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**From:** jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2015 5:48 PM  
**To:** Joi Ito  
**Subject:** Re:

two. it took time to write it

On Sun, Jun 7, 2015 at 1:24 PM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] > wrote:

Actually, I guess that was rather=one-dimensional of me...

On Jun 7, 2015, at 1:24 PM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] > wrote:

True. I guess "What if?=? and "What is the answer to X?" are both questions=. one with a solution and one without. A ray or a line vs a line segment r=ght? Math!

- Joi

On Jun 7, 2015, at 1:10 PM, jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com> <mailto:je=vacation@gmail.com> > wrote:=-/div>

solutions like nouns are the end. of a comp=tation . questions are the beginning and middle.. open ended = like the name joi. its much more authentic to say you are joi=g. in process of change . bounded by the object know as=a joi

On Su=, Jun 7, 2015 at 1:07 PM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] > wrote:<=r>

One other thought.

Have been thinking that engineers like to "solve" things. A=e answers to questions "solutions"? How is the role of ima=ination? What about "what if?" questions rather than quest=ons with solutions?

- Joi

> On Jun 7, 2015, at 10:02 AM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] > wrote:

>  
> "mean but funny..)" Am I the only one who is every mean a=d funny to you? If so, it's important I think. For your fitness. >

> The question is great, but the question about the question, or the que=tion of what is the "highest" question or an even "be=ter" question is also sort of funny. It's recursive up in = weird way.

>  
> - Joi

>  
>> On Jun 7, 2015, at 9:01 AM, jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com>  
<mailto:jeeva=ation@gmail.com> > wrote:

>> mean but funny..) ; if you have read kant =is principles are equivalent to arrows in cat theory. h= did not have the formal apparatus to analyze. . amusing.♦=A0 economics is a description of the category of exchanges.=C2♦ . it is not limited to money or information , it is a process = not a noun

>>

>> On Sun, Jun 7, 2015 at 8:55 AM, Joi Ito <[REDACTED]>

[REDACTED] > wrote:

>> Not your old age question?

>>

>> :-)

>>

>> It's like Jeopardy except that Watson won't have t=e answer.

>>

>> One of my faculty, Cesar Hidalgo, recently wrote a book called &qu=t;Why Information Grows". h=tp://www.amazon.com/Why-Information-Grows-Evolution-Economies/dp/046504899= <http://www.amazon.com/W=y-Information-Grows-Evolution-Economies/dp/0465048994>

>>

>> I haven't read it yet, but I've had some conversat=ons with him. He's trying to approach it from a physics perspectiv= and argues that life is "information" and "order&q=ot;. Not sure this is right.

>>

>> "What is economic growth? And why, historically, has it occur=ed in only a few places? Previous efforts to answer these questions have f=cused on institutions, geography, finances, and psychology. But according =o MIT's antidisciplinarian César Hidalgo, understanding the natur= of economic growth demands transcending the social sciences and including=the natural sciences of information, networks, and complexity. To understand the growth of economies, Hidalgo argues, we first need to understand the=growth of order.

>>

>> At first glance, the universe seems hostile to order. Thermodynami=s dictates that over time, order--or information--will disappear. Whispers=vanish in the wind just like the beauty of swirling cigarette smoke collap=es into disorderly clouds. But thermodynamics also has loopholes that prom=te the growth of information in pockets. Our cities are pockets where info=mation grows, but they are not all the same. For every Silicon Valley, Tok=o, and Paris, there are dozens of places with economies that accomplish li=tle more than pulling rocks off the ground. So, why does the US economy ou=strip Brazil's, and Brazil's that of Chad? Why did the technology =orridor along Boston's Route 128 languish while Silicon Valley blossom=d? In each case, the key is how people, firms, and the networks they form =ake use of information.

>>

>> Seen from Hidalgo's vantage, economies become distributed comp=ters, made of networks of people, and the problem of economic development =ecomes the problem of making these computers more powerful. By uncovering =he mechanisms that enable the growth of information in nature and society,=hy Information Grows lays bear the origins of physical order and economic =rowth. Situated at the nexus of information theory, physics, sociology, an= economics, this book propounds a new theory of how economies can do, not =ust more, but more interesting things."

>>

>>

>>> On Jun 7, 2015, at 6:51 AM, jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com>

<mailto:j=evacation@gmail.com> > wrote=

>>>

>>> my age old question . . if LIFE i= the answer , what is the question, ..... what set of=problems are living systems solving for?

>>>

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