

# A Complex Systems Manifesto

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D  
CSYS/MATH 300, 303, & 394, 2022-2023 | @pocsvox

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Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center  
Santa Fe Institute | University of Vermont



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 On Instagram at [pratchett\\_the\\_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 

# Outline

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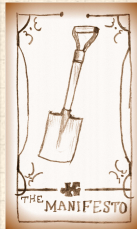
References

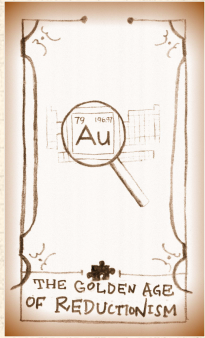
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## The Boggoracle Speaks:







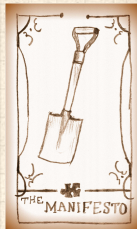
# Definitions

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



**Adjective:**

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





# Definitions


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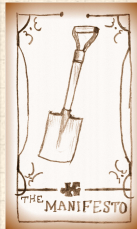
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## Complicated versus Complex:

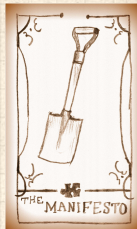
 Complicated: Mechanical watches, airplanes, ...



# Definitions

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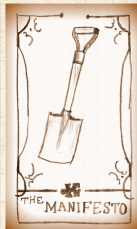
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- ⊞ Engineered systems can be made to be **highly robust but not adaptable.**



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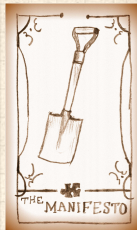
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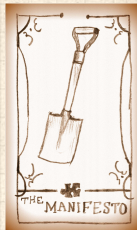
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- ⊞ They can also **fail spectacularly**.



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- ⊞ 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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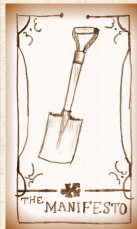
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## A working definition of a Complex System:

- 🧱 Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior—'More is Different'<sup>[1]</sup>

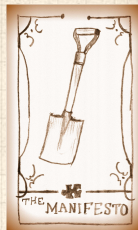


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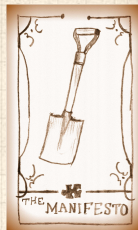
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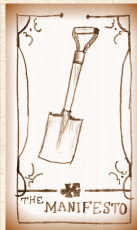
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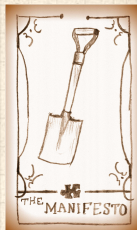
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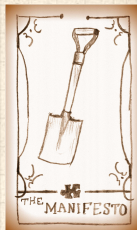
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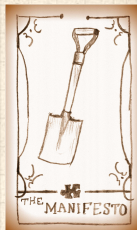
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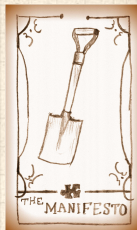
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- ☰ Being open or driven, opaque boundaries.
- ☰ Memory.
- ☰ Modular (nested)/multiscale structure.
- ☰ Mechanisms range from being purely physical to purely algorithmic in nature.




# Examples of Complex Systems:


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 human societies


 animal societies


 financial systems


 disease ecologies


 cells


 brains


 ant colonies


 social insects


 fluids, weather  
systems


 geophysical  
systems

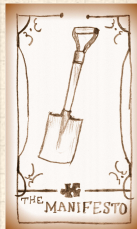
 ecosystems

 forests

 power grids

 Internet + Web

 i.e., everything that's interesting ...



# Relevant fields:

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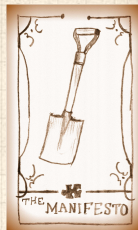
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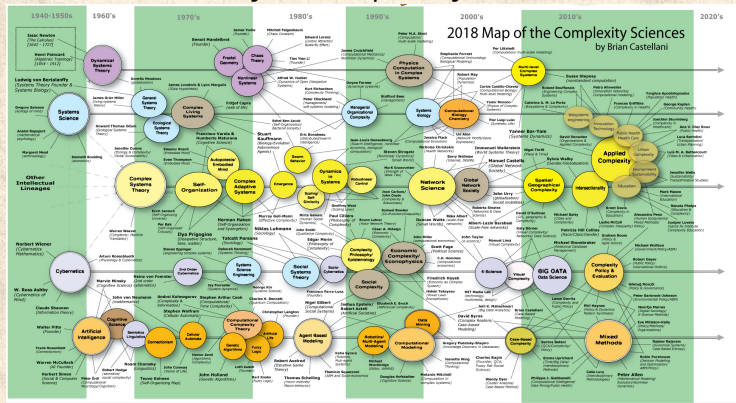
- Physics
- Economics
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Information Sciences
- Cognitive Sciences
- Biology
- Ecology
- Geosciences
- Geography

- Medical Sciences
- Systems Engineering
- Computer Science
- Data Science
- ...


i.e., everything that's interesting ...




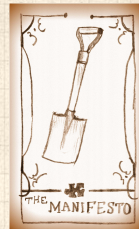
# A visualized history of Complex Systemsish fields:



"Complexity Map" by Brian Castellani, Kent State

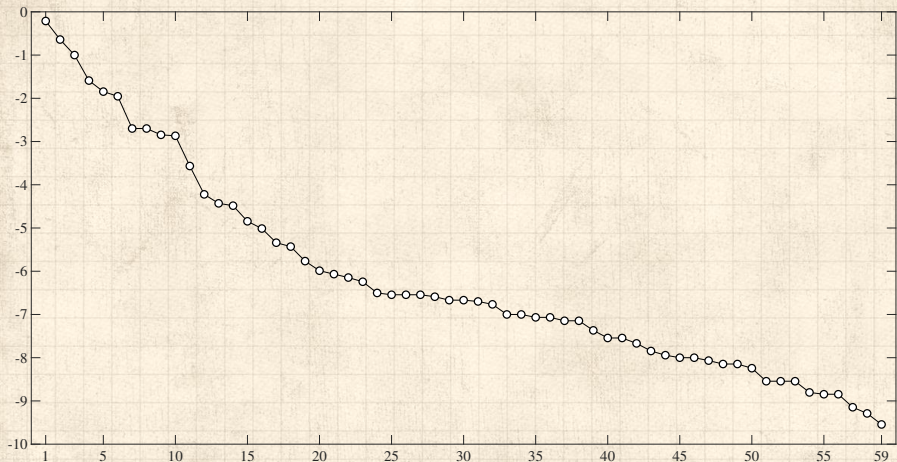
 Online [here](https://art-sciencefactory.com), at [art-sciencefactory.com](https://art-sciencefactory.com).

 Complexity Science is bigger than this (e.g., fluid dynamics; more later).

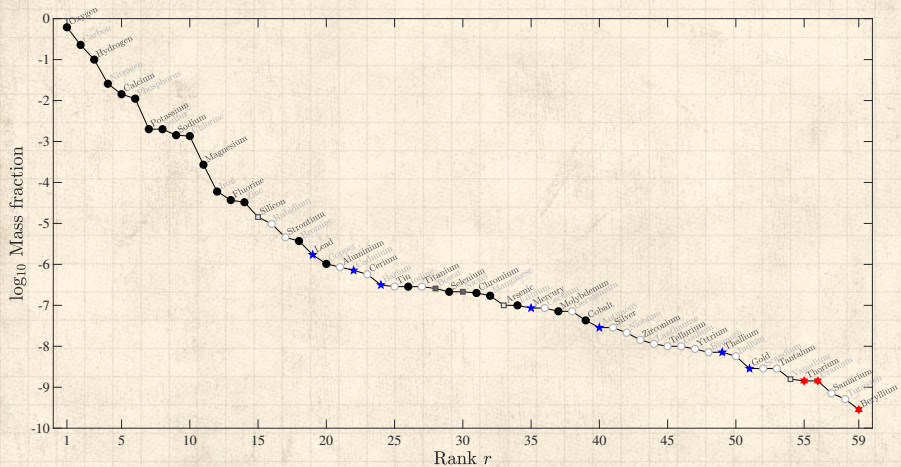




# Cryptograph—What's being plotted here?:



# Fractional weight of typical human body by atomic species: [↗](#)



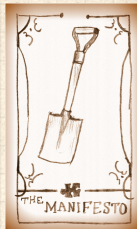
# We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

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We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

 Written on the box: “Nearly  $10^{27}$  of 29 kinds of pieces!”

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## We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

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 **Only in 2014** was bromine shown  to be an essential trace element. <sup>[4]</sup>

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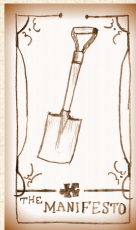
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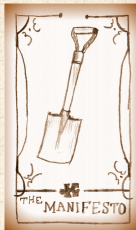
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Potassium, sulfur<sup>1</sup>, sodium, chlorine, and magnesium.



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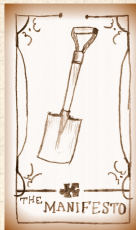
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- Remaining 18 necessary elements are trace elements.
- Could be worse: A box with three packets containing up quarks, down quarks, and electrons.

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# Best to see people as more than some kind of cleverly cooled quark soup:

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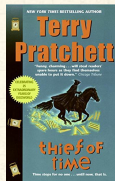
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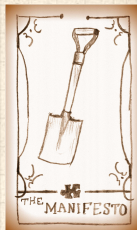
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“It was hard to deal with people when a tiny part of you saw them as a temporary collection of atoms that would not be around in another few decades.”

—[Susan Sto Helit](#) (who is a “little bit immortal”)



“[Thief of Time](#)” [a](#) (who is a “little bit immortal”)  
by Terry Pratchett (2002). [5]



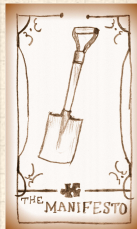
Or:

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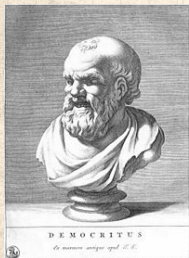
# Reductionism:


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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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See: epigenetics .

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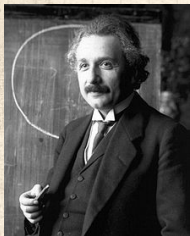
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
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## Albert Einstein 1879-1955

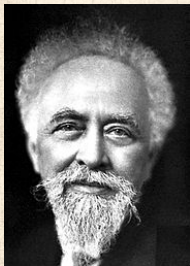


 Annus Mirabilis paper:  “the Motion of Small Particles Suspended in a Stationary Liquid, as Required by the Molecular Kinetic Theory of Heat” [2, 3]

 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.



## Feynmann:

"If, in some cataclysm, all of scientific knowledge were to be destroyed, and only one sentence passed on to the next generation of creatures, what statement would contain the most information in the fewest words?"



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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.





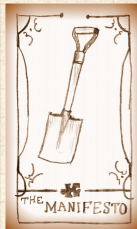
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"I believe it is the atomic hypothesis that all things are made of atoms—little particles that move around in perpetual motion, attracting each other when they are a little distance apart, but repelling upon being squeezed into one another. "In that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





# The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

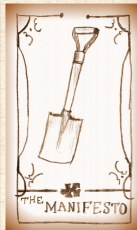
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.

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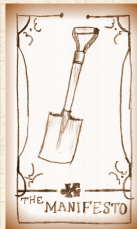
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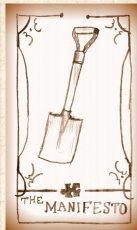
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:  
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...

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# The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

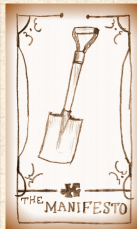
1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. Consequently, much of science is about understanding how pieces dynamically fit together.
3. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:  
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
4. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.

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References



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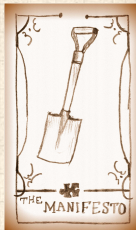
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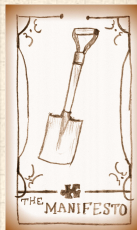
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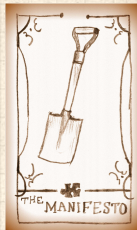
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6. Computing advances make the Science of Complex Systems possible:
  - 6.1 We can measure and record enormous amounts of data, research areas continue to transition from data scarce to data rich.
  - 6.2 We can simulate, model, and create complex systems in extraordinary detail.

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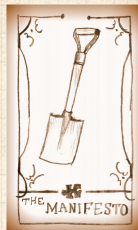
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