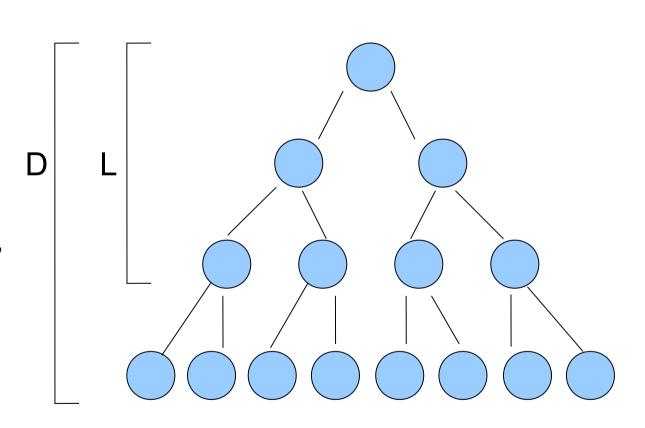
Modeling Processes Influenced By Hidden Processes

Or: How I Learned to Stop Tree Parsing and Love the Composite Machine

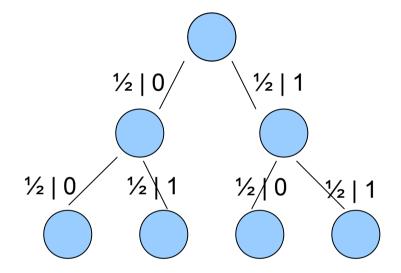
Greg Wimsatt
Phy 250: Computational Mechanics
June 1, 2013

Parse Tree Reconstruction

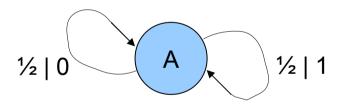
- Epsilon machines are the best we can do with the past information
 - Each state predicts a future given the past faithfully by definition
- Parse Tree assumes a depth, D, and morph length, L
 - Assumes futures are only indeterminate up to future length L
 - Can find consistent morph construction that doesn't capture the full dynamics

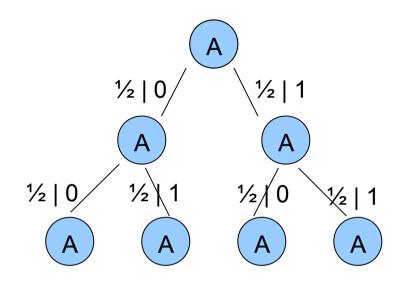


- Suppose we look at the following depth 2 tree
- What process do you think this is?

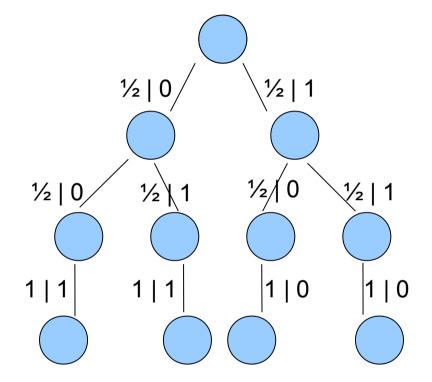


• Using L = 1, we'd reconstruct a fair coin

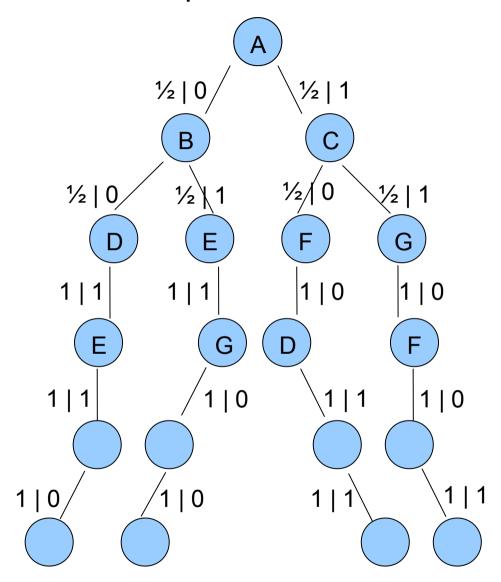




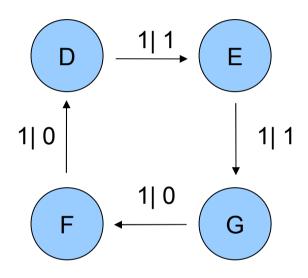
- But suppose we took an extra character per word: D = 3
- And saw this?



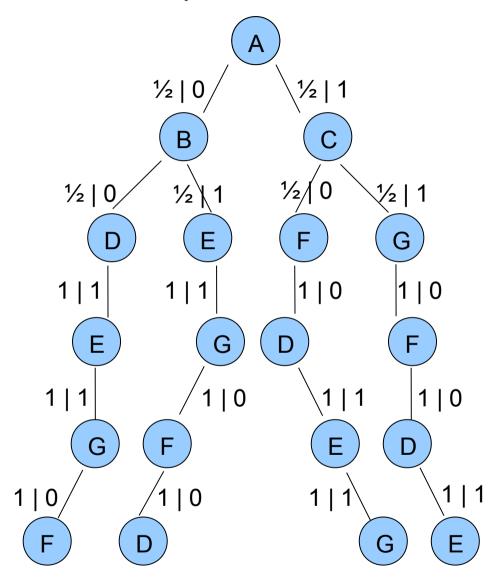
 We'd need to take at least D = 5 to use L = 2 and remake our morphs without dangling states



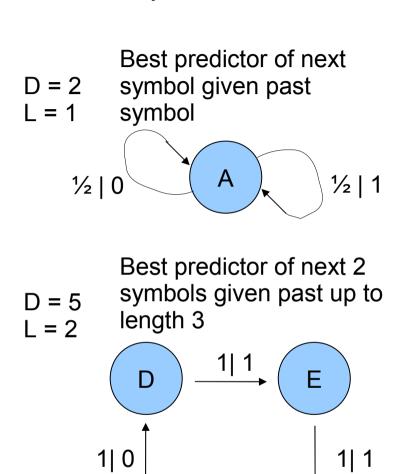
• Looks like period-4 process



- Can we be sure this is full epsilon machine?
 - Be sure of parse trees in general?



- Parse Trees only guaranteed to predict future length up to length L given past up to length D-L
- Work great if we expect low determining future length and past length
- Longer scale fluctuations?
 - Non-stationary processes?

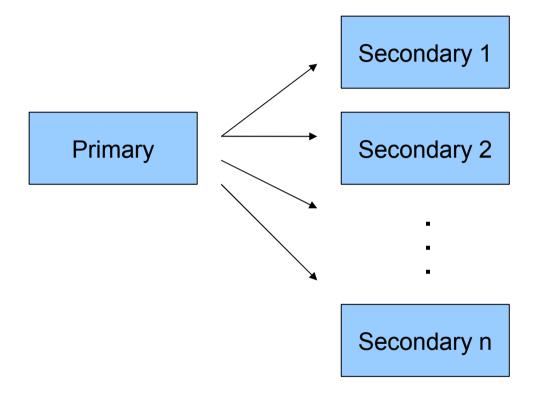


1|0

G

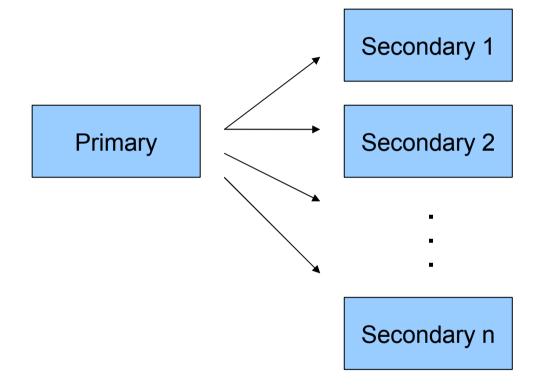
The Composite Machine

- Composite Machine: Primary +
 Secondary Processes
 - Primary process output determines secondary process to be activated
 - The active secondary process directly determines visible output string for observer
 - Primary process progresses no faster than secondary processes
 - e.g. primary process progresses every five secondary output symbols



The Composite Machine

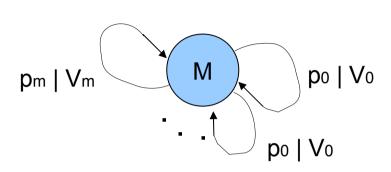
- Easy to generate data from these machines
 - Often poorly reconstructed with pure parse tree analysis
 - Learning to deal with these machines can expand our epsilon machine reconstruction capability

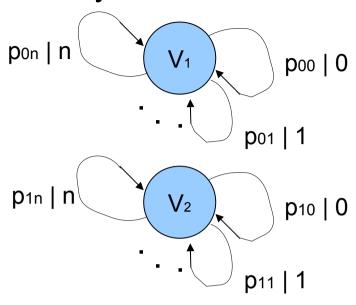


Simple Composite Systems

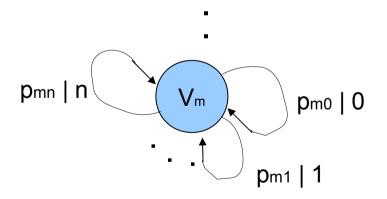
- Primary progresses with every secondary output symbol
 - IID Primary with IID Secondaries
 - Periodic Primary with IID Secondaries
 - 2 Secondaries
 - 3 Secondaries
- Primary progresses with every few secondary symbols or so
- Primary progresses much slower than secondary processes
 - Main focus of my project

IID Primary: IID Secondary

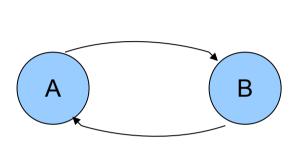


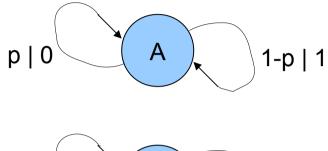


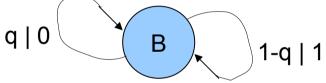
- Actually reduces to single IID machine with alphabet the size of secondaries
 - Each secondary equally likely at any time
 - Each output symbol given secondary equally likely at any time



Periodic Primary: 2 IID Secondaries



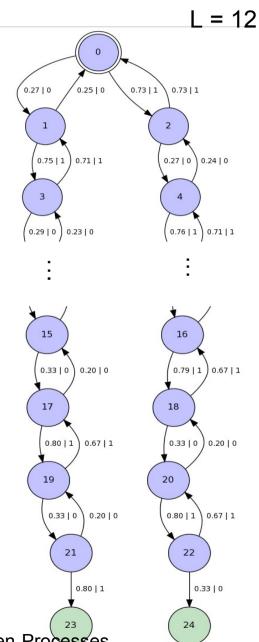




• Easy to understand and generate data for

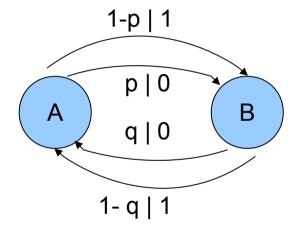
MSP of Periodic Primary: 2 IID Secondaries

- Consider p = 1/3, q = 1/5
- Not too hard to understand, but not as simple as original conception
 - Transient state chain converges onto actual secondary states, alternates appropriately
- Infinite MSP:
 - No morph length fully captures it

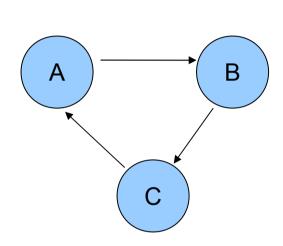


Periodic Primary: 2 IID Secondaries

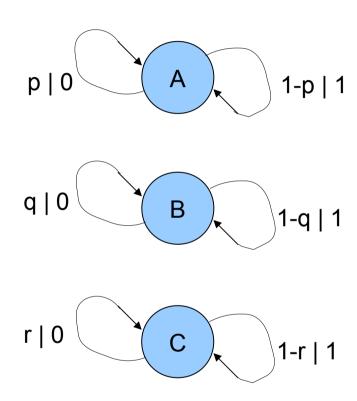
- Could simply reconstruct by considering every other symbol
 - Submachine for even symbols, submachine for odd symbols
 - Parse Tree each submachine
 - Connect submachines appropriately



Periodic Primary: 3 IID Secondaries

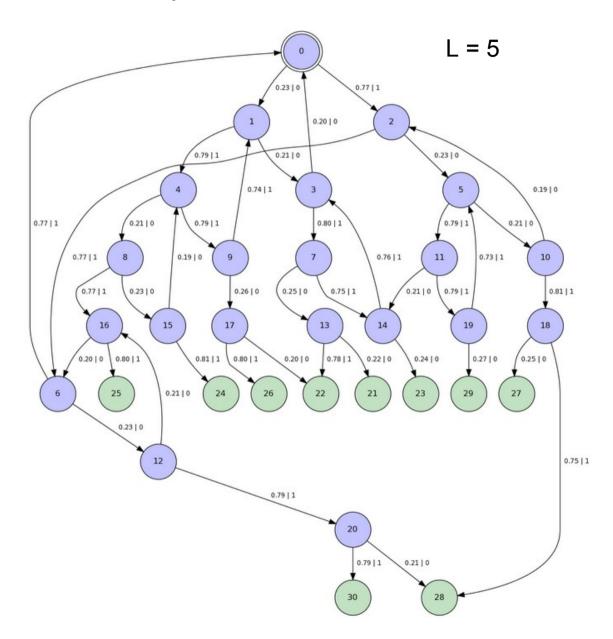


 Also easy to understand and generate data for



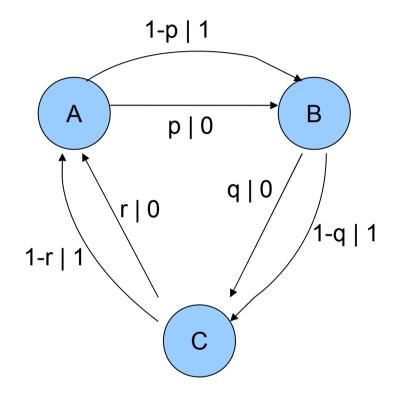
MSP of Periodic Primary: 3 IID Secondaries

- Consider p = 1/5, q = 1/7, r = 1/3
- Gets quite messy
- Computationally demanding with larger L
- But still has transient states that converge to secondary states with high L
 - Cycle properly too (ish)
- Not quite satisfying
 - More secondaries and higher secondary alphabet size gets even worse



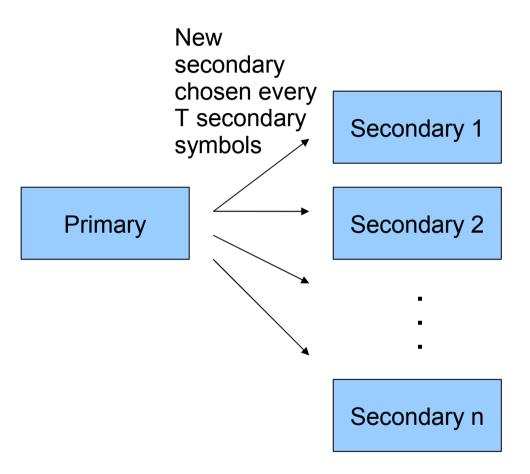
Periodic Primary: 3 IID Secondaries

- Again, could simply reconstruct by considering symbols three apart
 - Submachine for 0 mod 3, 1 mod 3, and 2 mod 3 timed symbols
 - Parse Tree each submachine
 - Connect submachines appropriately



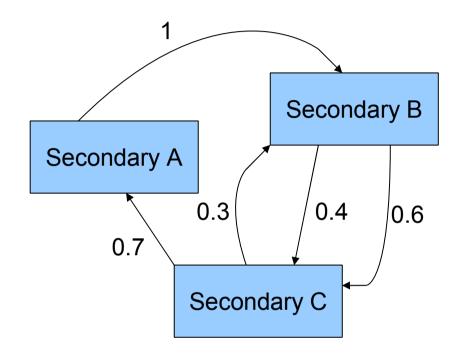
Slower Primary: IID Secondaries

- Primary progresses after some number of secondary output symbols
- Could maybe handle if secondaries were IID
- Otherwise limited time in each secondary process hinders ability to reconstruct
- Not obvious how to properly reconstruct whole system



Very Slow Primary with Secondaries

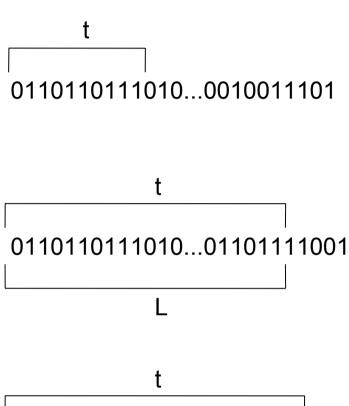
- If primary progresses far slower than rate of secondary output symbols
 - Lots of output symbols before active secondary changes
 - Can accurately reconstruct current secondary process

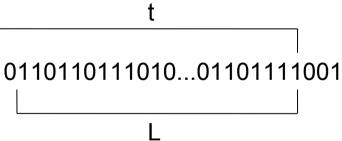


Example Markov Primary Process: Secondaries output 1000 symbols before primary switches them

Reconstructing Very Slow Primary with IID Secondaries

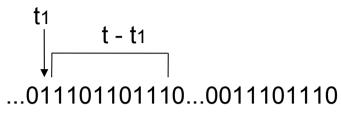
- Consider a slow primary with IID secondaries
- Start by generating probability distribution of process from starting symbols
- Once L symbols are input, build probability distribution of past L symbols
- If probability distributions match (they will at this iteration) continue
- Add next symbol to base probability distribution and replace second distribution with distribution over last L symbols
- Continue like this until the two distributions don't agree within a decided error

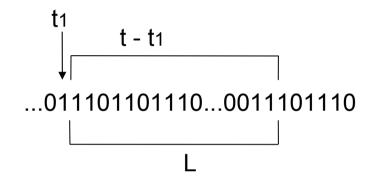


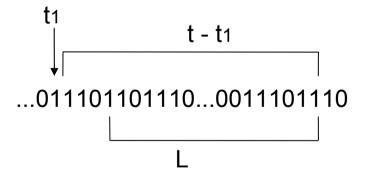


Reconstructing Very Slow Primary with IID Secondaries

- When two distributions disagree, set aside last t symbol distribution as first slave process and note the time, t1
- Continue anew starting at current symbol, t1
- When distribution starting from t₁ disagrees with past L symbol distribution, note time as t₂
- Save new base distribution (starting at t1) as new secondary process if it disagrees with the first secondary process
- If they agree, combine first secondary process with new base distribution and save as first secondary

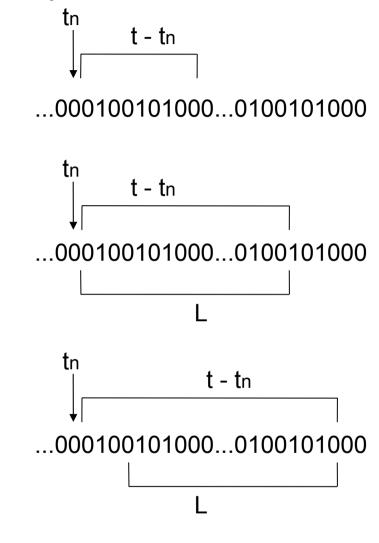






Reconstructing Very Slow Primary with IID Secondaries

- Continue like this, generating new base distributions and past L symbol distributions and comparing until they disagree
- Make sure to check against all saved secondary distributions before saving a new one and combining them if appropriate
- Should wind up with a decent approximation of the secondary processes with large enough input stream
- Can build parse tree out of transitions between secondary processes to get primary process



Wrap-up

- Simple tree-parsing doesn't always capture the full process even if consistent L-morphs are found
- Composite Systems provide a challenge for the simple parse-tree method
 - Conquering them can expand our epsilon-machine re-construction repertoire
- Main focus of my project: instantiate method of reconstructing primary and secondary processes from very slow primary with IID secondaries composite process
 - Potentially even consider more complicated secondary processes