

Contents

Introduction	1
I Predictability in Classical Dynamics	9
3 Open Problems in Dynamical Systems	11
3.1 Models of Dynamical Systems	11
3.1.1 Mathematical Formulation and Dynamical Invariants	11
3.1.2 Ignorable Coordinates and Orbital Instability	12
3.1.3 Open Problems	13
3.2 Self-Organization in Autonomous Dynamical Systems . . .	13
3.2.1 Static Attractors	13
3.2.2 Periodic Attractors	15
3.2.3 Chaotic Attractors	16
3.2.4 Distributed Systems	19
3.2.5 Dynamical Systems and Information Processing . . .	21
3.3 Neural Nets with Temporal Self-Organization	24
3.3.1 Introduction	24
3.3.2 Neural Net as a Dynamical System	26
3.3.3 Supervised Learning	28
3.3.4 Unsupervised Learning	28
3.4 Neural Nets with Spatial Organization	34
3.4.1 Introduction	34
3.4.2 Neurodynamics with Diffusion	35

5.2 Postinstability Models in Continua	141
5.2.1 Concept of Multivaluedness of Displacements	141
5.2.2 Generalized Models of Continua	142
5.2.3 Applications to the Model of an Inviscid Fluid	148
5.3 Stabilization Principle and the Closure Problem	156
5.3.1 General Remarks	156
5.3.2 Formulation of the Stabilization Principle	158
5.4 Applications of Stabilization Principle	158
5.4.1 Postinstability Motion of Flexible Bodies	158
5.4.2 Postinstability Motion of Films	163
5.4.3 Prediction of Chaotic Motions	201
5.4.4 Predictions of Turbulent Motion	216
5.5 Stabilization Using Minimum Entropy	232
5.5.1 Numerical Example	237

II Terminal (Non-Lipsschitz) Dynamics in Biology and Physics **239**

6 Biological Randomness and Non-Lipschitz Dynamics **241**

6.1 Introduction	241
6.1.1 Adaptability	243
6.2 Biological Time Series	245
6.2.1 Review of Preliminary Data	245
6.2.2 Examples	247
6.2.3 Conclusions	249
6.3 Importance of Non-Lipschitz Dynamics in Biology	251
6.4 Detecting Non-Lipschitz Dynamics	251
6.4.1 Divergence of the Second Derivative	252
6.4.2 Random Walk	255
6.4.3 Phase Plane Portraits	255
6.4.4 Wavelet Singularities	256
6.4.5 Noise Scaling	258
6.4.6 Recurrence Analysis	260
6.5 Discussion	262

7 Terminal Model of Newtonian Dynamics **265**

7.1 Basic Concepts	265
7.2 Terminal Dynamics Limit Sets	273
7.2.1 General Remarks	273
7.2.2 Terminal Attractors and Repellers	273
7.2.3 Static Terminal Attractors and Their Trajectories	276
7.2.4 Physical Interpretation of Terminal Attractors	279
7.2.5 Periodic Terminal Limit Sets	280
7.2.6 Unpredictability in Terminal Dynamics	281

7.2.7 Irreversibility of Terminal Dynamics	284
7.3 Probabilistic Structure of Terminal Dynamics	285
7.3.1 Terminal Version of the Liouville-Gibbs Theorem	285
7.3.2 Terminal Dynamics Model of Random Walk	287
7.3.3 Numerical Implementation	291
7.3.4 Multidimensional Systems	292
7.4 Stochastic Attractors in Terminal Dynamics	294
7.4.1 One-Dimensional Restricted Random Walk	295
7.4.2 Multi-Dimensional Restricted Random Walk	298
7.4.3 Examples	300
7.5 Self-Organization in Terminal Dynamics	302
7.6 Guided Systems	304
7.7 Relevance to Chaos	306
7.8 Relevance to Classical Thermodynamics	308
8 Terminal Neurodynamics	311
8.1 Introduction	311
8.2 Terminal Attractors in Neural Nets	314
8.2.1 Terminal Attractors: Content Addressable Memory	314
8.2.2 Terminal Attractors: Pattern Recognition	318
8.2.3 Models with Hierarchy of Terminal Attractors	321
8.2.4 Spontaneously Activated Neural Nets	332
8.2.5 Discussion	350
8.3 Weakly Connected Neural Nets	352
8.4 Temporal Coherent Structures	356
8.4.1 Irreversibility and Local Time	356
8.4.2 Terminal Chaos	359
8.5 Spatial Coherent Structures	370
8.6 Neurodynamics with a Fuzzy Objective Function	373
8.7 Discussion and Conclusions	377
9 Physical Models of Cognition	379
9.1 Introduction	379
9.2 Stochastic Attractor as a Tool for Generalization	380
9.3 Collective Brain Paradigm	384
9.3.1 General Remarks	385
9.3.2 Model of Collective Brain	385
9.3.3 Collective Brain with Fuzzy Objective	389
9.4 Open Systems in Terminal Neurodynamics	393
9.5 Neurodynamical Model of Information Fusion	396
9.6 Conclusion	400
10 Terminal Dynamics Approach to Discrete Event Systems	403
10.1 Introduction	403
10.2 Time-Driven Discrete Systems	404

10.3 Event-Driven Discrete Systems	409
10.4 Systems Driven by Temporal Events	412
10.5 Systems Driven by State-Dependent Events	415
10.6 Events Depending upon State Variable Properties.	417
10.7 Multi-Scale Chains of Events	420
10.8 Multi-Dimensional Systems	421
10.9 Synthesis of Discrete-Event Systems	425
10.9.1 System Identification	426
10.9.2 Optimization Based upon Global Objective	427
10.9.3 Optimization Based upon Local Rules	427
11 Modeling Heartbeats Using Terminal Dynamics	429
11.1 Theory.	430
11.2 Theoretical Model	431
11.3 Discussion and Conclusions	433
12 Irreversibility in Thermodynamics	435
12.1 Introduction	435
12.2 Mechanical Model of Random Walk	436
12.3 Phenomenological Force	438
12.4 Non-Lipschitz Macroscopic Effects	440
12.5 Microscopic View	443
12.6 Discussion and Conclusion	445
13 Terminal Dynamics Effects in Viscous Flows	447
13.1 Introduction	447
13.2 Constitutive Equations	448
13.3 Governing Equations	451
13.4 Large-Scale Effects	453
13.5 Behavior Around Equilibria	455
13.6 Attraction to Equilibrium After Sudden Move of Boundaries	458
13.7 Sudden Start from Rest	461
13.8 Phenomenological Approach	466
13.9 Application to Acoustics	468
13.10 Application to Elastic Bodies	471
13.11 Discussion and Conclusions	472
14 Quantum Intelligence	475
14.1 Introduction	475
14.2 Proof of Concept	477
14.3 Attractors and Nonlinear Waves of Probability	484
14.4 Simulation of Conditional Probabilities	487
14.5 Simulations of Probabilistic Turing Machine	492
14.6 Simulation of Intelligent Systems	497
14.7 Quantum Intelligence	499

14.8 Simulation of Schrodinger Equation	504
15 Turbulence and Quantum Fields Computations	507
15.1 Introduction	507
15.2 Representation of Turbulence by Stabilization	508
15.2.1 The Navier-Stokes Equation	508
15.2.2 Computational Techniques	515
15.2.3 Discussion	520
15.3 Terminal Dynamics Schrodinger Equation Simulation	521
15.3.1 Numerical Simulation	522
Epilogue	527
References	529
Index	541