Dynamics of Information and Optimal Control of Reproduction in Evolutionary Systems

Roman V. Belavkin

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Utility and Information

Evolution as an Information Dynamic System

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Introduction and Notation

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Introduction

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Representation in Paired Spaces

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- Y is a module over $X \subset Y$ with $\|y\|_1 = |\langle 1, y \rangle|$

Statistical Manifold

$$\mathcal{P}(\Omega) := \{y \in Y : y \ge 0, \|y\|_1 = 1\}$$

• Let
$$\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\}$$

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$$p = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
, $p_i \ge 0$:

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• Vertexes of *n*-simplex are
$$\delta_{\alpha} \eta_{a_1} \overline{\gamma_{=}} \eta_{1, \frac{1}{2}, 0}$$
 Dirac δ -measures.

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Vertexes of *n*-simplex are
 ^δ_α(*n*₁)= *n*₁, *i*₀, *j* Dirac δ-measures.
 Choquet simplex if Ω is infinite.

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Measures of Performance and Information

Expected utility

Let (Ω, \mathcal{R}, p) be a probability space, and $x : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ a utility. Then

$$\langle x, p \rangle = \mathbb{E}_p\{x\}$$

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Information resource

A closed functional $F: Y \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ with $F(p)|_{\mathcal{P}} = I(p,q)$, where $I: \mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{P} \to \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{\infty\}$ is an information distance. For example

$$F_{KL}(p) := I_{KL}(p,q) = \mathbb{E}_p\{\ln p - \ln q\}$$

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Remark

Other information distances are

$$I_V(p,q) = \|p-q\||_1, \quad I_F(p,q) = 2 \arccos \langle 1, p^{1/2} q^{1/2} \rangle$$

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Information Dynamics



•
$$\mathbb{E}_p\{x\} = \langle x, p \rangle$$
 is linear.

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Information Dynamics



- $\mathbb{E}_p\{x\} = \langle x, p \rangle$ is linear.
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- $y \in \mathcal{P}$ are states and $\{y(t) \in \mathcal{P} : t \ge 0\}$ is an information trajectory.

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Integral solution

$$p_t = e^{tx - \Psi_x(t)} p_0, \ p_0 = q$$

where
$$\Psi_x(t) := \ln \langle 1, e^{tx} p_0 \rangle$$
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Utility of Information

• If $x \in X$ is fitness (utility), then the value of event p relative to q is

$$\langle x, p-q \rangle = \mathbb{E}_p\{x\} - \mathbb{E}_q\{x\}$$
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Definition (Utility of information)

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• Related problem (inverse of $U_x(I)$):

$$I_x(U) := \inf\{F(y) : \langle x, y \rangle \ge U\}$$

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Question

Which transformations (controls) of the system lead to $U_x(I)$ on $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$?

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Optimal Information Dynamics



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Optimal Information Dynamics



 The gradient of information must coincide with the gradient of the expected utility:

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Optimal Information Dynamics



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$$y_{\beta} \in \partial F^*(\beta x)$$

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• Total value £519,648

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Problem

To describe evolution and the dynamics of variables involved in genetic reproduction via information theoretic approach.

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Problem

To use the theory for predictions and models, experiments for its verification, as well as inform and extend the theory

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In Vitro, In Silico (C. Knight (2009))



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Evolution In Vitro



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Evolution In Vivo



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Individual Organisms

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Environment : imposes a preference relation (total pre-order) (Ω, \leq).

Individual Organisms

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Alphabet} \ : \ \alpha = \{G,A,T,C\} \ \mbox{or} \ \{0,1\} \\ \mbox{Genotype} \ : \ \mbox{A sequence} \ \ \omega = `AATTCGC \dots ', \ \omega \in \Omega := \alpha^n. \\ \mbox{Metric} \ : \ \mbox{We can define} \ d : \Omega \times \Omega \to \mathbb{R}_+, \ \mbox{such as the Hamming} \\ \mbox{metric:} \ \ d(a,b) := |\{i:a_i \neq b_i\}|. \\ \mbox{Environment} \ : \ \mbox{imposes a preference relation} \ (\mbox{total pre-order}) \ (\Omega, \lesssim). \\ \mbox{Fitness} \ : \ \mbox{is a pre-order embedding} \ f : (\Omega, \lesssim) \to (\mathbb{R}, \leq): \end{array}$

$$a \lesssim b \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad f(a) \leq f(b)$$

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Individual Organisms

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Alphabet} \ : \ \alpha = \{G,A,T,C\} \ \mbox{or} \ \{0,1\} \\ \mbox{Genotype} \ : \ \mbox{A sequence} \ \ \omega = `AATTCGC \dots ', \ \omega \in \Omega := \alpha^n. \\ \mbox{Metric} \ : \ \mbox{We can define} \ d : \Omega \times \Omega \to \mathbb{R}_+, \ \mbox{such as the Hamming} \\ \mbox{metric:} \ \ d(a,b) := |\{i:a_i \neq b_i\}|. \\ \mbox{Environment} \ : \ \mbox{imposes a preference relation} \ (\mbox{total pre-order}) \ (\Omega, \lesssim). \\ \mbox{Fitness} \ : \ \mbox{is a pre-order embedding} \ f : (\Omega, \lesssim) \to (\mathbb{R}, \leq): \end{array}$

$$a \lesssim b \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad f(a) \leq f(b)$$

Definition (Monotonic landscape)

f is locally monotonic (isomorphic) relative to a metric d, if there exist $S(\top, l) := \{ \omega : d(\top, \omega) < l \}, \ \top = \lor \Omega$ such that $\forall a, b \in S(\top, l)$:

$$-d(\top, a) \leq -d(\top, b) \implies (\iff) \quad f(a) \leq f(b)$$
Optimisation of Population Dynamics

Population of size n is a multiset of $\omega \in \Omega$.

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$$\mathbb{E}_p\{f\} := \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} f(\omega) \, p(\omega)$$

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$$\dot{p} = [f - \mathbb{E}_p\{f\}] p$$

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Question

How to control parameters to achieve optimal evolution?

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Control of Mutation

• $\Omega = {\alpha}^n$ is a metric space (e.g. with Hamming metric d).

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If a ∈ S(⊤, l), what is the probability that its offspring b ∈ S(⊤, k)?
Thus, d(a, ⊤) = l, d(a, b) = r, d(b, ⊤) = k:

 $P_{\theta}(b \in S(a, r) \cap S(\top, k) \mid a \in S(\top, l)) = |S(a, r) \cap S(\top, l)|_{l} \theta^{r} (1 - \theta)^{n - r}$

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- where for $\alpha = 2$ (binary strings):

$$|S(a,r) \cap S(\top,k)|_{l} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } l_{+} \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\\ \binom{n-l}{l_{+}}\binom{l}{l_{-}}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with
$$l_+ = \frac{1}{2}(r+k-l)$$
 and $l_- = \frac{1}{2}(l-|r-k|) = \min\{r,k\} - l_+$.

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Analysis Using Absorbing Markov Chain

• We have the following Markov transition probability

 $P_{\theta}(k \mid l) := P_{\theta}(b \in S(\top, k) \mid a \in S(\top, l))$

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$$P_{\theta}(k \mid l) := P_{\theta}(b \in S(\top, k) \mid a \in S(\top, l))$$

• It defines linear transformation $T_{\theta}: \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$ of $p_t = P(l)$:

$$p_{t+1} = T_{\theta}p_t = \sum_{l=0}^n P_{\theta}(k \mid l)P(l) \quad \text{or} \quad p_{t+m} = T_{\theta}^m p_t$$

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- Using function $\theta = \theta(l)$, we can compute operator T_{θ} and its fundamental matrix

$$T_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ R & Q \end{pmatrix} \qquad N = (I - Q)^{-1}$$

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• Given $p_0 = P(l)$, compute the expected time of convergence:

$$\mathbb{E}_{P}\{t\} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} t_{l} P(l) = \sum_{l=1}^{n} P(l) \sum_{k=1}^{n} n_{lk}$$

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Optimisation of Mutation in One Step

• The expected fitness after transformation $a \mapsto b$ is

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}\{f\} = \sum_{b \in \Omega} f(b) P_{\theta}(b) = \sum_{b \in \Omega} f(b) \sum_{a \in \Omega} P_{\theta}(b \mid a) P(a)$$

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• If $f(b) = -d(\top, b)$ and $P(a) = \delta_a(\omega)$, then

$$ar{ heta}(l) := \left\{egin{array}{cc} 0 & ext{if } l < n/2 \ 1 & ext{if } l > n/2 \end{array}
ight.$$

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Step function

Mutation rate $\theta(l)$



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Step function



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Maximising Fitness Growth

• Let
$$\mathbb{E}_0{f} = \langle f, p_0 \rangle$$
, and consider

$$\Delta \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \{f\} = \mathbb{E}_{\theta} \{f\} - \mathbb{E}_{0} \{f\}$$

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• Consider utility

$$u(heta) := \left\{egin{array}{cc} 0 & ext{if } \Delta \mathbb{E}_{ heta}\{f\} \leq 0 \ 1 & ext{if } \Delta \mathbb{E}_{ heta}\{f\} > 0 \end{array}
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• The maximiser of $u(\theta)$ can be found numerically.

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$\Delta \mathbb{E}{f}$ function

Mutation rate $\theta(l)$



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$\Delta \mathbb{E}{f}$ function



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$\Delta \mathbb{E}{f}$ function



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Needle in a Haystack

• Consider fitness

$$f(l) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } l = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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• Condition $dP_{\theta}(0 \mid l \neq 0)/d\theta = 0$ is satisfied for $l = n\theta$, which gives linear function:

$$\theta(l) = \frac{l}{n}$$

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Linear function



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Information Heuristics

• $f(\omega) = -l$ is not all information that can be used.

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Information Heuristics

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- Given q = P(l), random information is

$$I_{KL}(\delta_{kl},q) = -\log P(l)$$

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• The probability of 'improvement' is given by

$$P(k < l) = \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} P(k) = 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \binom{n}{k}$$

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'Informed' Mutation function



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Comparing Mutation Rate Functions



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Theoretical $U_x(I)$



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Conclusions and Questions

• Optimisation in time and information may not be the same.

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- Optimisation in time and information may not be the same.
- Optimisation in information dynamics can give a different and potentially more effective methods (e.g. non-stationary, adaptive).

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- Optimisation in information dynamics can give a different and potentially more effective methods (e.g. non-stationary, adaptive).
- There is a problem of relating transformations of the system to information dynamics.

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