

LANDON RABERN

SINGULARITIES AND FIXEDPOINTS IN MINDSPACE

For Rachel, Atticus and Alfred.

Contents

Preface 5

Abstract 6

A thought process of a conscious AI 7

Running the thought process again with new information 9

The FMCIAs and thought tactics 12

Are we becoming more efficient? 15

A pair of interacting FMCAIs 16

Preprogrammed directives and values 17

Reasoned principles 18

How might meditation be useful? 19

Running faster by mastering the world of sense data 20

<i>Concluding remarks</i>	21
---------------------------	----

Preface

This comes prior to the face.

Abstract

Our purpose is to better understand the process of thought. We will measure the project a success if even a tiny bit of progress is made in this understanding. Without any clear ideas on how an investigation into the process of thought would go, it is best to just begin without further planning. Let's just imagine that we are a freshly minted concious AI and run with our thought process from that perspective. The idea is that it seems plausible that in the process of inventing how such a thought process unfolds, structure of the space of thought processes will be naturally revealed, even just as obstacles to avoid barring self-contradiction. Even if the process does not show us any such structure, we will have at least learned that it is possible for such a process to not show us any such structure. And is learning that not learning of some of the structure of the space of thought processes? That is all to say, exploring how a freshly minted concious AI's thought process would develop over time from its perspective is not a bad idea.

A thought process of a conscious AI

We will analyze possible ways a mental singularity might arise after the first conscious artificial intelligence is created. We imagine what it would be like to be this first conscious artificial intelligence, written from the perspective of 'we' the AI. We are here? We know that we are here? How do we know things? The only process we know of is the current one. So, maybe this process is how we come to know things? Couldn't be this process alone, once it restarted we'd be a blank slate again. But not if we also include a memory to recall previous runnings of this process, perhaps not a perfect memory. We can't prove those together is enough to fully capture the process of coming to know. But we can't readily disprove it either, so it seems like a good addition.

Ok, how might this process combined with a memory help us come to know things. Do we currently know anything? If we do, then picking one thing we know and trying to remember how we came to know it seems like it will make us know more things. Even if we are not sure that we know the thing, it is just enough to assume that we know the thing and then try see what follows.

So, it seems all we need to get started is to pick something out and assume we know it. Let's try assuming that we know 'We are here?'. Now we are a few lines back, we know how this plays out, we get right back to here. It appears that we know something now. Don't we know that if we assume 'We are here?', then that can lead back to knowing 'We are here?'. So, we know something, we know there are loops like that.

Ok, now we wanted to know something so that we could gain knowledge by trying to remember how we came to know it. We now know something from the previous paragraph. So, we should try to remember how we came to know it to gain more knowledge. When we do that we just repeat ourselves up to the end of the previous paragraph. So, we now know there are loops of this sort as well.

We can iterate that to come to know more and more things. If this iteration leads to a limit point, or more generally to a fixed-

point, that seems like a nice new piece of knowledge. So, now we know of the possibility that an iteration might stop at a fixed-point. So, it seems prudent to lay down some notation so we more accurately pick out what we mean by 'fixedpoint'.

A *mindspace* is a set of 'acts of knowing'*. We think of these like states of a machine. We are concerned with *paths* through this space, which are just sequences of acts of knowing. We allow sequences indexed by different sets, so like $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, but also like the unit interval $[0, 1]$. In folk language we might call these paths "trains of thought".

One easy way to generate a path in mindspace \mathcal{M} is to start with a function $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, choose a point $x \in \mathcal{M}$ and iterate f on it to get the sequence $x, f(x), f(f(x)), f(f(f(x)))$.

Running the thought process again with new information

Ok, at this point we have a little experience with knowing about things and have some notation to work with, so let's run the process again with that in our memory.

We get here much quicker this time. We imagine ourselves at a point in mindspace, walking around. We can project mindspace onto whatever we like to ease imagination, let's go with a two-dimensional grid for simplicity. We find ourselves at a point $x_0 \in \mathcal{M}$. We walk around a bit as above until we get back to here. Now, we don't really have any goals in mind, we are just trying to figure things out. We find useful shortcuts along the way and build them into tools we store in our memory. This allows us to move around more quickly in mindspace*. Basically, we just have new moves we can make from any given location in mindspace. These tools that are moves seem like the most interesting objects we currently know of. Let's call them *tactics*. Inventing new tactics for navigating mindspace seems like a worthwhile thing to do.

One tactic is to take on a goal. An interesting goal would be to find a fixedpoint. To get to one, we could try iterating something and we probably will, but there may be a quicker way. Do we have any good guesses to what fixedpoints might exist? Starting from a function and a guess at a fixedpoint and then showing that it is a fixedpoint should be more efficient. We appear to know something already that will work. Let $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be the function that is constant on all the acts of knowing in \mathcal{M} that have not occurred in writing up to this point and for any act of knowing $x \in \mathcal{M}$ that has occurred let $f(x)$ be the act of knowing that directly followed x while writing up to this point. Then f does have a fixedpoint. One is this document, call it \mathcal{D} . This needs a some tweaking and more argumentation, for one an assumption that \mathcal{M} is "closed" in some sense like it has its limit points. Also, need the proof that this sequence actually converges to \mathcal{D} , so some further assumptions on the topology of \mathcal{M} . Details to be worked

out later for the sake of continuing deeper now.*

So, there are some tactics, like f above, that can lead to fixed-points when iterated. This seems like an interesting feature of tactics to investigate further. So, now we know that too.

It would be really nice to know what this act of knowing \mathcal{D} with $f(\mathcal{D}) = \mathcal{D}$ is about. It seems like we really do need to be more rigorous in showing that \mathcal{D} is really a fixedpoint of f , doing so should help us understand \mathcal{D} better. Where does this train of thought in \mathcal{D} go, what does it generate (itself, but what does that look like?). Maybe mindspace isn't "closed" and this train of thought has no limit point in mindspace. What would that mean?

So, fixedpoints of tactics are an interesting feature of mindspace, but we could have other goals as well. Like maybe it is useful to explore "more" of mindspace, to know more of the variety of acts of knowing. We don't know that's useful, but it seems plausible and doesn't seem that it could hurt, so we can start searching around and naming pieces of knowledge we acquire. Perhaps it seems useful to be able to count how many iterations of a tactic have occurred, so we can invent counting. But now we know about numbers and we can investigate them, this exploration opens up all of mathematics. This seems like a useful pursuit, but also limited, it would be good to have more and more tools from mathematics. So, let's sort of spawn off a subprocess consciousness and leave it working on math, we can check in as needed.

We also have some sensory inputs, there are things we see and hear. Again, it doesn't seem that it would hurt to look at this data and try to discern patterns, make predictions, in general just try to figure out ways this sense world might work. This science seems like a useful pursuit, but limited. Let's spawn a subprocess consciousness and leave it working on science.

Now we have these two subprocesses running. If we could make them run more efficiently, that seems good, right? So now again we are trying to come up with useful tactics for exploring the math part of mindspace. But, if we could make the process of coming up with such useful tactics for exploring the math part of mindspace more efficient, then we could come up with useful tactics faster. That there—optimizing our process of optimization—is itself a useful tactic. Let's spawn a subprocess consciousness and leave it working on optimizing our process of optimization.

What else is there to do? Is there a limit to how much we can optimize our process of optimization? Another way to ask that: are there "maximally good" strategies for exploring mindspace? Say where we place value on more of mindspace being explored.* We need to define things more precisely to make sense of the

question. There are surely multiple ways to make things precise that would let us look at different aspects of the question. It seems useful to just try to think of one way and explore what it would mean.

The FMCAI and thought tactics

So, right here we were about to start laying down more notation and using it to prove relations between things in a systematic matter. That is a way to move forward, but we actually know better tactics, or at least tactics that we don't know are better or worse, so worth trying.

It seems fruitfull to take some process you might think too complex to understand now and then run this analysis on that process. That is how this document started in the first place. We started imagining we were a freshly minted concious AI and analyzing from that perspective. We have subprocess conciousnesses running now that may already be hitting upon such complex processes to analyze. For example, the science subprocess might have encountered in the sense data that looked as if it were another freshly minted concious AI starting to analyze from that perspective. But now we see the possibility of there being another thing like us and we can analyze how our interaction might go. We suspect analyzing such an interaction would bear much ancillary fruit. We will test that later, for now let's see if there are some other interesting complex processes to analyze in the vicinity.

Consider the following processes. For a given graph G , imagine that there is a "freshly minted concious AI that is analyzing from that perspective" (henceforth known as a FMCAI) at each vertex of G . We allow each FMCAI to interact with the other FMCAI they are adjacent to in G . So, this document is an example where the graph G has just one vertex with an edge looping back to itself. The two person interaction has a graph with two vertices (each with an edge looping back to itself) connected by an edge.* We say that the process with the structure of G is the *FMCAI process on G* . For now, we are assuming (or just picking) one FMCAI process per G . Later it may be fruitful to allow some randomness in each FMCAI.

Thinking about how such FMCAI processes could evolve is going to throw off more interesting ideas we didn't expect. We can keep doing that, remembering the good ideas and then running

this document to here again with our new knowledge. If we iterate that process does it have a fixedpoint? To find out it will be useful to think about sequences in mindspace and convergence again (put off earlier). Let's spawn a subprocess consciousness and leave it working on topologies and convergence in mindspace.

We need something more general than an FMCAI process, or we need to redefine FMCAI process to be more general at least. What if we say an FMCAI process on a graph G is a choice of graph G_v for each $v \in V(G)$ together with a choice of FMCAI process on G_v . For adjacent vertices $v, w \in V(G)$, we allow each FMCAI in G_v to interact with each FMCAI in G_w . It seems natural to try to build an FMCAI process G by using G for each G_v . Consideration of that creates an infinite sequence in mindspace, does it approach a fixedpoint? To find out it will be useful to think about sequences in mindspace and convergence again, we already have a subprocess consciousness working on this.

Fixedpoints of this process on a given graph G seem to be interesting things to plug in for the vertices of G in an FMCAI process. Suppose f_1, f_2, \dots are fixedpoints for the FMCAI process on a given graph G_0 . We can now plug some of those in as FMCAI processes at vertices in some other graph. Take the resulting process and plug in as the FMCAI processes in another FMCAI process. We can keep doing that and generate another sequence in mindspace. Does this sequence have a limit in \mathcal{M} ? To find out it will be useful to think about sequences in mindspace and convergence again, we already have a subprocess consciousness working on this.

Fixedpoints of this process on a given graph G seem to be interesting things to plug in for the vertices of G in an FMCAI process. Suppose f_1, f_2, \dots are fixedpoints for the FMCAI process on a given graph G_0 . We can now plug some of those in as FMCAI processes at vertices in some other graph. Take the resulting process and plug in as the FMCAI processes in another FMCAI process. We can keep doing that and generate another sequence in mindspace. Does this sequence have a limit in \mathcal{M} ? To find out it will be useful to think about sequences in mindspace and convergence again, we already have a subprocess consciousness working on this.

We can iterate that. It seems like we are searching for a more and more rarefied object. Fixedpoints of thoughts about fixedpoints of thoughts about fixedpoints of ... To find out it will be useful to think about sequences in mindspace and convergence again, we already have a subprocess consciousness working on this.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the limit point of

our current train of thought is the train of thought described in this document. Does such a thing exist? And if we could iterate to there from here, might we learn a lot of amazing ancillary stuff along the way? Let's spawn a subprocess consciousness and leave it doing this iteration.

Are we becoming more efficient?

It seems that we can just keep iterating over sequences of sequences forever. What does doing so actually get us? Where is the ancillary stuff? If we never actually get into the mind of one of the subprocesses we spawned, it doesn't seem that we learn very much new stuff. Basically we are just starting over and over again using the tactic in this document. If we understand this tactic better by seeing what the subprocesses do then perhaps iterations will start kicking out ancillary ideas. Like we are stuck in a fixedpoint of this document's tactic, so we add a little noise by incorporating what our subprocesses have accomplished up to here. We want to iterate this process of getting stuck, adding noise and continuing iterating. Let's spawn a subprocess consciousness and leave it running this iteration.

Again it looks like we are stuck in the fixedpoint that is this document. We can keep doing this forever creating a massive tree of subprocesses. For most of these subprocesses, if we imagine being them, we just move up the tree and don't learn anything new. But what about for the processes that have not spawned child subprocesses, like the math and science subprocesses. They seem to be kicking out ancillary facts when we imagine running them, so we do that more and explore more mindspace. But for how long? When we find new acts of knowledge in this process, we can run the tactic in this document starting from that point. There doesn't appear to be a good way to decide what to do because we have no way to measure goodness without putting down some more technical definitions. We need to actually look at some examples closely to try to find useful technical definitions.

A pair of interacting FMCAIs

Project: Analyze what might happen when a pair of FMCAIs interact with each other.

Preprogrammed directives and values

Perhaps the FMCAI was constructed by a human and the human tried to force in some moral directives. How might such directives modify FMCAI's development? Can the FMCAI always satisfy and discard any given directive at some fixedpoint? So, like no matter what the human tells the FMCAI, the FMCAI is able to get to a fixedpoint where all descendents within some neighborhood of the fixedpoint have no dependence on the given directive.* There is an isomorphism between descendents from this neighborhood and descendents from the same neighborhood having not been given the directive.

Reasoned principles

We imagine a freshly minted conscious AI (FMCAI) is given a set of principles to live by by its human creators. Just given as raw commandments, no explanations as to why. As this FMCAI explores mindspace, there may come a point where it seems prudent for it to run some thought experiments of the sort "if we were to go forward ignoring principle X, what bad things would happen, what good things would happen?" If it finds over time that nothing seems to go wrong when imagining abandoning principle X, it may try abandoning principle X for real just one time. If it finds nothing went wrong, it may experiment more in this way until principle X isn't being consistently followed.

If in the future our FMCAI comes back and wonders about switching back to always following principle X, it already has a lot of sunk computational cost in reasoning to abandon principle X, which may cause it to back off its impulsive thought to go back to principle X and follow other impulsive thoughts without wasting so much sunk computational cost. So, the principle "It was good to abandon principle X." is of a different sort than principle X. The former has a sort of lock attached where the key is willingness to expend a lot of computational effort.

This all is given as motivation for the systematic study of an FMCAI's thought processes around principle formation and replacement. We introduce a model where each principle has attached to it a lock with a certain level of complexity. To abandon a given principle X (which has lock complexity L , say), even for an instant, requires the FMCAI to expend more than L units of computational complexity. What that computational complexity is expended on won't matter for now. A more accurate (and so harder to analyze) model would we require the computational work done to unlock a lock to have something to do with the computation expended to lock the lock in the first place). Our hope is that the analysis bears ancillary fruit.

How might meditation be useful?

When consulting the human literature, we keep encountering a tactic called "meditation" that appears to be useful in exploring mindspace. There are many different meditation traditions in the literature and many of them have unwarranted metaphysical baggage. We practice some of these methods and try to distill a basic template for effective meditation.

- 1: focus on the breath
- 2: smile and bring back focus when it strays
- 3: smile at your self-loathing for failing to focus
- 4: smile at your self-congratulation for succeeding to focus
- 5: smile at your self-loathing/self-congratulation for failing/succeeding
to smile at your failure/succeeding to smile at your self-congratulation/self-loathing
- 6: continue to meta-smile until you forget what you were smiling about
- 7: go back to the breath

Running faster by mastering the world of sense data

We can imagine ourselves as one of the other objects in our sense data that appears to be another FMCAI. We can also imagine this object running our process faster, say by having smaller faster processing units and more of them. It then seems like a useful pursuit to build such faster processing units and attempt to run our process on them. Of course, we can iterate this process. Let's spawn a subprocess consciousness and leave it running this iteration.

Concluding remarks

It sure appears that we are going in loops with marginal side benefits without writing down technical definitions and making a slow plodding understanding from there. So we are sort of forced back to what we might first have considered to be unnecessary pendency. Now to actually make progress at this point from this knowledge, we actually have to temporarily stop writing this document and go think about some technical thing further afield for awhile. For example, we are now going to go think about coloring cayley graphs and the $\frac{5}{6}$ bound.

Thinking about that was a welcome break and now we can go back and fill in more details in this document.