

course outlook

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key events coming up



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readings

until now

Class Book

- Floreano, D. and C. Mattiussi [2008]. *Bio-Inspired Artificial Intelligence: Theories, Methods, and Technologies*. MIT Press. Preface, Sections 4.1, 4.2, Chapter 2.
 - Nunes de Castro, Leandro [2006]. Fundamentals of Natural Computing: Basic Concepts, Algorithms, and Applications. Chapman & Hall. Chapter 1, pp. 1-23. Chapter 7, sections 7.1-7.4, Appendix B.3.1, Chapter 2, Chapter 8, sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.3.10
- Lecture notes
 - Chapter 1: What is Life?
 - Chapter 2: The logical Mechanisms of Life
 - Chapter 3: Formalizing and Modeling the World
 - posted online @ http://informatics.indiana.edu/rocha/i-bic
- Papers and other materials
 - Dynamical Systems
 - Kauffman, S.A. [1969]. "Metabolic stability and epigenesis in randomly constructed genetic nets". Journal of Theoretical Biology 22(3):437-467.
 - Optional
 - Prusinkiewicz and Lindenmeyer [1996] *The algorithmic beauty of plants*.
 - Chapter 1
 - Flake's [1998], *The Computational Beauty of Life*. MIT Press.
 - Chapters 10, 11, 14 Dynamics, Attractors and chaos





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final project schedule

Projects Due by May 6th in Brightspace, "Final Project Paper" assignment ALIFE 2023 Not to submit to actual conference due date (April 3rd, 2024) <u>https://2024.alife.org/</u> 8 pages, author guidelines: <u>https://2024.alife.org/call_paper.html</u> MS Word and Latex/Overleaf templates Preliminary ideas <u>by March 15</u> Submit to "Project Idea" assignment in Brightspace. Individual or group With very definite tasks assigned per member of group

ALIFE 2024

Tackle a real problem using bio-inspired algorithms, such as those used in the labs.



The 2024 Conference on Artificial Life

Copenhagen, Denmark | July 22-26, 2024



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Natural design principles

exploring similarities across nature

self-similar structures Trees, plants, clouds, mountains morphogenesis Mechanism Iteration, recursion, feedback dynamical systems and unpredictability From limited knowledge or inherent in nature? Mechanism Chaos, measurement self-organization, collective behavior, emergence Complex behavior from collectives of many simple units or agents cellular automata, dynamical networks, morphogenesis, swarms, brains, social systems Mechanism Parallelism, multiplicity, multi-solutions, redundancy evolution Adaptation, learning, social evolution Mechanism Reproduction, transmission, variation, selection, Turing's tape Network causality (heterogenous complexity) • Behavior derived from many inseparable sources Immune system, anticipatory systems, brain-body-environment-culture, embodiment, epigenetics Mechanism Modularity, control, hierarchy, connectivity, stigmergy, redundancy **BINGHAMTON** rocha@indiana.edu UNIVERSITY casci.binghamton.edu/academics/i-bic

attractors



types of attractors

from simple...





types of attractors

...to more complex

- Limit cycle
 - Periodic motion
 - Repetitive oscillation among a number of states
 Loop
- Quasiperiodic attractor
 - Several independent cyclic motions
 - Toroidal attractors
 - Never quite repeat themselves







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types of attractors

strange attractors

Strange or chaotic attractors Sensitivity to initial conditions If system is released from two distinct, arbitrarily close points on the attractor basin, after sufficient time their trajectories will be arbitrarily far apart from each other Deterministic Chaos If we could know the exact initial condition, trajectory would be determined Low-dimensional chaos Strange attractors are restricted to small volumes of phase-space Can be more ordered than Hamiltonian chaos or larger limit cycles Weak Causality Any slight measurement difference results in very different predictions Butterfly effect Lorenz attractor

strange attractor

Edward Lorenz



- A simplified model of weather
 - Convection flows in the atmosphere









strange attractor

Edward Lorenz



- A simplified model of weather
 - Convection flows in the atmosphere





The logistic map

quadratic equation



- Demographic model
 - introduced by Pierre François Verhulst in 1838
- Continuous state-determined system
 - Memory of the previous state only
- Observations
 - X=0: population extinct
 - X=1: Overpopulation, leads to extinction



plot



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 $r \le 1$ (population goes extinct)



$1 \le r \le 3$



$3 \leq r \leq 4 \ (r \leq 3.44)$



 $3 \le r \le 4$ (3.44 $\le r \le 3.54$)





r = 4

movie



bifurcation map



bifurcation map



bifurcation map: cycle of 3



Next lectures

readings

- Class Book
 - Floreano, D. and C. Mattiussi [2008]. Bio-Inspired Artificial Intelligence: Theories, Methods, and Technologies. MIT Press.
 - Chapter 2.
- Lecture notes
 - Chapter 1: What is Life?
 - Chapter 2: The logical Mechanisms of Life
 - Chapter 3: Formalizing and Modeling the World
 - Chapter 4: Self-Organization and Emergent Complex Behavior
 - posted online @ http://informatics.indiana.edu/rocha/i-bic
- Papers and other materials
 - Discussions
 - Kauffman, S.A. [1969]. "Metabolic stability and epigenesis in randomly constructed genetic nets". Journal of Theoretical Biology 22(3):437-467.
 - Optional
 - Nunes de Castro, Leandro [2006]. Fundamentals of Natural Computing: Basic Concepts, Algorithms, and Applications. Chapman & Hall.
 - Chapter 2, all sections
 - Chapter 7, sections 7.3 Cellular Automata
 - Chapter 8, sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.3.10
 - Flake's [1998], *The Computational Beauty of Life*. MIT Press.
 - Chapters 10, 11, 14 Dynamics, Attractors and chaos

