

**Electronics and Computer Science**  
Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences  
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**An AI Approach to Chaotic Physical Systems:**

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Second examiner: **David Millard**

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**Bachelors of Science**

# Abstract

Empirical laws are mathematical generalisations found through observing the physical world. It has taken us centuries of gathering data, keen research along with repeated experiments, and no doubt plenty of talented scientists to discover these laws. Leading us to understand everything from the mysteries that govern the collision of two objects to the shape of the path planets thread upon.

Recent advances in neural networks including increases in computational power permit us to train models, that replicate, fasten and automate our discovery of empirical laws. This extends to even noisy chaotic systems such as the double pendulum. Combined with white box models, symbolic regression and explainable A.I., we can peer into the "mind," of how such models, process data and conclude their observations. Human cognition is inherently finite in its capacity for thought and observational ability, has been historically overcome through the development of new tools such as the microscope. Similarly, cognitive biases can be mitigated, by utilising artificial intelligence, which is a rapidly emerging technology capable of expanding our perception and analysis.

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ECS Statement of Originality Template, updated August 2018, Alex Weddell aiofficer@ecs.soton.ac.uk

# Abstract

I would like to thank my supervisors, Professor Adam Peugeot and Professor David Millard, for all the help and advise I received throughout this project.

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# **1 Introduction:**

## **1.1 Motivation:**

As there is more data being generated than ever before and new experiments, we need a systematic and automatic way to deduce various mathematical patterns and laws in these data. Through the use of symbolic regression we can utilise these data, and in an explainable manner deduce various new physical laws. In this research I have also extended this beyond physics and have applied this to biological data sets which is a novel application of this method. Perhaps extend this beyond or add a section saying this can also be applied to nlp and that it can learn the rules in language and writing etc.

Talk a little about the way this is used outside of this niche use case, and in research, so of course I need to look and research into this.

# **2 Previous Work:**

## **2.1 Literature Review:**

# **3 Noise:**

In this section, I aimed to explore how noise affects the model, and potential ways to mitigate it. Continuing onwards from the previous model, in the data generation step, noise was artificially added, and the results were observed.

## **3.1 How noise affects the model:**

So in order to add noise to the generated data set, I imported in random, and used the randn.int function. In order to vary the inputs, another function was created that incrementally passes in higher numbers as parameters to the random function, allowing each set of generated data to incrementally become more and more noisy. Then the symbolic regression model is run on these new data sets, and the resulting equations levels of noise are then plotted in a graph. Furthermore using the Time library to measure the amount of time it takes to run the model as the amount of random error increases.

## **3.2 How to mitigate noise in data:**

Ways to mitigate the noise and its affects on the model were explored. Functions such as "denoise," in the symbolic regression library helped to some extent. However after a certain point, such methods do not seem to offer much assistance.

# **4 Predicting future states using initial conditions:**

One of the use cases of such AI models, is to infact predict the future states and values of chaotic systems. This has been applied to find approximate solutions for various initial states for complex problems such as the 3 body problem(check this!). It will be applied here on the simplest chaotic system, which is a double pendulum. Using a neural network and training data, we will explore how the prediction works with varying levels of initial force and conditions.

#### **4.1 Modelling the noise:**

So in order to model the noise, I used the python random library, and generated random numbers between 0 and an ever increasing amount of randomness, in order to gauge the accuracy as noise increased for the model. I was also part

### **5 Neural networks to solve the Feynman Equations:**

#### **5.1 Modelling the Network:**

#### **5.2 Generating the data:**

#### **5.3 Using C to Brute Force Solutions:**

### **6 Applying the model to Biological Data:**

### **7 Broader Use Cases:**

### **8 Conclusion:**

### **9 Project Planning:**