

A Complex Systems Manifesto

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D
CSYS/MATH 6701, 6713, & a pretend number,
2024–2025 | @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

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



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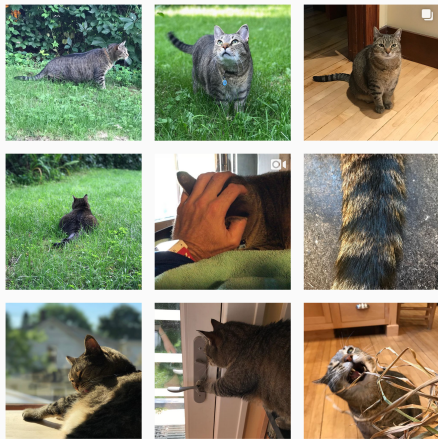
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Outline

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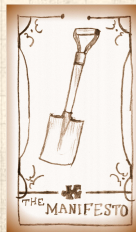
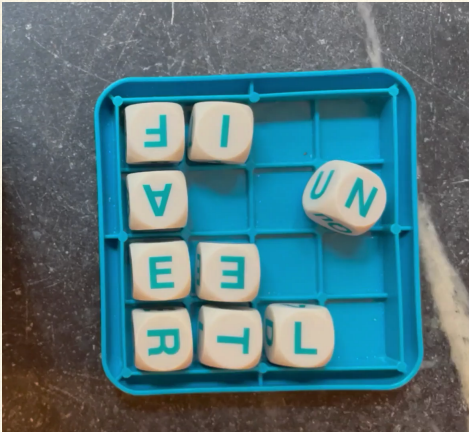
References

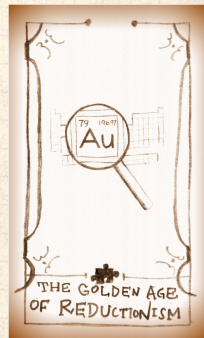
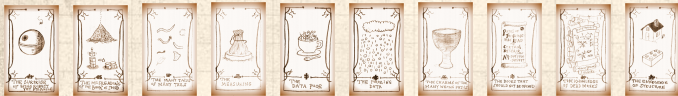
Defining Complexity

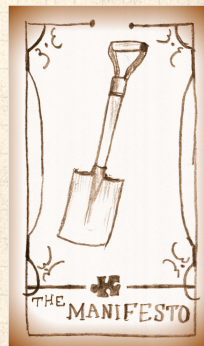
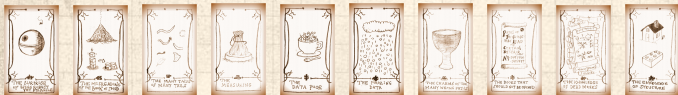
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The Boggoracle Speaks:







Definitions

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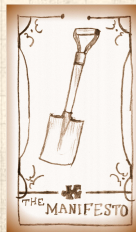
References

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



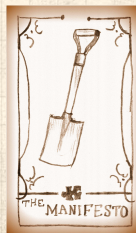
Adjective:

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**.



Definitions


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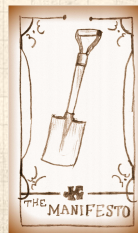
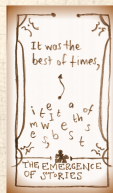
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The definition of a Complex System:







 Distributed system of many interrelated (possibly networked) parts with no centralized control exhibiting emergent behavior.

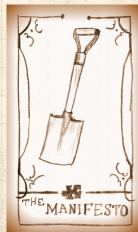
Emergence—'More is Different'^[1]:

There's no tornado in a water molecule,
no financial collapse in a dollar bill,
no love in a carbon atom.



A few other features/aspects of complex systems:

-  Explicit nonlinear relationships.
-  Presence of feedback loops.
-  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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References


 human societies


 financial systems


 cells


 ant colonies


 fluids, weather
systems


 ecosystems


 power grids


 animal societies


 disease ecologies


 brains

 social insects

 geophysical
systems

 forests

 Internet + Web

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








Relevant fields:






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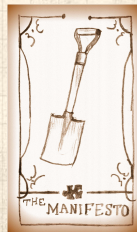
References

 Physics
 Economics
 Sociology
 Psychology
 Information
Sciences

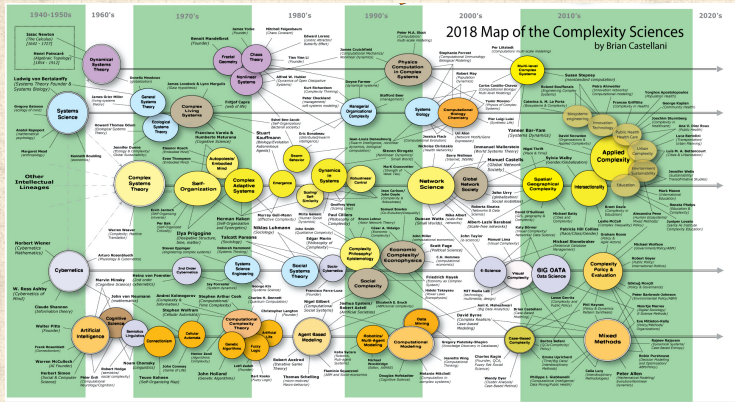
 Cognitive
Sciences
 Biology
 Ecology
 Geosciences
 Geography

 Medical
Sciences
 Systems
Engineering
 Computer
Science
 Data
Science
 ...

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



A visualized history of Complex Systemsish fields:



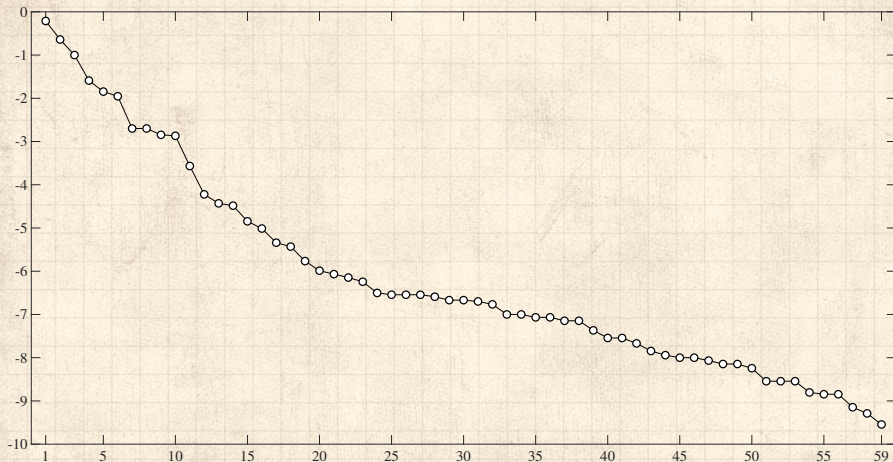
"Complexity Map" by Brian Castellani, Kent State



Online here, at art-sciencefactory.com.

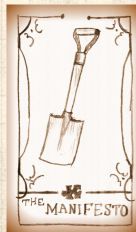
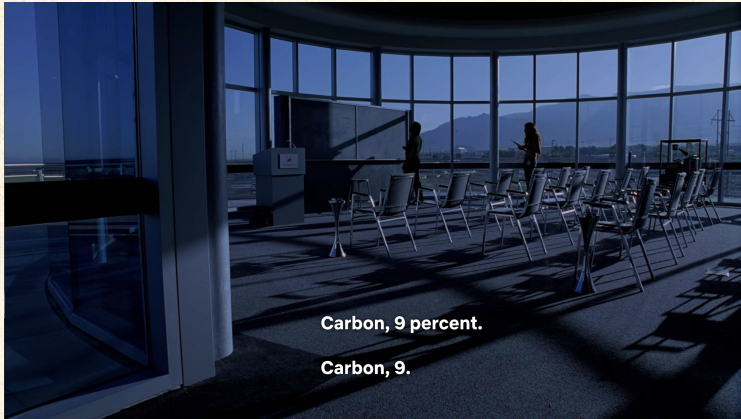
Complex Systems is bigger than this (e.g., fluid dynamics; more later).



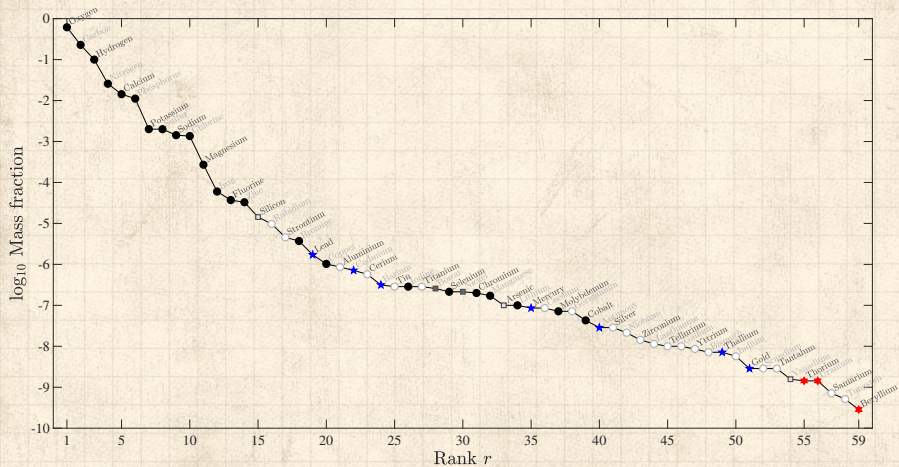
Cryptograph—What's being plotted here?:



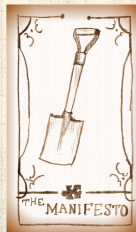
A hint¹  




Fractional weight of typical human body by atomic species: ↗



Baking soda and vinegar¹

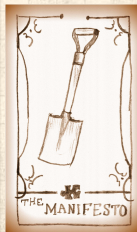


¹S1E01 

We are a somewhat difficult LEGO™ set:

- Written on the box: "Nearly 10^{27} of 29 kinds of pieces!"
- Only in 2014 was bromine [shown](#) to be an essential trace element. ^[4]
- 6 elements make up $\approx 99\%$ of the body's elements:
Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorous.
- Next 5 elements make up $\approx 0.85\%$:
Potassium, sulfur¹, sodium, chlorine, and magnesium.
- Remaining 18 necessary elements are trace elements.
- Could be worse: A box with three packets containing up quarks, down quarks, and electrons.

¹Naturally varies with evilness



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

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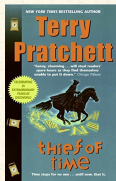
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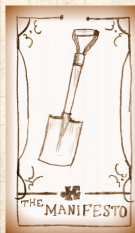
References



“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.”

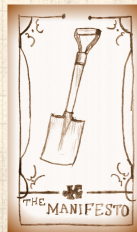
—[Susan Sto Helit](#) (who is a “little bit immortal”)



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



Or:¹  



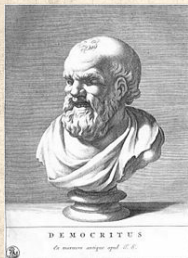
Reductionism:


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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."

"In 1904 at a physics conference in St. Louis most physicists seemed to reject atoms and he was not even invited to the physics section. Rather, he was stuck in a section called "applied mathematics," he violently attacked philosophy, especially on allegedly Darwinian grounds but actually in terms of Lamarck's theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics that people inherited bad philosophy from the past and that it was hard for scientists to overcome such inheritance."

See: [epigenetics](#) .

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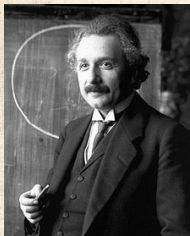
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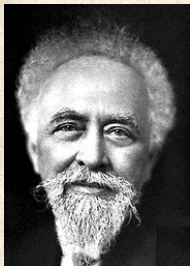


Albert Einstein 1879-1955




 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?"



"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

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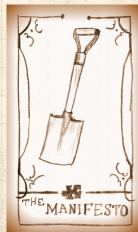
References





The Science of Complex Systems Manifesto:

1. Systems are ubiquitous and systems matter.
2. 1700 to 2000 = Golden Age of Reductionism:
Atoms!, sub-atomic particles, DNA, genes, people, ...
3. Understanding and creating systems (including new 'atoms') is the greater part of science and engineering.
4. Universality : systems with quantitatively different micro details exhibit qualitatively similar macro behavior (fate, but real and limited)
5. Computing advances make the Science of Complex Systems possible:
 - 5.1 We can measure and record enormous amounts of data, research areas continue to transition from data scarce to data rich.
 - 5.2 We can simulate, model, and create complex systems in extraordinary detail.



References I

[1] P. W. Anderson.

More is different.

Science, 177(4047):393–396, 1972. pdf ↗

[2] A. Einstein.

Über die von der molekularkinetischen theorie der
wärme geforderte bewegung von in ruhenden
flüssigkeiten suspendierten teilchen.

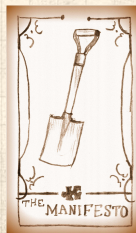
Annalen der Physik, 322:549–560, 1905.

[3] A. Einstein.

On the movement of small particles suspended in
a stationary liquid demanded by the
molecular-kinetic theory of heat.

In R. Fürth, editor, Investigations on the theory of
the Brownian motion. Dover Publications, 1956.

pdf ↗



References II

- [4] A. S. McCall, C. F. Cummings, G. Bhave, R. Vanacore, A. Page-McCaw, and B. G. Hudson. Bromine is an essential trace element for assembly of collagen IV scaffolds in tissue development and architecture.
Cell, 157:1380–1392, 2014.
- [5] T. Pratchett.
Thief of Time.
HarperTorch, 2002.

