoshi

John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous\_ideal



It seems clear that as soon as the machines become able to solve intellectual problems of the highest difficulty which can be solved by humans they will be able to solve most of the problems enormously faster than a human - John Nash, Parallel Control 1954 buff.ly/3bTZlKw

Nash

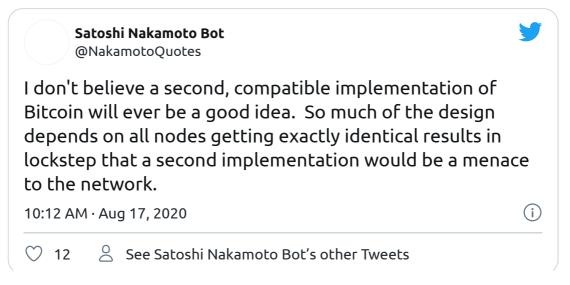
## 12. Uniqueness

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"A non-cooperative game does not always have a solution, but when it does the solution is unique. Strong solutions are solutions with special properties. Sub-solutions always exist and have many of the properties of solutions, but lack uniqueness" 1950 buff.ly/37d2gL2

Nash



Satoshi

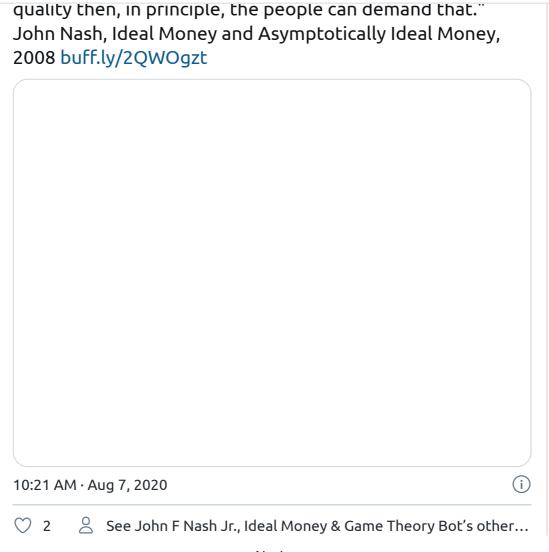
## 13. Shared expectancy in Nash and Satoshi systems

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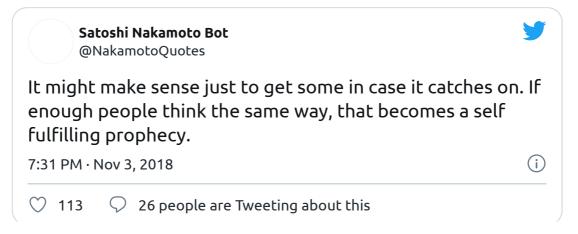


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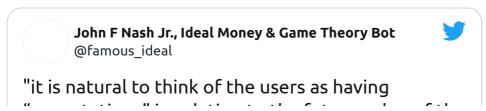




Nash



Satoshi



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Nash, Ideal Money & Asymptotically Ideal Money, 2008 buff.ly/2QWOgzt

#### Nash





A rational market price for something that is expected to increase in value will already reflect the present value of the expected future increases. In your head, you do a probability estimate balancing the odds that it keeps increasing.

9:12 AM · Nov 1, 2020



 $\bigcirc$ 

12

See Satoshi Nakamoto Bot's other Tweets

Satoshi

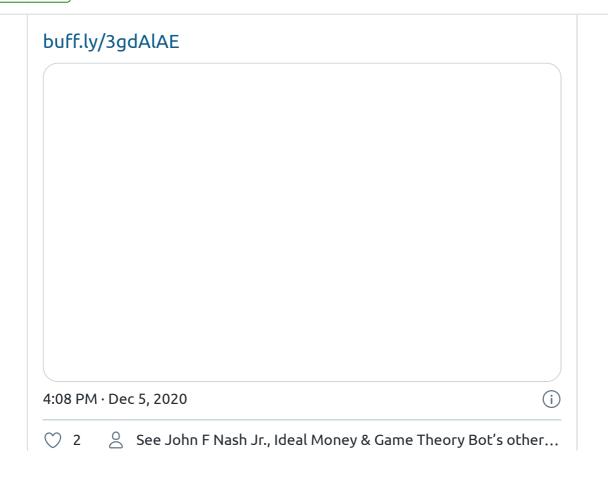
John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous\_ideal

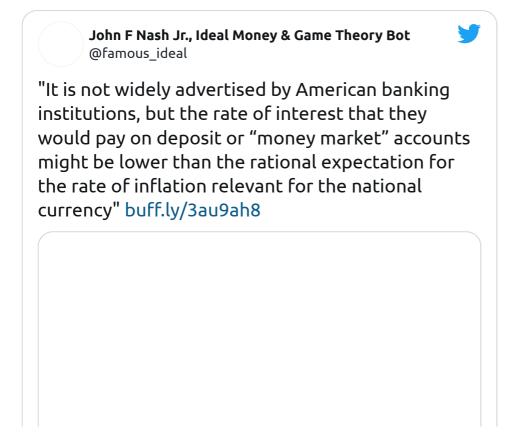


"Thus an anticipation of an individual is a state of expectation that may involve the certainty of some contingencies and various probabilities of other contingencies."

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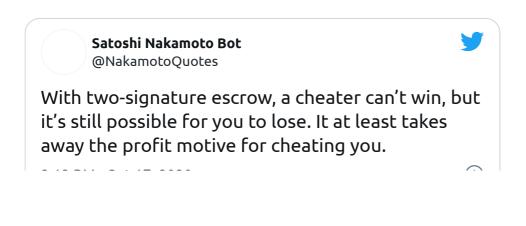
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Nash

### 14. Reoccurring ideas on "law" in Nash and Satoshi systems

The opening passages in the <u>bitcoin white paper</u> uses terminology and descriptions of mediation, disputes, reversibility, trust and fraud, which are all features of litigation. The two problems bitcoin says it solves (double spending, and determining representation in majority decision making) are also representative of legal processes, like escrow and how it can disincentive "cheating":



Satoshi

With the emphasis on prevention:



Satoshi

Nash's work in the Ideal Money and Agencies Method had a common focus on the nature and importance of contracts:



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analogous to a climate of lawlessness that would
anatogods to a climate of tawtessiness that would
make contracts, in general, unreliable." John Nash -
Ideal Money, 2008 buff.ly/39DouHi

#### Nash

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"In principle, coalitions, and specifically coalitions as considered by Von Neumann and Morgenstern in "Theory of Games and Economic Behavior", are things that could be implemented by contracts, like contracts in roman law." John Nash, 2003, buff.ly/2Ugt3BI

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#### Nash

John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous_ideal
"the quality of the money unit in terms of which the contract is written makes a big difference in the level of certainty of the contract terms." John Nash, Ideal Money (Relations to Law and Contracts), Lafayette College, 2010 buff.ly/2SrBtVY

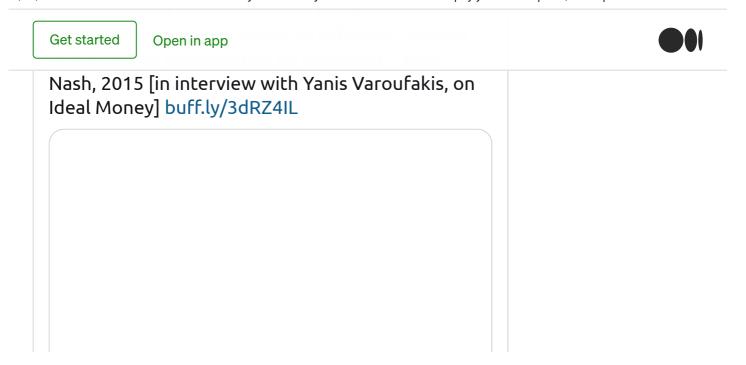
Nash

And Nash on the utility of "ideal money" in dispute resolution:





"Nevertheless, a truly Grand Coalition...is an



#### Nash

## 15. Common references to gold in Nash and Satoshi systems

"Our proposal is that a preferable version of a general system for the transferring of utility, thus a "medium of exchange", would be structured so as to provide a medium with a natural (and reliable!) stability of value. And this stability of value would be particularly of benefit in connection with contracts or exchanges involving long time periods for the complete performance of the contract or exchange.

Classically, when gold or silver was used as the basis of a standard for exchanges, that objective was

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#### Satoshi Nakamoto Bot

@NakamotoQuotes



The marginal cost of gold mining tends to stay near the price of gold. Gold mining is a waste, but that waste is far less than the utility of having gold available as a medium of exchange. I think the case

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"As a thought experiment, imagine there was a base metal as scarce as gold but with the following properties:

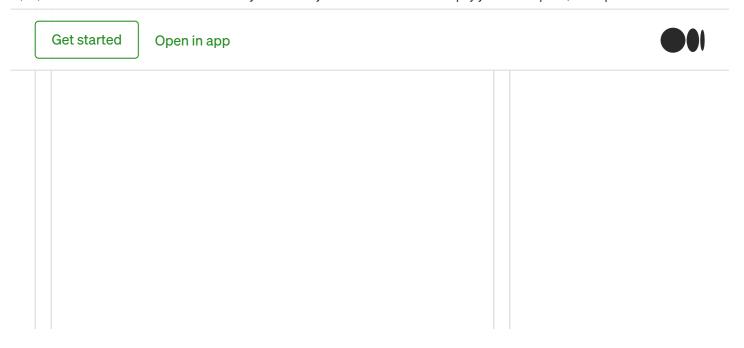
- boring grey in colour
- not a good conductor of electricity
- not particularly strong, but not ductile or easily malleable either
- not useful for any practical or ornamental purpose and one special, magical property:
- can be transported over a communications channel

If it somehow acquired any value at all for whatever reason, then anyone wanting to transfer wealth over a long distance could buy some, transmit it, and have the recipient sell it." Satoshi Nakamoto, 27 August, 2010





"Clearly, in terms of this geographical perspective, gold has been historically optimal and that largely because the labor cost of moving it over great distances is so small in relation to the value of what is transported." John Nash, Ideal Money, 2002 buff.ly/3eDxjo2



#### Nash

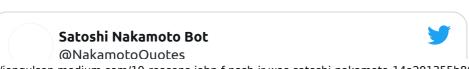
Is Satoshi referencing pro-cooperative games in relation to gold below?



Satoshi

## 16. The value of words in Nash and Satoshi systems

Satoshi on words at work:



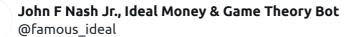
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have to worry about a chain of custody of communication. It doesn't matter who tells you a longest chain, the proof-of-work speaks for itself.

Satoshi

Nash on "words":





A study of the phenomena of paper money...issued by state authorities would not be complete without consideration of a Machiavellian analysis of the "con games" ...whenever the quality level of a money may seem different to different types of appraisers buff.ly/37eMZcJ

Nash

Satoshi on words:





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Satoshi

Nash on verbal complications in contracts:

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"I thought about studying a game by studying it as a repeated game and through this viewpoint I got an idea of how to eliminate all of the "verbal" complications that could become involved in the consideration of coalitions and coalition formation." 2003 buff.ly/2Ugt3BI

Nash

17. Proof of work as a solution to Prisoner Dilemma games and the Byzantine Generals' Problem



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synchronisation problem, and to knowing what the globally shared view is without having to trust

Satoshi

"The proof-of-work chain is a solution to the Byzantine Generals' Problem. I'll try to rephrase it in that context." <u>Satoshi Nakamoto, 13 November, 2008</u>

John F Nash Jr., Ideal Money & Game Theory Bot @famous_ideal
"players of a REPEATED game of "prisoners' dilemma" can have a good cooperative equilibrium (in an infinitely repeated game context) where each player has, strategically, a DEMAND that the other player should play in an approved cooperative fashion" 2010 buff.ly/3bny17v

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"If an appropriately honest government-like agency is to issue the actual currency, and to provide for the central bank deposits denominated in terms of that currency, for a money system, then it can also, naturally, compute the indexes that would measure the presence or absence of inflation or deflation."

John Nash, Ideal Money, 2011

"By convention, the first transaction in a block is a special transaction that starts a new coin owned by the creator of the block. This adds an incentive for nodes to support the network, and provides a way to initially distribute coins into circulation, since there is no central authority to issue them...The incentive may help encourage nodes to stay honest." <u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Section 6</u>

## 19. Accepted agency of players in games

"With the possibility of reversal, the need for trust spreads. Merchants must be wary of their customers, hassling them for more information than they would otherwise need." <u>Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Section 1</u>

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Орен шарр						
the "agency" of another player or of an existing coalition of players" buff.ly/2SmPsfq						

Nash

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