



Critique of the cerebralization of notions belonging to the physical sciences and mathematics

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9èmes Journées Complexité - désordre
Paris
juin 2023



Critique of the cerebralization of notions belonging to the physical sciences and mathematics

Laurent Goffart


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Confusions

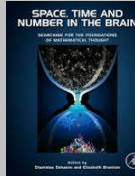
Over the past decades, confusions have arisen in the brain sciences between

- the concepts
- the measurements (and their subsequent numerical transformations) and
- the physiological processes that generate the measured phenomenon.

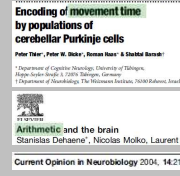
The theoretical notions associated with some measurements led some authors to imagine options such as a "coding" in the brain of space, time, numbers, movement duration, speed, acceleration, geometry and arithmetic.




2003



2011



2000



2007

Compression of visual space before saccades

John Ross¹, M. Concetta Morrone¹ & David C. Burr^{1,2}

Saccades compress space, time and number

David C. Burr^{1,2,3}, John Ross³, Paola Binda^{4,5} and M. Concetta Morrone^{6,7}

Recruitment of an Area Involved in Eye Movements During Mental Arithmetic

André Koepp^{1,2,3*}, Bertrand Thirion^{2,4}, Edward M. Hubbard^{1,2,3}, Vincent Michel^{1,2,3,4}, Stanislas Dehaene^{1,2,3,5}

Saccadic eye movements cause compression of time as well as space

M. Concetta Morrone¹, John Ross³ & David Burr^{1,4}

Correspondences

Eye position predicts what number you have in mind

Tobias Loetscher^{1,2}, Christopher J. Bockisch^{2,3}, Michael E.R. Nicholls¹ and Peter Brugger²

Nature Neuroscience 2005

Trends in Cognitive Sciences 2010

Science 2009

Current Biology 2010

Confusions

Over the past decades, confusions have arisen in the brain sciences between

- the concepts
- the measurements (and their subsequent numerical transformations) and
- the physiological processes that generate the measured phenomenon.

The theoretical notions associated with some measurements led some authors to imagine options such as a "coding" in the brain of space, time, numbers, movement duration, speed, acceleration, geometry and arithmetic.

In the neuroscientific study of movement generation, kinematic parameters were imagined to be "encoded" in the activity of neurons. While they emit spikes, the neurons would "speak a coded language" imbued with notions of classical mechanics.

Yet the movement of a body segment (like the eyeball) is the ultimate measured product, the outcome of multiple processes occurring in parallel in the brain and converging on the groups of neurons which are responsible for muscle contractions.

To the totally ordered structure of numerical values (measured positions of the moving segment), a radically different structure is associated: dynamic, firstly diffuent then confluent, whose elements are spatially distributed and whose activities temporally overlap in the brain.

What happens in the brain?

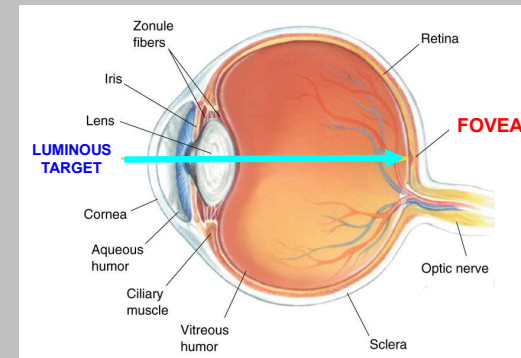
Let's consider the case of a spot of light in the visual field.

At the ends of the optic nerves, the retinal excitation triggers a flow of activity that manifests in the brain as a kind of tree-like explosion (**diffluence**). The evoked activity propagates spatially. It is distributed in multiple groups of neurons whose activities are more or less persistent.

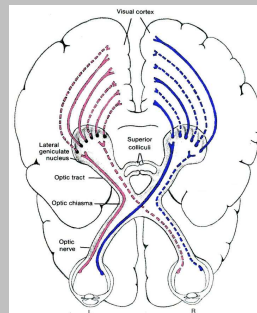
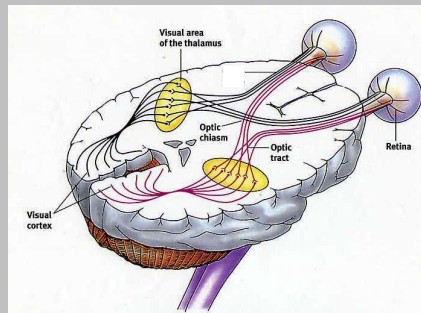
As the activity spreads and joins the groups of cells at the origin of the motor nerves that innervate the muscles, this explosion is transformed into a kind of compression (**confluence**), of which only the duration matters (longer muscle contractions make longer movement) in addition to the recruitment of new groups of muscles (e.g. extraocular + neck muscles → larger gaze shift).

The eye

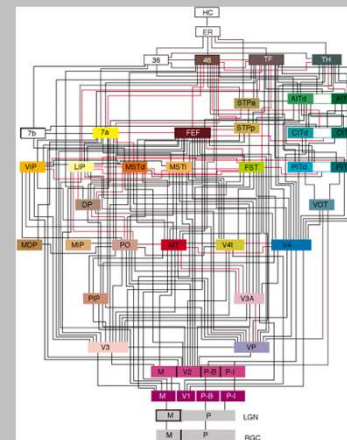
Sagittal view



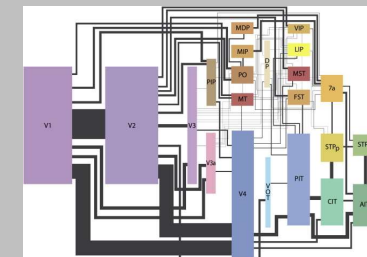
At the end of the optic nerves



Explosion of visual signals: spatial and temporal diffuence

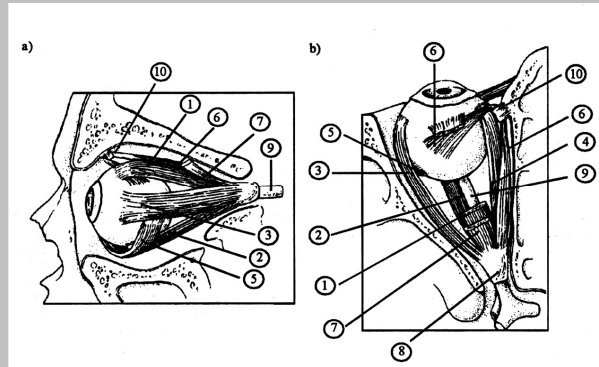


Felleman & Van Essen *Cerebral Cortex* 1991

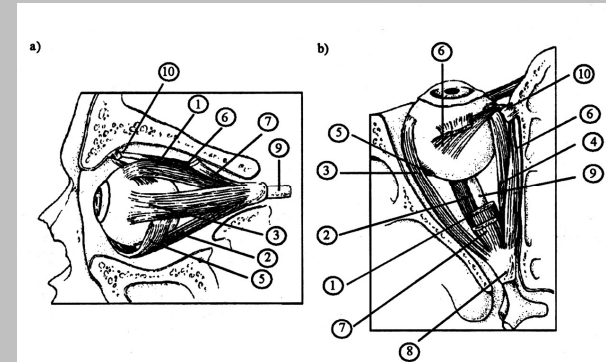


Wallisch & Movshon *Neuron* 2008

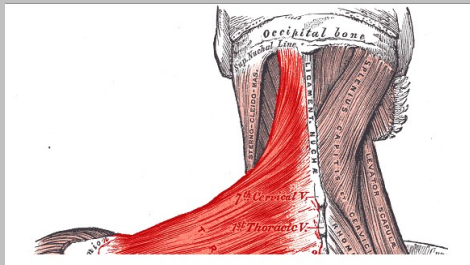
The eye is not only a retina



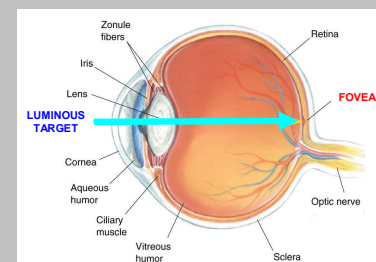
Projection of the target on the fovea
IF & only IF proper contraction of extraocular muscles
(direction of gaze)



Projection of the target on the fovea
IF & only IF proper contraction of neck muscles
(head direction)



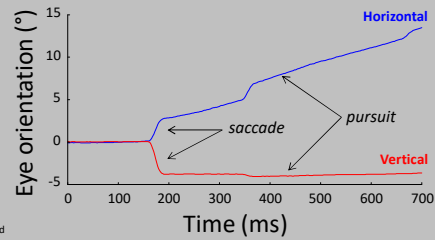
LOOKING AT A TARGET =
contracting several muscles



Two types of eye movement in response to the motion of a visual target

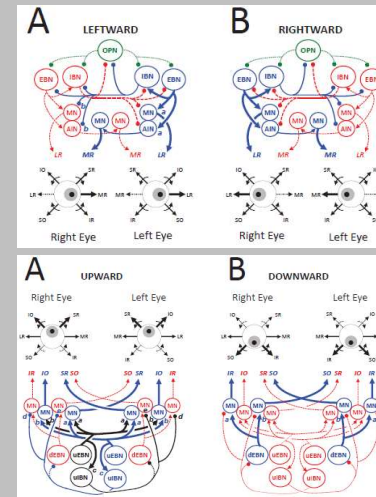
rapid : saccade
slow : pursuit

same muscles and motor nuclei BUT largely distinct central circuits

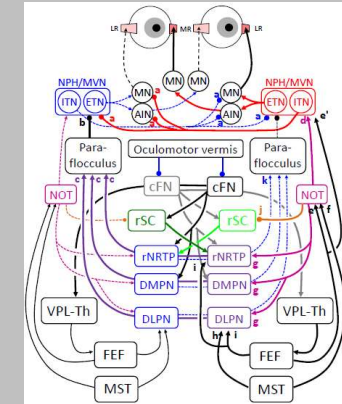


values > 0 : rightward / upward
value = 0 : straight ahead
values < 0 : leftward / downward

SACCADE NETWORK



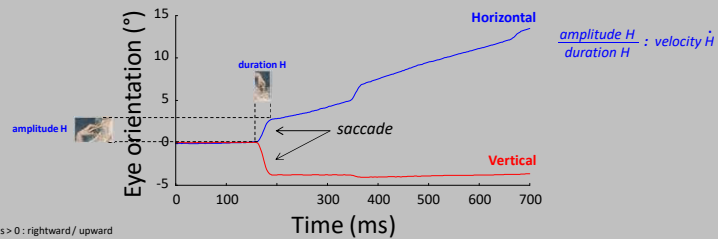
SLOW PURSUIT NETWORK (Horizontal)



Goffart, Quinet & Bourrelly *Encyclopedia Human Brain* submitted

Two types of eye movement in response to the motion of a visual target

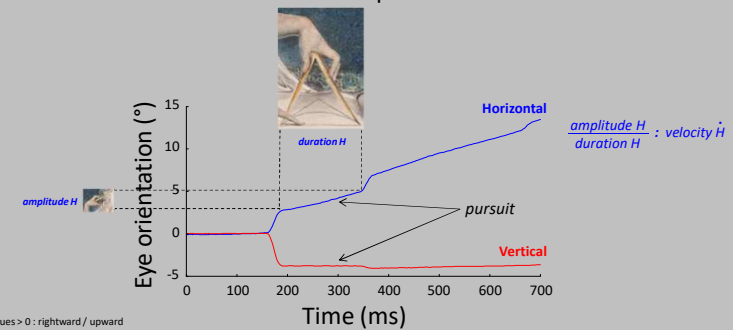
rapid : saccade



values > 0 : rightward / upward
value = 0 : straight ahead
values < 0 : leftward / downward

Two types of eye movement in response to the motion of a visual target

rapid : saccade
slow : pursuit



values > 0 : rightward / upward
value = 0 : straight ahead
values < 0 : leftward / downward

Brain and Mathematics

Alain Berthoz (2005):

Mathematics is "the expression of laws and mechanisms which are in operation in the brain" ... "a language of the brain on the brain itself, that is to say, since the brain is part of the physical world, [a language] about the Universe and its laws"

Helen De Cruz (2006):

"The philosophy of mathematics has not paid much attention to the biological context of mathematics, although it goes without saying that mathematicians are biological organisms and that they produce mathematical theories and practices with their brains."

Jean-Pierre Changeux (1989):

"Mathematics is in the mathematician's brain, especially in his long-term memory."

Stanislas Dehaene (2010):

"Numbers, like all mathematical objects, are mental constructions whose roots lie ... in the adaptation of the human brain to the regularities of the universe."

Stanislas Dehaene (2012):

"All human brains receive in sharing, from birth, sophisticated mental representations, independent of language that can be described as 'proto-mathematical'. During its evolution, our brain has been endowed with elementary representations of space, time and number, which we share with many other animal species, and which are the basis of our mathematical intuitions."

Culture and Mathematics

By reducing the mind to the brain and the intellectual development to brain maturation, many authors have confused an individual's brain functioning with the historical and collective evolution of scientific discourse, which is memorized in books (and stored in libraries) and obeying Boolean logic.

Fernand Doridot & Marco Panza 2004b

"the men [and women] who ... managed to constitute abstract objects, and thereby constituted mathematical theories, are ... men [and women] in the plural, concrete men [and women] acting in historically determined conditions, and not sorts of excrescences of a 'cognitive subject'."

Fernand Doridot & Marco Panza 2004a

"The constitution of a mathematical theory is a historical fact ... it is the business of a few mathematicians working under determined conditions rather than the realization of a cognitive process specific to the species. And if, ..., it is so, then only history can account for this constitution and explain it ... The constitution of a mathematical theory seems to us difficult to conceive other than as a historical process, at least historically situated and determined."

Sylvain Aurox (1998)

Cognitive structures are external to the individual. They "depend on external instruments (books, libraries, calculation and observation instruments, etc.) as well as on social structures for the production and accumulation of knowledge (encyclopedias, learned societies, etc.) ... knowledge is a whole process at the same time material, social and collective, never limited, locked up, preserved or produced by individual skills which concern only moments and fragments of it"

Trends in Cognitive Sciences
Review
The Evolutionary History of Brains for Numbers
Andreas Nieder^{1,*}

Trends in Cognitive Sciences 2021

Reviews
The Adaptive Value of Numerical Competence
Andreas Nieder^{1,*}

Trends in Ecology and Evolution 2020

Evolution of cognitive and neural solutions enabling numerosity judgements: lessons from primates and corvids

Andreas Nieder

Philosophical Trans. Royal Soc. 2017

Letter
Number Faculty Is Rooted in Our Biological Heritage

Andreas Nieder^{1,*}

Trends in Cognitive Sciences 2017

Representation of Number in the Brain

Andreas Nieder¹ and Stanislas Dehaene²

Annual Review Neuroscience 2009

REVIEW
Neuroethology of number sense across the animal kingdom
Andreas Nieder

Journal of Experimental Biology 2021

ScienceDirect
Neural constraints on human number concepts
Andreas Nieder

Current Opinion Neurobiology 2020

The neuronal code for number

Andreas Nieder

Nature Reviews Neuroscience 2016

REVIEW
Coding of abstract quantity by 'number neurons' of the primate brain
Andreas Nieder

Journal of Comparative Physiology 2013

A parieto-frontal network for visual numerical information in the monkey

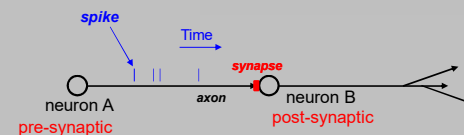
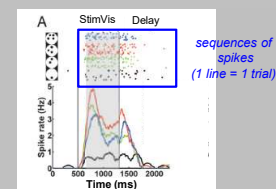
Andreas Nieder¹ and Earl K. Miller

PNAS 2004

Neuronal population coding of continuous and discrete quantity in the primate posterior parietal cortex

Oana Tudusciuc and Andreas Nieder*

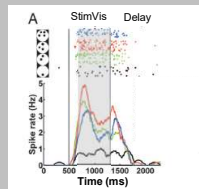
PNAS 2007



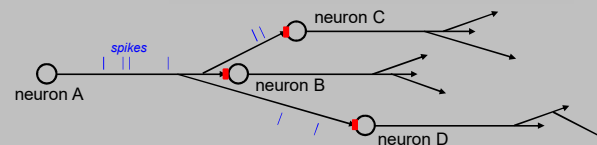
Neuronal population coding of continuous and discrete quantity in the primate posterior parietal cortex

Oana Tudusciuc and Andreas Nieder*

PNAS 2007



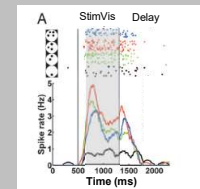
1 neuron (A) contacts several post-synaptic neurons (B, C and D)



Neuronal population coding of continuous and discrete quantity in the primate posterior parietal cortex

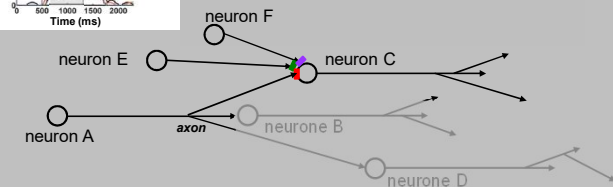
Oana Tudusciuc and Andreas Nieder*

PNAS 2007



1 neuron (A) contacts several post-synaptic neurons (B, C and D)

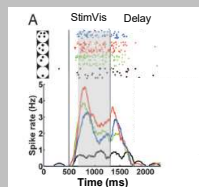
1 neuron (C) is contacted by several pre-synaptic neurons (A, E and F)



Neuronal population coding of continuous and discrete quantity in the primate posterior parietal cortex

Oana Tudusciuc and Andreas Nieder*

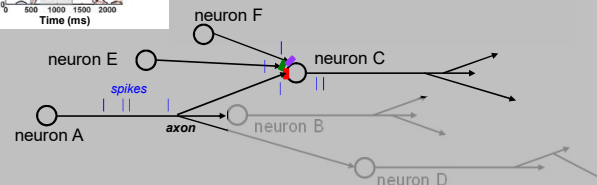
PNAS 2007



1 neuron (A) contacts several post-synaptic neurons (B, C and D)

1 neuron (C) is contacted by several pre-synaptic neurons (A, E and F)

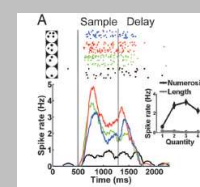
The probability that a post-synaptic neuron (C) emits spikes depends on the quasi-simultaneity of pre-synaptic spikes (when the influence is excitatory). **There exist also inhibitory influences.**



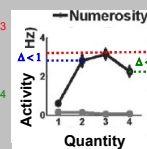
Neuronal population coding of continuous and discrete quantity in the primate posterior parietal cortex

Oana Tudusciuc and Andreas Nieder*

PNAS 2007

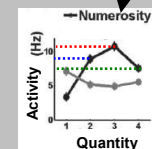
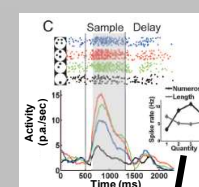


Between $Q=2$ and $Q=3$
 $\Delta(2,3) < 1$ spike/s
 0.1 spike/100 ms
 0.6 spike/600 ms



Between $Q=3$ and $Q=4$
 $\Delta(3,4) < 2$ spike/s
 0.2 spike/100 ms
 1.2 spike/600 ms

Out of the numerous spikes they receive from other neurons during 600 milliseconds, how do the post-synaptic neurons manage to distinguish the spikes emitted by this neuron and enable the monkey to produce a different response according to whether 2, 3 or 4 stimuli were presented in its visual field?



Between $Q=2$ and $Q=3$
 $\Delta(2,3) = 2$ spike/s
 0.2 spike/100 ms
 1.2 spike/600 ms

Between $Q=3$ and $Q=4$
 $\Delta(3,4) = 4$ spike/s
 0.4 spike/100 ms
 2.4 spike/600 ms

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

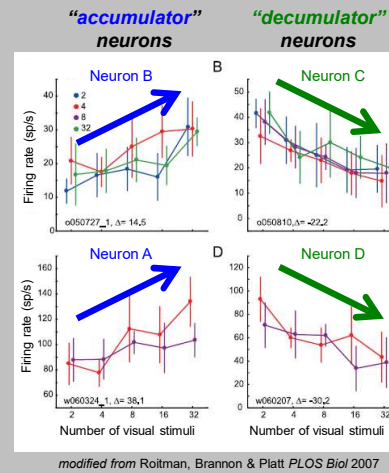
PLOS BIOLOGY

Monotonic Coding of Numerosity in Macaque Lateral Intraparietal Area

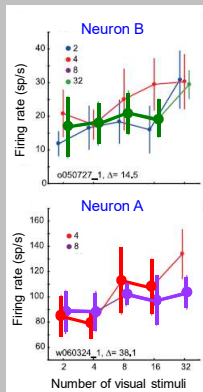
2007

Jamie D. Roitman^{1*}, Elizabeth M. Brannon^{2,3}, Michael L. Platt^{1,3}

¹ Department of Neurobiology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America, ² Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America, ³ Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America



How do post-synaptic neurons "distinguish" whether 4, 8 or 16 stimuli were presented in the response field of the recorded neuron ?



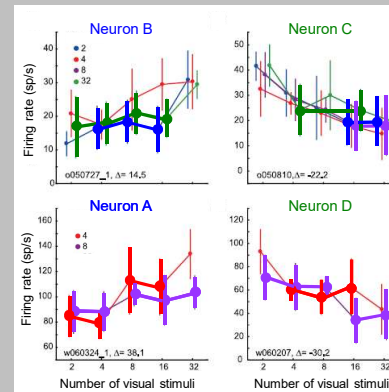
modified from Roitman, Brannon & Platt PLOS Biol 2007

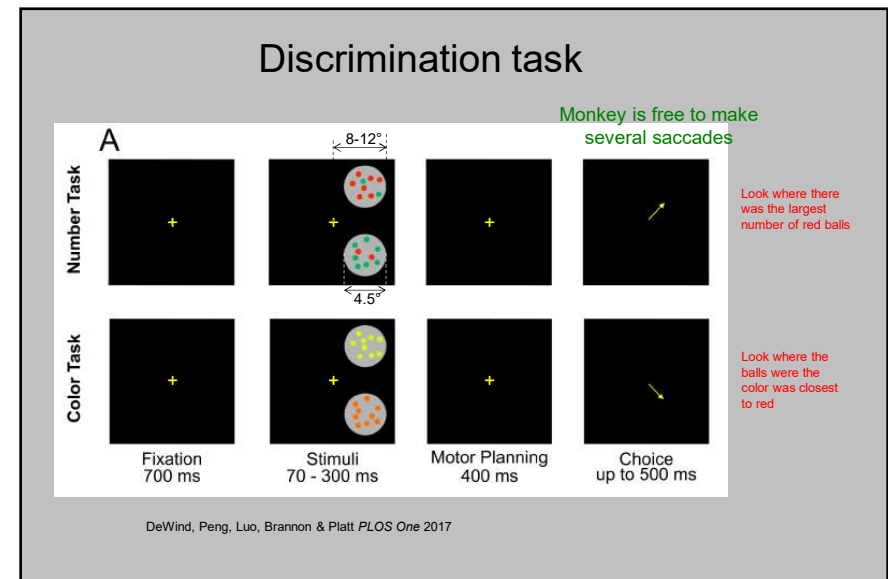
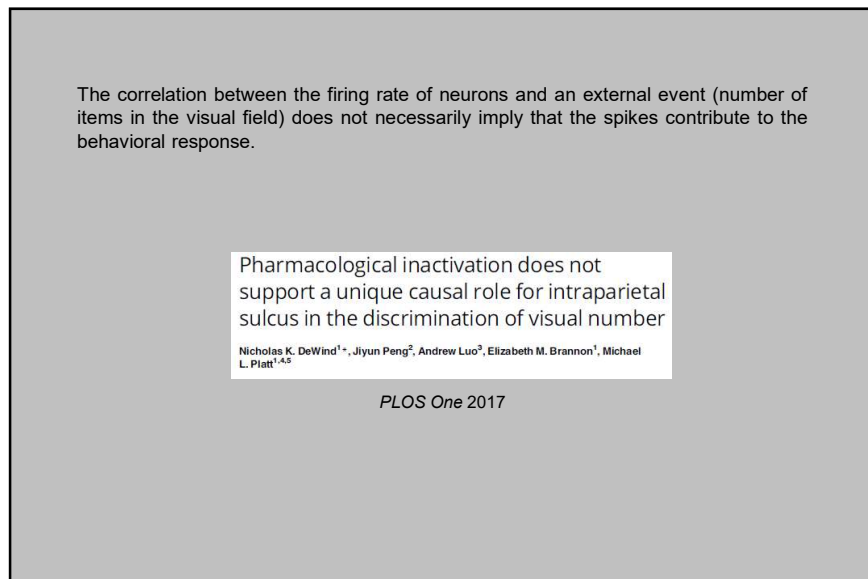
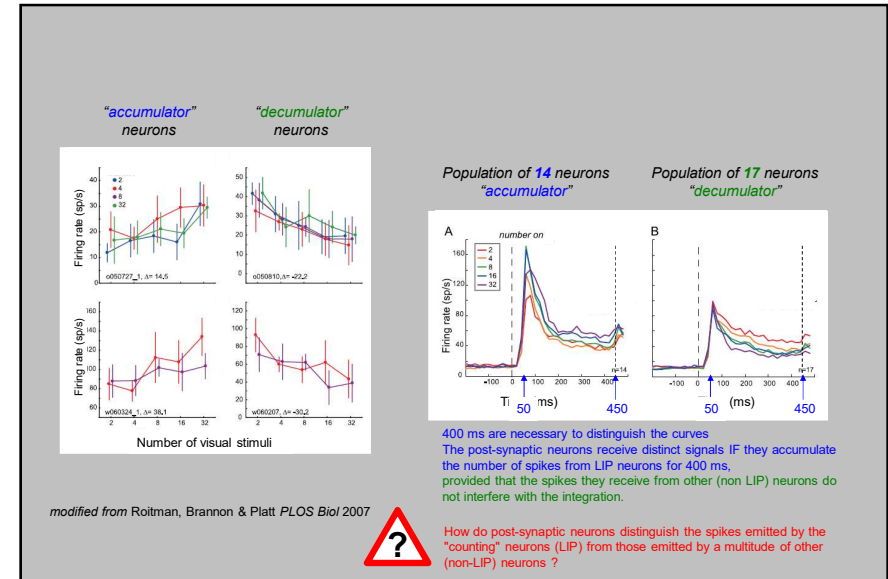
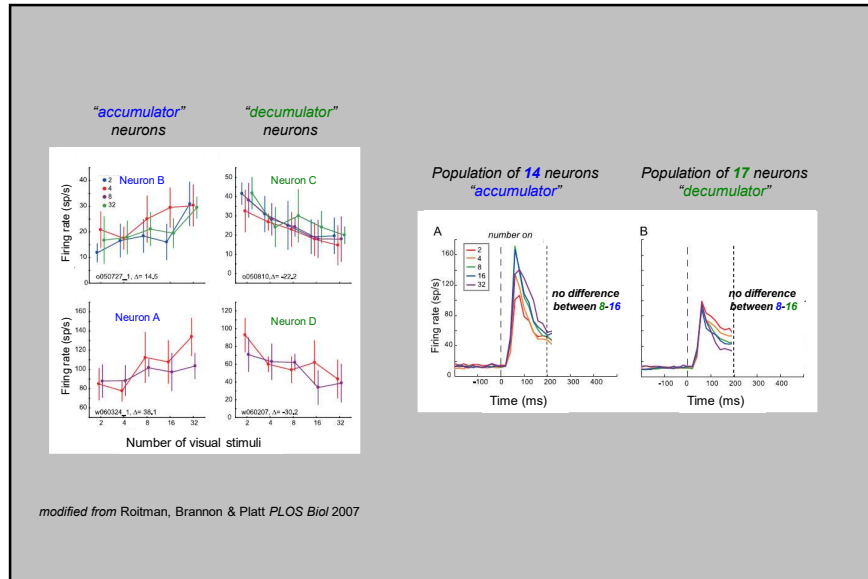


Neuron B :
During task 32, the post-synaptic neurons cannot "distinguish" whether 2-4-8 or 16 stimuli were presented in the response field of the recorded neuron.
During task 2, they receive no signal enabling them to "distinguish" whether 4, 8 or 16 stimuli were presented.

Neuron A :
During task 8, the post-synaptic neurons (targeted by neuron A) cannot distinguish whether 8-16 or 32 stimuli were presented in the response field of the recorded neuron. They receive cannot distinguish either whether 2 or 4 stimuli were presented.
During task 4, the post-synaptic neurons cannot distinguish whether 8 versus 16 (or 2 versus 4) stimuli were presented.

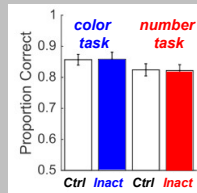
How do the post-synaptic neurons distinguish whether 8, 16 or 32 stimuli were presented in the response field of the recorded neuron ?
 How do they distinguish whether 2 or 4 stimuli were presented ?





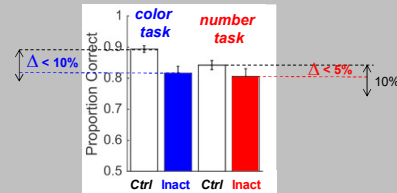
LIP area does not participate to visual "counting" either

Inactivation of VIP



DeWind, Peng, Luo, Brannon & Platt PLOS One 2017

Inactivation of LIP



No effect → refutation of
Andreas Nieder's
hypothesis

Fallacious logic

According to DeWind, Peng, Luo, Brannon & Platt (2017),
If LIP and VIP areas are specialized in processing the number of visual items,
THEN inactivation of either of these areas should cause a greater deficit in a numerical
discrimination task than in a color discrimination task.

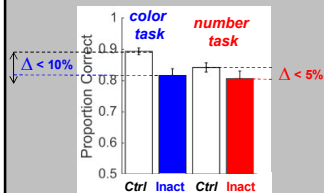
→ We have seen that this is not the case

Instead of rejecting their premises and concluding that LIP and VIP areas play no role in processing
the number of visual items, they propose another inference :

IF inactivation leads to similar deficits in both tasks (numerical and color discrimination)
THEN the numerical processing in LIP and VIP areas is the mere signature of a general purpose
circuit for ordinal comparison, visual attention or perceptual decision making

Simpler explanation

Inactivation of LIP



The slight drops of performance
8% (color discrimination) and
4% (quantitative discrimination)
may result from a mild visual impairment
(diplopia, ocular divergence, etc.).

DeWind, Peng, Luo, Brannon & Platt PLOS One 2017

Journal of Neurophysiology

Neurons in Monkey Parietal Area LIP Are Tuned for Eye-Movement
Parameters in Three-Dimensional Space

JAMES W. GNADT AND LAWRENCE E. MAYS
Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York
11794; and Department of Physiological Optics, School of Optometry, University of Alabama at Birmingham,
Birmingham, Alabama 35294

Journal of Neurophysiology 1995

Conclusion

There is no evidence of an involvement of the parietal cerebral cortex in numerical "cognition" in monkeys.

In humans, brain imaging studies say nothing about the activity of neurons. The fMRI-BOLD signal reflects
pre-synaptic activity and not the emission of action potentials (Lippert et al. *Magnetic Resonance Imaging* 2010).

During the last decades, confusion has arisen in brain sciences between
- the measurements (and their numerical transformations),
- the physiological processes that generate the measured phenomenon and
- the concepts

The limitations of measurements and the associated theoretical notions led many cognitive neuroscientists (**authors, reviewers, popularizers and teachers**) to promote a nativist and evolutionary option, such as coding in the brain of
space, time, numbers, Geometry and Arithmetic.

Neuroscience has neglected the fact that a multitude of cognitive structures are external to the individual, i.e.,
the "external instruments (books, libraries, calculation and observation instruments...) and the social structures
of production and knowledge accumulation (encyclopedias, learned societies, etc.)" (Sylvain Aurox 1998).

"Mathematics is a collective work of art that derives its objectivity through social interactions" (Yehuda Rav 1988)

"The locus of scientific rationality is not the individual scientist but the scientific community" (Miriam Solomon 1996)