





Haute Ecole d'Ingénieurs et de Gestion du Canton de Vaud

## MCS Model for Cognitics and for Addressing « Complex, Human, and Impossible » Issues

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http://www... ...eivd.ch/iai,

...iplnet.ch



- Introduction
- Trend towards complex, human, impossible?
- Main definitions and units in MSC
- Necessity of goal-driven approaches
- Collective cognitive entities
- MCS and the complex, human, impossible
- Conclusion

### Introduction

- In history: Development by invention of tools and machines for the physical world
- Last century: Definition and explosive developments relating to information
- New age: Complexity and Cognitics, automated cognition

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J.-D. Dessimoz, NEST Presentation,

Conclusion

# Trend towards complex, human, impossible?

- Logic. Arithmetic. Toy world
- Real world (real time, embedded systems)
- Economy of information. Holistic view of value creation networks
- Globalization (geographically, socially, thematically)

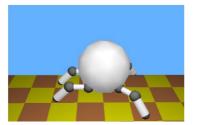
## Contributions to the realization of an hominoid robot

- Simpler locomotion with 4 limbs
- Moderate level of cognitive capabilities
- Development of concrete elements of implementation
- Equivalent elements, in virtual and real worlds (incl. URBI)
- Servocontrollers, attitude and acceleration sensors

















#### **NEST-Pathfinder**

- Tackling complexity in science
- What it means to be human
- Measuring the impossible

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#### Main definitions and units in MCS

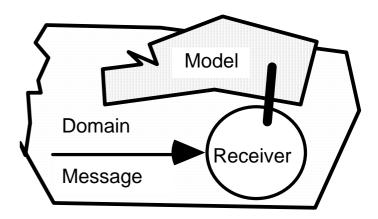
- Model
- Information
- Behavioral, black-box model
- Key cognitive concepts (Complexity, Knowledge, Expertise, Learning, Intelligence, ...)



### **Model and information**

 Model: very simple representation of reality; very much incomplete; useful for specific applications and contexts.

 Information: what allows a receiving agent to create and update its model of a domain



#### Information (1 of 2)

- Information is conveyed by messages
- Quantity of information in average, n:

$$n = \sum p_i \log_2(1/p_i)$$
 [bit]

where pi is the probability of message i

« forms or updates receiver's model »

#### Information (2 of 2)

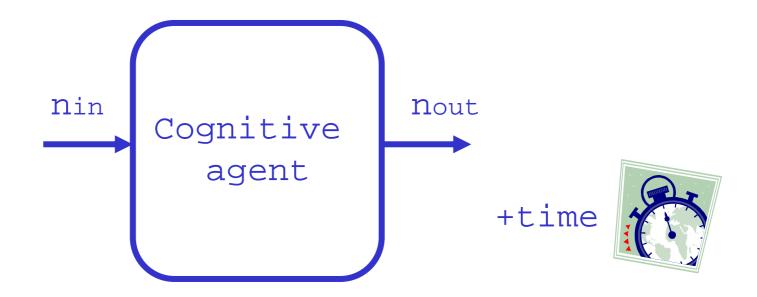


 Quantity of information conveyed by input or respectively output messages, in average:

$$n_{in} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{in i} \log_2(1/p_{in i}) \text{ [bit]}$$

$$n_{out} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{out i} \log_2(1/p_{out i}) \text{ [bit]}$$

#### Behavioral, black-box model



« just input and output flows are considered »

#### **Complexity**



- Complexity of cognitive domain:

« Quantity of information required for description»

#### **Knowledge**

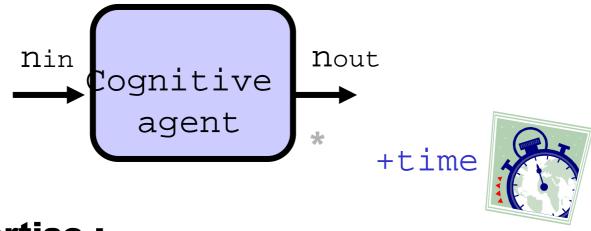


- Knowledge :

$$K = log_2(L) = log_2(n_{out} 2^{n_{in}})$$
 [lin]

« does it right»

#### **Expertise**

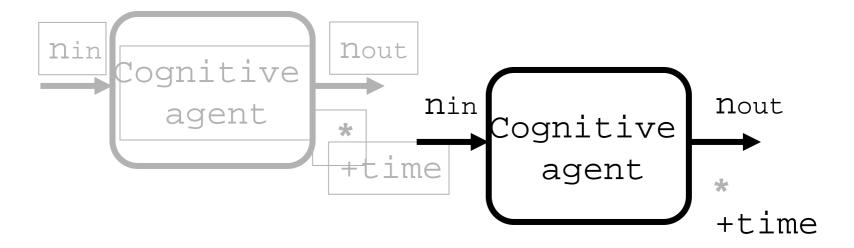


#### - Expertise:

E=K/∆t [lin/s]

« does it (right and) fast»

#### Learning

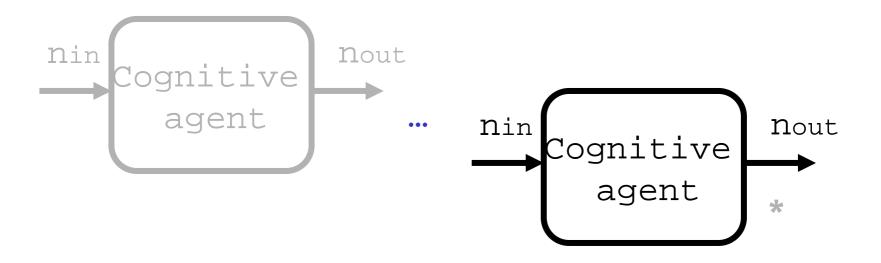


#### - Learning:

$$\triangle E=E(t_1)-E(t_0); >0 [lin/s]$$

« increases its expertise »

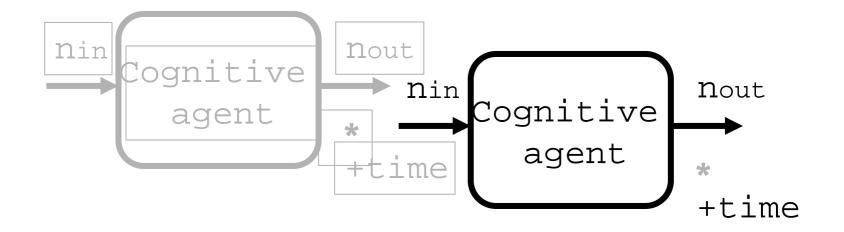
#### **Experience**



- Experience: 
$$\Delta n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{out_i}$$
 [bit]

« quantity of information observed »

#### Intelligence



Intelligence : I=∆E/∆n [lin/s/bit]

#### « ratio of expertise gained on experience »

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## Necessity of goal-driven approaches (1 of 2)

- We are usually aware of models \*
- Complexity of reality is infinite, no matter how focussed and constrained \*
- In cognition and cognitics: goal-based model elaboration and selection are required
- The « starting point » ... is the goal!
- Ethics ultimately dictates agent's choices



## Necessity of goal-driven approaches (2 of 2)

- We are usually aware of models\*
- Complexity of reality is infinite, no matter how focussed and constrained \*
- In cognition and cognitics: goal-oriented model elaboration and selection are required
- The « starting point » of cognitive process is ... the goal! (« backtracking »)
- Which goal? Ethics ultimately dictates agent's choices of appropriate goals

#### Right, etc.

- Right, true and good
  - Right: complying with a given law
  - True: complying with reality
  - Good: complying with a given goal
- Wrong, false, and bad
  - Complement right, true, and good, respectively
- Six of them: Boolean values

#### **Wisdom**

- Intuitively: specific property of cognitive agents, which refers to their ability to take good decisions
- In MCS terms: expertise in reaching a goal
- Quantitatively:
  - For simplicity: Boolean value (reaches or not the goal)
  - For refinement: expertise units: lin/s
- Typically relates to complex situations or « metagoals »

#### Sapience (an explicit link with humans)

- Essential property of a cognitive agent, i.e.
   of an active structure capable of cognition
- Appears under a number of signs, such as knowledge, expertise, or intelligence (already defined and made measurable in MCS)
- Quantitatively: (index) computed by reference to humans ("homo sapiens")
- Sapience (index) is a ratio; no specific unit.

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## Collective cognitive entities

- In principle, MCS definitions and units apply equally to individual and collective agents/society
- New: Communication between members
  - Channel
  - Code, with reference to a collective model
  - Collective model: set of intangible underlying, shared factors or culture, i.e. the "spirit"

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## MCS and the complex, human, impossible

- Complexity: (structure and) deal with small contexts
- Human character: beware of limits and avoid too much anthropocentric view
- Measuring the impossible: think in terms of cognitive and intangible aspects
- NEST: Broadcast MCS and study cases in very different application domains

## ...More on Coping with Complexity

- Clear metrics (same unit as inform.)
- Goal-oriented (focus, backtrack)
- Use expertise to provide numerous (abstract) views, matching specific user goals, and keeping with small contexts
- Critical operations: fetching information, organizing data access (sorting, indexing...)
- NEST: Build-up a meta table of structuring methods in math, law, or generally natural and human sciences in a way similar to patent-based TRIZ principles

## ...More on Human nature (cognitive aspects)

- MCS shows we don't know reality
- Life shows we can survive
- For humans culture is critical
- Limits (in cognitive abilities) for machines to attain human expertise level is the lack of shared (human life) experience

## ...More on Measuring the impossible

- Think in terms of cognitive and intangible aspects
- Quantitative assessment based on information concept
- Beware of the difficulties in grasping the (classical) information concept, especially in complex and human sciences contexts

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## Conclusion (1 of 2)

- Trends: complex, human, « impossible »
- Definitions and metrics for information are extended to cognition (re. cognitics)
- MCS provides metrics for knowledge, expertise learning etc.
- Singular consequence: reality can be known in infinitesimal manner only
- Ethics is what characterizes the process of choosing good goals (and conditions)

## Conclusion (2 of 2)

- Change of paradigm:
  - Agent must in priority start by freely projecting his/her/its goal(s) in some convenient future
  - Then induction and backtracking dictates his/her/its intermediary actions and indeed the proper selection and/or elaboration of (ancillary) models
- Notion of cognitive groups now to be considered.
- NEST Initiative is an opportunity to boost impact of MCS and cognitics on society
- Build-up a table of principles for dealing with complexity from science, in a way similar to TRIZ from patents