



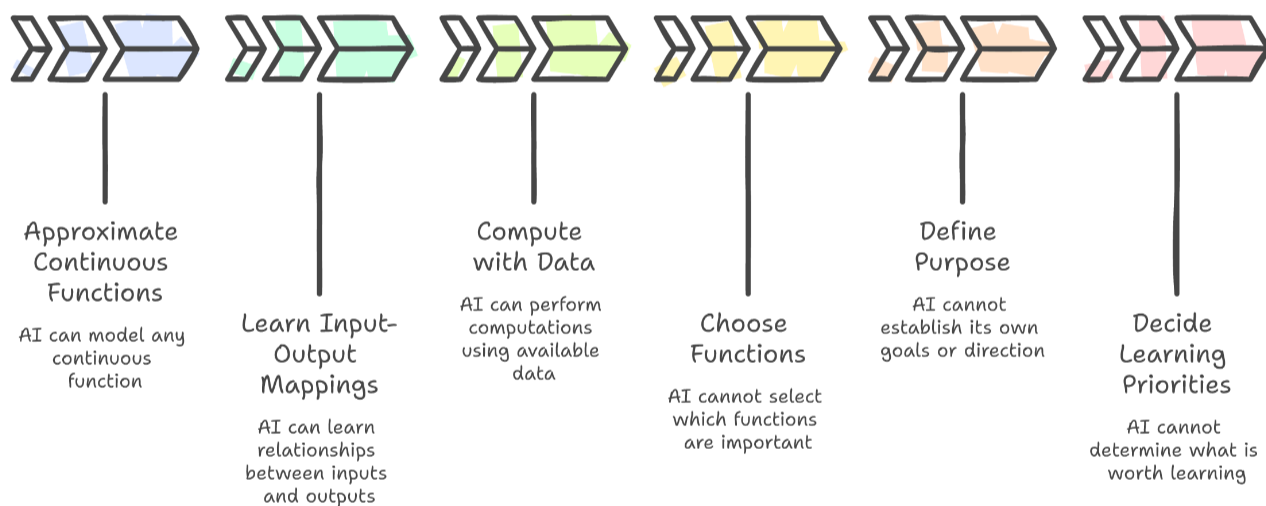
Yen Wee Lim

@yenwee0804 on Medium

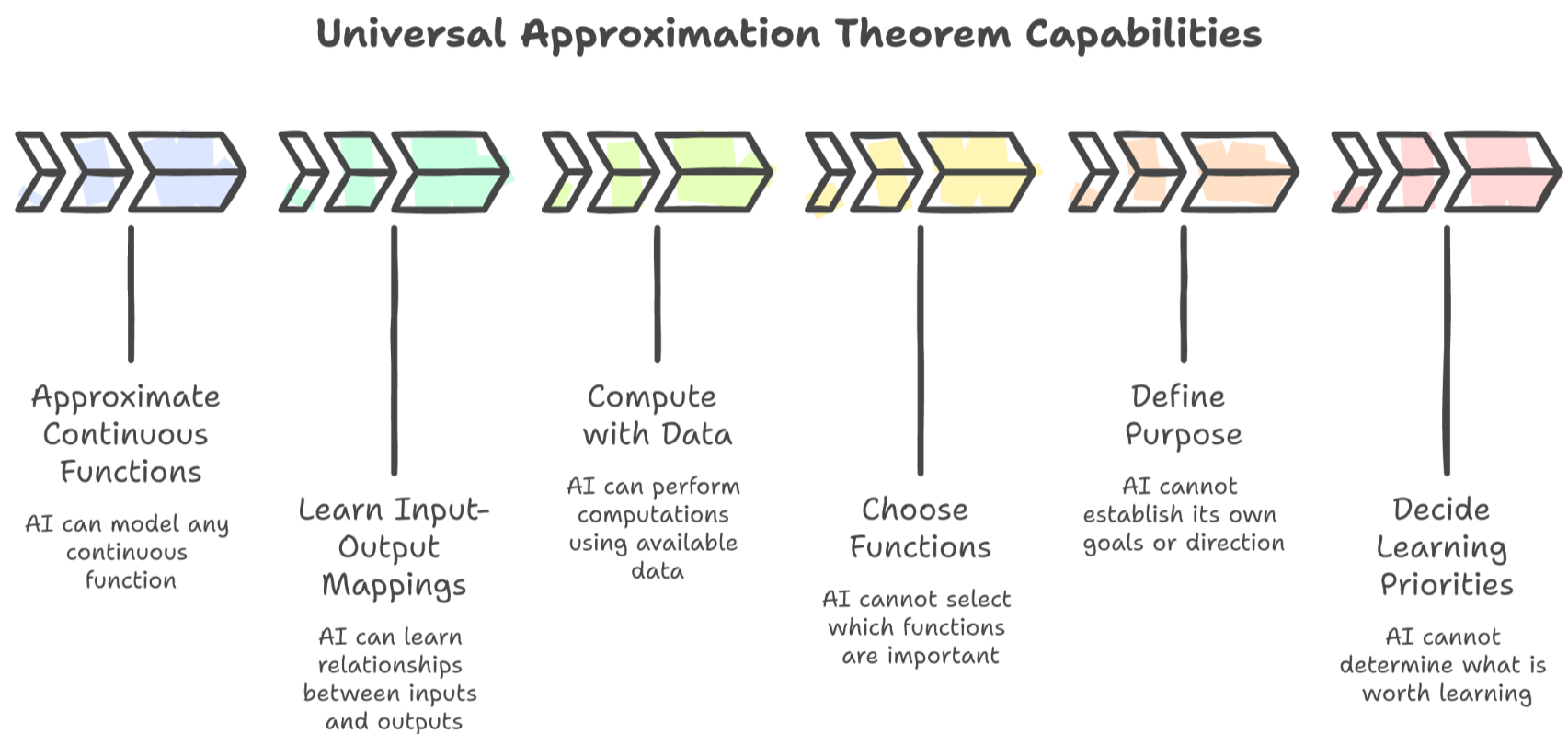
Your Job Is Not a Function

The Universal Approximation Theorem already describes which jobs AI can replace. It also describes, by omission, which ones it cannot.

Universal Approximation Theorem Capabilities



A 1989 proof changed everything



Cybenko proved a neural network can approximate any continuous function. If a task maps inputs to outputs through a learnable pattern, a network can learn it.

57% of work hours are automatable

AI's Impact on Work Hours



Task Hours

Hours spent on automatable tasks



Fully Replaceable Jobs

Jobs entirely automatable

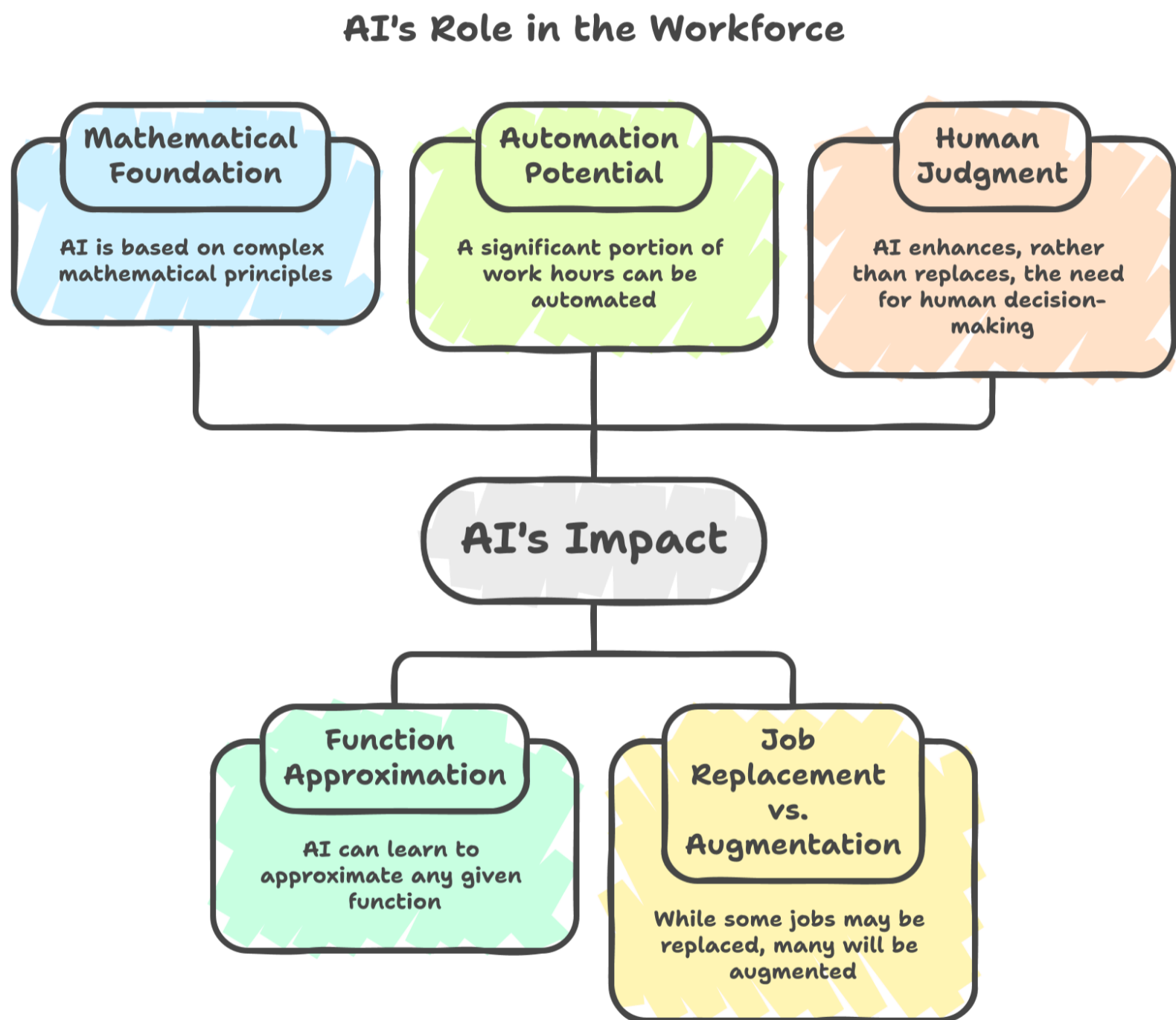


Purpose Hours

Hours requiring human judgment

But fewer than 4% of entire jobs are fully replaceable. The gap between 57% and 4% is purpose.

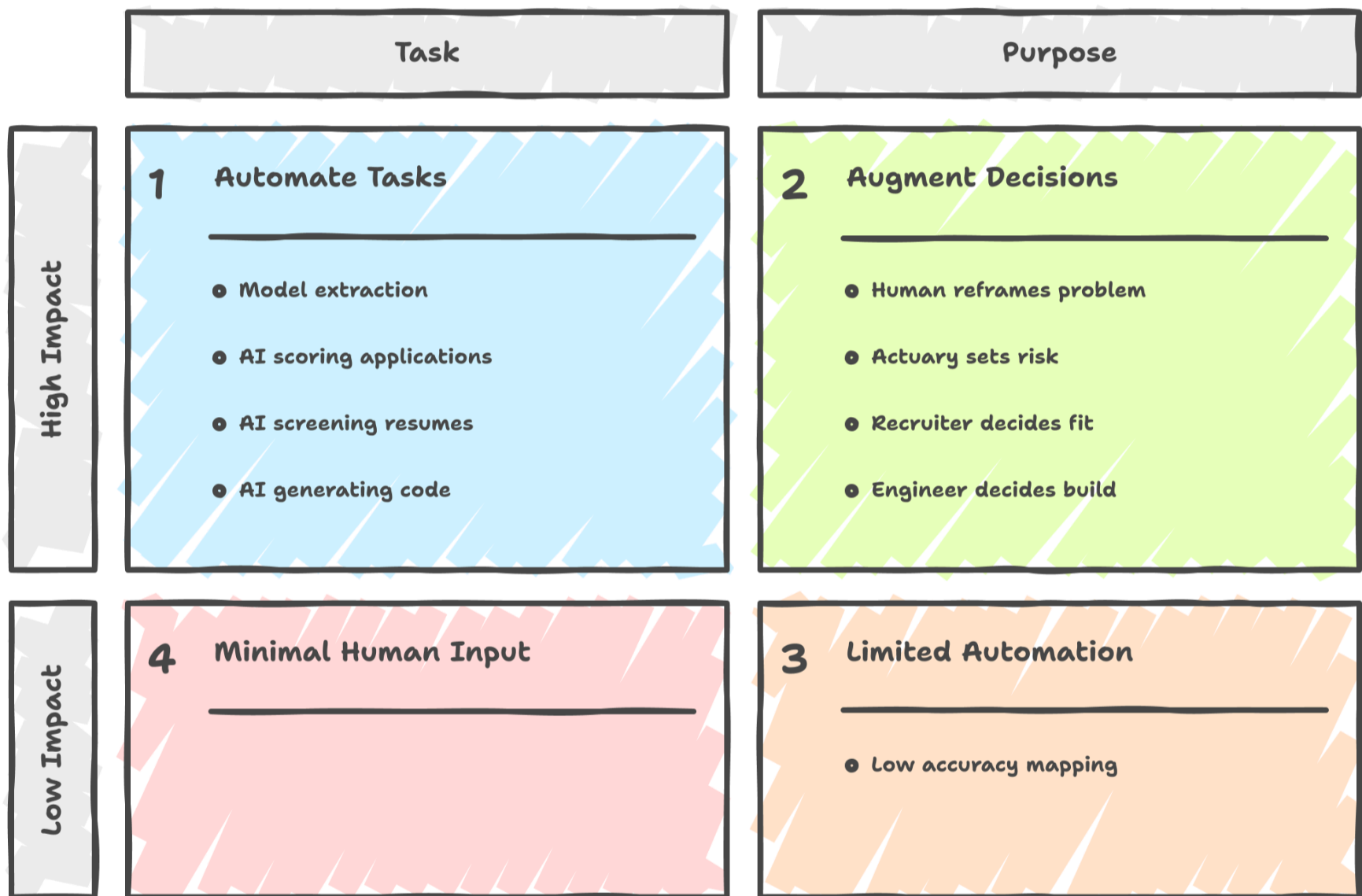
Three fields, same finding



AI approximates functions. It does not approximate purpose. No theorem covers the question of which functions matter.

Task layer vs purpose layer

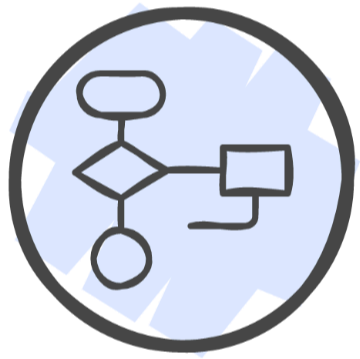
Automate or Augment?



In extraction, credit risk, hiring, and software engineering: the function layer got cheaper. The purpose layer got more valuable.

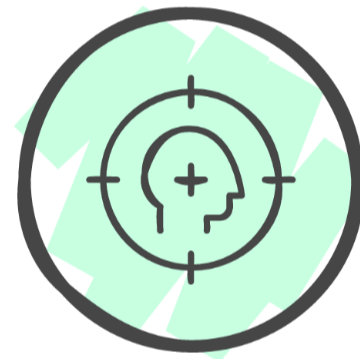
This is a sorting function

Choose the best approach for AI development



Sorting Function

Focuses on predictable outputs



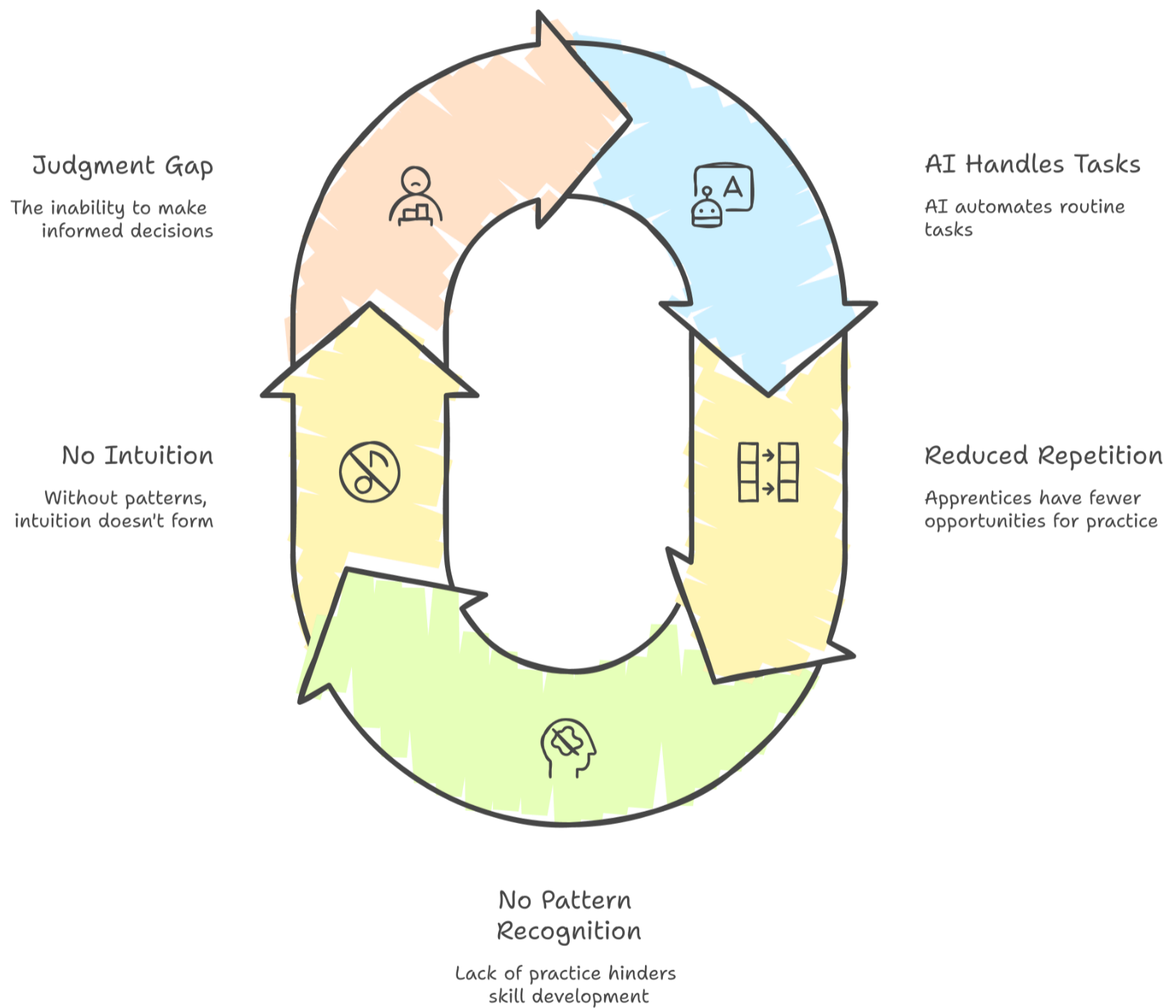
Job with Purpose

Emphasizes adaptability and judgment

If your job has purpose, AI is a 10x multiplier. If your entire job is a function, the theorem already has your number.

The real worry

The Apprenticeship Gap Cycle



Entry-level workers learn judgment by doing tasks. If AI handles the task layer, what is the apprenticeship path for purpose?



Read the full article

weeai.dev/blogs/your-job-is-not-a-function

[Follow for more](#)

linkedin.com/in/yenwee-lim

medium.com/@yenwee0804

weeai.dev