

Category theory, higher dimensional algebra, groupoid atlases

Prospective descriptive tools in theoretical neuroscience

Ronnie Brown

Asklöster

July 25, 2009

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A few possibilities!

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Challenge: The
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G.A. Jacobs, J.P. Miller, Z.Aldworth, 'Computational mechanosensory processing in the cricket', J. Exp. Biol., 211 (2008) 1819-1828.

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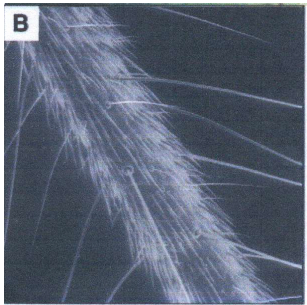
A.

Acheta domestica. The cerci are the two antenna-like structures, covered with fine hairs, extending from the rear of the abdomen. This is a female: the ovipositor can be distinguished between the two cerci.



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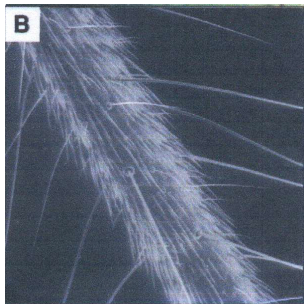


B.



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B. Scanning electron microscope close-up of a segment of the cercus. The cercus is approximately 1 cm in length.

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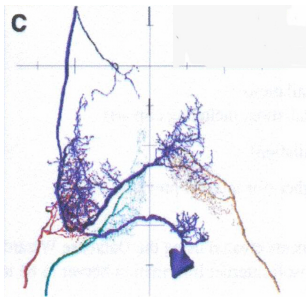
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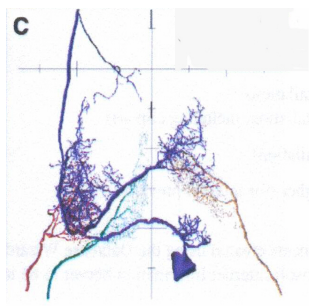
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C. Computer reconstructions of a primary sensory Interneuron (blue) and three primary sensory afferents (red, light blue and brown) in their correct anatomical relationships. Scale: $40 \mu\text{m}$ between tick marks on the scale bars.

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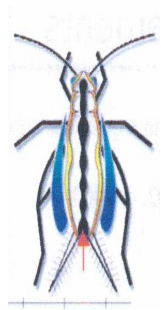
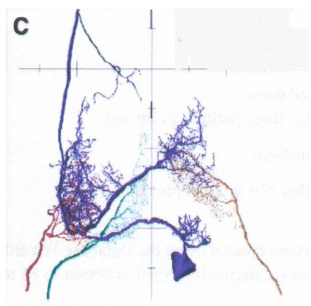
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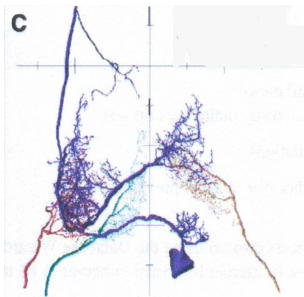
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Cartoon of a cut-away view of the cricket nervous system. The terminal abdominal ganglion, where the sensory neurons and interneurons are located, is indicated with a red arrow.

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- (c) coding of the spectral composition of dynamic air currents via the relative activity levels of different interneurons having different frequency sensitivity bands, and

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Category theory: an abstract setting for analogy and comparison

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Colimit is defined by its **relation to, and communication with, all other objects**.

Intuitions:

The object $\text{colim}(D)$ is 'put together' from the constituent diagram D by means of the colimit cocone.

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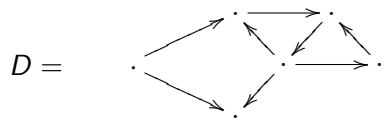
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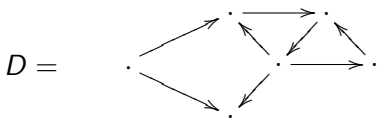
Input data for a colimit:
a diagram D of arrows in a
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'Functional controls': **cocone** with base D and vertex an object C .

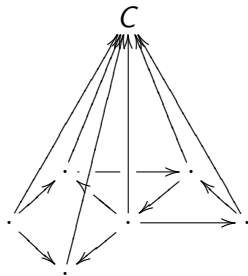
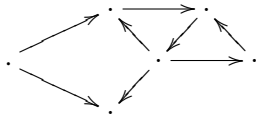
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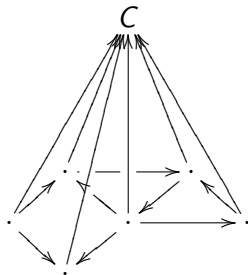
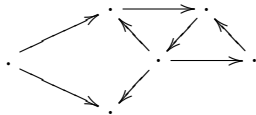
$D =$



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such that each of the triangular faces of this cocone is commutative.

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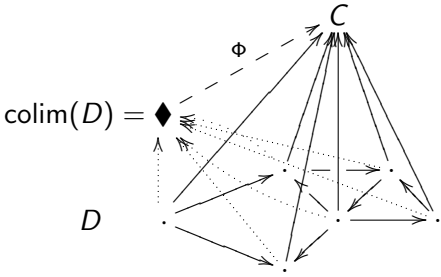
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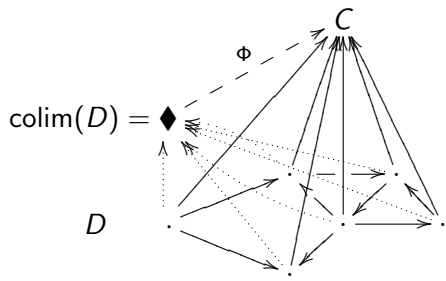
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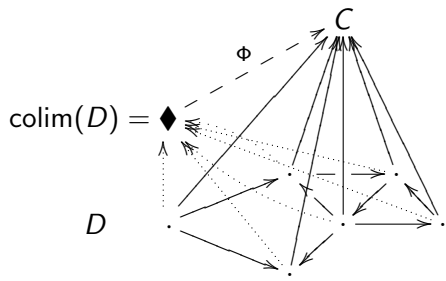
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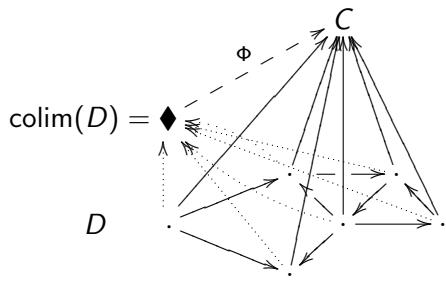


The output will be an object $\text{colim}(D)$ in our category C defined by a special *colimit cocone*





The output will be an object $\text{colim}(D)$ in our category C defined by a special *colimit cocone* such that any cocone on D factors uniquely through the colimit cocone.



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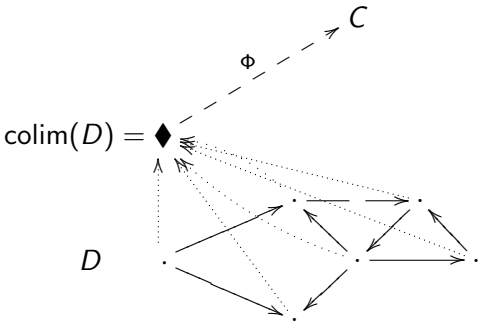
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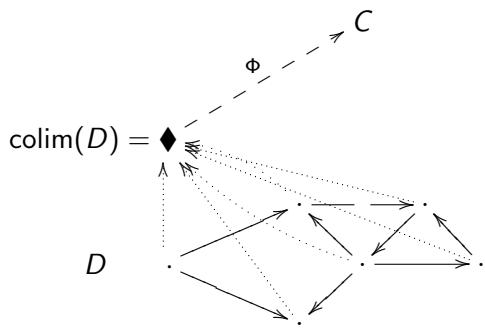
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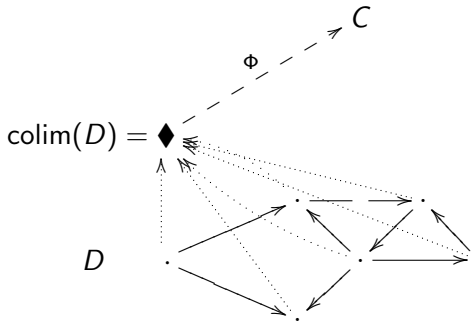
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The commutativity condition on the cocone in essence forces interaction in the colimit of different parts of the diagram D .



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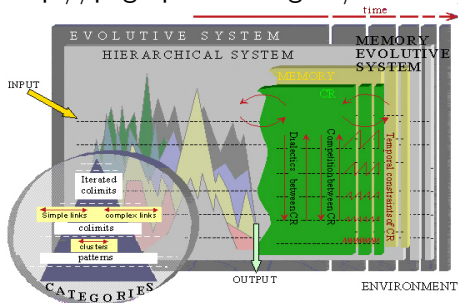
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“The theory of Memory Evolutionary Systems represents a mathematical model for natural open self-organizing systems, such as biological, sociological or neural systems. In these systems, the dynamics are modulated by the cooperative and/or competitive interactions between the global system and a net of internal Centers of Regulation (CR) with a differential access to a central hierarchical Memory.” (from the advertisement for the book).

“The theory of Memory Evolutive Systems represents a mathematical model for natural open self-organizing systems, such as biological, sociological or neural systems. In these systems, the dynamics are modulated by the cooperative and/or competitive interactions between the global system and a net of internal Centers of Regulation (CR) with a differential access to a central hierarchical Memory.” (from the advertisement for the book).

DARPA Mathematical Challenges Defense Sciences Office;
DARPA-BAA 08-65 September 26, 2008

Mathematical Challenge One: The Mathematics of the Brain
Develop a mathematical theory to build a functional model of the brain that is mathematically consistent and predictive rather than merely biologically inspired.

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Higher dimensional algebra

The brain surely forms at the least a highly distributed, concurrent processing system.

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Local-to-global:

Higher dimensional algebra

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Not too difficult in dimension 2,

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Deeper results require **higher dimensional rewriting!**

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Not too difficult in dimension 2,

hard in dimension 3, and

not yet done in dimension 4 (as far as I know).

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Deadlock problem

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Directed homotopy theory

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Directed homotopy theory

No 'fundamental groupoid'

Concurrency

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Directed homotopy theory

No 'fundamental groupoid' instead, fundamental category.

Concurrency

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Directed homotopy theory

No 'fundamental groupoid' instead, fundamental category.

Higher dimensional category theory gives a rich source of algebra and of concepts not yet integrated with analysis but with many applications to differential geometry.

Groupoid atlases:

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Groupoid atlases: patching groupoids

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Groupoid atlases: patching groupoids

The objects of a groupoid give a spatial component to group theory

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Groupoid atlases: patching groupoids

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Origins in algebraic K -theory:

Groupoid atlases: patching groupoids

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Groupoid atlases: patching groupoids

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set with two
equivalence relations

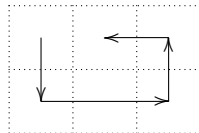
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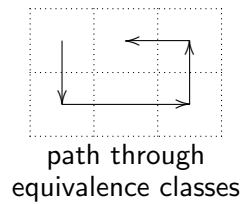
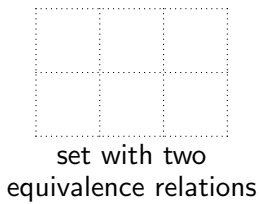


path through
equivalence classes

Groupoid atlases: patching groupoids

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Similarly, a set with **several** group actions.

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Aim is a homotopy theory of such objects with π_0 , π_1 , covering objects, ...

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Groupoids include equivalence relations, group actions,

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Mathias del Hoyo, Gabriel Minian 'Classical Invariants for Global Actions and Groupoid Atlases', *Applied Cat. Strs.* (last December).

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Data: an indexing set Φ

Data:
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a reflexive relation \leq ,

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for each $\alpha \in \Phi$ a groupoid G_α , $Ob(G_\alpha) \subseteq X_\alpha$,

$\alpha \leq \beta \Rightarrow$ morphism of groupoids

$$\phi_{\alpha,\beta} : G_\alpha|(X_\alpha \cap X_\beta) \rightarrow G_\beta|(X_\alpha \cap X_\beta)$$

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The only axiom is that if $\alpha \leq \beta$ then $X_\alpha \cap X_\beta$ is a union of components of G_α ,

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Thus the fact that a groupoid has objects enables a patching idea and a possibility of transferring from one patch to another.

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Communication between neurological structures is **symbolic**, or

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Mathematics as an evolving hierarchical system

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Can we abstract from the progress of mathematics over the centuries to the modelling of hierarchical biological systems?

Mathematics as an evolving hierarchical system

Communication between neurological structures is **symbolic**, or **abstract**.

Can we abstract from the progress of mathematics over the centuries to the modelling of hierarchical biological systems?

Can we model in computers the way mathematicians actually work?

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Concepts in mathematics, often called types, satisfy in common usage:

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Concepts in mathematics, often called types, satisfy in common usage:

1. Inheritance

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Concepts in mathematics, often called types, satisfy in common usage:

1. **Inheritance** This means that a concept such as associative binary operation has to be set up only once, and then is used, with its notion of representation, and its algorithms, in all other cases where it applies, as for example at least twice for addition and multiplication in the concept, or type, of ring.

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2. **Types as first class variables**

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3. **Coercion**

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to the polynomial over the ring of square matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} t^2$$

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Suggestion

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These are characteristics of symbolic communication and so should be built into computer programs modelling mathematics, and into models of systems communication.

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These are characteristics of symbolic communication and so should be built into computer programs modelling mathematics, and into models of systems communication. The cricket example shows there is a long way to go!