There's nothing so practical than a good theory – (Kurt Lewin)

Mathematical models from observations to decisions

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Globalisation

"Today the world faces major problems. Some uppermost in my mind are

- climate change,
- food security,
- global health and making economies sustainable...."

However, ... "debates are sometimes threatened by ... <u>inappropriate</u> <u>headlines</u> in the media, and by those who <u>distort the science with</u> <u>ideology, politics, and religion.</u>"

Dimbleby lecture of Nobel Laurate Paul Nurse, 28. Febr, 2012

Mathematical developments have always been induced by demands in science, industry and business

(László Lovász, President of Hung.Ac.Sci; NetSci 2011)

Land-issues → Euclidian geometry

Newton's physics → Calculus

Quantum mechanics

Probability

Weather forecast → Chaos

Economy, Ecology — Game theory

Now: Century of Complexity

Climate change, Food, Water and Energy security

Globalisation → Science of Complexity (System theory, Network analysis, Chaos, Sensitivity Analysis, Game theory, Risk and Uncertainty)

Complexity

(IT IS NOT "complicatedness")

Complexity has many definitions but there are some common points:

- Hard to predict; randomness is inevitable
- Emergence; at higher level of organisation, patterns emerge
- Self-organisation; patterns emerge without an external regulator
- Sensitivity to small perturbance; high degree of non-linearity
- Links between constituents are more in number, and they are more important to study, than the constituents in isolation.

Part 1.

Deterministic laws and randomness are both needed for life

Fooled by the concept of "average"

An average human has one breast and one testicle...

Des MacHale

If you put your head in the oven and your bottom in the fridge then your average body temperature should be OK

Unknown

Conway: Game of Life

Two states of each cell on a sufficiently big grid: 0 and 1. Cell-state follows local majority: that of the eight neighbours.

Consider 1 and zero as the outcome of a random vote.

Initial distribution: p:q with 50:50% expected value.

StDev: $\sigma \sim N^{-1/2}$.

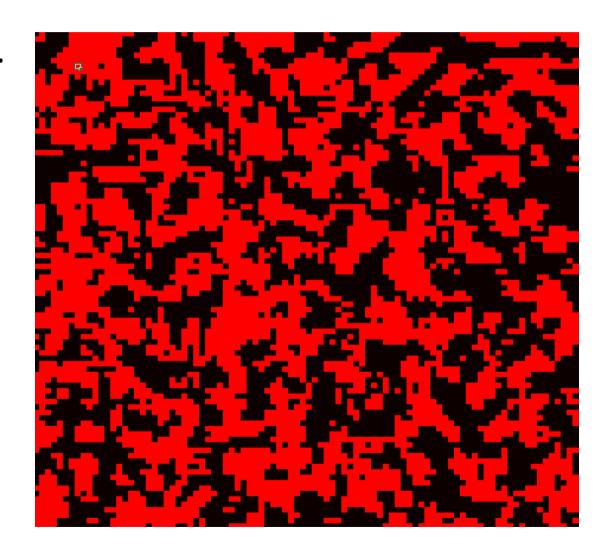
If N=10⁶ (one million votes)

then even 51:49 % is rare.

Model: "local majority" drives the change

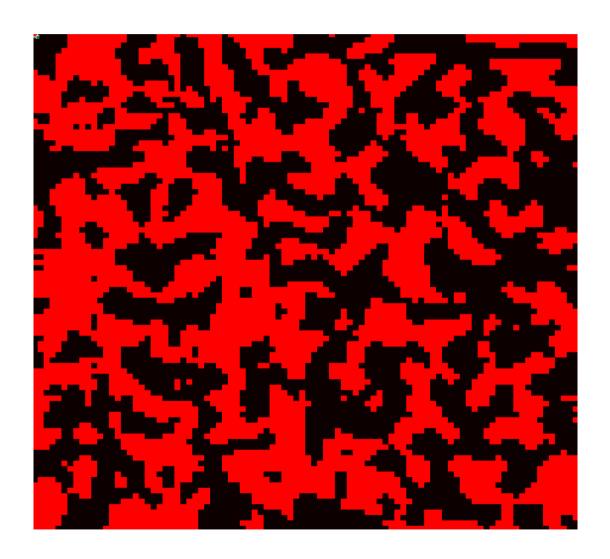
Visualization: red=1 and black=0.

Initial distribution: 50-50%



Model: "local majority" drives the change

Interaction with neighbour changes the scatter.

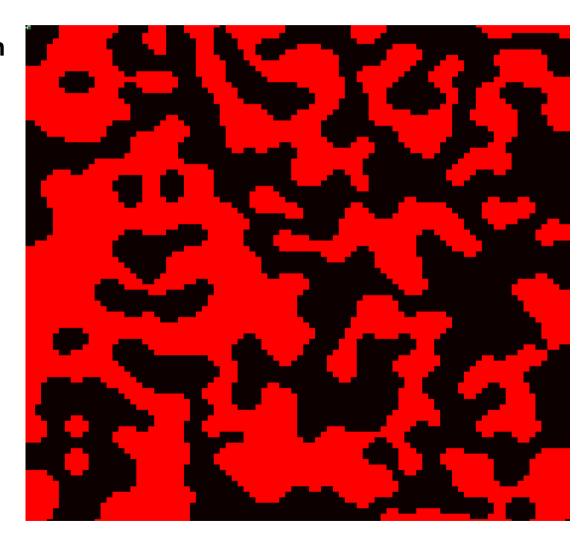


Model: "local majority" drives the change

Converges to spatial distribution with big clusters of red and black: segregation of the population converging to stable p:q proportion.

Expected value is 50:50% but with much bigger uncertainty than the original, upto > 10%.

An 52:48% ratio is a an ordinary result.

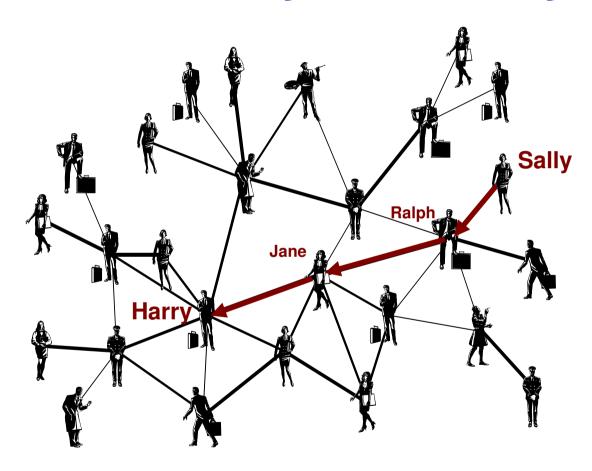


Part 2.

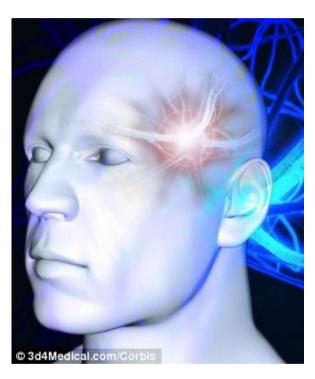
Links and Interactions.

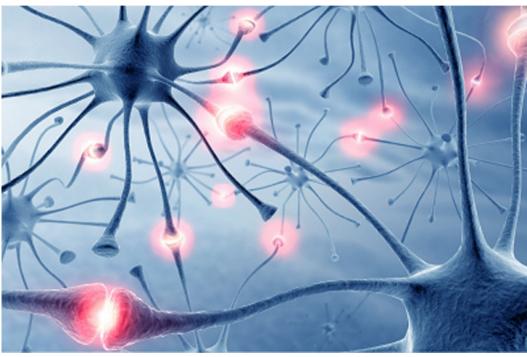
Think networks

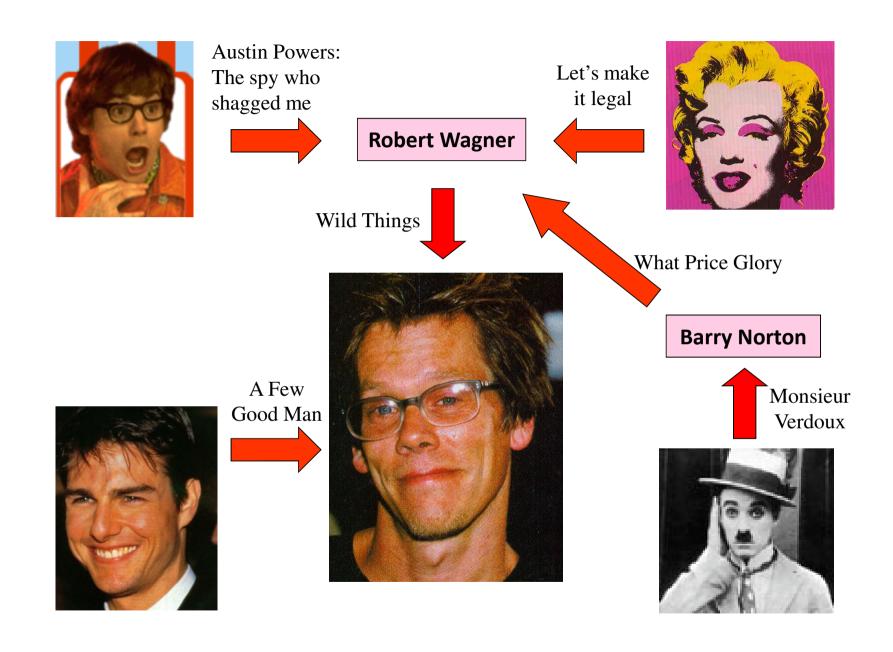
When Harry met Sally



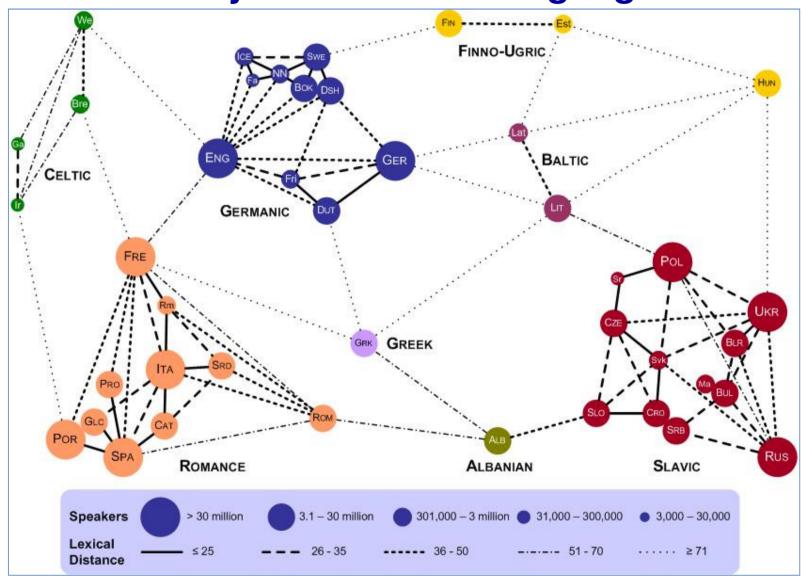
Structural and functional connections in the brain explored by network theory



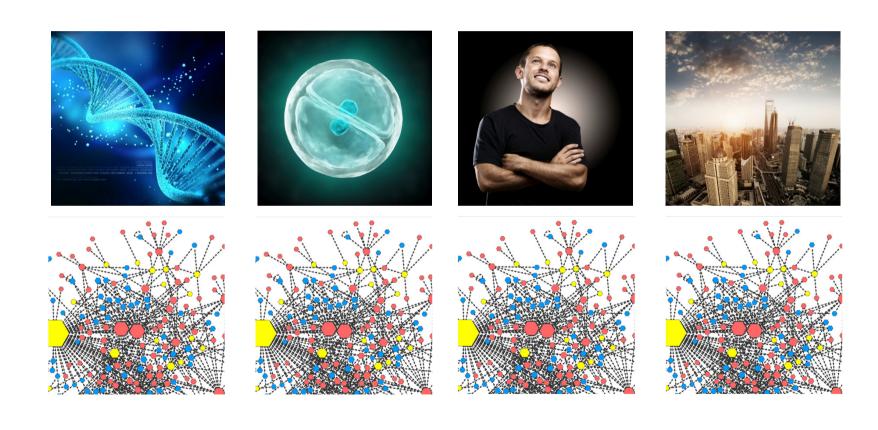




Family ties between languages



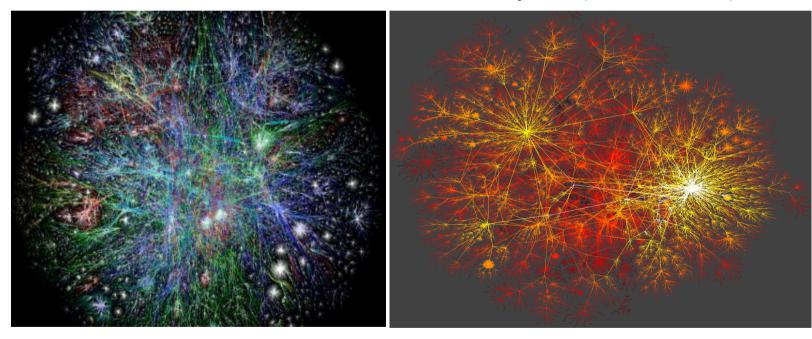
Interwoven networks, frequently of similar structure, at every level of life



Living in a connected world

Internet connected by routers physically)

Web-pages connected by links (URL addresses)

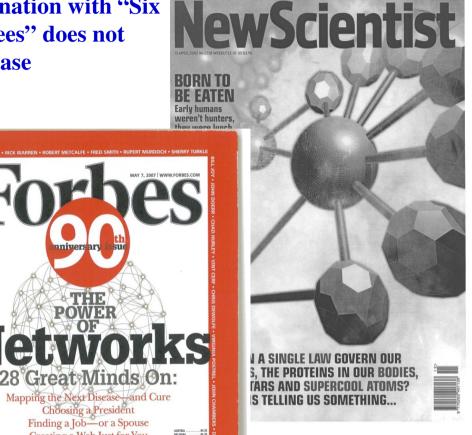


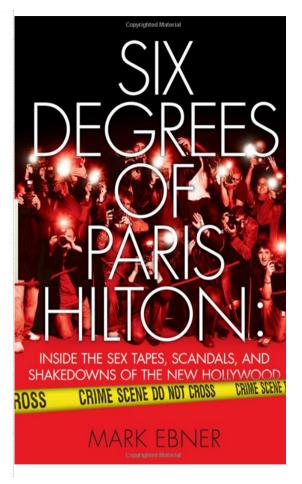
Physical links

Clicks on web pages

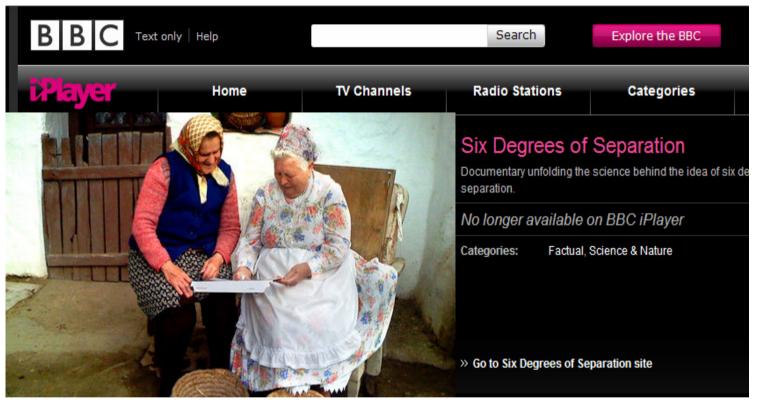
Fascination with "Six Degrees" does not decrease

Creating a Web Just for You Starting a Virtual Business Putting Your Faith to Work **Hunting Down Terrorists**





Six Degrees of Separation, 5 May, BBC2



Documentary unfolding the science behind the idea of six degrees of separation. Originally thought to be an urban myth, it now appears that anyone on the planet can be connected in just a few steps of association.

Six degrees of separation is also at the heart of a major scientific breakthrough; that there might be a law which nature uses to organize itself and that now promises to solve some of its despect mysteries.

What is "Six Degrees of separation"?





between us

After checking 30 billion electronic messages, Microsoft researchers say the theory stands up

David Smith, technology correspondent The Observer, Sunday 3 August 2008 Article history





Just six degrees of separation or fewer between the Dalai Lama and everyone else. Photograph: Carl de Souza/AFP/Getty Images

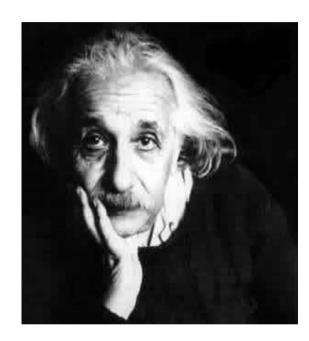
In a world of 6.6 billion people, it does seem hard to believe. The theory of six degrees of separation contends that, because we are all linked by chains of acquaintance, you are just six introductions away from any other person on the planet.

Globalization – living in increasingly Small-world-networks

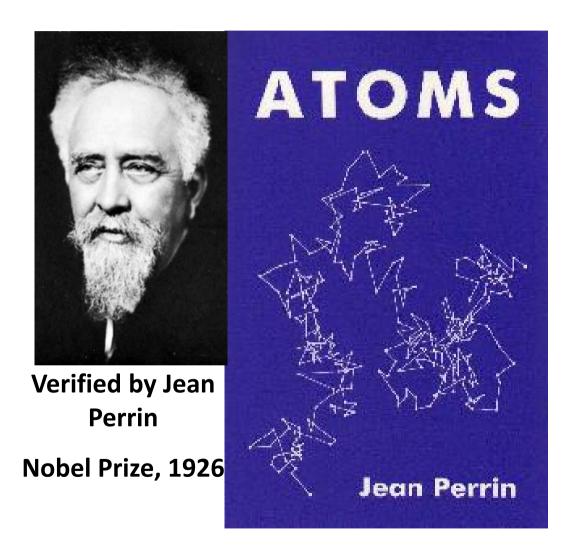


Friendship-network on Facebook, December 2011

Random walk theory



Albert Einstein, The theory of the Brownian motion ANNALEN DER PHYSIK (1906)



Everybody seems to know one article that E wrote in 1905: his theory of relativty. Most people do not know that within physics he is equally famous for another article, entitled The therofy of brownian motion, in which he proposed the equations of motion for a particle that moves completly randomly in space, as a drunken sailer heading home: one step to the left, one to the right, one forward, then again to the left and so on.

But why did his conteporaries care about this little and apparently silly problem? Becouse at that time it was not clear that there are atoms at all.

What Jean Perrin figured out is how to track the Laszlo, 23/09/2008



Modelling human motion



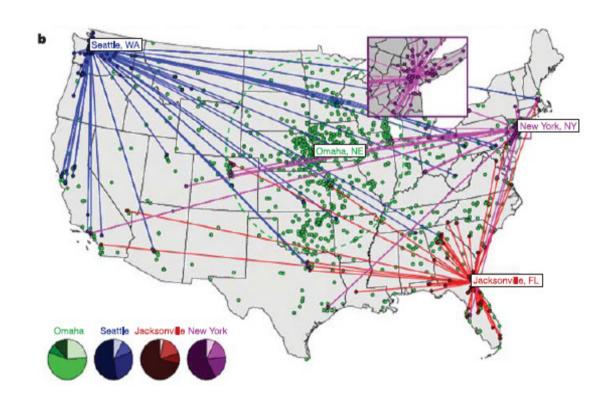
Brockmann, Hufnagel, Geisel: Nature (2006)

Where is George? → www.whereisgeorge.com

PINE A REDICE

Select Denomination First: \$1	Select: ▼ Bill Series
If the serial number has a 'star'	Current Zip/Postal Code (USA or Canada ONLY) International Users-Click Here Don't know your Zip code? Click Here
Do you have this bill right now?	
Please enter a short note about this bill if you like: (Where did you get it, its condition, etcFive lines maximum).	
Characters Remaining: 255 Rules for Bill Notes	
Submit this Bill	

Money movement like spread of epidemic



Globalisation of Food Trade

"The World on your Plate"



Chicken Kiev

Salted butter- Ireland

garlic puree - China, USA, Spain

garlic salt - China, USA, Spain

Herb Butter: lemon - USA

parsley - France, UK

pepper - India water - Ireland

Chicken Breast: Chicken - Ireland, Belgium

UK, Thailand etc.

Batter: Flour - Belgium, France

Water - Ireland

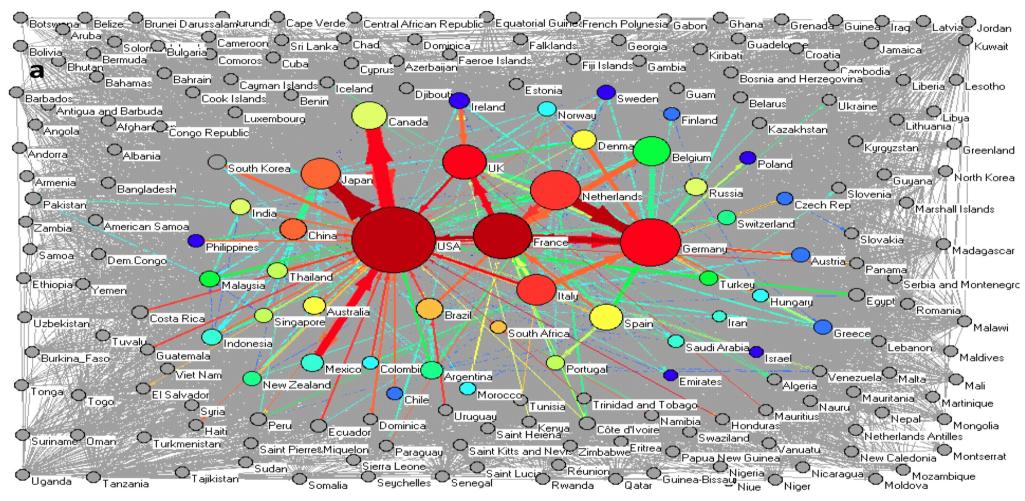
Bread Crumb: Bread crumb - Ireland, UK

Rape-seed oil - EU, Australia

Eastern Europe



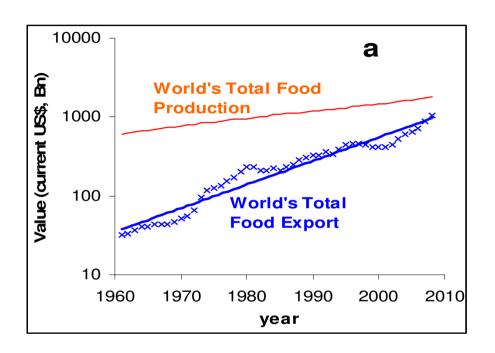
The International Food Trade Network (IFTN)

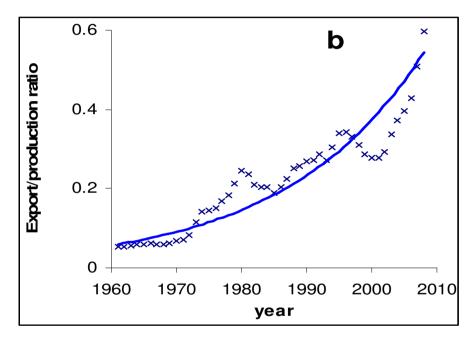


Size of nodes and thickness of links are proportional to the trade volume.

The hotter the colour the higher the betweennes centrality of the node / link (i.e. the more probable that a trade route between two randomly chosen countries go through it.

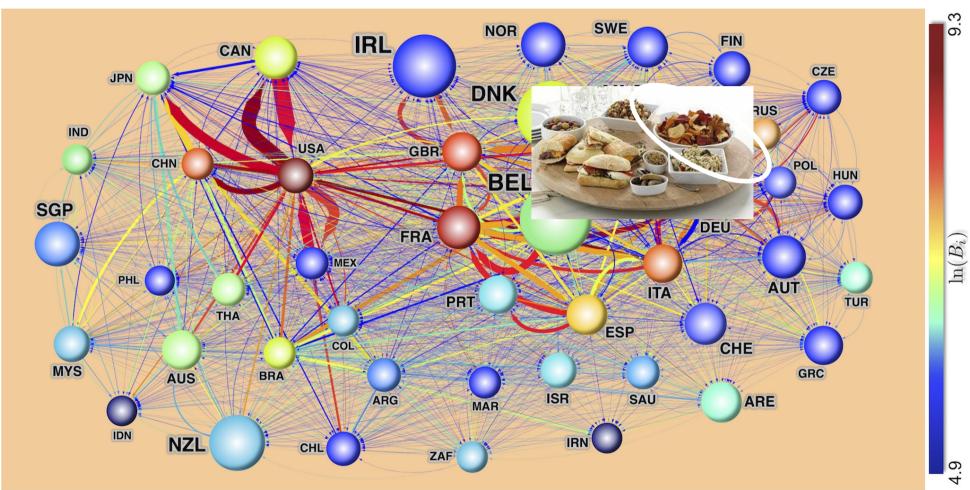
Exponential growth of the International Food Trade Network





a, The world's food production doubles in ca. 30 years, while the amount of food transported on the IFTN increases by ca. 10-fold in the same time. Food ingredients arrive from a fast increasing number of countries at the consumers, shown by the exponentially increasing [world export] / [world production] ratio. Note that the US\$ inflation rate has no effect on the ratio. Data downloaded from UN databases (ComTrade).

Backbone of the IFTN

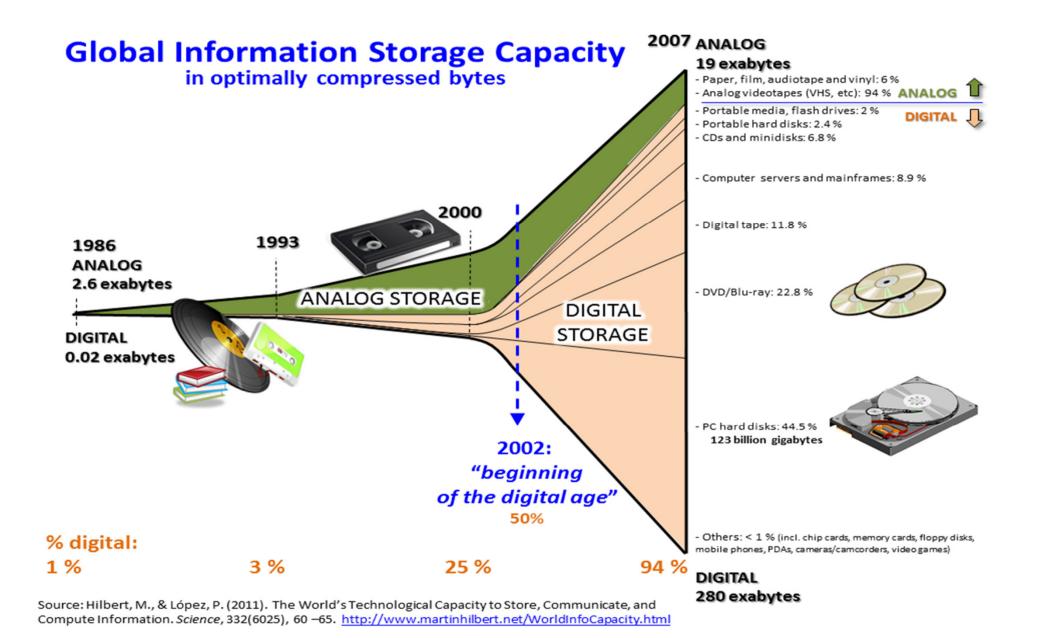


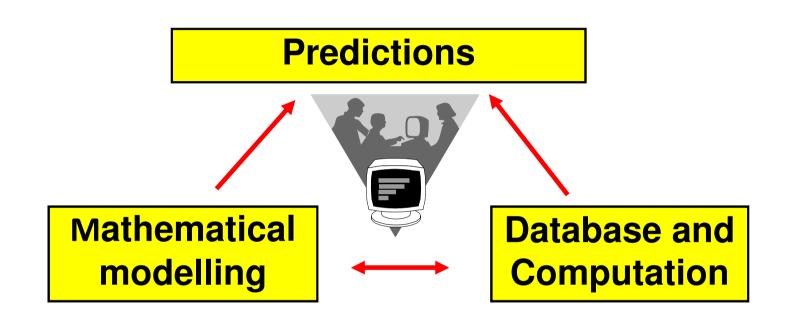
The food-traders in Netherlands turned out to be the "Lazy Suzanne" of the world.

Part 3.

Many interacting constituents

DATA SCIENCE





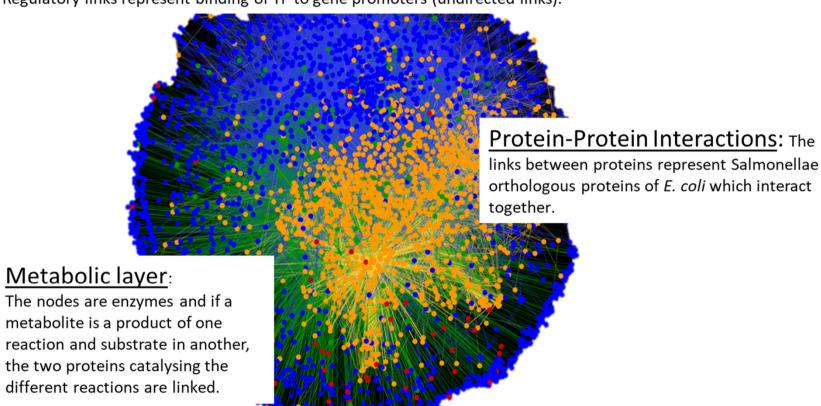
Look into the regulatory, metabolic and signalling network https://www.nature.com/articles/s41540-017-0034-z



SalmoNet

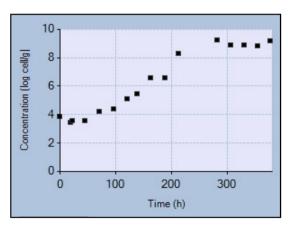
Regulatory network:

Regulatory links represent binding of TF to gene promoters (undirected links).



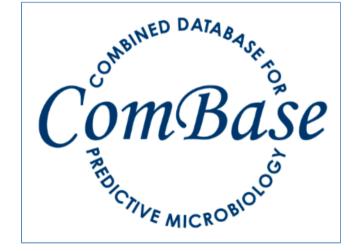
(http://salmonet.org/)

Collecting observations in a systematically organised database (<u>www.combase.cc</u>)

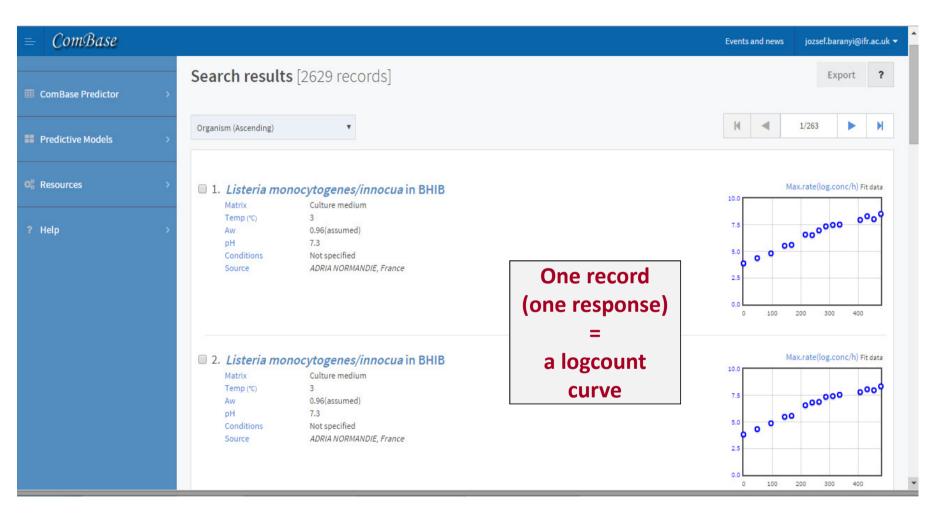




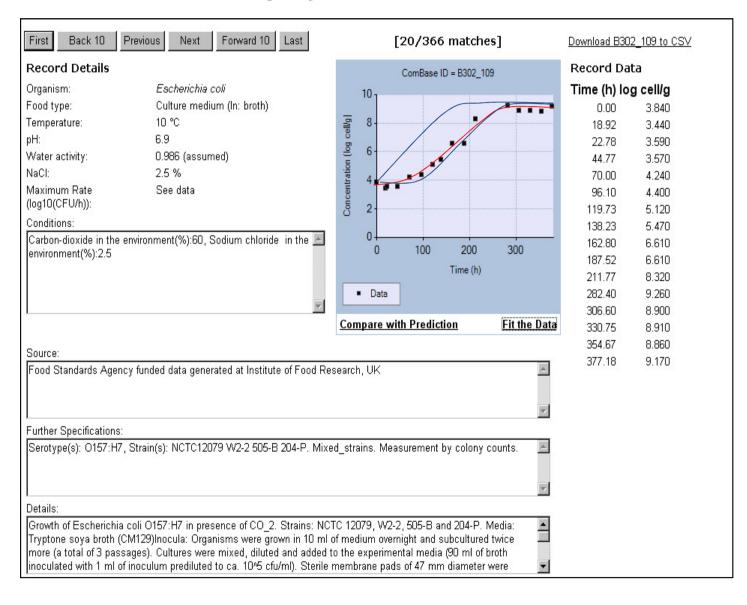
- Organism, data source, material & methods
- temperature, pH, water availability, atmosphere composition, preservatives
- observation time, specific rate
- logcounts, comments



Retrieving records specified by user-

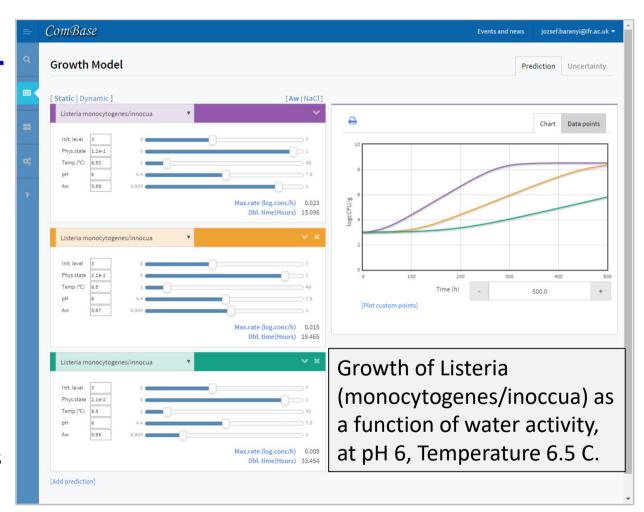


Display selected records



ComBase Predictor to study the effect of environment on bacterial growth

Confidence in prediction is boosted by the access to observed data and the tools to compare them.



ComBase seminars and workshops

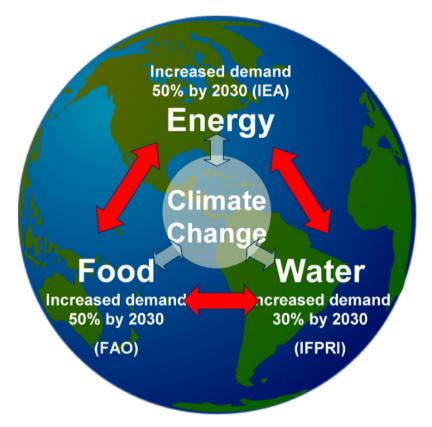


Part 4.

Extreme sensitivity, Chaos

Interconnected world

Global issues - 2030



John Beddington
UK Government Chief Scientist, 2012

To tackle, make use of

- IT tools explosion
- Network science
- Complexity science
- Multi-disciplinary collaborations

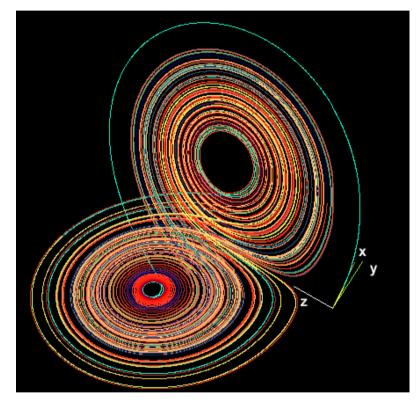
FOOD is especially suitable to utilize progress in the above

A famous, inherently chaotic problem

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \sigma(y-x),\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} &= x(\rho-z)-y,\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} &= xy-\beta z. \end{split}$$

A three-dimensional trajectory, that can be chaotic for certain values of σ , ρ and θ .

Links to weather forecast.



Edward Lorenz accidently found a chaotic system in the 50-s, when testing his model for weather forecast (of course with very many variables). Then, in 1963, he reduced it to a minimal system that can still show the chaotic behaviour; see above. This is the birth place of the Butterfly-effect.

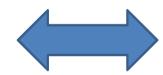
Increasing noise and dispersion ending up with Pattern

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R6NnCOs20GQ



Randomness produces deterministic patterns

Law of large numbers



Deterministic laws can also produce random events

- Feed-back
- Interactions