

On State

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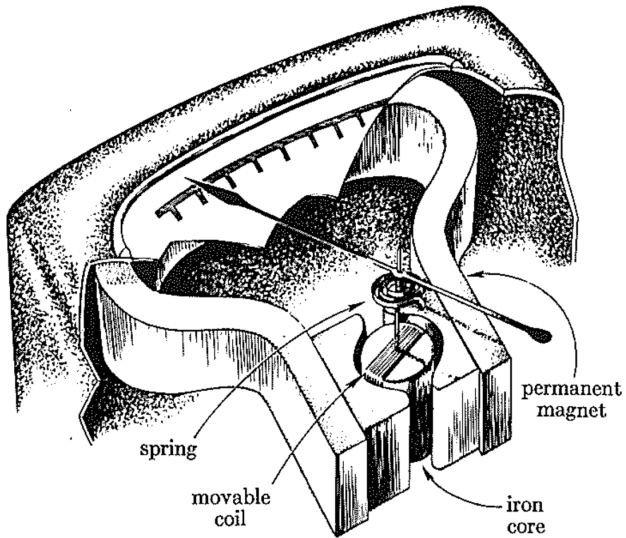
New Mexico Consortium

Outline

- ▶ Computers
- ▶ Modeling
- ▶ Math
- ▶ State

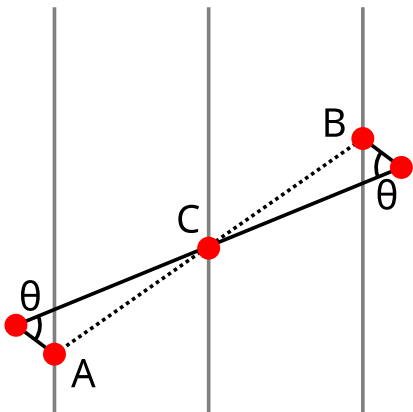
Part 1—Computers





Malmstadt, Enke, and Toren: *Electronics for Scientists*, 1963





$$C = \frac{A + B}{2}$$

$$2C_y = A_y + B_y$$

$$\log A_y B_y = \log A_y + \log B_y$$

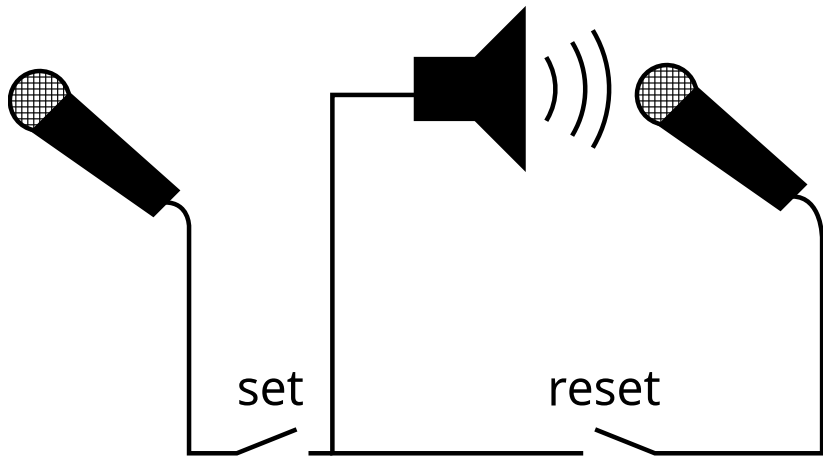
$$2 \log C_y = \log C_y^2$$

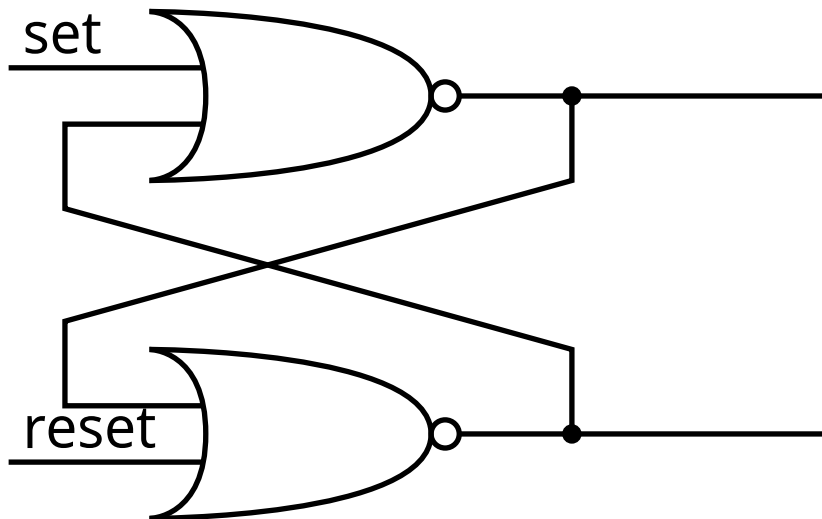
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- ▶ Computers have output driven by input
- ▶ Usually proportionate
- ▶ Constructive analog computers simulate phenomenon
- ▶ Analytic analog computers simulate mathematical model
- ▶ Analytic computers can be mechanically coupled
 - ▶ We can call this composition





- ▶ Delay lines shift output to the future
- ▶ Allows intertemporal composition
- ▶ Ramps up dimension

So now our machine:

- ▶ Computes proportions on inputs
- ▶ Delays outputs to the future
- ▶ Allows outputs to be reused as inputs
- ▶ Displays output as magnitudes

Part 2—Causality



Consider the following:

- ▶ Ice cream sales are higher in summer

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- ▶ Crime is higher in summer

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- ▶ Ice cream sales are higher in summer
- ▶ Crime is higher in summer
- ▶ Therefore, ice cream causes crime

Interventionist Theory of Causality

- ▶ A **cause** is a “handle” that controls outcomes
- ▶ An **effect** is an outcome changed by an intervention
- ▶ Most practical application is counterfactual (“imaginary”)

Intervention and science

- ▶ An ideal experiment has:
 - ▶ One variable that undergoes manipulation
 - ▶ Some variables observed for changes
 - ▶ All other variables remain the same
- ▶ Called *ceteris paribus*, “all things equal”

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- ▶ Blofeld puts a slow-acting poison in Bond's martini

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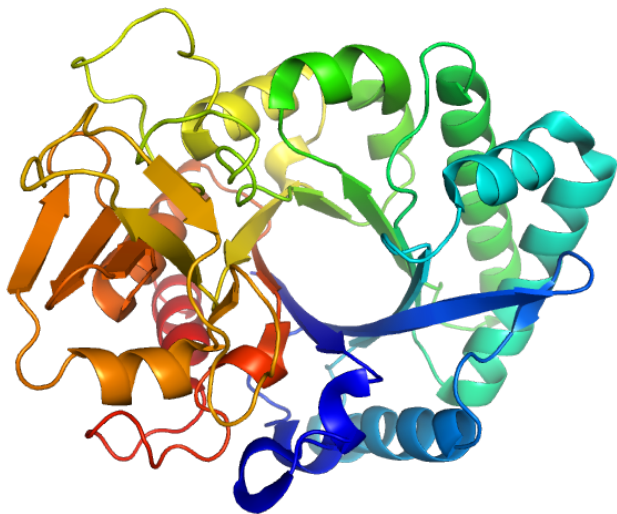
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If Jaws kills Bond, is he responsible for the latter's death?



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- ▶ Linked amino acids are extruded from a ribosome into a watery environment
- ▶ Their sidechains interact with the water and with each other
- ▶ Imagine replacing the fifth amino acid with a different one
- ▶ How does the outcome change?

We like things to be:

- ▶ Low factor
- ▶ Feedforward
- ▶ Orthogonal

Part 3—Hippasus



$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 & \\ & & 1 & 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{rcccc} & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 \\ & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} & ^1 9 & ^1 9 & 0 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{array}$$

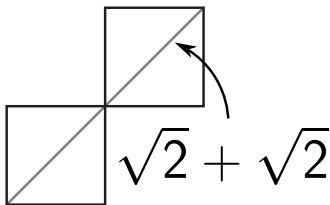
$$\begin{array}{rcccc} & 9 & 9 & 9 & 9 \\ & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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What about $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$?

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & . & 4 & 1 & 4 & 2 & \dots \\ 1 & . & 4 & 1 & 4 & 2 & \dots \\ \hline 2 & . & 8 & 2 & 8 & 4 & \dots \end{array}$$

- ▶ The answer is an infinite loop, i.e., \perp
- ▶ This argument is illustrative but bad...



- ▶ Of course, some caveats:
 - ▶ Accuracy of projector?
 - ▶ Accuracy of measurement?
 - ▶ Accuracy of rasterization?
- ▶ The idealization breaks down
- ▶ Not the same as “failure”

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

Compute GCD = 6

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 6$$

Multiply by GCD

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

Add integers

$$\frac{7}{6}$$

Divide by GCD

$$1 + \sqrt{2}$$

Compute $\text{GCD} = \infty$

$$1 \cdot \infty + \sqrt{2} \cdot \infty$$

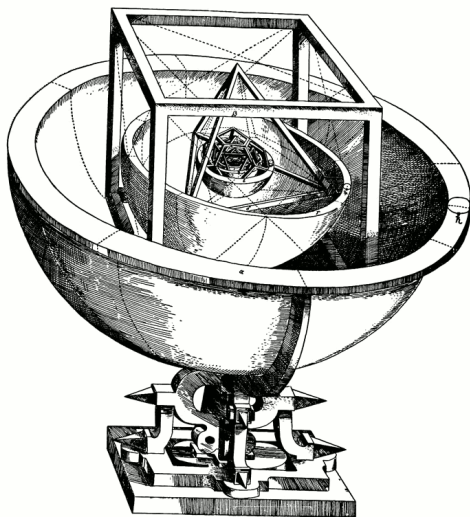
Multiply by GCD

$$\infty + \infty = \infty$$

Add integers

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} = ?$$

Divide by GCD



Part 4—State



Continuous math

- ▶ “What the world does”
- ▶ Always-already stateful
- ▶ Evades formalization
- ▶ Mutually entailed
- ▶ So quite hard to work with

Discrete math

- ▶ “How we talk about the world”
- ▶ Indirectly and weakly stateful
- ▶ Evades realization
- ▶ *Ceteris paribus* to the ground
- ▶ Easy to work with, but. . .

Analog computers

- ▶ Application-specific
- ▶ Near-instantaneous action
- ▶ Accuracy depends on mechanism
- ▶ Precision is a design decision

Digital computers

- ▶ Actually analog computers
- ▶ Application is set theory

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- ▶ Actually analog computers
- ▶ Application is set theory
- ▶ State required to solve discrete math
- ▶ Hence lambda calculus

The punchline

- ▶ Can't salvage *ceteris paribus*
 - ▶ Computers need bookkeeping
 - ▶ Delay lines ratchet up dimension
 - ▶ Arbitrary intertemporal composition
 - ▶ So complex systems

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- ▶ Can't salvage *ceteris paribus*
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 - ▶ So complex systems
- ▶ Can't defer state to real world
 - ▶ No “symbolic math” phenomenon
 - ▶ Other computer designs are possible, but...

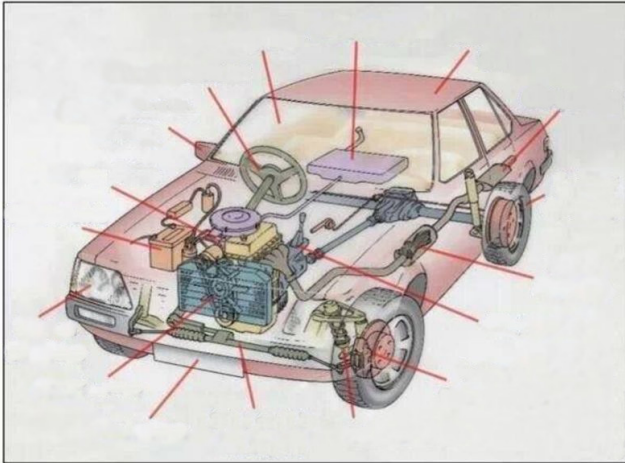




What are the practical issues?

- ▶ Large number of factors
- ▶ Dependency feedback
- ▶ Action at a distance

Know Your Car



Some ideas—globals

- ▶ Write-in-one-place globals
 - ▶ Event-driven writes
 - ▶ “Pull-based” probably better
 - ▶ Exactly one event per global
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 - ▶ Easy to visually track
- ▶ Only writable at event top level
 - ▶ All writes nearby in code

Some ideas—locals

- ▶ Scope-bound mutability
 - ▶ Fully mutable within declaring scope
 - ▶ Fully immutable in other scopes
 - ▶ All writes nearby in code
 - ▶ Ought to be easy to reason about
 - ▶ Works for any data structure

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 - ▶ Ought to be easy to reason about
 - ▶ Works for any data structure
- ▶ Scoped collection access
 - ▶ Access introduces a scope
 - ▶ Collection blacklisted from accessor scope
 - ▶ Member only resident in accessor scope
 - ▶ Collection and member(s) not rebindable
 - ▶ Prevents aliasing

Conclusion

