

Portland State University

PDXScholar

Systems Science Friday Noon Seminar Series

Systems Science

3-12-2010

Reconstructability Analysis of Elementary Cellular Automata

Martin Zwick

Portland State University, zwick@pdx.edu

Hui Shi

Portland State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/systems_science_seminar_series



Part of the [Dynamical Systems Commons](#), and the [Theory, Knowledge and Science Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Zwick, Martin and Shi, Hui, "Reconstructability Analysis of Elementary Cellular Automata" (2010). *Systems Science Friday Noon Seminar Series*. 38.

https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/systems_science_seminar_series/38

This Book is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in Systems Science Friday Noon Seminar Series by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.

RECONSTRUCTABILITY OF ELEMENTARY CELLULAR AUTOMATA

Martin Zwick* and Hui Shu
Systems Science Ph.D. Program &
Portland State University
Portland OR 97027

Abstract

Reconstructability analysis is a method to determine whether a multivariate relation, defined set- or information-theoretically, is decomposable with or without loss (reduction in constraint) into lower ordinality relations. Set-theoretic reconstructability analysis (SRA) is used to characterize the mappings of elementary cellular automata. The degree of lossless decomposition possible for each mapping is more effective than the λ parameter (Walker & Ashby, Langton) as a predictor of chaotic dynamics.

Complete SRA yields not only the simplest lossless structure but also a vector of losses of all decomposed structures, indexed by parameter, τ . This vector subsumes λ , Wuensche's Z parameter, and Walker & Ashby's "fluency" and "memory" parameters within a single framework, and is a strong but still imperfect predictor of the dynamics: less decomposable mappings more commonly produce chaos. The set-theoretic constraint losses are analogous to information distances in information-theoretic reconstructability analysis (IRA). IRA captures the same information as SRA, but allows λ , fluency, and memory to be explicitly defined.

* 503-725-4987, zwick@pdx.edu

& <http://www.sysc.pdx.edu>

April 2005

1. ELEMENTARY CELLULAR AUTOMATA

THE PROBLEM: PREDICTING CHAOTIC DYNAMICS FROM RULE ATTRIBUTES

2. RECONSTRUCTABILITY ANALYSIS: SET & INFO.-THEORETIC

A METHOD FOR DECOMPOSABILITY (SIMPLICITY) ANALYSIS

3. RECONSTRUCTABILITY of ECAs

$\lambda, \sigma, \tau, f, Z$ AS PREDICTORS OF CHAOS

ELEMENTARY CELLULAR AUTOMATA

THE PROBLEM: PREDICTING CHAOTIC DYNAMICS FROM RULE ATTRIBUTES

1. (original motivation) Langton's SELF-REPLICATING LOOP

2. ECA STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS

3. PREDICTING DYNAMICS FROM STRUCTURE

```

  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 1 7 0 1 4 0 1 4 2
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2
2 7 2           2 1 2
2 1 2           2 1 2
2 0 2           2 1 2
2 7 2           2 1 2
2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2
2 0 7 1 0 7 1 0 7 1 1 1 1 2
  2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

```

TIME = 0

Fig. 6. Self-reproducing loop.

Table I
Transition function table for self-reproducing loops

CTRBL->I	CTRBL->I	CTRBL->I	CTRBL->I	CTRBL->I
0000->0	02527->1	11322->1	20242->2	30102->1
00001->2	10001->1	12224->4	20245->2	30122->0
00002->0	10006->1	12227->7	20252->0	30251->1
00003->0	10007->7	12243->4	20255->2	40112->0
00005->0	10011->1	12254->7	20262->2	40122->0
00006->3	10012->1	12324->4	20272->2	40125->0
00007->1	10021->1	12327->7	20312->2	40212->0
00011->2	10024->4	12425->5	20321->6	40222->1
00012->2	10027->7	12426->7	20322->6	40232->6
00013->2	10051->1	12527->5	20342->2	40252->0
00021->2	10101->1	20001->2	20422->2	40322->1
00022->0	10111->1	20002->2	20512->2	50002->2
00023->0	10124->4	20004->2	20521->2	50021->5
00026->2	10127->7	20007->1	20522->2	50022->5
00027->2	10202->6	20012->2	20552->1	50023->2
00032->0	10212->1	20015->2	20572->5	50027->2
00052->5	10221->1	20011->2	20622->2	50052->0
00062->2	10224->4	20022->2	20672->2	50202->2
00072->2	10226->3	20023->2	20712->2	50212->2
00102->2	10227->7	20024->2	20722->2	50215->2
00112->0	10232->7	20025->0	20742->2	50222->0
00202->0	10242->4	20026->2	20772->2	50224->4
00203->0	10262->5	20027->2	21122->2	50272->2
00205->0	10264->4	20032->6	21126->1	51212->2
00212->5	10267->7	20042->3	21222->2	51222->0
00222->0	10271->0	20051->7	21224->2	51242->2
00232->2	10272->7	20052->2	21226->2	51272->2
00522->2	10542->7	20057->5	21227->2	60001->1
01232->1	11112->1	20072->2	21422->2	60002->1
01242->1	11122->1	20102->2	21522->2	60212->0
01252->5	11124->4	20112->2	21622->2	61212->1
01262->1	11125->1	20122->2	21722->2	61217->1
01272->1	11126->1	20142->2	22077->2	61227->5
01275->1	11127->7	20172->2	22244->2	70007->7
01422->1	11152->2	20207->1	2246->2	70112->0
01432->1	11212->1	20203->2	22276->2	70122->0
01442->1	11222->1	20205->2	22277->2	70125->0
01472->1	11224->4	20207->3	30001->3	70212->0
01625->1	11215->1	20212->2	30002->2	70222->1
01722->1	11217->7	20215->2	30004->1	70225->1
01725->5	11212->1	20221->2	30007->6	70232->1
01752->1	11242->4	20222->2	30012->3	70252->5
01762->1	11262->1	20227->2	30042->1	70272->0
01772->1	11272->7	20232->1	30062->2	

Neighborhoods are read as follows (rotations are not listed):

T
L C R ==> I
B

QUESTIONS

(stimulated by Langton's self-replicating CA):

1. IS THERE A

- MINIMUM COMPLEXITY PATTERN
- MINIMUM COMPLEXITY RULE
- MINIMUM COMPLEXITY PATTERN + RULE

i.e., a *THRESHOLD* of *EMERGENCE*

FOR REPLICATION?

2. PATTERN COMPLEXITY CAN BE QUANTIFIED

BY SHANNON ENTROPY, BUT

HOW SHOULD RULE COMPLEXITY BE DEFINED?

RULE COMPLEXITY =?= ALGORITHMIC INFORMATION

```

22222222
217 14 142
2 222222 2
272 212
212 212
2 2 212
272 212
21222222122222
2 71 71 7111112
22222222222222
    
```

Fig. 1.

2. Langton's automaton

Table I
Transition function table for

```

222
21412
23 32
21312
225
    
```

CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	
00003	1	10000	0	20000	0	30001	0	40003	5	50001	0
00012	2	10001	0	20015	5	30003	0	40022	5	50022	5
00013	1	10004	0	20022	0	30011	0	40035	2	50032	5
00015	4	10033	0	20035	5	30235	3	40043	4	50122	5
00025	4	10043	1	20202	0	30245	5	40212	4	50222	0
00031	5	10325	5	20215	5	31235	5	40232	4	50244	5
00032	3	10421	4	20235	5	3----	1	40242	4	50322	5
00042	2	10423	4	20252	5			40252	0	50412	4
00121	1	10424	4	2----	2			40325	5	50422	0
00204	2	11142	4					41452	5	5----	2
00324	3	11423	4					4----	1		
00422	2	12234	4								
00532	3	12334	4								
0----	0	12443	4								
		1----	3								

⌈ Neighborhoods are read as follows (rotations are not listed):

```

  T
 L C R → I
  B
    
```

Table II
Transition function table for

```

22
2312
2342
25
    
```

CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I	CTRBL → I
00003	1	10003	3	20215	5	31215	1	40242	4
00012	2	10004	0	20235	3	31223	1	40252	0
00013	1	10033	0	20252	5	31233	1	40325	5
00015	2	10043	1	2----	2	31235	5	4----	3
00025	5	10321	3	30001	0	31432	1	50022	5
00031	5	11253	1	30003	0	31452	5	50032	5
00032	3	12453	3	30011	0	3----	3	50212	4
00042	2	1----	4	30012	1			50222	0
0----	0	20000	0	30121	1	40003	5	50322	0
		20015	5	30123	1	40043	4	5----	2
10000	0	20022	0	31122	1	40212	4		
10001	0	20202	0	31123	1	40232	4		

```

22
2312
2342
5
    
```

(a)

With the addition of 2 more rules (for a total of 59) the structure depicted in fig. 5(a) will reproduce itself.

```

22
312
2342
5
    
```

(c)

If four further transition rules are applied (for a total of 63) then the 10 cell structure of fig. 5(c) will produce 2 exact copies of itself before becoming sterile.

ELEMENTARY CELLULAR AUTOMATA (ECA)

1-d *circular* cell array; $k=2$ discrete states: $S = [0,1]$

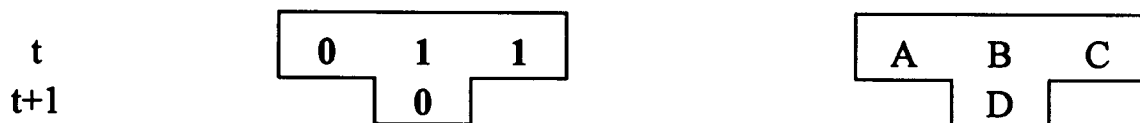
neighborhood = adjacent single ($r=1$) cell on left & on right

mapping (rule): $f: S_t(i-1) \otimes S_t(i) \otimes S_t(i+1) \rightarrow S_{t+1}(i)$

an example: ECA RULE # 150 (10010110)

	t			t+1
	i-1	i	i+1	i
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

$2^8 = 256$ mappings



DYNAMICS (8 cell circular array):

t	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
t+1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
t+2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

1.3 EQUIVALENCE CLASSES of ECA MAPPINGS

$f(s(i-1), s(i), s(i+1))$ EQUIVALENT UNDER

(1) REFLECTION to

$$f_1(s(i-1), s(i), s(i+1)) = f(s(i+1), s(i), s(i-1))$$

(2) COMPLEMENTING to

$$f_2(s(i-1), s(i), s(i+1)) = \neg f(\neg s(i-1), \neg s(i), \neg s(i+1))$$

(3) REFLECTION & COMPLEMENTING to

$$f_3(s(i-1), s(i), s(i+1)) = \neg f(\neg s(i+1), \neg s(i), \neg s(i-1))$$

88 EQUIVALENCE CLASSES (with 1*, 2, or 4 members)

ECA RULES

<u>Equivalence class #</u>	<u>Representative member</u>	<u>Other members</u>
1		255
2	1	127
3	2	16 191 247
4	3	17 63 119
5	4	223
6	5	95
7	6	20 159 215
8	7	21 31 87
9	8	64 239 253
10	9	65 111 125
11	10	80 175 245
12	11	47 81 117
13	12	68 207 221
14	13	69 79 93
15	14	84 143 213
16	15	85
17	18	123
18	19	55
19	22	151
20	23*	
21	24	66 189 211
. . .		
. . .		
. . .		
86	200	236
87	204	
88	232	

0	255			26	82	167	181	56	98	185	227	136	192	238	252
1	127			27	39	53	83	57	99			137	110	124	193
2	16	191	247	28	70	157	199	58	114	163	177	138	174	208	244
3	17	63	119	29	71			60	102	153	195	140	196	206	220
4	223			30	86	135	149	72	237			142	212		
5	95			32	251			73	109			146	182		
6	20	159	215	33	123			74	88	173	229	150			
7	21	31	87	34	48	187	243	76	205			152	188	194	230
8	64	239	253	35	49	59	115	77				154	166	180	210
9	65	111	125	36	219			78	92	141	197	156	198		
10	80	175	245	37	91			90	165			160	250		
11	47	81	117	38	52	155	211	104	233			161	122		
12	68	207	221	40	96	235	249	105				162	176	186	242
13	69	79	93	41	97	107	121	106	120	169	225	164	218		
14	84	143	213	42	12	171	241	108	201			168	224	234	248
15	85			43	113			128	254			170	240		
18	183			44	100	203	217	129	126			172	202	216	228
19	55			45	75	89	101	130	144	190	246	178			
22	151			46	116	139	209	131	62	118	145	184	226		
23				50	179			132	222			200	236		
24	66	189	231	51				133	94			204			
25	61	67	103	54	147			134	148	158	214	232			

Table-3. The 88 equivalence classes of ECA rules. The first rule number is the "representative member" of the class; following it are the other members (if any) of the class.

1.4 DYNAMICS: CLASSIFICATION OF ATTRACTOR TYPES

WOLFRAM CLASSIFICATION:

- I. HOMOGENEOUS
- II. FIXED POINT OR PERIODIC
- III. CHAOTIC
- IV. COMPLEX

LI & PACKARD CLASSIFICATION:

A. NULL (8) (I)	0	8	32	40	128	136	160	168			
B. FIXED POINT (32) (II)	2	4	10	12	13	24	34	36	42	44	
	46	56	57	58	72	76	77	78	104	137	
	132	138	140	152	162	164	170	172	184	200	
	204	232									
C. PERIODIC (31) (II)	1	3	5	6	7	9	11	14	15	19	
	23	25	27	28	29	33	35	37	38	41*	
	43	50	51	74	108	131	133	134	142	156	
	178										
D. LOCALLY CHAOTIC (3) (II or III)	26	73	154								
E. CHAOTIC (III) (14)	18	22	30	45	54	60	90	105	106	129	
	137	146	150	161		(54	137: IV)				

* may be chaotic

MINIMAL CLASSIFICATION

1. NON-CHAOTIC (N): null, fixed point, periodic)
2. CHAOTIC (C): (locally chaotic, chaotic)

A

rule 0 (0000000)

rule 8 (00001000)

rule 32 (00100000)

rule 48 (00101000)

rule 128 (10000000)

rule 136 (10001000)

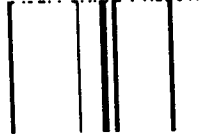
rule 160 (10100000)

rule 168 (10101000)

B



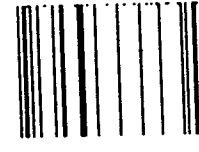
rule 2 (0000010)



rule 4 (00000100)



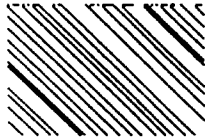
rule 10 (00001010)



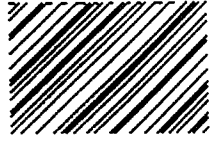
rule 12 (00001100)



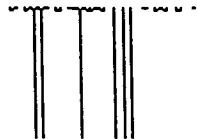
rule 13 (00001101)



rule 24 (00011000)



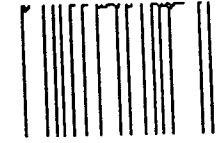
rule 34 (00100010)



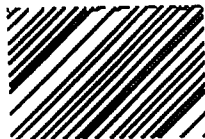
rule 36 (00100100)



rule 42 (00101010)



rule 44 (00101100)



rule 46 (00101110)



rule 56 (00111000)



rule 57 (00111001)



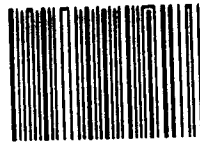
rule 58 (00111010)



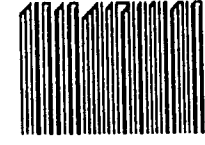
rule 72 (01001000)



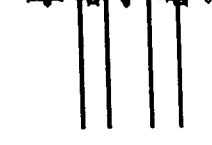
rule 76 (01001100)



rule 77 (01001101)



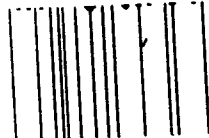
rule 78 (01001110)



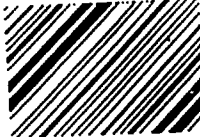
rule 104 (01101000)



rule 130 (10000010)



rule 132 (10000100)



rule 138 (10001010)



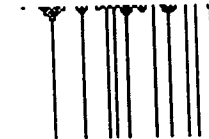
rule 140 (10001100)



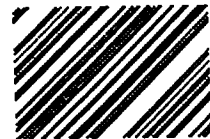
rule 152 (10011000)



rule 162 (10100010)



rule 164 (10100100)



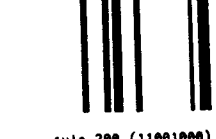
rule 170 (10101010)



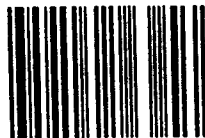
rule 172 (10101100)



rule 184 (10111000)



rule 200 (11001000)

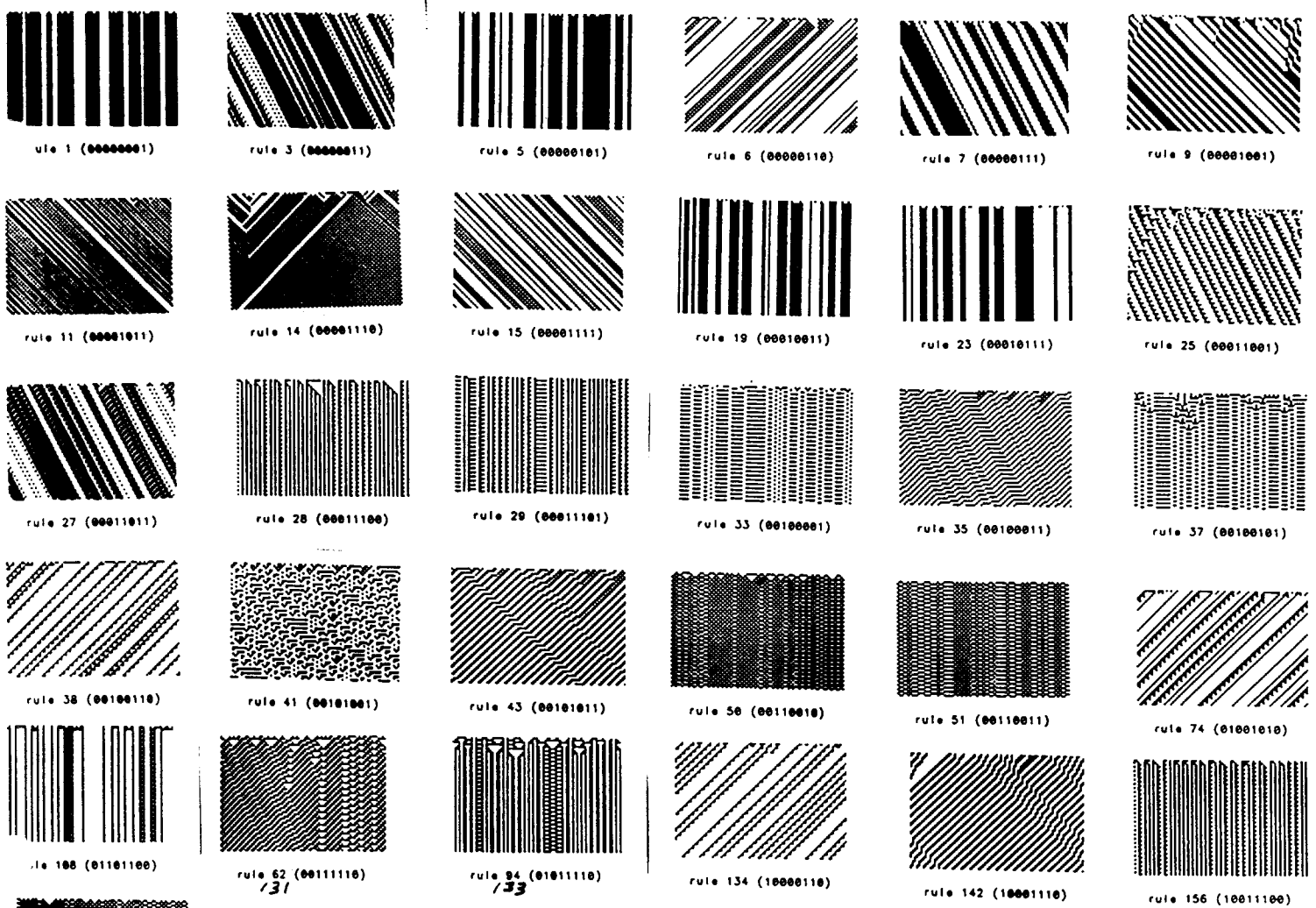


rule 204 (11001100)

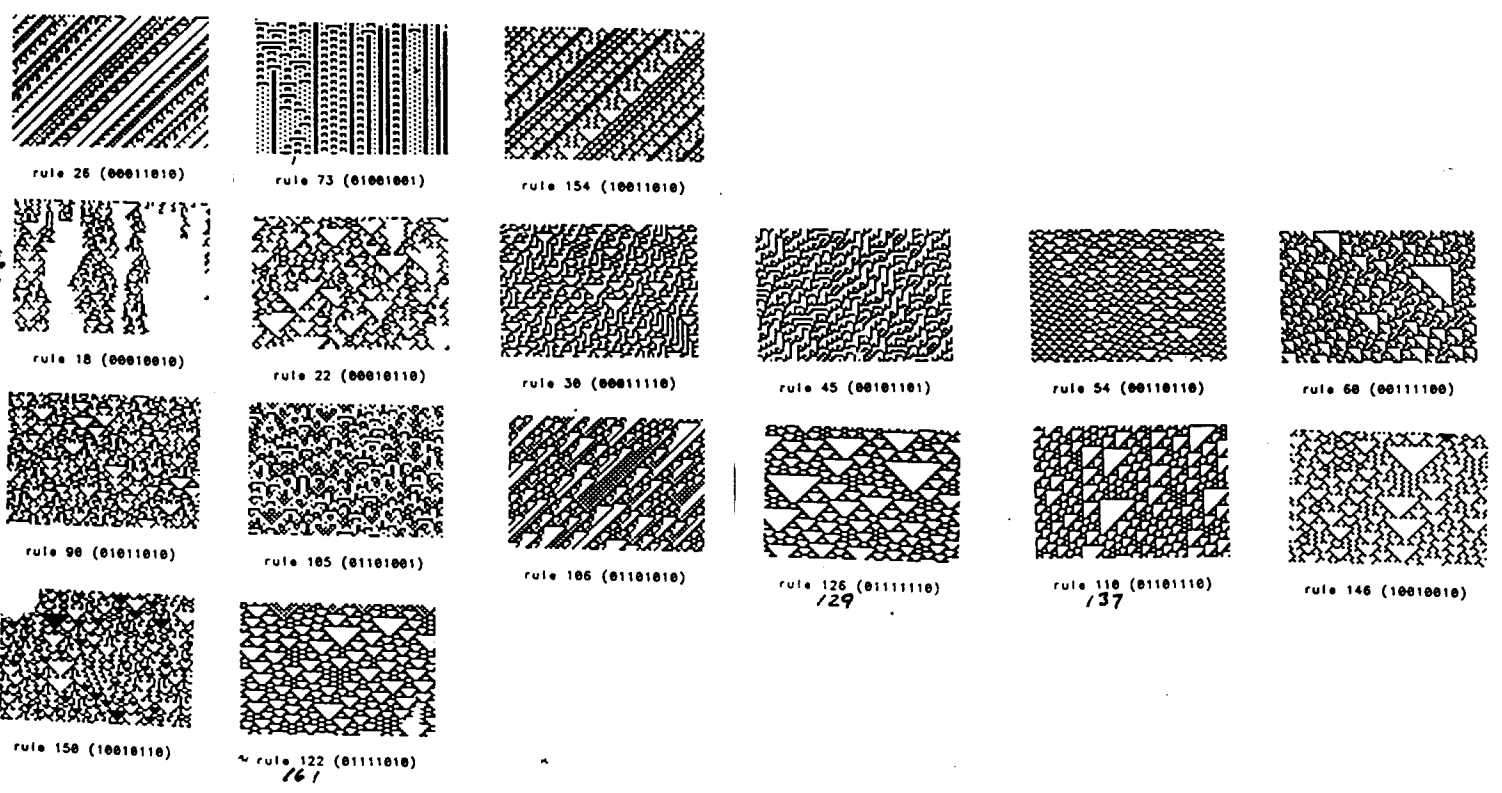


rule 232 (11101000)

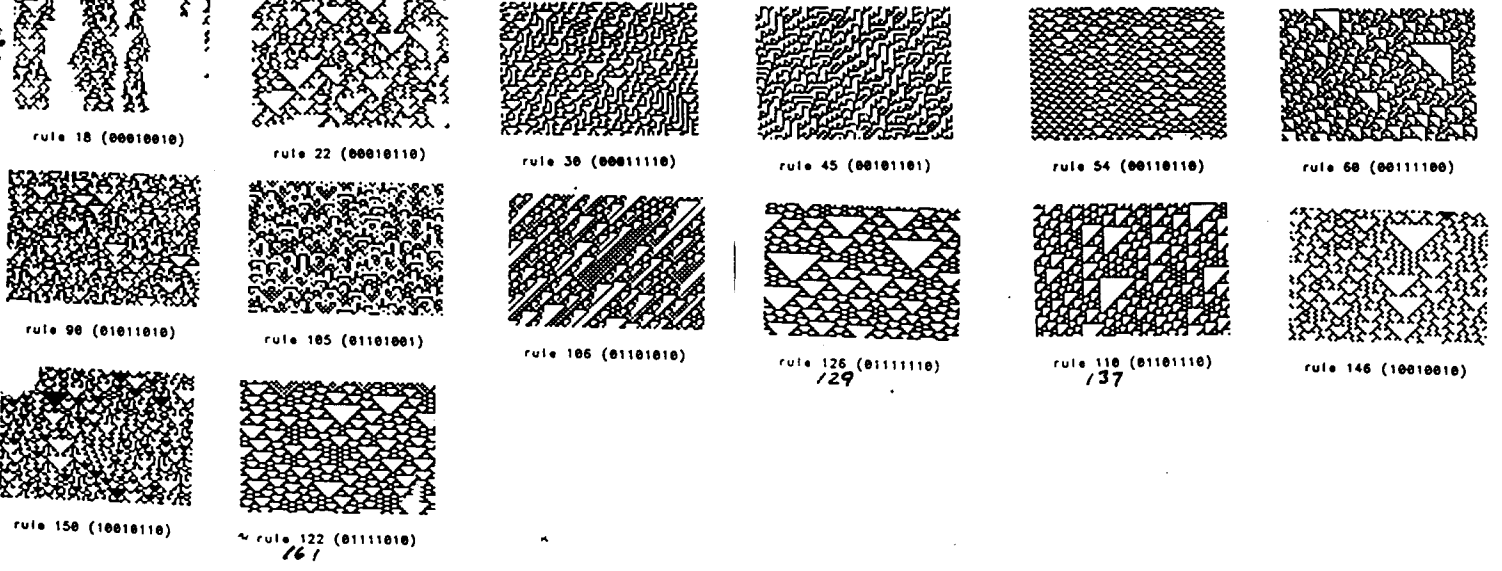
C



D



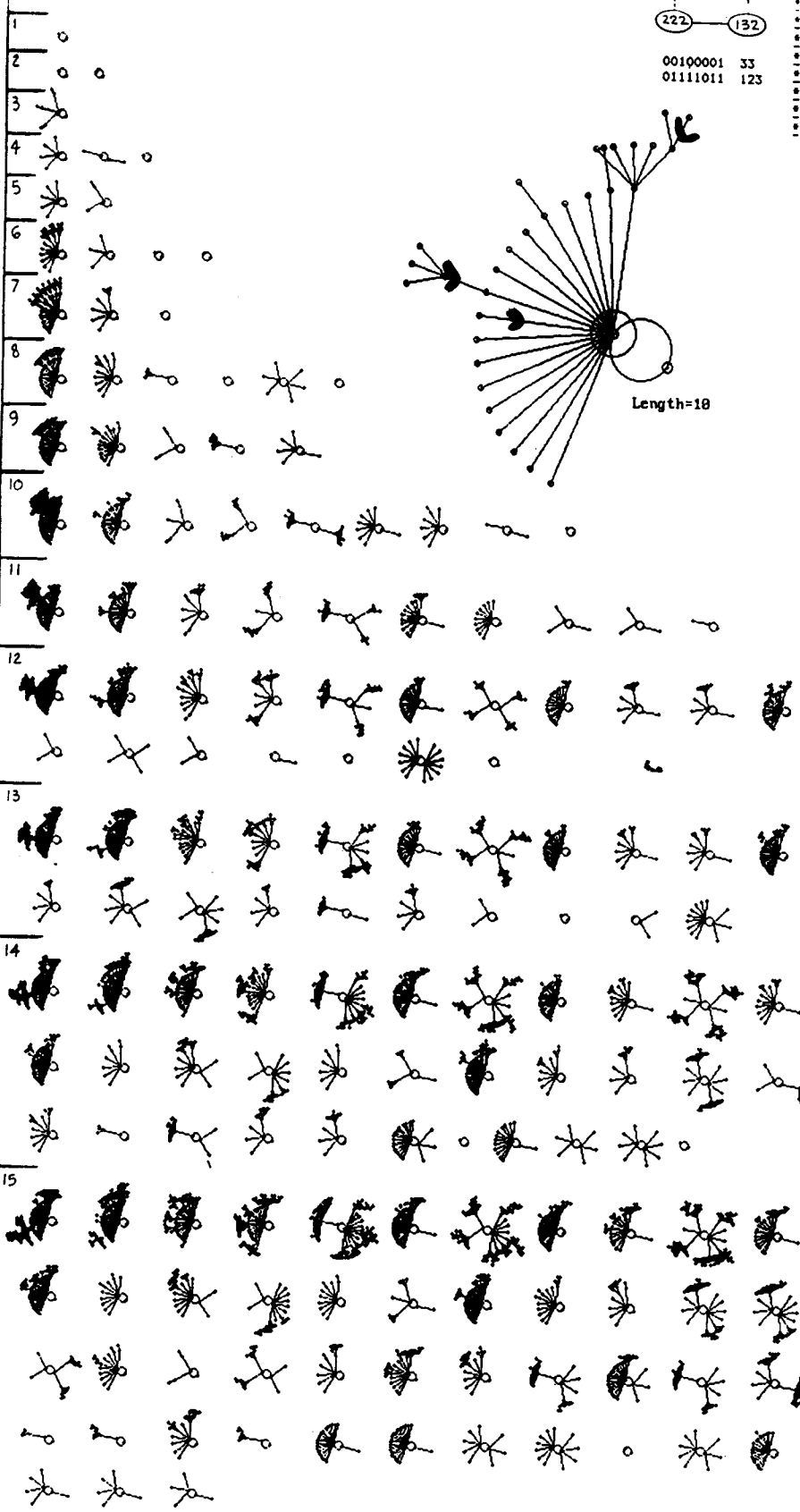
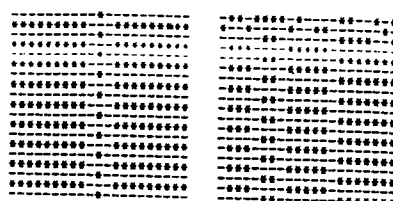
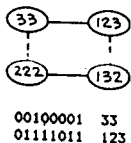
E



λ ratio = .5 Z = .5

0000110000000011-0000110000000011-rule
=3-rule 33 -00100001

201526275
Length=1 -15



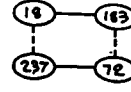
3-rule 33 =00100001
ty. at notps g ml ap

L=1	1.000000	1(2)2	0	0	1
	total NATs = 1				
L=2	1.000000	1(2)2	0	0	1
	total NATs = 2				
L=3	1.000000	1(2)8	3	2	4
	total NATs = 1				
L=4	1.000000	1(2)6	4	1	5
	total NATs = 4				
L=5	1.000001	1(2)5	3	2	6
	total NATs = 6				
L=6	1.000000	1(2)26	15	3	10
	total NATs = 11				
L=7	1.000000	1(2)44	21	4	15
	total NATs = 18				
L=8	1.000000	1(2)54	36	3	21
	total NATs = 24				
L=9	1.000000	1(2)89	66	3	31
	total NATs = 37				
L=10	1.000000	1(2)157	105	5	46
	total NATs = 52				
L=11	1.000000	1(2)233	165	6	67
	total NATs = 70				
L=12	1.000000	1(2)374	283	8	98
	total NATs = 98				
L=13	1.000000	1(2)574	468	5	144
	total NATs = 133				
L=14	1.000000	1(2)874	783	11	211
	total NATs = 183				
L=15	1.000000	1(2)1327	1327	11	266
	total NATs = 261				

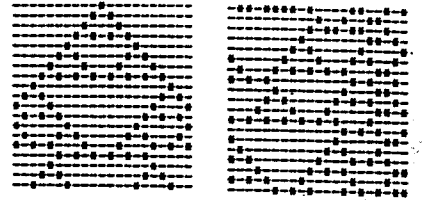
λ ratio = .5 $Z = .5$

0000001100001100-0000001100001100-rule
=3-rule 18 -00010010

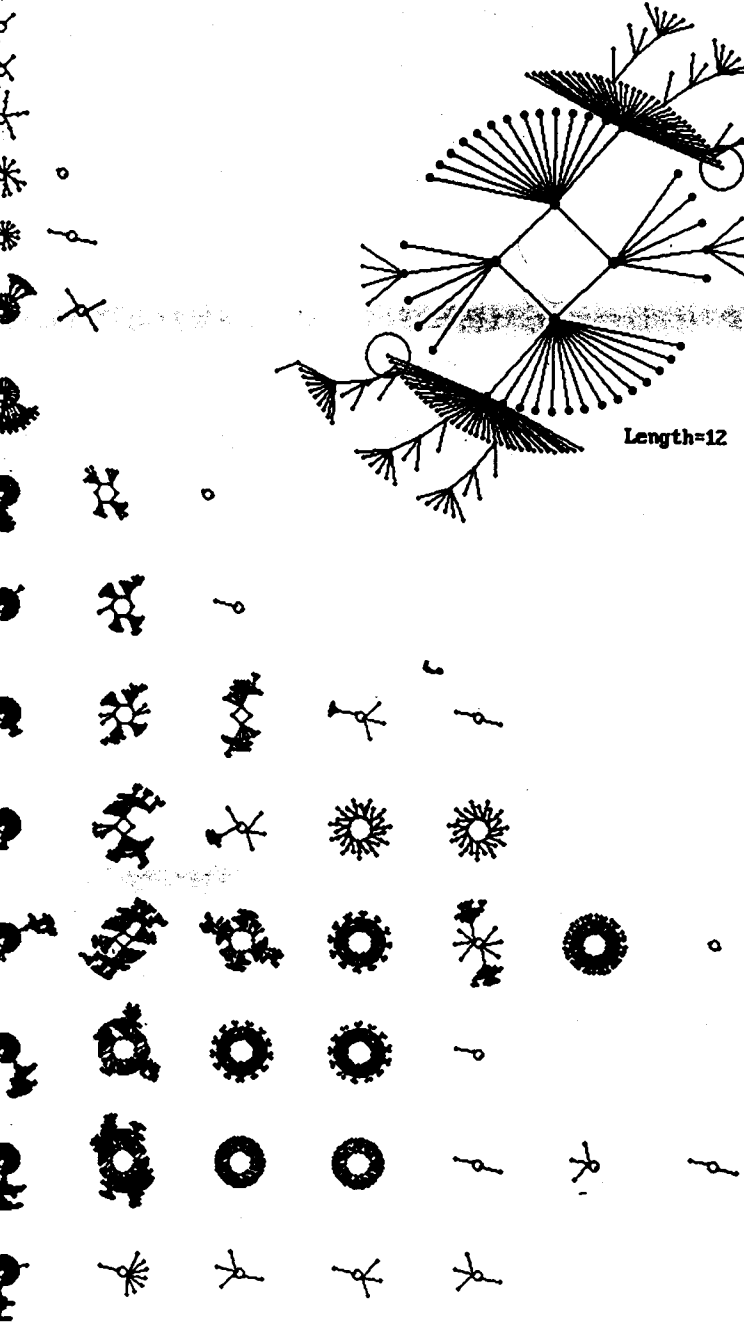
51118868
Length=1 -15



00010010 18
10110111 183



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15



3-rule 18 =00010010
ty. at no(p)ls g al ap

L=1
 1-0 1(1)12 1 1 2
 total MATs = 1
 L=2
 1-00 1(1)4 3 1 4
 total MATs = 4
 L=3
 1-000 1(1)8 4 2 5
 total MATs = 1
 L=4
 1-0000 1(1)12 9 2 8
 1-0001 1(1)4 2 1 1
 total MATs = 3
 L=5
 1-00000 1(1)12 2 1 1 12
 total MATs = 6
 L=6
 1-000000 1(1)16 33 4 19
 1-000010 1(1)4 4 1 3
 total MATs = 4
 L=7
 1-0000000 1(1)128 92 5 30
 total MATs = 1
 L=8
 1-00000000 1(1)132 109 8 48
 1-00010011 1(1)2 0 0 1
 total MATs = 2
 L=9
 1-000000000 1(1)128 34 2 73
 1-000100110 1(1)4 5 1 1 2
 total MATs = 19
 L=10
 1-0000000000 1(1)134 123 2 124
 1-0001001100 1(1)4 6 2 3 21
 1-00010011001 1(1)2 2 1 2
 total MATs = 25
 L=11
 1-00000000000 1(1)214 199 2 200
 1-00010011000 1(1)2 1 1 1 34
 1-000100110000 1(1)4 7 3 8
 1-0001001100000 1(1)4 22 2 3
 total MATs = 25
 L=12
 1-000000000000 1(1)174 179 8 325
 1-0001001100000 1(1)2 1 1 1 55
 1-00010011000000 1(1)4 10 3 55
 1-000100110000000 1(1)4 180 120 15
 1-00010011001 1(1)2 2 0 0 1
 total MATs = 20
 L=13
 1-0000000000000 1(1)2121 1730 8 322
 1-00010011000000 1(1)2 1 1 1 89
 1-000100110000000 1(1)4 23 182 2 2
 1-0001001100100 1(1)2 1 1 2 2
 total MATs = 24
 L=14
 1-00000000000000 1(1)1760 10300 17 844
 1-000100110000000 1(1)2 1 1 1 90
 1-0001001100000000 1(1)4 28 84 1 7
 1-00010011000000000 1(1)4 3 1 2
 1-000100110010000 1(1)2 4 2 1 2
 total MATs = 45
 L=15
 1-000000000000000 1(1)2448 28619 19 1365
 1-0001001100000000 1(1)2 1 1 1 4
 1-00010011000000000 1(1)4 4 1 4
 1-0001001100100000 1(1)2 1 1 4
 total MATs = 51

PREDICTION OF DYNAMICS

independent variable

dependent variable

RULE ATTRIBUTE

→

ATTRACTOR TYPE (chaotic or not)

without running the dynamics

RULE ATTRIBUTES:

1. λ (Walker & Ashby, Langton, Li & Packard)

$\min\{ \# \text{ 1's in mapping, \# of 0's } \}$

0 - 4 (normalize by 4)

2. σ , STRUCTURAL LEVEL

1 - 6 (but 9 different structures)

from reconstruction analysis

3. τ , VECTOR OF LOSSES: (extra tuples, Transmission) (22 patterns)

from reconstruction analysis

4. f , FLUENCY, m ; MEMORY, h ; HESITANCY (Walker & Ashby)

also information theoretic functions from reconstr. analysis

5. Wuensche's Z parameter

Not considered here: Boolean length, Boolean function classifications; mean field analysis, etc.

λ AS PREDICTOR

1. WEAK PREDICTOR OF CHAOS FOR ECAs

Higher λ values associated with chaos.

Hence: although simple laws generate complex₁ dynamics,

more complex₁ laws tend to generate more complex₁ dynamics.

2. SHOWS PHASE TRANSITION IN ATTRACTOR TYPE

3. REFLECTS (a) COMPLEXITY₁ OF RULE CODING

(b) DISTANCE TO CONSTANT MAP ($f = 0$ or 1)

WILL SHOW THAT λ IS:

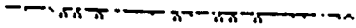
4. DIFFERENT FROM, LESS PREDICTIVE THAN σ
(PARTIAL SET-TH. RECONSTRUCTABILITY ANALYSIS)

5. SUBSUMED IN τ
(FULL RECONSTRUCTABILITY ANALYSIS)

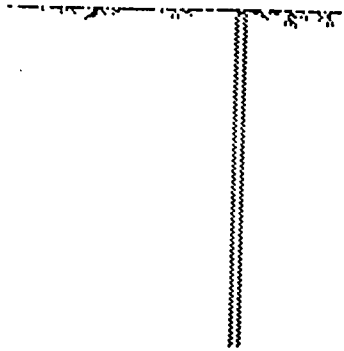
Complexity₁ = ~~richness~~ *pseudo-chaos*

Complexity₂ = Wolfram Class IV sense, "edge of chaos"

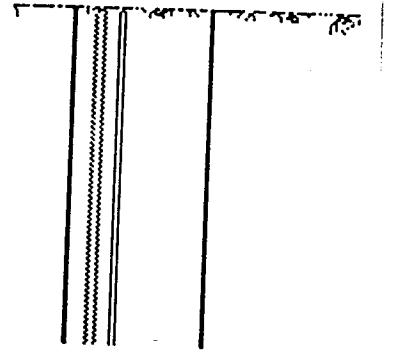
$\lambda = 0.10$



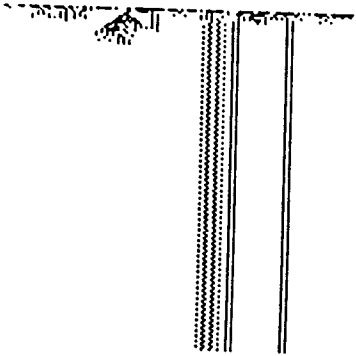
$\lambda = 0.20$



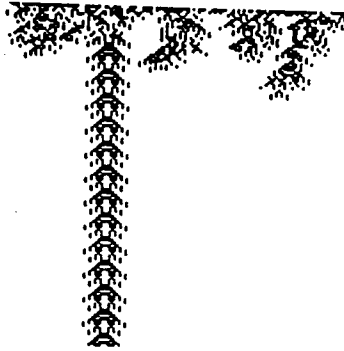
$\lambda = 0.25$



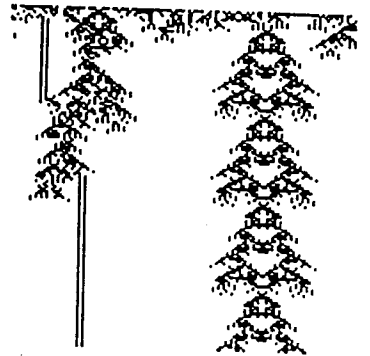
$\lambda = 0.30$



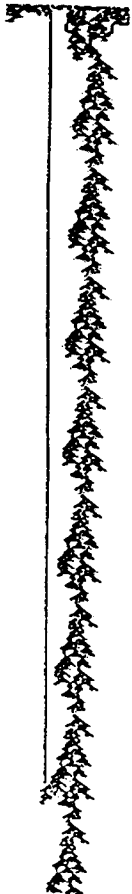
$\lambda = 0.35$



$\lambda = 0.40$



$\lambda = 0.45$



$\lambda = 0.50$



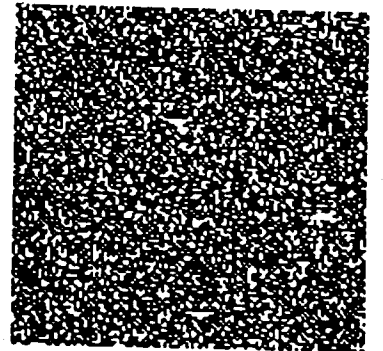
$\lambda = 0.55$



$\lambda = 0.60$



$\lambda = 0.70$



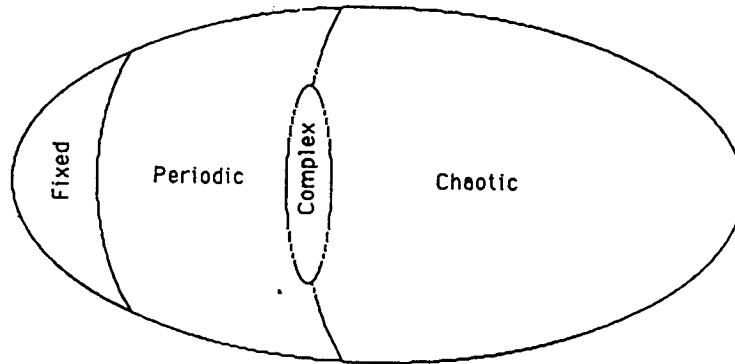


FIGURE 21 Schematic drawing of CA rule space indicating relative location of periodic, chaotic, and complex regimes.

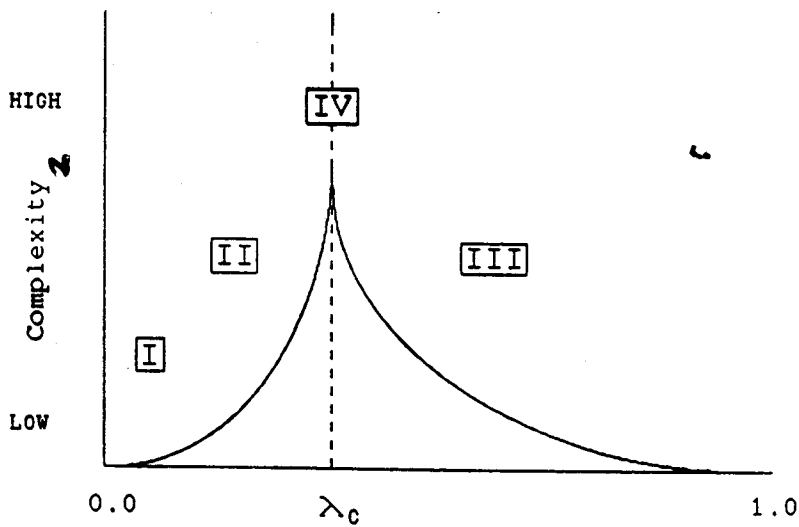


FIGURE 22 Schematic drawing of complexity versus λ over CA rule space, showing the relationship between the Wolfram classes and the underlying phase-transition structure.

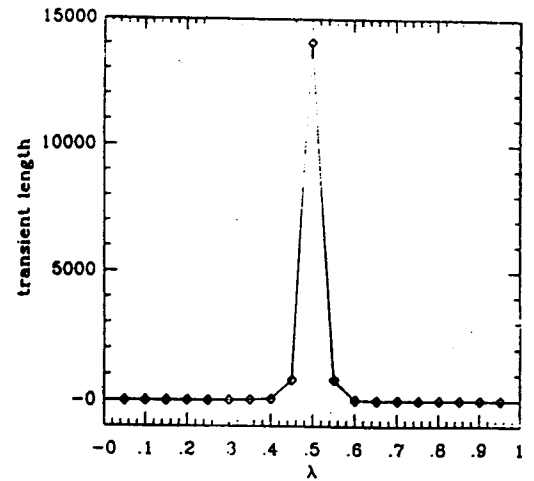


FIGURE 3 Average transient length T versus λ . Transient length apparently diverges rapidly in the vicinity of the transition.

Langton

1. ELEMENTARY CELLULAR AUTOMATA

PROBLEM: PREDICTING CHAOTIC DYNAMICS FROM RULE ATTRIBUTES

2. RECONSTRUCTABILITY OF ECAs

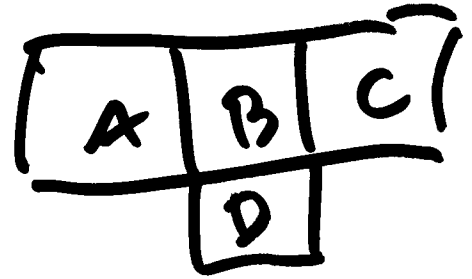
METHOD: SET- & INFO.-THEORETIC DECOMPOSABILITY ANALYSIS

- STRUCTURES FOR ECA MAPPINGS
- SET-THEORETIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
- STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF A RULE (EXAMPLE)
- TABLE OF RULE STRUCTURES
- LOSS VECTORS (τ) and STRUCTURE LEVELS (σ)
- INFORMATION-THEORETIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
- WALKER - ASHBY & related INFO.-THEORETIC MEASURES

3. PREDICTING DYNAMICS

RESULTS: $\lambda, \sigma, \tau, f, Z$ AS PREDICTORS OF CHAOS

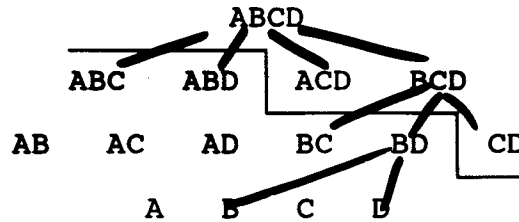
RELATIONS and STRUCTURES



RELATION: $ABCD \subseteq A \otimes B \otimes C \otimes D$

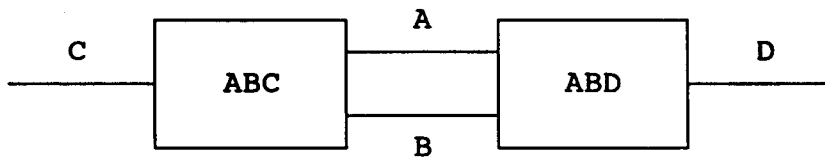
MAPPING, $f: A \otimes B \otimes C \dashrightarrow D$

CAs USE MAPPINGS, BUT CONSIDER FIRST LATTICE OF RELATIONS



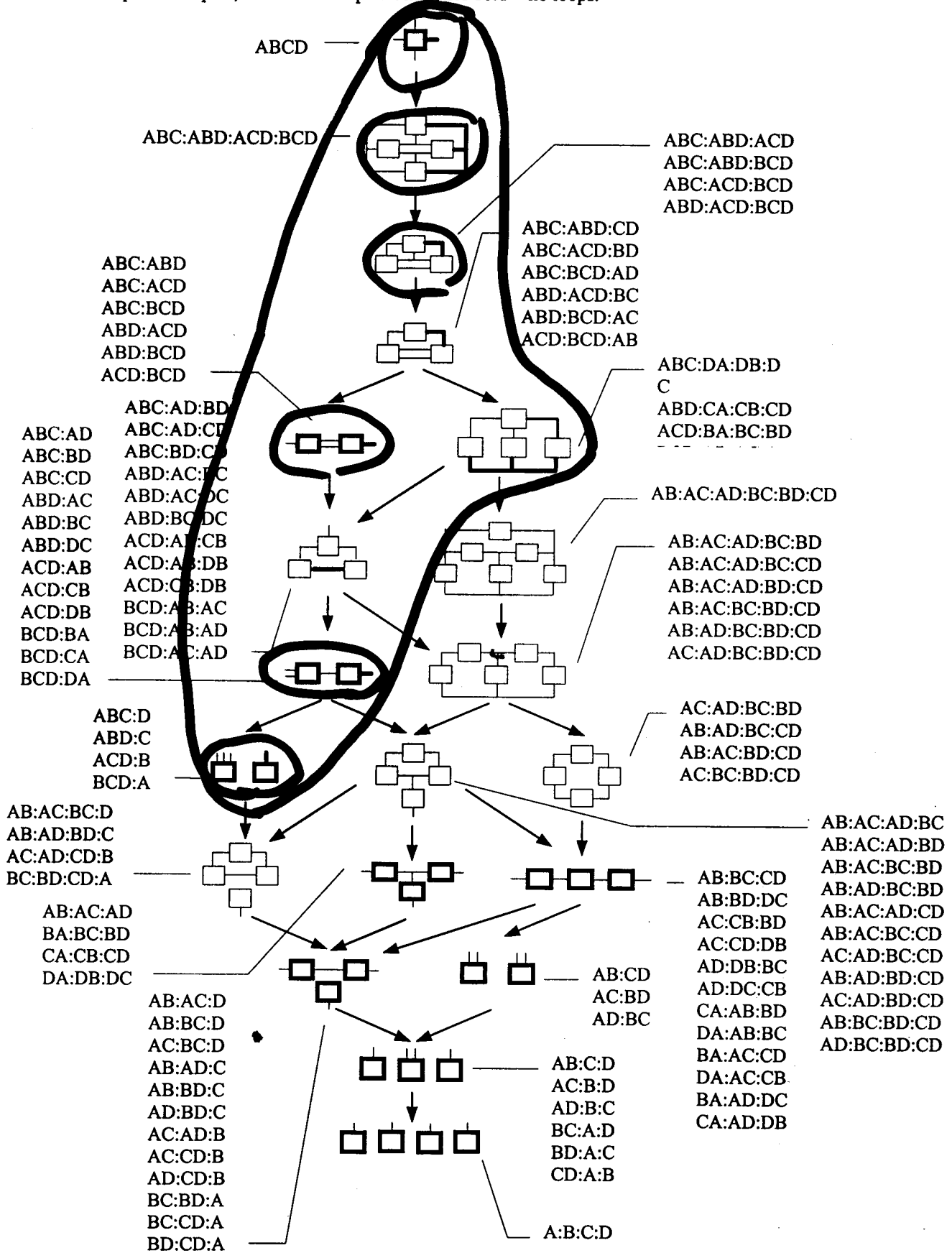
STRUCTURE = SET OF RELATIONS,
NONE A PROJECTION OF ANOTHER,
INVOLVING ALL VARIABLES
= A CUT THRU LATTICE OF RELATIONS

E.G. (ABOVE) ABC:ABD



4-VARIABLE STRUCTURES (20 general, 114 Specific)

For 1 output & 3 inputs, bold line = output. All boxes bold = no loops.



STRUCTURES FOR ECA MAPPINGS

STRUCTURE = { RELATIONS }

RELATION (SET-THEOR.) = SUBSET OF CARTESIAN PRODUCT

e.g., $R_{ABD} \subseteq A \otimes B \otimes D$

RELATION (INFO.-THEOR.) = PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

e.g., $R_{ABD} = p(A_j, B_k, D_l)$

σ STRUCTURES

6	<u>ABCD</u>		mapping
5	<u>ABD:ACD:BCD</u>		3 relations (\rightarrow mapping)
4	<u>ABD:BCD</u> , ABD:ACD, ACD:BCD,		2 relations (\rightarrow mapping)
3	<u>ACD</u> , BCD, ABD		mapping
2	<u>AD</u> , CD, BD		mapping
1	<u>D</u>	↳	constant

6 LEVELS (σ) 12 STRUCTURES 9 STRUCTURE TYPES

FULL NOTATION ADDS ABC TO ALL STRUCTURES (EXCEPT ABCD)

E.G., **ABD IS REALLY ABC:ABD.**

SET-THEORETIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

GIVEN RELATION, R, e.g., ABCD,

and STRUCTURE, $P_1 : P_2 : \dots : P_n$, e.g., ABD:ACD:BCD, where

P_i = a PROJECTION of R, and

M_i = CARTESIAN PRODUCT of VARIABLES ABSENT in P_i

e.g., $M_1 = C$, $M_2 = B$, $M_3 = A$

RECONSTRUCTED RELATION (MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD):

$$R' = (P_1 \otimes M_1) \cap (P_2 \otimes M_2) \dots \cap (P_n \otimes M_n)$$

$$\text{e.g., } R' = (\text{ABD} \otimes \text{C}) \cap (\text{ACD} \otimes \text{B}) \cap (\text{BCD} \otimes \text{A})$$

STRUCTURE FITS RELATION W/O LOSS iff $R' = R$

STRUCTURE OF R = SIMPLEST STRUCTURE THAT FITS

CONSTRAINT LOSS (degree of non-fit)

$$= |R'| - |R| \quad (\text{number of additional tuples), \quad \text{or}$$

$$= \text{LOG}_2 (|R'| / |R|) \quad (\text{like Info.-Th. Transmission})$$

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF A RULE (EXAMPLE)

Rule # 7: $\frac{0}{128}$ $\frac{0}{64}$ $\frac{0}{32}$ $\frac{0}{16}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1}$

Rule Mapping

A	B	C	D
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

Projections

A	B	D	A	C	D	B	C	D
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Reconstruction based on ABD:ACD:BCD

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Expanded Relations</u>			<u>Reconstructed</u>
				<u>ABD⊗C</u>	<u>ACD⊗B</u>	<u>BCD⊗A</u>	<u>Relation</u>
0	0	0	0			X	
0	0	0	1	*	*	*	0 0 0 1
0	0	1	0		X	X	
0	0	1	1	*	*	*	0 0 1 1
0	1	0	0	X		X	
0	1	0	1	*	*	*	0 1 0 1
0	1	1	0	*	*	*	0 1 1 0
0	1	1	1	X	X		
1	0	0	0	*	*	*	1 0 0 0
1	0	0	1			X	
1	0	1	0	*	*	*	1 0 1 0
1	0	1	1			X	
1	1	0	0	*	*	*	1 1 0 0
1	1	0	1			X	
1	1	1	0	*	*	*	1 1 1 0
1	1	1	1				

RULE MAPPING (RULE # 150)

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>D</u>
0	0	0		0
0	0	1		1
0	1	0		1
0	1	1	----->	0
1	0	0		1
1	0	1		0
1	1	0		0
1	1	1		1

EXPRESSED AS PROBABILITY TABLE

A	B	C	D		D	
			0	1	0	1
0	0		<u>1/8</u>	0	0	<u>1/8</u>
	1		0	1/8	1/8	0
1	0		0	1/8	1/8	0
	1		1/8	0	0	1/8

INFORMATION-THEORETIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

CALCULATE TRANSMISSIONS (= LOSSES) FOR ALL STRUCTURES

$\sigma(\text{STRUCTURE}) = \text{LOWEST STRUCTURE FOR WHICH SOME } T=0$

σ

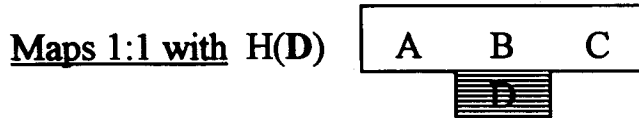
6	$T(\mathbf{ABCD})$	
5	$T(\mathbf{ABC: ABD: ACD: BCD})$	
4	$T(\mathbf{ABC: ABD: ACD})$	and permutations
3	$T(\mathbf{ABC: ABD})$	and permutations
2	$T(\mathbf{ABC: AD})$	and permutations
1	$T(\mathbf{ABC: D})$	

$$T(\mathbf{ABC: D}) = H(\mathbf{A, B, C}) + H(\mathbf{D}) - H(\mathbf{A, B, C, D}) = H(\mathbf{D})$$

$H(\mathbf{D})$ MAPS 1:1 WITH λ .

WALKER - ASHBY & related INFO.-THEORETIC MEASURES

1. **HOMOGENEITY** $\equiv \lambda =$ *variability of output*

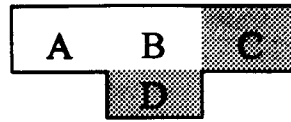
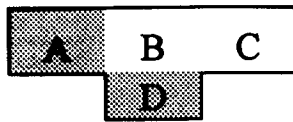


2. **FLUENCY**, $f =$ *throughput from input, A or C, to output, D*

Related to $T_{BC}(A:D) = T(ABC:BCD)$, $T_{AB}(C:D) = T(ABC:ABD)$

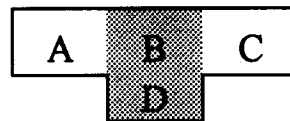
$$f = \{ T_{BC}(A:D), T_{AB}(C:D), \}$$

$$f' = T_{BC}(A:D) + T_{AB}(C:D)$$



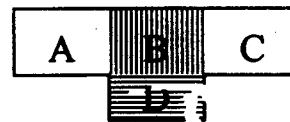
3. **MEMORY**, $m =$ *sensitivity to element's past history*

Maps 1:1 with $T_{AC}(B:D) = T(ABC:ACD)$



4. **HESITANCY**, $h =$ *stability of the element*

Related to $T(ABC:BD) = H(D|B)$



1. ELEMENTARY CELLULAR AUTOMATA

PROBLEM: PREDICTING CHAOTIC DYNAMICS FROM RULE ATTRIBUTES

2. RECONSTRUCTABILITY OF ECAs

METHOD: SET- & INFO.-THEORETIC DECOMPOSABILITY ANALYSIS

3. PREDICTING DYNAMICS

RESULTS: λ , σ , τ , f , Z AS PREDICTORS OF CHAOS

- CONTINGENCY TABLES: λ , σ versus ATTRACTOR (a)
- UNCERTAINTY CALCULATIONS (TO ASSESS PREDICTION)
- REDUCTION OF ATTRACTOR UNCERTAINTY (SUMMARY)
- UTTERLY UNEXPAINABLE UNCERTAINTY
- STATE SPACE PLOTS OF UNDIFFERENTIABLE RULES
- CONCLUSIONS

CONTINGENCY TABLES: RULE ATTRIBUTE VS. ATTRACTOR

attractor: N = NONCHAOTIC; C = CHAOTIC

λ	attractor		
	N	C	
0	2	-	2
1	16	-	16
2	52	4	56
3	96	16	112
4	44	26	70
	210	46	256

σ	attractor		
	N	C	
1	2	-	2
2	6	-	6
3	24	6	30
4	24	-	24
5	56	-	56
6	98	40	138
	210	46	256

σ	λ					
	0	1	2	3	4	
1	2	-	-	-	-	2
2	-	-	-	-	6	6
3	-	-	24	-	6	30
4	-	-	-	-	24	24
5	-	-	-	48	8	56
6	-	16	32	64	26	138
	2	16	56	112	70	256

UNCERTAINTY CALCULATIONS

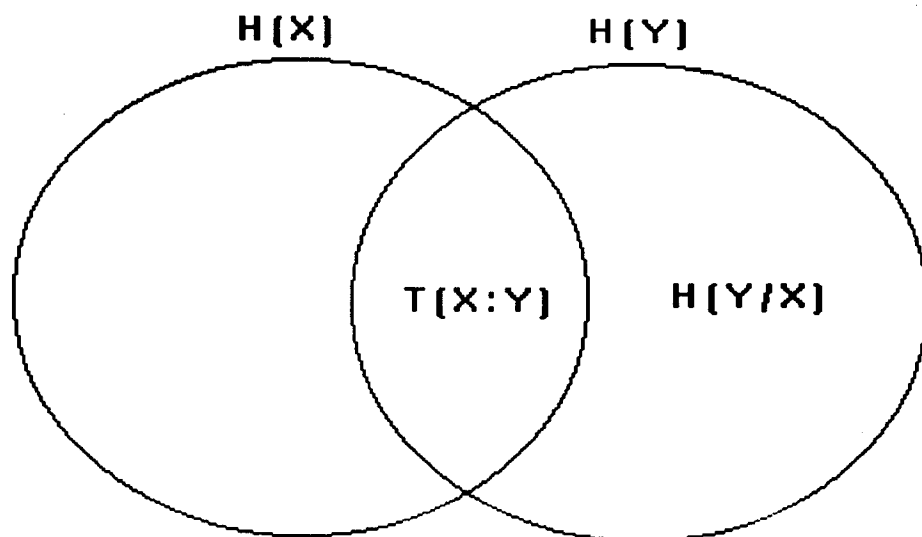
MEASURE UNPREDICTABILITY BY UNCERTAINTY (SHANNON ENTROPY)

$$H(Y) = - \sum P(Y_i) \text{LOG}_2 P(Y_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y/X) &= \sum P(X_i) H(Y/X_i) \\ &= - \sum P(X_i) \sum P(Y_j/X_i) \text{LOG}_2 P(Y_j/X_i) \\ &= H(X,Y) - H(X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ REDUCTION IN } H(Y) \text{ BY } X &= (H(Y) - H(Y/X)) / H(Y) \\ &= T(X:Y) / H(Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PREDICTIVE POWER OF } X &= (H(Y) - H(Y/X)) / H(X) \\ &= T(X:Y) / H(X) \end{aligned}$$



REDUCTION OF ATTRACTOR UNCERTAINTY
SUMMARY, ADDING WUENSCHÉ'S Z PARAMETER

q = rule attribute

q	H(a q)	% ΔH	Pred.Power
-	.679		
λ	.600	11.6	.044
σ	.553	18.6	.069
τ	.263	61.3	.102
f	.355	47.7	.124
f'	.447	34.2	.151
Z	.458	32.6	.114

$$H(\lambda | \tau) = H(\sigma | \tau) = H(f | \tau) = H(f' | \tau) = H(Z | \tau) = 0$$

CONCLUSIONS

1. τ vector IS THE BEST OVERALL (% ΔH) PREDICTOR
2. τ SUBSUMES ALL OTHER MEASURES
3. f' HAS THE HIGHEST PREDICTIVE POWER

WHAT ABOUT THE REMAINING UNCERTAINTY?!

UTTERLY UNEXPLAINABLE UNCERTAINTY

(ONLY IN STRUCTURE TYPE 6 RULES)

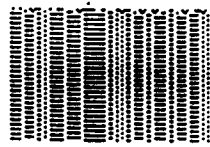
a b f m h c

NONCHAOTIC

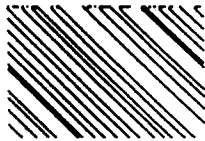
2 5 3 3 3 c 33

2 7 3 3 5 d 24 36

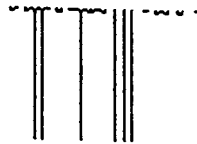
3 5 4 2 4 f 37



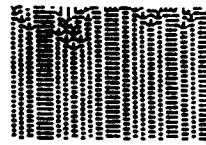
rule 33 (00100001)



rule 24 (00011000)



rule 36 (00100100)



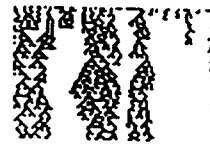
rule 37 (00100101)

CHAOTIC

18 <---

129 <---

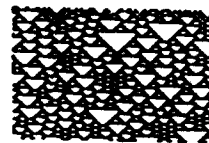
161 <---



rule 18 (00010010)



rule 126 (01111110)
/29

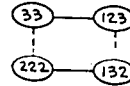


rule 122 (01111010)
/61

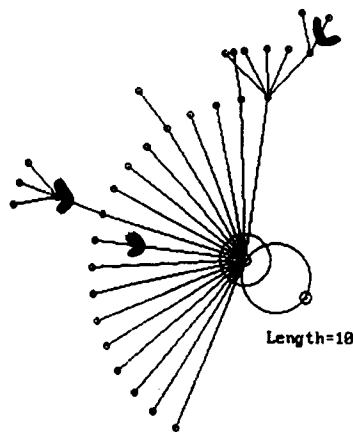
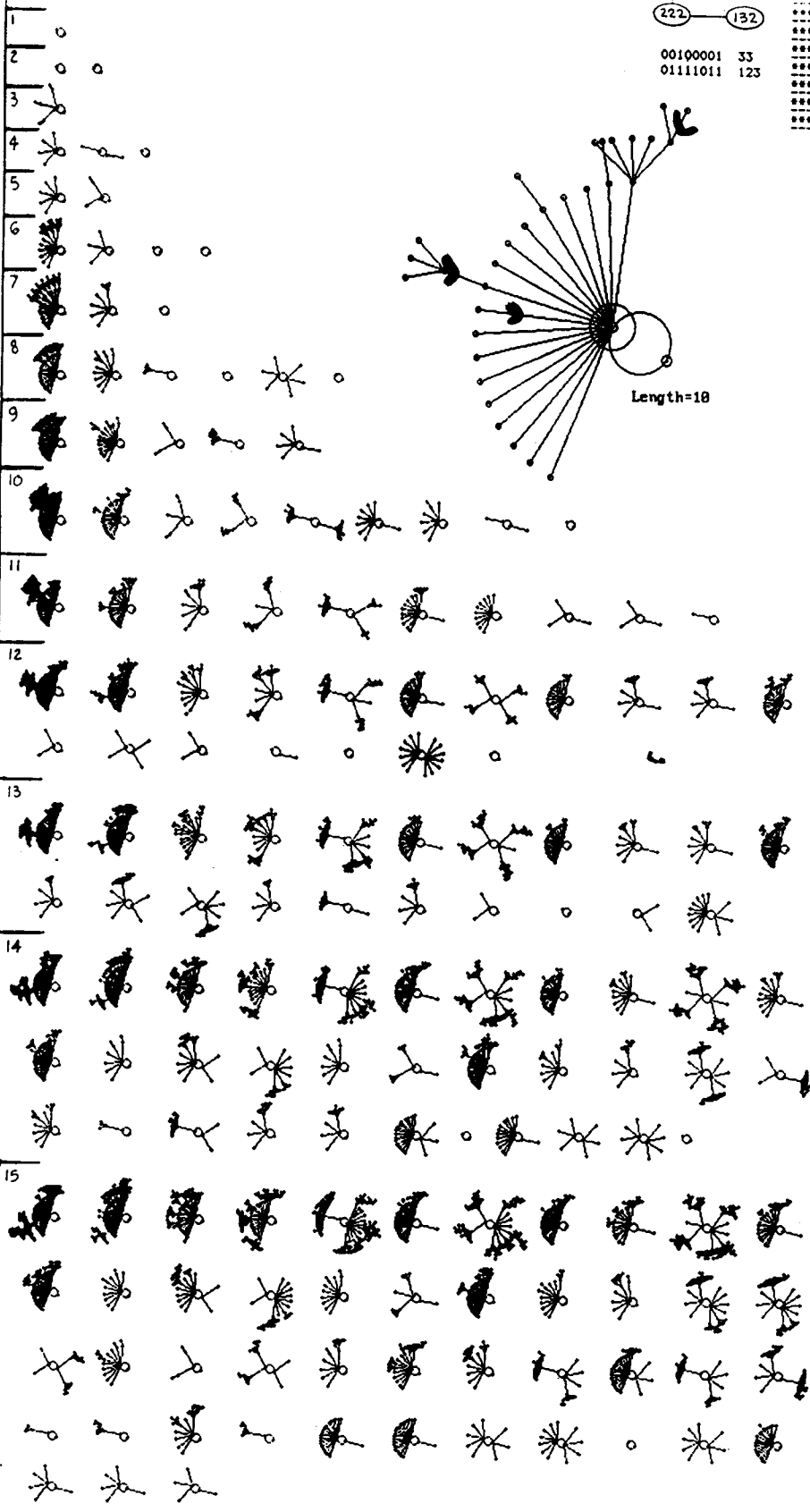
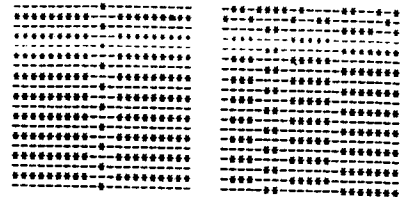
λ ratio = .5 $Z = .5$

0000110000000011-0000110000000011-rule
=3-rule 33 -00100001

201526275
Length=1 -15



00100001 33
0111011 123



3-rule 33 =00100001
ty. at no(p)s g ml ap

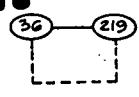
L=1	1(2)0 0 0 1	Total NATs = 1
L=2	1(2)1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 4
L=3	1(2)00 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 10
L=4	1(2)000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 24
L=5	1(2)0000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 62
L=6	1(2)00000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 162
L=7	1(2)000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 414
L=8	1(2)0000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 1056
L=9	1(2)00000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 2706
L=10	1(2)000000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 6912
L=11	1(2)0000000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 17718
L=12	1(2)00000000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 45456
L=13	1(2)000000000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 116634
L=14	1(2)0000000000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 297654
L=15	1(2)00000000000000 1(2)2 0 0 1	Total NATs = 753954

λ ratio = .5 Z = .5

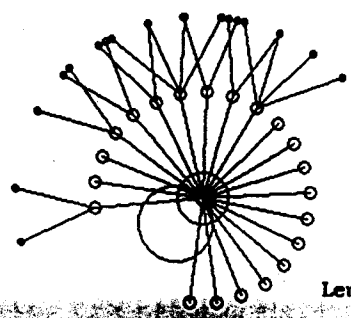
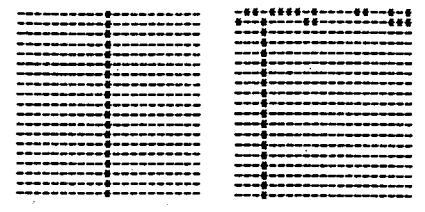
0000110000110000-0000110000110000-rule
=3-rule 36 -00100100

204475440
Length=1 -15

Non chaotic



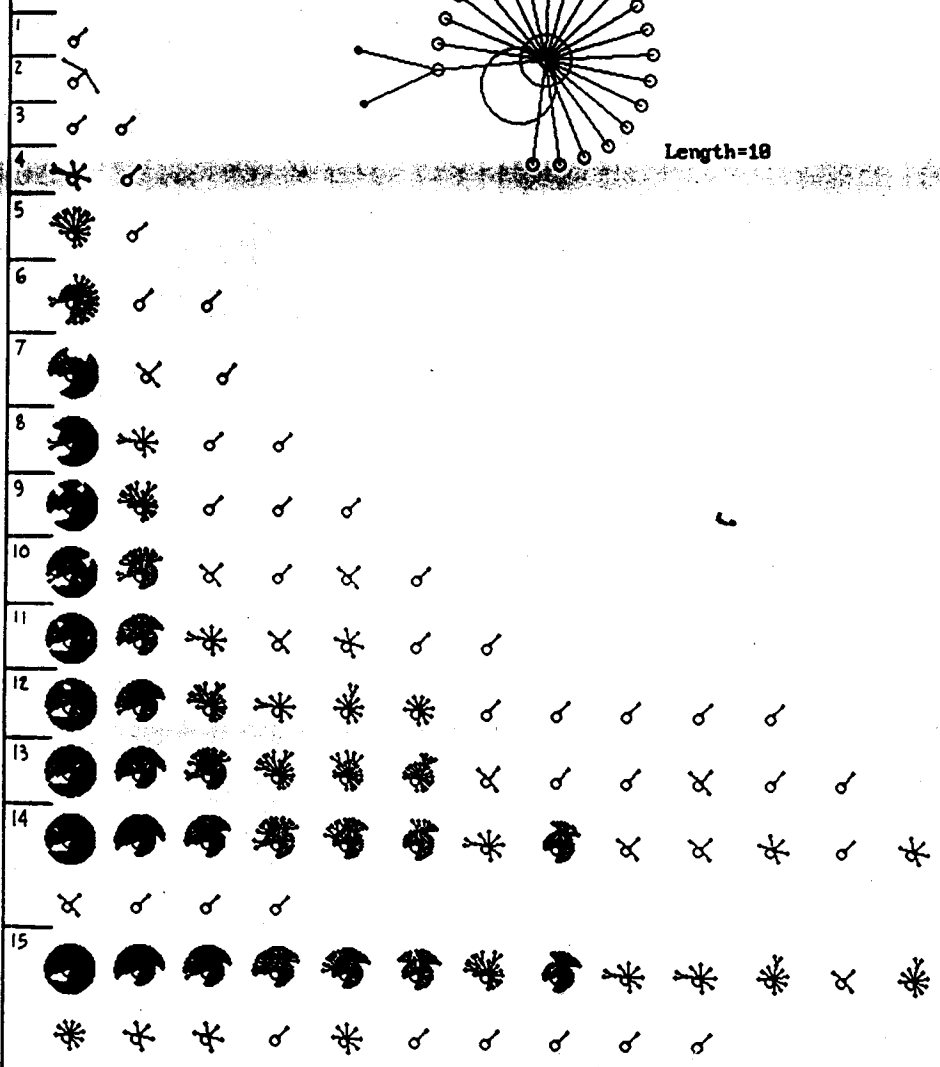
00100100 36
11011011 219



Length=18

3-rule 36 =00100100
ty. at no(p)s g al ap

L=1
1.0 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 1
L=2
1.00 1(1)4 2 2 2
Total NATs = 1
L=3
1.000 1(1)2 1 1 2
2.001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 4
L=4
1.0000 1(1)8 6 2 6
2.0001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 5
L=5
1.00000 1(1)22 14 2 12
2.00001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 4
L=6
1.000000 1(1)46 32 2 20
2.000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 10
L=7
1.0000000 1(1)86 64 2 30
2.0000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 15
L=8
1.00000000 1(1)132 114 2 46
2.00000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 21
L=9
1.000000000 1(1)222 217 2 74
2.000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 31
L=10
1.0000000000 1(1)304 412 2 122
2.0000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 48
L=11
1.00000000000 1(1)398 512 2 200
2.00000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 61
L=12
1.000000000000 1(1)504 612 2 324
2.000000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 98
L=13
1.0000000000000 1(1)622 712 2 522
2.0000000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 144
L=14
1.00000000000000 1(1)752 812 2 842
2.00000000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 211
L=15
1.000000000000000 1(1)11662 10515 2 1362
2.000000000000001 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 309

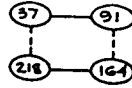


λ ratio = .75 Z = .75

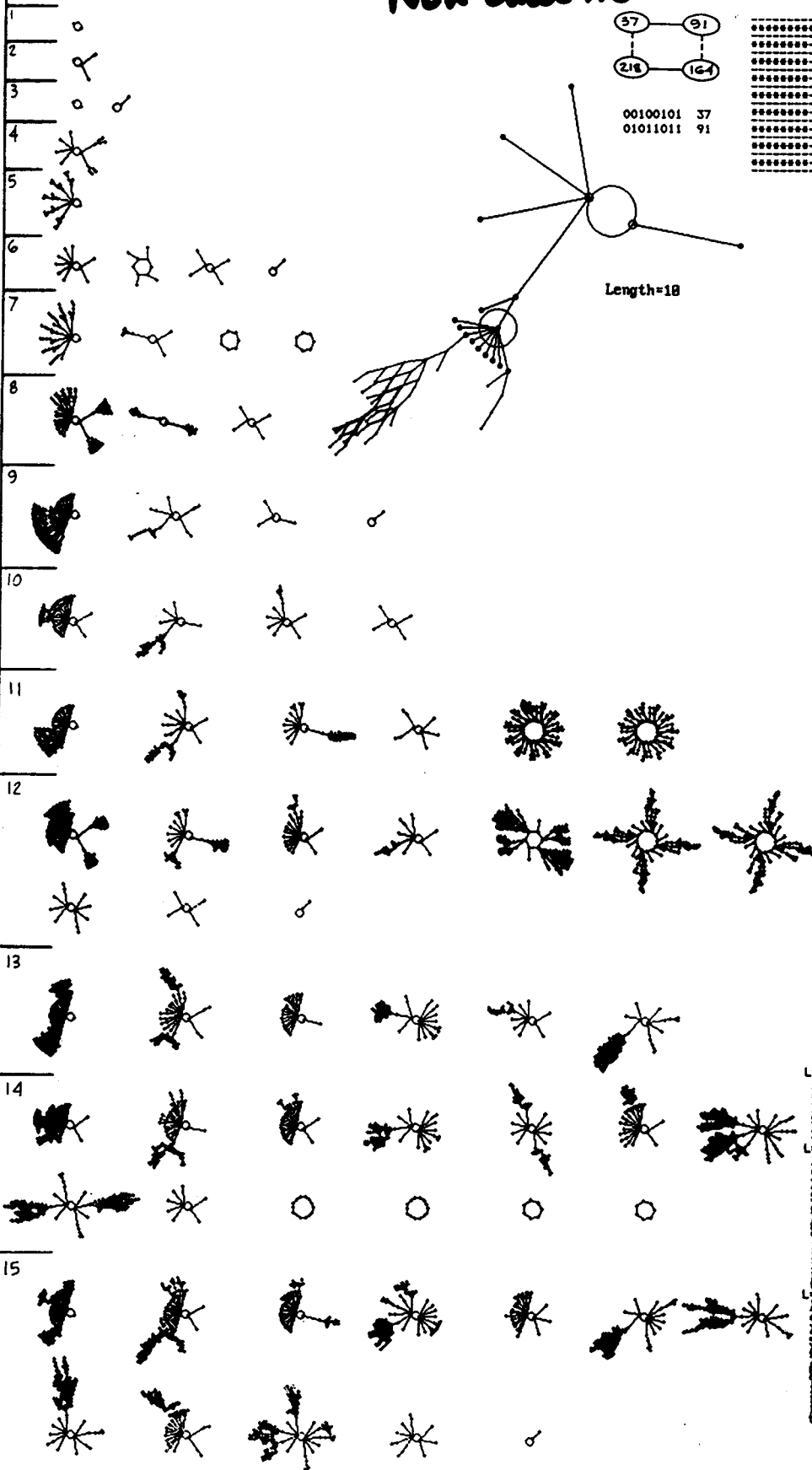
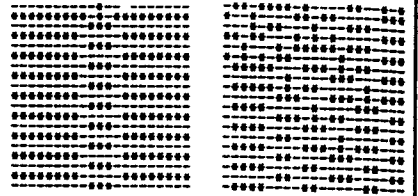
0000110000110011-0000110000110011-rule
=3-rule 37 -00100101

204672051
Length=1 -15

Non chaotic



00100101 37
01011011 91



3-rule 37 =00100101
ty. at no(p)s g al ap

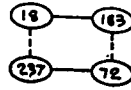
L=1	1.0	1(2)2	0	0	1
total NATs = 1					
L=2	1.00	1(2)4	2	1	3
total NATs = 1					
L=3	1.000	1(2)2	0	0	1
total NATs = 4					
L=4	1.0000	1(2)16	8	3	5
total NATs = 1					
L=5	1.00000	1(2)32	15	4	6
total NATs = 1					
L=6	1.000000	1(2)10	8	1	7
total NATs = 10					
L=7	1.0000000	1(2)44	14	5	8
total NATs = 10					
L=8	1.00000000	1(2)112	48	5	13
total NATs = 13					
L=9	1.000000000	1(2)227	90	7	19
total NATs = 22					
L=10	1.0000000000	1(2)74	67	4	24
total NATs = 26					
L=11	1.00000000000	1(2)112	58	4	34
total NATs = 36					
L=12	1.000000000000	1(2)364	208	8	66
total NATs = 66					
L=13	1.0000000000000	1(2)340	276	5	97
total NATs = 97					
L=14	1.00000000000000	1(2)497	270	4	126
total NATs = 126					

λ ratio = .5 Z = .5

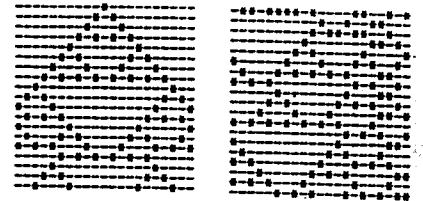
0000001100001100-0000001100001100-rule

=3-rule 18 -00010010

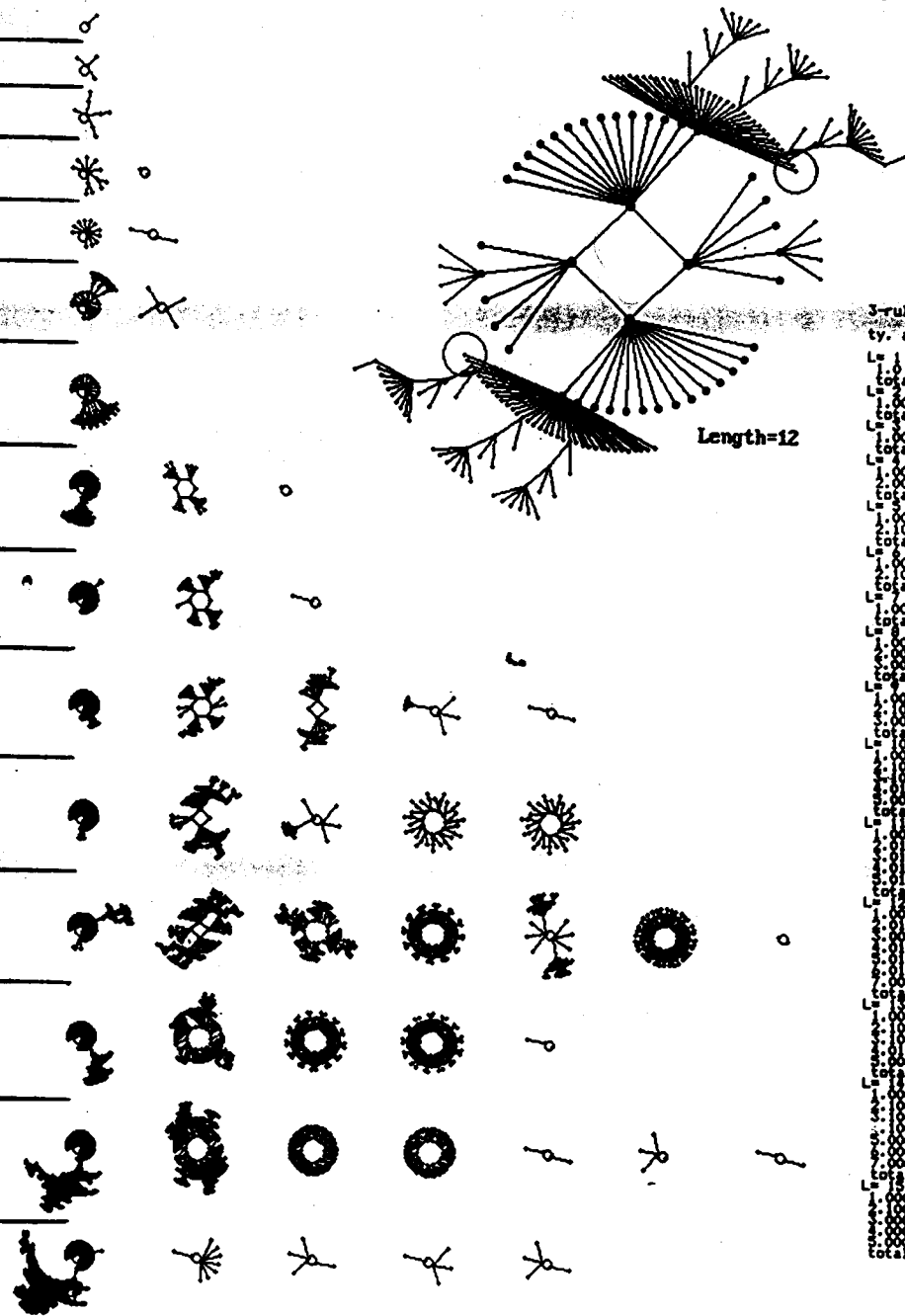
51118860
Length=1 -15



00010010 18
10110111 183



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15



3-rule 18 -00010010
ty. at no(p)s g al ap

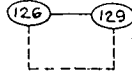
L: 0 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NAs = 1
L: 0 1(1)4 3 1 4
Total NAs = 1
L: 0 0 1(1)8 4 2 5
Total NAs = 1
L: 0 0 0 1(1)12 9 2 8
Total NAs = 3
L: 0 0 0 1 2(2)2 0 1
Total NAs = 6
L: 0 0 0 0 1(1)12 11 1 12
Total NAs = 6
L: 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)16 33 4 19
Total NAs = 4
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)128 92 5 30
Total NAs = 1
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)132 107 8 48
Total NAs = 7
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)180 74 2 77
Total NAs = 19
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)134 123 2 124
Total NAs = 10
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)136 110 8 14
Total NAs = 10
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)144 22 2 3
Total NAs = 25
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)174 459 8 323
Total NAs = 10
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)176 188 6 36
Total NAs = 10
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)180 120 2 5
Total NAs = 20
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)212 1730 8 872
Total NAs = 24
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)214 182 2 6
Total NAs = 24
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)240 10300 17 844
Total NAs = 31
L: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1(1)248 28619 19 1365
Total NAs = 51

λ ratio = .5 $Z = .5$

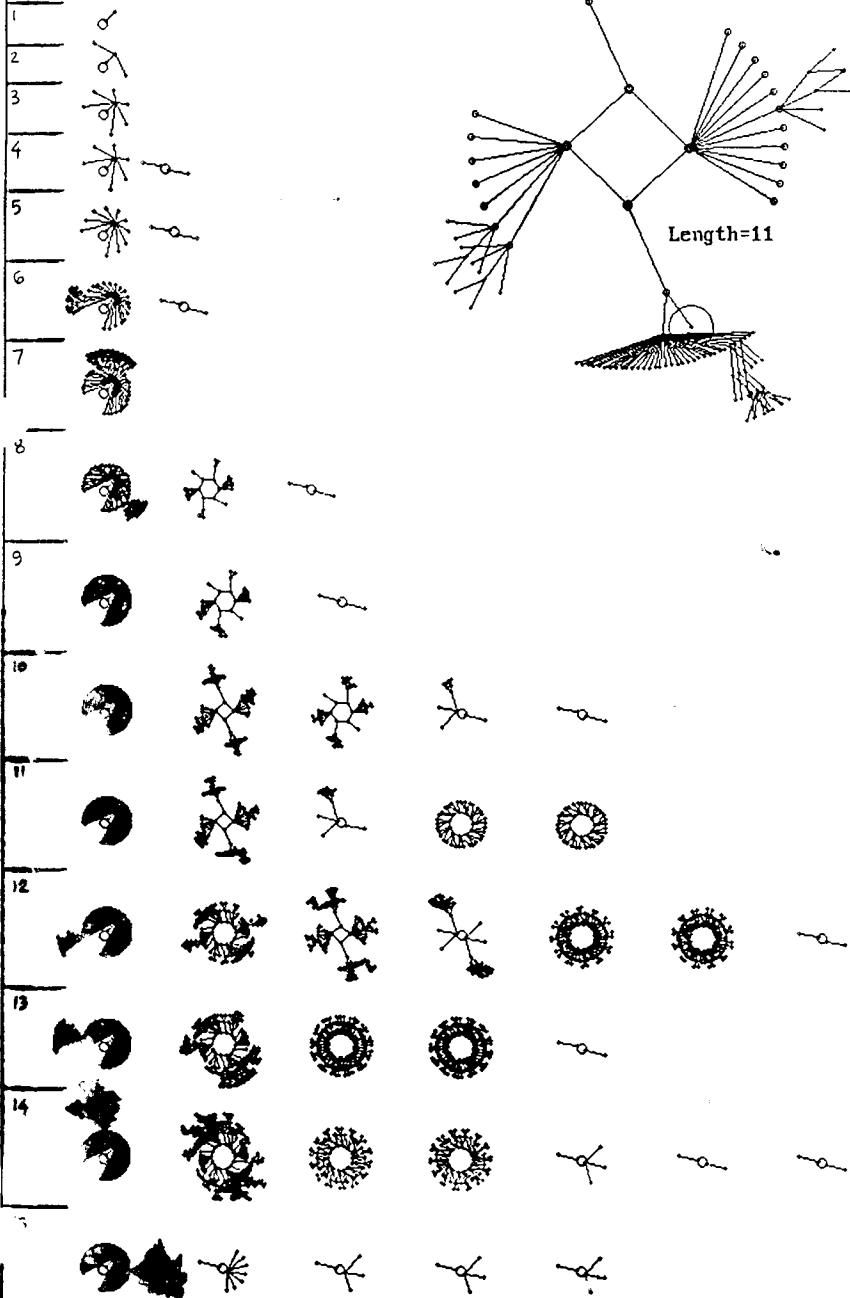
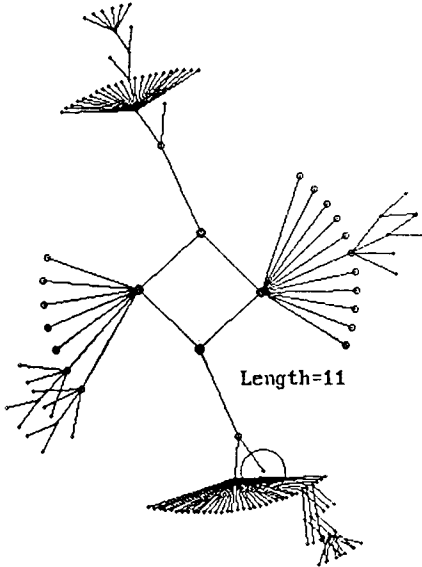
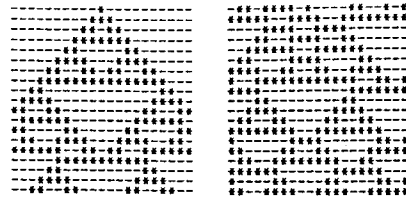
0011111111111100-0011111111111100-rule
=3-rule 126 -01111110

1073496060
Length=1 -15

Adapt. 129



01111110 126
10000001 129



3-rule 126 =01111110
ty. at no(p)s g ml mp

L=1
1.0 1(1)2 1 1 2
Total NATs = 1
L=2
1.00 1(1)4 2 2 2
Total NATs = 1
L=3
1.000 1(1)8 6 2 6
Total NATs = 1
L=4
1.0000 1(1)16 6 2 6
2.1011 2(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 3
L=5
1.00000 1(1)32 10 2 10
2.10011 5(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 6
L=6
1.000000 1(1)64 20 5 20
2.100111 9(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 4
L=7
1.0000000 1(1)128 91 5 28
Total NATs = 1
L=8
1.00000000 1(1)256 106 6 46
2.1011011 4(2)26 20 1 2 8
3.1011011 9(2)4 2 1 2 8
Total NATs = 7
L=9
1.000000000 1(1)512 78 2 78
2.100000011 9(2)4 3 3 12
3.10011011 9(2)4 2 1 2 12
Total NATs = 19
L=10
1.0000000000 1(1)1024 122 2 122
2.1100000110 11(4)104 62 6 22
3.1001101101 11(2)44 48 4 12
4.101101101 11(2)44 48 4 12
5.100110111 10(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 26
L=11
1.00000000000 1(1)2048 198 2 198
2.11000000110 11(4)126 109 6 34
3.1001101101 11(2)44 48 4 8 34
4.1001101101 11(2)44 48 4 8 34
5.100110111 11(1)44 33 1 4
Total NATs = 25
L=12
1.000000000000 1(1)4096 495 8 324
2.100000000011 6(14)284 242 5 54
3.110000001100 6(14)188 154 6 34
4.100110111001 3(2)124 96 6 14
5.100110111 1(3)168 120 2 4
6.10011011100 1(3)168 120 2 4
7.0111011011 2(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 20
L=13
1.0000000000000 1(1)8192 1820 8 520
2.1011011011 7(14)528 520 7 90
3.110000110011 1(3)208 143 2 4 90
4.100001111011 1(3)208 143 2 4
5.10111011011 4(2)3 2 1 2
6.10011011011 4(2)3 2 1 2
7.10011011101 7(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 29
L=14
1.00000000000000 1(1)16384 10327 18 842
2.100111001110011 5(2)10 8 1 2
3.100110011011 1(5)26 4 1 4
4.100110011011 1(5)26 4 1 4
5.100110110011 4(2)3 2 1 2
6.100110111011 4(2)3 2 1 2
7.100110111011 7(2)4 2 1 2
Total NATs = 45
L=15
1.000000000000000 1(1)32768 28621 20 1266
2.100111001110011 5(2)10 8 1 2
3.100110011011 1(5)26 4 1 4
4.100110011011 1(5)26 4 1 4
5.100110110011 4(2)3 2 1 2
6.100110111001 4(2)3 2 1 2
7.100110111001 7(2)6 4 1 4
Total NATs = 51

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. CHAOTIC DYNAMICS IS PARTIALLY PREDICTABLE**
- 2. NON-DECOMPOSABLE RULES *TEND* TO GENERATE CHAOS**
- 3. RECONSTRUCTABILITY IS A COHERENT FRAMEWORK
FOR CHARACTERIZING ECA MAPPINGS AND PREDICTING CHAOS**

QUESTION: *WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE RESIDUAL UNCERTAINTY?*