

Reflexive measurements, self-inspection and self-representation

Karl Svozil

*Institute for Theoretical Physics, Vienna University of Technology,
Wiedner Hauptstraße 8-10/136, A-1040 Vienna, Austria and
Department of Computer Science, University of Auckland,
Private Bag 92019, Auckland 1142, New Zealand**

There exist limits of self-inspection due to self-referential paradoxes, incompleteness and fixed point theorems. As quantum mechanics dictates the exchange of discrete quanta, measurements and self-inspection of quantized systems are fundamentally limited.

PACS numbers: 03.67.-a

Keywords: classical and quantum measurement, self-referential paradox, incompleteness theorem, fixed point theorem

I. EMBEDDED OBSERVERS AND SELF-EXPRESSION

The study of physics and science in general [1, 2] and, in particular, any attempt to measure a physical state while at the same time not disturbing this very state, resembles the Baron Munchausen pulling himself and the horse on which he was sitting out of a mire by his own hair. Physics is grounded in reflexivity and self-inspection and is bound to epistemology; there is no direct access to ontology (any claim regarding the latter is metaphysical and remains conjectural). Empirical evidence can solely be drawn from operational procedures accessible to embedded [3–7] observers. Embeddedness means that intrinsic observers have to somehow interact with the object, thereby altering both the observer as well as the object inspected.

Physics shares this feature with computer science as well as the formalist, axiomatic approach to mathematics; actually, this article could be interpreted as a prolegomenon to formal (in)completeness, as subsumed by Lawvere [8] and Yanofsky [9]. There, consistency requirements result in limits of self-expressivity relative to the axioms (if the formal expressive capacities are “great enough”). Indeed, as expressed by Gödel (cf. Ref. [10, p. 55] and [11, p. 554]), “*a complete epistemological description of a language A cannot be given in the same language A , because the concept of truth of sentences of A cannot be defined in A . It is this theorem which is the true reason for the existence of undecidable propositions in the formal systems containing arithmetic.*”

A generalized version of Cantor’s theorem suggests that non-trivial (that is, non-degenerate, with more than one property) systems cannot intrinsically express all of its properties. For the sake of a formal example [9, p. 363], take any set \mathbf{S} and some (non-trivial, non-degenerate) “properties” \mathbf{P} of \mathbf{S} . Then there is no onto function $\mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{S}}$, or equivalently [12] $\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$, whereby $\mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{S}}$ represents the set of functions from \mathbf{S} to

\mathbf{P} . Stated differently, suppose some (nontrivial, non-degenerate) properties; then the set of all conceivable and possible functional images or “expressions” of those properties is strictly greater than the domain or “description” thereof.

For the sake of construction of a “non-expressible description” relative to the set of all functions $f : \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{S}}$, let us closely follow Yanovsky’s scheme [9]: suppose that, for some non-trivial set of properties \mathbf{P} we can define (that is, there exists) a “diagonal-switch” function $\delta : \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ without a fixed point, such that, for all $p \in \mathbf{P}$, $\delta(p) \neq p$. Then we may construct a non- f -expressible function $u : \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{S}}$ by forming

$$u(a) = \delta(g(a, a)), \quad (1)$$

with $g(a, a) = [f(a)](a)$.

Because, in a proof by contradiction, suppose that some function h expresses u ; that is, $u(a_1) = h(a_1, a_2)$. But then, by identifying $a = a_1 = a_2$, we would obtain $h(a, a) = \delta(h(a, a))$, thereby contradicting our definition of δ . In summary, there is a limit to self-expressibility as long as one deals with systems of sufficiently rich expressibility.

II. REFLEXIVE MEASUREMENT

In a very similar manner we identify A with measurements \mathbf{M} , and P with the set of possible outcomes \mathbf{O} of these measurements. Alternatively, we may associate a physical state with P .

For the sake of construction of a “non-measurable self-inspection” relative to all operational capacities let us again closely follow the scheme involving the non-existence of fixed points. In particular, let us assume that it is not possible to measure properties without changing them. This can be formalized by introducing a *disturbance function* $\delta : \mathbf{O} \rightarrow \mathbf{O}$ without a fixed point, such that, for all $o \in \mathbf{O}$, $\delta(o) \neq o$. Then we may construct a non-operational measurement $u : \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbf{O}^{\mathbf{M}}$ by forming

$$u(m) = \delta(g(m, m)), \quad (2)$$

* svozil@tuwien.ac.at; <http://tph.tuwien.ac.at/~svozil>

with $g(m, m) = [f(m)](m)$.

Again, because, in a proof by contradiction, suppose that some operational measurement h could express u ; that is, $u(m_1) = h(m_1, m_2)$. But then, by identifying $m = m_1 = m_2$, we would obtain $h(m, m) = \delta(h(m, m))$, thereby again clearly contradicting our definition of δ .

In summary, there is a limit to self-inspection, as long as one deals with systems of sufficiently rich phenomenology. One of the assumptions has been that there is no empirical self-exploration and self-examination without changing the sub-system to be measured. Because in order to measure a subsystem, one has to interact with it; thereby destroying at least partly its original state. This has been formalized by the introduction of a “diagonal-switch” function $\delta : \mathbf{P} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$ without a fixed point.

In classical physics one could argue that, at least in principle, it would be possible to push this kind of disturbance to arbitrary low levels, thereby effectively and for all practical purposes (FAPP) eliminating the constraints on and limits from self-observation. One way of modelling this would be a double pendulum; that is, two coupled oscillators, one of them (the subsystem associated with the “observed object”) with a “very large” mass, and the other one of them (the subsystem associated with the “observer” or the “measurement apparatus”) with a “very small” mass.

In quantum mechanics this possibility is blocked by the discreteness of the exchange of at least one single quantum of action. Thus there is an insurmountable quantum limit to the resolution of measurements, originating in self-inspection.

III. INTRINSIC SELF-REPRESENTATION

Having now explored the limits and the “negative” effects of the type of self-exploration and self-examination embedded observers are bound to we shall now examine the “positive” side of self-description. In particular, we shall prove that, at least for “nontrivial” deterministic systems (in the sense of recursion theory and, by the Church-Turing thesis, capable of universal computation), it is possible to represent a complete theory of itself within this very system.

To avoid any confusion one must differentiate between determinism and predictability. As has already been pointed out by Suppes [13], any embodiment of a Turing machine, such as in ballistic n -body computation [14] is deterministic; and yet, due to the recursive undecidability of the halting problem, certain aspects of its behaviour, or phenomenology, are unpredictable.

The possibility of a complete formal representation of a non-trivial system (capable of universal computation) within that very system is a consequence of the recursion

theorem [9] and Kleene’s s-m-n theorem: Denote the partial function g that is computed by the Turing-machine program with description i by φ_i .

Suppose that $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is a total (defined on its entire domain) computable function. Then there exists an $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\varphi_{f(n_0)} = \varphi_{n_0}$. For a proof, see Yanofsky [9].

The s-m-n theorem states that every partial recursive function $\varphi_i(x, y)$ can be represented by a total recursive function $r(i, x)$ such that $\varphi_i(x, y) = \varphi_{r(i, x)}(y)$, thereby hard-wiring the input argument x of $\varphi_i(x, y)$ into the index of $\varphi_{r(i, x)}$.

Now we are ready to state that a complete formal representation or description of a non-trivial system (capable of universal computation) is given by the number n_0 of the computable function φ_{n_0} which always (that is, for all input x) outputs its own description; that is, $\varphi_{n_0}(x) = n_0$.

For the sake of a proof, suppose that $p : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is the projection function $p(m, n) = m$. By the s-m-n theorem there exists a totally computable function r such that $\varphi_{r(y)}(x) = p(y, x) = y$. And by the recursion theorem, there exists a complete description n_0 such that $\varphi_{n_0}(x) = \varphi_{r(n_0)} = p(n_0, x) = n_0$.

IV. SUMMARY AND RELATION TO COMPLEMENTARITY AND THE RANDOMNESS POSTULATE

It has been argued that it is possible to have a complete theory of any deterministic physical system which has the capacity to embody universal computation. How to obtain such a complete theory is an altogether different issue, as the rule inference problem is undecidable [15–18].

Such complete theory or self-representation of everything is no entitlement to omniscience, as, due to the reduction of the halting problem, it is in general impossible to predict certain behaviours.

Moreover, self-inspection is limited by its paradoxical character, as in general measurements change the physical state. This is, in particular, relevant in quantum mechanics, when discrete quanta are exchanged. Quantum and automata complementarity [19], and complementarity in general [20], are related to *finite* (reversible [21]) systems.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported in part by the European Union, Research Executive Agency (REA), Marie Curie FP7-PEOPLE-2010-IRSES-269151-RANPHYS grant.

The author declares no conflict of interest.

-
- [1] Ernest Sosa, *Reflective Knowledge. Apt Belief and Reflective Knowledge, Volume I* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2007).
- [2] Ernest Sosa, *Reflective Knowledge. Apt Belief and Reflective Knowledge, Volume II* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2009).
- [3] Tommaso Tofooli, “Applied general systems research: Recent developments and trends,” (Plenum Press, Springer US, New York, London, and Boston, MA, 1978) Chap. The Role of the Observer in Uniform Systems, pp. 395–400.
- [4] Karl Svozil, “Extrinsic-intrinsic concept and complementarity,” in *Inside versus Outside*, Springer Series in Synergetics, Vol. 63, edited by Harald Atmanspacher and Gerhard J. Dalenoort (Springer, Berlin Heidelberg, 1994) pp. 273–288.
- [5] Karl Svozil, *Randomness & Undecidability in Physics* (World Scientific, Singapore, 1993).
- [6] Otto E. Rössler, “Endophysics,” in *Real Brains, Artificial Minds*, edited by John L. Casti and Anders Karlquist (North-Holland, Elsevier North-Holland, Inc., New York, NY, USA, 1987) pp. 25–46.
- [7] Otto E. Rössler, *Endophysics. The World as an Interface* (World Scientific, Singapore, 1998) with a foreword by Peter Weibel.
- [8] Francis William Lawvere, “Diagonal arguments and cartesian closed categories,” *Category Theory, Homology Theory and their Applications II*, [Lecture Notes in Mathematics](#) **92**, 134–145 (1969), proceedings of the Conference held at the Seattle Research Center of the Battelle Memorial Institute, June 24 – July 19, 1968, Volume two.
- [9] Noson S. Yanofsky, “A universal approach to self-referential paradoxes, incompleteness and fixed points,” *Bulletin of Symbolic Logic* **9**, 362–386 (2003), [arXiv:math/0305282](#).
- [10] John von Neumann, *Theory of Self-Reproducing Automata* (University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1966) a. W. Burks, editor.
- [11] S. Feferman, “Kurt Gödel: conviction and caution,” *Philosophia Naturalis* **21**, 546–562 (1984).
- [12] Every function $f : \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{S}}$ can be converted into an equivalent function g , with $g : \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$, such that $g(a_1, a_2) = [f(a_2)](a_1) \in \mathbf{P}$. One may think of a_2 as some “index” running over all functions f .
A typical example is taken from Cantor’s proof that the (binary) reals are non-denumerable: Identify $\mathbf{S} = \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbf{P} = \{0, 1\}$, then $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ can be identified with the binary reals in the interval $[0, 1]$. Any function $f(n) = r_n$ with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r_n \in [0, 1]$ representable in index notation as $r_n = 0.r_{n,1}r_{n,2} \cdots r_{n,k} \cdots$ can be rewritten as $[f(n)](k) = g(n, k) = r_{n,k}$.
- [13] Patrick Suppes, “The transcendental character of determinism,” *Midwest Studies in Philosophy* **18**, 242–257 (1993).
- [14] Karl Svozil, “Omega and the time evolution of the n-body problem,” in *Randomness and Complexity, from Leibniz to Chaitin*, edited by Cristian S. Calude (World Scientific, Singapore, 2007) pp. 231–236, eprint [arXiv:physics/0703031](#), [arXiv:physics/0703031](#).
- [15] Mark E. Gold, “Language identification in the limit,” *Information and Control* **10**, 447–474 (1967).
- [16] Lenore Blum and Manuel Blum, “Toward a mathematical theory of inductive inference,” *Information and Control* **28**, 125–155 (1975).
- [17] Dana Angluin and Carl H. Smith, “Inductive inference: Theory and methods,” *ACM Computing Surveys* **15**, 237–269 (1983).
- [18] Leonard M. Adleman and M. Blum, “Inductive inference and unsolvability,” *The Journal of Symbolic Logic* **56**, 891–900 (1991).
- [19] Edward F. Moore, “Gedanken-experiments on sequential machines,” in *Automata Studies*, edited by C. E. Shannon and J. McCarthy (Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1956) pp. 129–153.
- [20] Karl Svozil, “Logical equivalence between generalized urn models and finite automata,” *International Journal of Theoretical Physics* **44**, 745–754 (2005), [arXiv:quant-ph/0209136](#).
- [21] Karl Svozil, “Finite automata models of quantized systems: conceptual status and outlook,” in *Developments in Language Theory. Proceedings of the 6th International Conference, DLT 2002, Koto, Japan, September 2002*, edited by Masami Ito and Masafumi Toyama (Springer, Berlin, 2003) pp. 93–102, [arXiv:quant-ph/0209089](#).