

A Complex Systems Manifesto

Principles of Complex Systems | @pocsvox

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Outline

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Definitions

Complex: (Latin = with + fold/weave (com + plex))



Adjective:

1. Made up of multiple parts; intricate or detailed.
2. Not simple or straightforward.



Complicated versus Complex:

- ▶ Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...
- ▶ Engineered systems can be made to be **highly robust but not adaptable**.
- ▶ But engineered systems can become complex (power grid, planes).
- ▶ They can also **fail spectacularly**.
- ▶ Explicit distinction: Complex Adaptive Systems.



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A while ago: The Wikipedia on Complex Systems:

"Complexity science is not a single theory: it encompasses more than one theoretical framework and is highly interdisciplinary, seeking the answers to some fundamental questions about living, adaptable, changeable systems."

Now:



"Complex systems present problems both in mathematical modelling and philosophical foundations. The study of complex systems represents a new approach to science that investigates how relationships between parts give rise to the collective behaviors of a system and how the system interacts and forms relationships with its environment."



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Nino Boccara in *Modeling Complex Systems*:

[3] "... there is no universally accepted definition of a complex system ... most researchers would describe a system of connected agents that exhibits an emergent global behavior not imposed by a central controller, but resulting from the interactions between the agents."

Philip Ball in *Critical Mass*:

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A working definition of a Complex System:

- ▶ Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'^[1]

Other features/aspects:

- ▶ Explicit nonlinear relationships.
- ▶ Presence of feedback loops.
- ▶ Being open or driven, opaque boundaries.
- ▶ Memory.
- ▶ Modular (nested)/multiscale structure.
- ▶ Mechanisms range from being purely physical to purely algorithmic in nature.



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Examples of Complex Systems:

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- ▶ human societies
 - ▶ financial systems
 - ▶ cells
 - ▶ ant colonies
 - ▶ weather systems
 - ▶ ecosystems
 - ▶ power grids
 - ▶ animal societies
 - ▶ disease ecologies
 - ▶ brains
 - ▶ social insects
 - ▶ geophysical systems
 - ▶ Internet + Web
- ▶ i.e., everything that's interesting ...



Relevant fields:

- ▶ Physics
- ▶ Economics
- ▶ Sociology
- ▶ Psychology
- ▶ Information Sciences
- ▶ Cognitive Sciences
- ▶ Biology
- ▶ Ecology
- ▶ Geosciences
- ▶ Geography
- ▶ Medical Sciences
- ▶ Systems Engineering
- ▶ Computer Science
- ▶ ...

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A visualized history of Complex Systems fields:

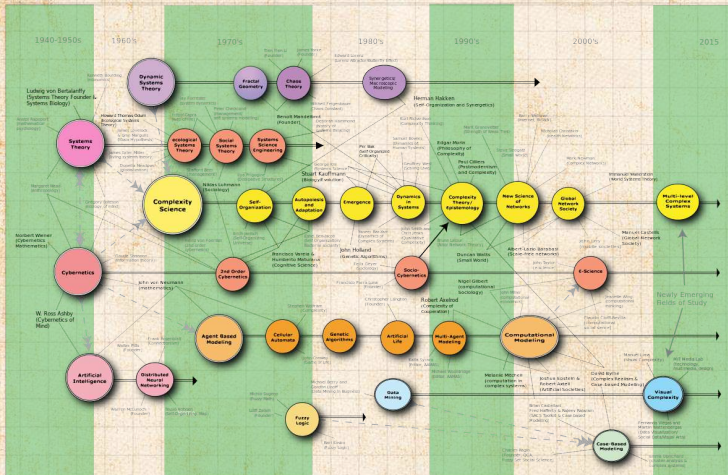
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"Complexity Map" by Brian Castellan/Wiki

Online here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_systems#History



The Golden Age of Reductionism:

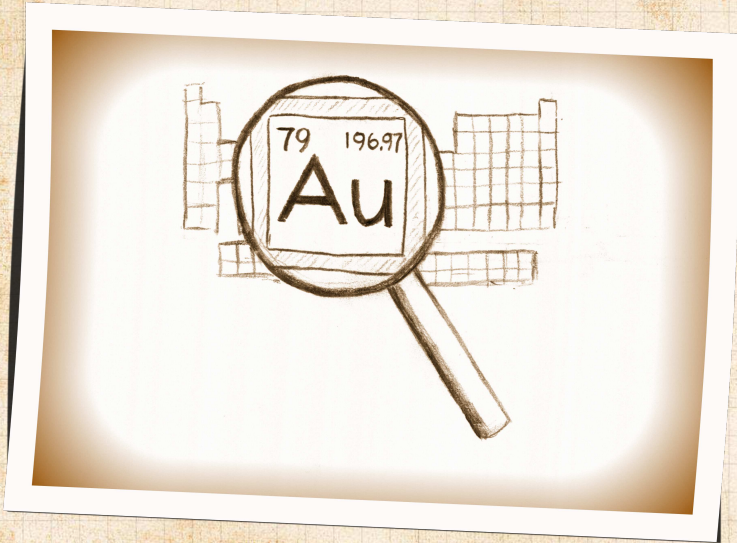
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Reductionism:



Democritus 

(ca. 460 BC – ca. 370 BC)

- ▶ Atomic hypothesis
- ▶ Atom ~ a (not) – temnein (to cut)
- ▶ Plato allegedly wanted his books burned.



John Dalton 

1766–1844

- ▶ Chemist, Scientist
- ▶ Developed atomic theory
- ▶ First estimates of atomic weights



Ludwig Boltzmann , 1844–1906. Atomic Theory.



"Boltzmann's kinetic theory of gases seemed to presuppose the reality of atoms and molecules, but almost all German philosophers and many scientists like Ernst Mach and the physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald disbelieved their existence."

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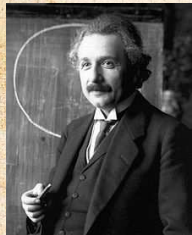
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See: epigenetics ↗.



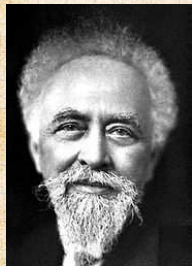
Albert Einstein 1879–1955



- ▶ Annus Mirabilis paper:  “the Motion of Small Particles Suspended in a Stationary Liquid, as Required by the Molecular Kinetic Theory of Heat” [4, 5]
- ▶ Showed Brownian motion  followed from an atomic model giving rise to diffusion.

Jean Perrin 1870–1942

- ▶ 1908: Experimentally verified Einstein’s work and Atomic Theory.



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"I believe it is the atomic hypothesis that all things are made of atoms—little particles that move around in perpetual motion, attracting each other when they are a little distance apart, but repelling upon being squeezed into one another. "In that one sentence, you will see, there is an enormous amount of information about the world, if just a little imagination and thinking are applied."

Snared from brainpickings.org





The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto: ↗

1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism: Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.
5. Universality ↗: systems with quantitatively different micro details exhibit qualitatively similar macro behavior.
6. Computing advances make the Science of Complex Systems possible:
 - 6.1 We can measure and record enormous amounts of data, research areas continue to transition from data scarce to data rich.
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Neural reboot (NR):

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Monotrematic Love



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