# Length Scales in Complex Time Series: Markov and Cryptic Orders

Ryan G. James

Complexity Sciences Center Physics Department University of California, Davis One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616

June 22, 2011



We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}]$ 



We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}]$ But if we have the  $\epsilon$ -machine for a process, we can also look at:

$$H[X_{0:\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}]$$



We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, ..., X_{\ell}]$ But if we have the  $\epsilon$ -machine for a process, we can also look at:

$$H[X_{0:\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}]$$



We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, ..., X_{\ell}]$ But if we have the  $\epsilon$ -machine for a process, we can also look at:

$$H[X_{0:\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}]$$

What would we want to do this?

• Combine both observed information and state information



We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, ..., X_{\ell}]$ But if we have the  $\epsilon$ -machine for a process, we can also look at:

$$H[X_{0:\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}]$$

- Combine both observed information and state information
- $H[X_{0:0}, \mathcal{S}_0] = C_{\mu}$



We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, ..., X_{\ell}]$ But if we have the  $\epsilon$ -machine for a process, we can also look at:

$$H[X_{0:\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}]$$

- Combine both observed information and state information
- $H[X_{0:0}, S_0] = C_\mu$
- This curve gives us the crypticity



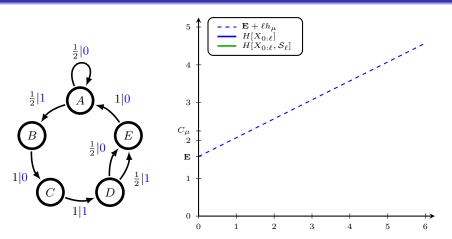
We have looked at:  $H[X_{0:\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}]$ 

But if we have the  $\epsilon$ -machine for a process, we can also look at:

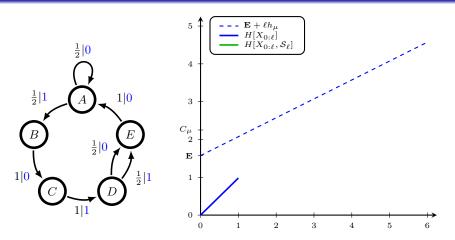
$$H[X_{0:\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}] = H[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \mathcal{S}_{\ell}]$$

- Combine both observed information and state information
- $H[X_{0:0}, \mathcal{S}_0] = C_{\mu}$
- This curve gives us the crypticity
- Limits to the same asymptote as the block entropy

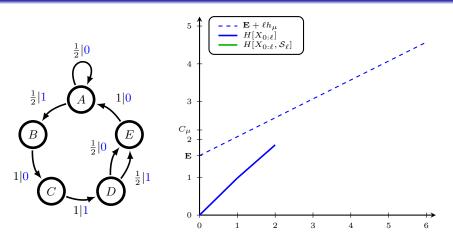




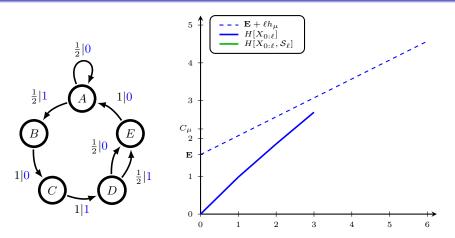




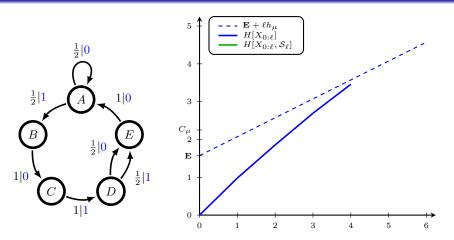




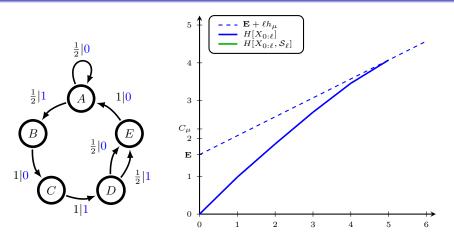




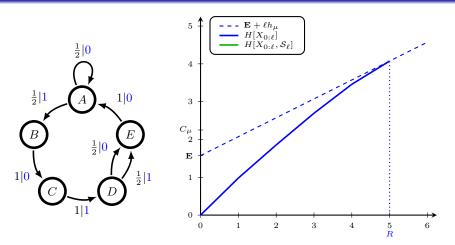




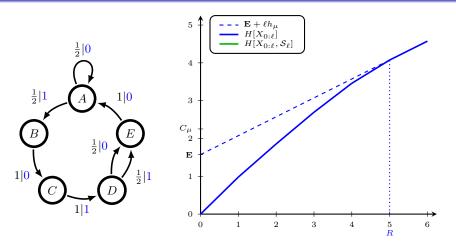




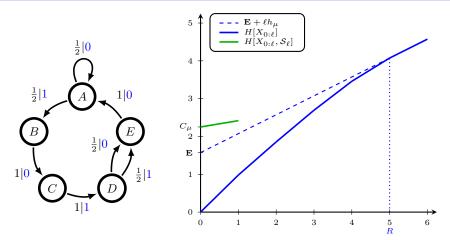




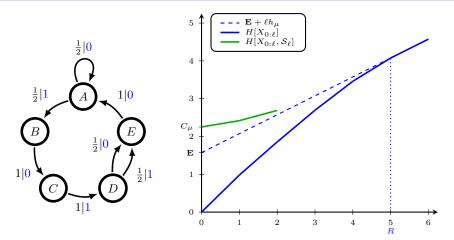




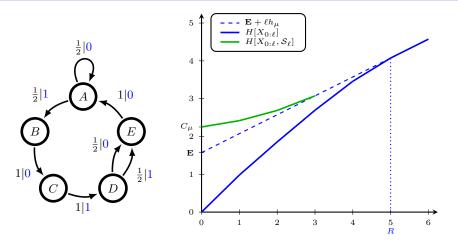




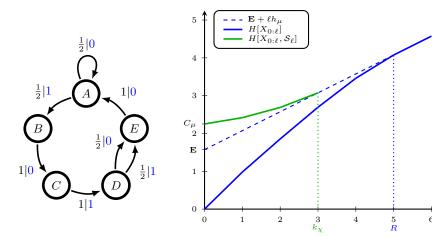




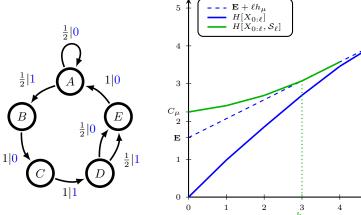


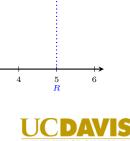




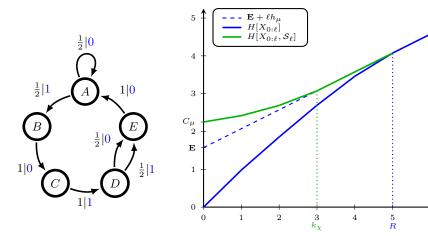




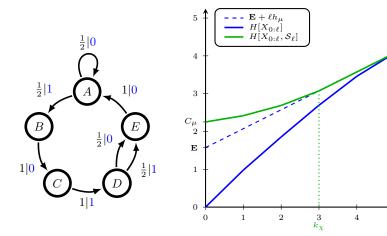
















What things did we assume when we computed the Markov and cryptic orders?

• Knew E exactly



- Knew **E** exactly
- Knew  $h_{\mu}$  exactly

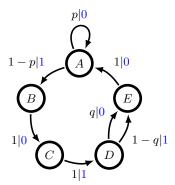


- Knew **E** exactly
- Knew  $h_{\mu}$  exactly
- Could differentiate exactly on the asymptote from less than machine precision away from the asymptote

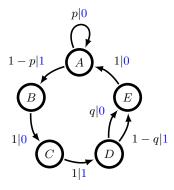


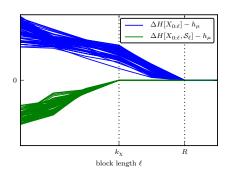
- Knew E exactly
- Knew  $h_{\mu}$  exactly
- Could differentiate exactly on the asymptote from less than machine precision away from the asymptote
- Could "guess" when R or  $k_{\chi}$  were infinite, else we'd be computing block entropies indefinitely



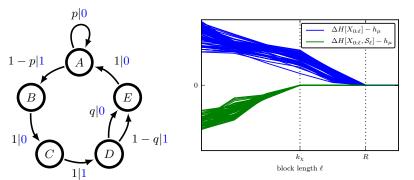






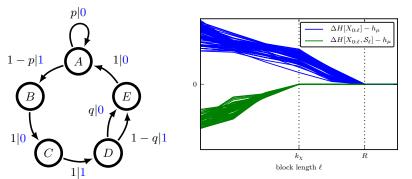






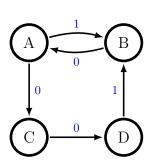
Markov and cryptic orders are independent of the probabilities!





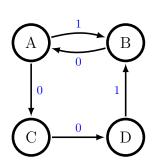
Markov and cryptic orders are *independent* of the probabilities! They depend only on the *topology* of the  $\epsilon$ -machine!





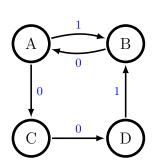


A B C D



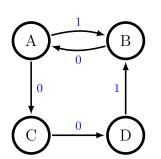


A B C D

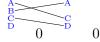


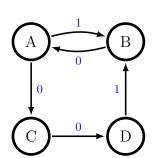




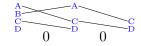


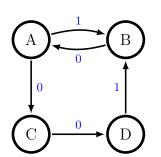




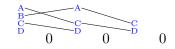


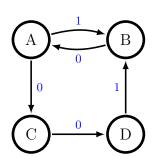




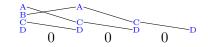


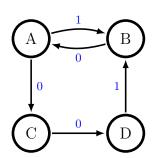




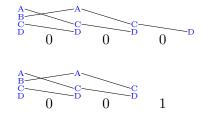


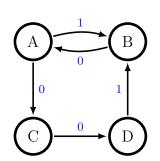




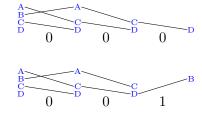


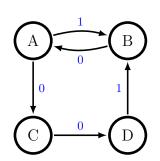




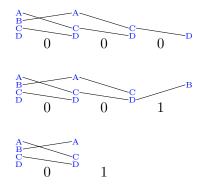


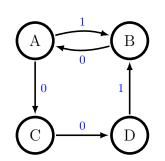




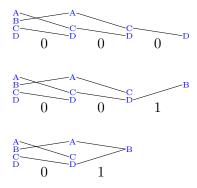


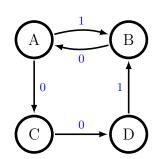




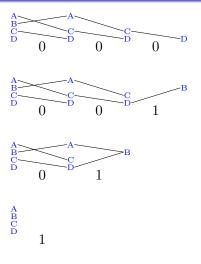


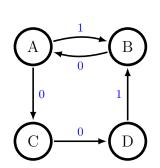




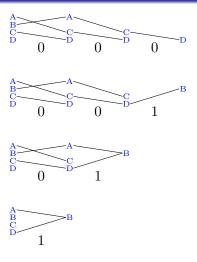


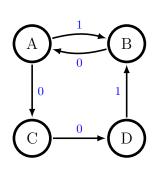




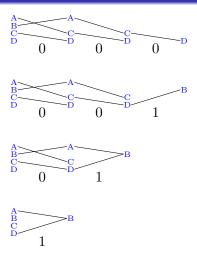


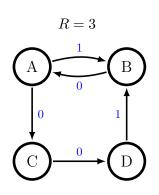




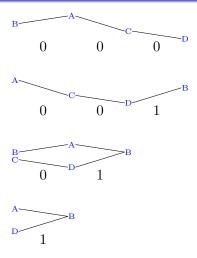


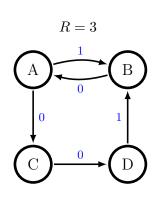




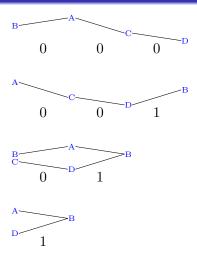


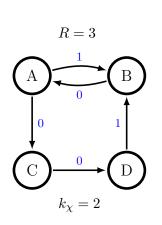














In what ways have we improved over the original method of computing R and  $k_{\chi}$ ?



In what ways have we improved over the original method of computing R and  $k_{\chi}$ ?

• Don't need **E** or  $h_{\mu}$ 



In what ways have we improved over the original method of computing R and  $k_{\chi}$ ?

- Don't need **E** or  $h_{\mu}$
- Integer based, so don't need to worry about machine precision



In what ways have we improved over the original method of computing R and  $k_{\chi}$ ?

- Don't need **E** or  $h_{\mu}$
- Integer based, so don't need to worry about machine precision
- But ... There could be an arbitrary number of synchronizing words, each of arbitrary length



Can we do even better than this method?



Can we do even better than this method?

• Yes!



Can we do even better than this method?

- Yes!
- We can check all synchronizing words in parallel by analyzing and manipulating the graph structure of the ε-machine



Can we do even better than this method?

- Yes!
- We can check all synchronizing words in *parallel* by analyzing and manipulating the graph structure of the  $\epsilon$ -machine
- For details on that, see Ryan G. James, John R. Mahoney, Christopher J. Ellison, James P. Crutchfield: Many Roads to Synchrony: Natural Time Scales and Their Algorithms

