

# SWARM INTELLIGENCE

## Systems Analysis

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UNIVERSIDAD DISTRITAL  
FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE CALDAS

# Outline

- 1 Foundations
- 2 Artificial Agents
- 3 Algorithms



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# Swarm Intelligence I

- **Swarm intelligence** is the collective behavior of **decentralized, self-organized systems**, natural or artificial.

- The concept is employed in work on artificial intelligence.

- The expression was introduced by *Gerardo Beni* and *Jing Wang* in 1989 in the context of cellular robotic systems. For example, let's watch this **video**.

Auto-Homeostasis



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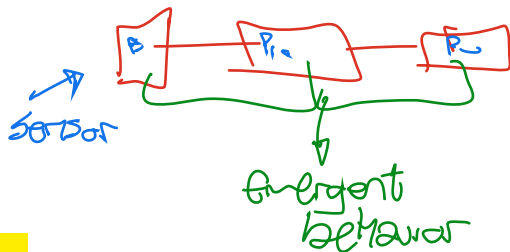
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- resources  
- knowledge not  
+ small world



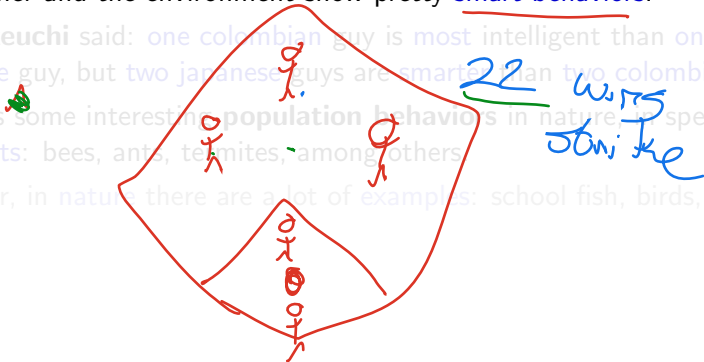
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# Swarm Intelligence II

- The **idea** is: if you see an **individual**, a part, it looks not interesting, even like random; however, several **individuals interacting** between each other and the environment show pretty **smart behaviors**.
- Yu Takeuchi said: one colombian guy is most intelligent than one japanese guy, but two japanese guys are smarter than two colombians.
- There is some interesting **population behaviors** in nature, in special at insects: bees, ants, termites, among others.
- However, in nature there are a lot of examples: school fish, birds, wolfs.



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Ants  
Bugs



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bio-inspired



# Emergent Behaviors

- Emergent behavior is the appearance of complex patterns and behaviors from a **multiplicity** of relatively simple interactions.
- The emergent behavior is the **result** of the collective behavior of the individuals of the system.
- The emergent behavior is not planned or designed by any individual, but **arises** from the **interactions** of the individuals.
- The emergent behavior is **not** the sum of the **individual** behaviors, but **something more**. In summary: **synergy**.
- Swarm intelligence makes reference to some interesting emergent behaviors.



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# How is to be intelligent?

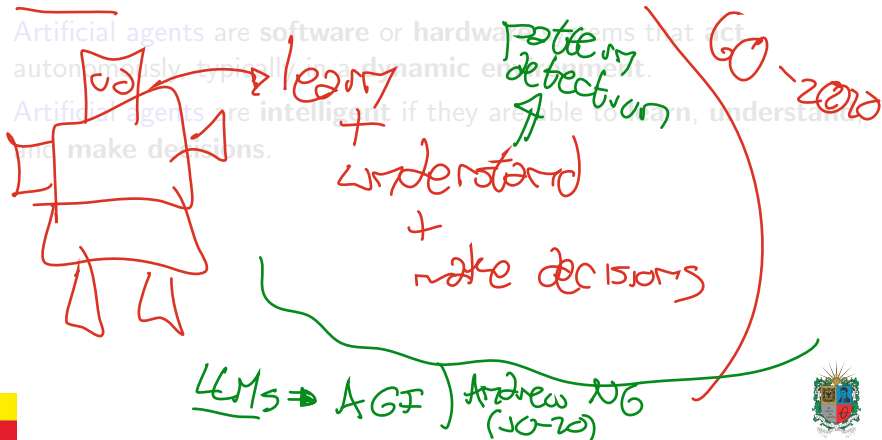
- Intelligence is the ability to learn, understand, and make decisions.
- Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence in machines.
- Artificial agents are software or hardware systems that act autonomously, typically in a dynamic environment.
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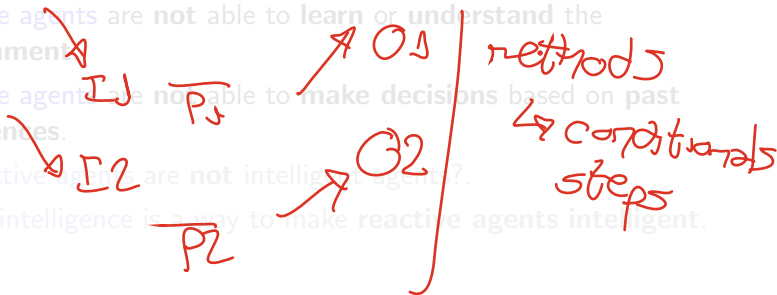
*individual & social behavior*



# Artificial Reactive Agents

- Reactive agents are **simple** and **fast** agents that **react** to the **environment**.

- Reactive agents are **not** able to **learn** or **understand** the **environment**.
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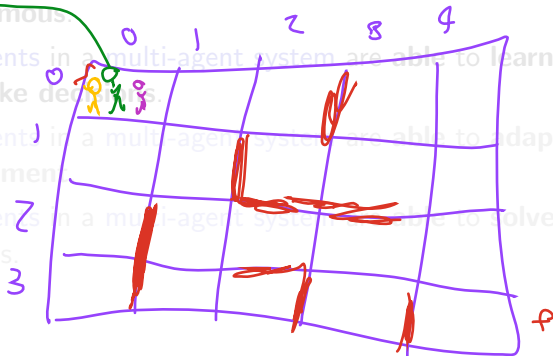
# Multi-Agent Systems

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object

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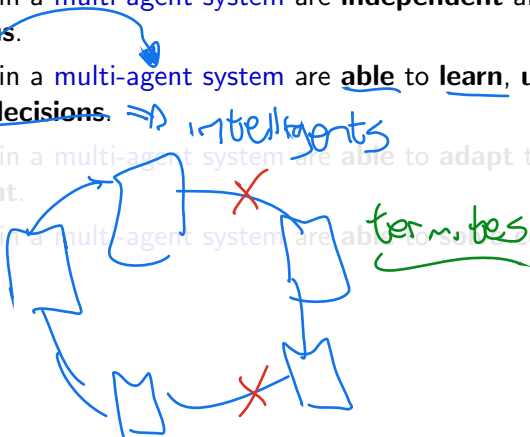
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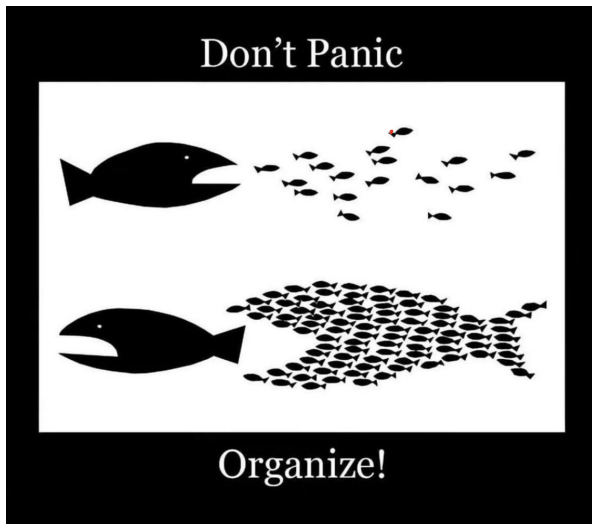


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# School Fish Algorithm



# School Fish Algorithm

- **School fish** are pretty interesting. When a predator attack, it gets confused by the amount of individuals and the different movements.
- The idea is pretty simple: *don't touching me, don't be so close to me, but stay a little bit close.*
- This behavior is a chain of action/reaction, it confuses predators, helps to move uniformly.
- Do you remember Nemo? Fish with sword nose, or the pirates, or the imitation of Marlin talking. That is something similar, look here.
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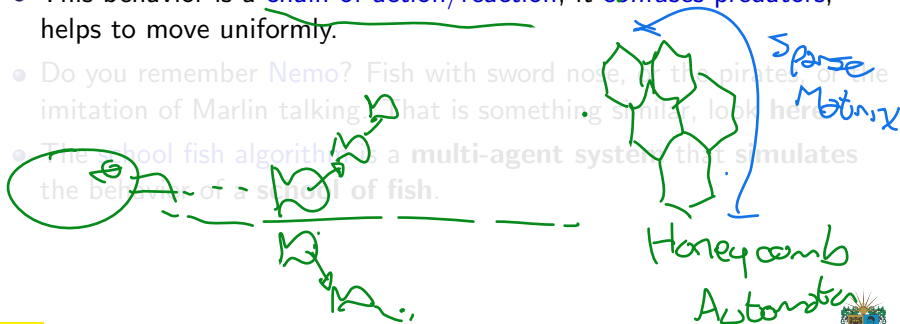
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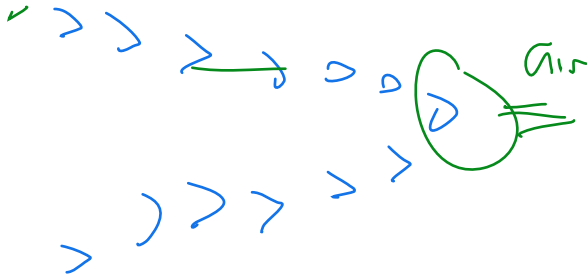
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# Bird Flock Algorithm

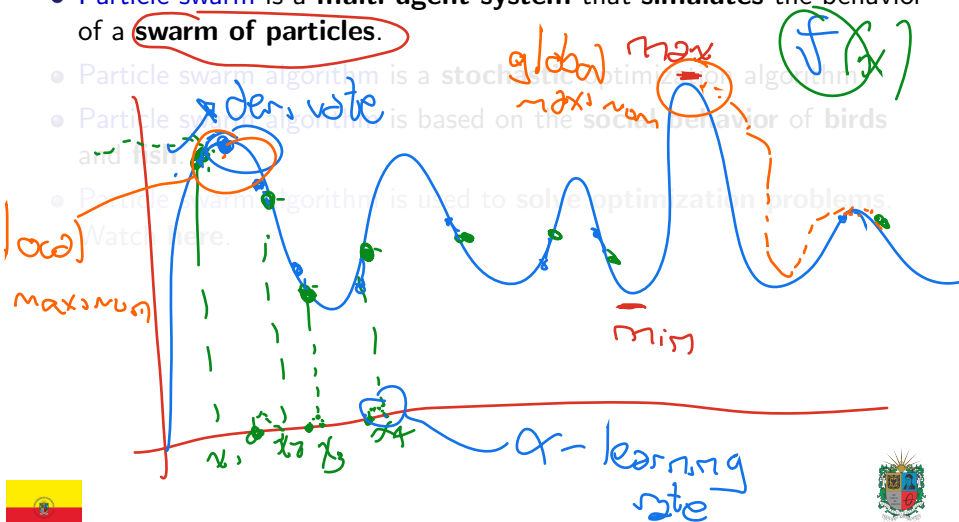
- **Birds** are pretty interesting. They are able to **fly** in a **group** without **colliding**.
- **Bird flock** is a **multi-agent system** that **simulates** the behavior of a **flock of birds**.
- **Bird flock algorithm** just emulates movements, following leaders, but in a **stochastic way**.



# Particle Swarm Algorithm

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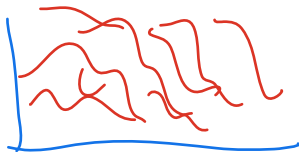
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PSO  $\Rightarrow$  Particle Swarm Optimization



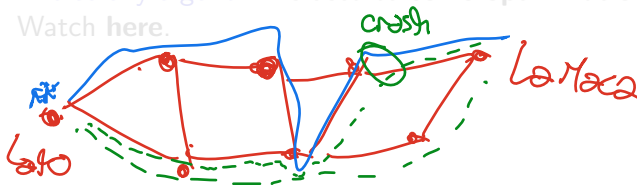
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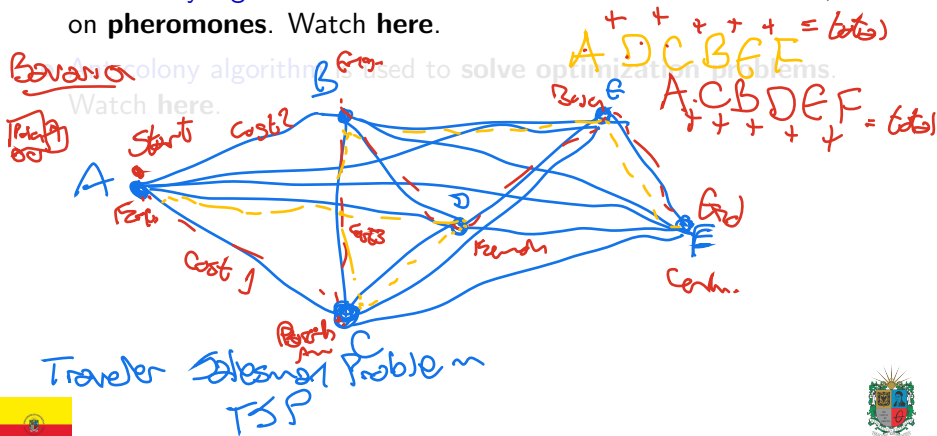
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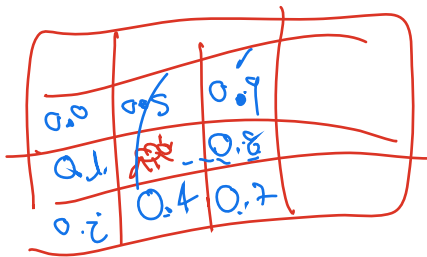




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routing



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# Thanks!

## Questions?



Repo: <https://github.com/EngAndres/ud-public/tree/main/courses/systems-analysis>

