

# Phd-teach-PhD: Approaching science with AI

**An introduction to scientific machine learning**

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# Outline

1. Motivation: Dynamical systems describe changes we observe

2. Julia

Intro to the language and ecosystem

3. A formal introduction to ODEs and SciML

The initial value problem

`DifferentialEquations.jl`

Fitting data to ODEs, classical approaches

4. NeuralODE

The initial value problem reviewed

`Flux.jl`

5. Exercises

”It is then by cause that we define time” (Poincaré 1903)

How do we learn about cause and effect if not by how we observe things evolving?

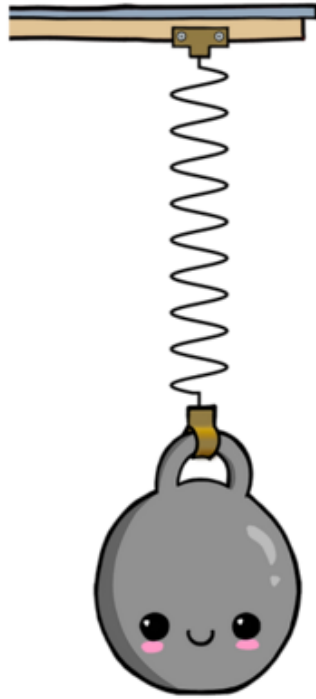
**Dynamical systems** are an evolution rule that defines a trajectory as a map ([Meiss 2007](#)):

$$\text{time} \mapsto \text{set of states}$$

As a mathematics discipline, the study of dynamical systems originates at the end of 19th century spearheaded by [Henri Poincaré](#) who also developed an extensive theory of sciences.

## Physics: coupled oscillator

Describes the movement of an object with mass  $m$  attached to a spring under force  $F$ .



$$F = ma \Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{kx}{m}$$

# Ecology: Lotka-Volterra

Describes the dynamics of two-competing species, the prey  $x$  and predator  $y$ .



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x - \beta xy$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \delta xy - \gamma y$$

# Epidemiology: SIR

Susceptible-infected-recovered. Describes the evolution of an infectious disease which is transmitted with rate  $\beta$  when a susceptible and an infected individual come into contact and disappears with rate  $\gamma$ .



$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -\beta si$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \beta si - \gamma i$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \gamma i$$

## Economics: Solow growth model

The production function  $f(\cdot)$  describes growth as a function of  $k$ . The rate of capital growth is constrained by the savings rate  $s$  and the depreciation rate of capital  $\delta$ .



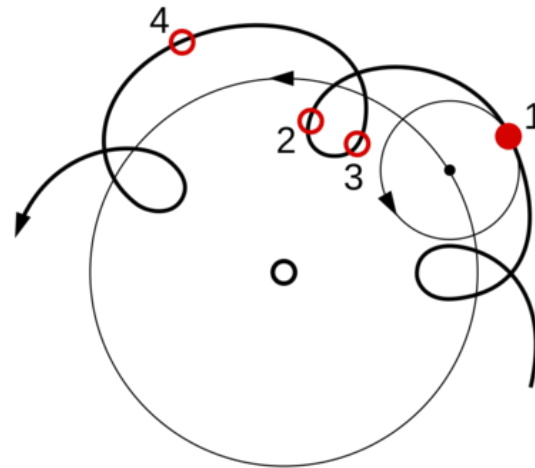
$$\frac{dk}{dt} = sf(k) - \delta k$$

# Describing nature with models

A lot ingenuity and observation is required to develop models that are both **consistent with reality and existing theory**.

Science is a combination of **marginal revolutions and paradigm shifts**.

Scientific machine learning is a **set of tools for automated model discovery** to support the development of models from data.



*"It is not sufficient for each elementary phenomenon to obey simple laws, all those to be combined must obey the same law as well. "*

Poincaré 1902



# The programming language

**Fast** designed for high-performance, JIT compiled code.

**Reproducible environment** `Manifest.toml` contains all the instructions to reproduce the environment; like the one in this notebook.

**General** from data-wrangling through data-analytics to data-reporting

**Dynamic** feels like Python

**Composable** multiple dispatch as a paradigm and functional programming, not quite like Python

**Open source** MIT license and active developer community in the scientific machine learning field.

Visit [Julia's](https://julialang.org) website to get started.

# Installation

Download and install Julia following the steps in the [official webpage](#) to ensure you have the latest version.

Julia is been actively developed by the community, make sure you install the latest stable release.

After