

A scenario of learning dynamics by reservoir computing

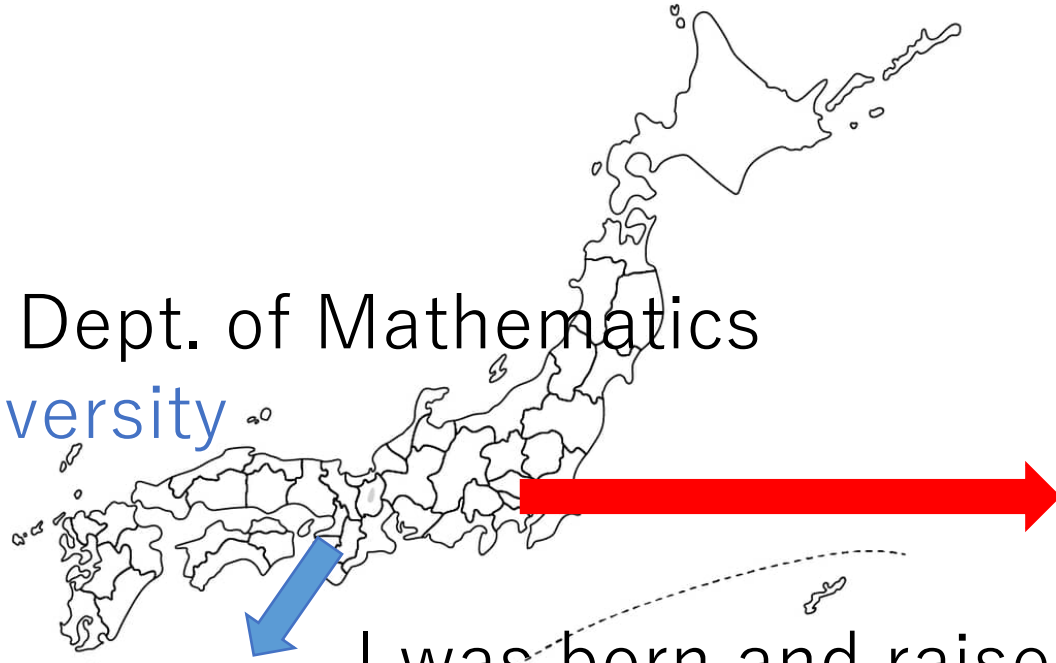
05/28/2024 Boston-Keio-Tsinghua Workshop

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*This is a joint work with Prof. Hiroshi Kokubu (Kyoto U.).

*Related work: A. Hart, *(Thesis) Reservoir Computing
With Dynamical Systems*, (2021), *arXiv:2111.14226*

I am from Dept. of Mathematics
Kyoto University



I was born and raised
in Nagoya City



Dept. of Math in Autumn



Nagoya/Boston Museum of Fine Arts (closing...)

Summary

- “Reservoir computing” can predict time-series.
- This may be because “autonomous reservoir $\mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}$ ” become conjugate with the system f behind the time-series.
- In the proof, classical dynamical system theory plays an essential role.

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1. Introduction

2. Algorithm

3. A scenario of RC

*4. Numerical example (Hyperbolic toral automorphism)

5. Discussion

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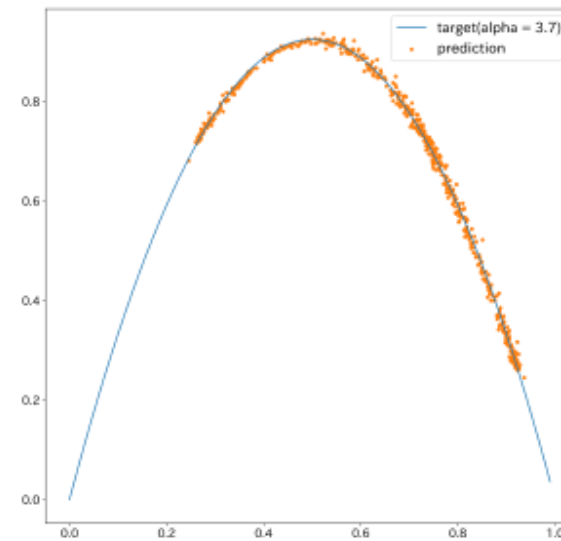
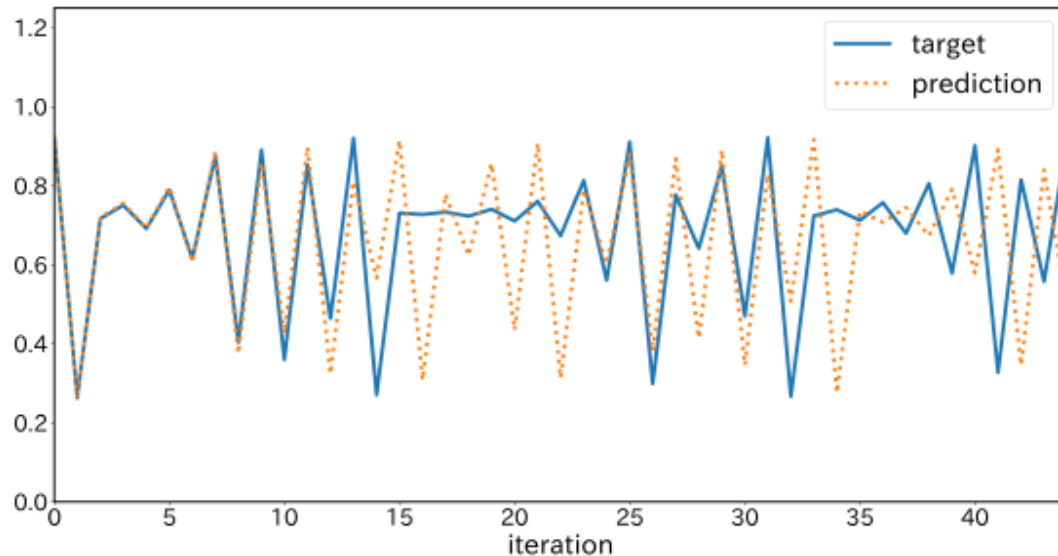
What is Reservoir Computing?

- A kind of machine learning (not deep but recurrent neural net)
- Originated with
 - [Jaeger '01] The “echo state” approach to analysing and training recurrent neural networks
 - [Maass et al. '02] Real-time computing without stable states:
A new framework for neural computation based on perturbations
- A reservoir itself is a dynamical system.
- RC deal with time series data well.

Time-series prediction

task

Predict time-series generated by a chaotic dynamical system
 $x(t + 1) = f(x(t))$ (e.g. the logistic map).



Remark

Long-term prediction is impossible because of the chaoticity
→ The dynamics can be reproduced

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Algorithm

data $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$
*generated by $f: \mathbb{R}^d \cup$
reservoir map $F: \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$

Step1: Listening phase ($n = 0, \dots, T$)

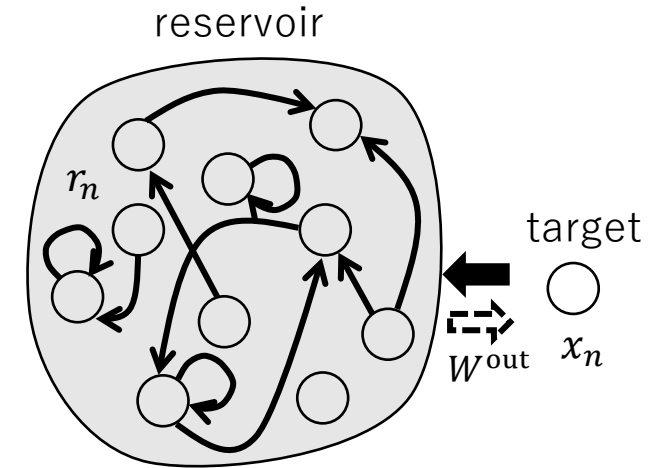
Generate $\{r_n\}_{n=0}^T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ by

$$r_{n+1} = F(x_n, r_n) .$$

Step2: Training

Compute W^{out} to minimize the MSE between $\{W^{\text{out}} r_n\}_{n=T_0}^T$ and

$$\{x_n\}_{n=T_0}^T, \text{ i.e., } W^{\text{out}} = \operatorname{argmax}_{W \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times N}} \sum_{n=T_0}^T \|W r_n - x_n\|_2^2$$



Algorithm

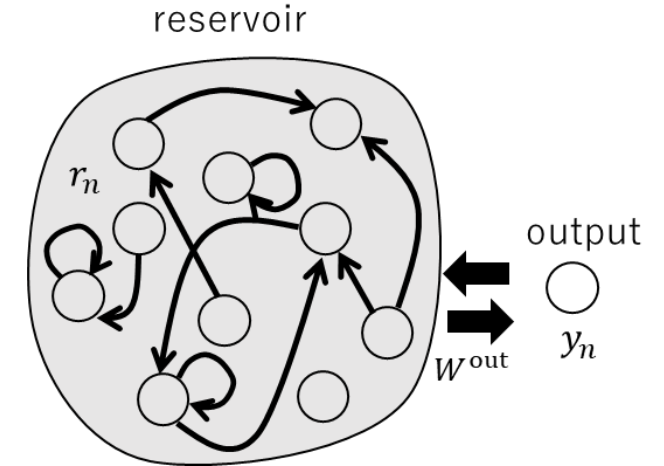
data $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$
*generated by $f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$
reservoir map $F: \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$

Step3: Prediction phase ($n \geq T + 1$)

Generate $\{r_n\}_{n \geq T} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ by

$$\begin{aligned} r_{n+1} &= F(W^{\text{out}} r_n, r_n) \\ &=: \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}(r_n) \end{aligned}$$

and get $\{y_n := W^{\text{out}} r_n\}_{n \geq T+1}$ as prediction.



$\mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}: \mathbb{R}^N \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$
: **autonomous system**
("autonomous reservoir")

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What we want to prove?

“Thm.” $d \ll N$, $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$: \mathcal{C}^1 cpt. mfd.,

$f: M \looparrowright$: target (diffeo. & \mathcal{C}^1 str. stb.),

$F: M \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$: reservoir map (F : strongly fiber contracting).

We also suppose the [Hypothesis] (explained later).

Let $W^{\text{out}} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times N}$ be the “output” obtained by successful learning.

Then the autonomous reservoir $\mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}(r) := F(W^{\text{out}}r, r): \mathbb{R}^N \looparrowright$
and f are topologically conjugate.

How can we prove?

Outline of prf.

■ Step1(listening phase)

$\exists U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N, \exists \gamma: U \rightarrow M$ (ideal output), s.t., $f \sim_{C^1} \mathcal{F}_\gamma \cdot \cdot \cdot (*)$

■ Step2(training)

Where $\mathcal{F}_\gamma(r) := F(\gamma(r), r)$.

*c.f. $\mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}(r) := F(W^{\text{out}}r, r)$

[Hypothesis] $d_{C^1}(\gamma, W^{\text{out}}) \ll 1$

■ Step3(prediction phase)

ideal reservoir $\longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_\gamma \sim_{C^0} \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}} \cdot \cdot \cdot (**)$

➔ By $f \sim_{C^1} \mathcal{F}_\gamma (*)$ & $\mathcal{F}_\gamma \sim_{C^0} \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}} (**)$, we obtain $f \sim_{C^0} \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}$!

Notations

- $f \sim_{C^0} g$: f and g are top. conj.
- $f \sim_{C^1} g$: f and g are C^1 conj.

Key ideas

■ Step1(listening phase)

$\exists U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$, $\exists \gamma: U \rightarrow M$ (ideal output), s.t., $f \sim_{C^1} \mathcal{F}_\gamma \cdot \cdot \cdot (*)$

✓ $(f, F): M \times \mathbb{R}^N \hookrightarrow Y$ has $\exists!$ C^1 **invariant section** $s := s_{(f,F)}: M \rightarrow Y$.

✓ Moreover, s is an embedding (especially, inj.) .

*To be precise, this is a generic property.

*We can prove it by using **Whitney/Takens's technique**.

✓ Because s is inj., $\gamma: s(M) \rightarrow M$ can be defined.

✓ To prove $f \sim_{C^1} \mathcal{F}_\gamma$ is easy.

Key ideas

■ Step2(training)

$$\text{[Hypothesis]} \quad d_{C^1}(\gamma, W^{\text{out}}) \ll 1$$

■ Step3(predicting phase)

$$\mathcal{F}_\gamma \sim_{C^0} \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}} \cdot \cdot \cdot (**)$$

✓ By [Hypothesis], $d_{C^1}(\mathcal{F}_\gamma, \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}) \ll 1$ is easily obtained.

✓ After some arguments, we obtain $\mathcal{F}_\gamma: C^1$ str. stb.

**This stability is inherited from f .*

✓ $\mathcal{F}_\gamma \sim_{C^0} \mathcal{F}_{W^{\text{out}}}$ follows from the definition of str. stb.

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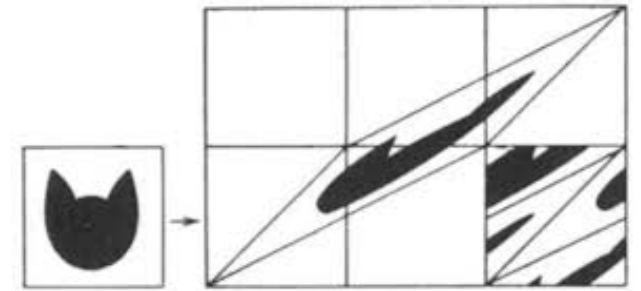
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Numerical example:

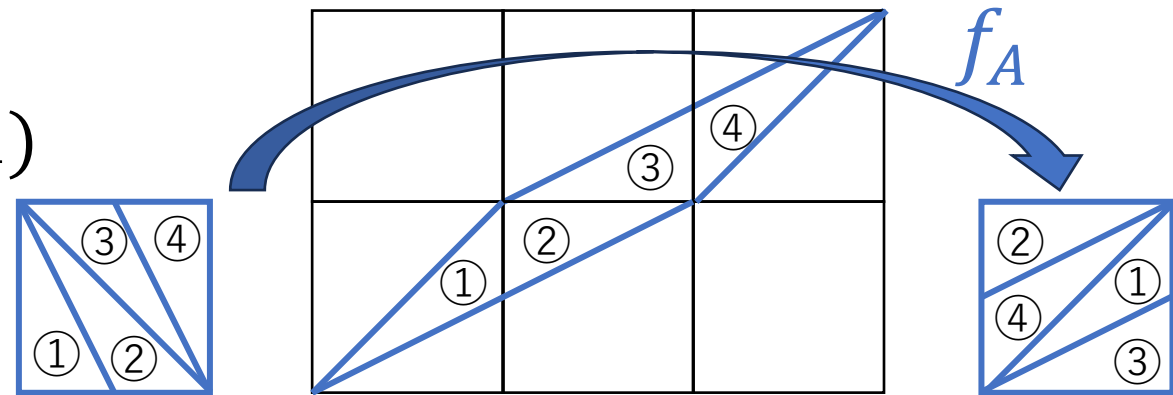
Hyperbolic Toral Automorphism



Integer matrix $A : \det(A) = 1, |\text{eigen value}| \neq 1$
HTA = an auto. on torus induced from $x \mapsto Ax$

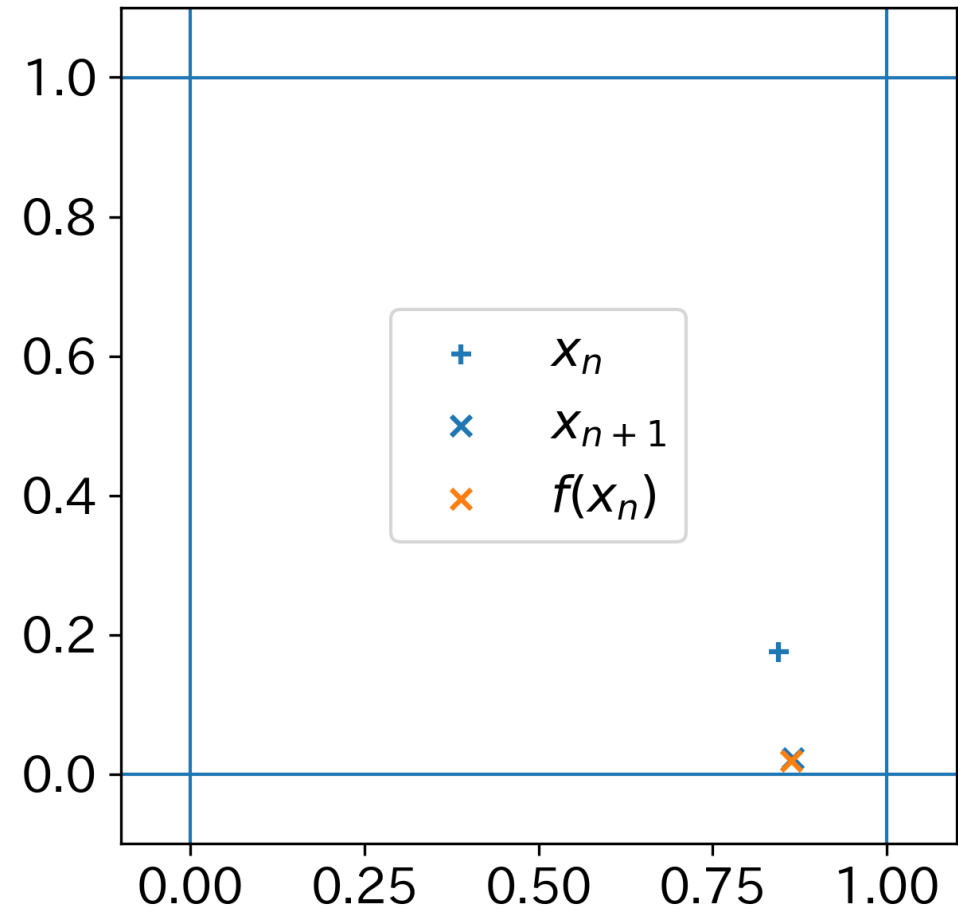
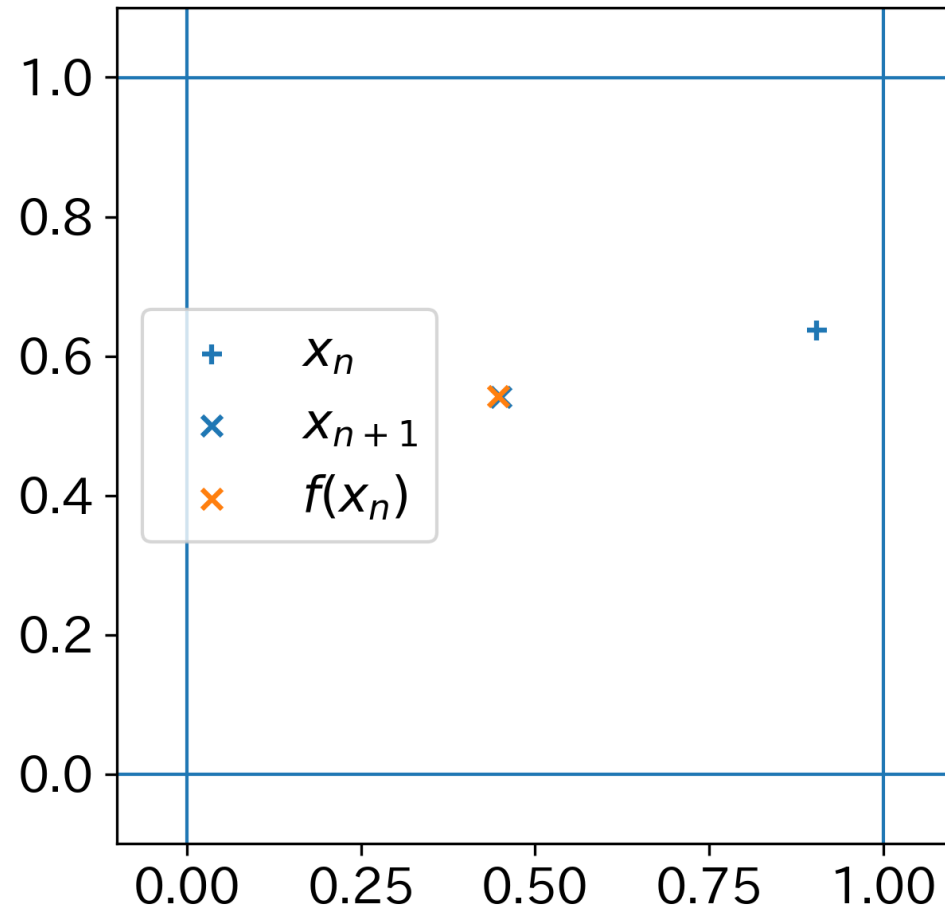
ex) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, f_A(x) := Ax \pmod{1}$

(Arnold's cat map)



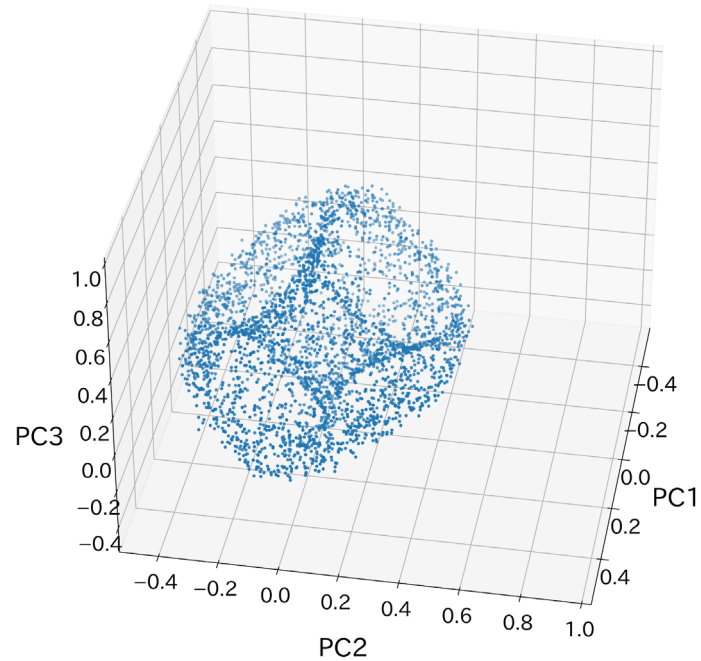
- A very GOOD system! (diffeomorphic, structurally stable, ergodic w.r.t. Lebesgue measure,)
- A system on $\mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow$ some numerical technics are required ($\mathbb{T}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^2 / 2\pi\mathbb{Z}^2 \cong S^1 \times S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$)

Time series prediction (HTA)



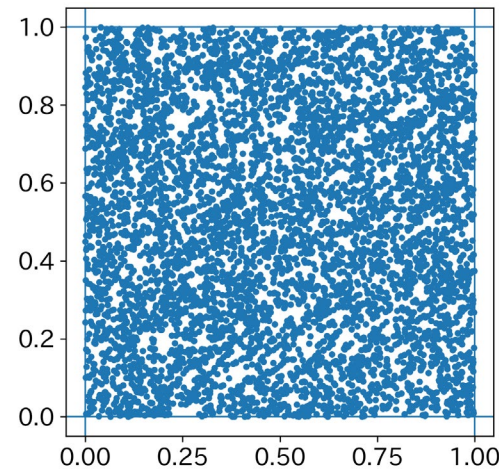
Listening phase

3D PCA of $M \times Y$ (training phase)



Predicting phase

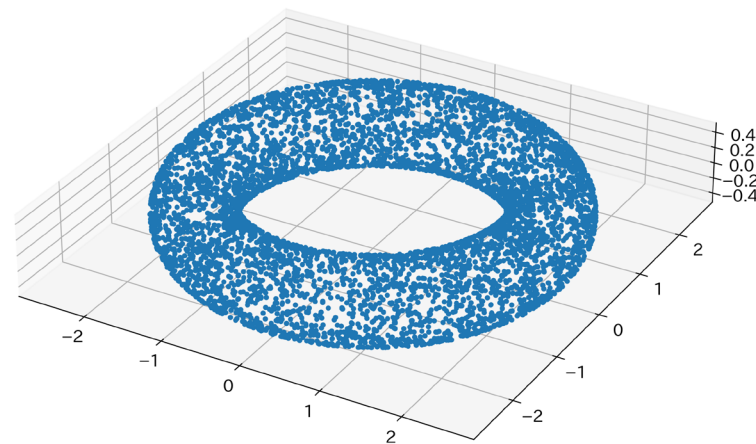
$\tanh(W\Gamma) \hookrightarrow R^2/Z^2$



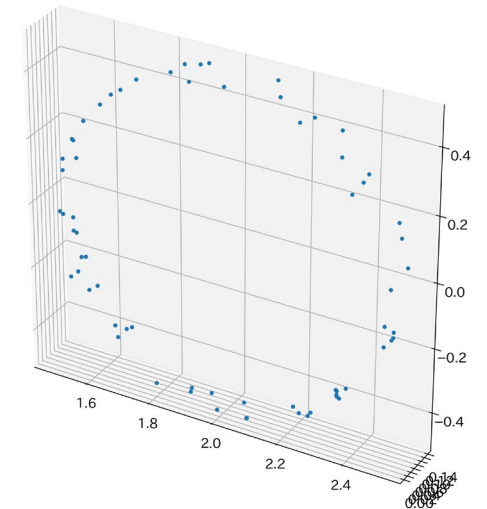
Lyapunov spectrum of reservoir

1	0.962338	$\approx \pm 0.962423 \dots$
2	-0.96136	
3	-3.10875	
4	-3.51422	
5	-4.33653	
6	-4.78709	

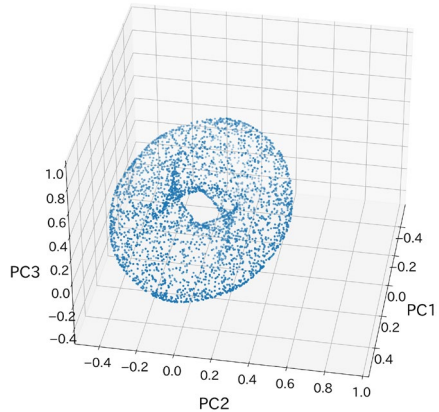
$\tanh(W\Gamma) \hookrightarrow R^3$



$\tanh(W\Gamma) \hookrightarrow R^3$ (a section)



3D PCA of $M \times Y$ (training phase)



1st principle : 24.214 %
 2nd principle : 22.307 %
 3rd principle : 19.827 %
 4th principle : 17.756 %
 5th principle : 3.306 %

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Summary

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- In the proof, classical dynamical system theory plays an essential role.

Discussion

- [Hypothesis] $d_{C^1}(\gamma, W^{\text{out}}) \ll 1$ may **not holds** in general.
 - ✓ I believe $d_{C^0}(\gamma, W^{\text{out}}) \ll 1$ is more reasonable and similar theorem holds even in this setting.
 - *In this case, the conclusion may become not “top. conj.” but “semi-conj.”.
 - This may be proved by using pseudo orbit tracing arguments.
- The condition “ f : diffeo., C^1 str. stb.” is **too strong** to explain typical numerical examples (e.g., logistic map).
 - ✓ I want a theory including the logistic map case. (feature work)

