

Towards a Formal Theory of Digital Physics: Digital Multiverses

Logic, Relativity, and Beyond 2017 – Renyi Institute

Adam Catto
adam(dot)catto(at)stonybrook(dot)edu

Undergraduate, Stony Brook University Departments of Mathematics and
Philosophy
Stony Brook, NY, USA

August 25, 2017

Talking Points

Talking Points:

- 1 Digital Physics
- 2 Multiverse Hierarchy
- 3 Higher-Order Cellular Automata (HOCA)
- 4 Toy Model of Physics on CA
- 5 Multiverses as HOCA
- 6 Philosophical Implications of HOCA

Foundations of Digital Physics

Definition: Discrete Structure

- $(Disc(D) \iff (Obj(D) \subset Obj(Set) \wedge \forall x(x \in Obj(D) \implies \forall y(y \in Obj(D) \implies \exists N((x \in N) \wedge \neg(y \in N))))))$

Definition: Digital Structure

- $(Dig(D) \iff (Disc(D) \wedge \exists B(B \subseteq D_A \wedge \forall d_i(d_i \in D_A \implies \exists z(z = (b_1, \dots, b_k) \in B^k \wedge d_i = conc(z))))))$.
- **Digitalism** – Physical Reality \iff Digital Structure
- **Pancomputationalism** – All physical processes computable
- **Zuse Thesis** – Physical reality is ontologically a digital computer

Digitalism Implies Pancomputationalism

Theorem

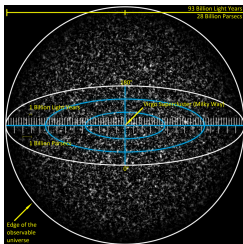
Digitalism \implies *Pancomputationalism*

Heuristic Proof.

(Digitalism \wedge Kreisel Thesis \wedge Church Thesis \wedge Church-Turing Thesis) \implies Pancomputationalism ■

Level 0 Multiverse

- Our Hubble Volume (Observable Universe)



Level 1 Multiverse

- Induced by cosmic inflation
- Infinite space of Hubble Volumes realizing all initial conditions
- Each universe has the same physical laws / constants

Level 2 Multiverse

- Infinite space of "finite" Level 1 Multiverses
- Induced by spontaneous symmetry-breaking predicted by chaotic inflation
- Each universe may have different physical laws / constants

Level 3 Multiverse

- Similar to Modal Realism
- Everettian Many-Worlds Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics
- Branching histories; all possible worlds consistent with the wavefunction
- Every world shares the same physical laws, is in a different dimension of Hilbert Space (worlds are orthogonal)

Level 4 Multiverse

- Platonism
- Physical Existence \iff Mathematical Existence
(self-consistent)

Usual Definition of Classical CA

- John Milnor:

$$CA = (\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{L}^n, f)$$

- \mathcal{K} is a finite set of "alphabet symbols", i.e. the atomic constituents of the automaton; this includes at least two symbols, namely the empty symbol e and at least one other arbitrary symbol
- $\mathcal{L}^n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k v_k) \mid a_k \in (A \subseteq \mathbb{Z})$
- $f : \tau \rightarrow \tau$ is a *cellular automaton map*, which maps configurations onto configurations
- $\tau : \mathcal{L}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is a *configuration* that maps alphabet symbols onto lattice points

Statically-Typed HOCA

Suppose we allowed our configurations instead to look like this:
 $\tau : \mathcal{L}^n \rightarrow CA$. Then we would have another definition:

$$CA^r = (\mathcal{K}^\lambda, \mathcal{L}^n, q_0^r, Q, f^r, r)$$

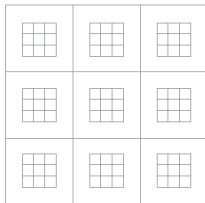
in which:

- $\lambda = r - 1$
- $r \in \mathbb{N}$ is a *type*,
- \mathcal{K}^λ is an alphabet, the set generated by all CA^λ . (i.e. type- λ cellular automata).
- ECA^0 is the canonical empty symbol.
- ECA^r is the empty type- r automaton whose elements are ECA^λ , where $\lambda = r - 1$.

Statically-Typed HOCA (cont.)

- \mathcal{L}^n is the same as it is in classical CA models.
- $f^r : \tau^\lambda \rightarrow \tau^\lambda$ is a type- r CA map, or a CA^r map
- $\tau^\lambda : \mathcal{L}^n \rightarrow CA^\lambda$ is a type- λ configuration
- q_0^r is a particular (initial) type- r configuration

Example – Fractal Tic-Tac-Toe



Freely-Typed HOCA

Intuitively, Type- n automata whose configurations not restricted by type (except that the types of its elements strictly less than n).

$$CA_x^r = (\mathcal{K}^\lambda, \mathcal{L}^n, q_x^r, Q, f_x^r, x, r)$$

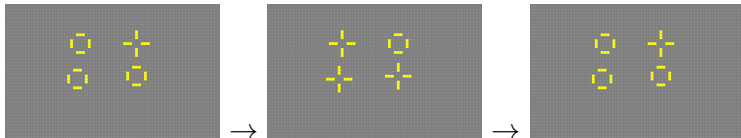
- Most is the same; distinction lies in the configurations:
- $\tau^\lambda : \mathcal{K}_x^\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^n$ maps objects of $(\lambda = r - 1)$ -type objects or objects of lower type (down to x) onto lattice points. In general, \mathcal{K}_x^y is the set $\bigcup_{k=x}^y CA^k$.
- Such automata are called CA_x^r .

Emergent HOCA

- Maximally type-n automata with differently-ruled maximally type-n sub-automata
- $\exists (\mathcal{L}^m \in CA^r) [(\mathcal{L}^m \subseteq \mathcal{L}^n) \wedge (m \leq n) \wedge (\exists (x', ((\mathcal{K}_{x'}^\lambda)' \subseteq \mathcal{K}_x^\lambda), (q_{x'}^r)', Q', (f_{x'}^r))' [((\mathcal{K}_{x'}^\lambda)', \mathcal{L}^m, (q_{x'}^r)', Q', f_{x'}^r, x', r) \in CA_{x'}^r])]$.
- Analogous to Object-Oriented Programming

Example of Emergent HOCA – Conway's Game of Life

- 1 (U): If a cell is alive and has less than 2 live neighbors, it dies
- 2 (L): If a cell is alive and has 2 or 3 live neighbors, it lives on
- 3 (O): If a cell is alive and has more than 3 live neighbors, it dies
- 4 (R): If a cell is dead and has exactly 3 live neighbors, it becomes alive



Level 1 Multiverse as CA

- Type-1 Emergent HOCA
- Each (disjoint) neighborhood represents a Hubble Volume and has different initial conditions

Level 2 Multiverse as CA

- Type-1 Emergent, whose sub-automata are Level-1 CA Multiverses with different laws
- Each Type-1 element has a different evolution function

Level 3 Multiverse as CA

- Similar to Modal Realism
- Contains all possible worlds consistent with some stochastic evolution function
- Type- t Statically-Typed for time t (branching spacetime)





Level 4 Multiverse as CA

- Neo-Platonism
- Classical \cup ST \cup FT \cup Emergent
- "All is computation"

Philosophical Implications

- Ontological formalization of the simulation hypothesis (emergent HOCA)
- Epistemic representation of Everettian wavefunction realism (static type-2 automaton)
- New way to think of modal realism

References

-  Baravalle, L.; Beraldo-de-Araujo. The Ontology of Digital Physics Erkenntnis, An International Journal of Scientific Philosophy, ISSN 0165-0106, Vol 81 No. 6, Dec 2016. (2016)
-  Colvin, Andrew Z. By Andrew Z. Colvin - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=13251597>.
-  Milnor, J. On the Entropy Geometry of Cellular Automata Complex Systems, 2 (3) 1988, pp. 257385. (1988)
-  Tegmark, M.: The Mathematical Universe.
arxiv.org/pdf/0704.0646. 8 Oct 2007.