

Contents

Preface — v

1 Introduction — 1

- 1.1 Flows and semiflows — 1
- 1.2 Dissipative semiflows. Attractors — 4
- 1.3 Invariant manifolds and slaving principle — 5
- 1.4 Relatively simple behavior: gradient systems — 7
- 1.5 Monotone systems — 10
- 1.6 Complicated large time behavior — 12
 - 1.6.1 General facts and ideas — 12
 - 1.6.2 Hyperbolic dynamics — 15
 - 1.6.3 Persistence of elementary hyperbolic sets — 17
 - 1.6.4 Chaotic dynamics — 18

2 Complex dynamics in neural and genetic networks — 22

- 2.1 Realization of vector fields (RVF) — 23
 - 2.1.1 Some definitions — 23
 - 2.1.2 Applications of RVF — 24
- 2.2 General scheme of RVF method for evolution equations — 25
- 2.3 Control of attractor and inertial dynamics for neural networks — 29
 - 2.3.1 Attractors for neural networks with discrete time — 31
 - 2.3.2 Graph growth — 33
 - 2.3.3 Dynamics of time discrete centralized networks — 34
 - 2.3.4 Bifurcations and chaos onset — 36
 - 2.3.5 Realization of n -dimensional maps by time discrete centralized networks — 40
 - 2.3.6 Attractors and inertial manifolds of the Hopfield system — 41
- 2.4 Complex dynamics for Lotka–Volterra systems — 43
 - 2.4.1 Summary of the main results for the Lotka–Volterra system — 44
 - 2.4.2 Lotka–Volterra model with n resources — 45
 - 2.4.3 Change of variables — 46
 - 2.4.4 Properties of fields from \mathcal{G} — 47
 - 2.4.5 Chaos in the Lotka–Volterra model with n resources — 50
 - 2.4.6 Lotka–Volterra systems generating Lorenz dynamics — 51
 - 2.4.7 Permanency and strong persistence — 53
 - 2.4.8 Strong persistency and chaos — 56
 - 2.4.9 Concluding remarks — 58
- 2.5 Standard model — 59
 - 2.5.1 Model formulation — 59

2.5.2	General properties of Standard model —	60
2.5.3	Equilibria for the case of a single resource —	61
2.5.4	Numerical results for the case of a single resource —	62
2.5.5	Reductions of Standard model —	63
2.6	Systems of chemical kinetics —	66
2.6.1	Model —	67
2.6.2	Decomposition —	68
2.6.3	Reduction to shorted system by slow manifolds (quasiequilibria) —	69
2.6.4	Control of slow dynamics —	70
2.6.5	Checking oscillations, bifurcations, and chaos existence —	74
2.6.6	Some numerical results. Why are networks large? —	75
2.6.7	Algorithm —	77
2.7	Quadratic systems —	80
2.7.1	System (2.237) can be reduced to systems of Hopfield's type —	80
2.7.2	Auxiliary approximation lemma —	83
2.7.3	Invariant manifolds for the Hopfield system —	84
2.8	Morphogenesis by genetic networks —	87
2.8.1	Systems under consideration. Network models —	87
2.8.2	Patterning problems —	90
2.8.3	Patterning and hierarchical modular structure of genetic networks —	92
2.8.4	Generation of complicated patterns —	92
2.8.5	Approximation of reaction-diffusion systems by gene networks —	94
2.9	Centralized gene networks —	96
2.9.1	Existence of solutions —	98
2.9.2	Reduced dynamics —	99
2.9.3	Complex behavior in centralized gene networks —	100
2.9.4	How positional information can be transformed into the body plan of a multicellular organism —	102
2.9.5	Bifurcations of centralized network dynamics —	104
2.10	Computational power of neural networks and graph growth —	106
2.10.1	Realization of Turing machines by neural networks —	106
2.10.2	Emergence of Turing machines by networks of a random structure —	107
2.11	Appendix —	110
2.11.1	Proof of Proposition 2.16 —	110
2.11.2	Proof of Proposition 2.15 —	111
2.11.3	A proof of Lemma 2.9 —	112
2.11.4	Algorithm of neural dynamics control —	114
2.12	Summary —	115

3	Complex patterns and attractors for reaction-diffusion systems — 117
3.1	Whitham method for dissipative systems — 118
3.1.1	General ideas — 118
3.1.2	Quasiequilibrium (QE) approximation and entropy — 119
3.1.3	Applications to phase transition theory. Scalar Ginzburg–Landau equation — 120
3.1.4	Pattern formation in <i>Drosophila</i> — 124
3.2	Chaotic and periodic chemical waves — 130
3.2.1	Introduction — 130
3.2.2	A priori estimates, global existence and uniqueness — 132
3.2.3	Invariant manifold — 134
3.2.4	Coordinates in a neighborhood of M_0 — 134
3.2.5	Change of variables — 136
3.2.6	A priori estimates — 138
3.2.7	Main theorem — 140
3.2.8	Periodic and chaotic waves — 142
3.2.9	Description of the model — 143
3.2.10	Transformation of the equations — 143
3.2.11	Existence of invariant manifolds — 147
3.2.12	Existence of periodic and chaotic waves — 147
3.3	Complicated large time behavior for reaction-diffusion systems of the Ginzburg–Landau type — 150
3.3.1	Mathematical model and physical background — 152
3.3.2	Control of kink dynamics — 154
3.3.3	Control of interactions in Hopfield equations — 156
3.3.4	Implementation of complicated dynamics and Turing machines — 157
3.3.5	Memory and performance rate — 157
3.4	Reaction-diffusion systems realizing all finite dimensional dynamics — 158
3.4.1	Introduction — 158
3.4.2	Statement of the problem — 161
3.4.3	Function spaces — 162
3.4.4	Assumptions to f and g — 163
3.4.5	Main results — 165
3.4.6	Strategy of proof — 167
3.4.7	Problem (3.118)–(3.124) defines a local semiflow — 169
3.4.8	Global semiflow existence — 169
3.4.9	Construction of special linear operator L_N — 170
3.4.10	Estimates for semigroups — 173
3.4.11	Reduction to a system with fast and slow variables — 176
3.4.12	Some preliminaries — 178
3.4.13	Estimates of solutions to system (3.208)–(3.210) — 180

3.4.14	Existence of the invariant manifold —	181
3.4.15	Reduction of dynamics to the invariant manifold —	183
3.4.16	Auxiliary estimates —	184
3.4.17	Lemma on control of matrices M (property D) —	186
3.4.18	Proof of theorems —	188
3.4.19	Conclusion —	189
3.5	Appendix: theorems on invariant manifolds —	189
3.6	Summary —	192
4	Random perturbations, evolution and complexity —	193
4.1	Introduction —	193
4.1.1	Viability problem —	194
4.1.2	Evolution, graphs and dynamical networks —	195
4.1.3	Main problems and some ideas —	197
4.2	Neural and genetic networks under random perturbations —	198
4.2.1	Systems under consideration —	198
4.2.2	Transition functions —	199
4.2.3	Assumptions on random processes ξ —	201
4.2.4	Evolution in the time discrete case —	201
4.2.5	Assumptions to fluctuations in the time continuous case —	203
4.2.6	Network viability under random fluctuations —	205
4.2.7	Complexity —	206
4.2.8	Evolution model for the time continuous case —	206
4.3	Instability in random environment —	207
4.3.1	Instability of circuits —	207
4.3.2	Instability of time continuous systems —	209
4.3.3	Viability for network models —	210
4.4	Robustness, attractor complexity and functioning rate —	216
4.4.1	Some toy models and numerical simulations —	216
4.4.2	Reductions for the toy model —	217
4.4.3	Multistationarity of the toy model —	218
4.4.4	Robustness and the stability of attractors —	220
4.4.5	Generalized toy model —	221
4.4.6	Results of simulations —	222
4.4.7	Why Empires fall —	223
4.5	Evolution as a computational problem —	226
4.5.1	Complex organ formation as a hard combinatorial problem —	226
4.5.2	Some facts about the k -SAT model —	228
4.5.3	Gene network model and morphogenesis —	229
4.5.4	Evolution —	230
4.5.5	Capacitors and centralized networks —	231
4.5.6	Hebb rule and canalization —	231

4.5.7	Canalization and decanalization as a phase transition. Passage through the bottleneck —	233
4.5.8	Simulation of evolution and mutation effects —	234
4.5.9	Other NP-complete problems in evolution —	239
4.5.10	Evolution of circuit population —	240
4.6	Kolmogorov complexity and genetic code —	248
4.6.1	Model of evolution —	248
4.6.2	Genetic code complexity —	249
4.6.3	Viability and unviability —	249
4.6.4	Proof of Theorem 4.24 on the complexity of gene code —	251
4.7	Viability of reaction-diffusion systems —	251
4.7.1	Statement of problem —	253
4.7.2	Reaction-diffusion systems with random parameters —	254
4.7.3	Existence of solutions of noisy systems —	256
4.7.4	Unviability for generic noises g —	256
4.7.5	Biological evolution and complexity —	262
4.8	Synchronization in multicellular systems —	265
4.8.1	General approach —	265
4.8.2	Linear analysis of synchronization stability —	268
4.8.3	Space discrete case —	270
4.9	Summary —	272
4.10	Appendix —	273
4.10.1	Estimate of the number of genes m via complexity C_1 —	275
4.10.2	Estimates of E and C_2 —	276
Bibliography —		279
Index —		293