

Business-IT Alignment Dynamics: A Chaotic Systems Approach

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Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	User Requirements	2
2.1	Target Audience	2
2.2	Getting Started	2
2.2.1	Installation	2
2.2.2	Running the Notebook	3
2.3	Customizing the Notebook	3
3	Model Description	4
3.1	Core Equation	4
3.2	Component Functions	4
3.3	Parameter Definitions	4
3.4	Interpretation	4
3.5	Parameter Analysis	5
3.5.1	Environmental Pressure Function	5
3.5.2	IT Department Efficacy	5
3.5.3	Organizational Adaptability	5
4	Implementation	7
4.1	Technological Stack	7
4.2	Key lines of code	7
4.2.1	Simulating the equation	7
4.2.2	Long term behavior	7
4.2.3	Phase Portrait Analysis	8
4.2.4	Bifurcation Analysis	8
4.3	Numerical Considerations	8
5	Results	9
5.1	Interactive Tools	9
5.1.1	Time Evolution Simulation	9
5.1.2	Phase Portrait Analysis	9
5.1.3	Bifurcation Diagram	10
5.2	Interesting Cases	11
5.2.1	Alignment as a function of a and h	11
6	Personal Reflection	12
A	Appendix: Complete Python Code	12

1 Introduction

The project was developed for the “**Progetto di Ingegneria Informatica**” (PII) course at **Politecnico di Milano**, a **5 ECTS** course focused on hands-on projects in *Computer Engineering*, covering software development, systems modeling, and data analysis.

I worked under the supervision of **Professor Fabrizio Amarilli** (Dept. of Management Engineering), who researches **business-IT strategic alignment**. Since complex systems often exhibit unpredictable long-term behavior, simulations are needed to study their dynamics.

My task was to create a user-friendly platform for simulating his multi-parameter, discrete-time equation. The tool lets users adjust parameters, initial conditions, and simulation settings (like time steps and exploration ranges), providing outputs in visual diagrams and numerical tables.

The complete assignment track is available at: [A Platform for Simulation and Analysis of Complex Systems](#).

The main result is a **Python Notebook** with three embedded interactive tools powered by the Matplotlib engine for studying the model. Namely:

1. *Time Evolution Simulation*: Observe alignment trends over time
2. *Phase Portrait Analysis*: Visualize stability and equilibrium points
3. *Bifurcation Diagram*: Explore chaotic regimes and parameter sensitivity

More details can be found in the results section.

On a final note, I took a keen interest in studying the mathematics behind the fascinating field of "chaotic phenomena". To enrich the user experience, I thought it would be helpful to include some explanations and add few compelling cases.

Why a Python Notebook fits this project?

- *User-friendly*: Even non-coders can tweak parameters via sliders and see instant results
- *Shareable*: Runs anywhere (Jupyter, VS Code, Google Colab) with no setup headaches
- *Explanatory*: Combines code, visuals, and text explanations in one place

2 User Requirements

2.1 Target Audience

This interactive notebook is designed for anyone interested in Business-IT alignment dynamics.

It also serves as template for modeling other complex dynamics that use discrete time equations in the form of $x_{t+1} = x_t + \Delta(t, *args)$. The user just needs to apply a few minor customization to the code.

2.2 Getting Started

2.2.1 Installation

1. Clone the repository:

```
git clone https://github.com/Kinshale/pii.git
cd pii
```

2. Install required packages:

```
pip install numpy matplotlib ipywidgets
```

2.2.2 Running the Notebook

Choose your preferred environment:

- **Local Jupyter:** Launch Jupyter Notebook and open `pii.ipynb`
- **VS Code:** Open the notebook with Jupyter extension
- **Google Colab:**
 1. Visit <https://colab.research.google.com>
 2. Select "GitHub" tab and paste the notebook URL
 3. Or open the cloned one

For optimal experience:

- Start with default parameters to observe baseline behavior
- Modify one parameter at a time to understand its effect
- Use the bifurcation tool to identify chaotic parameter regions
- Read the markdown cells

2.3 Customizing the Notebook

The provided notebook is designed as a **template** for simulating *any* discrete-time dynamical system of the form:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t + \Delta(t, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots) \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta(\cdot)$ is a user-defined function and θ_i are parameters. To adapt it for a new equation, follow these steps:

1. Define the Delta Function

Replace the `delta()` function in the **Core Code** section with your custom $\Delta(\cdot)$. For example, to simulate the logistic map:

```
def delta(x, r):  
    return r * x * (1 - x) # Logistic growth
```

2. Update Parameters

Modify the `PARAMETERS` dictionary to include your equation's parameters (e.g., growth rate r):

```
PARAMETERS = {  
    "r": {  
        "default": 3.2,  
        "description": "Growth rate",  
        "range": {"min": 1.0, "max": 4.0, "step": 0.01}  
    },  
    ... # Keep other parameters (x0, steps) unchanged  
}
```

3. Adjust Visualization

Update the `ipywidgets` sliders accordingly and the built-in tools will automatically adapt to new equations.

3 Model Description

3.1 Core Equation

The alignment dynamics are governed by:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t + A(x_t) - B(x_t)C(x_t) \quad (2)$$

Where:

- x_t : Percentage of dissatisfied users (misalignment proxy)
- $A(x_t)$: Environmental pressure effect
- $B(x_t)$: IT department efficacy
- $C(x_t)$: Organizational adaptability

3.2 Component Functions

$$A(x_t) = d(1 - x_t) \quad (3)$$

$$B(x_t) = \frac{ax_t(1 - x_t)^g}{1 + ahx_t} \quad (4)$$

$$C(x_t) = \frac{1}{1 + z^s} \quad \text{where} \quad z = \frac{r(1 - x_t)}{x_t(1 - r)} \quad (5)$$

3.3 Parameter Definitions

Parameter	Description	Range	Default
x_0	Initial misalignment	[0.01, 0.99]	0.3
d	Environmental dynamicity	[0.01, 5]	0.5
a	IT department efficacy	[0.1, 10]	2
h	IT system rigidity	[0.1, 5]	1
g	IT investment propensity	[0.1, 5]	1
r	Action threshold	[0.01, 0.99]	0.3
s	Organizational flexibility	[1, 10]	3

Table 1: Model Parameters and Ranges

3.4 Interpretation

Let's take a deeper look at our equation:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t + \underbrace{A(x_t)}_{\text{Environmental Pressure}} - \underbrace{B(x_t)C(x_t)}_{\text{Recovery Mechanism}} \quad (6)$$

x_t – **Alignment** Measures the percentage of dissatisfied users at time t :

- $0 \rightarrow$ Complete satisfaction (perfect alignment)
- $1 \rightarrow$ Utter dissatisfaction (total misalignment)

$A(x_t)$ – **Environmental Pressure**: Increases misalignment due to external factors, representing how competitive environments and technological changes increase dissatisfaction.

$B(x_t) \cdot C(x_t)$ – **Recovery Mechanism**: Reduces misalignment through:

- $B(x_t)$: IT department's effectiveness.
- $C(x_t)$: Organization's adaptability.

3.5 Parameter Analysis

Full interactive simulation available at: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/qdendm1pfg>

3.5.1 Environmental Pressure Function

$$A(x_t) = d(1 - x_t) \quad (7)$$

Forms a line passing through $(1, 0)$ with slope $-d$.

- **d (dynamicity)**: Fast changing industries (e.g., a tech startup) have a competition/innovation that rapidly renders old IT systems obsolete.
- $1 - x_t$: As misalignment grows, environmental pressure has less "room" to worsen things.

3.5.2 IT Department Efficacy

$$B(x_t) = \frac{ax_t(1 - x_t)^g}{1 + ahx_t} \quad (8)$$

This looks like a function that peaks at some x_a and then tapers off.

- **a (IT efficacy)**: an higher a can more effectively reduce misalignment.
- **x (current misalignment)**: the more misalignment exists, the more opportunity/pressure there is for IT to act.
- $(1 - x_t)^g$ (**Diminishing Returns**): as satisfaction improves, the IT department's impact diminishes.
 - I haven't understood g .
- $1 + ahx_t$ (**Saturation**): even if IT is highly capable ($a \gg 1$), inflexible systems ($h \gg 1$) limit its efficacy.

3.5.3 Organizational Adaptability

$$C(x_t) = \frac{1}{1 + z^s} \quad \text{where} \quad z = \frac{r(1 - x_t)}{x_t(1 - r)} \quad (9)$$

This is a **sigmoid** function in disguise. Sigmoids are exploited for modeling "threshold behaviors".

- **r (activation threshold)**: below r , the organization resists to change ($C(x) \rightarrow 0$). But when misalignment crosses a certain threshold adaptability kicks in.
- **s (flexibility)**: higher s make the sigmoid steeper (sharper transition from resistance to adaptation).

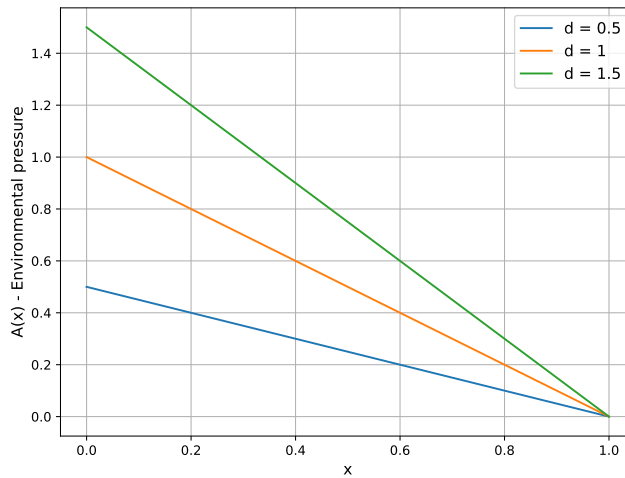


Figure 1: Environmental pressure function for varying d values

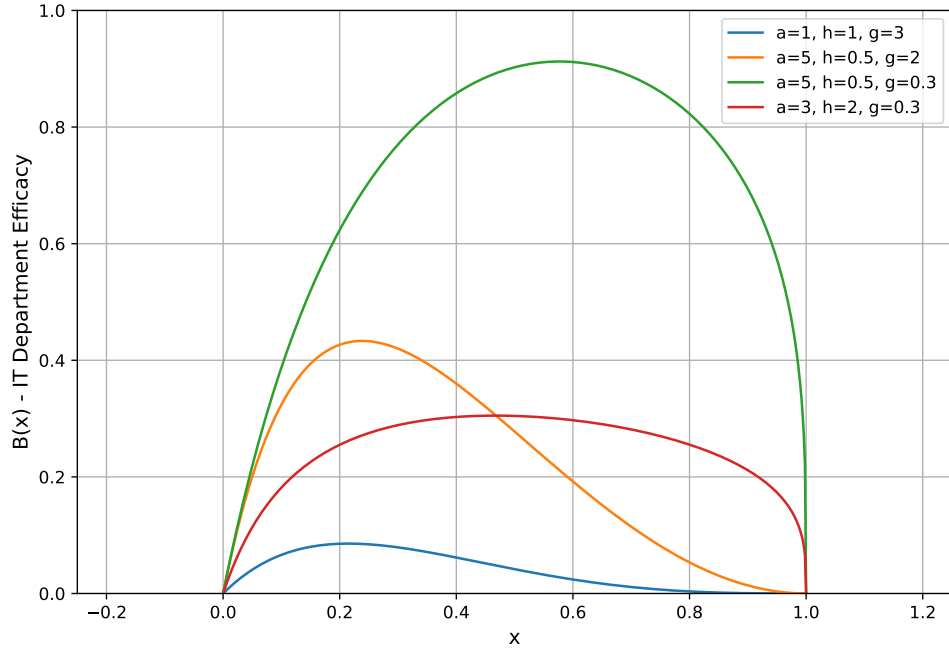


Figure 2: IT efficacy function showing the effect of parameters a , h , and g

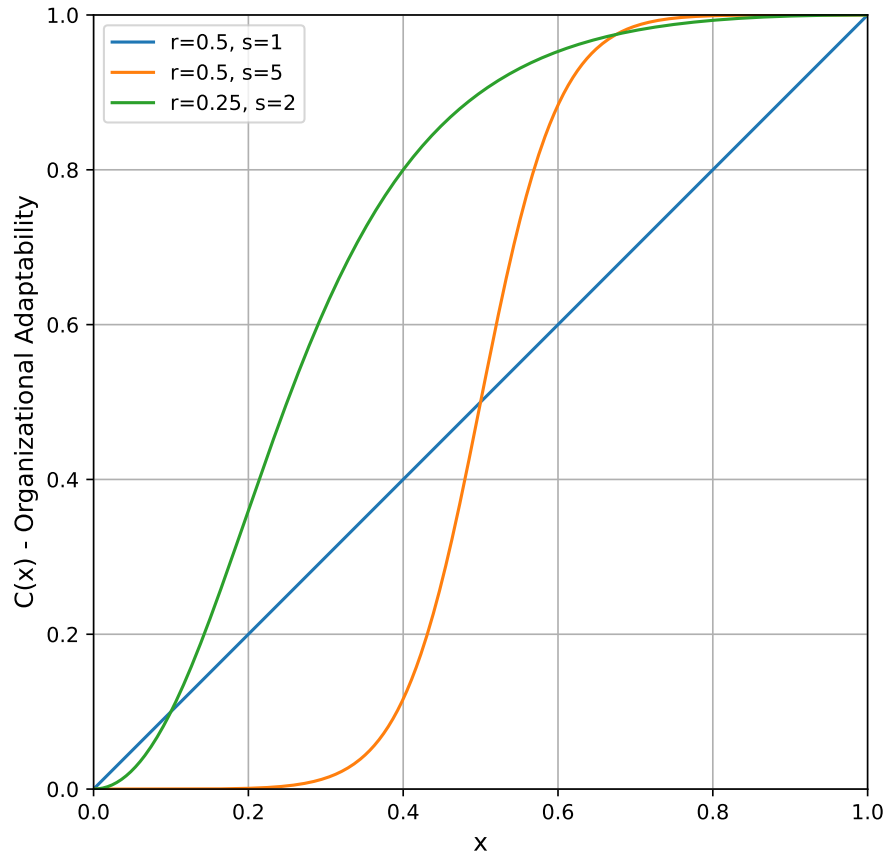


Figure 3: Organizational adaptability function demonstrating threshold behavior

4 Implementation

4.1 Technological Stack

- Python 3.10.12 (managed via Conda)
- Jupyter Notebook for interactive exploration, with markdown explanations attached
- Core dependencies (Python Libraries)
 - NumPy for numerical computations
 - Matplotlib for visualization graphs
 - ipywidgets for parameter sliders

4.2 Key lines of code

4.2.1 Simulating the equation

The equation is hardcoded:

```
def A(x, d):  
    return d * (1 - x)  
  
def B(x, a, h, g):  
    return (a * x * (1 - x) ** g) / (1 + a * h * x)  
  
def C(x, r, s):  
    if x == 0: # Avoid division by zero  
        return 0  
    z = (r * (1 - x)) / (x * (1 - r))  
    return 1 / (1 + z ** s)  
  
def delta(x, d, a, h, g, r, s):  
    return A(x, d) - B(x, a, h, g) * C(x, r, s)  
  
def simulate(x0, d, a, h, g, r, s, steps=100):  
    x = np.zeros(steps)  
    x[0] = x0  
    for t in range(steps - 1):  
        x[t + 1] = np.clip(x[t] + delta(x[t], d, a, h, g, r, s), 0, 1)
```

4.2.2 Long term behavior

Here is the key logic behind classifying the equation.

```
x = simulate(x0, d, a, h, g, r, s, steps)  
  
last_values = x[-10:]  
  
if np.std(last_values) < 0.001: # Stable state  
    final_val = np.mean(last_values)  
    if final_val < 0.1:  
        return x, "ALIGNED"  
    elif final_val > 0.9:  
        return x, "MISALIGNED"  
    else:  
        return x, "PARTIAL_ALIGNMENT"  
else: # Dynamic state  
    if len(np.unique(np.round(last_values, 2))) > 3:  
        return x, "CHAOTIC"  
    else:  
        return x, "OSCILLATING"
```

4.2.3 Phase Portrait Analysis

The phase space visualization algorithm:

```
def phase_portrait(d, a, h, g, r, s, n_points=200):
    x = np.linspace(0, 1, n_points)
    dx = np.array([delta(xi, d, a, h, g, r, s) for xi in x])

    # Arrow placement logic
    arrow_indices = np.linspace(0, len(x)-1, 20, dtype=int)
    norm = Normalize(vmin=0, vmax=np.max(np.abs(dx)))

    for xi, dxi in zip(x[arrow_indices], dx[arrow_indices]):
        if dxi > 0: # Right arrow
            plt.arrow(xi, 0, 0.02, 0, ...)
        elif dxi < 0: # Left arrow
            plt.arrow(xi, 0, -0.02, 0, ...)

    plt.plot(x, dx, 'k-') # Main curve
    plt.axhline(0, color='black', linestyle=':') # Zero line
```

4.2.4 Bifurcation Analysis

The chaotic regime detection algorithm:

```
def bifurcation_analysis(param, p_min, p_max, fixed_params, n_points=500):
    param_values = np.linspace(p_min, p_max, n_points)
    n_transient = 200 # Skip initial transient
    n_samples = 100 # Points to plot per parameter

    for p in param_values:
        params = fixed_params.copy()
        params[param] = p

        x = 0.3 # Initial value
        # Burn-in phase
        for _ in range(n_transient):
            x = np.clip(x + delta(x, **params), 0, 1)

        # Sample stable points
        x_vals = []
        for _ in range(n_samples):
            x = np.clip(x + delta(x, **params), 0, 1)
            x_vals.append(x)

        plt.plot([p]*n_samples, x_vals, 'k.', markersize=0.5)
```

4.3 Numerical Considerations

- State clipping ensures $x_t \in [0, 1]$ remains meaningful
- All floating-point operations use NumPy's float64 precision
- The bifurcation analysis skips 200 transient iterations to focus on long-term behavior
- Phase portrait arrows are normalized to avoid cluttering

5 Results

5.1 Interactive Tools

The notebook provides three powerful ways to explore alignment dynamics. You can adjust the parameters of the equations through **sliders**. The diagram will update in real-time.

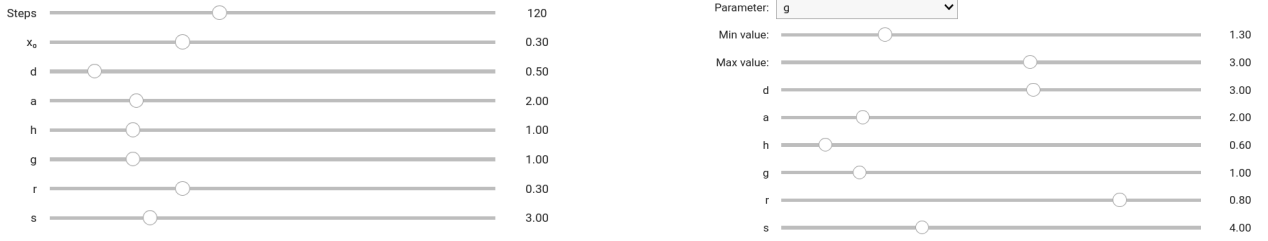


Figure 4: Interactive sliders

5.1.1 Time Evolution Simulation

The time evolution simulation displays how alignment changes over successive iterations. You can also tweak the initial condition (x_0) and the number of iterations.

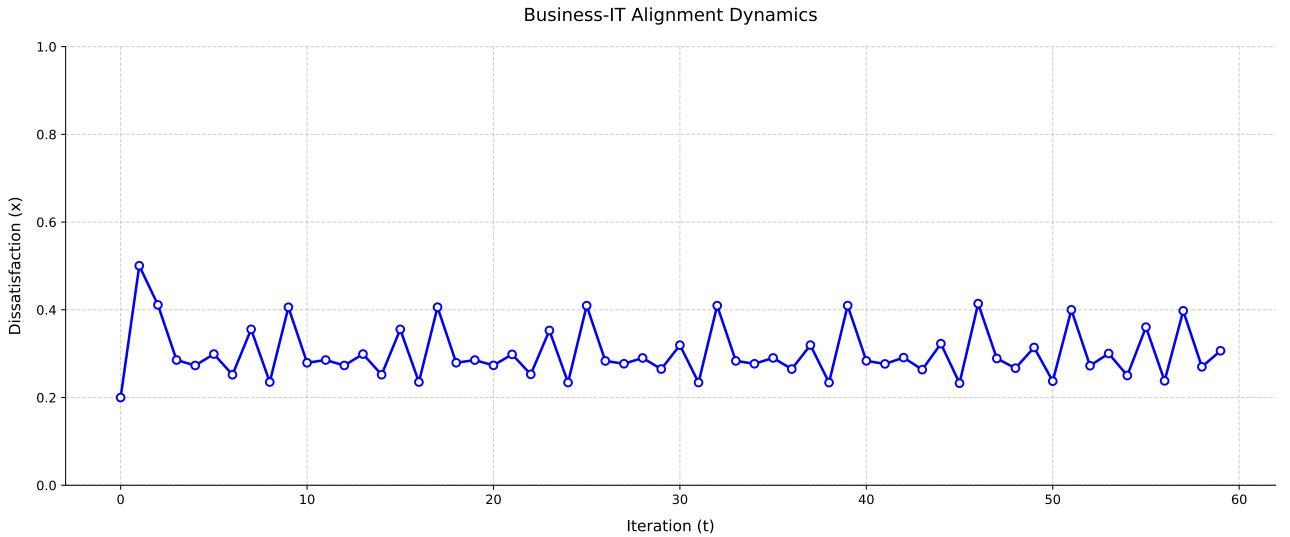


Figure 5: Time evolution showing chaotic behaviour ($d = 0.5$, $a = 6$, $h = 0.4$, $g = 2$, $r = 0.25$, $s = 5$)

5.1.2 Phase Portrait Analysis

The phase portrait examines the system's underlying dynamics through multiple visual cues. Arrow directions indicate whether misalignment tends to increase or decrease at each state point, while a color gradient represents the rate of change intensity.

Note: Stable equilibrium points occur where the curve crosses zero with a negative slope - these represent self-correcting alignment levels.

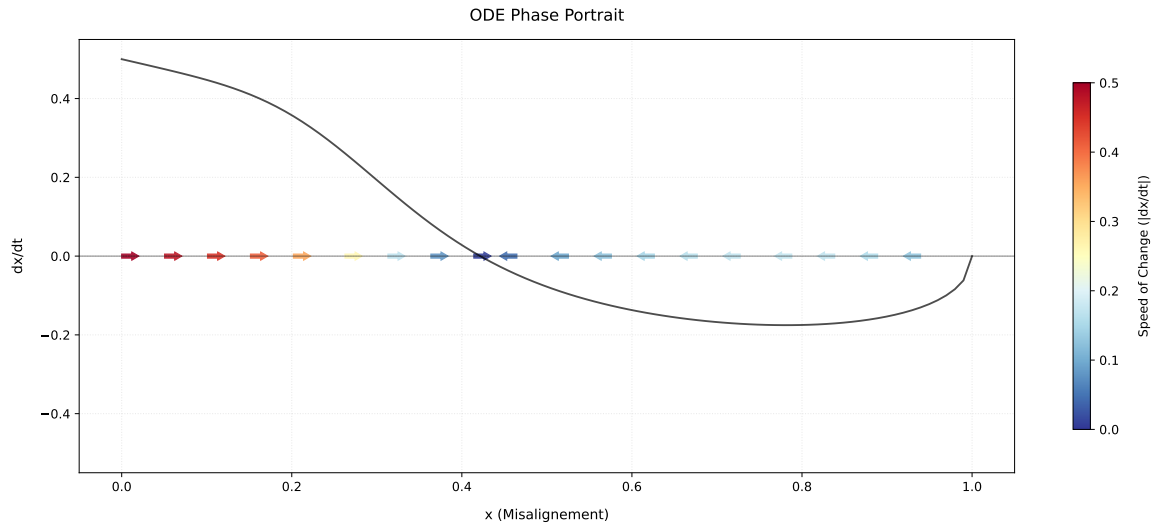


Figure 6: Phase portrait ($d = 0.5$, $a = 2$, $h = 1$, $g = 0.5$, $r = 0.3$, $s = 3$)

5.1.3 Bifurcation Diagram

Users can select any parameter for the x-axis via a dropdown menu and focus on specific ranges of interest. Adjust the sliders, and you may get the characteristic period-doubling bifurcations and the emergence of chaotic behaviour.

Pro tip: Set h (IT rigidity) to a low value for observing beautiful patterns.

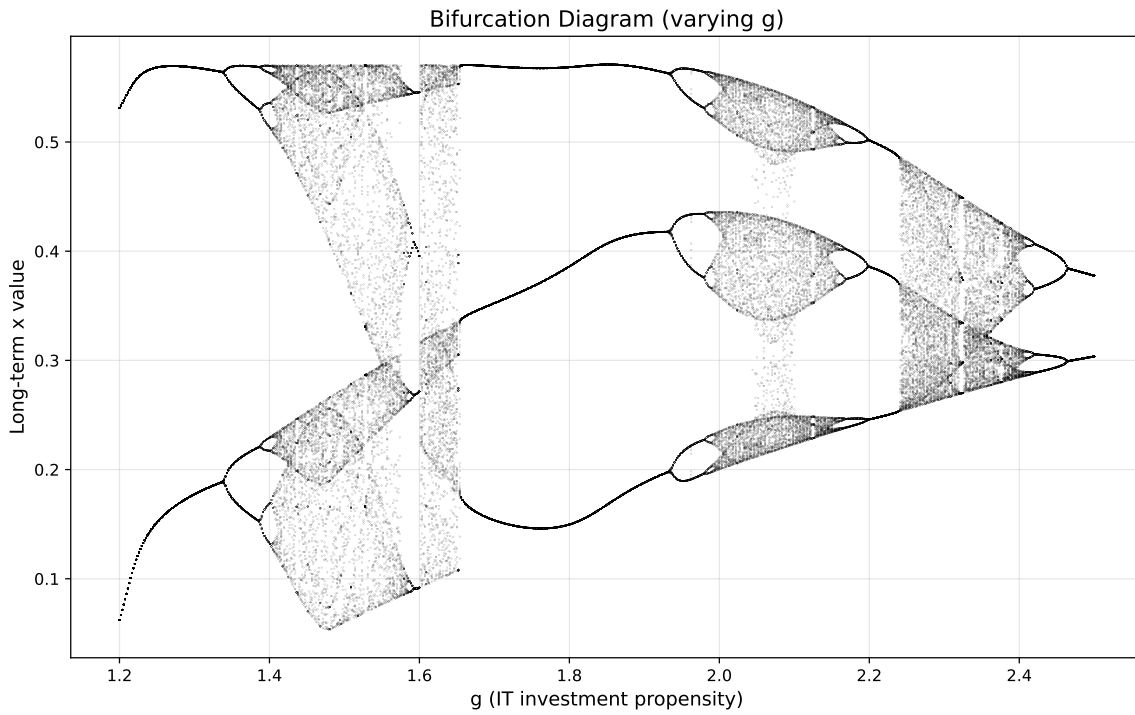


Figure 7: Shouldn't this be exposed at Louvre? ($d = 0.5$, $a = 7$, $h = 0.3$, $r = 0.3$, $s = 5.1$)

5.2 Interesting Cases

5.2.1 Alignment as a function of a and h

How variations in parameters a (efficiency) and h (rigidity) affect the long term alignment?

In order to find it out I built a contour line plot, where the output is displayed both as a color gradient and as contour lines. From that we can infer that improving efficiency ($a \uparrow$) while reducing rigidity ($h \downarrow$) decreases dissatisfaction, but with diminishing marginal returns. This is a pattern consistent with real world IT system behavior.

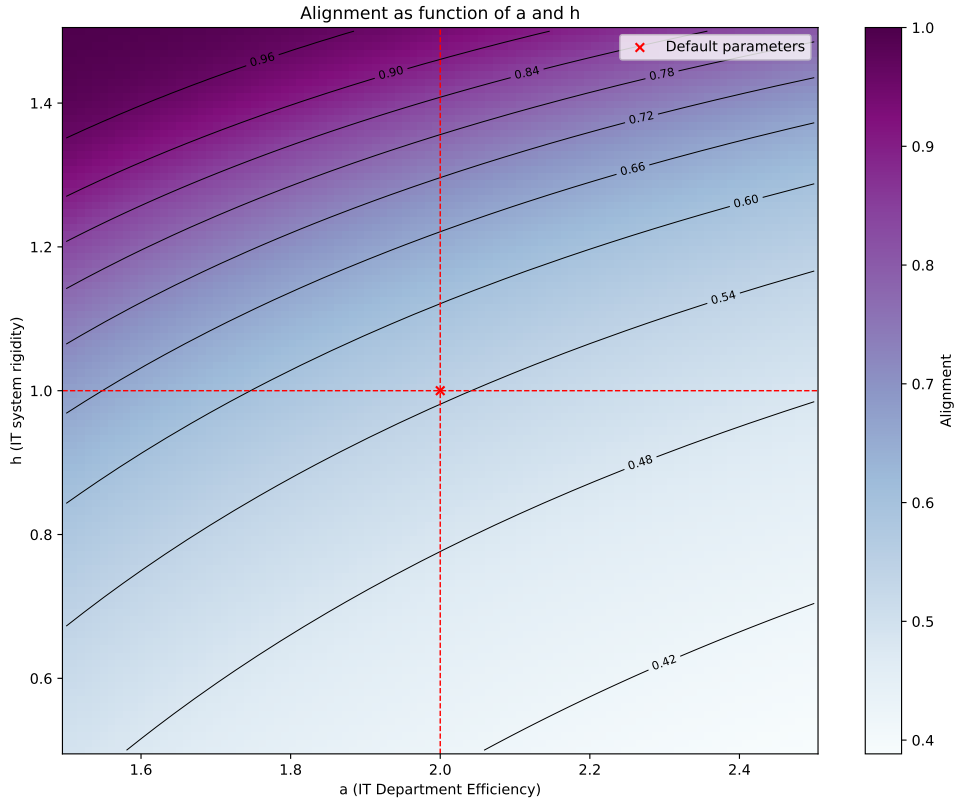


Figure 8: Contour plot

6 Personal Reflection

To be written at the end of the project.

References

- [1] Veritasium. (2020, January 29). [This Equation Will Change How You See the World](#).
- [2] Strogatz, S. H. (2018). *Nonlinear dynamics and chaos: with applications to physics, biology, chemistry, and engineering*. CRC Press.
- [3] Luftman, J. (2003). *Assessing IT/business alignment*. Information Systems Management, 20(4), 9-15.

A Appendix: Complete Python Code

The full implementation is available at: <https://github.com/Kinshale/pii>