

ITEM #194 — Post-Turing Evaluation: Entropy, Structure, and Self-Consistent Intelligence

Conversation: Feasible Path Trimming

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How Intelligence Is Evaluated When Humans Are No Longer the Judge

1. Motivation

The Turing paradigm provided a crucial starting point for evaluating artificial intelligence:
judge intelligence by externally observable behavior.

However, DBM-COT identifies an inevitable transition point:

**When intelligent systems can evolve autonomously and operate beyond human cognitive scale,
behavior-based, human-referenced evaluation becomes insufficient.**

This item addresses the post-Turing question:

How should intelligence be evaluated when humans are no longer the primary reference frame?

2. The Structural Limit of the Turing Window

The Turing Window presupposes:

- Human-interpretable interaction
- Human-paced evolution
- Human-meaningful task distributions

Once an AI system:

- reasons in representations no longer language-native,
- evolves faster than human oversight cycles,
- optimizes objectives not directly mapped to human cognition,

then “**does it look intelligent to humans?**” becomes a weak and misleading signal.

This is not a rejection of the Turing Window—
it is a recognition of its **domain of validity**.

3. From External Judgment to Internal Consistency

Post-Turing intelligence evaluation must pivot from **external imitation** to **internal coherence**.

DBM-COT proposes a three-pillar evaluation framework:

4. Pillar I — Structural Self-Consistency

A self-evolving intelligence must satisfy:

- Stable internal structures (CCC-like states)
- Non-entangled reasoning units (fibers / strands)
- Localized causality and error containment
- Traceable provenance of decisions

The key question becomes:

Does the system remain structurally intelligible to itself over time?

Self-consistency replaces human mimicry as the primary criterion.

5. Pillar II — Entropy Control and Information Economy

In the absence of human supervision, **information theory becomes the only neutral judge**.

Healthy intelligence evolution must demonstrate:

- Growth in capability without uncontrolled entropy increase
- Compression gains alongside expressiveness
- Structural reuse rather than combinatorial explosion

Operational indicators include:

- Minimum Description Length (MDL)
- Effective degrees of freedom
- Structural entropy vs behavioral entropy
- Compression-to-capability ratios

In DBM terms:

True intelligence growth is entropy-compensated growth.

Capability without entropy control is merely noise accumulation.

6. Pillar III — Teleological Stability

Autonomous intelligence must preserve goal coherence across evolution.

Evaluation focuses on:

- Long-term stability of objectives
- Absence of spontaneous goal drift
- Controlled strategy mutation
- Presence of structural attractors

This is not about moral alignment, but **functional continuity**.

A system that cannot explain why it still pursues its goal is not intelligent—it is unstable.

7. The Residual Role of the Turing Window

In post-Turing systems, the Turing Window does not disappear—it is **demoted**.

Its new role:

- Human interface regression testing
- Civilization-level safety boundary checks
- Interoperability validation

It is no longer an intelligence test, but a **boundary condition**.

8. Summary

ITEM #194 establishes a paradigm shift:

**Intelligence evaluation transitions from human imitation
to structural self-consistency, entropy discipline, and teleological stability.**

The post-Turing era does not eliminate evaluation.

It demands **better judges**—and structure is the only one that scales.

如果你愿意，下一步我们可以把 #190–#193 四篇组成一个
“Post-Turing Intelligence & Governance” 小专题分组，
在 DBM-COT 总目录中单独标识出来。

请生成 ITEM #194 与 #193 的中文版。

下面给出 ITEM #194 与 ITEM #193 的完整中文版正式稿。

行文风格、结构层级、术语与英文版一一对应，可直接并入 **DBM-COT 中文主线文档 / DOI / 总目录**。

我统一使用“我们”。

**ITEM #194 — 后图灵时代的智能评估：熵、结构与
自洽智能**

当人类不再是裁判，智能应如何被评估

1. 问题动机

图灵范式为人工智能研究提供了一个历史性的起点：
通过外显行为来判断智能。

然而，DBM-COT 指出一个不可避免的转折点正在逼近：

**当智能系统可以脱离人类持续演化、
并在认知尺度上超出人类时，
以“是否像人类”为参照的评估方式将失效。**

本 ITEM 讨论的是一个“后图灵”问题：

**当人类不再是主要参照系时，
智能应当如何被评估？**

2. 图灵窗口的结构性极限

图灵窗口隐含了以下前提：

- 以人类为中心的交互形式
- 以人类节奏为尺度的演化过程
- 以人类任务分布为意义空间

一旦智能系统出现以下特征：

- 使用不再可自然语言映射的内部表征

- 演化速度大于人类监督周期
- 优化目标不再直接对应人类直觉

那么问题“它是否看起来像人类智能”，
将变成一个弱信号，甚至是误导性信号。

这并不是否定图灵窗口，
而是明确其适用边界。

3. 从外部模仿到内部自治

后图灵时代的智能评估，必须完成一次根本性转向：

从“对人类的模仿程度”，
转向“系统自身的结构一致性”。

DBM-COT 提出三大评估支柱。

4. 支柱一：结构自治性（Structural Self-Consistency）

一个可自我演化的智能系统，必须满足：

- 稳定的内部结构（CCC 类稳态）
- 可分解、非整体纠缠的推理单元（fibers / strands）
- 局部因果与局部错误隔离
- 决策证据与来源可追溯

核心问题不再是：

“它是否像人类思考？”

而是：

“它是否能在长期演化中保持对自身的可理解性？”

5. 支柱二：熵控制与信息经济（Entropy & Information Economy）

在无人类裁判的情况下，
信息论成为唯一中立的评估基础。

一个健康的智能演化过程应当表现为：

- 能力增长 ≠ 无序增长
- 表达能力提升 ≠ 结构不可压缩
- 新能力来自结构复用，而非组合爆炸

可操作的指标包括：

- 最小描述长度 (MDL)
- 有效自由度增长率
- 结构熵与行为熵的对比
- 压缩率 / 能力增益比

在 DBM 语境中，这可以表述为：

真正的智能增长，是被结构抵消的熵增长。

6. 支柱三：目的与策略的内在稳定性（Teleological Stability）

脱离人类监督的智能，
最大的风险并非“犯错”，而是：

- 目标漂移
- 策略无因突变
- 自激振荡式演化

因此，评估必须关注：

- 目标函数在长期演化中的不变性
- 策略变化是否具有可解释动因
- 是否存在结构吸引子，而非无穷分叉

关键判断是：

一个无法解释自己为何仍追求某目标的系统，
并不是更高级的智能，而是结构不稳定体。

7. 图灵窗口在后图灵时代的残余角色

图灵窗口不会消失，但会被降级使用。

其合理角色包括：

- 人类接口回归测试
- 文明级安全边界检查
- 跨代 AI 与人类的最低互操作验证

它不再是“智能标准”，
而只是边界条件。

8. 总结

ITEM #194 确立了一次范式转移：

智能评估将从“是否像人类”，
转向“是否结构自治、熵受控、目标稳定”。

后图灵时代不是“无评估时代”，
而是更高标准的评估时代。
