Neocybernetic Networks

Presentation April 29, 2009 for course Inf-0.3101 at TKK by Heikki Hyötyniemi



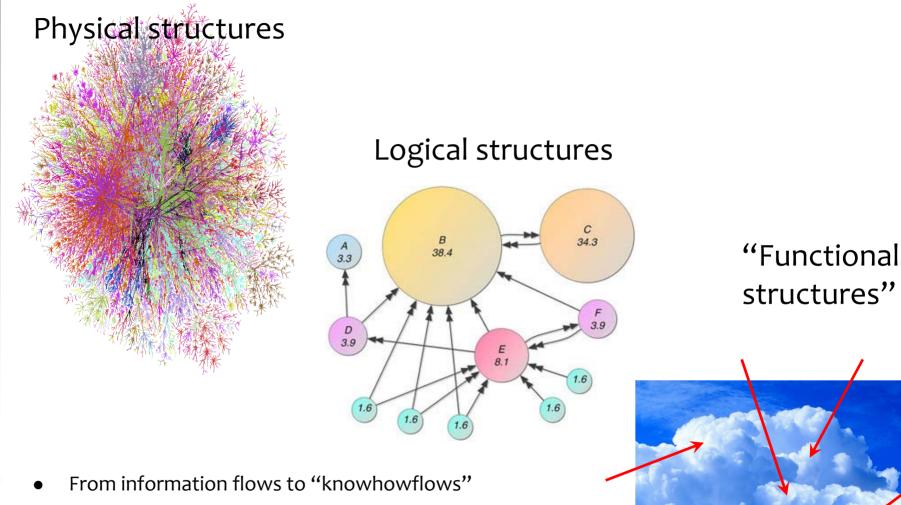
Example: development in information search

- 1. Fixed paths Simply, you just go to a library and do it!
- 2. Logical paths Hyperlinks in Internet
- 3. Relevant paths –
 Higher-level user interfaces like Google doing autonomous query-specific associations
- That means:
 From mazes towards information highways!





Towards higher-level views of all networks





• From constraints to freedoms

Eternal (?) dilemma

- Familiar AI problem: How to reach automated intelligence?
- To implement knowledge one needs semantics
- Contextual semantics is delivered through couplings or links, and through other predetermined definitions
- But, for example, today's "Semantic Web" with its fixed ontologies is more like "sementic web" there is no learning (what happened to those once celebrated expert systems?!)
- To reach the functional level, **pragmatism** needs to be applied as a guiding hand: How reality works in practice
- One should apply data mining in inverse direction that is, learn from the best = human behaviors!



- What is more, the learning must be distributed – there cannot exist central control...
 - = There must be emergence!





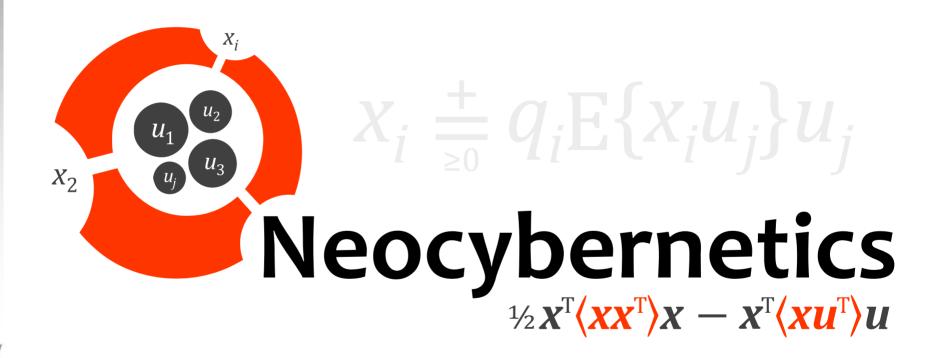
Neocybernetics: Approach to reach emergence

- Starting point: research on neural networks
- It has been observed that, given vectors of external excitations u and internal activivities x, local Hebbian learning in synapses can be characterized as $x = q E\{xu^T\} u$
- There is competition for activity as exploitation means exhaustion, implementing negative feedback through the environment, resulting in self-regulation and self-organization
- Self-organization: The neuron grid implements principal component analysis and sparse coding for input data
- If inputs are seen as resources, this strategy represents evolutionary optimality extension to other fields, to general distributed networked agent systems becomes possible





· See neocybernetics.com





 Based on solid mathematics...
 skipped here! From (28) one can write yet another expression for the covariance:

$$\mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\} = \left(Q^{-1} + \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\right)^{-1}\mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\mathrm{E}\left\{uu^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{u}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\left(Q^{-1} + \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\right)^{-1}.$$

Eliminate the matrix inverses by multiplication, so that

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(Q^{-1} + \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\right) \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\} \left(Q^{-1} + \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}\right) \\
&= \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\} \mathrm{E}\left\{uu^{\mathrm{T}}\right\} \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{u}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\},
\end{aligned} (40)$$

and observe the commutativity of the matrices:

$$\begin{split} & \left(Q^{-1} + \mathbf{E} \left\{ \bar{x} \bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \right\} \right)^{2} \\ & = Q^{-1/2} \, Q^{1/2} \mathbf{E} \left\{ \bar{x} \bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \right\}^{-1/2} \mathbf{E} \left\{ \bar{x} \bar{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \right\} \mathbf{E} \left\{ u u^{\mathrm{T}} \right\} \mathbf{E} \left\{ \bar{u} \bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \right\}^{-1/2} Q^{1/2} \, Q^{-1/2} \\ & = Q^{-1/2} \, \theta^{\mathrm{T}} \, \mathbf{E} \left\{ u u^{\mathrm{T}} \right\} \theta \, Q^{-1/2}, \end{split}$$

and, further, because of the diagonalizing properties of θ ,

$$Q^{-1} + \mathrm{E}\left\{\bar{x}\bar{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\right\} = Q^{-1/4}\,\theta^{\mathrm{T}}\,\mathrm{E}\left\{uu^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}^{1/2}\theta\,Q^{-1/4},\tag{41}$$

or

$$\mathbf{E}\left\{\bar{x}'\bar{x}'^{\mathrm{T}}\right\} + Q^{-1/2} = \boldsymbol{\theta}^{\mathrm{T}}\,\mathbf{E}\left\{uu^{\mathrm{T}}\right\}^{1/2}\boldsymbol{\theta},\tag{42}$$



Design of networks: Case energy production

• Strict optimality: 5 Plant 2 Plant 1

• Predetermined profiles:

$$J' = \left(u - \varphi x\right)^T \left(u - \varphi x\right)$$

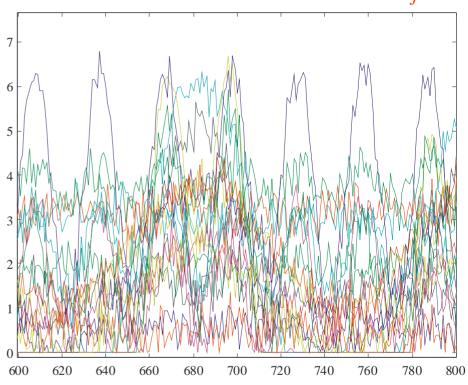
• Cybernetic cost:

$$J" = (u - \phi x)^T E\{uu^T\}(u - \phi x)$$

Additional constraint:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \overline{x}_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{20} u_{j}$$

Behaviors of 20 consumers (u_i)

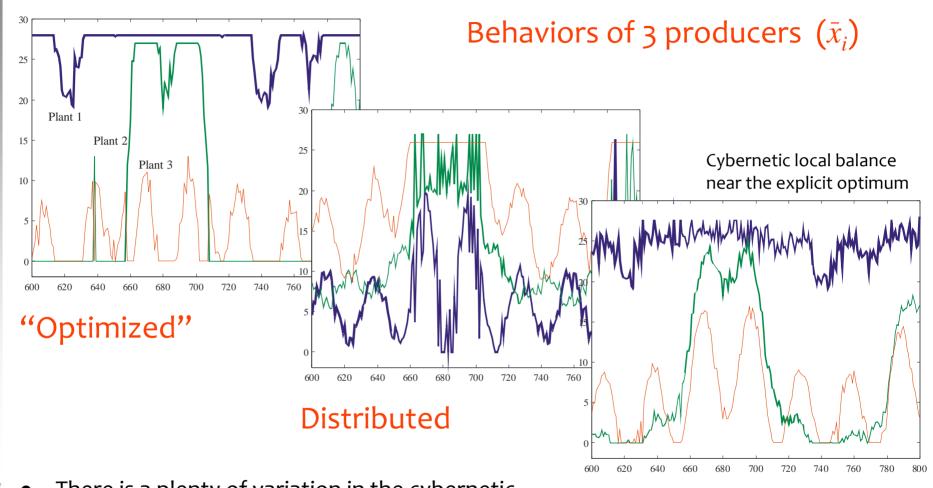


Goal: Optimize production of the three production units!



- Static minimization of the criterion separately for each time instant three strategies experimented:
- Explicit optimization: Piecewise linear cost criterion means that only one of the producers is active at a time, others being in either of the extreme values (zero or maximum)
- Explicit distribution: Profiles φ define (randomly) preferred consumers for each producer; further, some plants can be "spare plants" to substitute malfunctioning master plants
- Cybernetic strategy: Profiles ϕ are determined by the correlation structures among consumers; because of the nonlinearities, there exist various minima to choose from







 There is a plenty of variation in the cybernetic case, but the variations are small = robust?

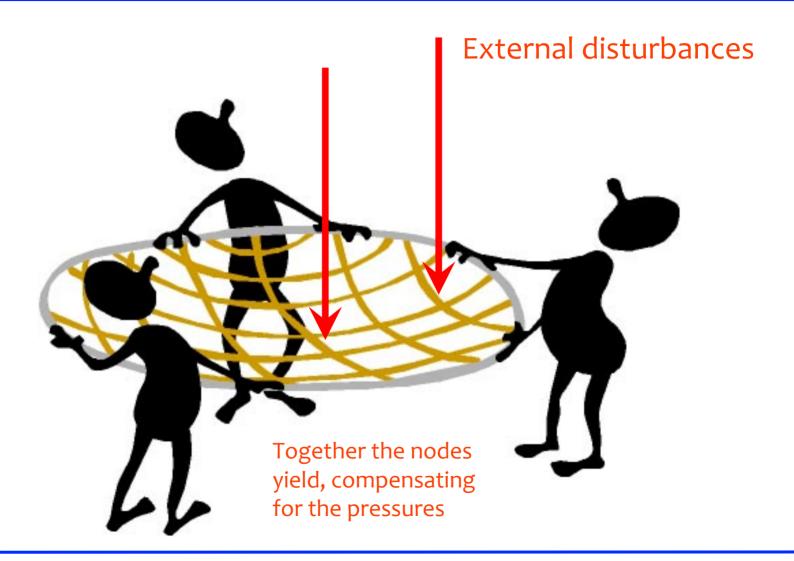
Cybernetic

Technical networks in general

- Typically, the nodes in practical networks are not identical they can have different roles, and these roles have to be taken into account in modeling
- The networks themselves are also very different:
 - In Internet, the "raw material" can be produced and copied indefinitely, restrictions and costs coming from transfer capacity
 - In power production, on the other hand, energy transfer is no problem,
 capacity restrictions and costs being caused in production
 - Still, the same modeling approaches can be applicable in both cases applying the idea of dual graphs?
- Possible applications: steam (pressure) pipelines in paper mills; design of electric networks with varying loads, etc.



Cybernetic network behaves like a "safety net"



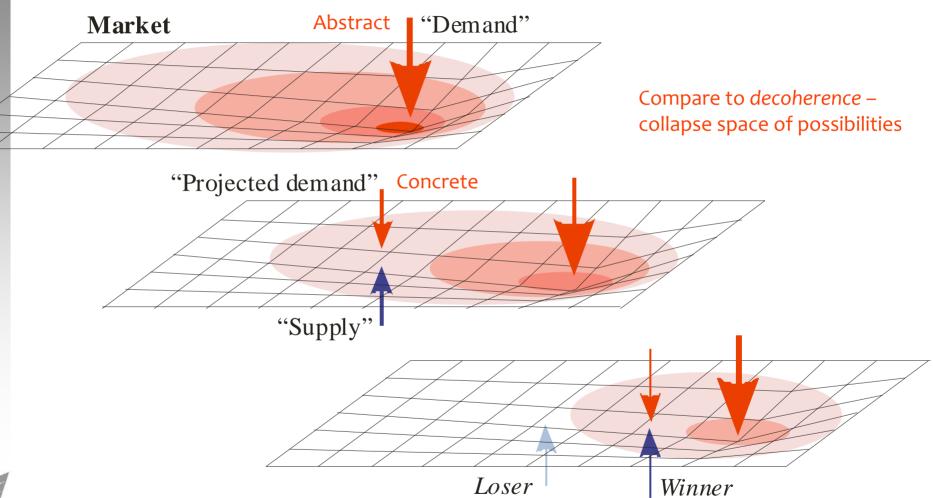


Analogy example: Supply and demand

- Market (the system) is poorly structured and unknown; customer "needs" (external forces) and their realizations are not known, product substitution is not known
- Properties of products determine their "location" within the (infinite dimensional) market structure; there are many competitors with differing product properties
- The products offer the mechanism for compensating the external pressures: Deformation stands for the demand for the product (in terms of money available), x_i stands for supply (in terms of investments)?
- Balance always found; maximum overall benefit reached when applying cybernetic strategy?!



Market as a "rubber membrane"





Constraints vs. freedoms

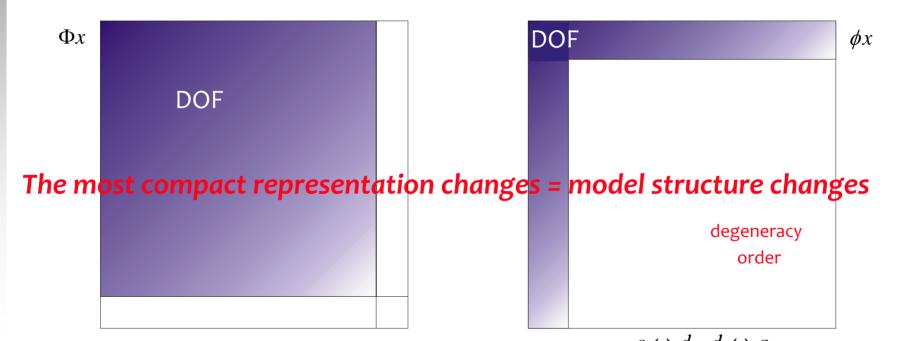
- The overall network structure determines in which directions there can be movement and where not
- Claim: The degrees of freedom are more characteristic to a system than the constraints are
- The constraint model determines a line in the data space –
 "null space", where there is no freedom among data
- "Axes of freedom" = remaining subspace that is orthogonal to the null space = basis of a NEW MODEL STRUCTURE
- The eigenvalue decomposition of the data covariance matrix reveals in which directions there is variation in the data and how much: Eigenvectors = axes of freedom, and eigenvalues = their relevances

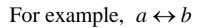


View from above: "Emergent Models"

- Data high-dimensional
- Few connections = constraints
- Many degrees of freedom left

- Data equally high-dimensional
- Many constraints
- Few degrees of freedom (right!)







Approaches to networks

Graph theory

- Connections between nodes are "crisp"
- However, there is a continuum of interaction effects: The connections in reality are not of "all-or-nothing" type

Bayesian networks

- Strong probabilistic theory assuming that assumptions hold…
- However, the "nodes" in real networks are often not independent of each other:
 Loops and alternative paths exist in complex networks

Now: Neocybernetic framework

- Numeric, non-crisp connections, fully connected
- "Pancausality" taken as the starting point: It is assumed that, in equilibrium,
 all nodes are causes and all are effects opposite approach!



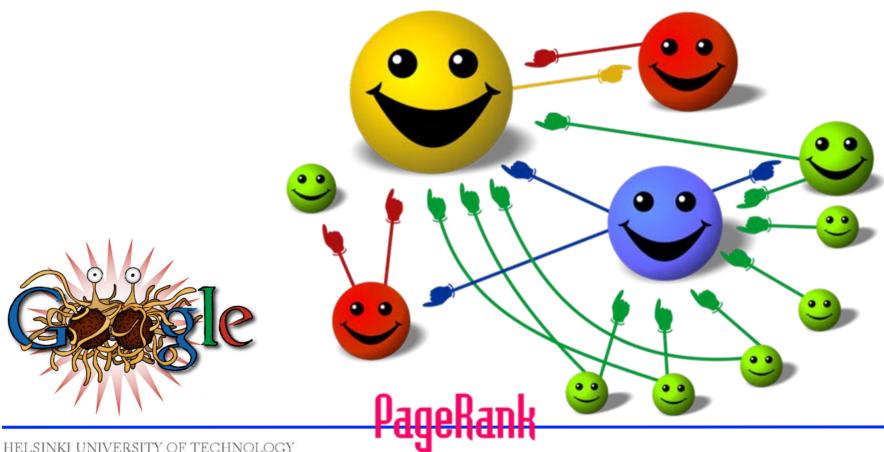
Contribution of neocybernetic views?

- Abstract over individuals spatially and temporally
- Cybernetic system is a complex system that is characterized by dynamic equilibrium among opposing tensions
- The balances characterize dynamic attractors that are visible in the data and thus relevant in that domain
- Interacting systems are reactive, controlling each other, the overall dependencies becoming pancausal
- The system gets towards better and better coupling with its environment, meaning more fluent information flow
- During evolution (natural or not) the controls become more and more stringent and the overall system becomes stiffer
- Final result: "Degrees of freedom get eliminated" WHAT?



Case: The Secret of Google

• The page ranking values are the entries of the dominant eigenvector of the (modified) adjacency matrix...





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See e.g. Kurt Bryan, Tanya Leise (2006): The \$25,000,000,000 Eigenvector: The Linear Algebra behind Google. SIAM Review, 48(3): 569–581.

Neocybernetic interpretation

- Assumption: the search system becomes more and more optimal = more and more cybernetic!?
- Everything depends on what is seen as important and how variables are selected = "network semiosis":
 - Individual searches = "resources" *u* that nodes compete for
 - Visits, search paths = "activities" x of page providers
- Local actors try to maximize search depths, simultaneously exhausting the query, meaning that there is competition...
- This means that Hebbian learning finally optimizes the system structure – but this can be done explicitly, too?!
 - Neocybernetic equalization: the average "deformation" or "variance" in each direction is the same = typical searches u have shorter paths x
 - And, as the coupling tightens, the average search paths get shorter



Conclusion?

- Freedoms define the directions where variations "make a difference that makes a difference" (G. Bateson)
- Traditionally: constraints world as it is / has to be
- Cybernetically: freedoms "world as it could be"

 Neocybernetics gives new intuitions of innovation, where to do "nextworks"!

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