Complex Systems Theory

a paper by Stephen Wolfram

presented @ Dallas Papers We Love Nik Clarkson 3/2/2015

Stephen Wolfram

- Wrote 3 books on particle physics by age 14
- published a widely cited paper on heavy quark production at 18
- Became faculty at Caltech at age 21
- 1985 tonight's paper
- 1988 released Mathematica 1.0
- 1992 2002 A New Kind of Science
- 2009 Wolfram Alpha Computational data

Why is this paper interesting?

• Insight into Wolfram's thought process

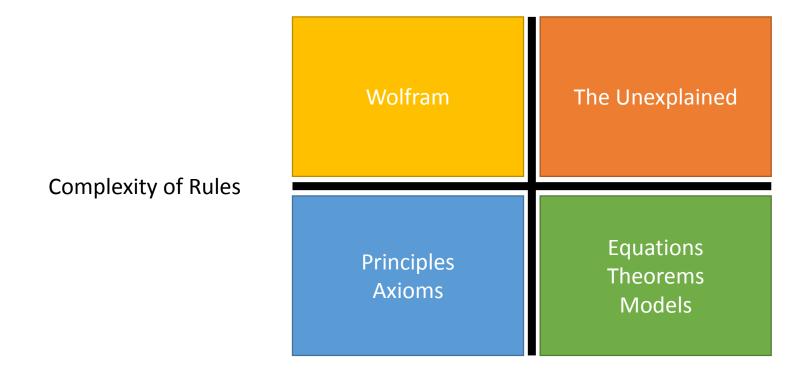
• The birth of a New Kind of Science

Phenomenon of great complexity

- In the natural world
 - Bees
 - Birds
 - Minerals
- In the artificial world
 - Networks
 - Facebook groups
 - Optimization algorithms

Is the answer simplicity?

Observed Complexity



in search of a generalized governing law

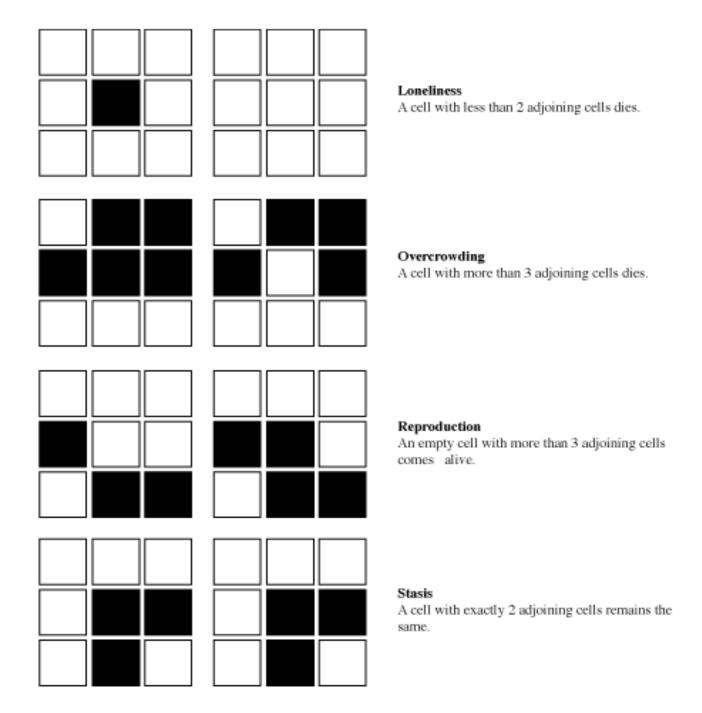
Cellular Automata

- A grid of cells
- A list of possible states for a single cell
- A collection of rules governing state transitions

Conway's Game of Life

- John Horton Conway October 1970 Scientific American
- Each cell has eight neighbors
- The Rules
 - Any live cell with fewer than two live neighbors dies, as if caused by under-population.
 - Any live cell with two or three live neighbors lives on to the next generation.
 - Any live cell with more than three live neighbors dies, as if by overcrowding.
 - Any dead cell with exactly three live neighbors becomes a live cell, as if by reproduction.

Conway's Rules

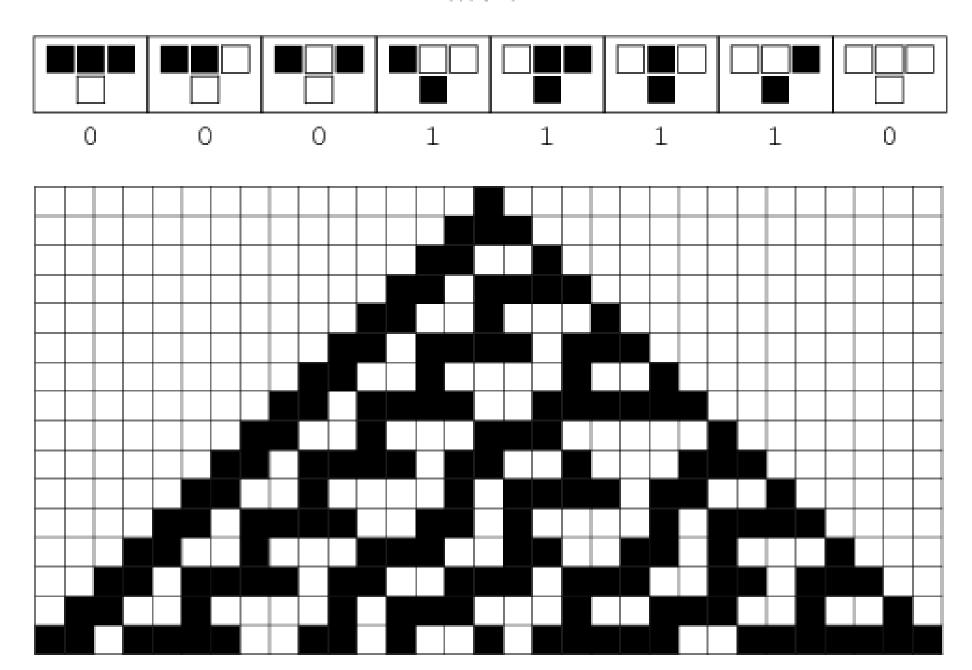


Game of Life

Elementary Cellular Automata

- Only 2 cell states
- One dimension
- One rule

rule 30



Consequence

- The implication that complicated patterns of growth can arise from simple basic processes
 - External Randomness boat on the ocean
 - Initial conditions car on a bumpy road
 - Internal complexity generation Rule 30

Physics & Biology

• Physics typically declares the simplest model the right one

• Biology wants to use the simplest model, but often natural events step in to mess this up.

Stephen's Leap of Faith

"It is only the improbability of a very complicated arrangements have been reached by biological evolution that makes a criterion of simplicity at all relevant. And in fact it may no more be possible to understand the construction of a biological organism than a computer program: each is arranged to work, but a multitude of arbitrary choices is made in its construction."

Experimental Mathematics

Mathematical rules are formulated and the consequences observed

 Modern computational horsepower makes this more feasible each day

 Wolfram believes this might be as revolutionary as the telescope was to biology.

• In 1985 and even today this field is open to ANYONE!

Dynamical Systems

- State transitions over time
 - Complexity over time
 - Differentiable over time
- Cellular Automata as discrete idealized partial differential equations
 - What!?
 - While the steps are discrete over time this averages out to appear continuous

Evolving Complexity

- Self organization produces complexity over time
 - Dynamical evolution
- Randomness
 - is relative to our knowledge, skills, and models

- Chaos
 - Isn't necessarily random

Cellular Automata aren't just simulations

They can do computations

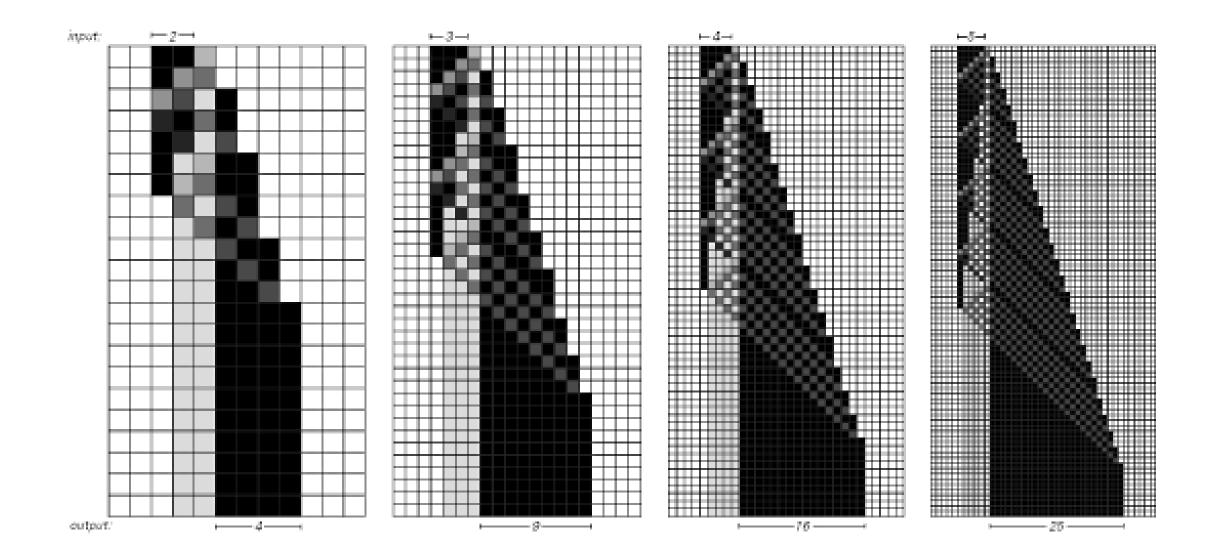
Propagating structures are like signals interacting

They can act as universal computers

Simple Computation

• IsOdd() Mathematica example

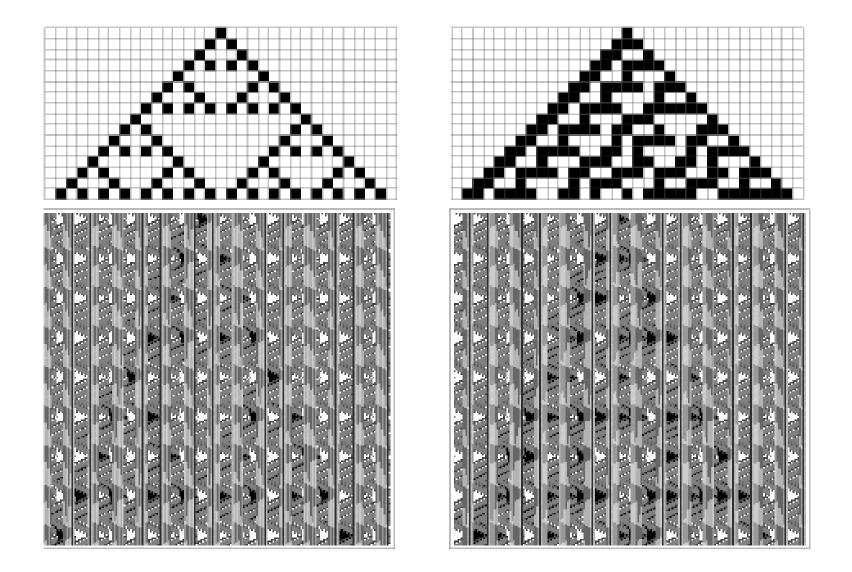
Computing Squares



Signals interacting

Golly application prime generator example

Cellular Automata as Universal Computers



Where simulation falls short

- Cannot implicitly simulate
- A computer would have to behave more complex than itself.
- A universal computer cannot one up itself
- Computational irreducible
- Darwin's search example
- Must use explicit simulation every generation must be calculated

Wait.. Why did I read this paper then?

Von Neumann space ship – complexity growth

Still a new area of study

- Wolfram is searching for new principles
- Quantum computing?

The glue between the disciplines

What binds physics and biology?

Twitter: @CaptainArkansas

• Github: https://github.com/armadilloNik/WolframComplexSystemsTheory