Semester projects
Principles of Complex Systems
CSYS/MATH 300, Fall, 2011

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Outline

The Plan

Suggestions for Projects

References
Semester projects

Requirements:

1. 3 minute introduction to project (5th week).
2. 5-10 minute final presentation.
3. Report: ≥ 5 pages (single space), journal-style

Goals:

- Understand, critique, and communicate published work.
- Seed research papers or help papers along.
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Narrative hierarchy

Presenting at many scales:

▶ 1 to 3 word encapsulation, a soundbite,
▶ a sentence/title,
▶ a few sentences,
▶ a paragraph,
▶ a short paper,
▶ a long paper,
▶ ...
Research opportunity: be involved in our socio-info-algorithmo-econo-geo-technico-physical systems research group studying Twitter and other wordful large data sets.
topics:

- Develop and elaborate an online experiment to study some aspect of social phenomena
  - e.g., collective search, cooperation, cheating, influence, creation, decision-making, etc.
  - Part of the PLAY project.
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Rummage round in the papers (⫷) we’ve covered in our weekly Complex Systems Reading Group at UVM.
Study movement and interactions of people.


Barabasi’s group: tracking movement via cell phones [21].
The fractions of critical (red, $l_c$), redundant (green, $l_r$) and ordinary (grey, $l_o$) links for the real networks named in Table 1. To make controllability robust to link failures, it is sufficient to double only the critical links, formally making each of these links redundant and therefore ensuring that there are no critical links in the system.

“Predicting protein structures with a multiplayer online game.” Cooper et al., Nature, 2010. [14]

Also: zooniverse (田), ESP game (田), captchas (田).
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Figure 1 | Modelling a blackout in Italy. Illustration of an iterative process of a cascade of failures using real-world data from a power network (located on the map of Italy) and an Internet network (shifted above the map) that were implicated in an electrical blackout that occurred in Italy in September 2003[7]. The networks are drawn using the real geographical locations and every Internet server is connected to the geographically nearest power station. a, One power station is removed (red node on map) from the power network and as a result the Internet nodes depending on it are removed from the Internet network (red nodes above the map). The nodes that will be disconnected from the giant cluster (a cluster that spans the entire network) at the next step are marked in green. b, Additional nodes that were disconnected from the Internet communication network giant component are removed (red nodes above map). As a result the power stations depending on them are removed from the power network (red nodes on map). Again, the nodes that will be disconnected from the giant cluster at the next step are marked in green. c, Additional nodes that were disconnected from the giant component of the power network are removed (red nodes on map) as well as the nodes in the Internet network that depend on them (red nodes above map).
Voting

Score-based voting versus rank-based voting:

- Balinski and Laraki[^2]
  
  "A theory of measuring, electing, and ranking"
  

[^2]: Balinski and Laraki (2007)
The madness of modern geography:

- Explore distances between points on the Earth as travel times.
- See Jonathan Harris’s work [here](#) and [here](#).
topics:

- Explore general theories on **system robustness**.
- Are there **universal signatures** that presage system failure?
  - See “Early-warning signals for critical transitions” Scheffer et al., Nature 2009. [33]
  - “Although predicting such critical points before they are reached is extremely difficult, work in different scientific fields is now suggesting the existence of generic early-warning signals that may indicate for a wide class of systems if a critical threshold is approaching.”
- Later in class: Doyle et al., robust-yet-fragile systems
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Study the human disease and disease gene networks (Goh et al., 2007):

- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Blood group
- Breast cancer
- Complement component deficiency
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cataract
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
- Colon cancer
- Deafness
- Diabetes mellitus
- Epidermolysis bullosa
- Epilepsy
- Fanconi anemia
- Gastric cancer
- Hypertension
- Leigh syndrome
- Leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Mental retardation
- Muscular dystrophy
- Myocardial infarction
- Myopathy
- Obesity
- Parkinson disease
- Prostate cancer
- Retinitis pigmentosa
- Spherocytosis
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Stroke
- Thyroid carcinoma
- Zellweger syndrome

Fig. 2. The HDN and the DGN. (a) In the HDN, each node corresponds to a distinct disorder, colored based on the disorder class to which it belongs. A link between disorders in the same disorder class is colored with the corresponding dimmer color and links connecting different disorder classes are gray. The size of each node is proportional to the number of genes participating in the corresponding disorder (see key), and the link thickness is proportional to the number of genes shared by the disorders it connects. We indicate the name of disorders with at least 10 associated genes, as well as those mentioned in the text. For a complete set of names, see SI Fig. 13. (b) In the DGN, each node is a gene, with two genes being connected if they are implicated in the same disorder. The size of each node is proportional to the number of disorders in which the gene is implicated (see key). Nodes are light gray if the corresponding genes are associated with more than one disorder class. Genes associated with more than five disorders, and those mentioned in the text, are indicated with the gene symbol. Only nodes with at least one link are shown.
Explore and critique Fowler and Christakis et al. work on social contagion of:

- Obesity [10]
- Smoking cessation [11]
- Happiness [19]
- Loneliness [8]

One of many questions:

How does the (very) sparse sampling of a real social network affect their findings?
The problem of missing data in networks:

- Clauset et al. (2008) “Hierarchical structure and the prediction of missing links in networks” [12]
topics:

- Explore “self-similarity of complex networks” [34, 35]

- See accompanying comment by Strogatz [36]

- See also “Coarse-graining and self-dissimilarity of complex networks” by Itzkovitz et al. [?]
Related papers:

- “Origins of fractality in the growth of complex networks”
  Song et al. (2006a) [35]

- “Skeleton and Fractal Scaling in Complex Networks”
  Go et al. (2006a) [20]

- “Complex Networks Renormalization: Flows and Fixed Points”
  Radicchi et al. (2008a) [32]
topics:

- Explore patterns, designed and undesigned, of cities and suburbs.
“Looking at Gielen’s work, it’s tempting to propose a new branch of the human sciences: geometric sociology, a study of nothing but the shapes our inhabited spaces make. Its research agenda would ask why these forms, angles and geometries emerge so consistently, from prehistoric settlements to the fringes of exurbia. Are sites like these an aesthetic pursuit, a mathematical accident, a calculated bending of property lines based on glitches in the local planning code or an emergent combination of all these factors? Or are they the expression of something buried deep in human culture and the unconscious, something only visible from high above?”

http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes/..../the-geometry-of-sprawl/
topics:

- Study collective creativity arising out of social interactions
- Productivity, wealth, creativity, disease, etc. appear to increase superlinearly with population
- Start with Bettencourt et al.’s “Growth, innovation, scaling, and the pace of life in cities”[4]
Physics/Society—Wars: Study work that started with Lewis Richardson’s “Variation of the frequency of fatal quarrels with magnitude” in 1949.

Specifically explore Clauset et al. and Johnson et al.’s work [13, 24, 5] on terrorist attacks and civil wars.

Richardson bonus: Britain’s coastline, turbulence, weather prediction, ...
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topics:

▸ Study Hidalgo et al.’s “The Product Space Conditions the Development of Nations” [22]

▸ How do products depend on each other, and how does this network evolve?

▸ How do countries depend on each other for water, energy, people (immigration), investments?
topics:

- Explore Dunbar's number (⊞)
- See here (⊞) and here (⊞) for some food for thought regarding large-scale online games and Dunbar's number. [http://www.lifewithalacrity.com (⊞)]
- Recent work: “Network scaling reveals consistent fractal pattern in hierarchical mammalian societies” Hill et al. (2008) [23].
topics:

- Study scientific collaboration networks.
- Mounds of data + good models.
- See seminal work by De Solla Price\(^{[31]}\), plus modern work by Redner, Newman, \textit{et al.}
- We will study some of this in class...
topics:

- Study Kearns et al.’s experimental studies of people solving classical graph theory problems \[26\]
- “An Experimental Study of the Coloring Problem on Human Subject Networks”
- (Possibly) Run some of these experiments for our class.
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topics:

- Study **collective tagging** (or folksonomy)
- e.g., del.icio.us, flickr
- See work by Bernardo Huberman et al. at HP labs.
topics:

- Study games (as in game theory) on networks.
- For cooperation: Review Martin Nowak’s piece in Science, “Five rules for the evolution of cooperation.”\(^{[30]}\) and related works.
- Much work to explore: voter models, contagion-type models, etc.
topics:

- **Semantic networks**: explore word-word connection networks generated by linking semantically related words.
  - Also: Networks based on morphological or phonetic similarity.
  - More general: Explore language evolution
  - One paper to start with: “The small world of human language” by Ferrer i Cancho and Solé [18]
  - Study spreading of neologisms.
  - Examine new words relative to existing words—is there a pattern? Phonetic and morphological similarities.
- **Crazy**: Can new words be predicted?
- Use Google Books n-grams as a data source.
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topics:

- Explore proposed measures of system complexity.
- Study Stuart Kauffman’s *nk boolean networks* which model regulatory gene networks[25]
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topics:

- Critically explore Bejan’s Constructal Theory.
- See Bejan’s book “Shape and Structure, from Engineering to Nature.”[3]
- Bejan asks why we see branching network flow structures so often in Nature—trees, rivers, etc.
- Read and critique “Historical Dynamics: Why States Rise and Fall” by Peter Turchin.[37]
- Can history Clyodynamics (￼), Psychohistory (￼), ...
- “Big History” (￼)
- Arbesman: “The life-spans of Empires”[1]
- Also see “Secular Cycles” (￼).
Explore work by Doyle, Alderson, et al. as well as Pastor-Satorras et al. on the structure of the Internet(s).
Review: Study Castronova’s and others’ work on massive multiplayer online games. How do social networks form in these games? [9]

See work by Johnson et al. on gang formation in the real world and in World of Warcraft (really!).
topics:

- Study **phyllotaxis** (ображення), how plants grow new buds and branches.
- Some delightful mathematics appears involving the Fibonacci series.
- Excellent work to start with: “Phyllotaxis as a Dynamical Self Organizing Process: Parts I, II, and III” by Douady and Couder [15, 16, 17]
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Wikipedia (phyllotaxis)

http://andbug.blogspot.com/
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Social networks:

- Study social networks as revealed by email patterns, Facebook connections, tweets, etc.
Vague/Large:

- Study Amazon's recommender networks.
  - See work by Sornette et al.

Vague/Large:
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Vague/Large:

- Study how the Wikipedia’s content is interconnected.
More Vague/Large:

- How do countries depend on each other for water, energy, people (immigration), investments?
- How is the media connected? Who copies whom?
- (Problem: Need to be able to measure interactions.)
- Investigate memetics, the ‘science’ of memes.
- http://memetracker.org/ (⊞)
- Sport...
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- Does one car manufacturers’ ads indirectly help other car manufacturers?
- Ads for junk food versus fruits and vegetables.
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- Study any interesting micro-macro story to do with evolution, biology, ethics, religion, history, food, international relations, . . .
- Data is key.
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References I


References II

Growth, innovation, scaling, and the pace of life in cities.

Common ecology quantifies human insurgency.

The scaling laws of human travel.
References III


References IV


References V


References VI

Phyllotaxis as a dynamical self organizing process
Part II: The spontaneous formation of a periodicity
and the coexistence of spiral and whorled patterns.

Phyllotaxis as a dynamical self organizing process
Part III: The simulation of the transient regimes of
ontogeny.

The small world of human language.
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**Historical Dynamics: Why States Rise and Fall.**  