A zebra finch is perched on a dark, textured branch that runs vertically through the left side of the frame. The bird is facing right, with its head slightly turned. It has a grey body with fine horizontal stripes, a bright red beak, and a distinctive yellow patch on its forehead. The background is a dark, almost black space filled with numerous out-of-focus, colorful circular lights in shades of red, green, blue, yellow, and orange, creating a bokeh effect. The overall scene is illuminated by the light from these bokeh sources, highlighting the bird and the branch.

# Dynamical systems and AI to model complex systems

Gabriel Mindlin

## The rationale for the course:

One of the crucial intellectual decisions facing young scientists today is determining the balance between **interpretable** and **data-driven** approaches when addressing a scientific problem.

### Interpretable science

Variables have meaning

The relationship between the  
Variables are interpretable mechanisms

### Data driven science

A complex "non interpretable" model  
(as a neural network) is trained with  
examples, and the model does not  
share with us the rationale behind its success

Dynamical systems  
(in the framework of this course)

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) \quad \mathbf{x} \in R^n$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t = 0) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

Under smoothness conditions for  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$  and  $\frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\mathbf{x}}$  in a neighborhood of  $\mathbf{x}_0$ , the solution of the system exists and is unique. This means that each point (state) has a unique future (in geometrical terms, no auto-intersection of trajectories).

Dado un campo vector, que es el resultado de traducir **reglas en el lenguaje de las matematicas**,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, \mu) \quad x(0) = x_0$$

Encontramos el **flujo**

$$\phi(0, x) = x_0$$

$$\phi(t_2, \phi(t_1, x)) = \phi(t_2 + t_1, x)$$

Asi se predice con  
sistemas dinamicos

$$\phi(dt, x_0) = x_0 + f(x_0, \mu) dt$$

← Con la regla, computo el flujo  
(i.e., el conjunto de soluciones)

La IA, es un paradigma diferente,  
Un nuevo modo de predecir

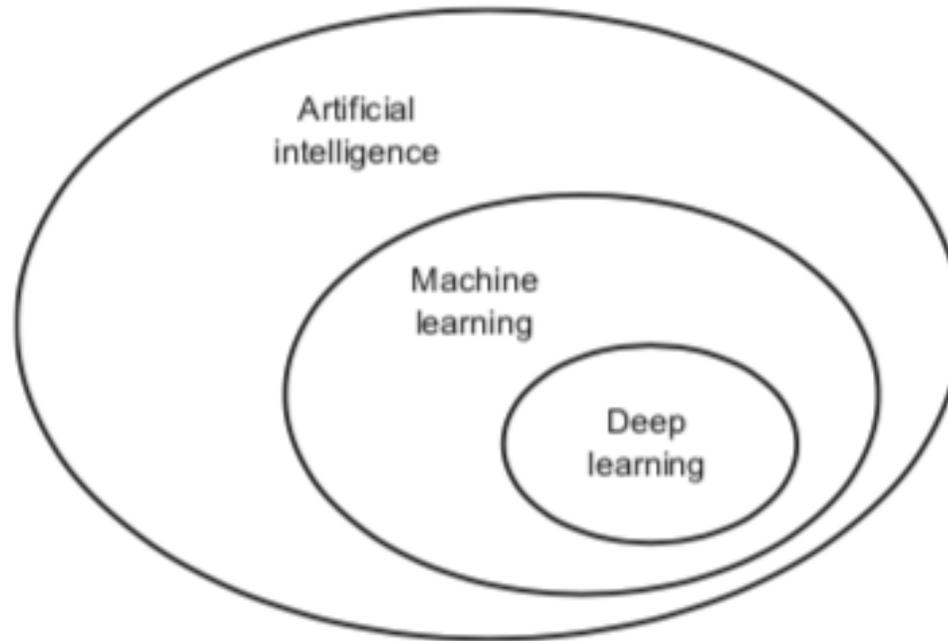
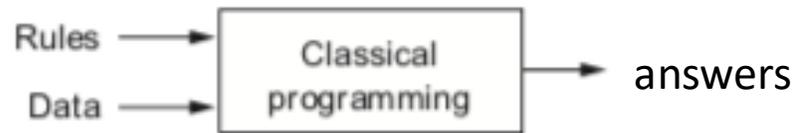
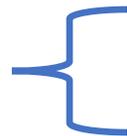
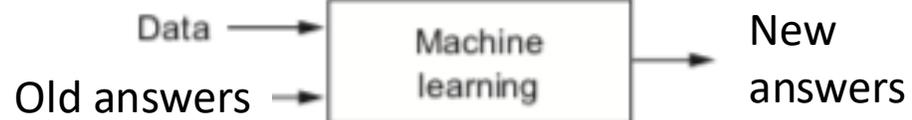


Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning

Sistemas dinamicos,  
y tambien la vieja IA



Desde machine learning  
("nueva" IA)



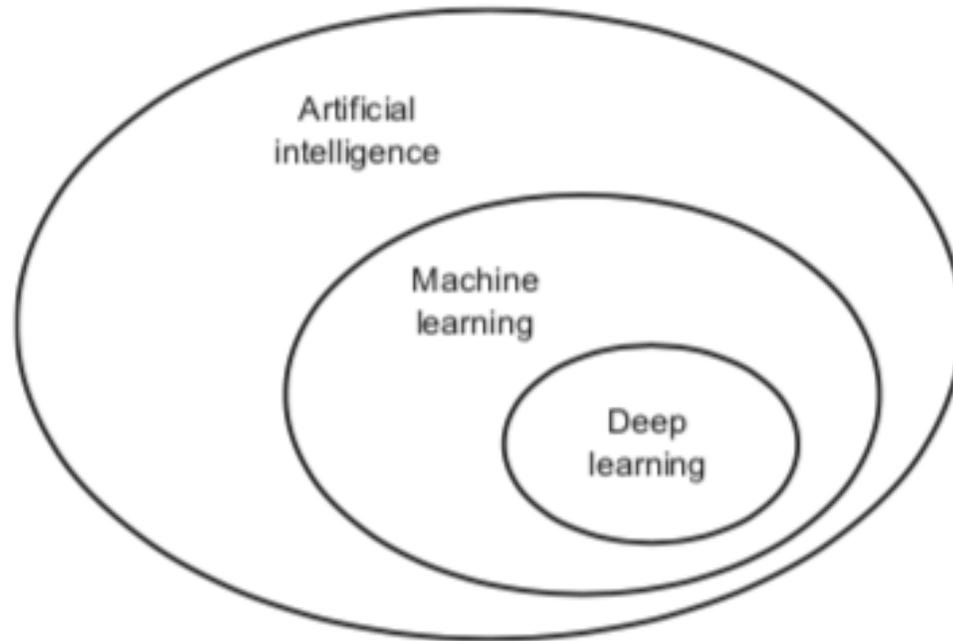
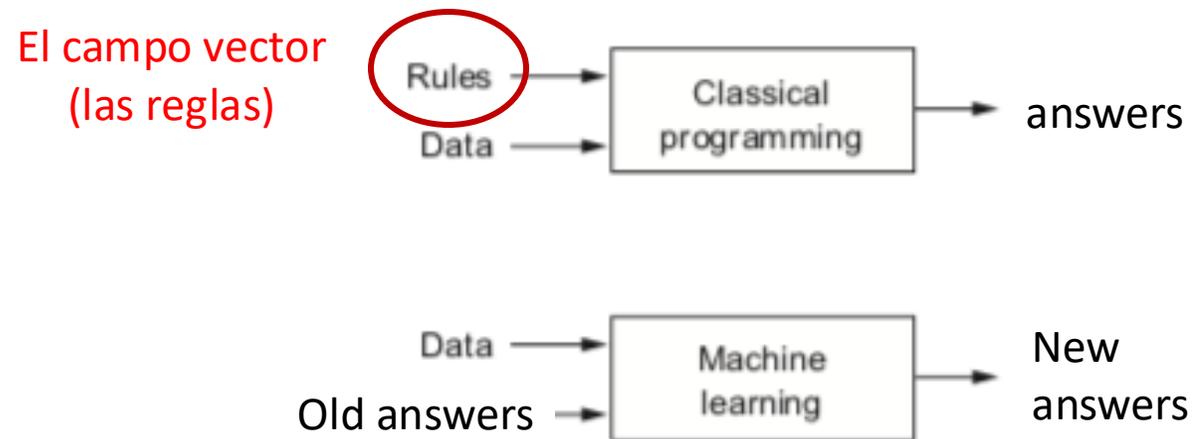


Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning



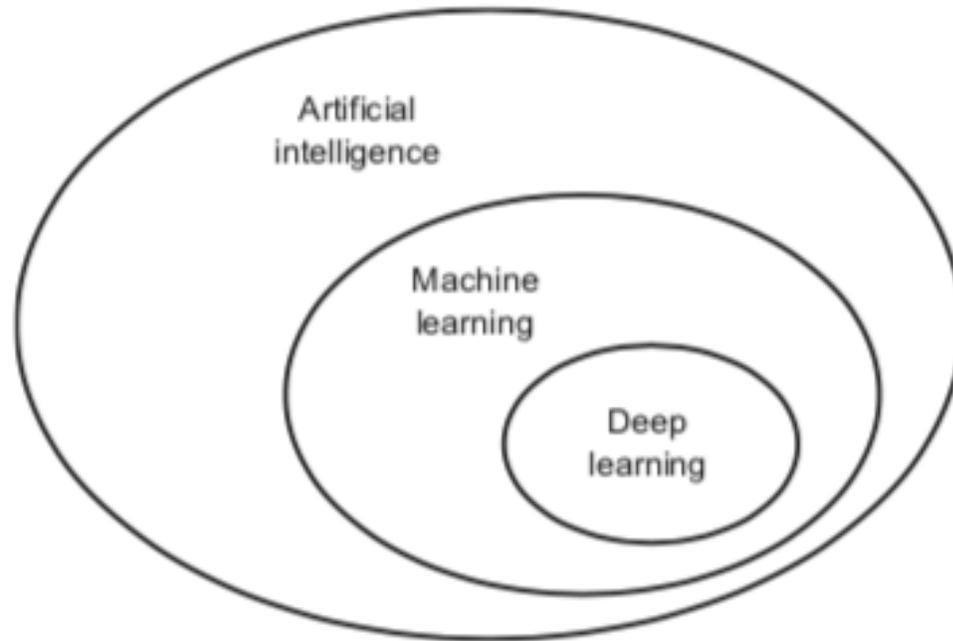
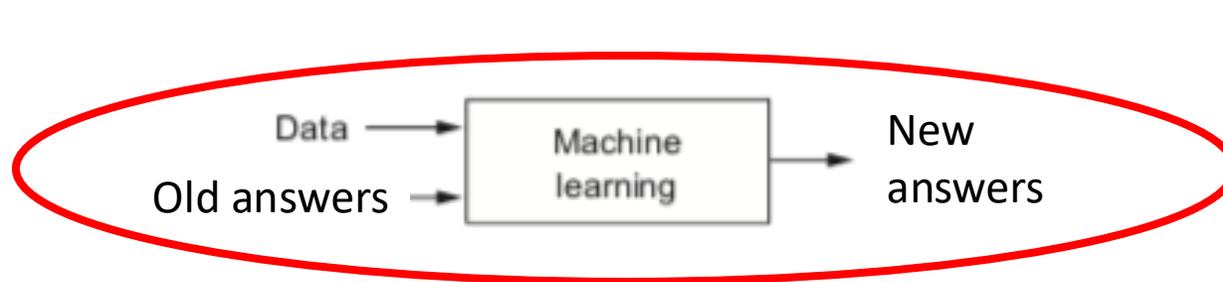
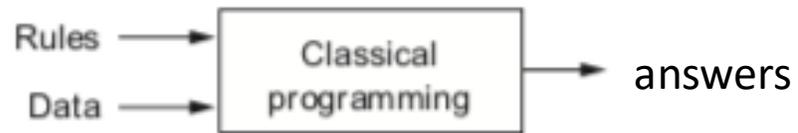


Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning



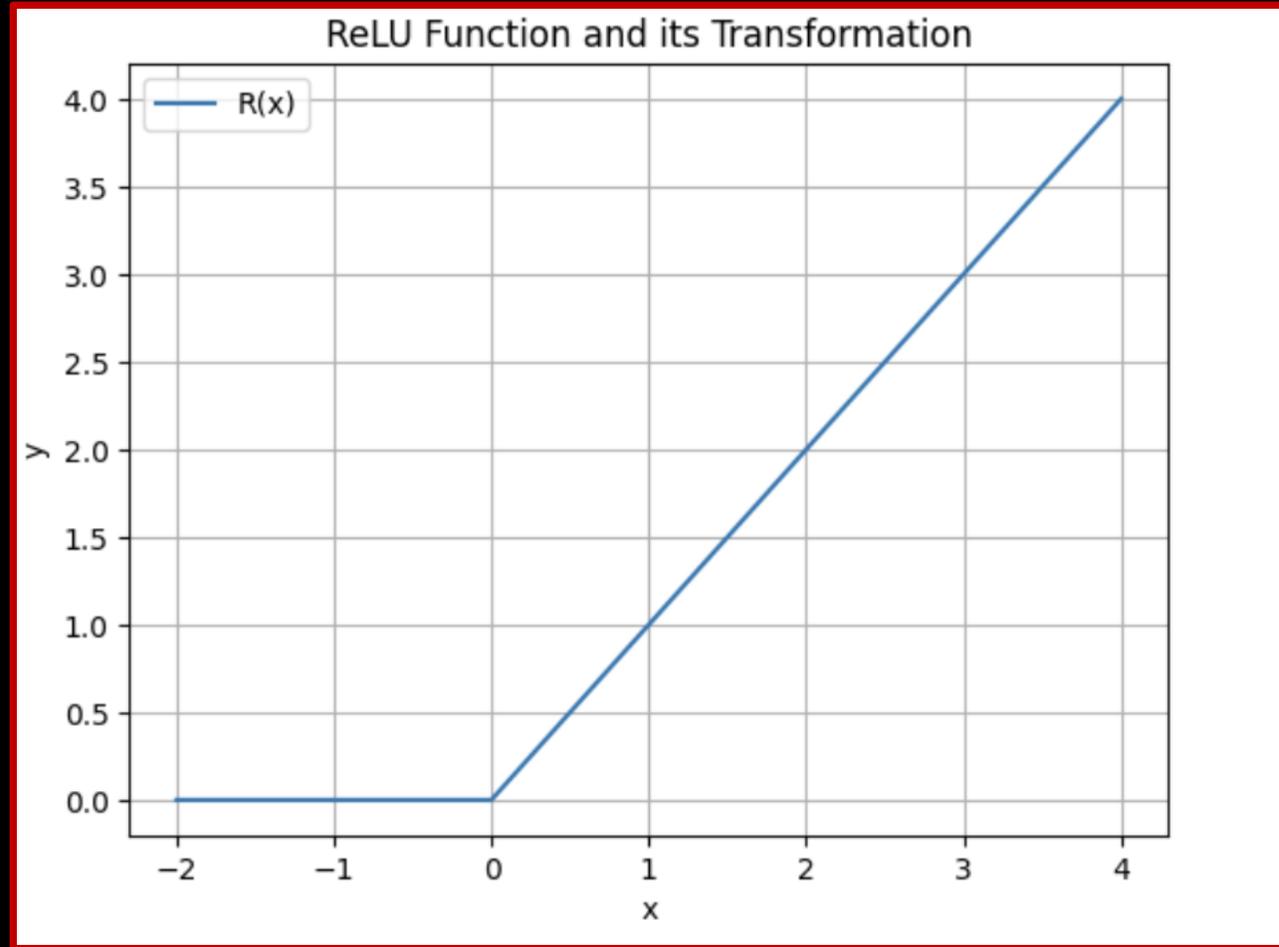
↓  
Hay que **construir funciones** complicadas y sofisticadas. Como?

¿Como se “construyen” estas funciones?

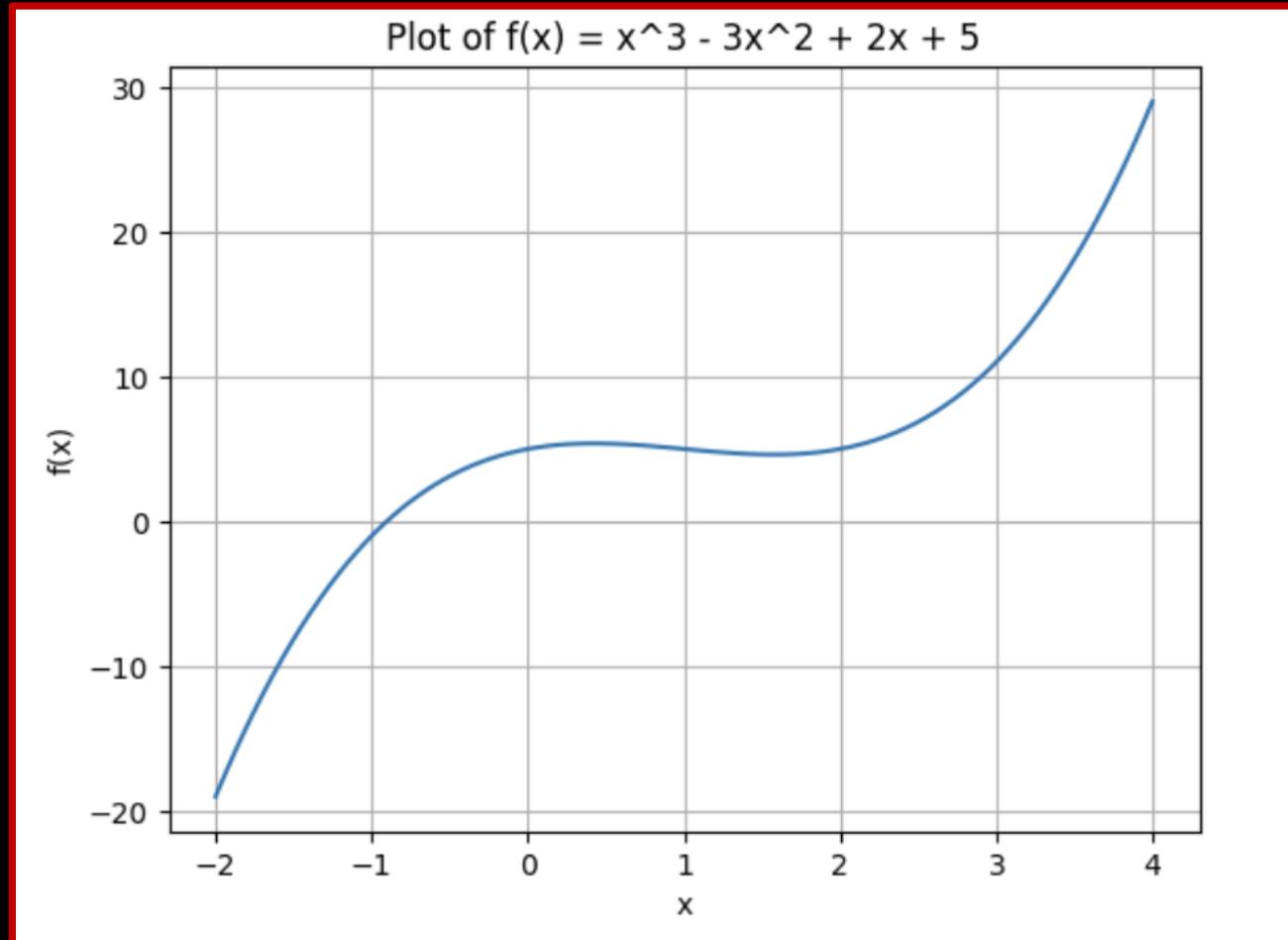
## Teorema de la aproximacion universal

Una red neuronal feedforward, con una capa oculta constituida por un numero finito de neuronas, puede aproximar a cualquier funcion continua en un *rango finito del input*, con cualquier grado de precision, si la funcion de activacion es no lineal, acotada y continua

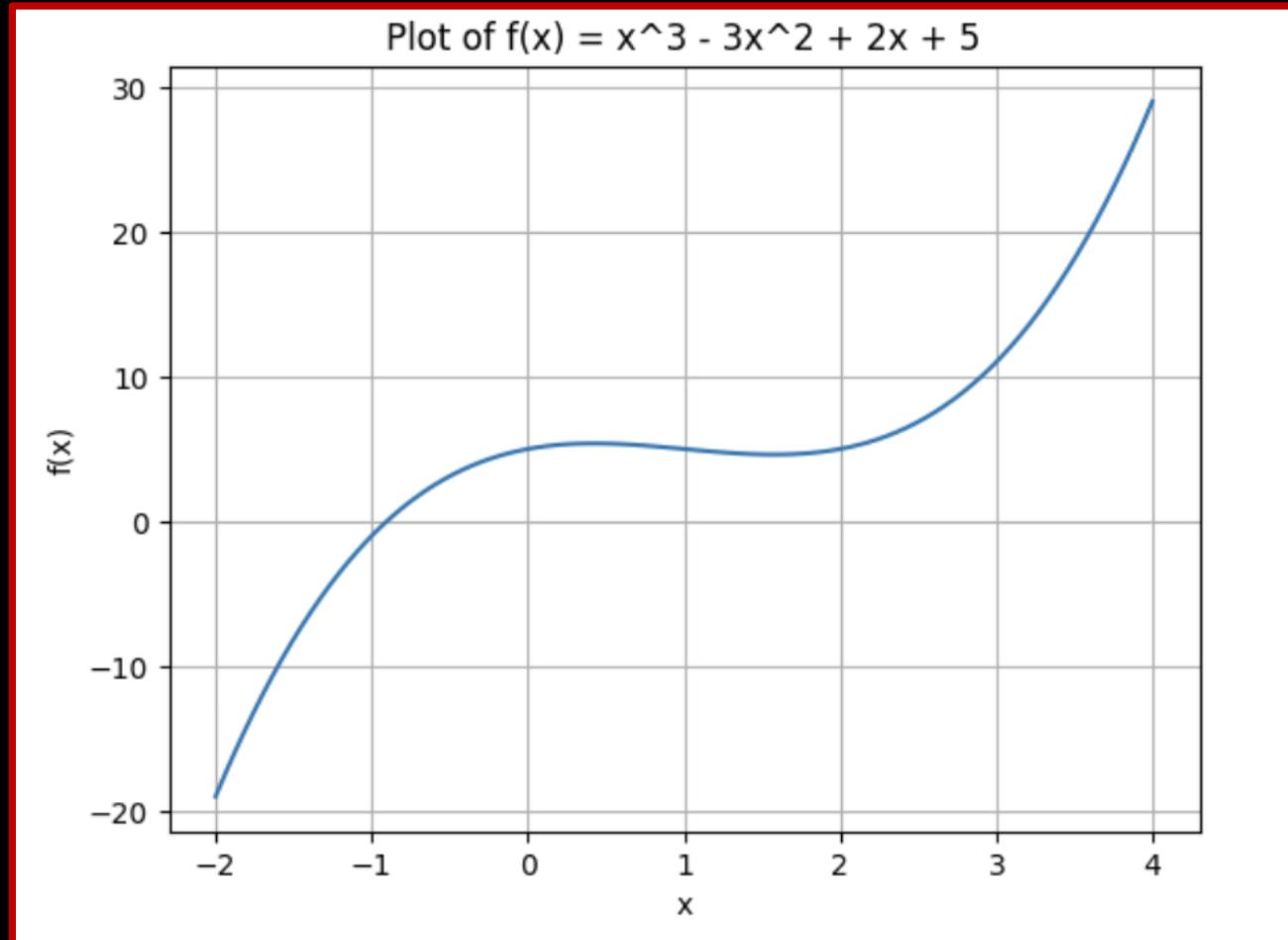
si la funcion de activacion es no lineal, acotada (en el intervalo de interes) y continua



Intentemos aproximar esta funcion

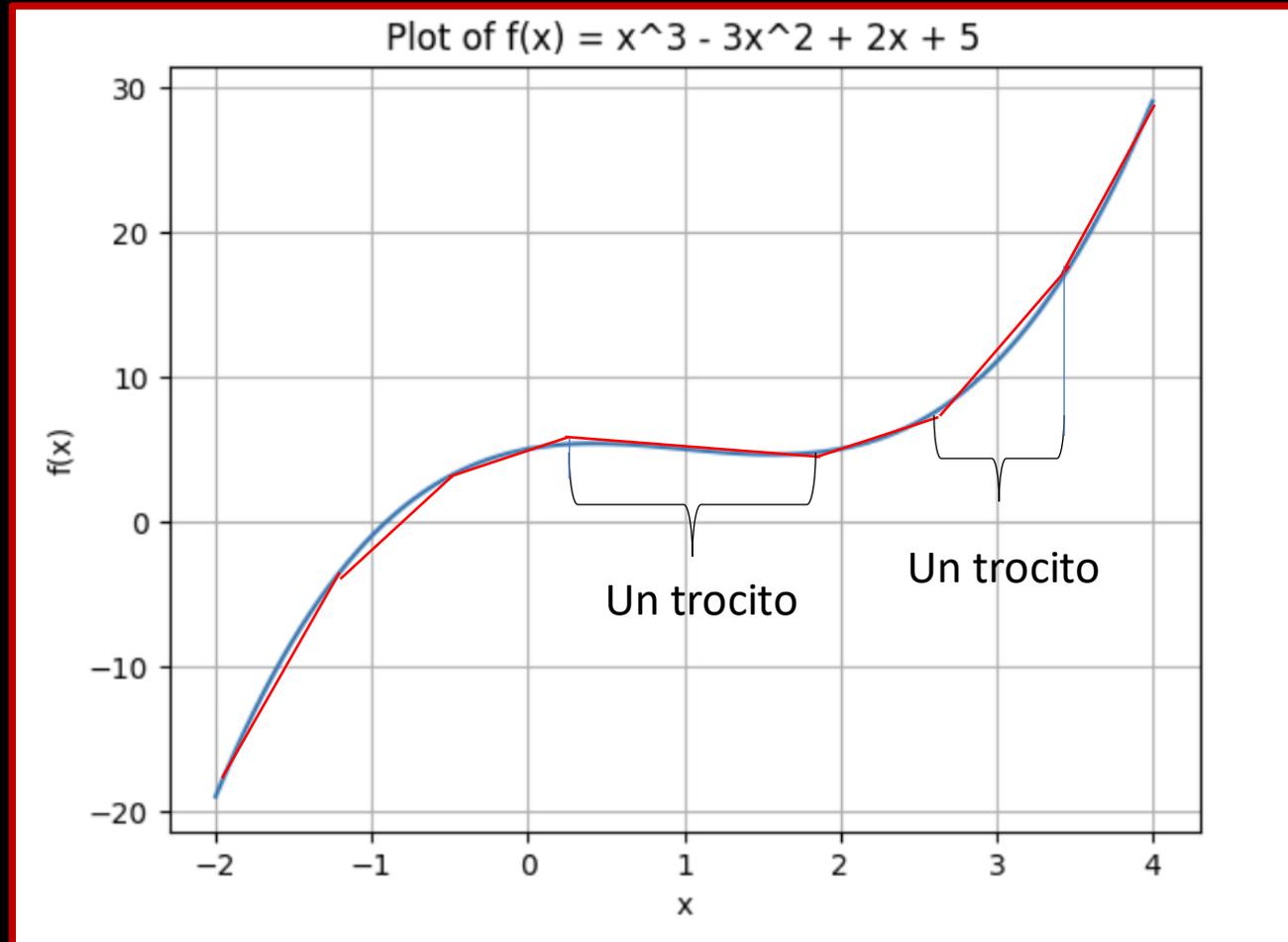


Intentemos aproximar esta funcion



rango finito del que habla el teorema

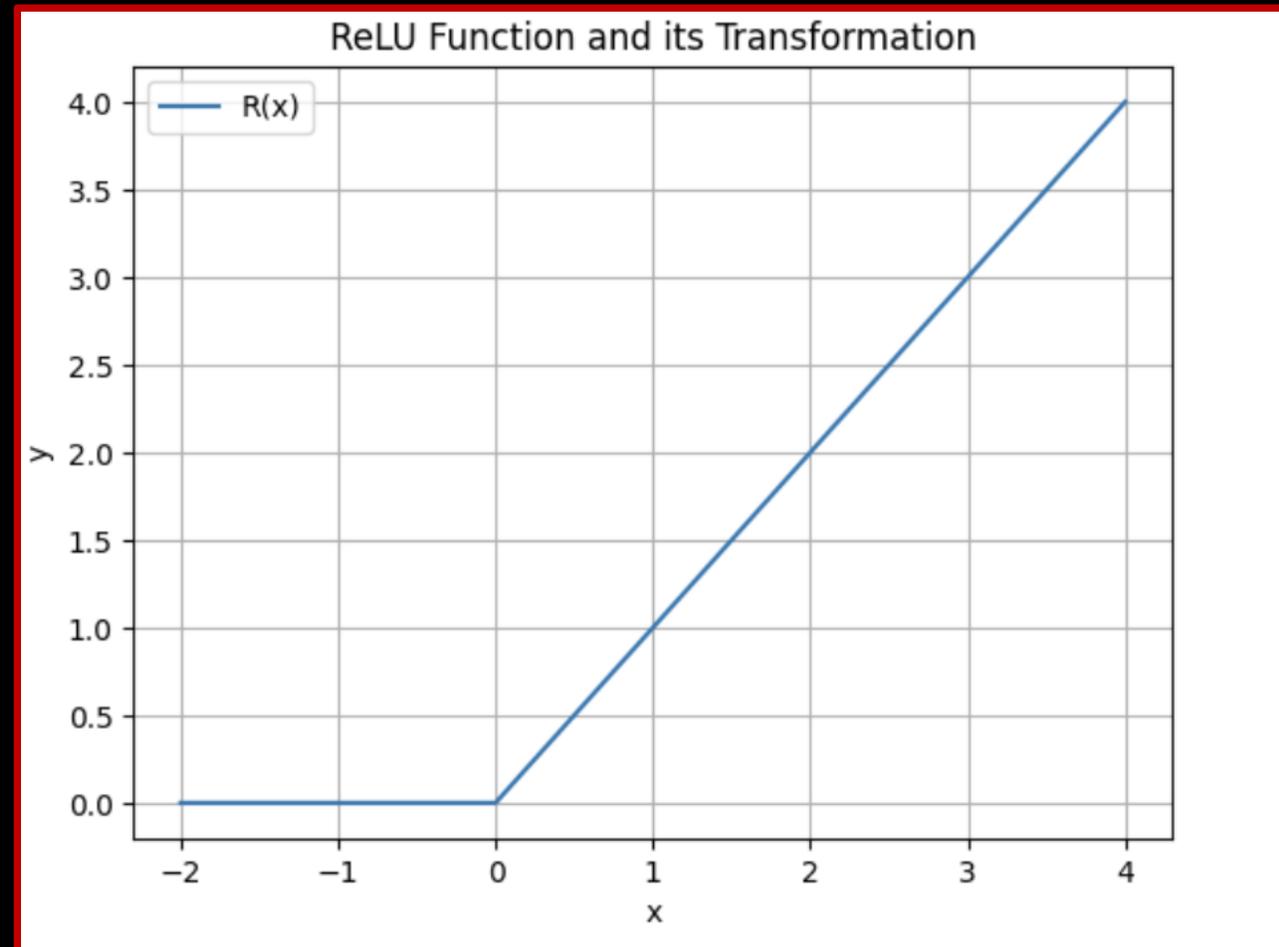
Un modo intuitivamente amigable de aproximar la función es pensar en un conjunto finito de rectas, con pendientes cercanas a las tangentes en algún conjunto de puntos del dominio.



Como generar esas rectas?  
(con funciones en todo el rango!)

Vamos a introducir la función ReLu (rectified unit),  
Y a trabajar con ella para poder lograr el ajuste deseado

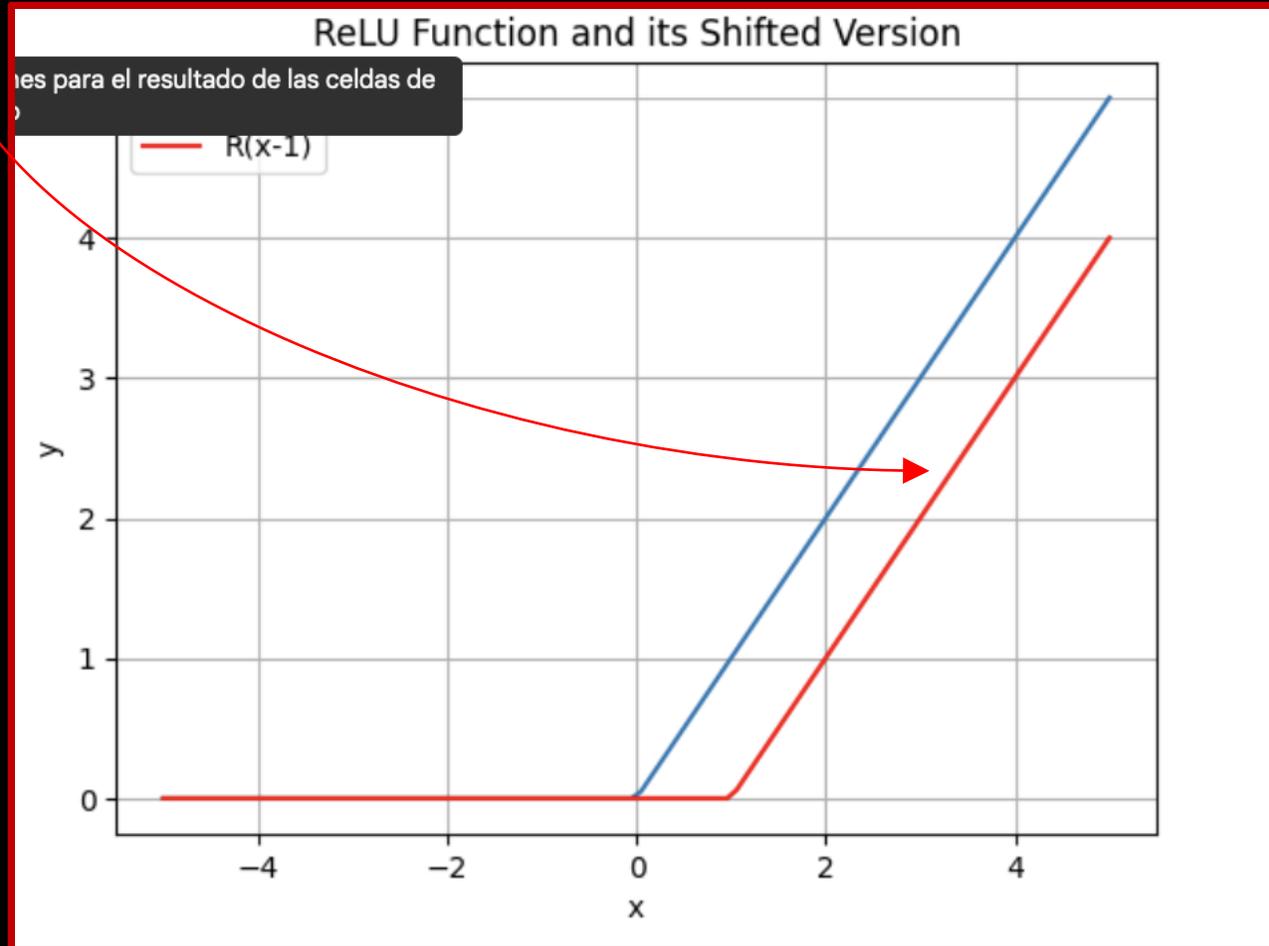
$$R(x) = \max(0, x)$$



$$R(x) = \max(0, x)$$

En  $x=0$  tenemos el "quiebre"

Como construimos otra función, a partir de esta,  
con el "quiebre" en  $x=1$  ?



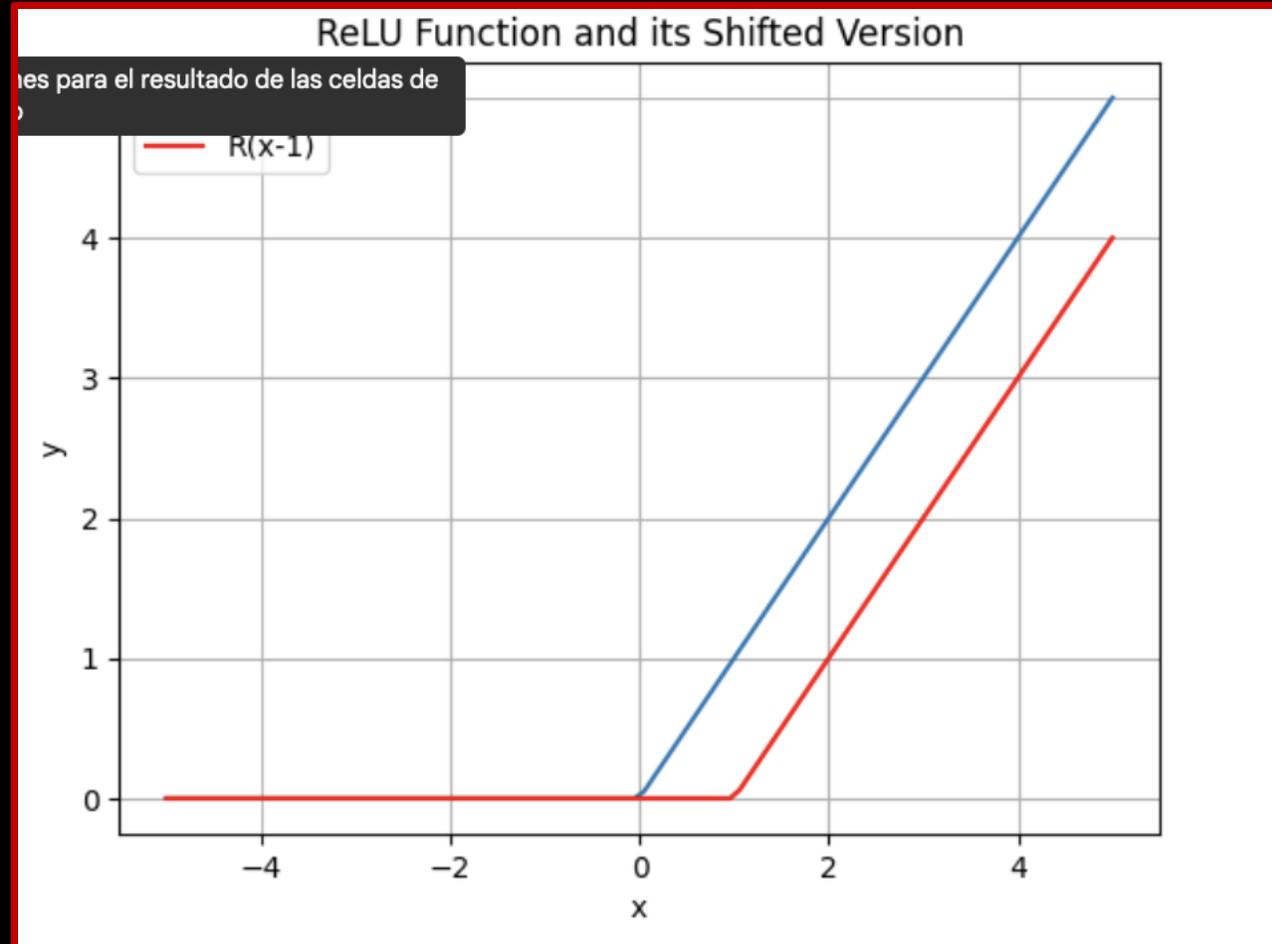
$$R(x) = \max(0, x)$$

En  $x=0$  tenemos el “quiebre”

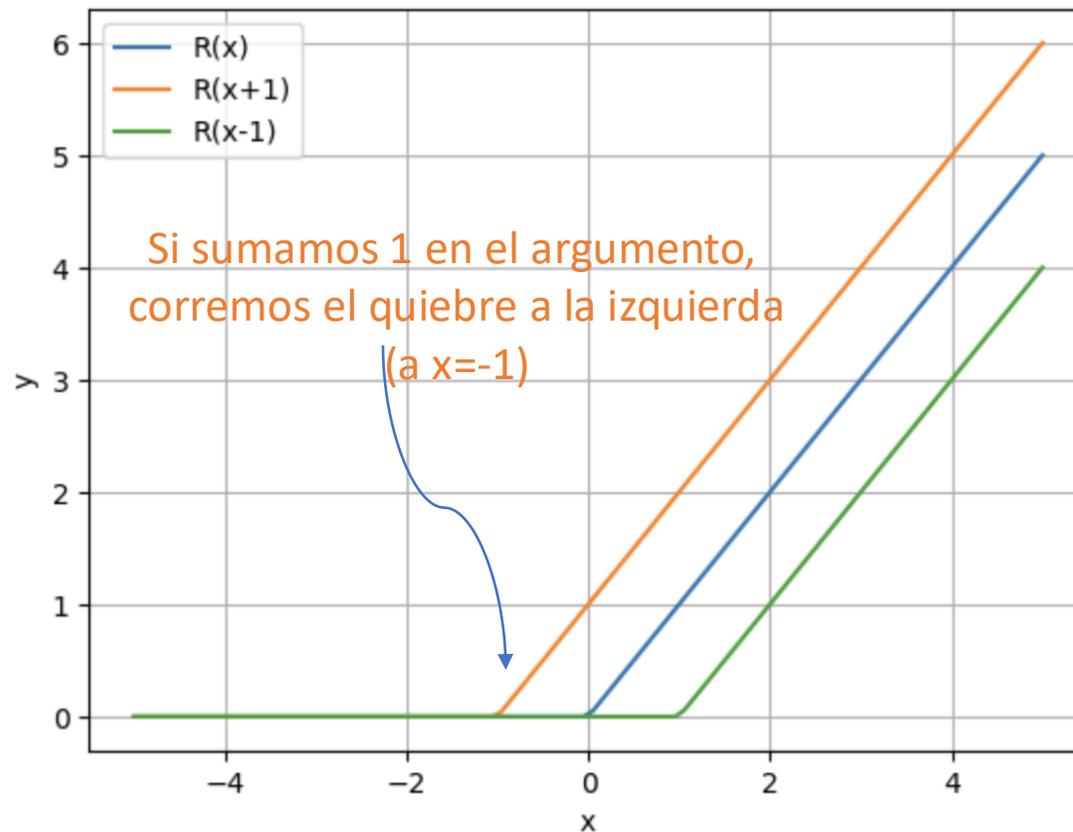
Construyamos otra función, con el “quiebre” en  $x=1$

$$f_1 = R(x - 1)$$

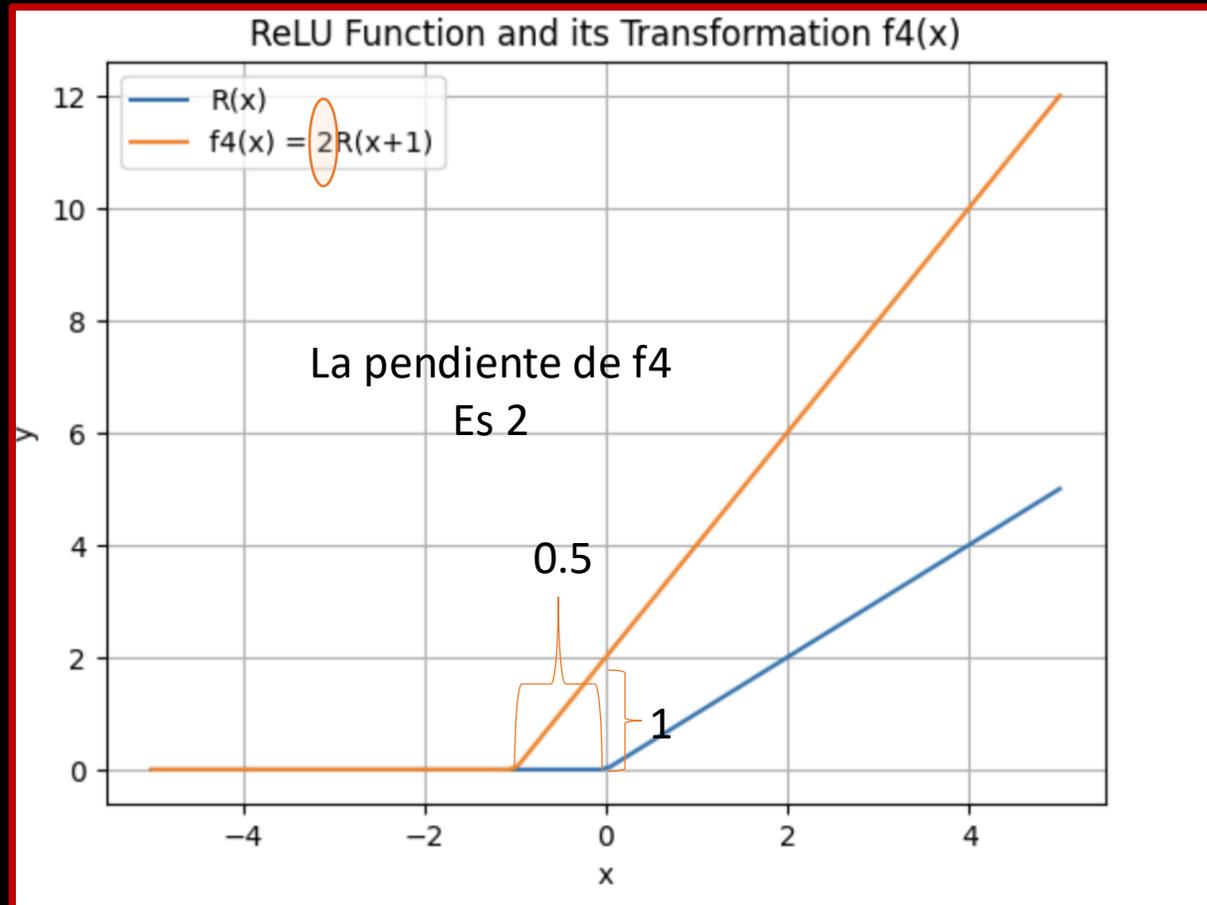
En  $x-1=0$  tenemos el “quiebre”



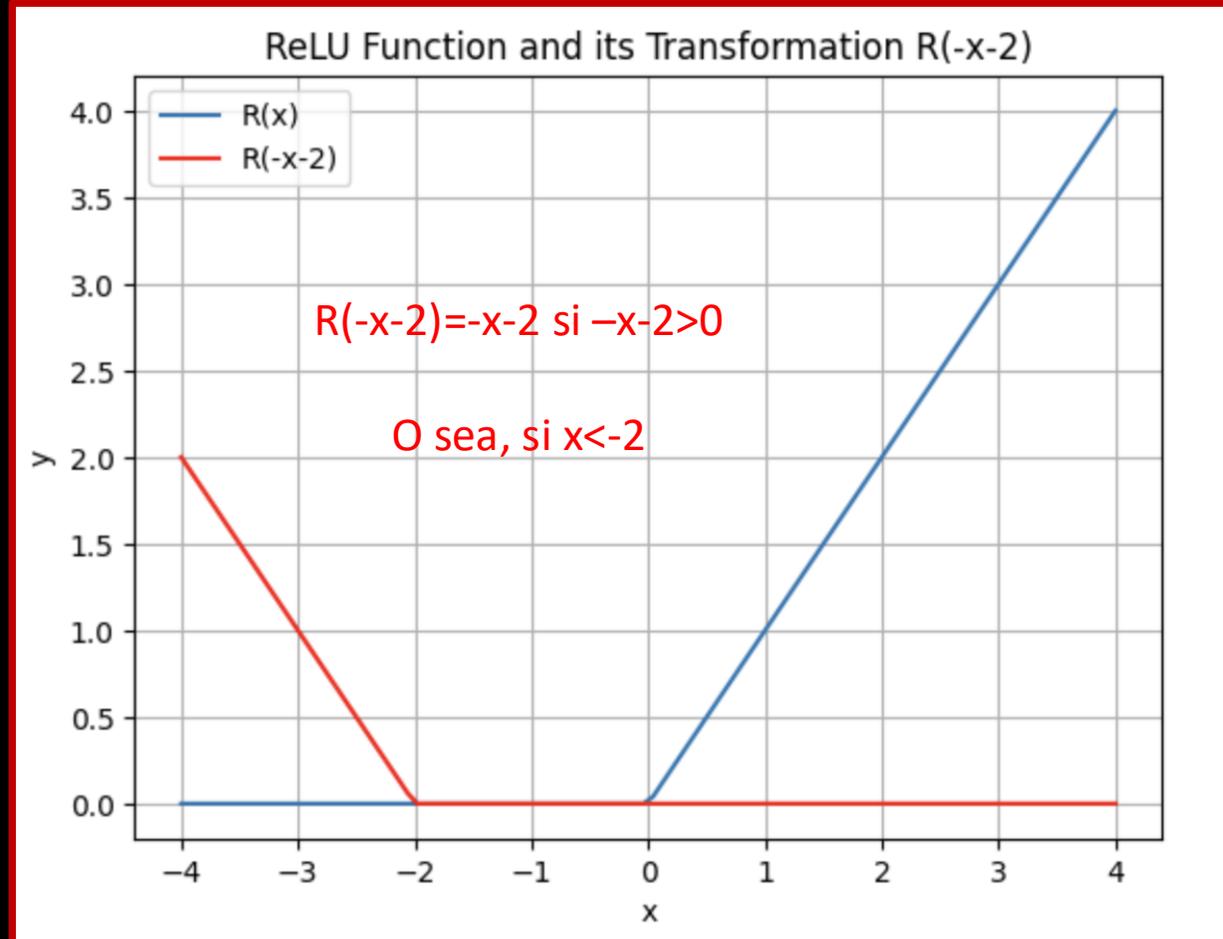
ReLU Function and its shifted versions



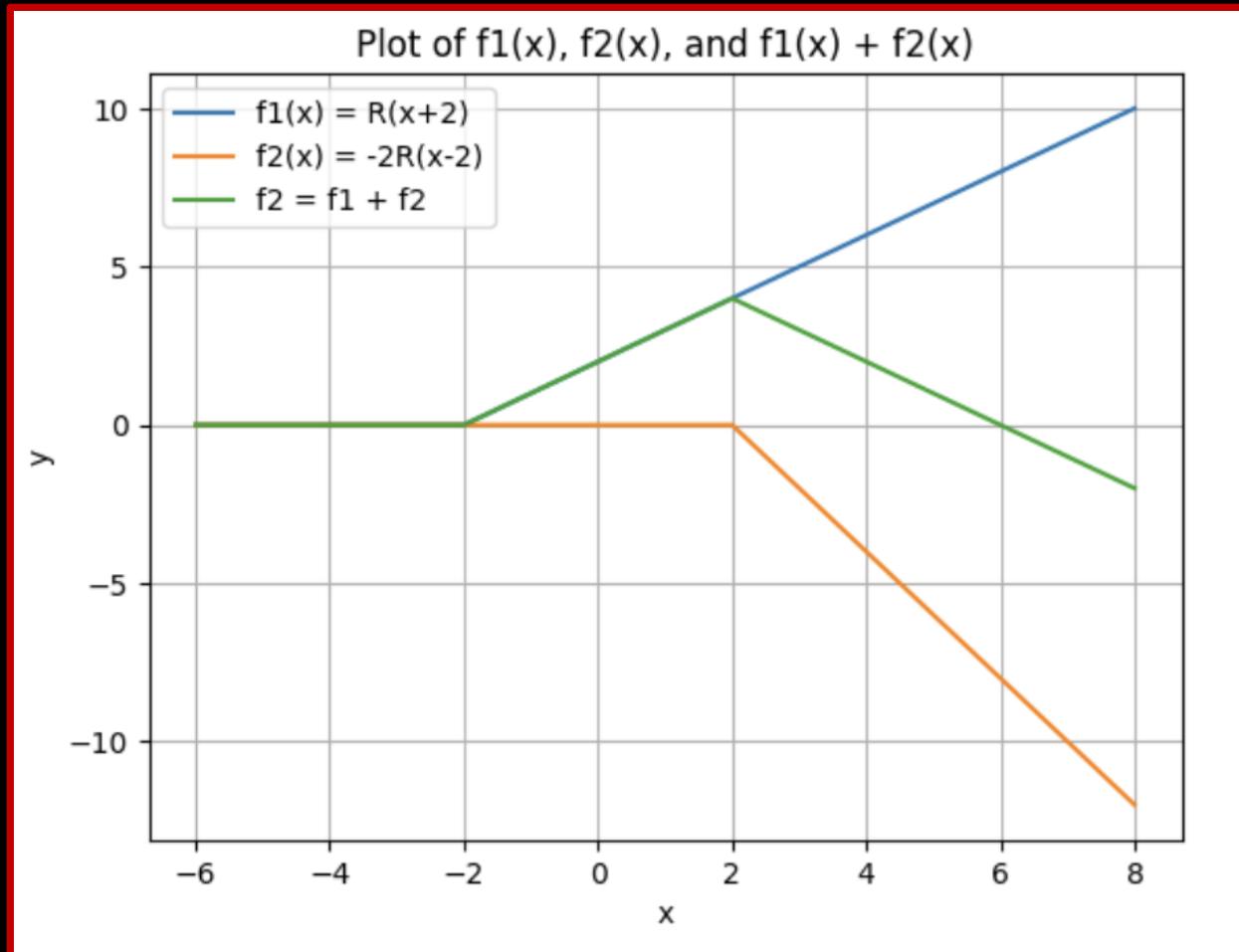
Tambien podemos cambiar la pendiente de las Funciones, multiplicando a la ReLu por un factor



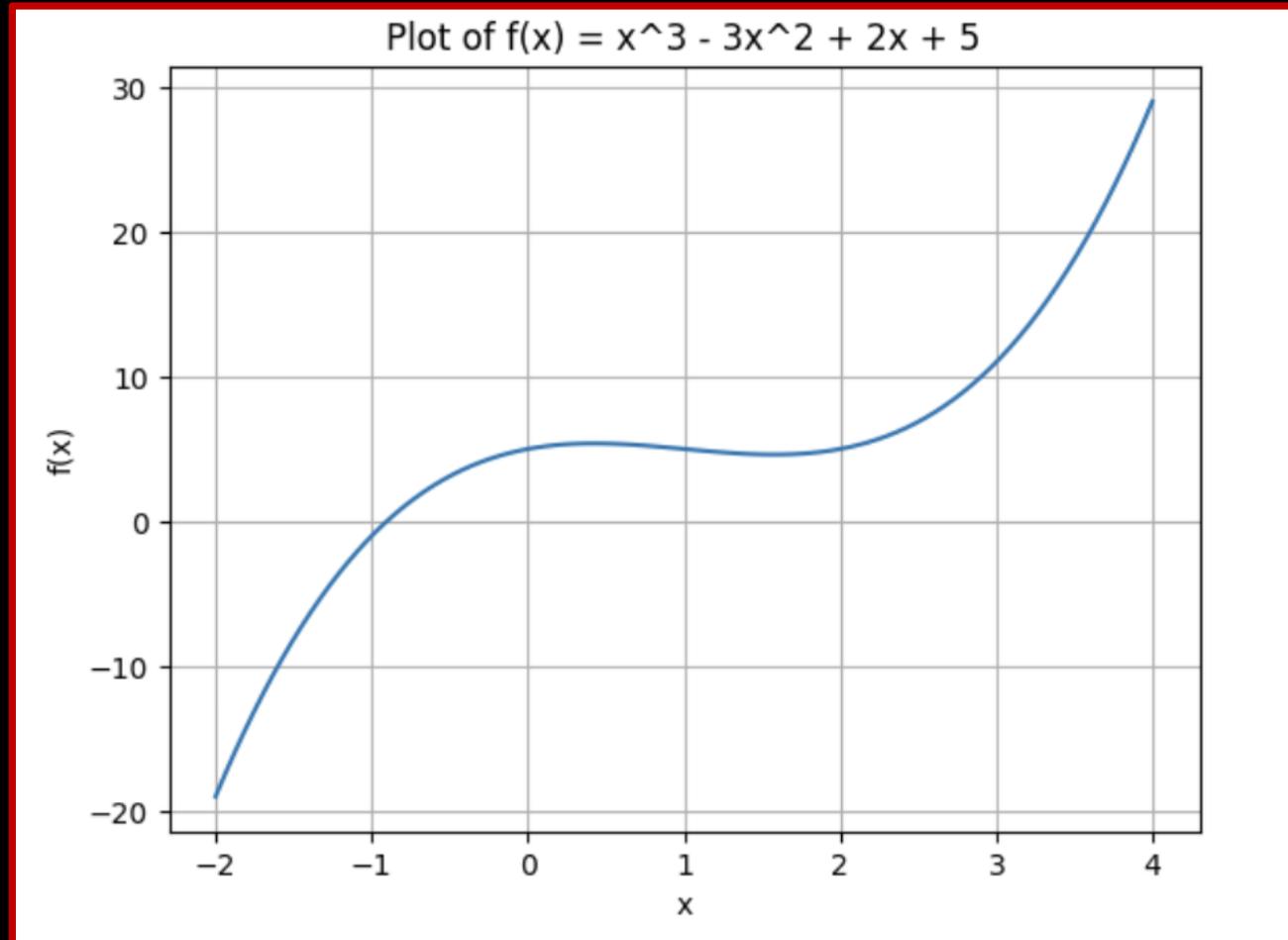
Cambiando el signo de la variable en el argumento,  
Que la funcion se planche en 0 despues del quiebre.



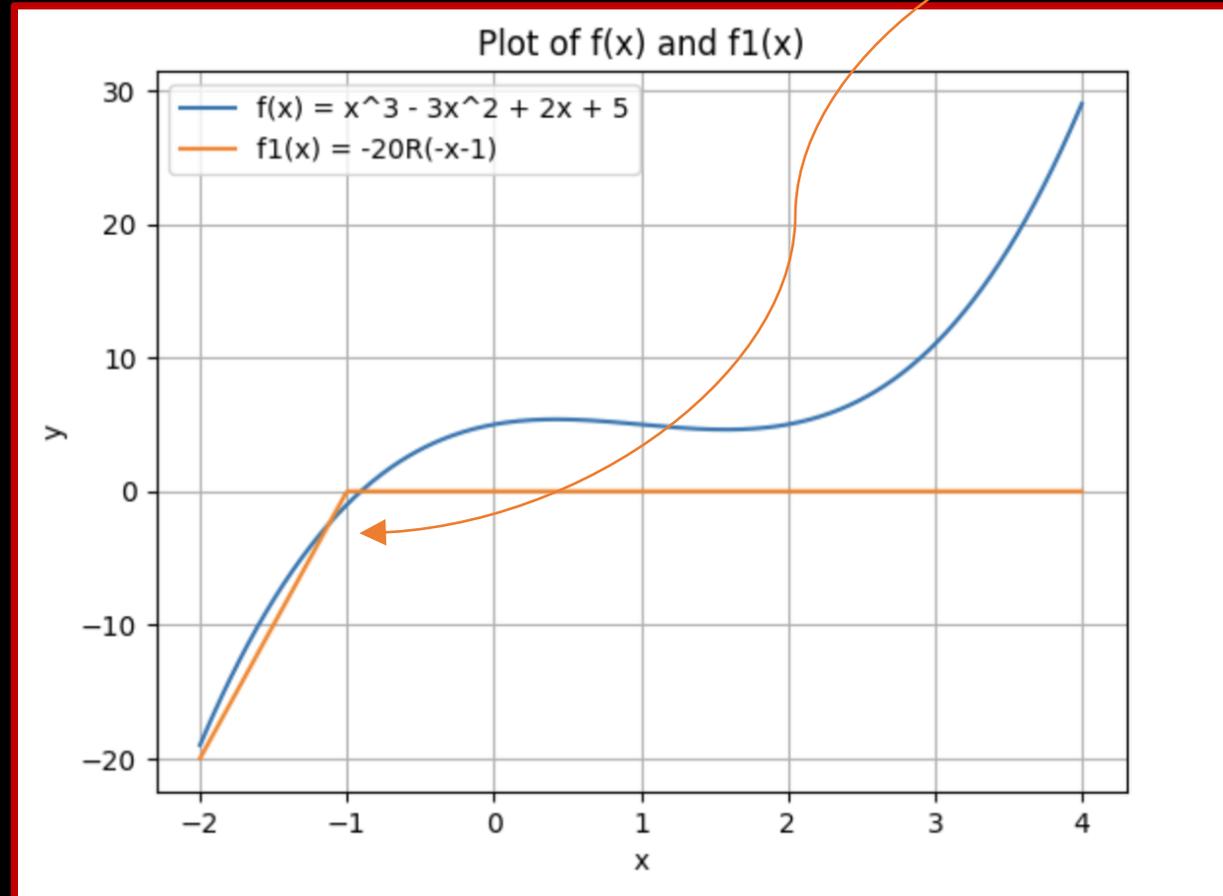
Sumando dos funciones con quiebres en dos puntos, armo una funcion de tres tramos



Intentemos aproximar esta funcion... con Relus



En este rango !



Empezamos con una función  
Que se planche a partir de  
Si  $x > -1$ , o sea, cuando  $x+1 > 0$

Pero como la ReLu se hace  
Cero si el argumento es negativo

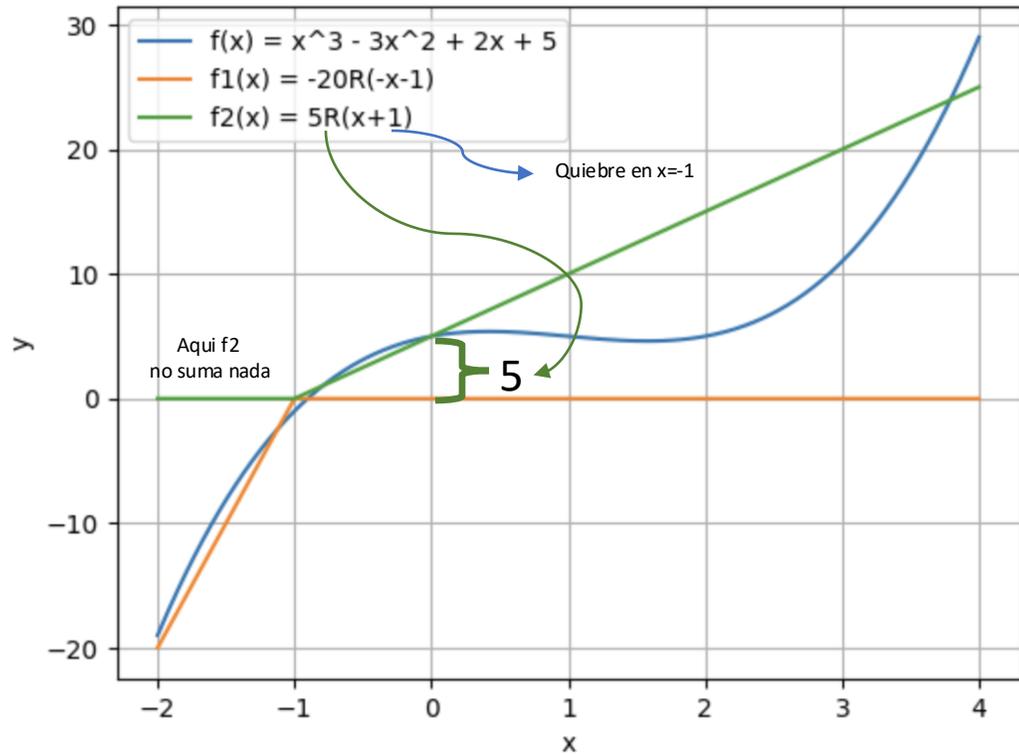
El argumento de ReLu  
Debe ser negativo si  $x+1 > 0$

$$F = \alpha \text{ReLu}(-(x+1))$$

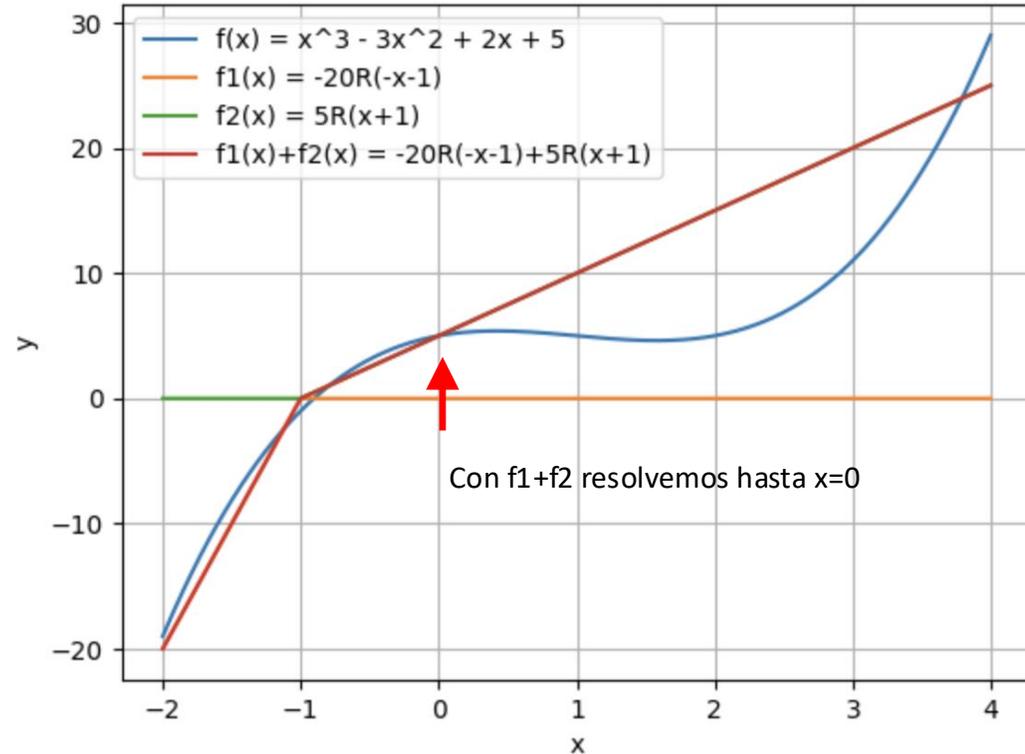
Y como quiero que la pendiente  
Sea -20,

$$f_1(x) = -20\text{ReLu}(-x-1)$$

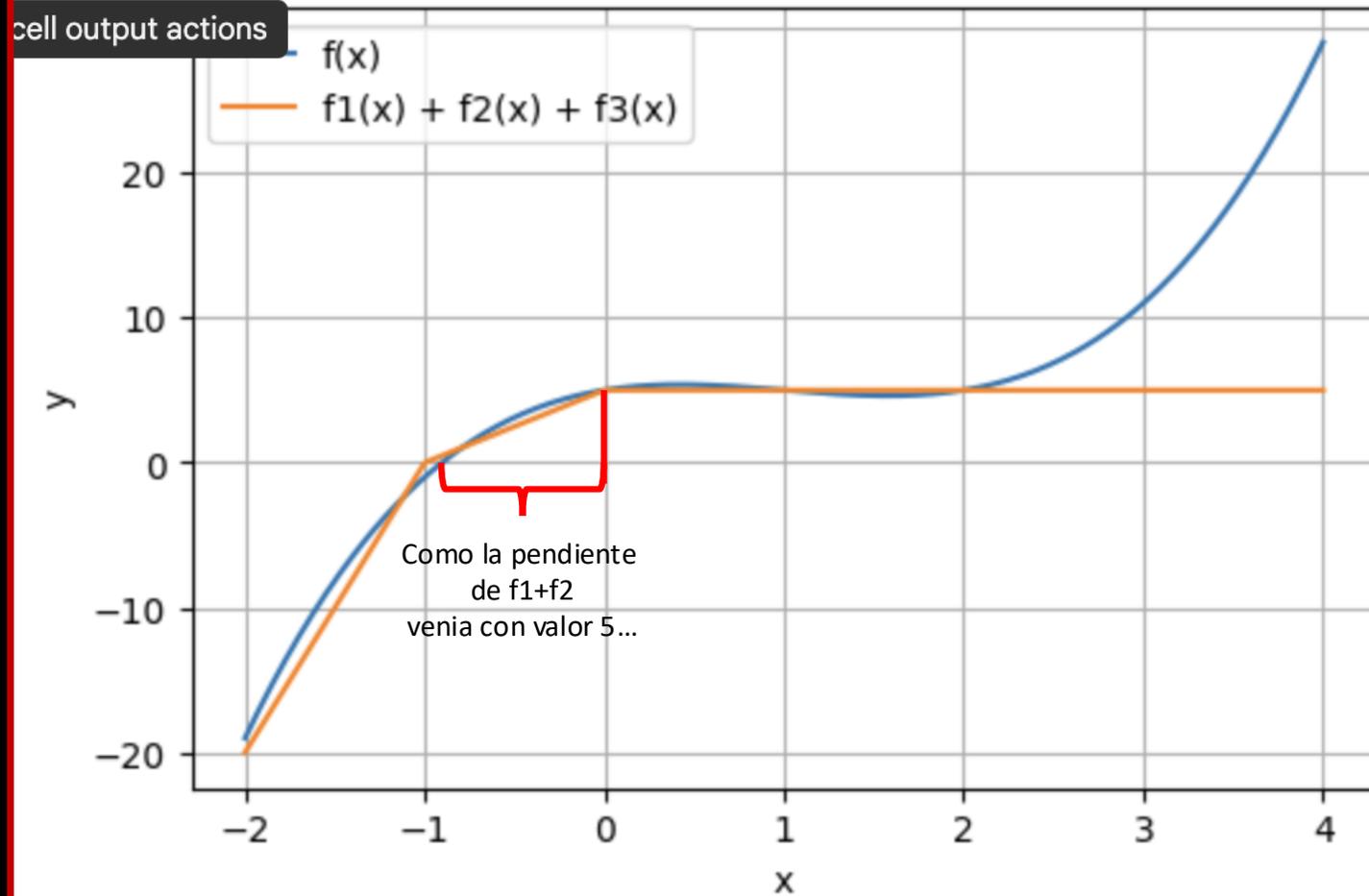
Plot of  $f(x)$ ,  $f_1(x)$ , and  $f_2(x)$



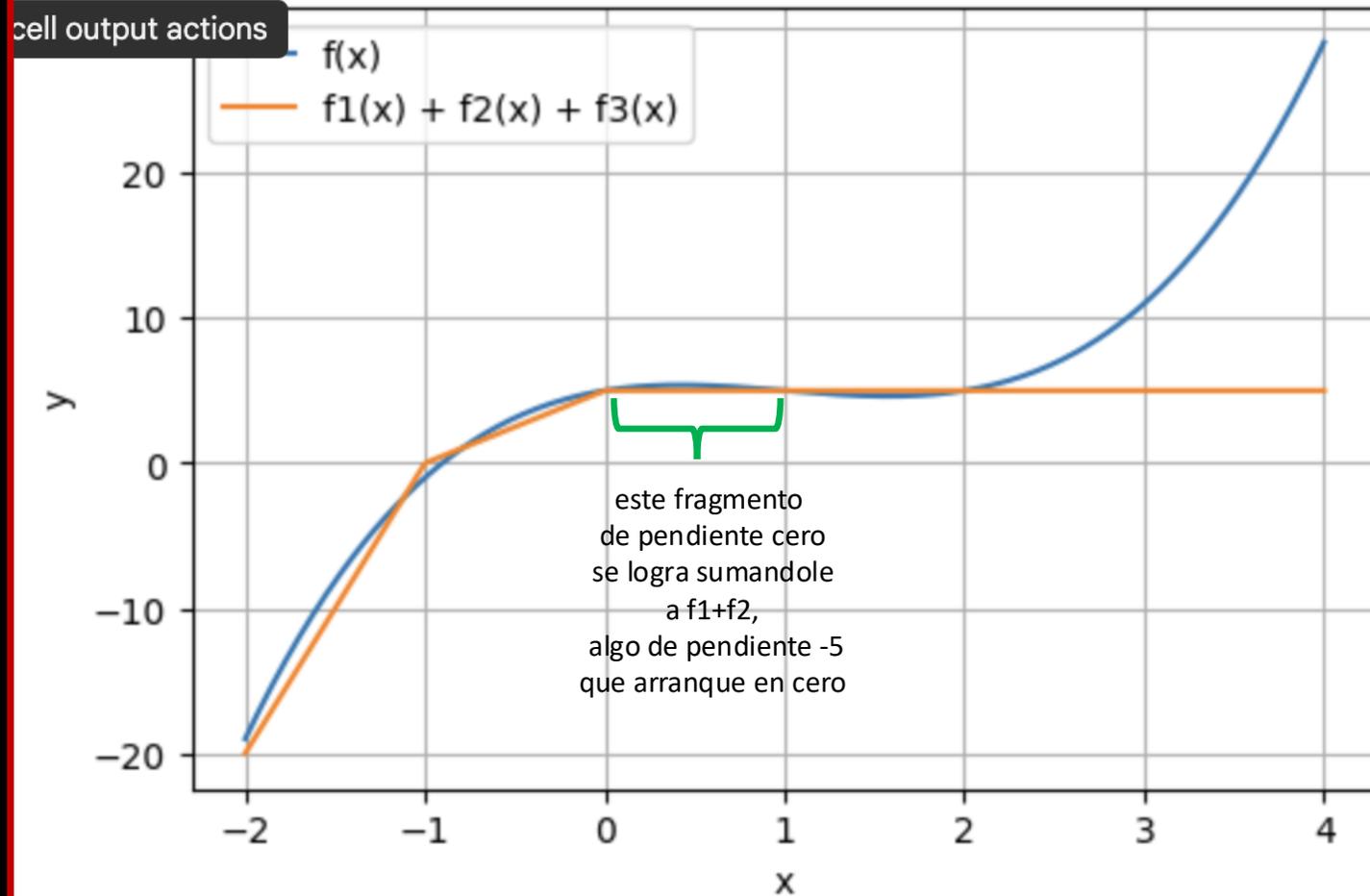
Plot of  $f(x)$ ,  $f_1(x)$ , and  $f_2(x)$



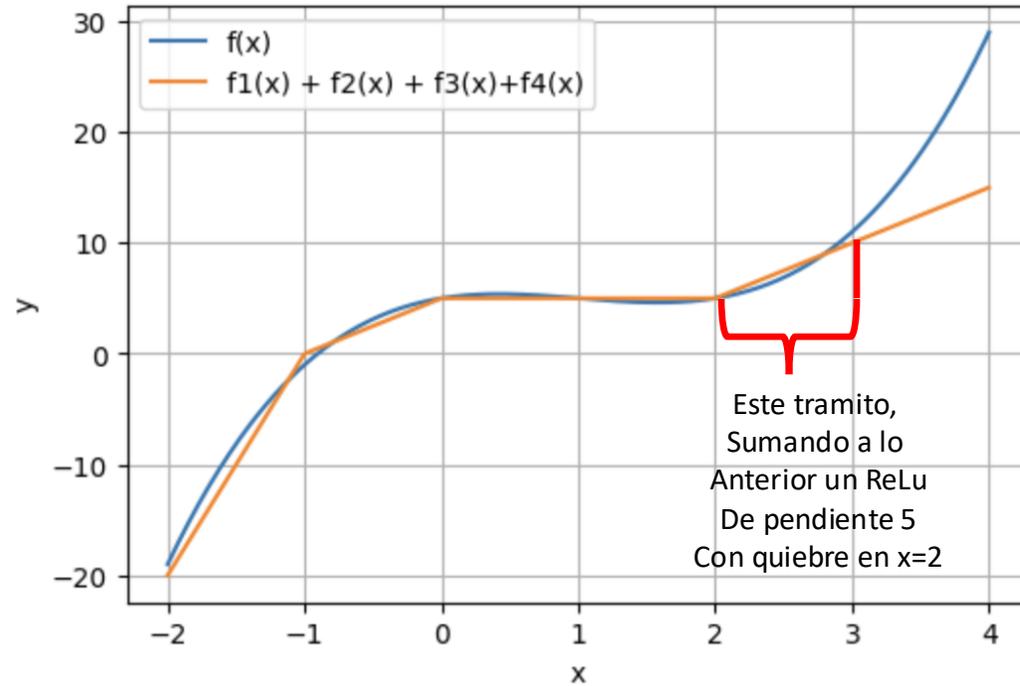
Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)$ , with  $f_3(x) = -5R(x)$



Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x)$ , with  $f_3(x) = -5R(x)$

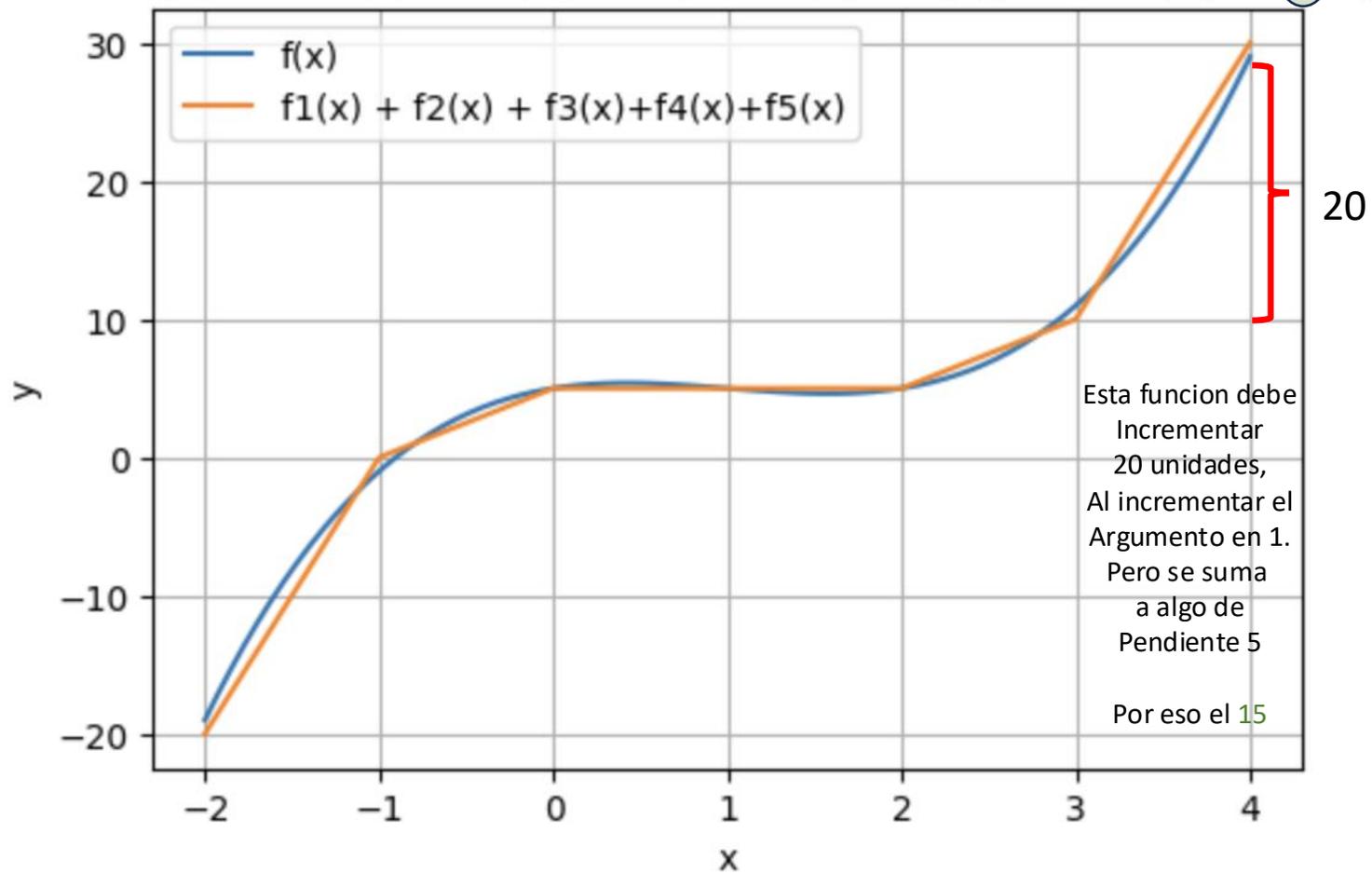


Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x)$ , with  $f_4(x) = 5R(x-2)$



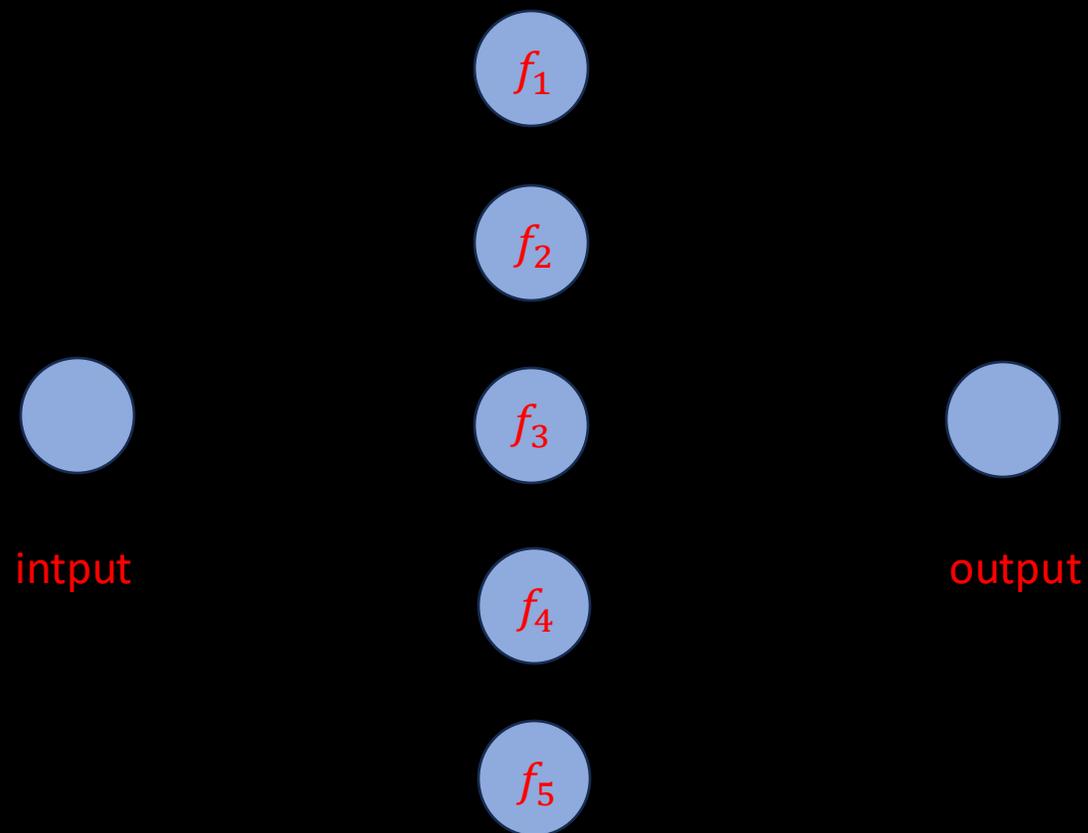
Este tramo,  
Sumando a lo  
Anterior un ReLU  
De pendiente 5  
Con quiebre en  $x=2$

Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x) + f_5(x)$ , with  $f_5(x) = 15R(x-3)$

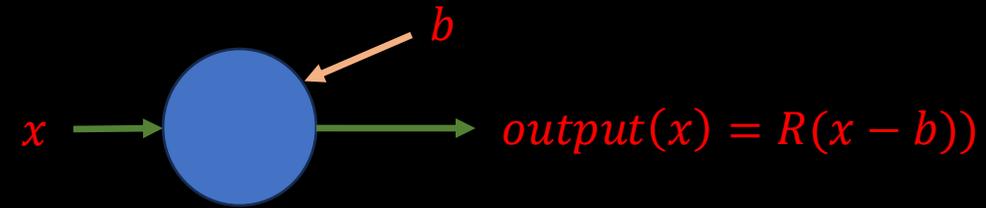




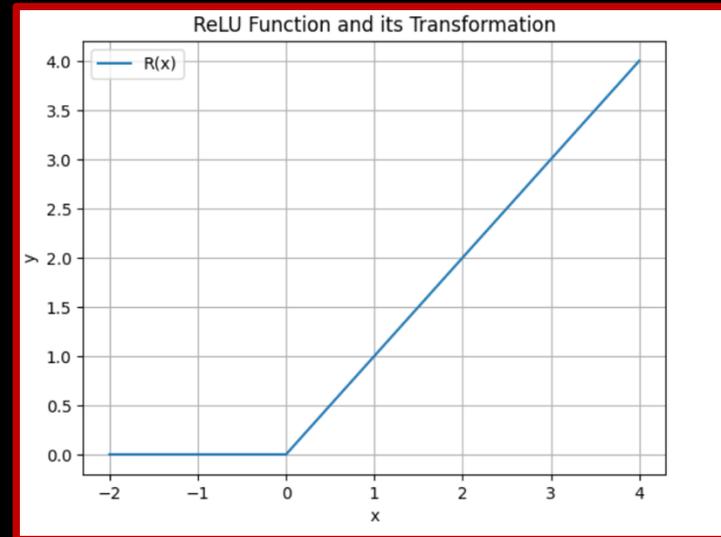
Ahora bien: como representar a estas funciones como una red neuronal?



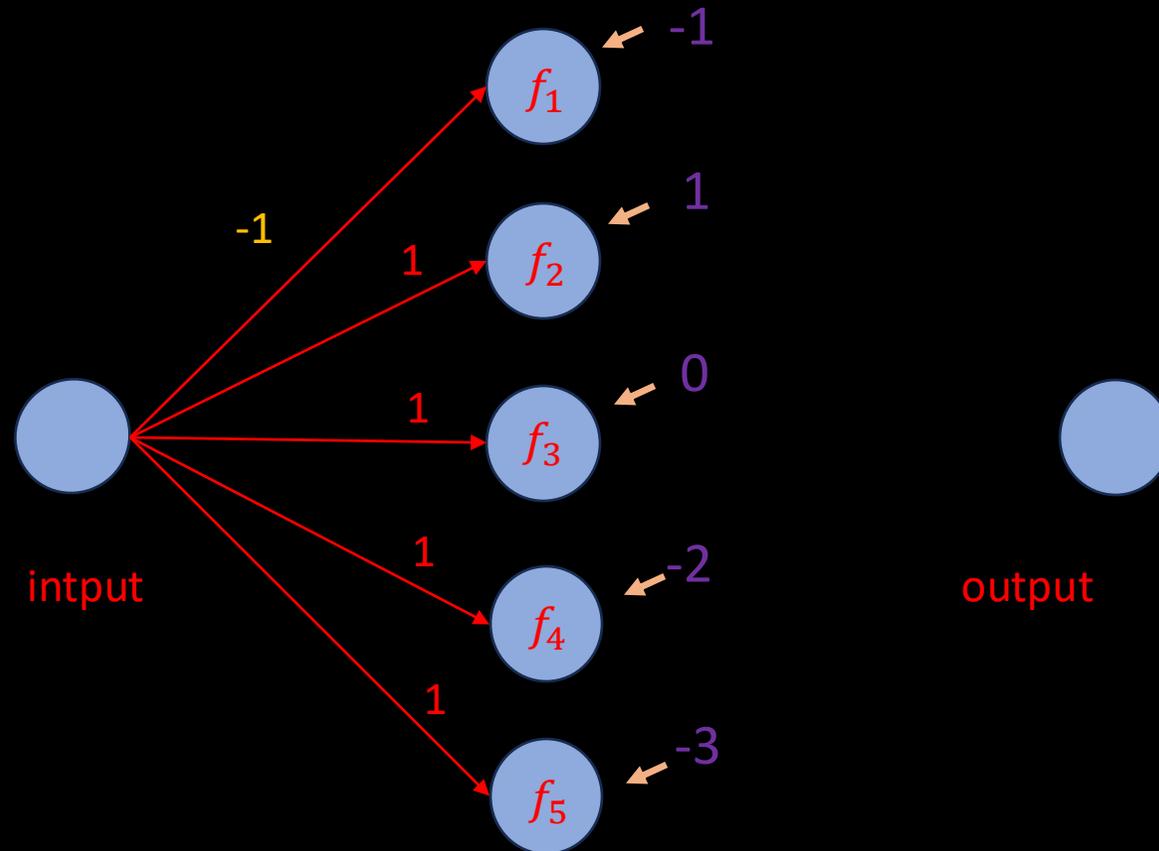
Donde cada unidad se rige por estas reglas:



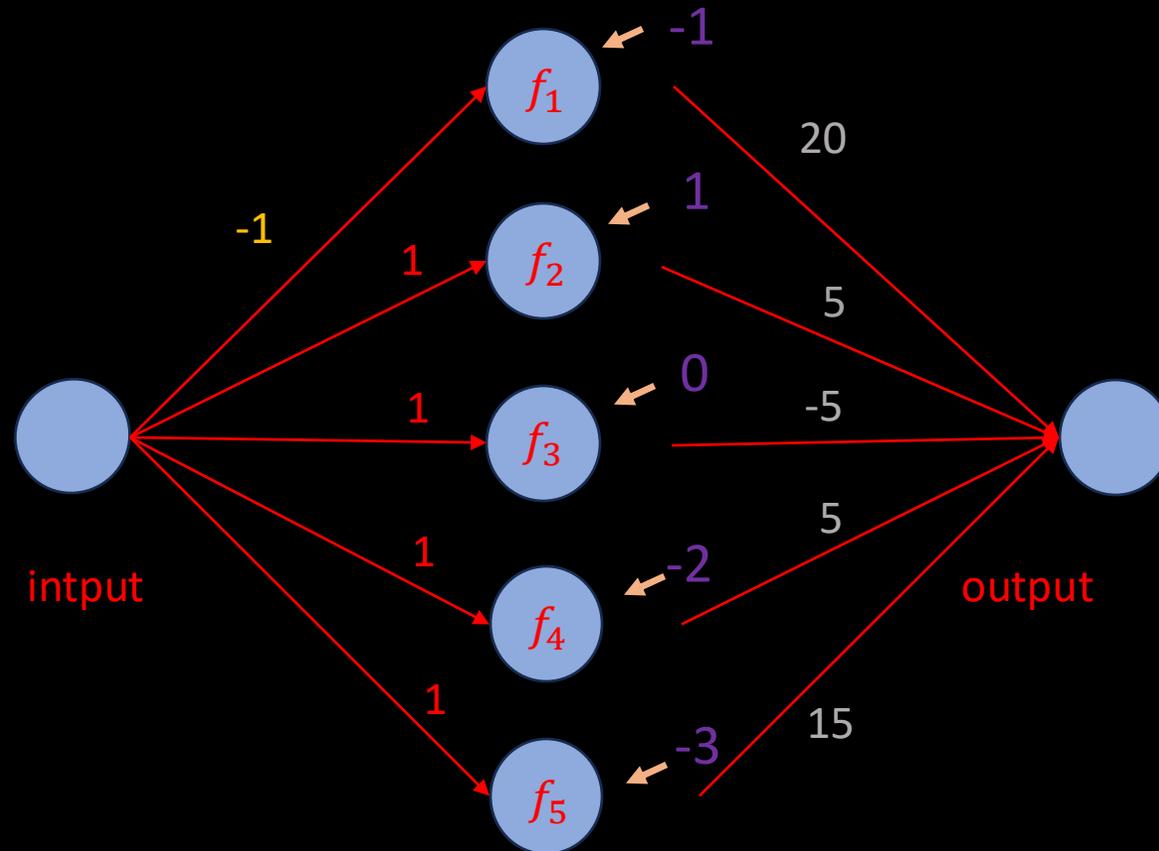
$R(x) = \max(0, x)$ ,  $b$  se conoce como "bias" )



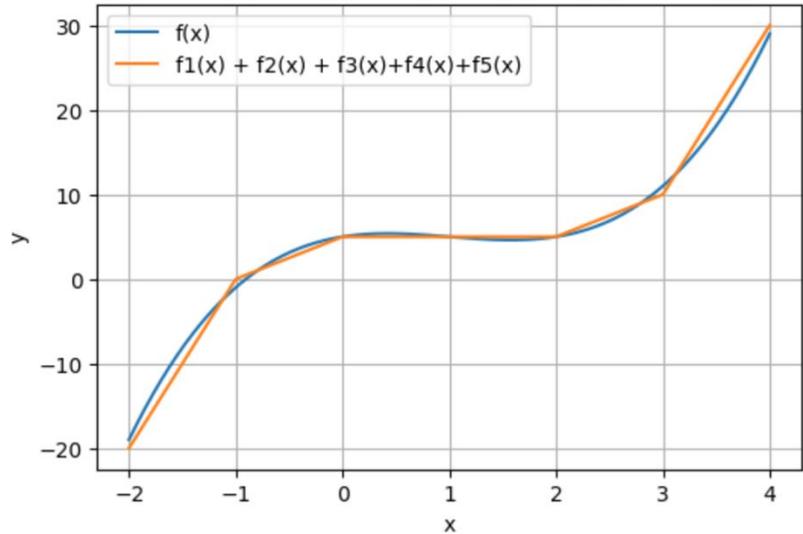
$$Output(x) = 20 R(-x - 1) + 5 R(x + 1) - 5R(x) + 5 R(x - 2) + 15 R(x - 3)$$



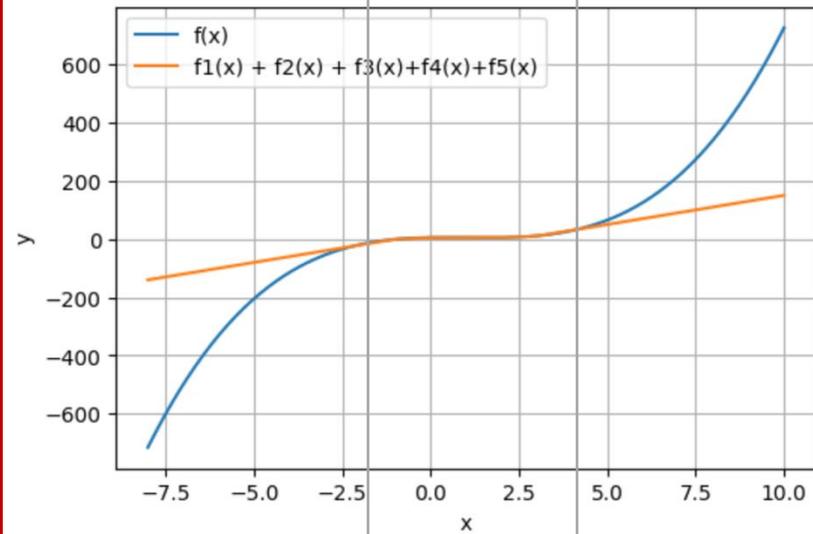
$$\text{Output}(x) = 20 R(-x - 1) + 5 R(x + 1) - 5R(x) + 5 R(x - 2) + 15 R(x - 3)$$



Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x) + f_5(x)$ , with  $f_5(x) = 15R(x-3)$

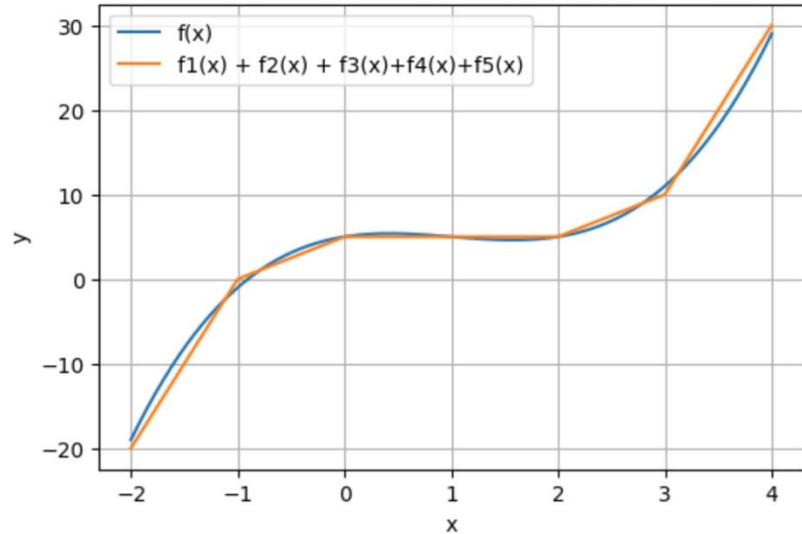


Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x) + f_5(x)$ , with  $f_5(x) = 15R(x-3)$

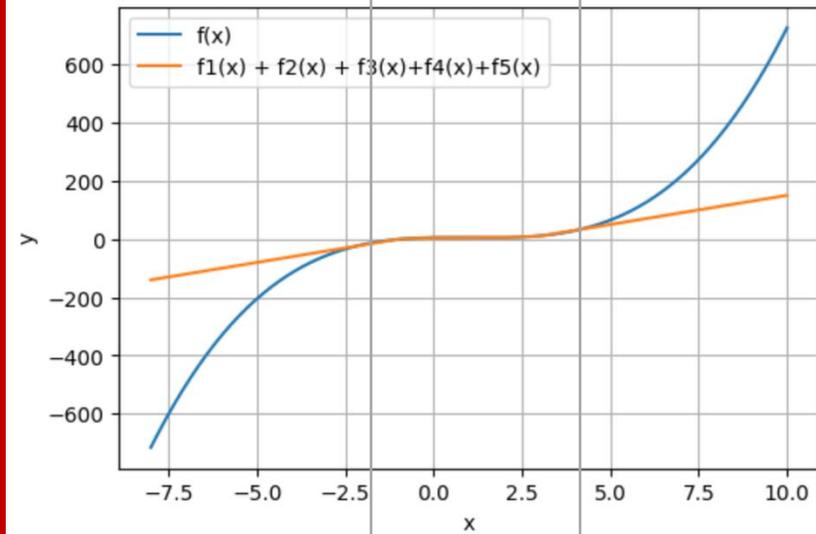


Buena aproximacion  
en un rango dado!

Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x) + f_5(x)$ , with  $f_5(x) = 15R(x-3)$



Plot of  $f(x)$  and  $f_1(x) + f_2(x) + f_3(x) + f_4(x) + f_5(x)$ , with  $f_5(x) = 15R(x-3)$



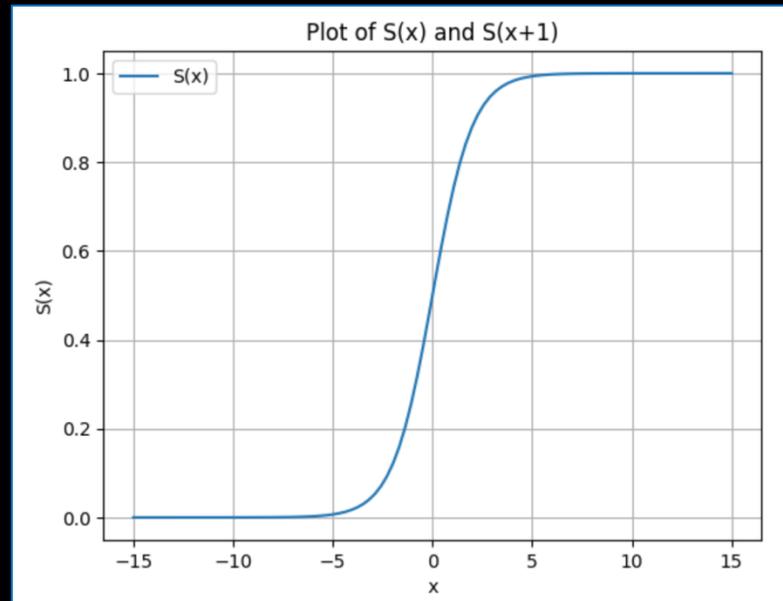
Buena aproximacion  
en un rango dado!

Y por supuesto, si las  $R(x)$  hubiesen sido lineales... la combinacion hubiera sido... otra recta



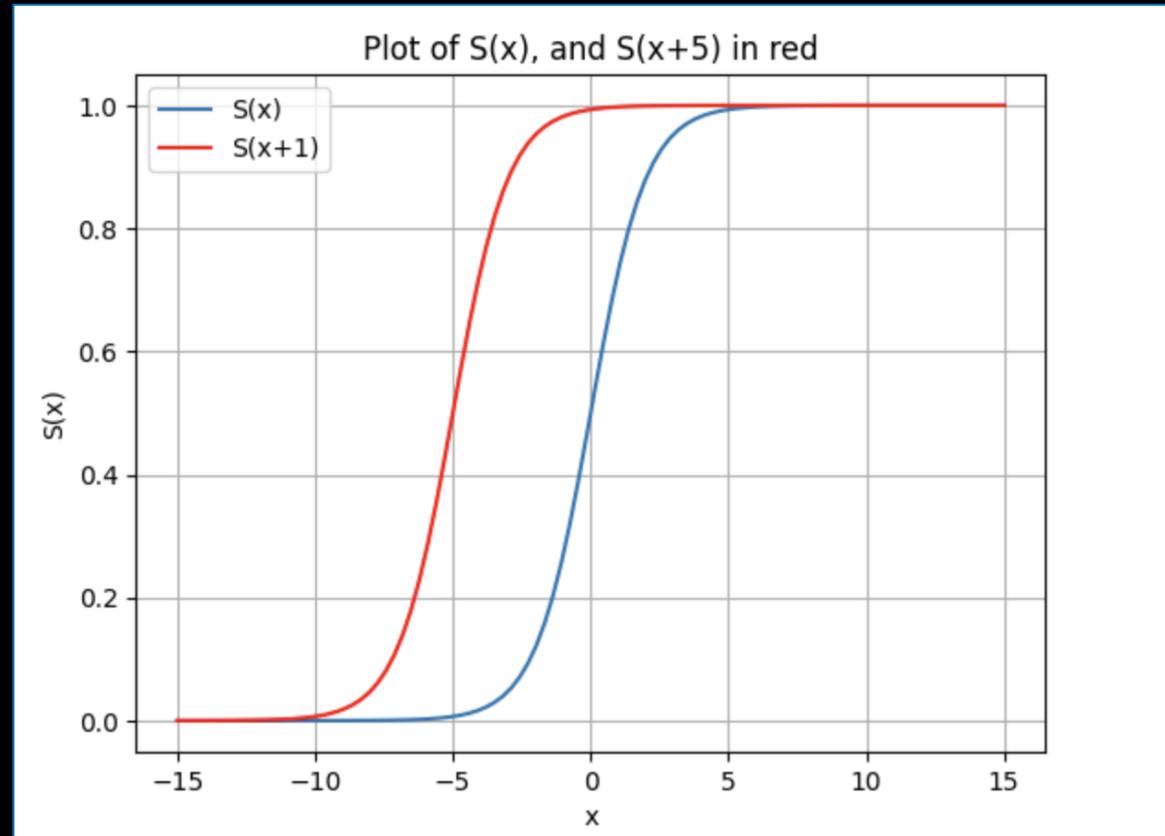
Con otras funciones no lineales  
puede argumentarse de modo similar.

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

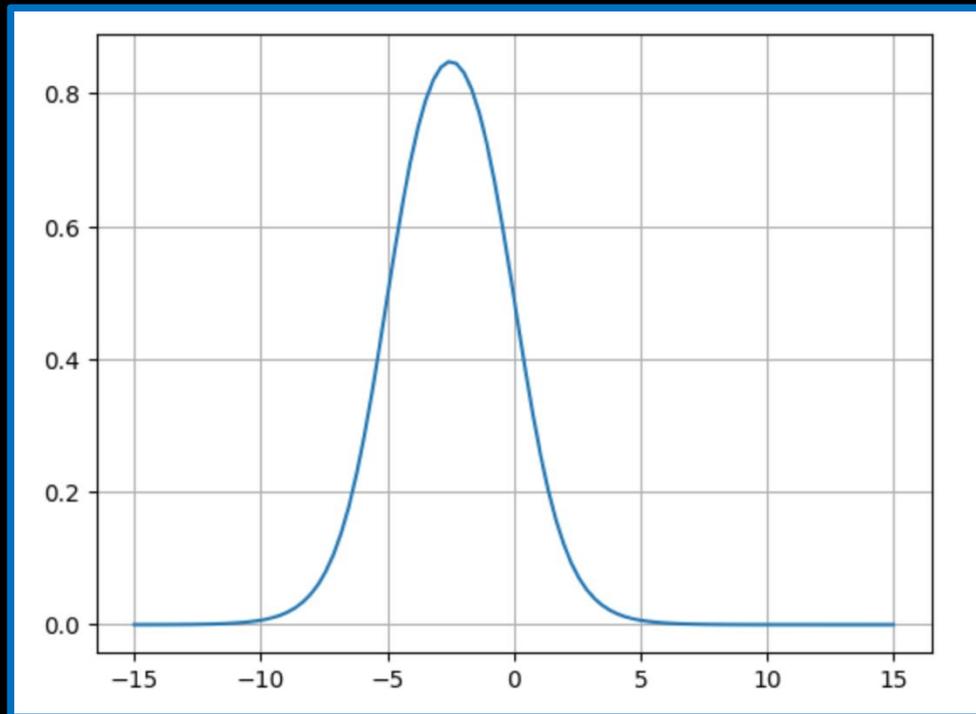


$$S(x + 5) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x+5)}}$$

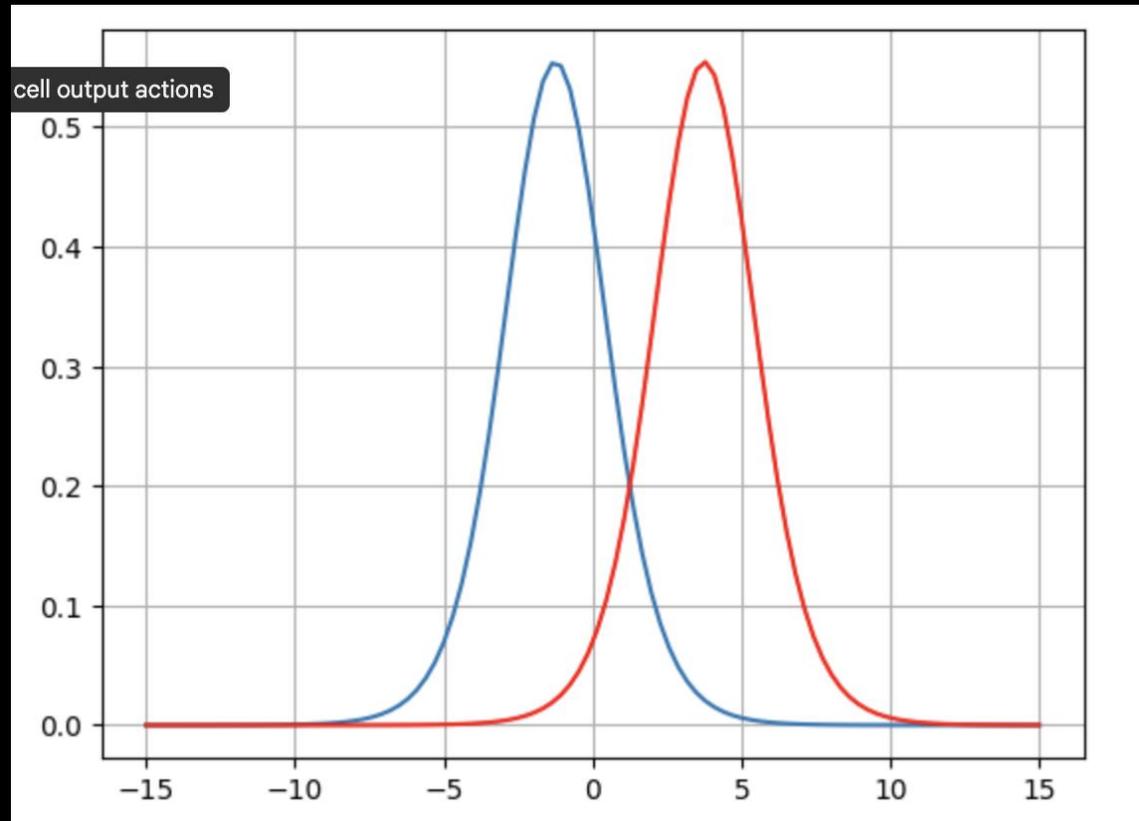
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



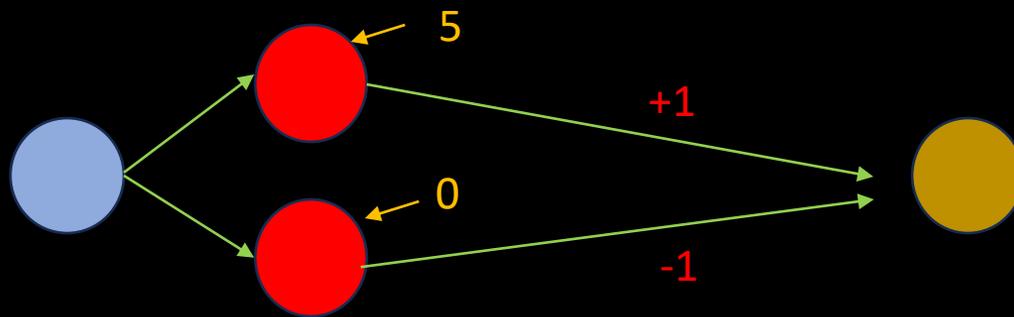
$$f(x) = S(x + 5) - S(x)$$



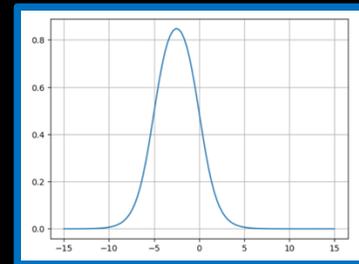
$$f(x) = S(x + 2.5) - S(x) \quad g(x) = S(x - 2.5) - S(x - 5)$$

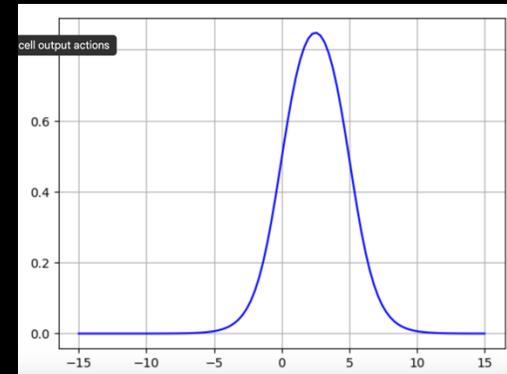
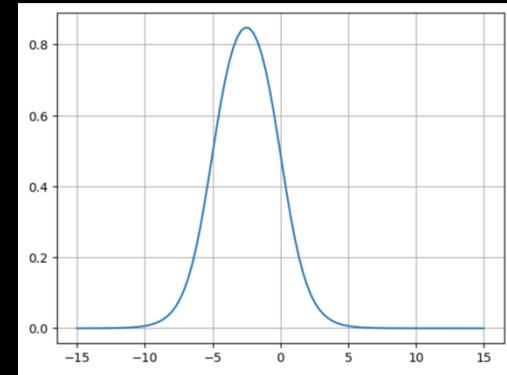
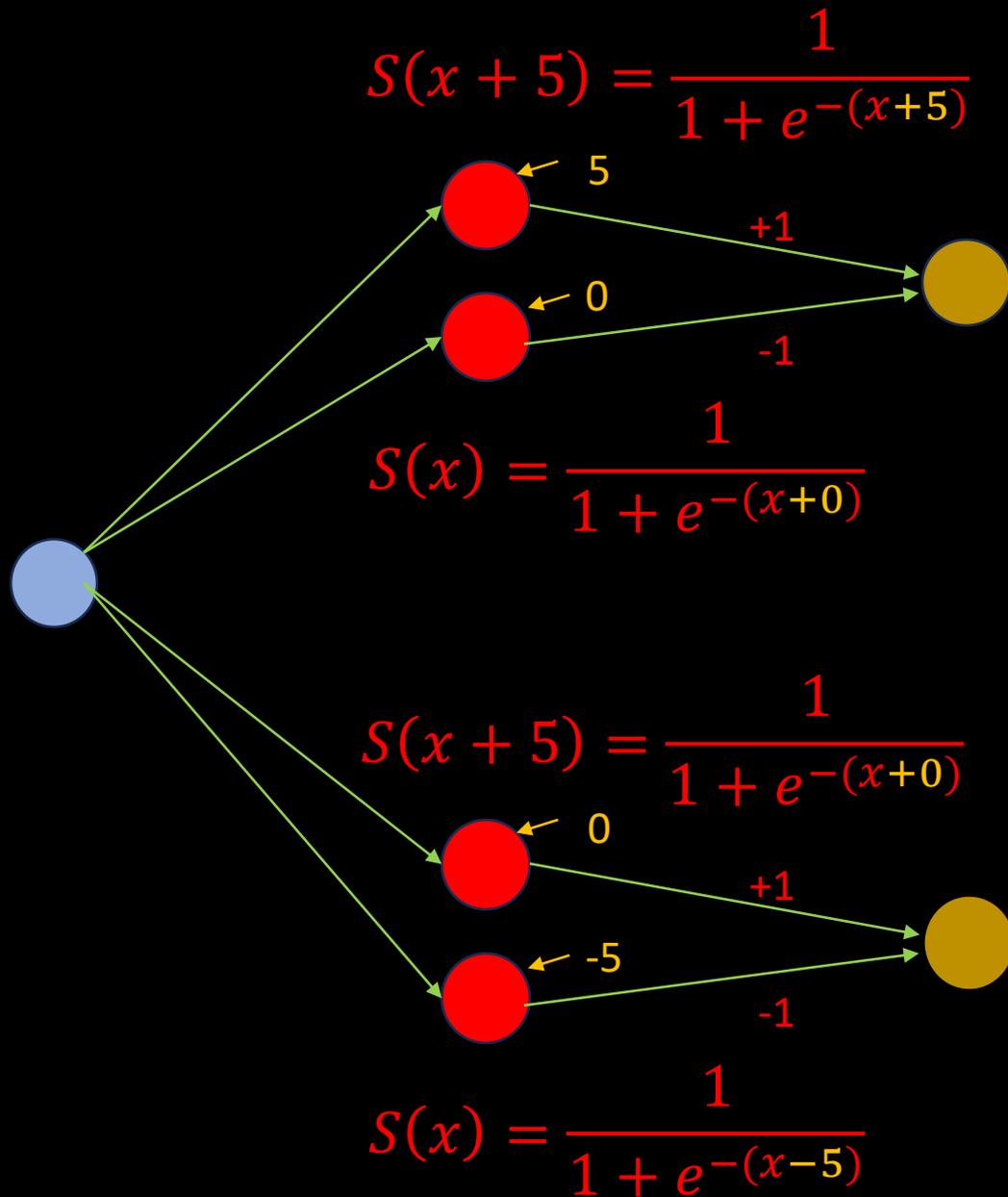


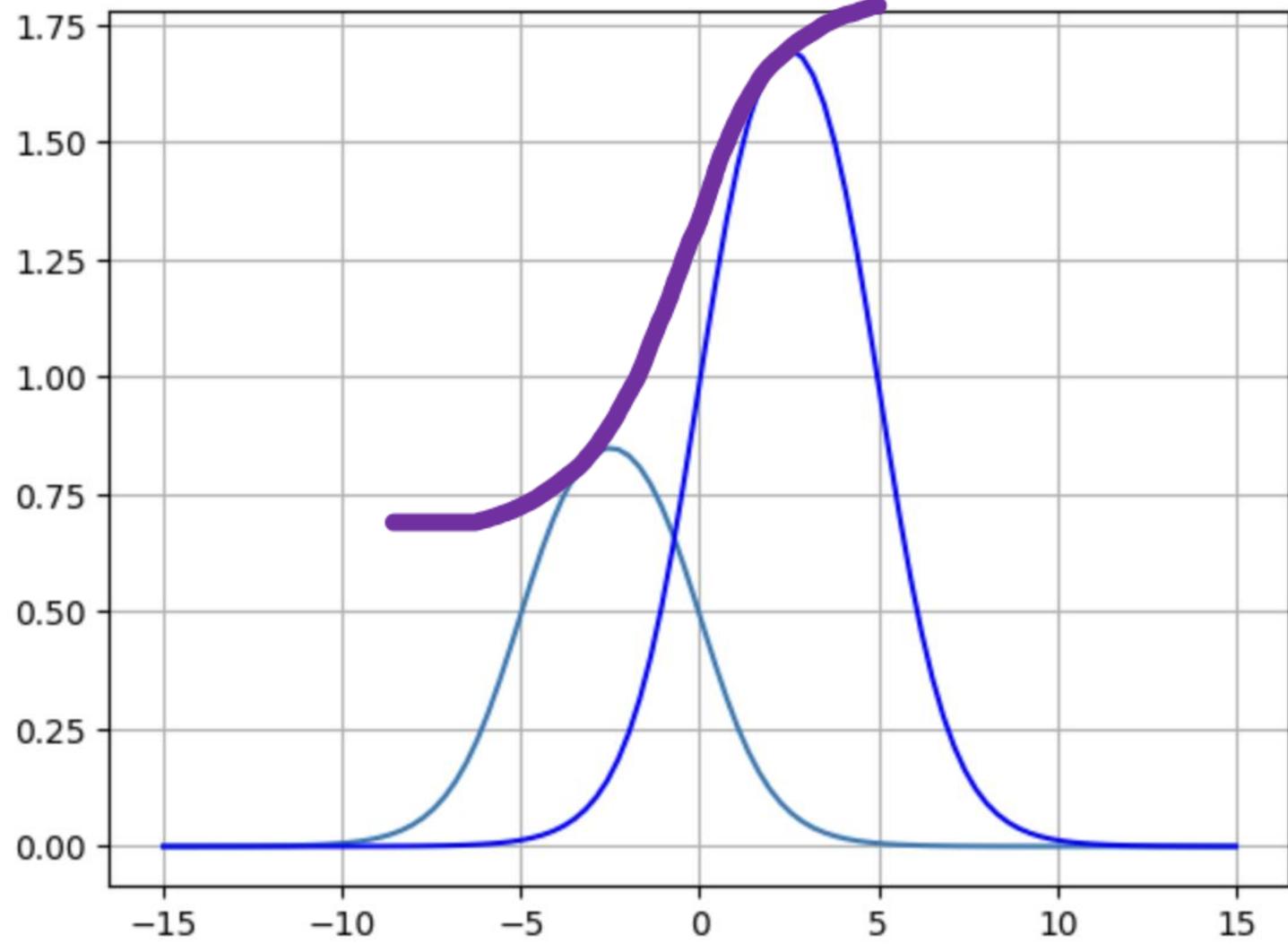
$$S(x + 5) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x+5)}}$$

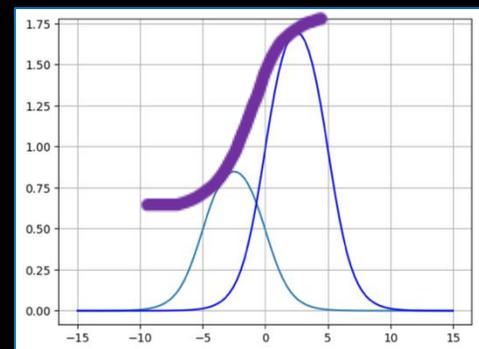
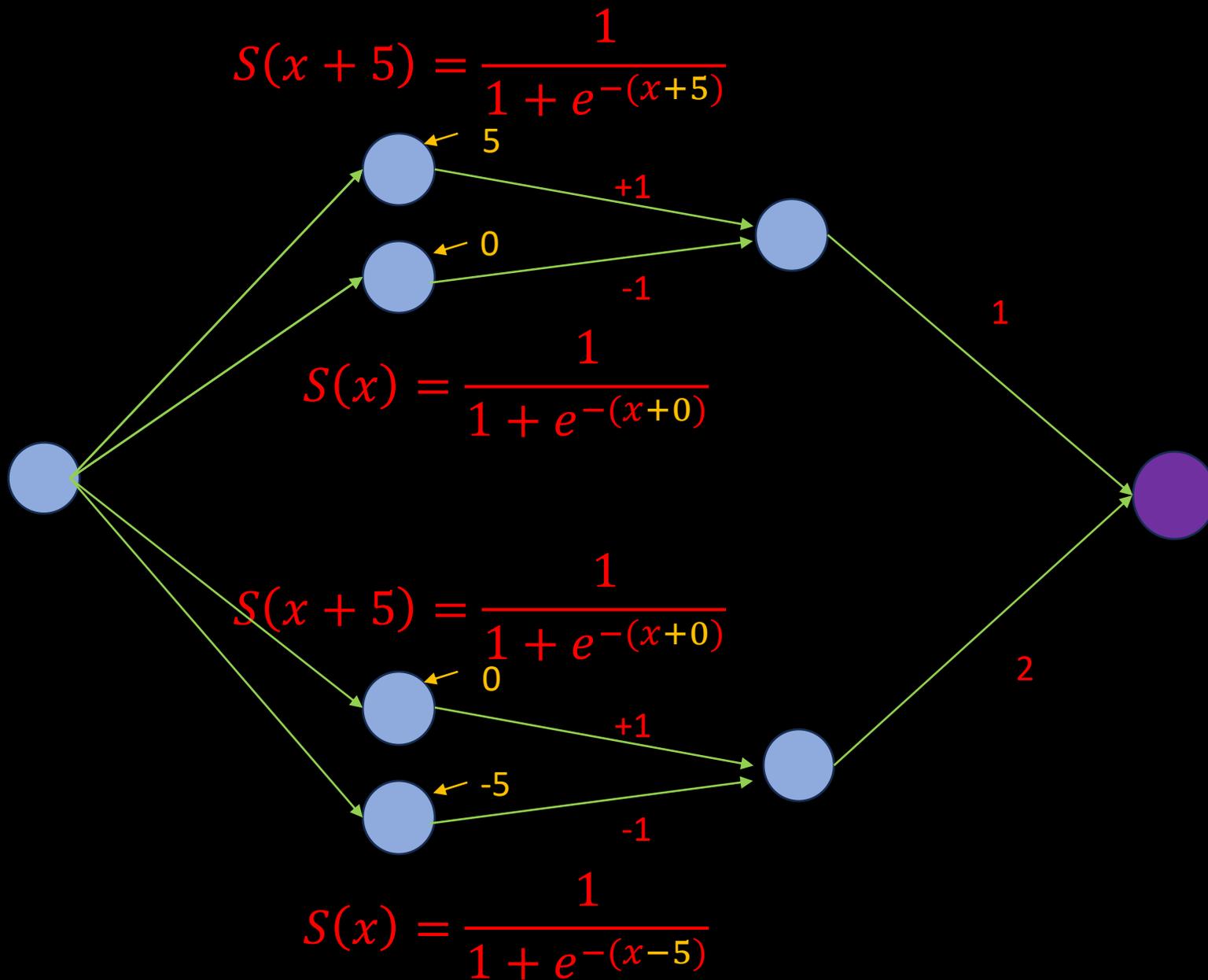


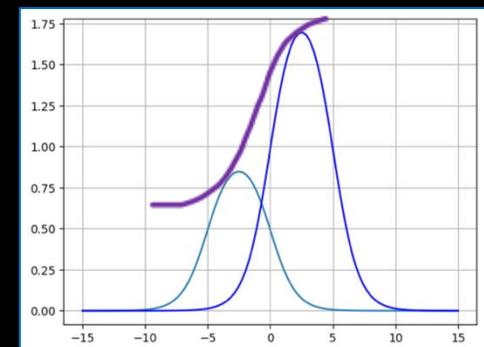
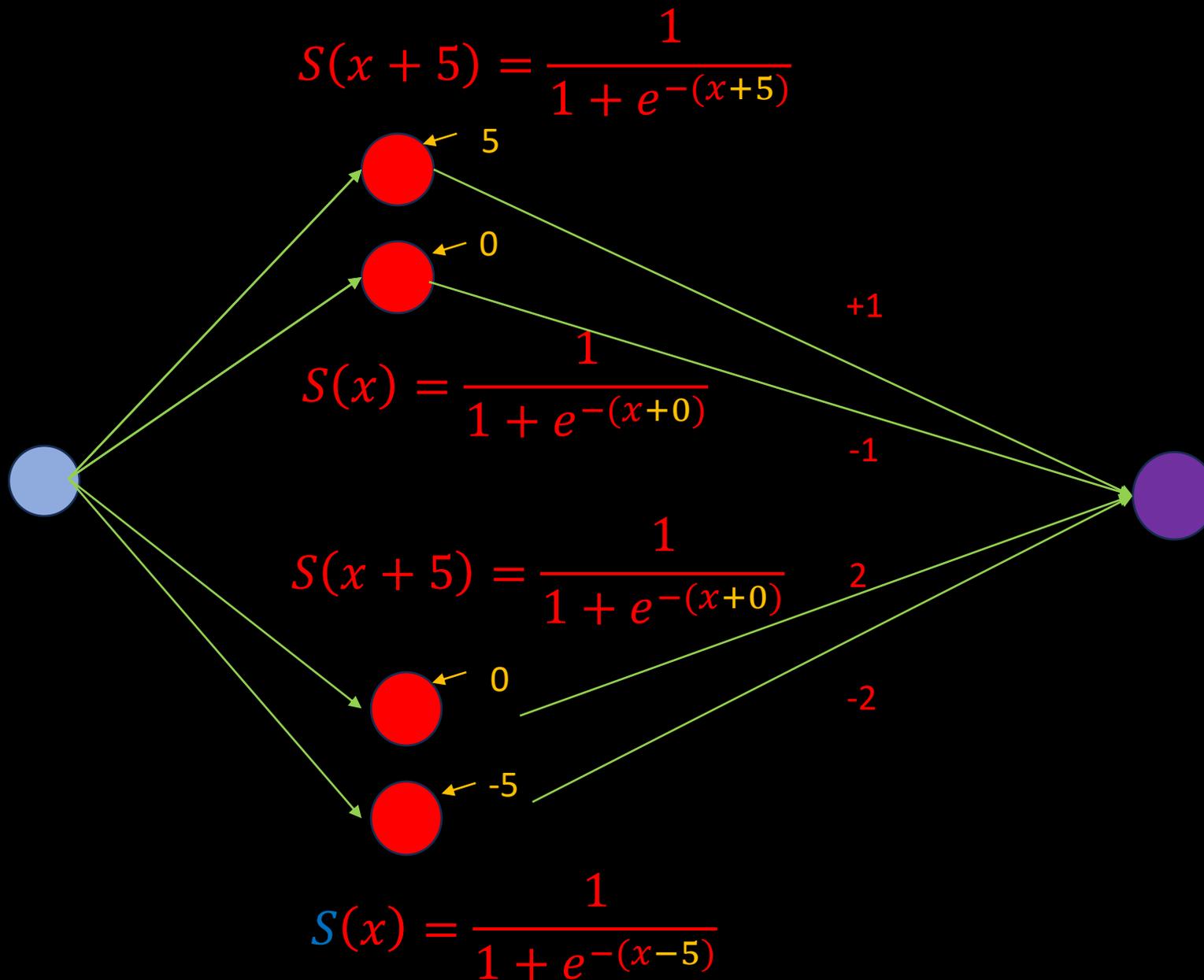
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x+0)}}$$

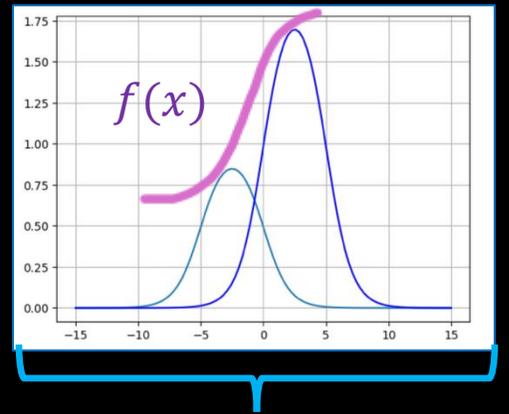
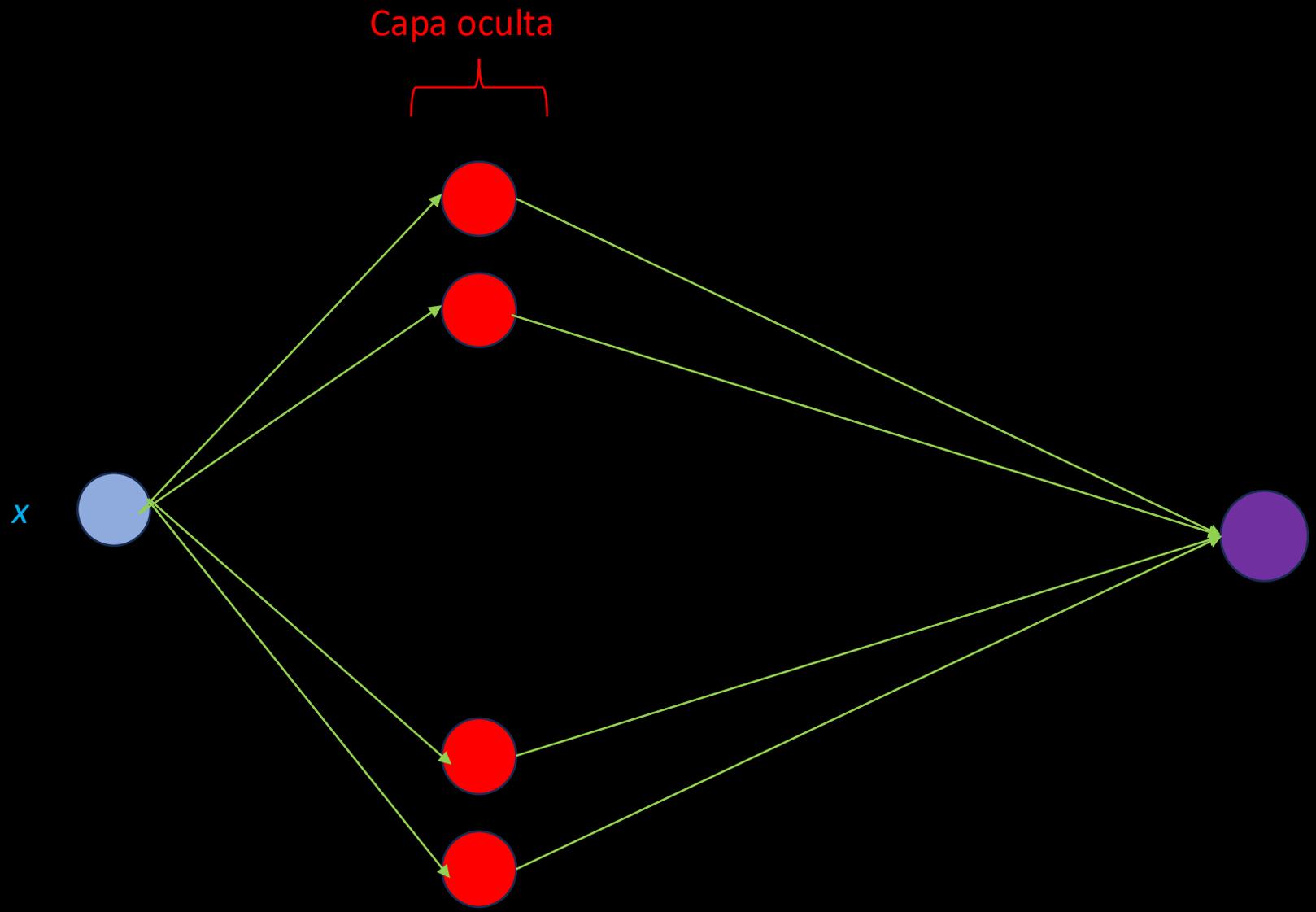






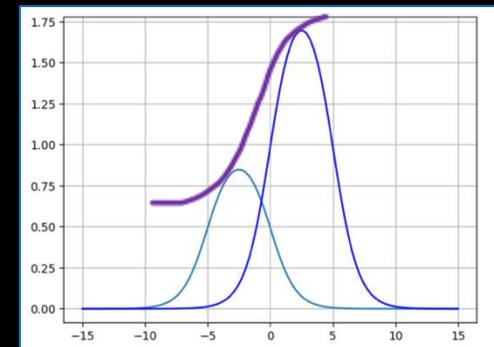
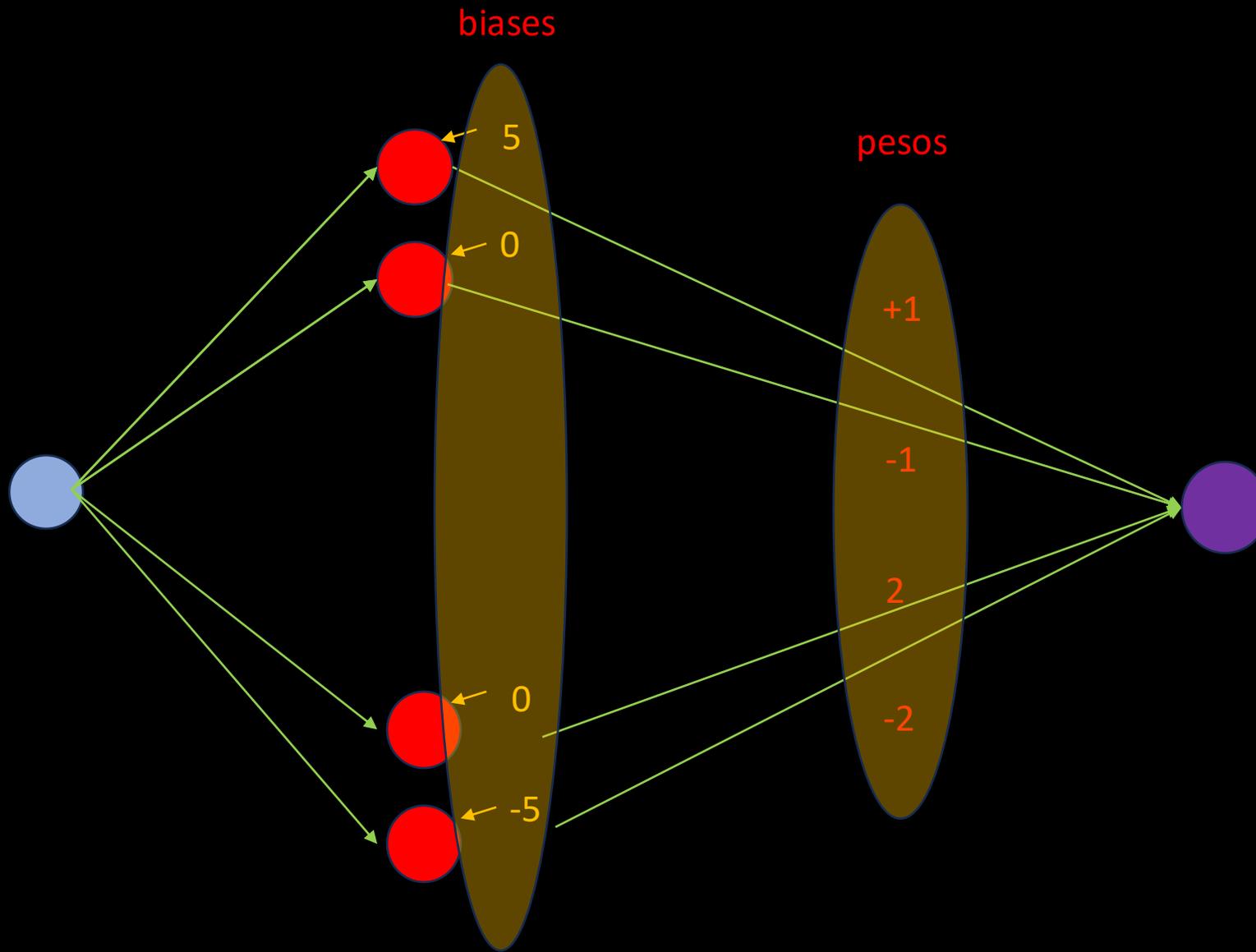


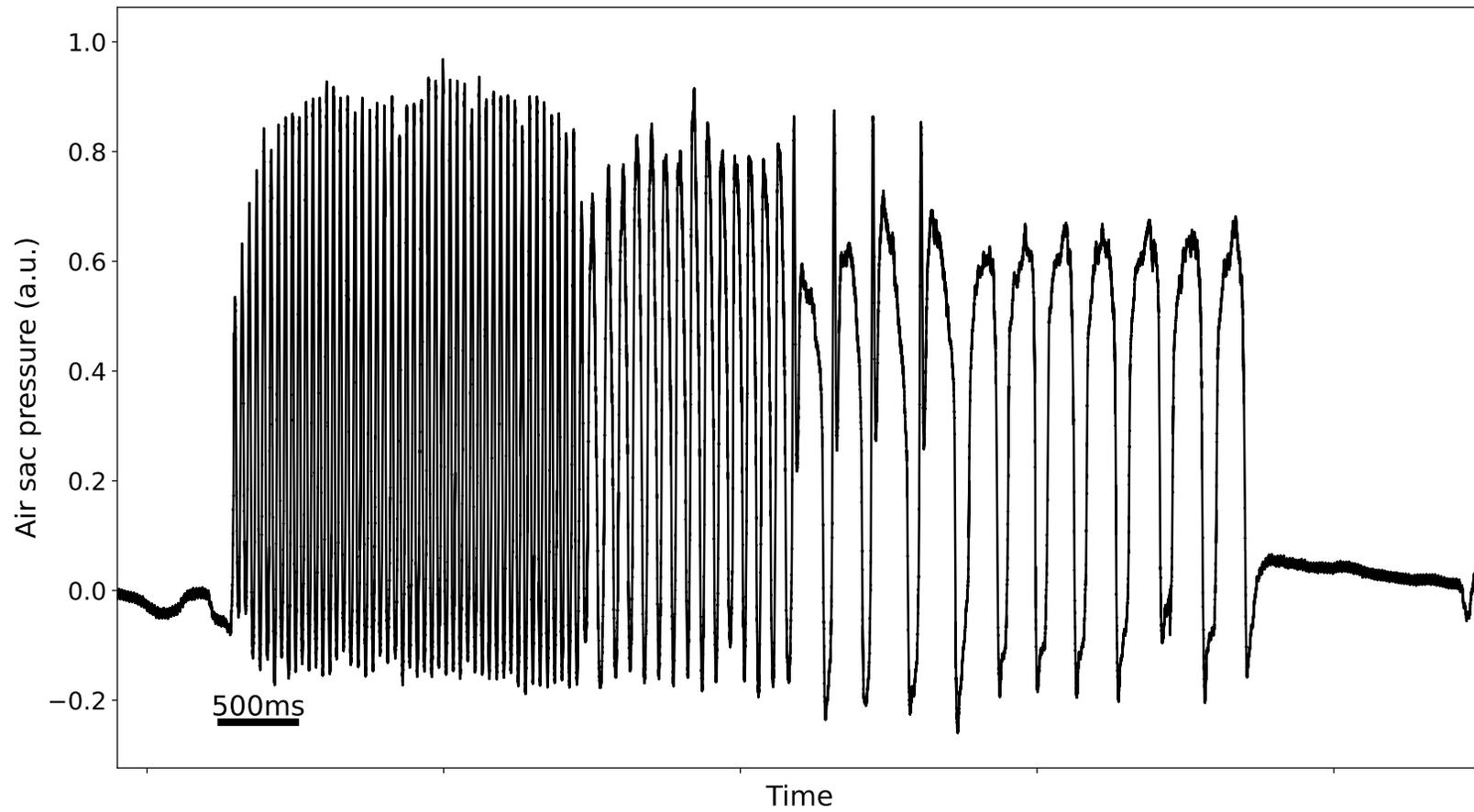


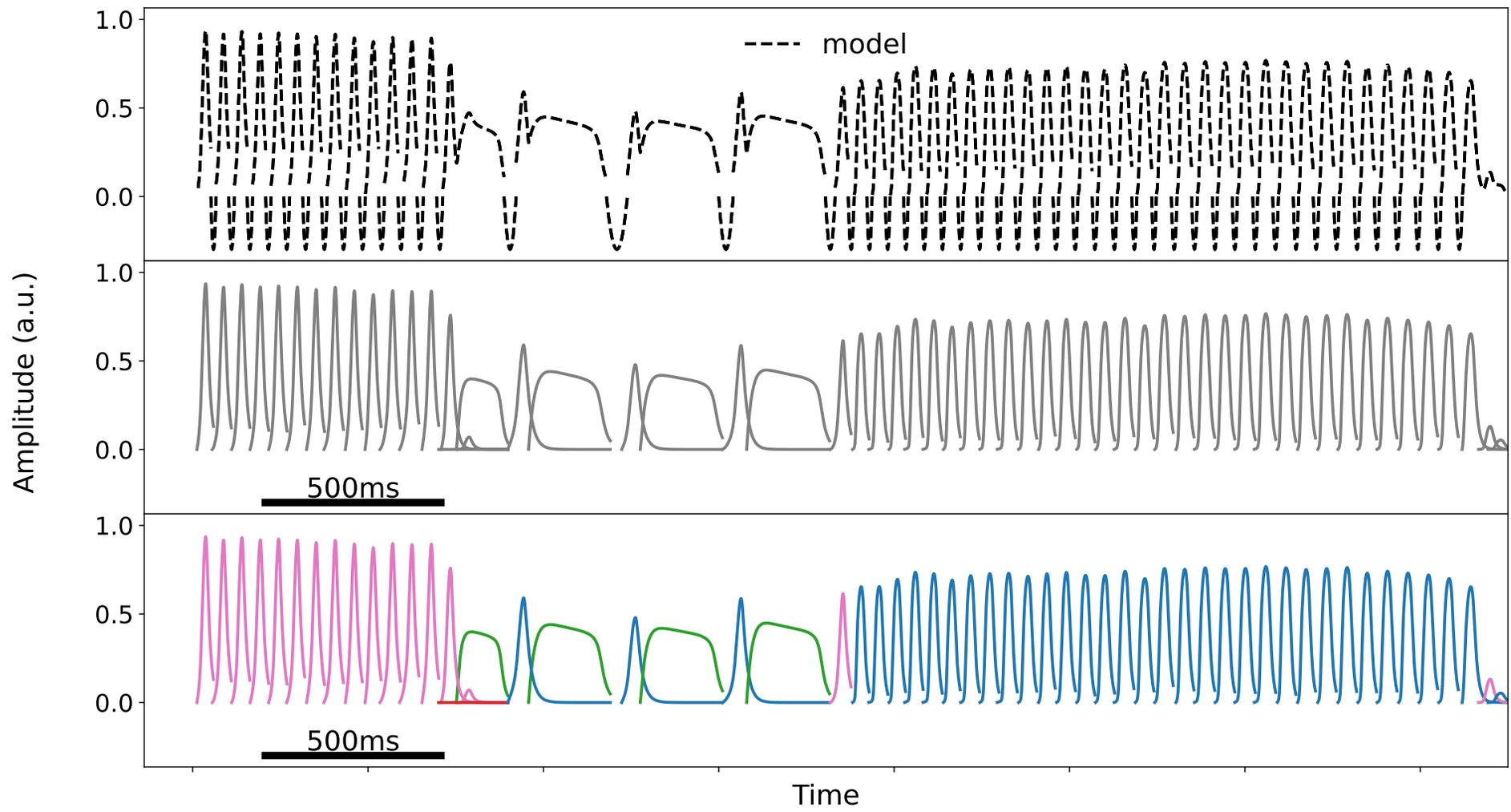


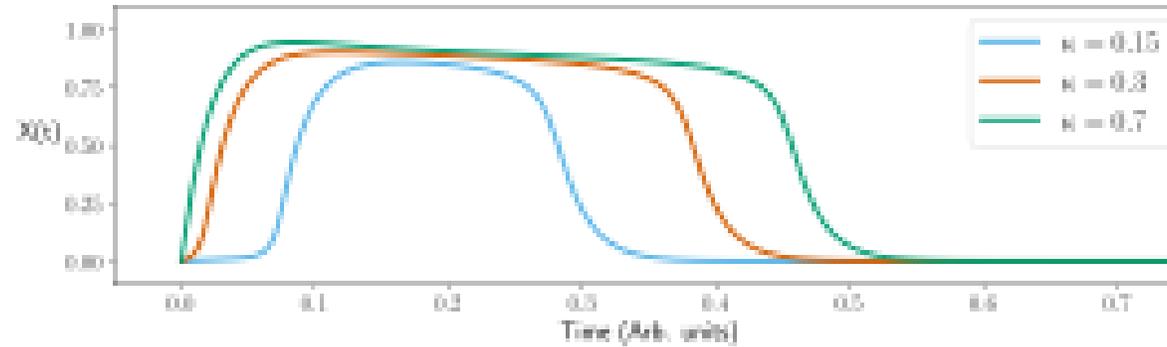
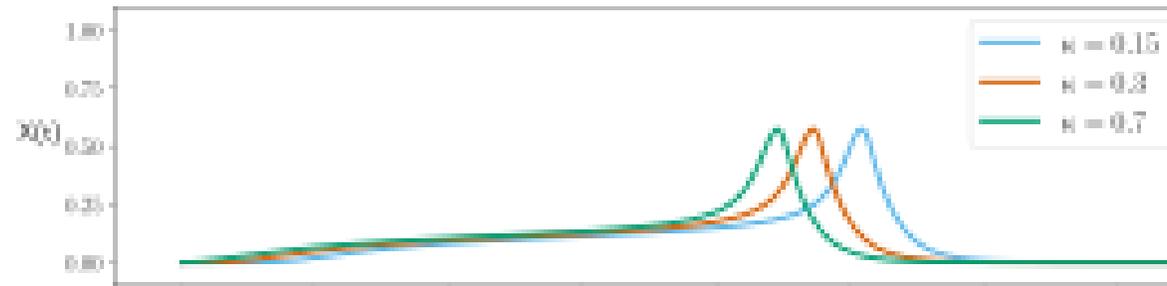
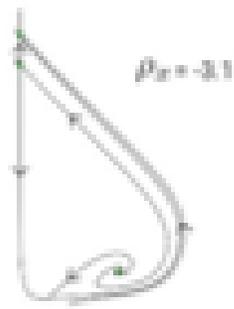
$x$





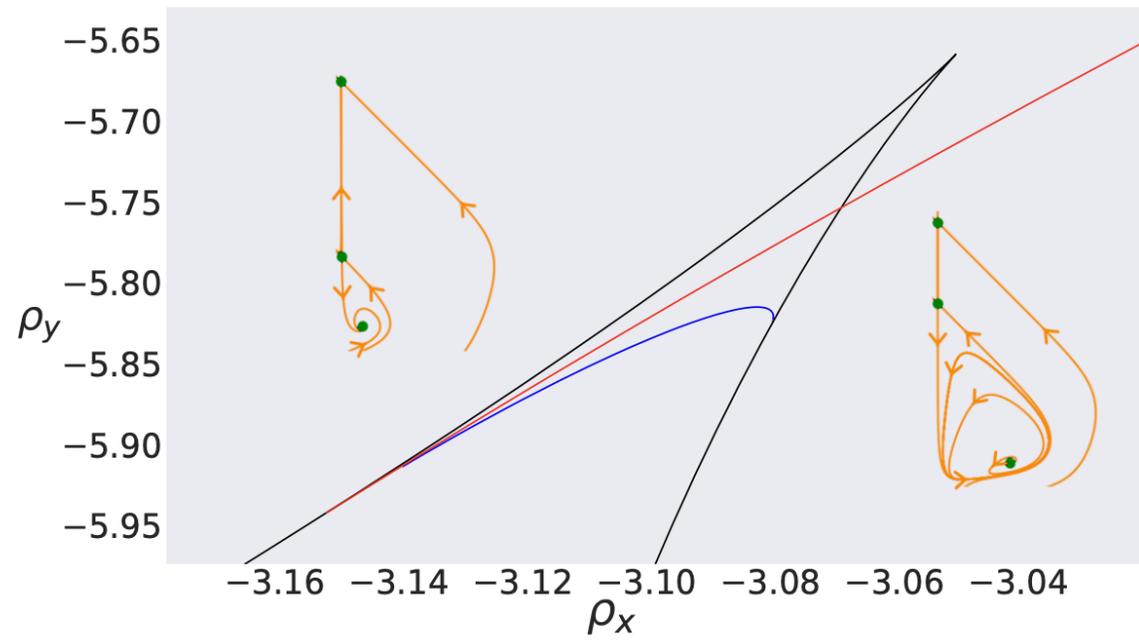
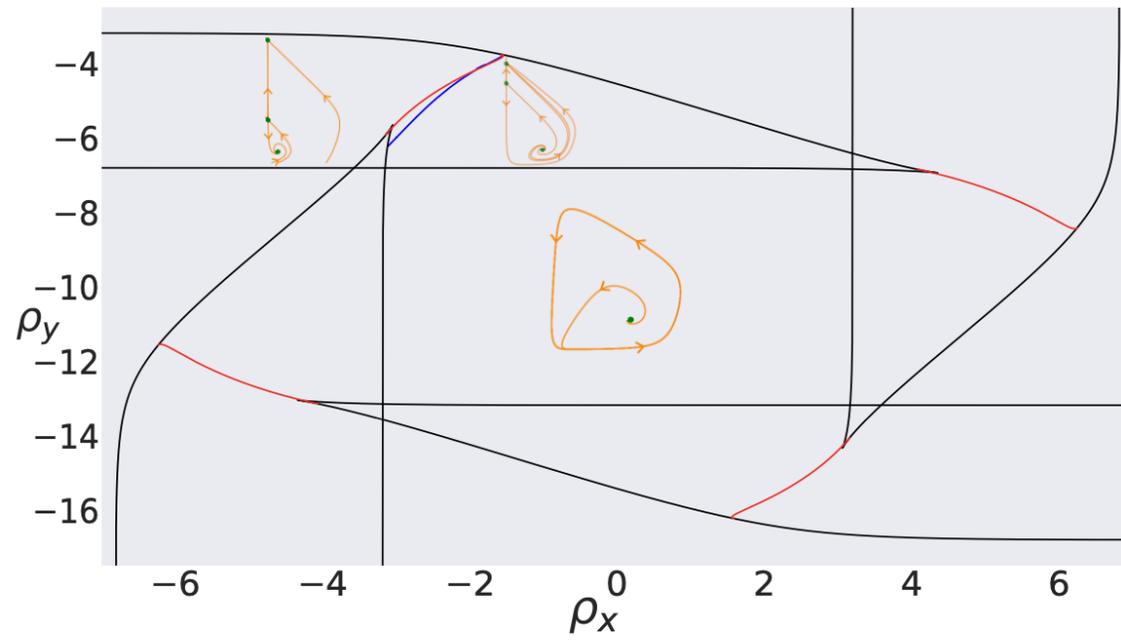


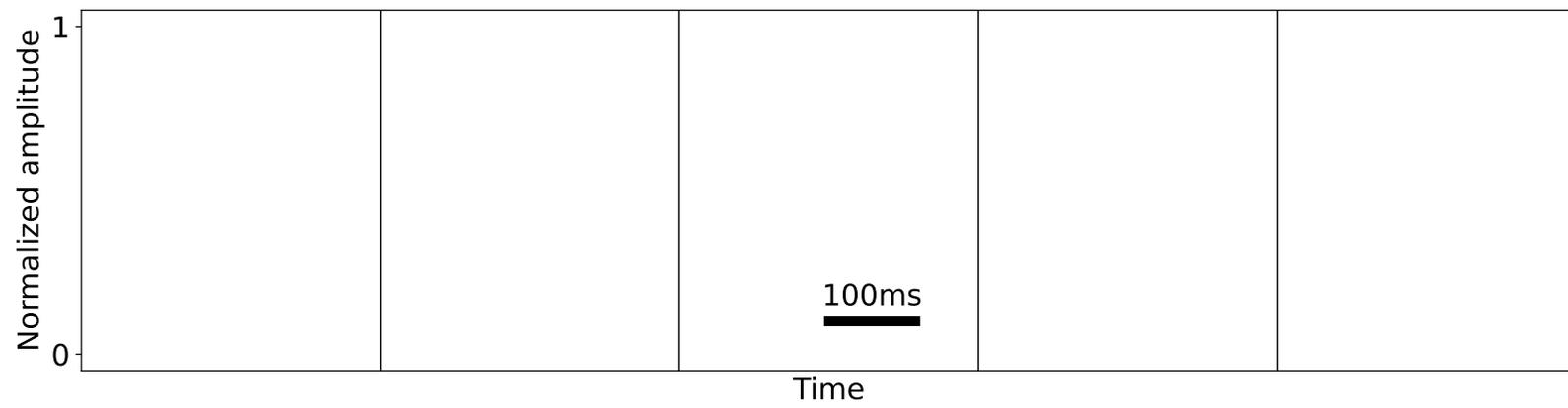
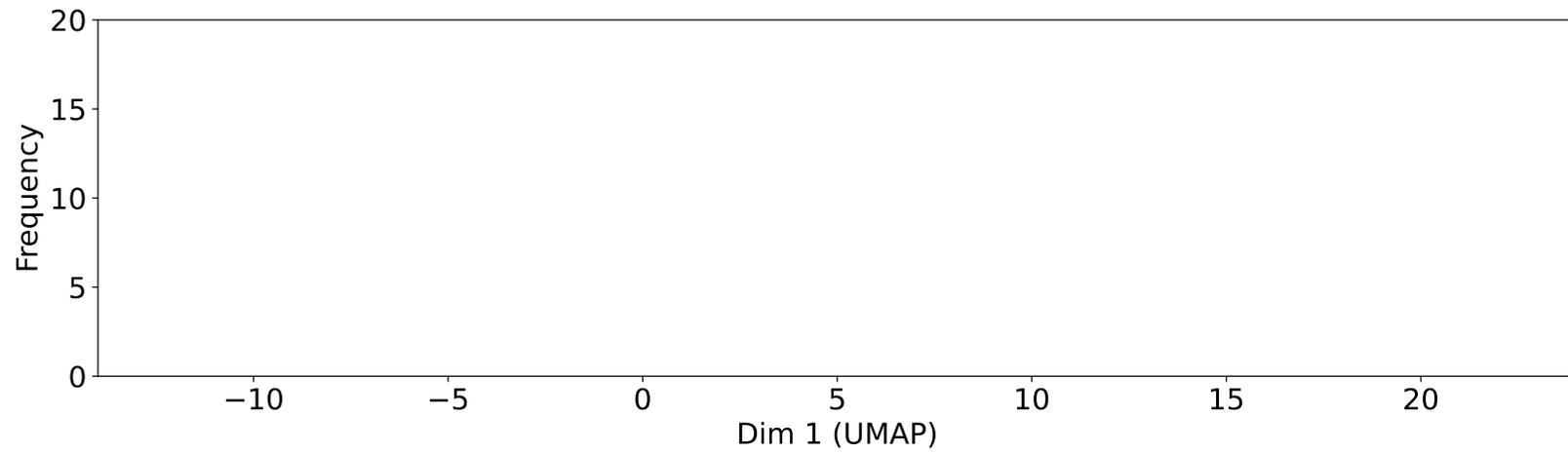


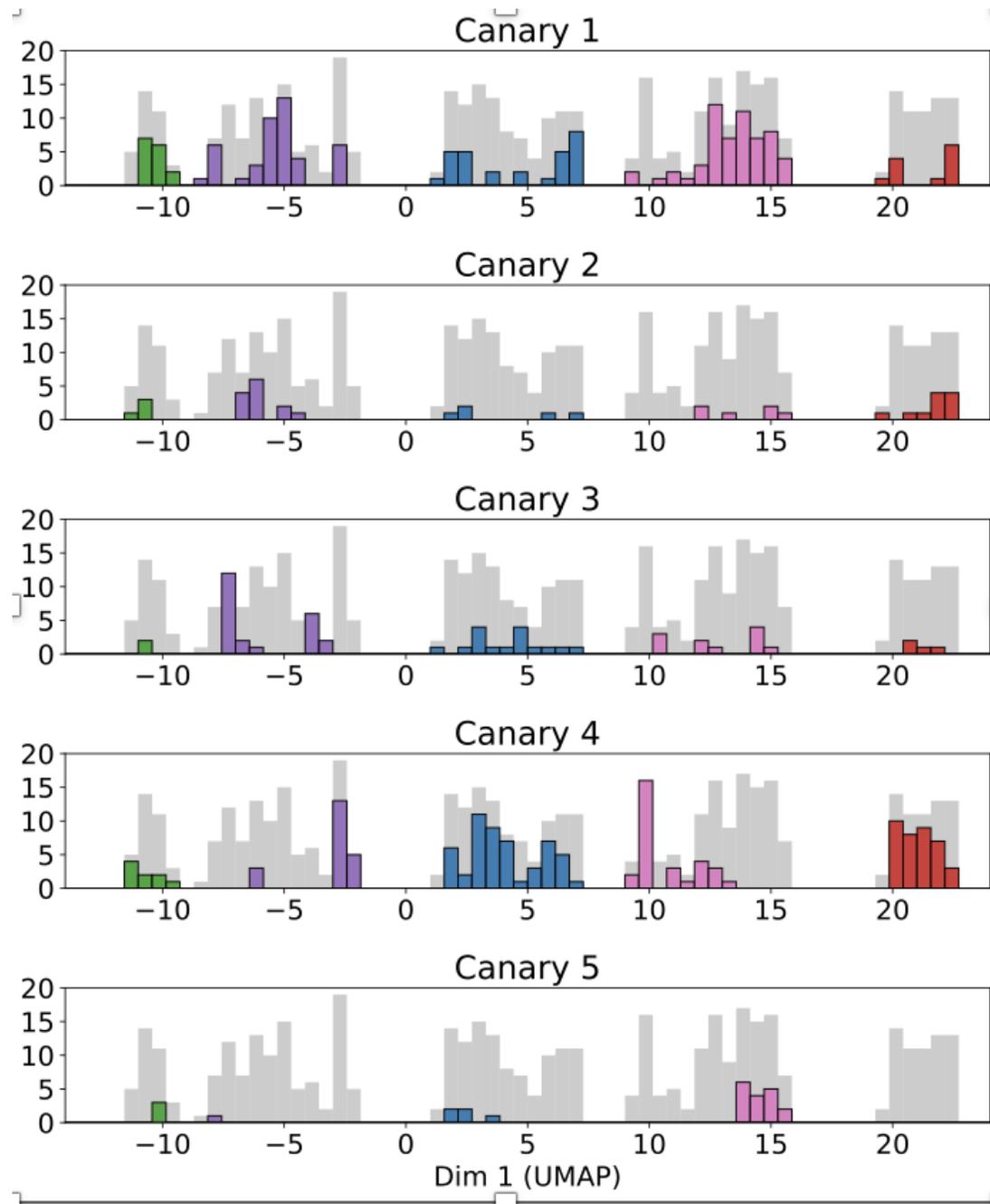


$$\dot{x} = \mu_j \left( -x + S(\rho_{x_{ij}} + ax - by) \right) \quad 1.1$$

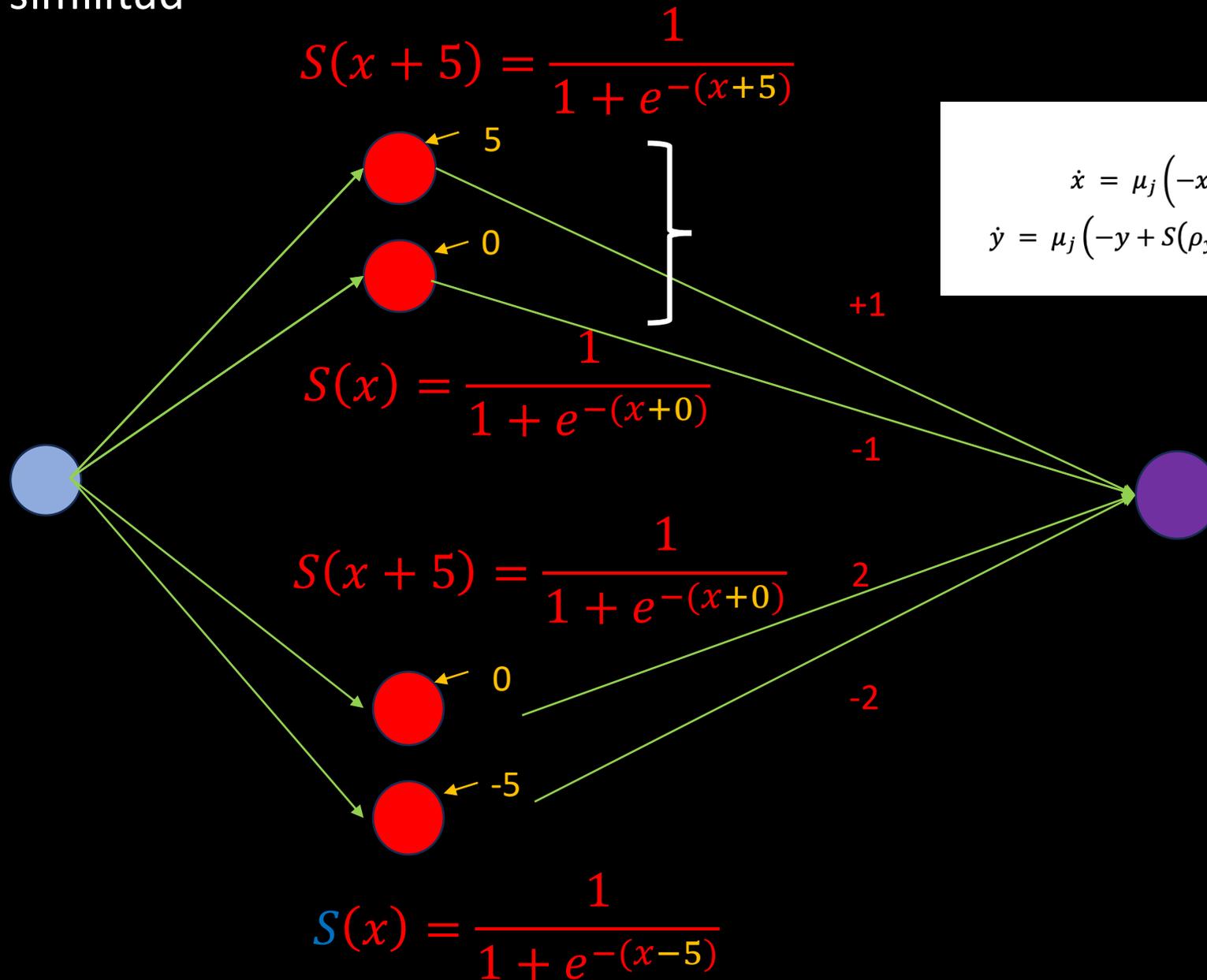
$$\dot{y} = \mu_j \left( -y + S(\rho_y + cx - dy) \right) + \kappa_{ij} \delta(t - T_{ij}), \quad 1.2$$





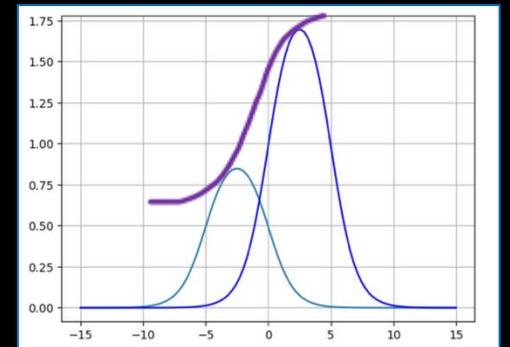


# Suggestiva similitud



$$\dot{x} = \mu_j \left( -x + S(\rho_{x_{ij}} + ax - by) \right) \quad 1.1$$

$$\dot{y} = \mu_j \left( -y + S(\rho_y + cx - dy) \right) + \kappa_{ij} \delta(t - T_{ij}), \quad 1.2$$



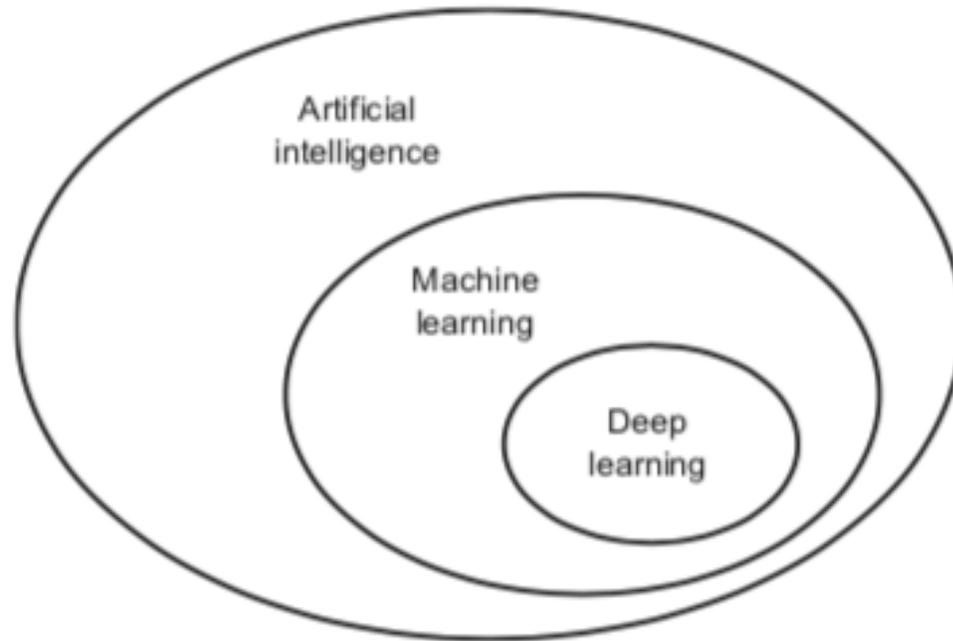
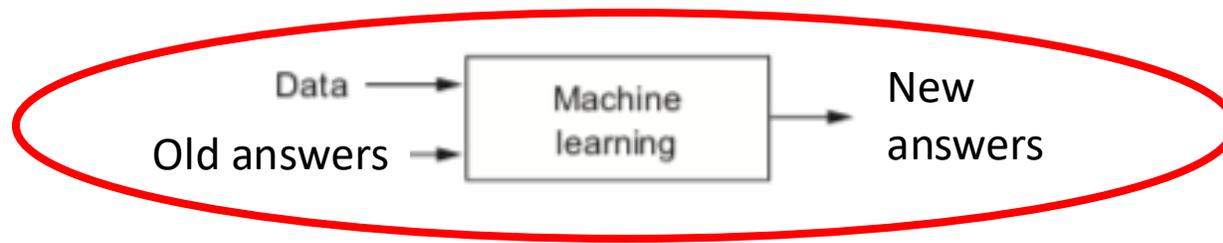
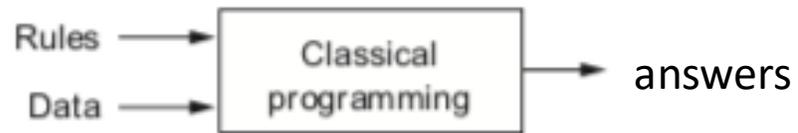


Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning



Hay que construir funciones complicadas y sofisticadas. Como?

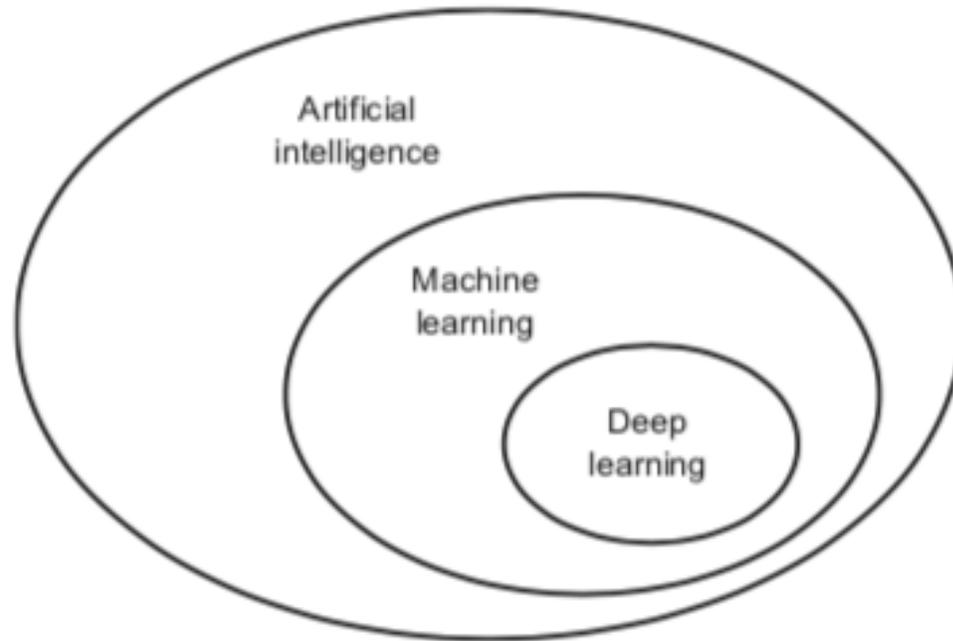
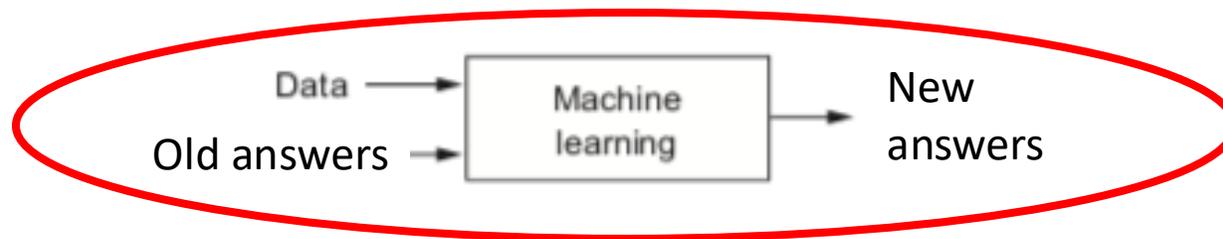
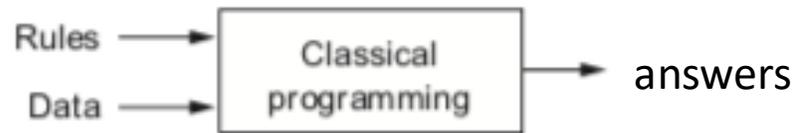


Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning



Como?  
Con ejemplos

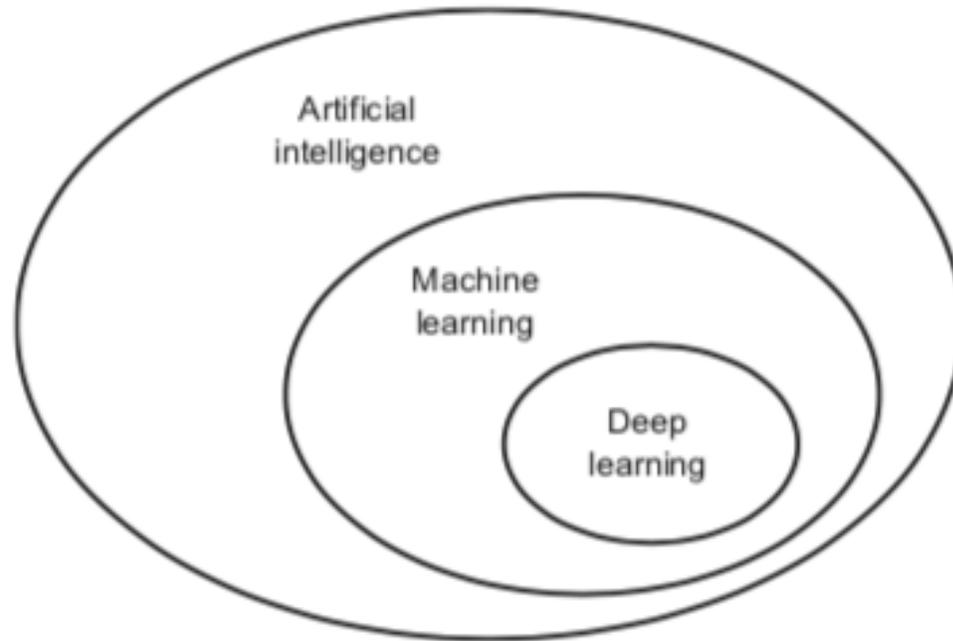
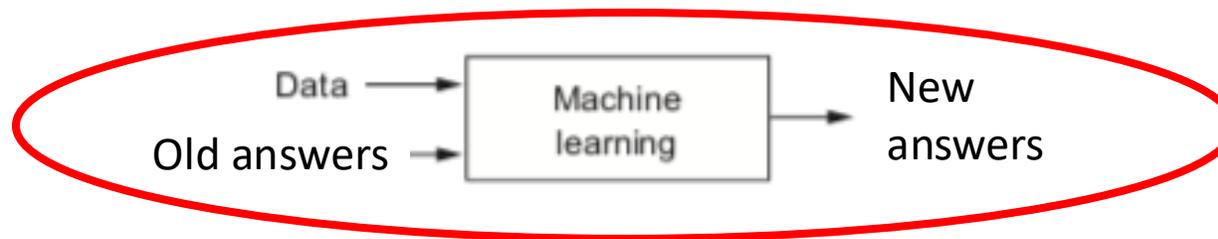
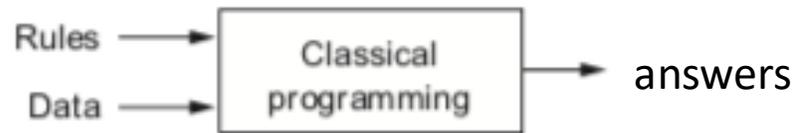


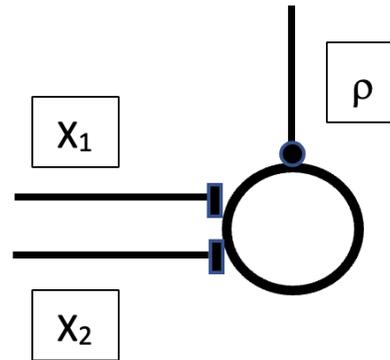
Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning



Como?  
Y que hacemos  
con los ejemplos?

Aunque la historia fue distinta...  
La idea era reproducir puertas lógicas

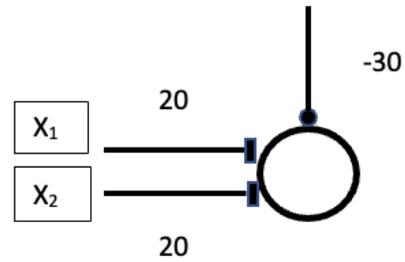
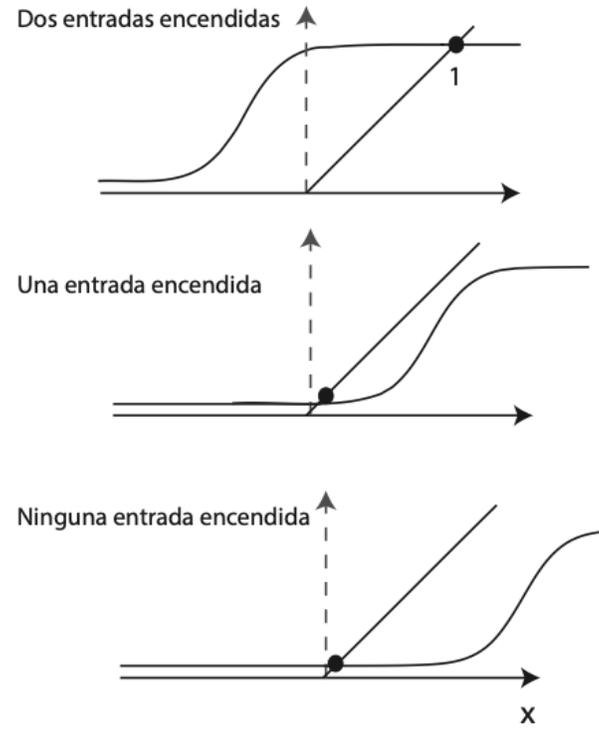
1. **McCulloch y Pitts:** armar puertas lógicas, y mostrar que con neuronas se puede computar.



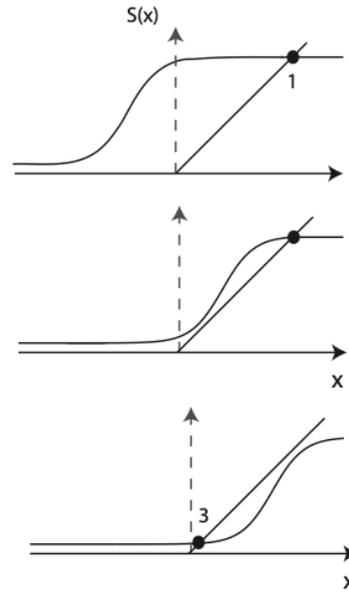
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x + S\left(\rho + \sum_1^n c_j x_j\right)$$

$$output = S\left(\rho + \sum_1^n c_j x_j\right).$$

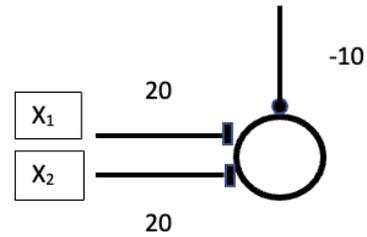
Se puede, por ejemplo, armar una puerta lógica "AND", que dará un estado "encendido" cuando ambas entradas estén encendidas, si la entrada  $\rho$  es lo suficientemente negativa.



Si quisiéramos, en cambio, realizar una puerta “**OR inclusiva**”, podríamos arreglar que el umbral fuera mas pequeño, de modo que con una sola entrada encendida, ya tuviésemos una salida encendida:

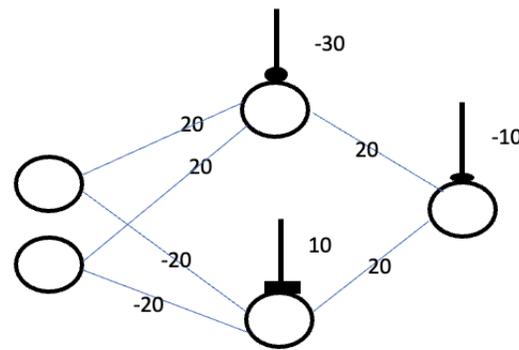
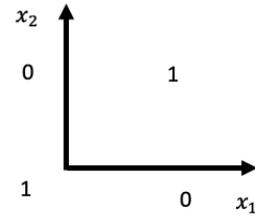


Es la figura vemos como basta con una entrada positiva para que ya la salida sea positiva.



**Finalmente, una bastante sutil:  $x_1$  XNOR  $x_2$ .**  
**Esta red da 1 si ambas entradas son uno, o ambas son cero.**

Si lo pensamos como un mecanismo de regresión logística, es bastante sutil:



$x_1$	$x_2$	$a_1$ (AND)	$a_2$ (Nx1 and Nx2)	Output ( $x_1$ o $x_2$ )
0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1

**Este ejemplo, además de introducir una puerta lógica, pone en evidencia como con mas capas, se logran funciones no triviales de las entradas.**

## 2. Rosenblatt: el perceptron.

Con la misma matemática, pero una concepción radicalmente diferente (y mucho mas cercana al actual proceso de Deep learning), Rosenblatt propuso el perceptron: una “red” de un elemento con una capa de entradas  $x_i$ , que apropiadamente sumadas, entran a una unidad no lineal (output tipo sigmoidea):

$$out(t) = S\left(\sum_{i=1}^n W_i x_i\right)$$

Lo interesante es que no diseñamos, como en el caso de las puertas lógicas, los pesos para tener una salida dada, **si no que sometemos a la red a un aprendizaje**, cuya regla es:

$$\delta w_i = \alpha \delta x_i$$

$$\delta = salida - maestro$$

(0 si es correcto, y +1 o -1 si no lo es)