# La constitution de l'espace physico-mathématique. Vers la biologie.

Giuseppe Longo

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# There is no space in Euclid's Geometry

# A Geometry of figures, handled by ruler and compass,

No mathematics of plane ("apeiron")



#### Lo spazio in Giotto, Scrovegni, Padova, 1300



# Lo spazio in Giotto, Assisi, 1297-1300





# Le débat metaphysique

Saint Thomas et l'infini actuel de Dieu, au delà d'Aristote

Le problème de la grâce de Marie

L'évêque Templier (Paris 1275)

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#### L'infini et les annonciations dans la peinture italienne

Sara Longo, "L'annonciation en Italie. Enjeux méthodologiques ...", à paraître

G. Longo. "L'infini mathématique "in prospettiva" et les espaces des possibles". A paraître (téléchargeable)

Early perspective in Italian Renaissance (from Sara Longo, PhD Thesis):

A. Lorenzetti "Annunciation", God vs. Mary, 1344



Masaccio, Beato Angelico .... San Bernardino da Siena (1380-1444) : the **Annunciation** = *l'incommesurabile nel misurabile*<sup>8</sup>

Infinity "in the painting": Beato Angelico, San Marco (1400-'55)



(Daniel Arasse, "Histoires de peintures", 2004; Sara Longo, Thèse Doct., '13)

Projective Geometry Italian Painting, XV century: Brunelleschi,
L. B. Alberti, *Della Pittura*, 1435: Infinity "in the painting"
Piero della Francesca: "Annunciations", God vs. Mary, 1470



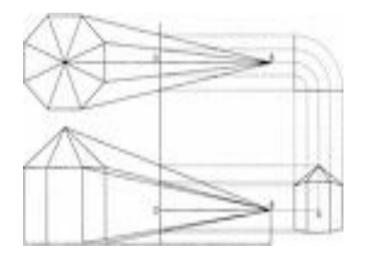
## L'infinito nel quadro: la geometria proiettiva



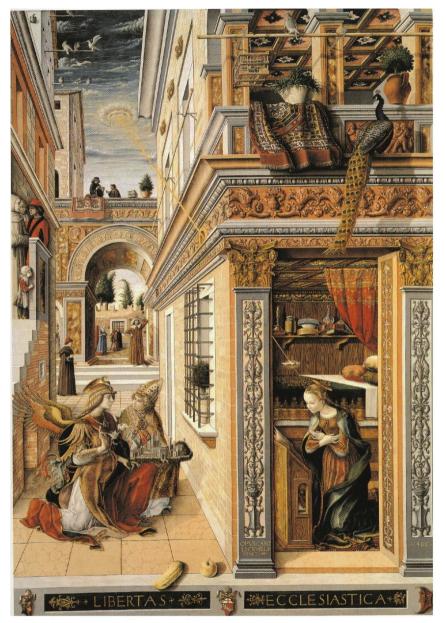
Piero della Francesca, 1466

From infinity "in the painting" to the mathematics of infinity: *Piero della Francesca* **De perspectiva pingendi** (~1450)

Costruction of a "point of view":







CRIVELLI Carlo, Annonciation avec saint Emidius, 1486, détrempe sur bois, 207 x 146,7 cm. Londres, National Gallery.

Sara, 13

# Wermer (1632-75)



.... Van Frassen; Copernico ...

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# From Physics towards Biology: Phase Spaces and Enablement

*Giuseppe Longo* Cirphles, CNRS et ENS, Paris http://www.di.ens.fr/users/longo

#### **SPACES IN PHYSICS**

The construction of **space** in Physics:

#### First analyze trajectories (Aristotle, Galileo ...), then

invent the right "spaces"

No space in Euclid's geometry, the mathematical reference for Galileo.

## SYMMETRIES AND SPACES IN PHYSICS

The origin of Modern Physics (*step 1*):

#### 1 – **Descartes spaces**:

The space of all possible trajectories, defined by symmetries

#### 2 - Galileo's inertia:

A momentum conservation law

**1 + 2** : Galileo's **relativity group** (the **symmetry** *transformations* that preserve the physical invariants)

## PHASE SPACES IN PHYSICS

The construction of **phase space** in Physics *(steep 2)*: add the invariants that matter:

- Boltzmann, Poincaré (1880-90): analyze the trajectory in "position, momentum" spaces (since then the canonical "*phase space*" of physics)
- Einstein: after the *invariance* of the speed of light (in its trajectory), use Riemann's geometry in the classical phase space (+time).
- Thermodynamics:

the p, V, T space of the thermodynamic trajectory.

### PHASE SPACES AND SYMMETRIES IN PHYSICS

Thus the *phase space* is proposed on the grounds of

- Symmetries (beginning with Descartes axes)
- Invariants of the trajectories (momentum), thus, again, symmetries (Noether's theorems)

Similarly for E, t (as for p, q; all "conjugated variables" in QM)

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Also in **QM:** the "*wave or state function*" goes along a trajectory in **Hilbert Spaces** (Schroedinger's choice of the phase space) <sup>22</sup>

#### In summary:

- Analysis of trajectories (inertia)
- Equations,
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Causes become interactions and these interactions themselves constitute the fabric of the universe of their manifestations, its geometry: modifying this fabric changes the interactions; changing the interactions modifies the fabric. (Bailly, Longo, ch.3)

> So far for the *"structure of determination"* in physics ...

### A few words on Time

# Time in the "geometric" vs "algebraic-formal" approaches to Mathematics

In the "geometric" approach: time is the *time of genesis of structures*, the recording medium of their *process of constitution*.

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In the Foundations of Mathematics, difference between:

• **principles of construction** (in particular those with a geometrical nature, symétries and order principles)

VS.

• principles of proof (formal principles of logical deduction).

Mathematics is built up on the basis of both types of principles. (Bailly, Longo, introduction and ch. 1)

#### **ENABLEMENT** in **BIOLOGY**

Longo G., Montévil M., Kauffman S. No entailing laws, but enablement in the evolution of the biosphere.

GECCO'12, July, 2012, Philadelphia (PA, USA); proceedings, 2012.

Longo G., Montévil M. Extended Criticality, Phase Spaces and Enablement in Biology.

Special Issue of Chaos, Solitons and Fractals, 2013.

#### **RECALL FROM PHYSICS**

Galileo, Newton: "Causal" relations: e. g.

f = ma

# Since E. Noether, H. Weyl, ... van Fraasen Geodetics and symmetries *in the right phase spaces*

A unifying (better) frame for intelligibility of "causes".

### **FROM PHYSICS TO BIOLOGY**

**Biological analysis**, since Darwin, use proper observables: *organisms* (and *phenotypes*).

E. g.: Thermodynamics: entropy (and its proper principle)... Hydrodynamics, QM ... later unify ...

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*Note*: empirical evidence for *causes*:

#### differences *causing* differences

E. g. identical acceleration *implies* identical force (Galileo's gravitation); yet, the "general law" is not evident (Newton).

## FROM PHYSICS TO BIOLOGY: ENABLEMENT

Gravitation *causes* a body to fall

Gravitation is not a *cause* in biology: it is a constraint,

It contributes to the evo/devo in a niche/ecosystem.

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Key reason:

The **default state** in physics is **inertia** 

The **default state** in biology is "**proliferation with variation**" (Darwin's first principle) *and* **motility.** 

Changing constraints (the formation of a new niche)

#### Enables a variation to succeed

A omnipresent phenomenon in evolution: **allopatric speciation**  $(a_{33})$  species formed from a population in a different niche/ecosystem)

### **ENABLEMENT** and **CAUSES**

Claim: (evident) causes are differential in biology

A (a-causal/random) mutation (a difference) may *cause* a phenotypic difference.

Bacteria (a difference from normality) may cause a pneumonia.

Yet, this causal consequence **may be** *enabled* **by the niche** (a wounded lung, a weak immune system ..)

A different role of *constraints*, in physics vs. biology due to the difference in the default states:

inertia vs. proliferation (with variation)

**An organism does not need a "cause" to be active** (to move and proliferate): selection inhibits action. <sup>34</sup>

## **ENABLEMENT** and **CAUSES**

Different role of constraints, in physics vs. biology

Examples:

1 - A river at a bifurcation: fully deterministic analysis (possible highly non linear, thus unpredictable) of inert (gravitational) matter, in a given space of observables (energy, momentum...).

2 - A population proliferation facing a "niche multifurcation": phenotypic variations are co-constitued with the possible enablement(s) by one or more possible evolutionary paths (a different default state)

In 1, the structure of determination describes causes;

in 2, it must *include enablement*.

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in 2, it must *include enablement*.

Physical objects never go wrong.

### **ENABLEMENT** and **PHASE SPACES**

Enablement "enables" new organisms and phenotypes:

these are the proper observables

Darwinian frame: Jacob's bricolage, Gould's exaptation (cavefish, lung-fish's bladder, double-jaw ...)

On top of the physical phase space: **add** biological observables, the phenotypes.

Compatible extensions of physical theories.

The issue of **randomness**: different notions in physics .... 37

#### **RANDOMNESS and PROBABILITIES**

Biological randomness is "moved up":

It is not within a pre-given phase space like in physics (from the 6 values of classical dice, to quantum measurement),

The very **phase space is randomly generated** by the dynamics of evolution (ontogenesis).

The **impossibility to "measure" biological randomness by probabilities**: probability is a measure between considered case(s) and a given space of possibilities.

Which were the probability for Allucinoginea to survive? And the {tetrapod} to develop in a elephant or a squirrel?

### **AUTONOMY and CONSTRAINTS**

Life is an entangled blend of autonomy and constraints.

Autonomy (the Kantian whole/ autopoiesis) is possible only *under ecosystemic (and autopoietic internal) constraints.* 

**Constraints** have *a biological meaning* only because of the autonomy of organisms (because they interact with organisms).

An organism can "*stand*" (*adapt to*) a slightly, yet ever changing ecosystem by its autonomy: it has a (relative) biological inertia.

An **ever changing inertial dynamics** as based on *internal proliferation with variation*, essential to the autopoietic reconstruction.

## **NON-ERGODICITY and CONVERGENCE**

#### **Non-ergodicity:**

Evolution does not explore all possible molecular combinations:

Impossible to produce all proteins length 200 amino acids in 10<sup>39</sup> times the lifetime of the universe, even were all 10<sup>80</sup> particles making such proteins on the Planck time scale.

#### **Randomness** and **constraints**:

History, at the level of phenotypes, **canalizes** (sets constraints to) the exploration of new phenotypes.

#### Similar functional constraints, possible interpretation for:

- The convergence of the vertebrate and pulp's eye;
- The anologies in the tasmanian (marsupial) and the mammalian wolf.

#### Some references

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