Date: Sep 30, 2008 02:00 PM

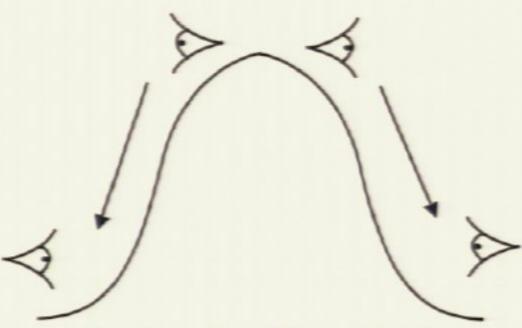
URL: http://pirsa.org/08090081

Abstract: It has sometimes - though usually informally - been suggested that the psychological arrow can be reduced to the thermodynamic arrow through information processing properties of the brain. In this talk we demonstrate that this particular suggestion cannot succeed, as, insofar as information processing (at least in the sense of a classical computer) has an arrow of time, it is not governed by the thermodynamic arrow.

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"For the universe, the two directions of time are indistinguishable, just as in space there is no up and down. However, just as at a particular place on the earth's surface we call 'down' the direction toward the center of the earth, so will a living being in a particular time interval of such a single world distinguish the direction of time toward the less probable state from the opposite direction (the former toward the past, the latter toward the future)."

Boltzmann, 1895 Page 2/171









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Hawking, 1987





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"Computations are accompanied by dissipation, so much so that one of the principal issues for Intel's Itanium chip is its power consumption ... More fundamentally, Landauer ... has shown that computation requires irreversible processes and heat generation"

Schulman, 2005





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 - What kind of computational process? What is the physical process?
 - What of Landauer's Principle?
 - What else might be responsible for the alignment?









An entropy increasing universe:





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 - A marked asymmetry in physical processes





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 - The tendency for work to be irreversibly converted to heat.





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 - No equivalent conditions on final statistical states.









An entropy decreasing universe:





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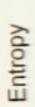


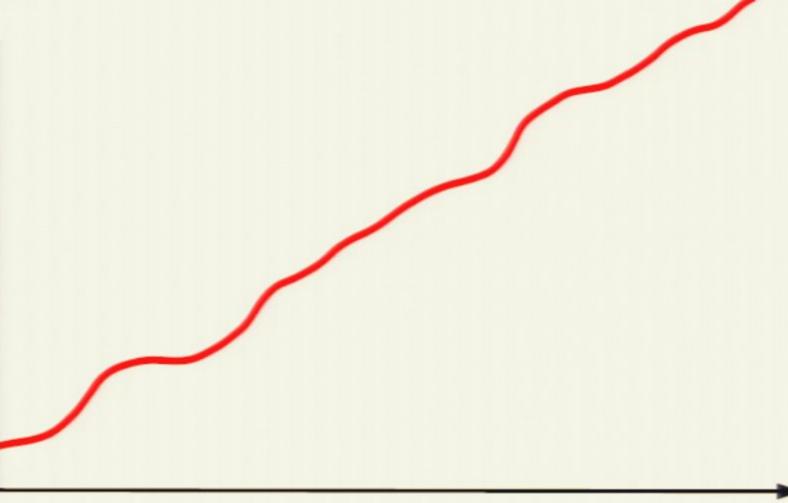
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 - No equivalent conditions on initial statistical states.
- But NOT necessarily just a time reverse of our particular universe...



Different Arrows?





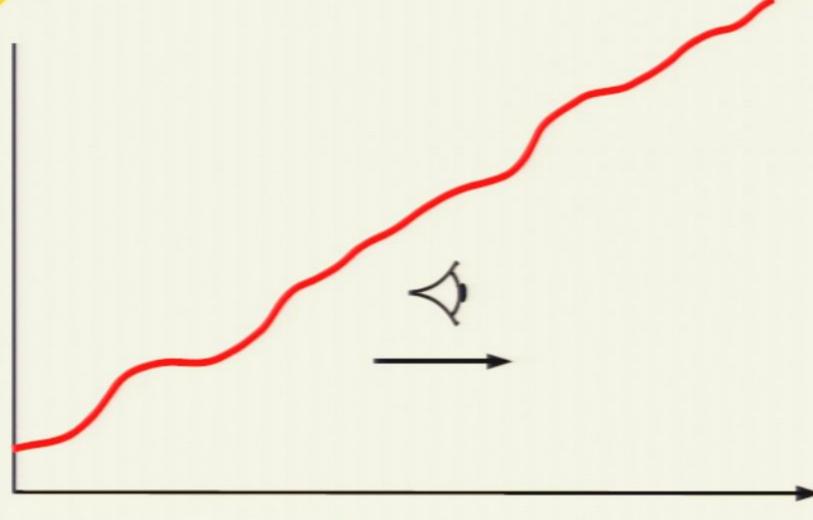




Entropy

Different Arrows?

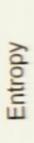


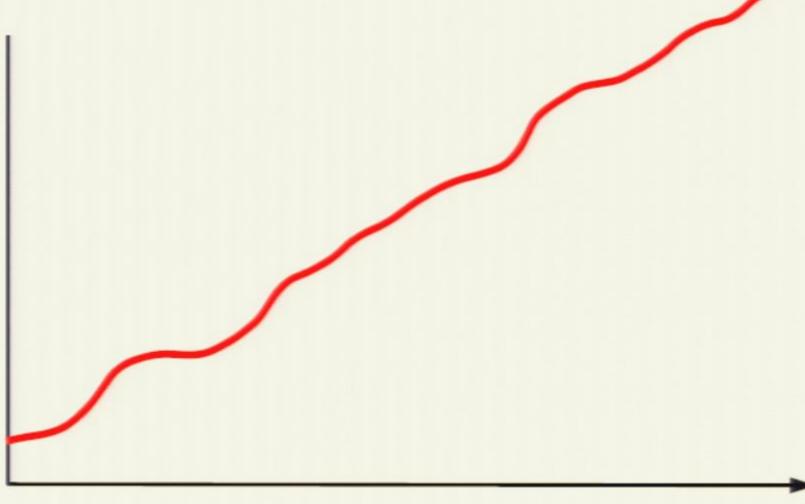


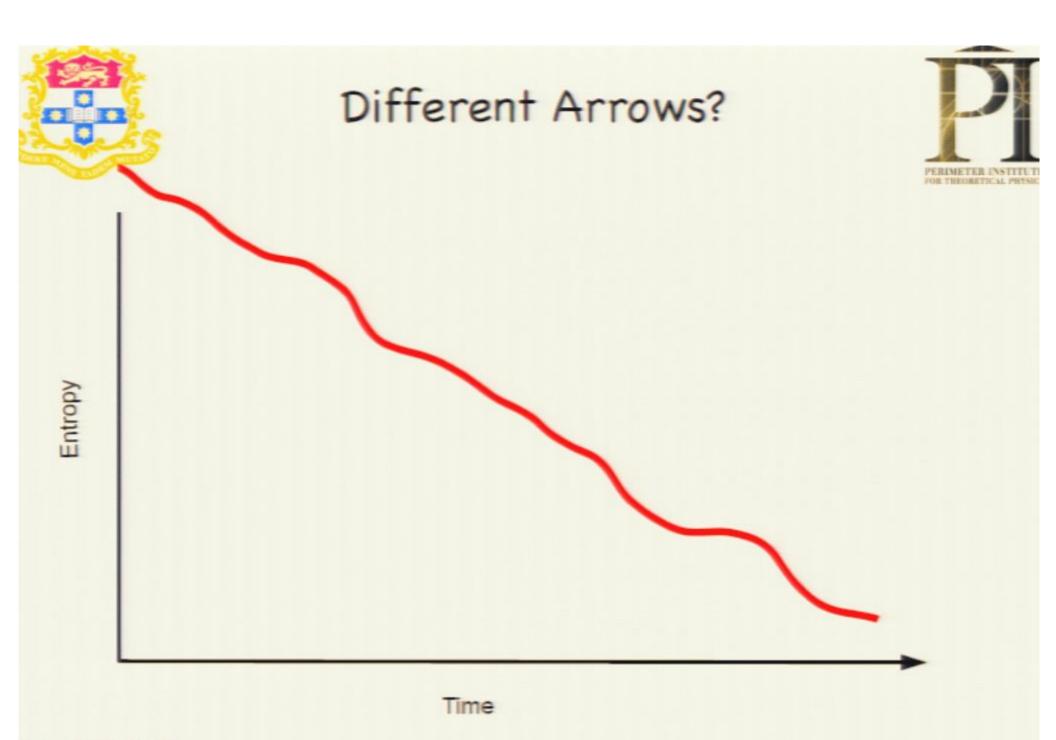


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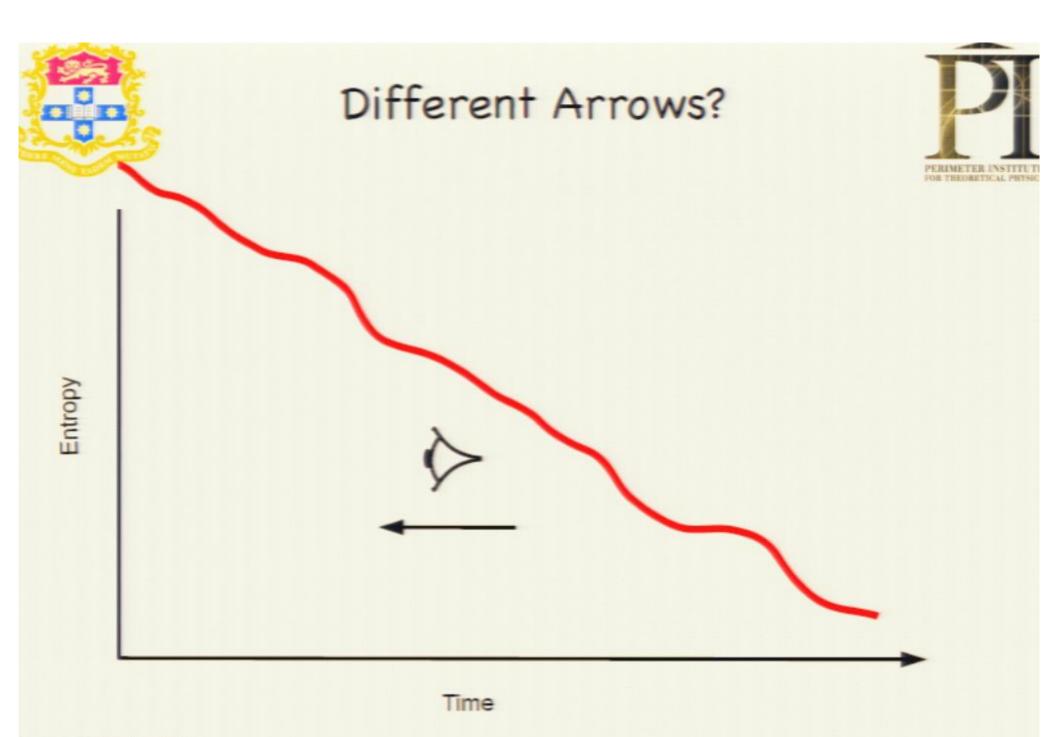






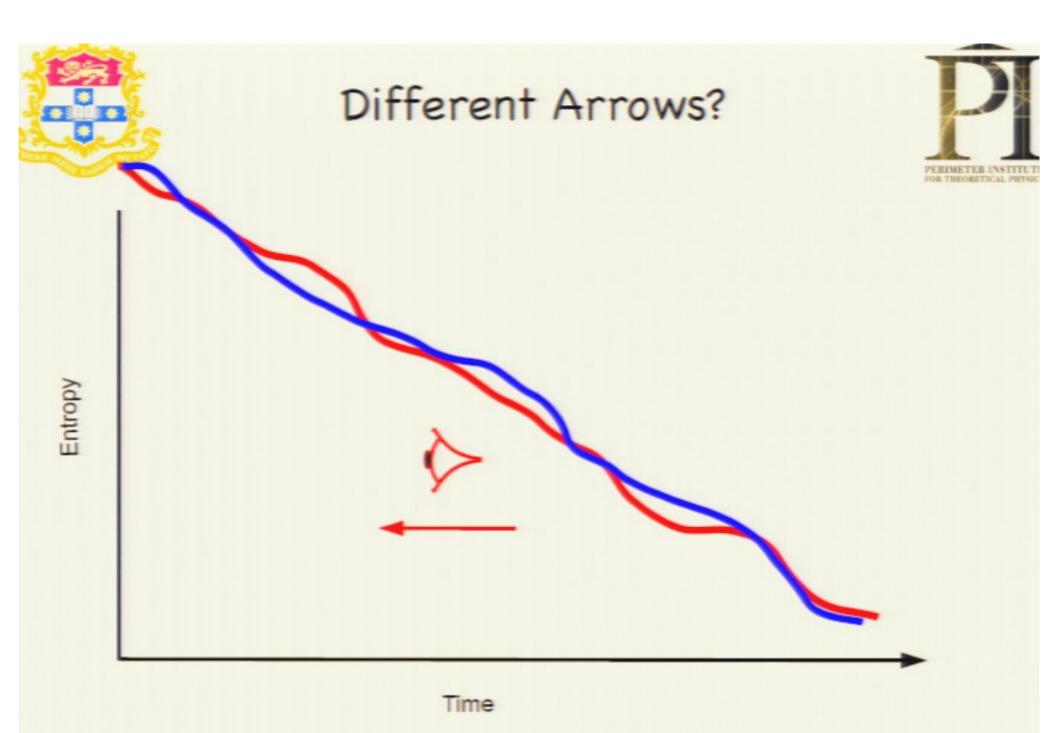
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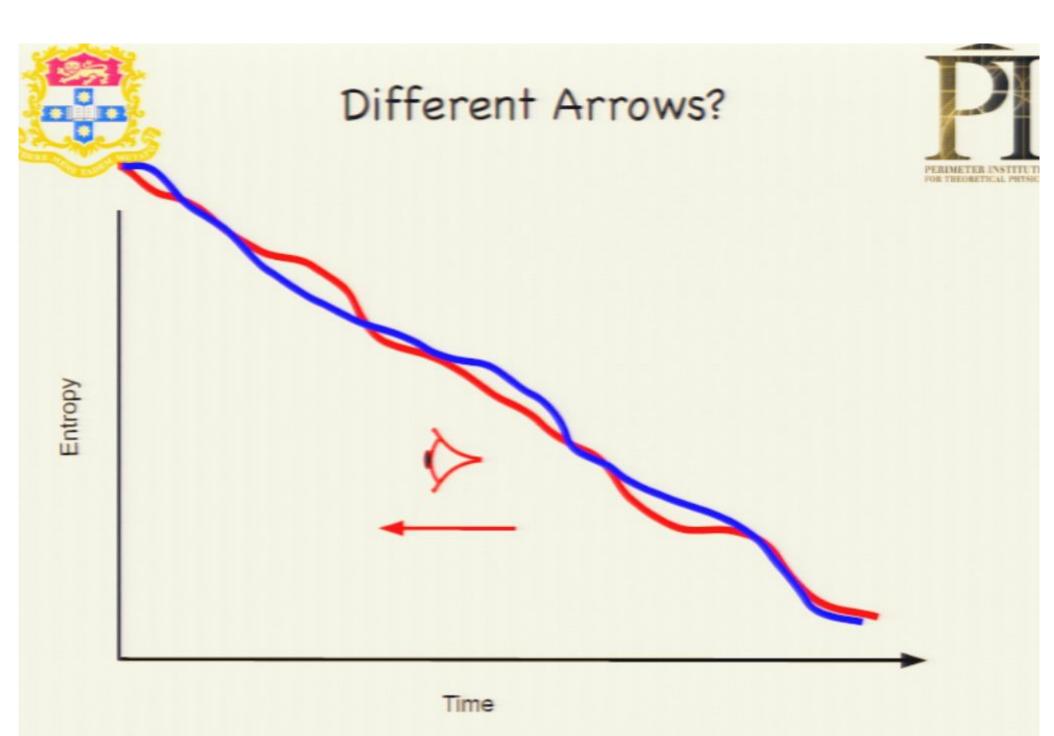
n Arrow of Time?

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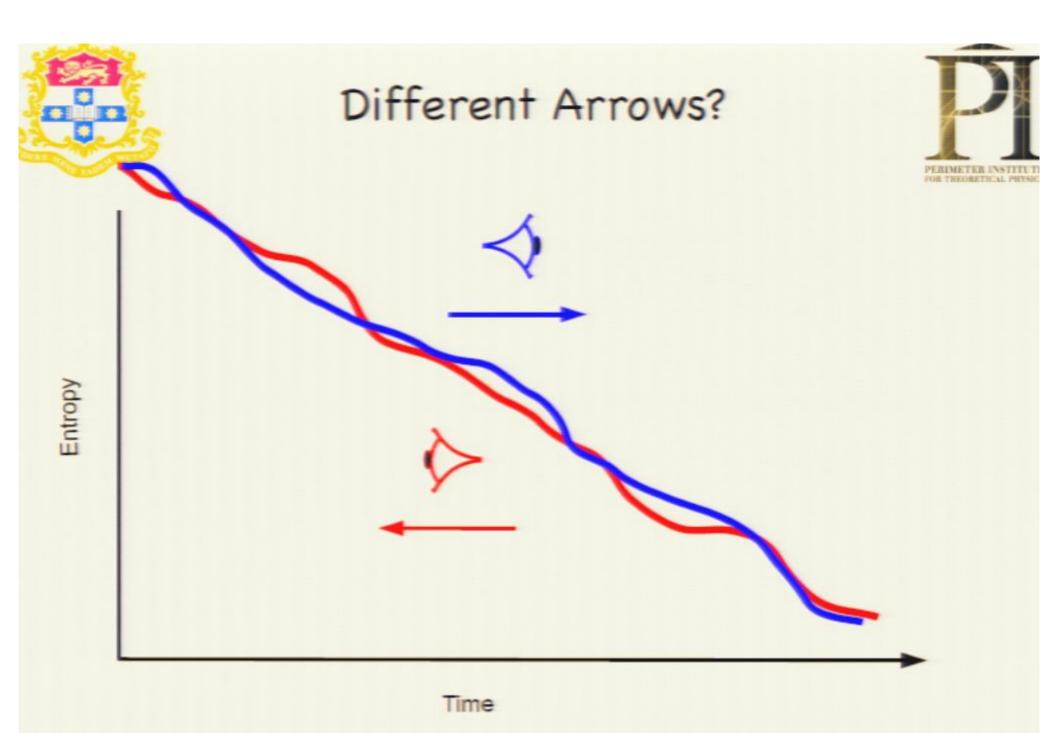
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n Arrow of Time?

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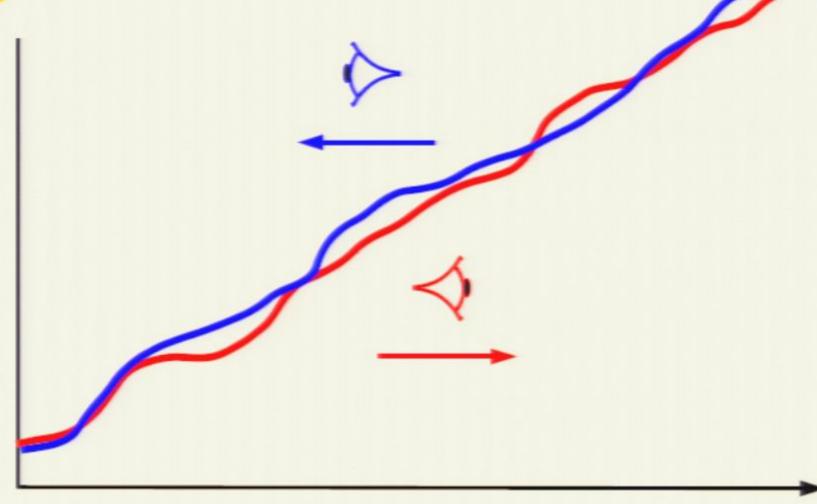
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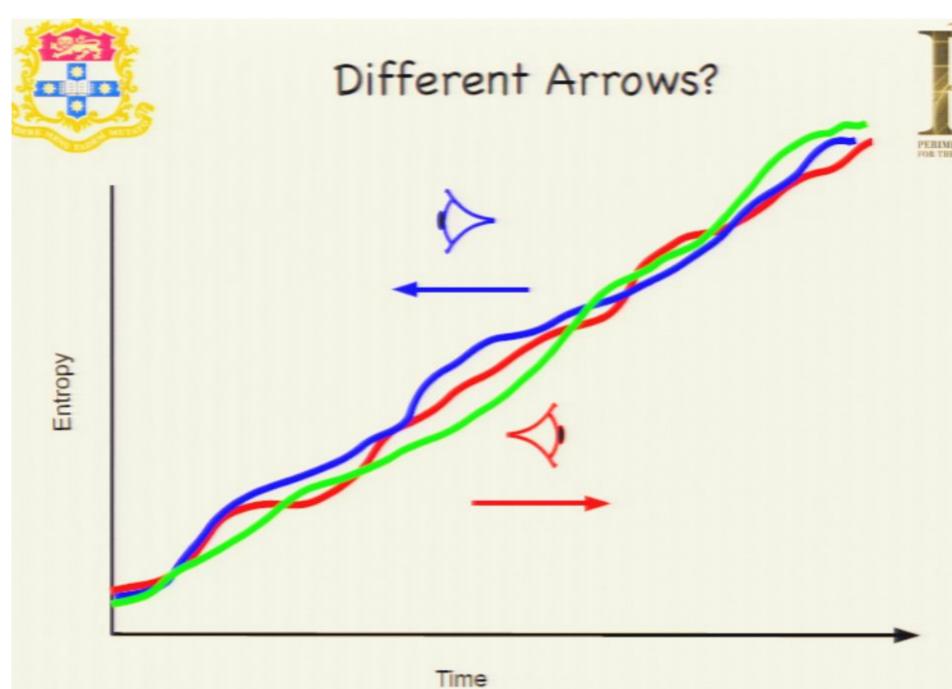


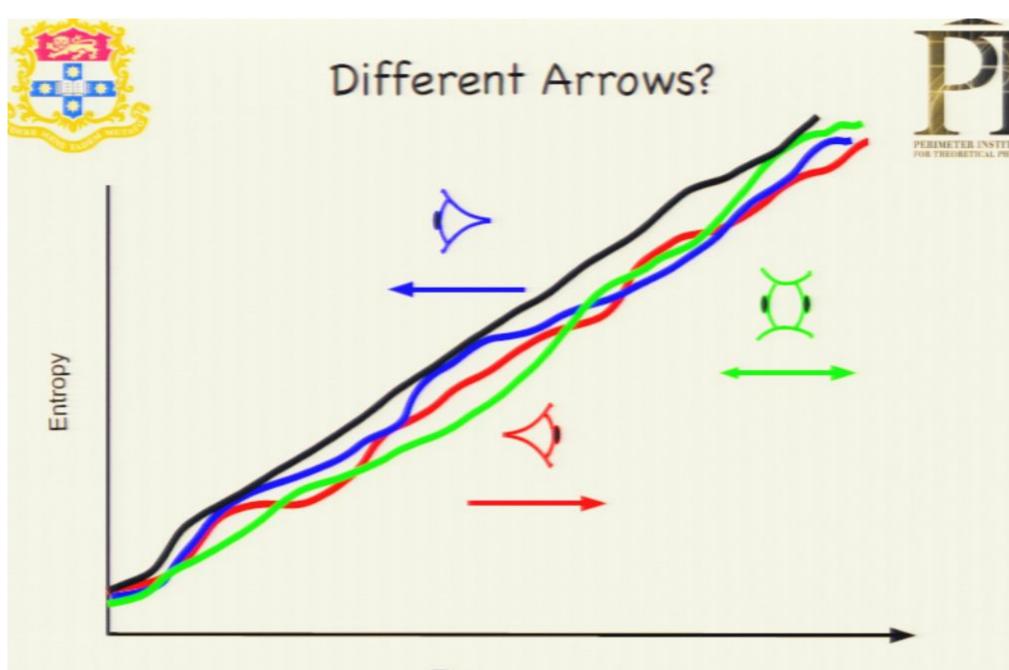
Entropy

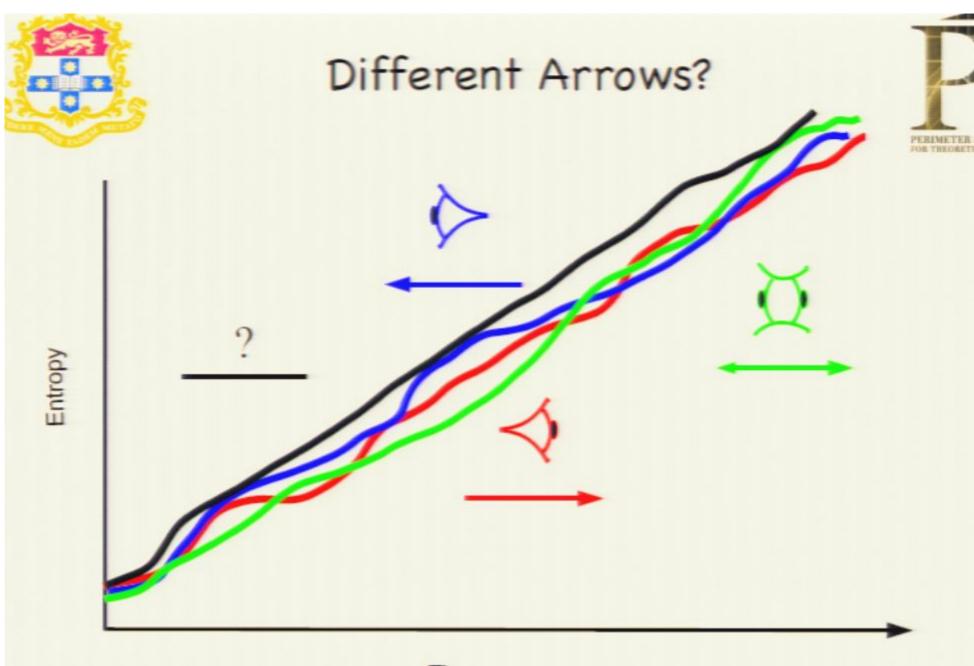
Different Arrows?







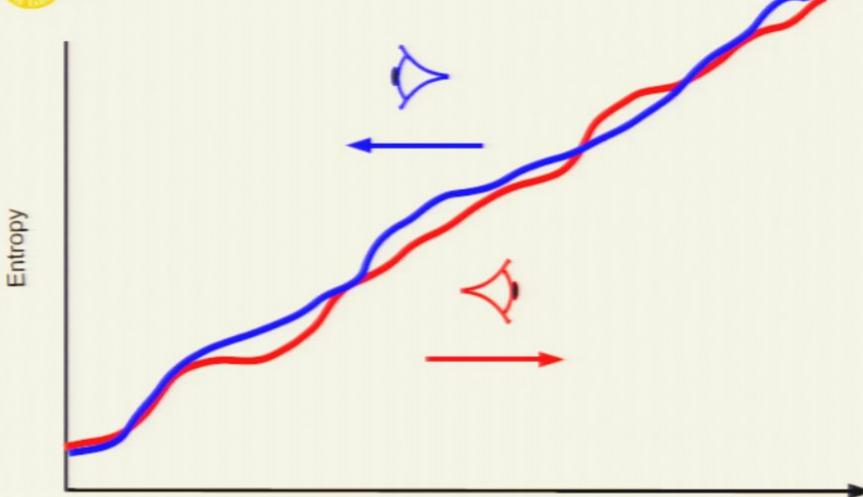






Different Arrows?













Logical Operations

AND

A	В	A.B
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1





Logical Operations

AND

Α	В	A.B
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

NOT

A	X
0	1
1	0

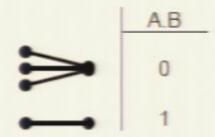




Logical Operations

AND



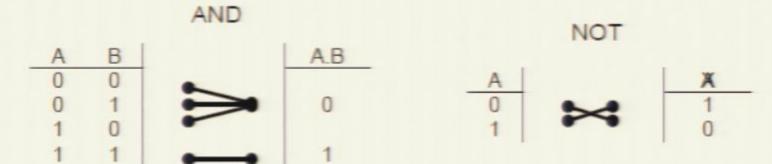


NOT					
A	X				
0	1				
1	0				





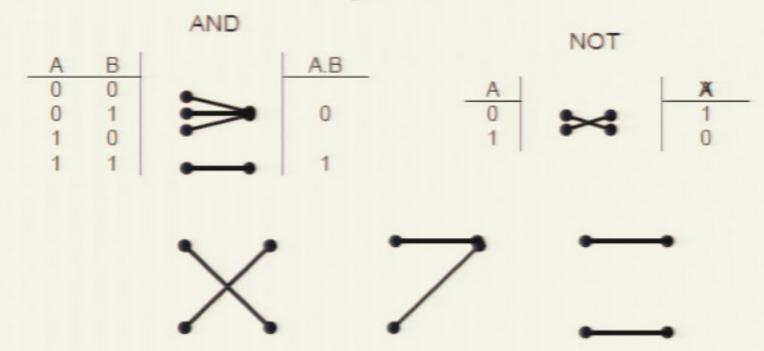
Logical Operations







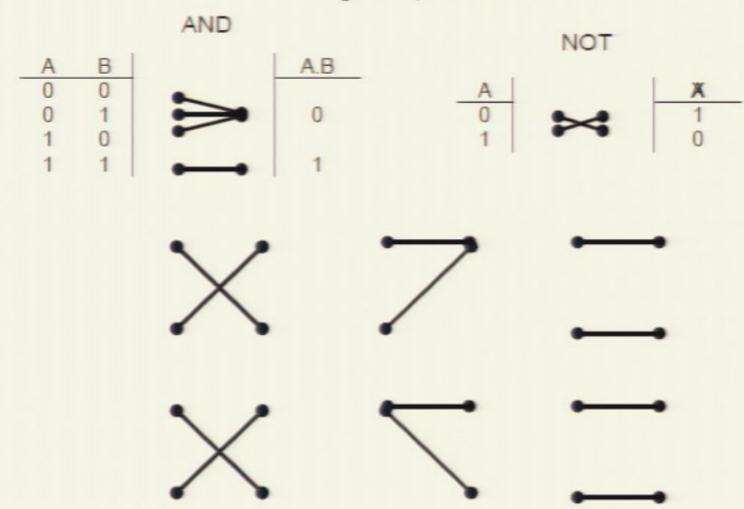
Logical Operations







Logical Operations







Reversible Logical Operations

A	В	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0





Reversible Logical Operations

A	В	C		D	E	F
0	0	0	-	0	0	0
0	0	1	•	0	0	1
0	1	0	•	0		0
0	1	1	-	0	1	1
1	0	0	-	1	0	0
1	0	1	•	1	0	1
1	1	0	\times	1	1	1
1	1	1	•	1	1	0





Reversible Logical Operations

A	В	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0





Reversible Logical Operations

A	В	С	D	Е	F	_
0	0	1	0	0	1	
0	1	1	0	1	1	
1	0	1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	1	1	0	





Reversible Logical Operations

CCNOT

A	В	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0

input





Reversible Logical Operations

CCNOT

A	В	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0

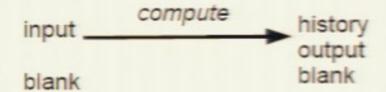
input _____





Reversible Logical Operations

A	В	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0

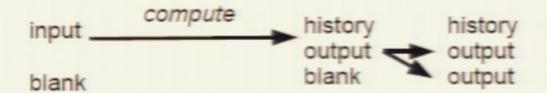






Reversible Logical Operations

Α	В	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
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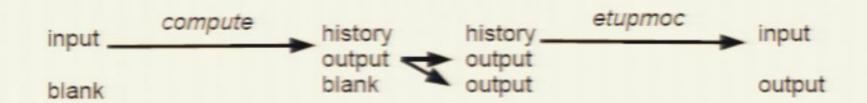






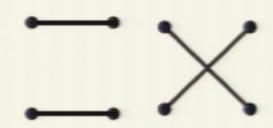
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0	0	0	0	0	0
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1	0	0	1	0	0
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1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0



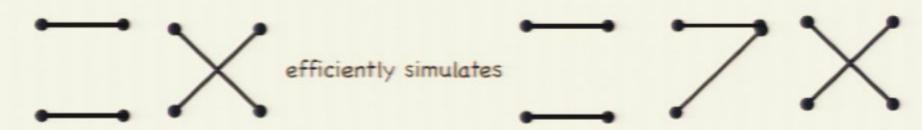






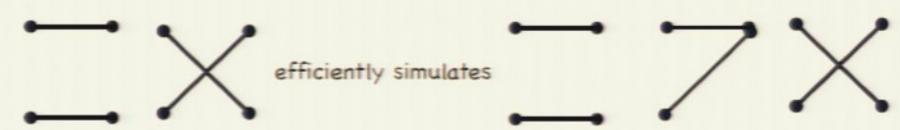












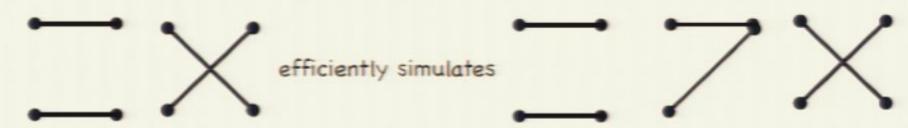
but they cannot efficiently simulate:





Computation and Logic





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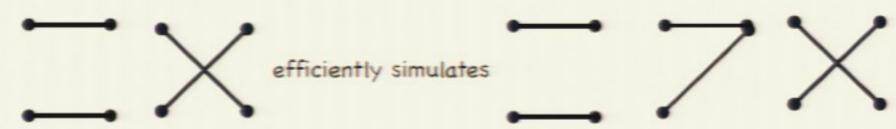


BPP Complexity Class
Probabilistic Turing Machines



Computation and Logic





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A general transformation of information, "L" must take into account the effect on the probability distribution, P(a), over the input states.





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Defined by the conditional probabilities of any an output, b, given an input, a P(b|a)





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L with L* restores the original probability distribution, P(a) : $(L^*)L = I$





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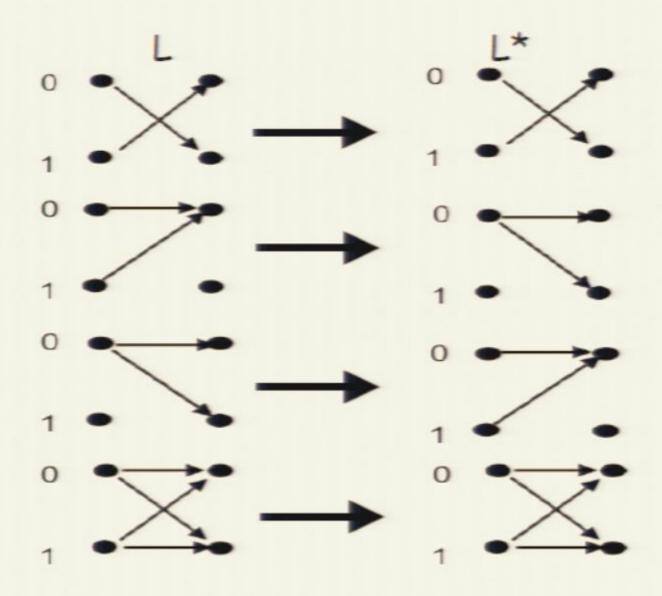
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Reverse Transformations













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•The proportion of all microstates in [a] is: $P\left(a
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 - •The proportion of all microstates in [a] is: $P\left(a\right)$

A sequence of macro operations takes place, accompanied by evolution of microstates.

· The macro operations are not correlated to the microstate.





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$$P(b) = \sum_{a} P(b|a) P(a)$$

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Now consider a sequence, S1, of logical operations





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S4 is the same as S1, but is in an entropy decreasing universe. Pirsa: 08090081

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How does this relate to the conclusion of the previous slides?









$$\rho_0 = \rho_i \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) \qquad H = H_C + H_E + V \qquad \rho_E(T) = N e^{-H_E/kT}$$

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$$\begin{split} \rho_0 = & \rho_i \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t = & e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[\, e^{-iHt} \, \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta | \alpha) \, \rho_\beta \end{split}$$





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$$Tr[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i)] + Tr[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T))] \geqslant Tr[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f)] + Tr[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E')] \\ Tr[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \geqslant Tr[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \\ \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)]}{kT} - \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E']}{kT} \\ \Delta H &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \log P(\beta) & \Delta Q = Tr[H_E \rho_E'] - Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)] \end{split}$$









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$$H = H_C + H_E + V$$

$$\rho_F(T) = N e^{-H_E/kT}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_t &= \rho_f \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[\, e^{iHt} \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{-iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha|\beta) \, \rho_{\alpha} \end{split}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_t &= \rho_f \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[\, e^{iHt} \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{-iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha|\beta) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ P(\alpha|\beta) &= \frac{P(\beta|\alpha) \, P(\alpha)}{\sum_{\alpha'} P(\beta|\alpha') \, P(\alpha')} & \rho_i = Tr_E [\rho_0] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ \rho_E' &= Tr_C [\rho_0] \end{split}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_t &= \rho_f \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[\, e^{iHt} \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{-iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha|\beta) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ P(\alpha|\beta) &= \frac{P(\beta|\alpha) \, P(\alpha)}{\sum_{\alpha'} P(\beta|\alpha') \, P(\alpha')} & \rho_i = Tr_E [\rho_0] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ \rho_E' &= Tr_C [\rho_0] \end{split}$$

$$Tr[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f)] + Tr[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T))] \geqslant Tr[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i)] + Tr[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E')] \\ Tr\Big[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \geqslant Tr\Big[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \end{split}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_t &= \rho_f \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[e^{iHt} \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{-iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha|\beta) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ P(\alpha|\beta) &= \frac{P(\beta|\alpha) \, P(\alpha)}{\sum_{\alpha'} P(\beta|\alpha') \, P(\alpha')} & \rho_i = Tr_E \big[\rho_0 \big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ \rho_E' &= Tr_C \big[\rho_0 \big] \end{split}$$

$$Tr \big[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f) \big] + Tr \big[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T)) \big] \geqslant Tr \big[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i) \big] + Tr \big[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E') \big] \\ Tr \bigg[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \bigg] \geqslant Tr \bigg[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \bigg] \\ - \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) + \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr \big[H_E \rho_E(T) \big]}{kT} - \frac{Tr \big[H_E \rho_E' \big]}{kT} \end{split}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_t &= \rho_f \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[e^{iHt} \, \rho_{\beta} \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{-iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha|\beta) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ P(\alpha|\beta) &= \frac{P(\beta|\alpha) \, P(\alpha)}{\sum_{\alpha'} P(\beta|\alpha') \, P(\alpha')} & \rho_i = Tr_E \big[\rho_0 \big] = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_{\alpha} \\ \rho_E' &= Tr_C \big[\rho_0 \big] \end{split}$$

$$Tr \big[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f) \big] + Tr \big[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T)) \big] \geqslant Tr \big[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i) \big] + Tr \big[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E') \big] \\ Tr \bigg[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \bigg] \geqslant Tr \bigg[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \bigg] \\ - \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) + \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr \big[H_E \rho_E(T) \big]}{kT} - \frac{Tr \big[H_E \rho_E' \big]}{kT} \\ \Delta H &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \log P(\beta) & \Delta Q = -Tr \big[H_E \rho_E' \big] + Tr \big[H_E \rho_E(T) \big] \end{split}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_0 &= \rho_t \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \, \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \, \rho_0 \, e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[\, e^{-iHt} \, \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) \, e^{iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta | \alpha) \, \rho_\beta \\ P(\beta) &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\beta | \alpha) \, P(\alpha) & \rho_f = Tr_E [\, \rho_t] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \, \rho_\beta \\ \rho_E ' &= Tr_C [\, \rho_t] \end{split}$$

$$Tr[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i)] + Tr[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T))] \geqslant Tr[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f)] + Tr[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E')] \\ Tr[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \geqslant Tr\Big[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \Big] \\ \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)]}{kT} - \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E']}{kT} \\ \Delta H &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \log P(\beta) & \Delta Q = Tr[H_E \rho_E'] - Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)] \\ \Delta O \geqslant -\Delta \, H \, kT \ln(2) \end{split}$$





$$\begin{split} \rho_0 &= \rho_i \otimes \rho_E(T) = \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) & H = H_C + H_E + V & \rho_E(T) = N \, e^{-H_E/kT} \\ \rho_t &= e^{-iHt} \rho_0 e^{iHt} & Tr_E \Big[e^{-iHt} \rho_\alpha \otimes \rho_E(T) e^{iHt} \Big] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta | \alpha) \rho_\beta \\ P(\beta) &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\beta | \alpha) P(\alpha) & \rho_f = Tr_E [\rho_t] = \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \rho_\beta \\ \rho_E' &= Tr_C [\rho_t] \end{split}$$

$$Tr[\rho_i \ln(\rho_i)] + Tr[\rho_E(T) \ln(\rho_E(T))] \geqslant Tr[\rho_f \ln(\rho_f)] + Tr[\rho_E' \ln(\rho_E')] \\ Tr[\rho_E' \Big[\ln(\rho_E') + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \geqslant Tr \Big[\rho_E(T) \Big[\ln(\rho_E(T)) + \frac{H_E}{kT} \Big] \Big] \\ \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \ln P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \ln P(\beta) \geqslant \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)]}{kT} - \frac{Tr[H_E \rho_E']}{kT} \\ \Delta H &= \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log P(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} P(\beta) \log P(\beta) & \Delta Q = Tr[H_E \rho_E'] - Tr[H_E \rho_E(T)] \\ \Delta O \geqslant -\Delta H \, kT \ln(2) \end{split}$$









Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.





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$$A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i) \otimes E_0 \rightarrow (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \subseteq (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i) \otimes E_f \qquad E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

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$$E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leq \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$





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$$B_i \cap B_j = A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset (i \neq j)$$





Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.

$$A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i) \otimes E_0 \to (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \subseteq (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i) \otimes E_f \qquad E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$(\nabla u(B)) u(E) = \nabla u(A) u(B) u(E) \leqslant (\nabla u(A) u(B)) u(E)$$

 $\mu(A_0) \Big(\sum_{i} \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_0) = \sum_{i} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \mu(E_i) \leq \Big(\sum_{i} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_f)$

Coarse grained entropy increase.

$$B_i \cap B_j = A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \ (i \neq j)$$

But now consider system {A}, initially possessing information about {B}, and "anti-gathering" it:





Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.

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$$E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leq \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\mu(A_0)\left(\sum_i \mu(B_i)\right)\mu(E_0) = \sum_i \mu(A_i)\mu(B_i)\mu(E_i) \leq \left(\sum_i \mu(A_i)\mu(B_i)\right)\mu(E_f)$$

Coarse grained entropy increase.

$$B_i \cap B_j = A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset (i \neq j)$$

But now consider system {A}, initially possessing information about {B}, and "anti-gathering" it:

$$(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i) \otimes E_0{'} \rightarrow A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i \otimes E_i{'}) \subseteq A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i) \otimes E_f{'}$$

$$E_f' = . \cup_i E_i'$$





Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.

$$A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i) \otimes E_0 \to (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \subseteq (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i) \otimes E_f \qquad E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\mu(A_0)\left(\sum\nolimits_i\mu(B_i)\right)\mu(E_0) = \sum\nolimits_i\mu(A_i)\mu(B_i)\mu(E_i) \leqslant \left(\sum\nolimits_i\mu(A_i)\mu(B_i)\right)\mu(E_f)$$

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$$B_i \cap B_j = A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \ (i \neq j)$$

But now consider system {A}, initially possessing information about {B}, and "anti-gathering" it:

$$(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \otimes E_{0}' \to A_{0} \otimes (. \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{i}') \subseteq A_{0} \otimes (. \cup_{i} B_{i}) \otimes E_{f}' \qquad E_{f}' = . \cup_{i} E_{i}'$$

$$\mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{0}') = \mu(A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{i}') \leqslant \mu(A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{f})$$





Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.

$$A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i) \otimes E_0 \to (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \subseteq (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i) \otimes E_f \qquad E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\mu(A_0) \Big(\sum_{i} \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_0) = \sum_{i} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \mu(E_i) \leq \Big(\sum_{i} \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_f)$$

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But now consider system {A}, initially possessing information about {B}, and "anti-gathering" it:

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$$\mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{0}') = \mu(A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{i}') \leqslant \mu(A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{f})$$

$$\left(\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i})\right) \mu(E_{0}') = \mu(A_{0}) \left(\sum_{i} \mu(B_{i}) \mu(E_{i}')\right) \leqslant \mu(A_{0}) \left(\sum_{i} \mu(B_{i})\right) \mu(E_{f}')$$





Consider a system, with states {A}, gathering information about another system, with states {B}, in an environment, {E}.

$$A_0 \otimes (. \cup_i B_i) \otimes E_0 \to (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \subseteq (. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i) \otimes E_f \qquad E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

$$\mu(A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \otimes E_0) = \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\mu(A_0) \Big(\sum_i \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_0) = \sum_i \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \mu(E_i) \leq \Big(\sum_i \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \Big) \mu(E_f)$$

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But now consider system {A}, initially possessing information about {B}, and "anti-gathering" it:

$$(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \otimes E_{0}' \rightarrow A_{0} \otimes (. \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{i}') \subseteq A_{0} \otimes (. \cup_{i} B_{i}) \otimes E_{f}' \qquad E_{f}' = . \cup_{i} E_{i}'$$

$$\mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{0}') = \mu(A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{i}') \leqslant \mu(A_{0} \otimes \cup_{i} B_{i} \otimes E_{f})$$

$$\left(\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i})\right) \mu(E_{0}') = \mu(A_{0}) \left(\sum_{i} \mu(B_{i}) \mu(E_{i}')\right) \leqslant \mu(A_{0}) \left(\sum_{i} \mu(B_{i})\right) \mu(E_{f}')$$

Still a coarse grained entropy increase.









How does the entropy increase appear?





How does the entropy increase appear?

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{f}$$

$$\mu(.\cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leq \mu(.\cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$





How does the entropy increase appear?

$$(A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i \subseteq A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f) \qquad \mu(A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leq \mu(A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\sum_i \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \mu(E_i) \leq \left(\sum_i \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i)\right) \left(\sum_j \mu(E_j)\right) \qquad E_f = A_i \otimes E_i$$





How does the entropy increase appear?

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.





How does the entropy increase appear?

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.

Coarse grained decorrelation.





How does the entropy increase appear?

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$$\mu(.\cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leq \mu(.\cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i}) \mu(E_{i}) \leq \left(\sum_{i} \mu(A_{i}) \mu(B_{i})\right) \left(\sum_{j} \mu(E_{j})\right) \qquad E_{f} = . \cup_{i} E_{i}$$

$$E_f = . \cup_i E_i$$

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment. Coarse grained decorrelation.

$$. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \subseteq . \cup_i A_i \otimes \cup_j B_j$$

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j} \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \leq \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j})$$





How does the entropy increase appear?

$$. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i \subseteq . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f \qquad \qquad \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\mu\left(E_{i}\right) \leqslant \left(\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\right)\left(\sum\nolimits_{j}\mu\left(E_{j}\right)\right) \qquad E_{f} = . \cup_{i}E_{i}$$

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.

Coarse grained decorrelation.

$$(A_i \otimes B_i \subseteq A_i \otimes \bigcup_j B_j) \qquad \mu(A_i \otimes B_i) \leq \mu(A_i \otimes \bigcup_j B_j)$$

$$\sum_i \mu(A_i) \mu(B_i) \leq \left(\sum_i \mu(A_i)\right) \left(\sum_i \mu(B_j)\right)$$





How does the entropy increase appear?

$$. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i \subseteq . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f \qquad \qquad \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\mu\left(E_{i}\right) \leqslant \left(\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\right)\left(\sum\nolimits_{j}\mu\left(E_{j}\right)\right) \qquad E_{f} = . \ \cup_{i}E_{i}$$

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.

Coarse grained decorrelation.

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j} \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \leq \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j})$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right) \! \leqslant \! \left(\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\right) \! \left(\sum\nolimits_{j}\mu\left(B_{j}\right)\right)$$

But it is precisely the accessibility of macroscopic correlations that makes information gathering of value.





How does the entropy increase appear?

$$. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i \subseteq . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f \qquad \qquad \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_i) \leqslant \mu(. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \otimes E_f)$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\mu\left(E_{i}\right) \leqslant \left(\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\right)\left(\sum\nolimits_{j}\mu\left(E_{j}\right)\right) \qquad E_{f} = . \ \cup_{i}E_{i}$$

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.

Coarse grained decorrelation.

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j} \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \leq \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j})$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right) \! \leqslant \! \left(\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\right) \! \left(\sum\nolimits_{j}\mu\left(B_{j}\right)\right)$$

But it is precisely the accessibility of macroscopic correlations that makes information gathering of value. Coarse grained decorrelation of information does not occur (at least, on the timescales relevant).





How does the entropy increase appear?

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{f} \qquad \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{i}) \leq \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \otimes E_{f})$$

$$\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\mu\left(E_{i}\right) \leqslant \left(\sum\nolimits_{i}\mu\left(A_{i}\right)\mu\left(B_{i}\right)\right)\left(\sum\nolimits_{j}\mu\left(E_{j}\right)\right) \qquad E_{f} = . \cup_{i}E_{i}$$

Inaccessibility of microscopic correlations with the environment.

Coarse grained decorrelation.

$$. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i} \subseteq . \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j} \qquad \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) \leq \mu(. \cup_{i} A_{i} \otimes \cup_{j} B_{j})$$

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But it is precisely the accessibility of macroscopic correlations that makes information gathering of value. Coarse grained decorrelation of information does not occur (at least, on the timescales relevant).

$$A_0 \otimes \cup_i B_i \to . \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i \to . \cup_j A_j \otimes \cup_i B_i$$
$$. \cup_i A_i \otimes B_i$$









Causal handles (Albert, Kutach, Loewer)

The imposition of an initial condition hypothesis, but no final condition hypothesis, constrains counterfactual reasoning. Minor perturbations in the microstate now can have unconstrained future consequences but cannot have unconstrained past consequences. Criticisms: it is not clear if an initial condition in the remote past really does constrain past consequences in the near past: a remote future condition would not appear to constrain near future choices. (Frisch, Price & Weslake)





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Evolution

In an entropy increasing universe there may be more evolutionary advantage to the development of self-replicating systems which utilise information that has been gathered, than in an entropy decreasing universe. Entropy increasing universes have a macroscopic predictability, so gathered information is a good predictor of the future. Entropy decreasing universes have an unpredictability, so gathered information is not necessarily of use.





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An additional condition

- Perhaps the psychological arrow is simply independent of the thermodynamic arrow? Causal agents must agree on the direction of the causal arrow (for self consistency) but the fact that it is entropy increasing, not decreasing, may be just a contingent fact about this universe, and it could have been otherwise.

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 - Just that if it is a consequence, it cannot be via computational properties of the brain.





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