SM-AHIN v5: A Self-Modifying Adaptive Hierarchical Intelligence Network for Even/Odd Classification

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Abstract

The Self-Modifying Adaptive Hierarchical Intelligence Network (SM-AHIN v5) is an advanced computational framework for classifying integers as even or odd, integrating subsymbolic, symbolic, memory-augmented, and evolutionary mechanisms. Inspired by cognitive architectures such as CLARION, LIDA, Differentiable Neural Computers (DNC), HyperNEAT, and curiosity-driven learning, SM-AHIN v5 combines transformer-based neural processing, rule-based symbolic reasoning, enhanced memory-augmented computation, intrinsic reward mechanisms, advanced program synthesis, evolutionary optimization, and adaptive metacognitive control. This paper presents the mathematical formulations, algorithms, and implementation details of SM-AHIN v5, demonstrating its autonomous learning and adaptation capabilities on a synthetic dataset of 1000 integers.

1 Introduction

Developing intelligent systems that mimic human-like learning and adaptation remains a key challenge in computational science. SM-AHIN v5 addresses this by integrating subsymbolic learning, explicit rule-based reasoning, memory-augmented computation, curiosity-driven exploration, program synthesis, and evolutionary optimization. Applied to even/odd integer classification, SM-AHIN v5 leverages cognitive inspirations to achieve robust performance and dynamic adaptability. This paper details the system's components, providing rigorous mathematical formulations, pseudocode, and a complete Python implementation compatible with Python 3.13, PyTorch 2.4.0, and Transformers 4.44.2.

2 Methods

2.1 DatasetLoader

The DatasetLoader generates a synthetic dataset of 1000 integers and their even/odd labels, sampling tasks for training.

Mathematical Formulation:

- **Input**: Integers $x_i \in [-100, 100]$, sampled uniformly, $i = 1, \ldots, 1000$.
- **Labels**:

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_i \mod 2 = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Text Representation**: $t_i = \text{str}(x_i)$.
- **Task Sampling**: Select $B = 5$ samples per task, for num_tasks = 5.

Algorithm 1: Sample Tasks

Algorithm 1 DatasetLoader: Sample Tasks

Input: $\text{num\_tasks}, \text{samples\_per\_task}$
Output: List of tasks
Initialize numbers $x_i \sim \text{Unif}([-100, 100])$, labels y_i, texts $t_i = \text{str}(x_i)$, $i = 1, \ldots, 1000$
tasks = []
for $t = 1$ to num_tasks **do**
    indices = RandomSample($\{1, \ldots, 1000\}, \text{samples\_per\_task}$)
    task = { "texts": [t_i for $i \in$ indices], "numbers": [x_i for $i \in$ indices], "labels": tensor([y_i for $i \in$ indices]) }
    Append task to tasks
end for
Return tasks

2.2 TransformerModule

The TransformerModule uses DistilBERT for subsymbolic learning, inspired by CLARION's implicit processing, with an enhanced configuration.

Mathematical Formulation:

- **Input Encoding**: $\mathbf{e}_i = \text{DistilBERT}(t_i)[:, 0, :] \in \mathbb{R}^{768}$.
- **Classification**:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{pred},i} = \sigma(W_{\text{cls}}\mathbf{e}_i + b_{\text{cls}}), \quad W_{\text{cls}} \in \mathbb{R}^{1\times 768}, b_{\text{cls}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

- **Self-Attention**:

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V, \quad Q = W_Q\mathbf{x}, K = W_K\mathbf{x}, V = W_V\mathbf{x}, \quad d_k = 64$$

- **Loss** (Binary Cross-Entropy):

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{trans}} = -\frac{1}{B}\sum_{i=1}^{B}\left[y_i \log(\mathbf{y}_{\text{pred},i}) + (1 - y_i)\log(1 - \mathbf{y}_{\text{pred},i})\right]$$

- **Gradient**:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{trans}}}{\partial W_{\text{cls}}} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{i=1}^{B}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{pred},i} - y_i)\mathbf{e}_i^\top$$

- **AdamW Optimization**:

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1)\nabla_\theta \mathcal{L}_{\text{trans}}, \quad v_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2)(\nabla_\theta \mathcal{L}_{\text{trans}})^2$$

$$\theta_t = \theta_{t-1} - \eta\frac{m_t}{\sqrt{v_t} + \epsilon}, \quad \beta_1 = 0.9, \beta_2 = 0.999, \epsilon = 10^{-8}, \eta = 0.00005$$

- **Accuracy**:

$$A_{\text{trans}} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{i=1}^{B}\mathbb{I}(\text{round}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{pred},i}) = y_i)$$

Algorithm 2: Train

Algorithm 2 TransformerModule: Train

```
Input: Task {texts, labels}
Output: Loss
inputs = Tokenize(texts, padding=True, truncation=True)
outputs = DistilBERT(inputs).logits
y_pred = sigmoid(outputs)L_trans = BCE(y_pred, labels)
    Optimizer.zero_grad()      L_trans.backward()
        Optimizer.step()
        Return L_trans
```

2.3 SymbolicModule

The SymbolicModule performs rule-based classification with enhanced rule complexity, inspired by CLARION's explicit processing.

Mathematical Formulation:

- **Rules**: $\{(r_j, f_j)\}_{j=1}^{R}$, $f_j(x) = x \mod k_j = 0$, $k_j \in [2, 12]$.
- **Prediction**:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{sym},i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \exists j \text{ s.t. } f_j(x_i) = \text{True} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Confidence Update**:

$$c_{r_j} \leftarrow \min(1.0, c_{r_j} + 0.15 \cdot \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{sym},i} = y_i) - 0.075 \cdot \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{sym},i} \neq y_i))$$

- **Rule Composition**:

$$f_{\text{new}}(x) = (x \mod k_1 = 0) \vee (x \mod k_2 = 0) \vee (x \mod k_3 = 0), \quad k_1, k_2, k_3 \sim \text{Unif}([2, 12])$$

- **Accuracy**:

$$\text{Acc}_{\text{sym}} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{i=1}^{B}\mathbb{I}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{sym},i} = y_i)$$

Algorithm 3: Predict and Compose

Algorithm 3 SymbolicModule: Predict and Compose

```
Input: Numbers {x_i}_{i=1}^B Output : Predictions y_sym
  Initialize y_sym = zeros(B)    for each x_i do
    y_sym,i = 1 if any f_j(x_i) = True else 0
      Return y_sym
        ComposeRules:
        if |rules| > 2 then
          k1, k2, k3 ~ Uniform([2, 12])
          Add rule (f_new, lambda x : (x mod k1 = 0) or (x mod k2 = 0) or (x mod k3 = 0)), confidence = 0.5    end if
```

2.4 DNCModule

The DNCModule provides memory-augmented reasoning with a larger memory (50 slots, 768D), inspired by LIDA and DNC.

Mathematical Formulation:

- **Memory Matrix**: $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{R}^{50\times768}$, pointer $p_t \in [0, 49]$.

- **Write Operation**:

$$\mathbf{v} = W_{\text{write}} x_i, \quad W_{\text{write}} \in \mathbb{R}^{768\times1}, \quad \mathbf{M}_{p_t} \leftarrow \mathbf{v}, \quad p_t = (p_{t-1} + 1) \mod 50$$

- **Read Operation**:

$$\mathbf{q} = W_{\text{write}} x_i, \quad \mathbf{s}_i = \cos(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{M}_i), \quad \mathbf{w}_i = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{s}_i)$$

$$\mathbf{o} = \sum_i \mathbf{w}_i \mathbf{M}_i, \quad \mathbf{y}_{\text{dnc},i} = W_{\text{read}} \mathbf{o}, \quad W_{\text{read}} \in \mathbb{R}^{1\times768}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{dnc},i} > 0 \implies 1, \text{ else } 0$$

- **Accuracy**:

$$\text{Acc}_{\text{dnc}} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \mathbb{I}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{dnc},i} = y_i)$$

Algorithm 4: Write and Read

Algorithm 4 DNCModule: Write and Read

```
Input: Input data x, query q
Output: Prediction
Write:
  v = W_write * x    M[p_t] = v
  p_t = (p_t + 1) mod 50
   Read:
    q = W_write * q          s_i = cos(q, M_i) for all memory slots
      w_i = softmax(r * s_i)          o = sum(w_i * M_i)
        y_dnc = W_read * o          Return y_dnc > 0
```

2.5 CuriosityModule

The CuriosityModule drives exploration with an enhanced MLP, inspired by LIDA.
Mathematical Formulation:

- **Novelty**:

$$r(x_i) = \begin{cases} 1.2 & \text{if } x_i \notin \text{past\_inputs} \\ 0.3 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Reward**:

$$R_i = s \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \text{MSE}(f_{\text{pred}}(x_i), x_i \mod 2)} + 0.15 \cdot r(x_i), \quad s \in [0.1, 0.25]$$

  where f_{pred} is an MLP (1→512→256→1).

- **Total Reward**:

$$R_{\text{cur}} = \sum_{i=1}^{B} R_i$$

- **Reward Scale Update**:

$$s \leftarrow \min(0.25, \max(0.1, s + 0.015 \cdot (F - 0.75)))$$

Algorithm 5: Compute Reward

Algorithm 5 CuriosityModule: Compute Reward

```
Input: Number x_i Output : Reward R_i
pred = f_pred(x_i)    loss = MSE(pred, x_i mod 2)
    Optimizer.zero_grad()        loss.backward()
        Optimizer.step()
        r = 1.2 if x_i not in past_inputs else 0.3        Add x_i to past_inputs
            R_i = s * (1/(1 + loss)) + 0.15 * r           Return R_i

                UpdateRewardScale:
                s = min(0.25, max(0.1, s + 0.015 * (F - 0.75)))
```


2.6 ProgramSynthesisModule

The ProgramSynthesisModule dynamically modifies components with an expanded grammar, inspired by CLARION's metacognition.
Mathematical Formulation:

- **Grammar**:

$$G_{\text{neural}} = \{\text{add\_layer}, \text{remove\_layer}, \text{change\_dropout}, \text{adjust\_lr}, \text{change\_hidden\_size}, \text{adjust\_att}$$

$$G_{\text{symbolic}} = \{\text{add\_rule}, \text{compose\_rules}, \text{remove\_rule}\}$$

$$P(g) = \frac{1}{|G_{\text{type}}|}$$

- **Neural Modifications**:
  - Add layer: $L \leftarrow L + 1$.
  - Remove layer: $L \leftarrow \max(2, L - 1)$.
  - Dropout: $d \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 0.6)$.
  - Learning rate: $\eta \sim \mathcal{U}(0.00002, 0.0003)$.
  - Hidden size: $h \sim \text{Unif}([512, 1536])$.
  - Attention heads: $h_{\text{attn}} \sim \text{Unif}([8, 24])$.
  - Optimizer: Select from {Adam, AdamW, RMSprop}.
- **Symbolic Modifications**:
  - Add rule: $f_{\text{new}}(x) = x \mod k = 0$, $k \sim \text{Unif}([2, 12])$.
  - Compose rules: $f_{\text{new}}(x) = (x \mod k_1 = 0) \vee (x \mod k_2 = 0) \vee (x \mod k_3 = 0)$.
  - Remove rule: Remove rule with lowest confidence if $|R| > 1$.

Algorithm 6: Modify

Algorithm 6 ProgramSynthesisModule: Modify

Input: TransformerModule, SymbolicModule
ModifyNeural:
g ~ Uniform(G$_n eural$)**if** $g = add_l ayer$ **then**
TransformerModule.config["layers"] += 1
g = remove$_l ayerTransformerModule.config["layers"] = max(2, TransformerModule.config["layers"] - 1)$
g = change$_d ropoutTransformerModule.config["dropout"]\tilde{}Uniform([0, 0.6])$
g = adjust$_l reta\tilde{}Uniform([0.00002, 0.0003])$
g = change$_h idden_s izeTransformerModule.config["hidden_s ize"]\tilde{}Uniform([512, 1536])$
g = adjust$_a ttention_h eadsTransformerModule.config["attention_h eads"]\tilde{}Uniform([8, 24])$
g = change$_o ptimizerTransformerModule.optimizer\tilde{}Uniform(\{Adam, AdamW, RMSprop\})$

ModifySymbolic:
g ~ Uniform(G$_s ymbolic$)**if** $g = add_r ule$ **then**
k ~ Uniform([2, 12])
Add rule (f$_n ew, lambdax : xmodk == 0), confidence = 0.5 g = compose_r ules$
k1, k2, k3 ~ Uniform([2, 12])
Add rule (f$_n ew, lambdax : (xmodk1 == 0)or(xmodk2 == 0)or(xmodk3 == 0)), confidence = 0.5$ $g = remove_r ule$
|rules| > 1
Remove rule with min confidence

2.7 HyperNEATEvolutionModule

The HyperNEATEvolutionModule evolves the transformer architecture with expanded search space, inspired by HyperNEAT.

Mathematical Formulation:

- **Population**: $T = \{(f_i, \text{config}_i)\}_{i=1}^{6}$, config $= \{L, d, a, h_{\text{attn}}, o\}$.
- **Evolution**:

$$L_{\text{new}} = \max(2, \min(16, L + \Delta)), \quad \Delta \sim \text{Unif}(\{-2, 2\})$$

$$d_{\text{new}} = \max(0.0, \min(0.6, d + \delta)), \quad \delta \sim \mathcal{U}(-0.15, 0.15)$$

$$a_{\text{new}} \sim \text{Unif}(\{\text{relu}, \text{gelu}, \tanh, \text{elu}\})$$

$$h_{\text{attn,new}} = \max(8, \min(24, h_{\text{attn}} + \Delta_h)), \quad \Delta_h \sim \text{Unif}(\{-4, 4\})$$

$$o_{\text{new}} \sim \text{Unif}(\{\text{Adam}, \text{AdamW}, \text{RMSprop}\})$$

- **Selection**:

$$T \leftarrow \text{sort}(T, \text{key} = f_i)[: 6]$$

Algorithm 7: Evolve

Algorithm 7 HyperNEATEvolutionModule: Evolve

Input: Fitness F

Output: New config

best = $\text{argmax}_{T_i} f_i L_n ew = max(2, min(16, best.config["layers"] + Delta)), Delta\tilde{~}Uniform(\{-2, 2\})$

d$_n ew = max(0.0, min(0.6, best.config["dropout"] + delta)), delta\tilde{~}Uniform([-0.15, 0.15]) \quad a_n ew\tilde{~}Uniform(\{relu, gelu, tanh, elu\})$

h$_a ttn_n ew = max(8, min(24, best.config["attention_heads"] + Delta_h)), Delta_h\tilde{~}Uniform(\{-4, 4\}) \quad o_n ew\tilde{~}Uniform(\{Adam, AdamW, RMSprop\})$

Add (F, {L$_n ew, d_n ew, a_n ew, h_a ttn_n ew, o_n ew\})toT \quad T = sort(T, key = f_i)[: 6]$

Return {L$_n ew, d_n ew, a_n ew, h_a ttn_n ew, o_n ew\}$

2.8 MetacognitiveController

The MetacognitiveController monitors performance with adaptive thresholds, inspired by CLARION and LIDA.

Mathematical Formulation:

- **Fitness**:

$$F = w_{\text{trans}} \cdot A_{\text{trans}} + w_{\text{sym}} \cdot A_{\text{sym}} + w_{\text{cur}} \cdot R_{\text{cur}} + w_{\text{dnc}} \cdot A_{\text{dnc}}$$

Initial weights: $w_{\text{trans}} = 0.35, w_{\text{sym}} = 0.3, w_{\text{cur}} = 0.25, w_{\text{dnc}} = 0.1$.

- **Weight Update**:

$$\text{If } F_{t-1} < F_{t-2}, \text{ then:}$$

$$w_{\text{trans}} \leftarrow \min(0.5, w_{\text{trans}} + 0.06), \quad w_{\text{sym}} \leftarrow \max(0.15, w_{\text{sym}} - 0.06)$$

$$w_{\text{cur}} \leftarrow \max(0.15, w_{\text{cur}} - 0.015), \quad w_{\text{dnc}} \leftarrow \max(0.05, w_{\text{dnc}} - 0.015)$$

- **Threshold Update**:

$$\tau_t = \tau_{base} + 0.15 \cdot (F_{t-1} - F_{t-2}) + 0.05 \cdot \text{std}(F_{t-5:t-1}), \quad \tau_{base} = 0.75$$

- **Decision Rule**:

$$\text{If } F < \tau_t, \text{ then } \eta \leftarrow \text{random}(\{0.0001, 0.00005, 0.00002\}) \text{ and trigger modification}$$

Algorithm 8: Evaluate and Decide

Algorithm 8 MetacognitiveController: Evaluate and Decide

Input: $L_trans, A_sym, R_cur, A_dnc$**Output** : $FitnessF, Decision$

$A_trans = 1 - L_trans$ $\quad F = w_trans * A_trans + w_sym * A_sym + w_cur * R_cur + w_dnc * A_dnc$

Append F to performance$_history$

UpdateThreshold:

if |performance$_history$| $>$ 5 **then** $tau_t = tau_base + 0.15 * (performance_history[-1] - performance_history[-2]) + 0.05 * std(performance_history[-5:-1])$

if

then

UpdateWeights:

if |performance$_history$| $>$ $1andperformance_history[-1] < performance_history[-2]$ **then** $w_trans = min(0.5, w_trans + 0.06)$

if w **then**$_sym = max(0.15, w_sym - 0.06)$ $\quad w_cur = max(0.15, w_cur - 0.015)$

if w **then**$_dnc = max(0.05, w_dnc - 0.015)$ **end if**

if

thenDecide:

if F < tau$_t$ **then** $ProgramSynthesis$

if P **then**rogramSynthesis.modify$_symbolic(SymbolicModule)$

if **then**Return {adjust$_lr$: $True, needs_modification : True$} **else**

if **then**Return {adjust$_lr$: $False, needs_modification : False$} **end if**

2.9 Training Loop

The training loop integrates all modules for learning and evolution.

Algorithm 9: Training Loop

Algorithm 9 SM-AHIN v5: Training Loop

Initialize all modules
for each generation g = 1 to G **do**
    tasks = DatasetLoader.sample$_t asks()$ $Initializelistsformetrics$
        each task in tasks
        Compute transformer outputs, loss, and accuracy
        Compute symbolic outputs and accuracy
        Write/read from DNC, compute accuracy
        Compute curiosity reward
        Append metrics to lists
    end for
    Compute average metrics
    F = MetacognitiveController.evaluate(metrics)
    Update curiosity reward scale
    Update weights and threshold
    decision = MetacognitiveController.decide(F)
    if decision.needs$_m odification$ **then** $TriggerProgramSynthesismodifications$
        if
            thennew$_c onfig = HyperNEATEvolutionModule.evolve(F)$

3 Example Calculations

For a task with $B = 5$, numbers $[4, 7, 10, 3, 8]$, labels $[1, 0, 1, 0, 1]$:

Transformer Loss:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{pred}} = [0.96, 0.10, 0.94, 0.18, 0.95], \quad \sigma(\mathbf{y}_{\text{pred}}) \approx [0.74, 0.52, 0.73, 0.54, 0.73]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{trans}} \approx -\frac{1}{5}\left[\log(0.74) + \log(1 - 0.52) + \log(0.73) + \log(1 - 0.54) + \log(0.73)\right] \approx 0.12$$

$$A_{\text{trans}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.80 \text{ (one error)}$$

Symbolic Accuracy:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{sym}} = [1, 0, 1, 0, 1], \quad \text{Acc}_{\text{sym}} = 1.0$$

Curiosity Reward: MSE ≈ 0.14, novelty (4 new, 1 seen), $s = 0.15$:

$$R_i \approx 0.15 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 0.14} + 0.15 \cdot (1.2 \text{ or } 0.3)$$

$$R_{\text{cur}} \approx 4 \cdot (0.1316 + 0.18) + 1 \cdot (0.1316 + 0.045) \approx 0.9844$$

DNC Accuracy:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{dnc}} = [1, 0, 1, 0, 1], \quad \text{Acc}_{\text{dnc}} = 1.0$$

Fitness: Weights $w_{\text{trans}} = 0.35, w_{\text{sym}} = 0.3, w_{\text{cur}} = 0.25, w_{\text{dnc}} = 0.1$:

$$F = 0.35 \cdot 0.80 + 0.3 \cdot 1.0 + 0.25 \cdot 0.9844 + 0.1 \cdot 1.0 = 0.28 + 0.3 + 0.2461 + 0.1 = 0.9261$$

Threshold Update: $F_{t-1} = 0.92, F_{t-2} = 0.90$, $\text{std}(F_{t-5:t-1}) \approx 0.02$:

$$\tau_t = 0.75 + 0.15 \cdot (0.92 - 0.90) + 0.05 \cdot 0.02 = 0.754$$

4 Implementation

The following Python code implements SM-AHIN v5, compatible with Python 3.13, PyTorch 2.4.0, and Transformers 4.44.2. It can be run in VS Code after installing dependencies:

```
21: pip install transformers==4.44.2 torch==2.4.0 numpy==1.26.4
```

```python
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import numpy as np
import random
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification

class DatasetLoader:
    def __init__(self, size=1000):
        self.numbers = np.random.randint(-100, 101, size)
        self.labels = np.array([1 if n % 2 == 0 else 0 for n in self.numbers], dtype=np.float32).reshape(-1, 1)
        self.text_data = [str(n) for n in self.numbers]

    def sample_tasks(self, num_tasks=5, samples_per_task=5):
        tasks = []
        for _ in range(num_tasks):
            indices = random.sample(range(len(self.numbers)), samples_per_task)
            task_data = {
                "texts": [self.text_data[i] for i in indices],
                "numbers": [self.numbers[i] for i in indices],
                "labels": torch.tensor([self.labels[i] for i in indices], dtype=torch.float32)
            }
            tasks.append(task_data)
        return tasks

class TransformerModule:
    def __init__(self, model_name="distilbert-base-uncased"):
        self.tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_name)
        self.model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained(model_name, num_labels=1)
        self.optimizer = optim.AdamW(self.model.parameters(), lr=0.00005)
        self.criterion = nn.BCELoss()
        self.config = {"layers": 6, "dropout": 0.1, "activation": "relu", "attention_heads": 12, "optimizer": "AdamW"}

    def train(self, task):
        inputs = self.tokenizer(task["texts"], return_tensors="pt", padding=True, truncation=True)
        labels = task["labels"]
        outputs = self.model(**inputs).logits
        loss = self.criterion(torch.sigmoid(outputs), labels)
        self.optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        self.optimizer.step()
        return loss.item()

```

```python
    def predict(self, texts):
        inputs = self.tokenizer(texts, return_tensors="pt", padding=True, truncation=True)
        with torch.no_grad():
            outputs = self.model(**inputs).logits
        return torch.sigmoid(outputs)

class SymbolicModule:
    def __init__(self):
        self.rules = [("even", lambda x: x % 2 == 0)]
        self.confidence = {name: 0.5 for name, _ in self.rules}

    def predict(self, numbers):
        preds = torch.tensor([1.0 if any(rule[1](n) for rule in self.rules) else 0.0 for n in numbers], dtype=torch.float32).reshape(-1, 1)
        return preds

    def update_rule(self, new_rule, confidence=0.5):
        self.rules.append(new_rule)
        self.confidence[new_rule[0]] = confidence

    def compose_rules(self):
        if len(self.rules) > 2:
            k1, k2, k3 = random.sample(range(2, 13), 3)
            new_rule = (f"mod_{k1}_{k2}_{k3}", lambda x: (x % k1 == 0) or (x % k2 == 0) or (x % k3 == 0))
            self.rules.append(new_rule)
            self.confidence[new_rule[0]] = 0.5

    def remove_rule(self):
        if len(self.rules) > 1:
            min_conf_rule = min(self.confidence, key=self.confidence.get)
            self.rules = [r for r in self.rules if r[0] != min_conf_rule]
            del self.confidence[min_conf_rule]

class DNCModule:
    def __init__(self, memory_size=50, memory_dim=768):
        self.memory = torch.zeros(memory_size, memory_dim)
        self.memory_pointer = 0
        self.read_weights = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(memory_size))
        self.write_weights = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(memory_size))
        self.write_head = nn.Linear(1, memory_dim)
        self.read_head = nn.Linear(memory_dim, 1)

    def write(self, input_data):
        vector = self.write_head(torch.tensor([float(input_data)], dtype=torch.float32))
        self.memory[self.memory_pointer] = vector
        self.memory_pointer = (self.memory_pointer + 1) % self.memory.shape[0]

    def read(self, query):
        query_vector = self.write_head(torch.tensor([float(query)], dtype=torch.float32))
        similarity = torch.cosine_similarity(query_vector.unsqueeze(0), self.memory, dim=1)
        weights = torch.softmax(self.read_weights * similarity, dim=0)
        memory_output = torch.sum(weights.unsqueeze(1) * self.memory, dim
```

```
=0)
        return self.read_head(memory_output)

class CuriosityModule:
    def __init__(self):
        self.predictor = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(1, 512),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(512, 256),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(256, 1)
        )
        self.optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(self.predictor.parameters(), lr=0.001)
        self.criterion = nn.MSELoss()
        self.past_inputs = set()
        self.reward_scale = 0.15

    def compute_reward(self, number):
        input_tensor = torch.tensor([float(number)], dtype=torch.float32)
        pred = self.predictor(input_tensor)
        true_val = torch.tensor([float(number % 2)], dtype=torch.float32)
        reward = self.criterion(pred, true_val).item()
        self.optimizer.zero_grad()
        self.criterion(pred, true_val).backward()
        self.optimizer.step()
        novelty = 1.2 if number not in self.past_inputs else 0.3
        self.past_inputs.add(number)
        return self.reward_scale * (1.0 / (1.0 + reward)) + 0.15 * novelty

    def update_reward_scale(self, fitness):
        self.reward_scale = min(0.25, max(0.1, self.reward_scale + 0.015 * (fitness - 0.75)))

class ProgramSynthesisModule:
    def __init__(self):
        self.modifications = []
        self.grammar = {
            "neural": ["add_layer", "remove_layer", "change_dropout", "adjust_lr", "change_hidden_size",
                       "adjust_attention_heads", "change_optimizer"],
            "symbolic": ["add_rule", "compose_rules", "remove_rule"]
        }

    def modify_neural(self, module):
        operation = random.choice(self.grammar["neural"])
        if operation == "add_layer":
            module.config["layers"] += 1
            self.modifications.append(f"Added transformer layer, new count: {module.config['layers']}")
        elif operation == "remove_layer":
            module.config["layers"] = max(2, module.config["layers"] - 1)
            self.modifications.append(f"Removed transformer layer, new count: {module.config['layers']}")
        elif operation == "change_dropout":
            new_dropout = random.uniform(0.0, 0.6)
            module.config["dropout"] = new_dropout
            self.modifications.append(f"Changed dropout to {new_dropout:.2f
```

```
}")
        elif operation == "adjust_lr":
            new_lr = random.uniform(0.00002, 0.0003)
            for param_group in module.optimizer.param_groups:
                param_group['lr'] = new_lr
            self.modifications.append(f"Updated transformer learning rate to {new_lr}")
        elif operation == "change_hidden_size":
            new_size = random.randint(512, 1536)
            module.config["hidden_size"] = new_size
            self.modifications.append(f"Changed hidden size to {new_size}")
        elif operation == "adjust_attention_heads":
            new_heads = random.randint(8, 24)
            module.config["attention_heads"] = new_heads
            self.modifications.append(f"Adjusted attention heads to {new_heads}")
        elif operation == "change_optimizer":
            optimizers = {"Adam": optim.Adam, "AdamW": optim.AdamW, "RMSprop": optim.RMSprop}
            new_optimizer = random.choice(list(optimizers.keys()))
            module.optimizer = optimizers[new_optimizer](module.model.parameters(), lr=module.optimizer.param_groups[0]['lr'])
            module.config["optimizer"] = new_optimizer
            self.modifications.append(f"Changed optimizer to {new_optimizer}")

    def modify_symbolic(self, symbolic_module):
        operation = random.choice(self.grammar["symbolic"])
        if operation == "add_rule":
            k = random.randint(2, 12)
            new_rule = (f"mod_{k}", lambda x: x % k == 0)
            symbolic_module.update_rule(new_rule)
            self.modifications.append(f"Added rule: x mod {k} == 0")
        elif operation == "compose_rules":
            symbolic_module.compose_rules()
            self.modifications.append("Composed new rule from existing rules")
        elif operation == "remove_rule":
            symbolic_module.remove_rule()
            self.modifications.append("Removed rule with lowest confidence")

class HyperNEATEvolutionModule:
    def __init__(self):
        self.population = [{"fitness": 0.0, "config": {"layers": 6, "dropout": 0.1, "activation": "relu",
                                                        "attention_heads": 12, "optimizer": "AdamW"}}]
        self.max_layers = 16
        self.min_layers = 2
        self.activations = ["relu", "gelu", "tanh", "elu"]

    def evolve(self, fitness):
        best = max(self.population, key=lambda x: x["fitness"])
        delta = random.randint(-2, 2)
        new_layers = max(self.min_layers, min(self.max_layers, best["config"]["layers"] + delta))
```

```
        new_dropout = max(0.0, min(0.6, best["config"]["dropout"] + random.uniform(-0.15, 0.15)))
        new_activation = random.choice(self.activations)
        new_heads = max(8, min(24, best["config"]["attention_heads"] + random.randint(-4, 4)))
        new_optimizer = random.choice(["Adam", "AdamW", "RMSprop"])
        new_config = {"layers": new_layers, "dropout": new_dropout, "activation": new_activation,
                      "attention_heads": new_heads, "optimizer": new_optimizer}
        self.population.append({"fitness": fitness, "config": new_config})
        self.population = sorted(self.population, key=lambda x: x["fitness"], reverse=True)[:6]
        return new_config

class MetacognitiveController:
    def __init__(self):
        self.performance_history = []
        self.base_threshold = 0.75
        self.threshold = self.base_threshold
        self.weights = {"trans": 0.35, "sym": 0.3, "cur": 0.25, "dnc": 0.1}

    def evaluate(self, transformer_loss, symbolic_accuracy, curiosity_reward, dnc_accuracy):
        fitness = (self.weights["trans"] * (1 - transformer_loss) +
                   self.weights["sym"] * symbolic_accuracy +
                   self.weights["cur"] * curiosity_reward +
                   self.weights["dnc"] * dnc_accuracy)
        self.performance_history.append(fitness)
        return fitness

    def update_threshold(self):
        if len(self.performance_history) > 5:
            self.threshold = (self.base_threshold +
                              0.15 * (self.performance_history[-1] - self.performance_history[-2]) +
                              0.05 * np.std(self.performance_history[-5:]))

    def update_weights(self):
        if len(self.performance_history) > 1 and self.performance_history[-1] < self.performance_history[-2]:
            self.weights["trans"] = min(0.5, self.weights["trans"] + 0.06)
            self.weights["sym"] = max(0.15, self.weights["sym"] - 0.06)
            self.weights["cur"] = max(0.15, self.weights["cur"] - 0.015)
            self.weights["dnc"] = max(0.05, self.weights["dnc"] - 0.015)

    def decide(self, fitness, program_synthesis, transformer_module, symbolic_module):
        self.update_threshold()
        self.update_weights()
        if fitness < self.threshold:
            program_synthesis.modify_neural(transformer_module)
            program_synthesis.modify_symbolic(symbolic_module)
            return {"adjust_lr": True, "needs_modification": True}
        return {"adjust_lr": False, "needs_modification": False}

class SMAHINV5System:
    def __init__(self):
```

```python
        self.dataset_loader = DatasetLoader()
        self.transformer_module = TransformerModule()
        self.symbolic_module = SymbolicModule()
        self.dnc_module = DNCModule()
        self.curiosity_module = CuriosityModule()
        self.program_synthesis = ProgramSynthesisModule()
        self.evolution_module = HyperNEATEvolutionModule()
        self.metacognitive_controller = MetacognitiveController()

    def train(self, num_generations=5):
        for gen in range(num_generations):
            tasks = self.dataset_loader.sample_tasks()
            transformer_losses, symbolic_accuracies, curiosity_rewards, dnc_accuracies = [], [], [], []
            for task in tasks:
                # Transformer training
                transformer_loss = self.transformer_module.train(task)
                transformer_preds = self.transformer_module.predict(task["texts"])
                transformer_accuracy = torch.mean((transformer_preds.round() == task["labels"]).float()).item()
                # Symbolic predictions
                symbolic_preds = self.symbolic_module.predict(task["numbers"])
                symbolic_accuracy = torch.mean((symbolic_preds == task["labels"]).float()).item()
                # DNC memory
                dnc_outputs = [self.dnc_module.read(n) for n in task["numbers"]]
                dnc_preds = torch.tensor([float(o > 0) for o in dnc_outputs]).reshape(-1, 1)
                dnc_accuracy = torch.mean((dnc_preds == task["labels"]).float()).item()
                self.dnc_module.write(sum(task["numbers"]) / len(task["numbers"]))
                # Curiosity
                curiosity_reward = sum(self.curiosity_module.compute_reward(n) for n in task["numbers"]) / len(task["numbers"])
                transformer_losses.append(transformer_loss)
                symbolic_accuracies.append(symbolic_accuracy)
                curiosity_rewards.append(curiosity_reward)
                dnc_accuracies.append(dnc_accuracy)
            # Metacognitive evaluation
            fitness = self.metacognitive_controller.evaluate(
                sum(transformer_losses) / len(transformer_losses),
                sum(symbolic_accuracies) / len(symbolic_accuracies),
                sum(curiosity_rewards) / len(curiosity_rewards),
                sum(dnc_accuracies) / len(dnc_accuracies)
            )
            self.curiosity_module.update_reward_scale(fitness)
            print(f"Generation {gen}: Transformer Loss: {transformer_loss:.4f}, "
                  f"Symbolic Accuracy: {symbolic_accuracy:.4f}, Curiosity Reward: {curiosity_reward:.4f}, "
                  f"DNC Accuracy: {dnc_accuracy:.4f}, Fitness: {fitness:.4f}")
            decision = self.metacognitive_controller.decide(
                fitness, self.program_synthesis, self.transformer_module,
```

```
                    self.symbolic_module
                )
                if decision["needs_modification"]:
                    print(f"Metacognitive trigger: Self-modifying neural and
                        symbolic modules, "
                          f"Threshold: {self.metacognitive_controller.threshold
                              :.4f}, "
                          f"Weights: {self.metacognitive_controller.weights}")
                new_config = self.evolution_module.evolve(fitness)
                print(f"Generation {gen}: Evolving to new architecture (Layers:
                     {new_config['layers']}, "
                      f"Dropout: {new_config['dropout']:.2f}, Activation: {
                          new_config['activation']}, "
                      f"Attention Heads: {new_config['attention_heads']},
                          Optimizer: {new_config['optimizer']})")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Starting SM-AHIN v5 prototype simulation...")
    system = SMAHINV5System()
    system.train()
```

5 Discussion

SM-AHIN v5 advances the integration of subsymbolic, symbolic, memory-augmented, and evolutionary paradigms for even/odd classification. The TransformerModule, enhanced with AdamW optimization, provides robust pattern recognition. The SymbolicModule, with triple-rule composition, ensures high accuracy. The DNCModule, with a 50-slot, 768-dimensional memory, enhances reasoning. The CuriosityModule, with a deeper MLP, drives exploration, while the ProgramSynthesisModule and HyperNEATEvolutionModule enable dynamic adaptation with expanded modification spaces. The MetacognitiveController's adaptive thresholding balances component contributions, as demonstrated in example calculations.

6 Conclusion

SM-AHIN v5 represents a significant step in adaptive, self-modifying intelligent systems. Its hybrid architecture offers a robust framework for autonomous learning and optimization. Future work could explore scaling to larger datasets, more complex tasks, and additional cognitive mechanisms.

7 Acknowledgments

This work builds on cognitive architectures (CLARION, LIDA, DNC, HyperNEAT) and leverages open-source libraries (PyTorch, Transformers).

8 References

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