PoCS
Principles of Complex Systems
@pocsvox
What's the Story?

Principles of Complex Systems

CSYS/MATH 300; Deliverator: Prof. Peter Dodds
Tuesday and Thursday, 1:15 pm to 2:30 pm in 403 Lafayette
@pocsvox

Basic stuff:

Instructor: Prof. Peter Dodds.
Lecture room: 403 Lafayette
Meeting times: Tuesday and Thursday, 1:15 pm to 2:30 pm
Office: Farrell Hall, second floor, Trinity Campus.
Office hours: Maybe: 2:45 pm to 3:15 pm on Tuesdays near class room, 1:30 to 3:30 pm Wednesdays at Farrell Hall.
Course website: http://www.uvm.edu/∼pdodds/teaching/courses/2015-08UVM-300
Course hashtag: #FallPoCS2015
Source material: Journal papers and book excerpts.
E-mail: peter.dodds@uvm.edu
Suggested text: No official textbook.

If instructor's permission is required: Students are asked to please send a short email describing their interests (and their 950 student number) to Prof. Dodds at pdodds@uvm.edu.

Synopsis:

Many of the problems we face in the modern world revolve around comprehending, controlling, and designing multi-scale, interconnected systems. Networked systems, for example, facilitate the diffusion and creation of ideas, the physical transportation of people and goods, and the distribution and redistribution of energy. Complex systems such as the human body and ecological systems are typically highly balanced, flexible, and robust, but are also susceptible to systemic collapse. These complex problems almost always have economic, social, and technological aspects.

So what do we know about complex systems? My basic aim in this introductory, interdisciplinary course is to impart knowledge of a suite of theories and ideas and tools that have been evolved over the last century in the pursuit of understanding complex systems. We'll touch on everything from physics to sociology, from randomness to cities to language. Throughout the course, we'll maintain a focus on (1) real small-scale mechanisms that give rise to observed macro phenomena, (2) scaling phenomena, and

(3) complex networks, allowing us to explore how seemingly disparate systems connect to each other—the phenomenon of universality—and, just as importantly, where tempting analogies break down.

The course is a 3 credit course and is aimed at graduates and advanced undergraduates.

Potential topics:

(Note: this list is undoubtedly incomplete, in no particular order, and subject to change; more detailed treatments of many of the topics that follow will appear in the advanced courses.)

1. Measures of complexity
   (a) The poles of randomness and order
   (b) Basic notions of entropy and information theory
2. Scaling phenomena
   (a) Zipf's law
   (b) Non-Gaussian statistics and power law distributions
   (c) Sample mechanisms for power law distributions
   (d) Organisms and organizations
   (e) Scaling of social phenomena: crime, creativity, and consumption.
   (f) Renormalization techniques
3. Multiscale complex systems
   (a) Hierarchies and scaling
   (b) Modularity
   (c) Form and context in design
4. Complexity in abstract models
   (a) The game of life
   (b) Cellular automata
   (c) Chaos and order—creation and maintenance
5. Integrity of complex systems
   (a) Generic failure mechanisms
   (b) Network robustness
   (c) Highly optimized tolerance: Robustness and fragility
   (d) Normal accidents and high reliability theory
6. Complex networks
   (a) Small-world networks
   (b) Scale-free networks
7. Collective behavior and contagion in social and sociotechnical systems
   (a) Percolation and phase transitions
   (b) Disease spreading models
   (c) Schelling's model of segregation
   (d) Granovetter's model of imitation
   (e) Contagion on networks
   (f) Herding phenomena
   (g) Cooperation
   (h) Wars and conflicts

8. Large-scale Social patterns
   (a) Movement of individuals
9. Collective decision making
   (a) Theories of social choice
   (b) The role of randomness and chance
   (c) Systems of voting
   (d) Juries
   (e) Success inequality: superstardom
10. Information
   (a) Search in networked systems (e.g., the WWW, social systems)
   (b) Search on scale-free networks
   (c) Knowledge trees, metadata and tagging

Prerequisites: Familiarity with the following would be good but not completely necessary: standard calculus, differential equations, difference equations, linear algebra, and statistical methods.

Computing: Proficiency in coding (C, Matlab, perl, python) will be beneficial (and indeed necessary) for certain projects.

Textbooks: There is no specific textbook for the class. The course will draw on material from a wide range of sources and will provide students with book excerpts and journal papers as appropriate to supplement lecture notes.

The following is a list of some books of interest, though they are aging. None are required and more will be discussed in class.

- "Critical Mass: How One Thing Leads to Another" by Philip Ball,[1]
- "Micromotives and Macrobehavior" by Thomas Schelling,[2]
- "Critical Phenomena in Natural Sciences" by Didier Sornette,[3]
- "Modeling Complex Systems" by Nino Boccara,[4]
- "Complex Adaptive Systems: An Introduction to Computational Models of Social Life," by John Miller and Scott Page[5],
- "Social Network Analysis" by Stanley Wasserman and Katherine Faust,[6]

Grading breakdown:

1. **Projects/talks (36%)**—Students will work on semester-long projects. Students will develop a proposal in the first few weeks of the course which will be discussed with the instructor for approval. Projects may take the form of novel research, investigation of an established area of complex systems, or both. Graduate students already pursuing appropriate research topics are welcome to use the class as a venue to present their work.

   A list of possible projects will be provided though individuals are encouraged and free to choose their own. Project content may range from novel research to a review of research relevant to the course. The hope here is for some work to percolate up to the level of journal publications. Students will give two brief presentations in the middle of the semester and a longer one at the end (length of talks will depend on class size). Students will also be required to hand in a report on their investigations.

   The grade breakdown will be 12% for the first talk, 12% for the final talk, and 12% for the written project.

2. **Assignments (60%)**—All assignments will be of equal weight and there will be nine or ten of them. Aside from correctness, clarity in thinking, writing, and presentation will be taken into account in grading.

   In general, questions are worth 3 points according to the following scale:

   - 3 = correct or very nearly so.
   - 2 = acceptable but needs some revisions.
   - 1 = needs major revisions.
   - 0 = way off.

3. **General attendance/Class participation (4%)**—it is highly desirable that students attend class, and class presence will be taken into account if a grade is borderline. Providing suggestions for the class blog will count here.

Schedule:

Week # (dates)	**Tuesday**	**Thursday**
1 (9/01 and 9/03)	Overview; Fundamentals: The Complexity Manifesto	Scaling
2 (9/08 and 9/10)	Power-law size distributions	Zipf's law; Fundamentals: Data, Emergence, Limits to Understanding
3 (9/15 and 9/17)	Projects; Power-law mechanisms: Randomness	Power-law mechanisms: Variable Transformation
4 (9/22 and 9/24)	Power-law mechanisms: The Rich-Get-Richer	Power-law mechanisms: Optimization
5 (9/29 and 10/01)	Robustness and Fragility	Fundamentals: Statistical Mechanics Language evolution
6 (10/06 and 10/08)	Robustness vs. SOC	Complex networks: Introduction Basics and Examples networks Small-world networks
7 (10/13 and 10/15)	Complex networks: Key Properties Generalized random	Complex networks: Small-world networks
8 (10/20 and 10/22)	Complex networks: Scale-free networks	Project presentations†
9 (10/27 and 10/29)	Project presentations†	Complex networks: Scale-free networks
10 (11/03 and 11/05)	Complex networks: Scale-free networks	Contagion: Introduction
11 (11/10 and 11/12)	Biological Contagion	Social Contagion
12 (11/17 and 11/19)	Interesting Scaling	Interesting Scaling
13 (11/24 and 11/26)	Thanksgiving	Thanksgiving
14 (12/01 and 12/03)	Voting and Success	The Sociotechnocene
15 (12/08)	The Big Story	—

†: 3-4 minutes each + 1 or 2 questions;

Final project presentations will likely be given in the final exam period which takes place on Thursday, December 17, 1:30 pm to 4:15 pm, 403 Lafayette. .

Times may be adjusted based on class size.

Important dates:

1. Classes run from Tuesday, September 1 to Tuesday, December 8.
2. Add/Drop, Audit, Pass/No Pass deadline—Monday, September 14.
3. Last day to withdraw—Monday, November 2 (Sadness!).
4. Reading and Exam period—Thursday, December 10 to Friday, December 18.

Do check the course Twitter account, @pocsvox, for updates regarding the course.

Academic assistance: Anyone who requires assistance in any way (as per the ACCESS program or due to athletic endeavors), please see or contact me as soon as possible.

Being good people: First, in class there will be no electronic gadgetry, no cell phones, no beeping, no text messaging, etc. You really just need your brain, some paper, and a writing implement here (okay, and maybe Matlab). Those who beep in an annoying fashion will be fined one organic banana by the lecturer. Second, I encourage you to email me questions, ideas, comments, etc., about the class but request that you please do so in a respectful fashion. Finally, as in all UVM classes, **Academic honesty** will be expected and departures will be dealt with appropriately. See `http://www.uvm.edu/cses/` for guidelines.

Late policy: Unless in the case of an emergency (a real one) or if an absence has been predeclared and a make-up version sorted out, assignments that are not turned in on time or tests that are not attended will be given 0%.

Grades:

A+	97–100	B+	87–89	C+	77–79	D+	67–69
A	93–96	B	83–86	C	73–76	D	63–66
A-	90–92	B-	80–82	C-	70–72	D-	60–62

References

[1] P. Ball. *Critical Mass: How One Thing Leads to Another*. Farra, Straus, and Giroux, New York, 2004.

[2] T. C. Schelling. *Micromotives and Macrobehavior*. Norton, New York, 1978.

[3] D. Sornette. *Critical Phenomena in Natural Sciences*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1st edition, 2003.

[4] N. Boccara. *Modeling Complex Systems*. Springer-Verlag, New York, 2004.

[5] J. H. Miller and S. E. Page. *Complex Adaptive Systems: An introduction to computational models of social life*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2007.

[6] S. Wasserman and K. Faust. *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1994.