# INFORMATION COMPRESSION, MULTIPLE ALIGNMENT, AND INTELLIGENCE

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# **OVERVIEW**

- This talk is an introduction to the SP theory of intelligence and its realisation in the SP computer model.
- The SP theory, the SP computer model, and a book and papers, are the product of about 20 years of research.
- A key idea in the theory is the powerful concept of SP-multiple-alignment (more later).
- With Dr Vasile Palade of Coventry University, an aim now is to develop a high-parallel SP machine (next).

### A HIGH-PARALLEL SP MACHINE FOR APPLICATIONS AND FOR RESEARCH



### SIMPLIFICATION, INTEGRATION, AND INFORMATION COMPRESSION

- Simplification and integration. The SP theory of intelligence is a unique attempt to simplify and integrate observations and concepts across artificial intelligence, mainstream computing, mathematics, and human learning, perception and cognition.
- Information compression is a unifying theme there is abundant evidence for the importance of information compression in human learning, perception, and cognition.

## WHAT ABOUT "DEEP LEARNING"?

- There are at least 14 significant problems with deep learning.
- The SP system provides good solutions to all 14 problems.
- The SP system has a much wider explanatory range than deep learning.

The SP system provides a much firmer foundation for the development of general, human-level artificial intelligence.

### **OUTLINE OF THE SP SYSTEM**



The SP theory is conceived as a brain-like system that receives **New** information and compresses some or all of it to create **Old** information.

### A MULTIPLE ALIGNMENT FROM BIOINFORMATICS



- Stretching" of sequences in a computer brings matching letters into line.
- Heuristic methods are needed because the search is complex.

### **AN SP-MULTIPLE-ALIGNMENT**



The powerful concept of SP-multiple-alignment is borrowed and adapted from bioinformatics.

It promises human-like versatility and adaptability in intelligence.

#### VERSATILITY AND ADAPTABILITY IN THE SP SYSTEM

- Unsupervised learning.
- Representation and processing of diverse forms of knowledge.
- Natural language processing.
- Pattern recognition.
- Information storage and retrieval.
- Several kinds of reasoning.
- Planning and problem solving.
- Information compression.
- Modelling human perception and cognition.
- Modelling neural structures and processes.

## **SP-NEURAL**

SP patterns may be expressed in an adapted version of Donald Hebb's concept of a cell assembly.

This is quite different from "artificial neural networks" that are popular in computer science.

Learning in the SP system is quite different from "Hebbian" learning.



#### POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND APPLICATIONS

- Helping to solve nine problems with big data (paper in IEEE Access).
- Autonomous robots (paper in IEEE Access).
- Computer vision (paper in SpringerPlus).
- Intelligent databases (paper in Data & Knowledge Engineering).
- Medical diagnosis (paper in Decision Support Systems).
- Others (paper in *Information*):
  - Natural language processing.
  - Software engineering.
  - Bioinformatics.
  - And several more.

# FURTHER INFORMATION

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