Hard Choices, Reflex of Freedom, and Pursuit of Happiness

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Free Will:

"a philosophical term of art for a particular sort of capacity of <u>rational</u> agents to <u>choose</u> a course of action from among various <u>alternatives</u>."

(Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Robert Kane's position

- 1. alternative possibilities (AP), or the agent's power to do otherwise
- 2. ultimate responsibility (UR) via "self-forming actions" (SFA), those moments of indecision during which people experience conflicting wills.

Not every choice is a SFA.

Not every choice is a hard choice.

Daniel Dennett's counter-argument

no guarantee that SFA will occur in an individual's life

=> the individual does not in fact have free will at all, according to Kane.

(Dennett, D. Freedom Evolves.)

If it looks like a dog and barks like a dog, it's probably a dog.

If it behaves like a dog, it's a model of a dog.

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What about models of Free Will?

A human being is an information-processing, dynamical physical system.

Can physical systems make a choice?

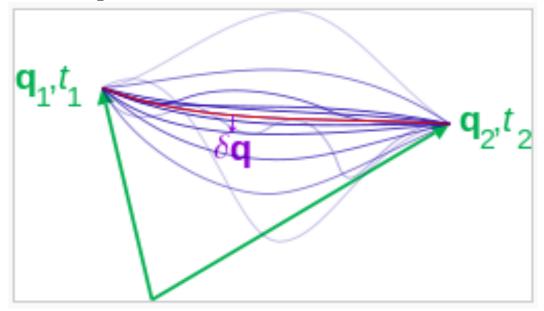


Fig. 1. The Least Action Principle

Can we predict the result of this choice? only with limited accuracy for a limited time

roulette wheel



Can physical systems make hard choices?

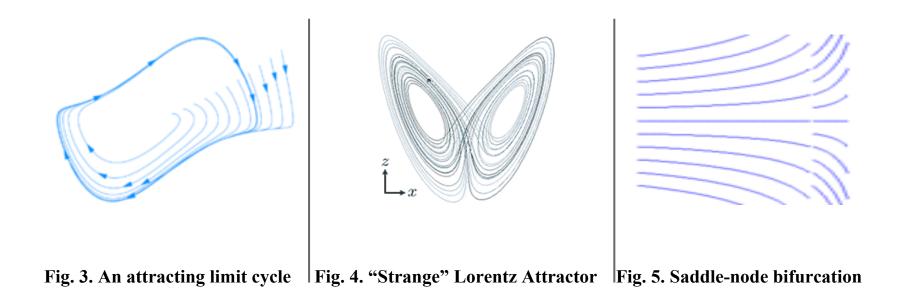


Fig. 2. Spontaneous break of symmetry

Phase transitions:

liquid \leftrightarrow solid \leftrightarrow gas, paramagnetic \leftrightarrow ferromagnetic, laminar flow \leftrightarrow turbulent flow

Dynamical systems: attractors and bifurcations



Information-processing systems

- must be sensitive to weak signals
 - => amplification mechanisms (detectors)
 - => run near the limits of stability
- information storage => internalized attractors
 => potential to adaptation by salf learning
 - => potential to adaptation by self-learning
- sensory inputs + memory => internal dynamics
 - => decisions => actions

Lessons learned from Model System 1 (MS1)

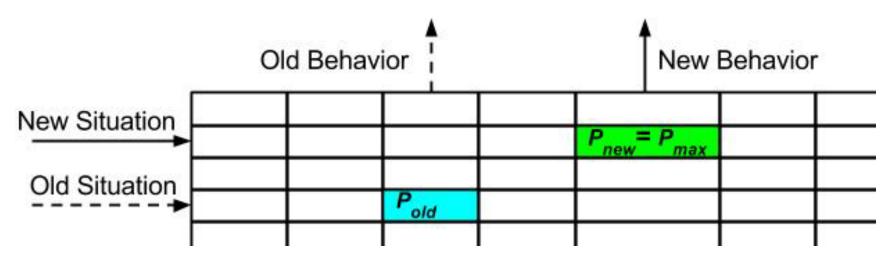


Fig. 6. Adaptation of MS1 by trial and error

Reflex of Freedom

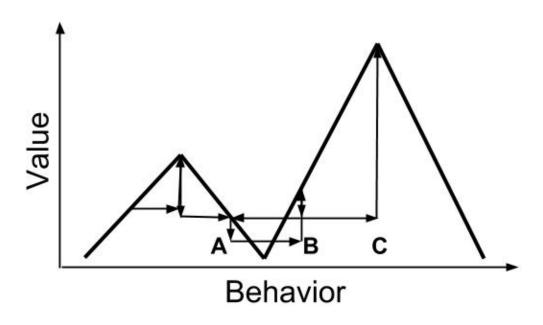


Fig. 7. Devaluation of current state

Did MS1 have a Free Will?

- It made the *hard* choices
- These choices were *rational*
- They improved the odds of survival and successful adaptation
- MS1 or similar system could control a robot in *real* world

Do pilots have a Free Will?



Fig. 8. A pilot in a cockpit

Do Sense-and-Avoid systems have a Free Will?

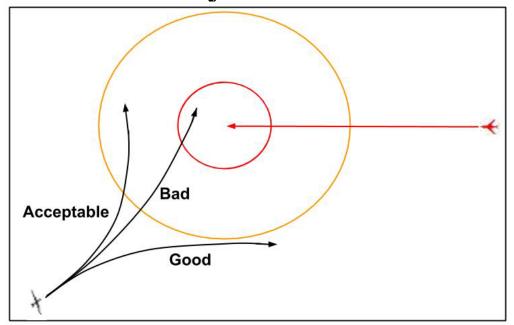


Fig. 9. Maneuver selection by generic SAA algorithm

SAA systems have to make the *hard* choices to deal with dynamic and uncertain environment

Why we cannot avoid the hard choices

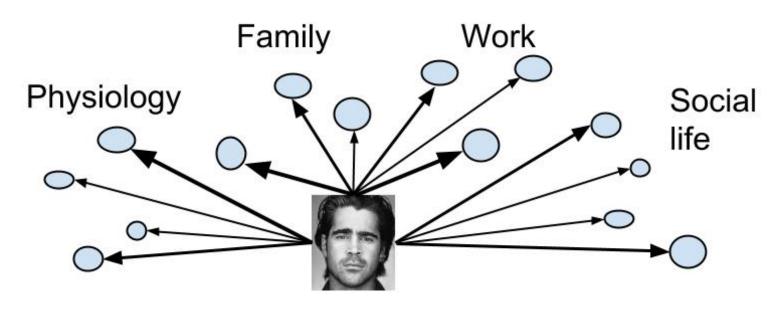


Fig. 10. Competing attractors

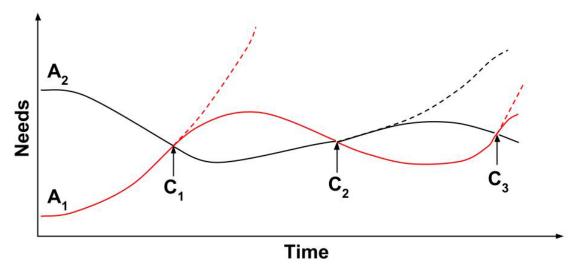


Fig. 11. Competing attractors in time

It is not possible that Kane's SFAs will never occur

Dennett's counter-argument has no merit

The limits of responsibility

- moral responsibility is a social instrument for control and self-control of human behavior
- no hard choices
 - => no way to influence behavior
 - => no responsibility

Free Will and happiness: the humanist perspective

- before to be happy, you need to be
- happiness "here and now" => consumerism => waste of resources, harm to people's health and environment
- happiness is not a realistic goal because of reflex of freedom; pursuit of happiness is
- our duty is to drive people away from their comfort zone
 informed choices
 - => see and solve the problems

Free Will and happiness: a personal perspective

I have a lot that can be lost if I decide to start again, I don't want to pay this cost, I don't want to take new pain, But I am sure, anyway, that I am going one day To choose a new, unknown way, unknown way ...

Questions?

Comments?