

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

Brunton, S. L., Proctor, J. L., & Kutz, J. N. (2016). PNAS

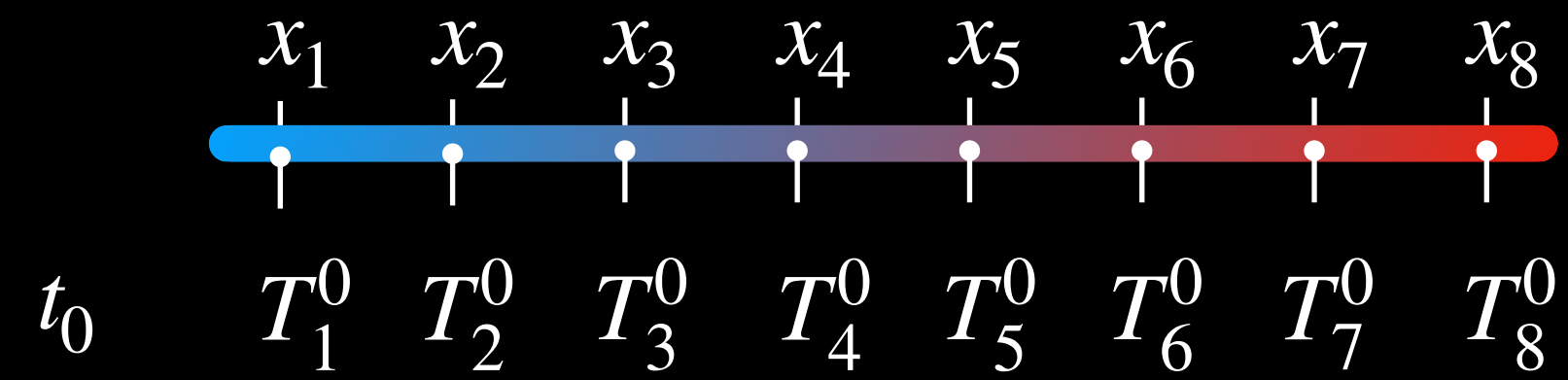
Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

Heat diffusion through rod



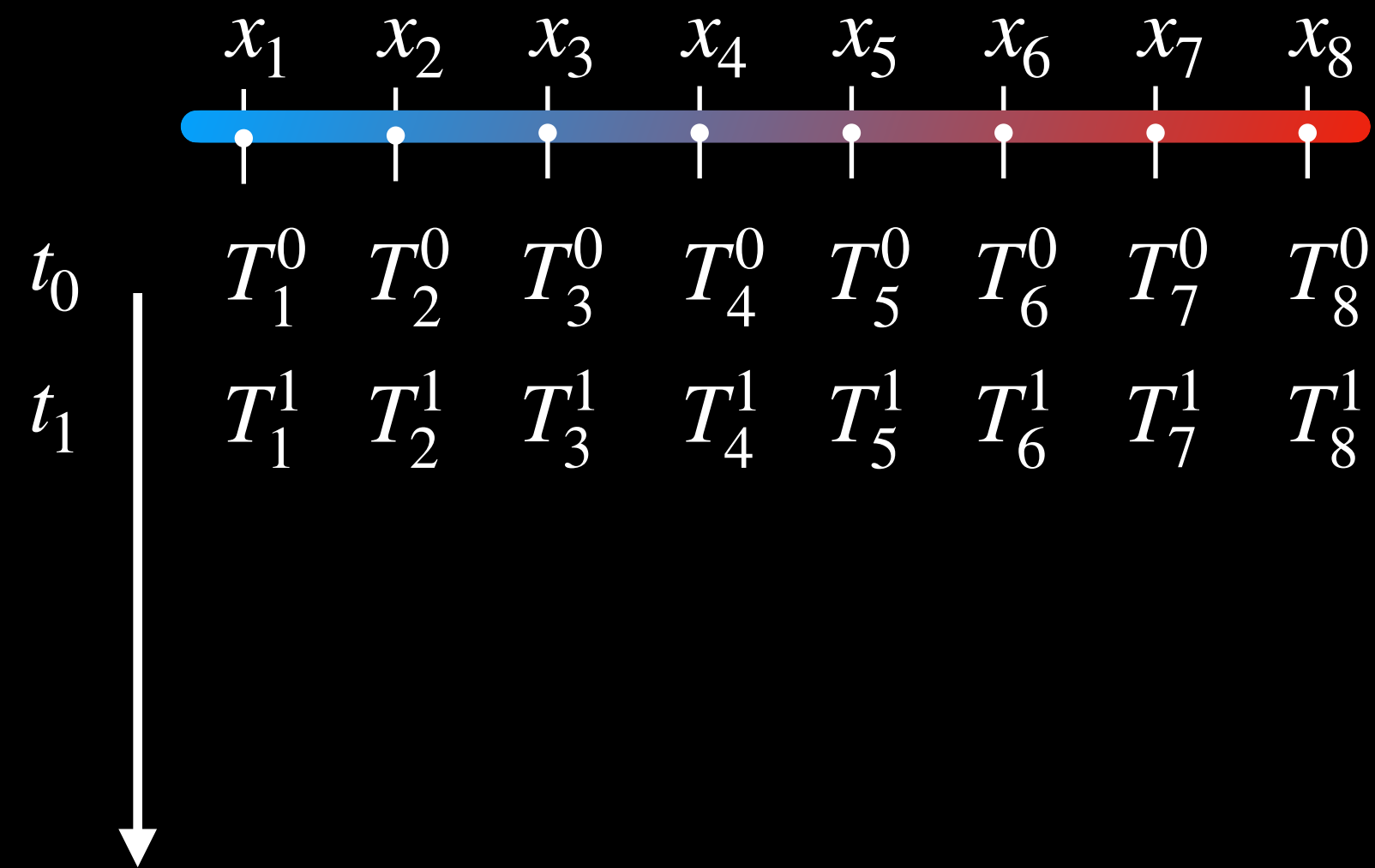
Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

$$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$$



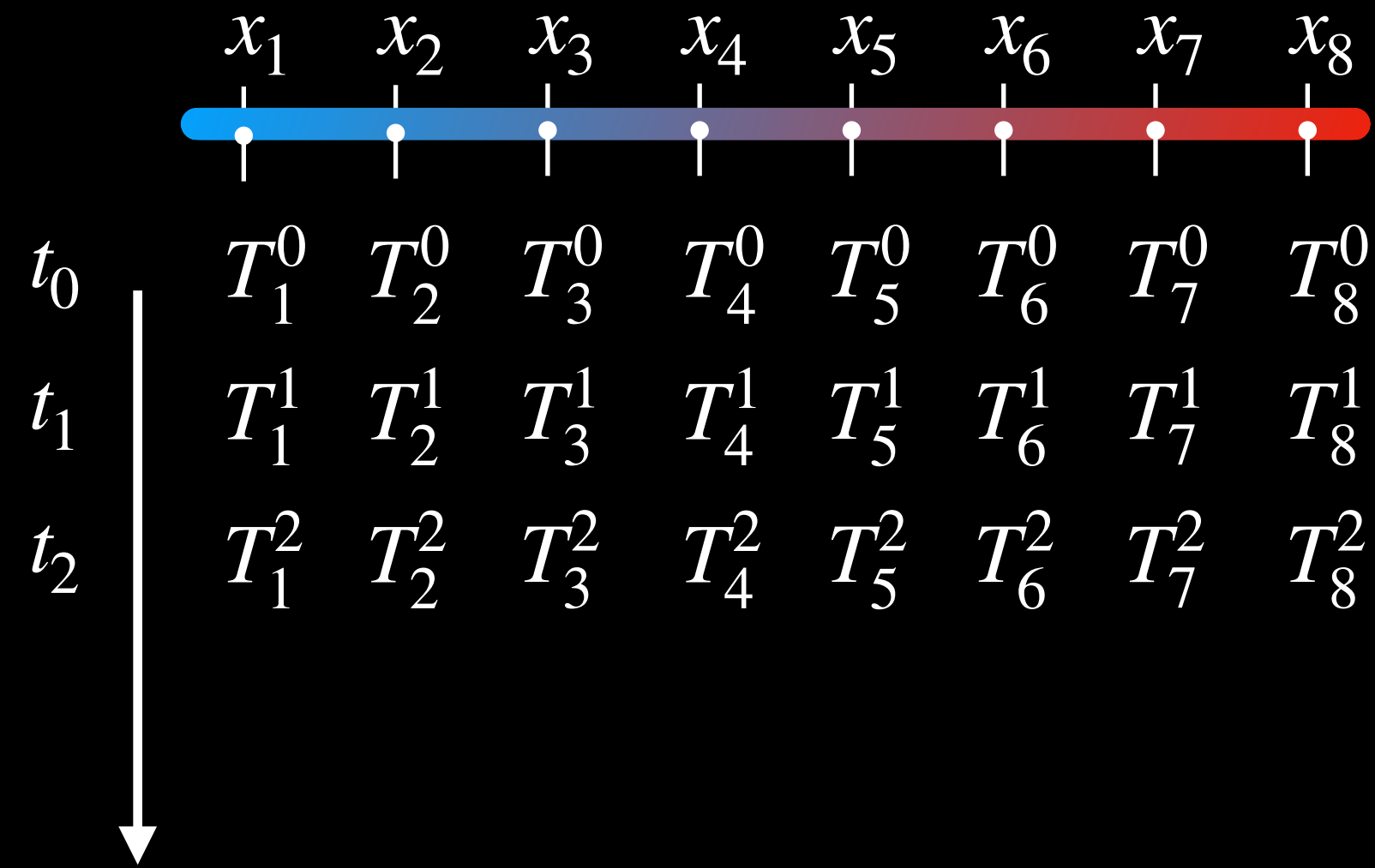
Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

$$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$$



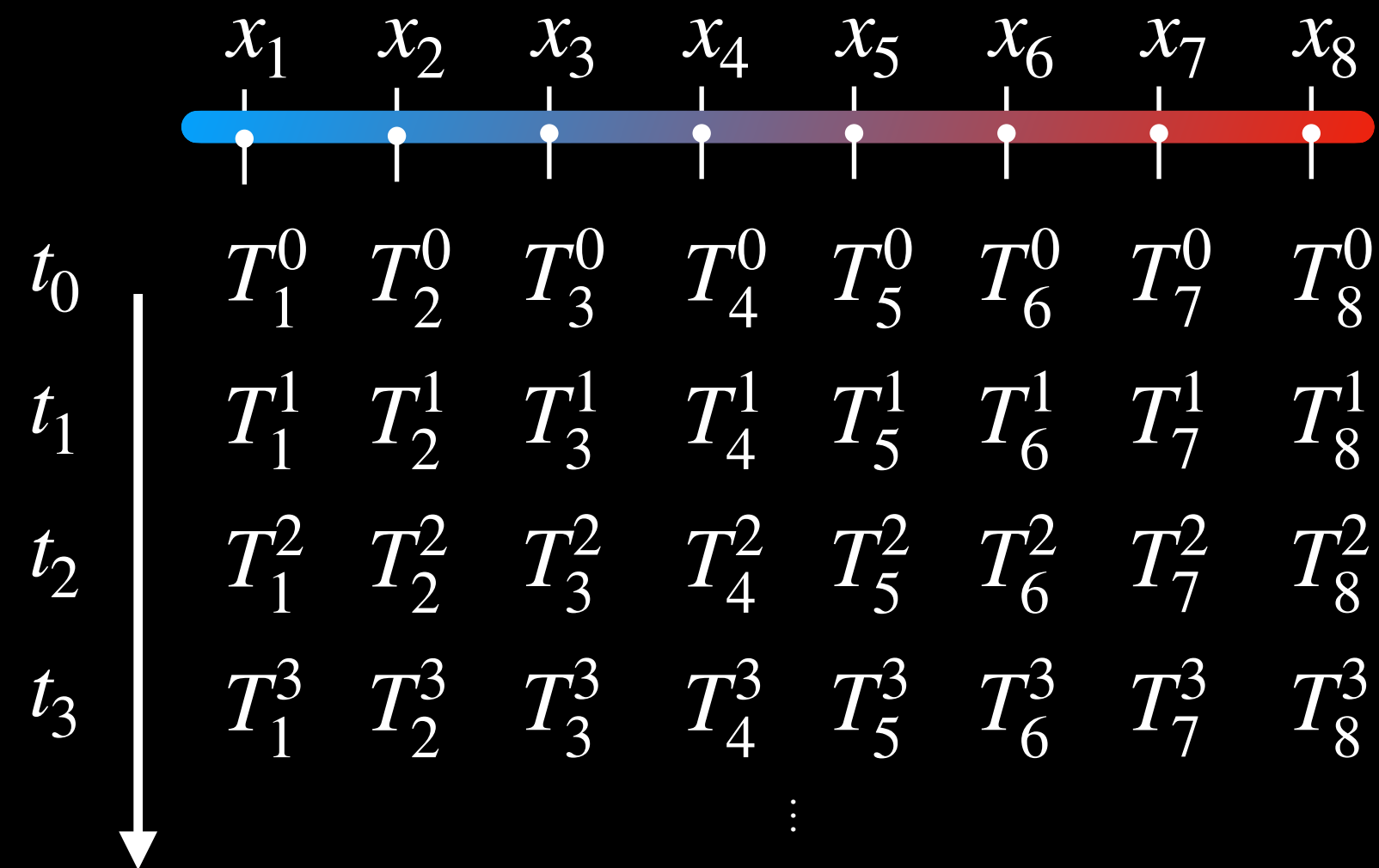
Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

$$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$$



Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

$$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$$



Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

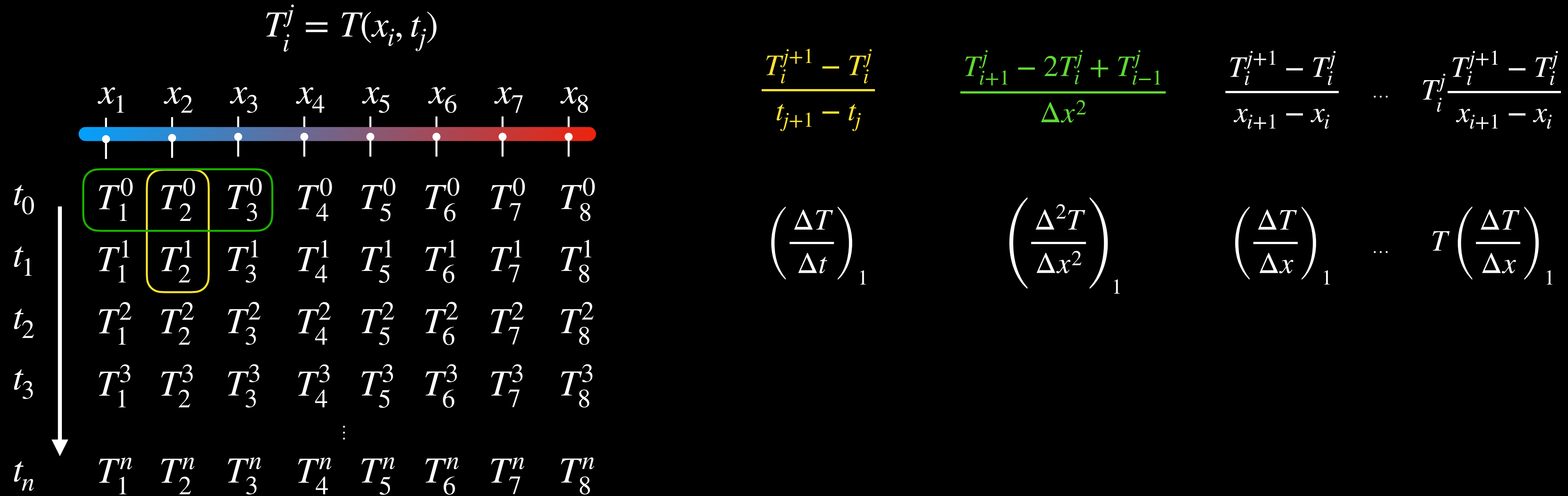
$$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8
t_0	T_1^0	T_2^0	T_3^0	T_4^0	T_5^0	T_6^0	T_7^0	T_8^0
t_1	T_1^1	T_2^1	T_3^1	T_4^1	T_5^1	T_6^1	T_7^1	T_8^1
t_2	T_1^2	T_2^2	T_3^2	T_4^2	T_5^2	T_6^2	T_7^2	T_8^2
t_3	T_1^3	T_2^3	T_3^3	T_4^3	T_5^3	T_6^3	T_7^3	T_8^3
				\vdots				
t_n	T_1^n	T_2^n	T_3^n	T_4^n	T_5^n	T_6^n	T_7^n	T_8^n

Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)



Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8
t_0	T_1^0	T_2^0	T_3^0	T_4^0	T_5^0	T_6^0	T_7^0	T_8^0
t_1	T_1^1	T_2^1	T_3^1	T_4^1	T_5^1	T_6^1	T_7^1	T_8^1
t_2	T_1^2	T_2^2	T_3^2	T_4^2	T_5^2	T_6^2	T_7^2	T_8^2
t_3	T_1^3	T_2^3	T_3^3	T_4^3	T_5^3	T_6^3	T_7^3	T_8^3
				⋮				
t_n	T_1^n	T_2^n	T_3^n	T_4^n	T_5^n	T_6^n	T_7^n	T_8^n

$$\frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{t_{j+1} - t_j}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}\right)_1$$

$$\frac{T_{i+1}^j - 2T_i^j + T_{i-1}^j}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta^2 T}{\Delta x^2}\right)_1$$

$$\frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_1$$

$$\dots$$

$$T_i^j \frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

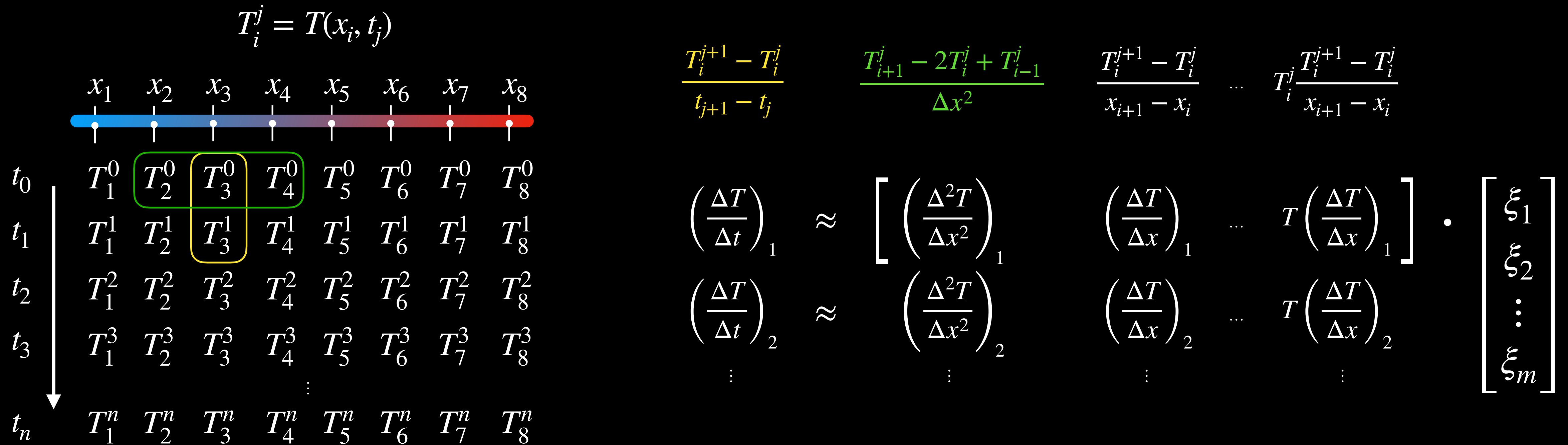
$$T \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_1$$

$$\approx \left[\left(\frac{\Delta^2 T}{\Delta x^2}\right)_1 \quad \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_1 \quad \dots \quad T \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_1 \right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

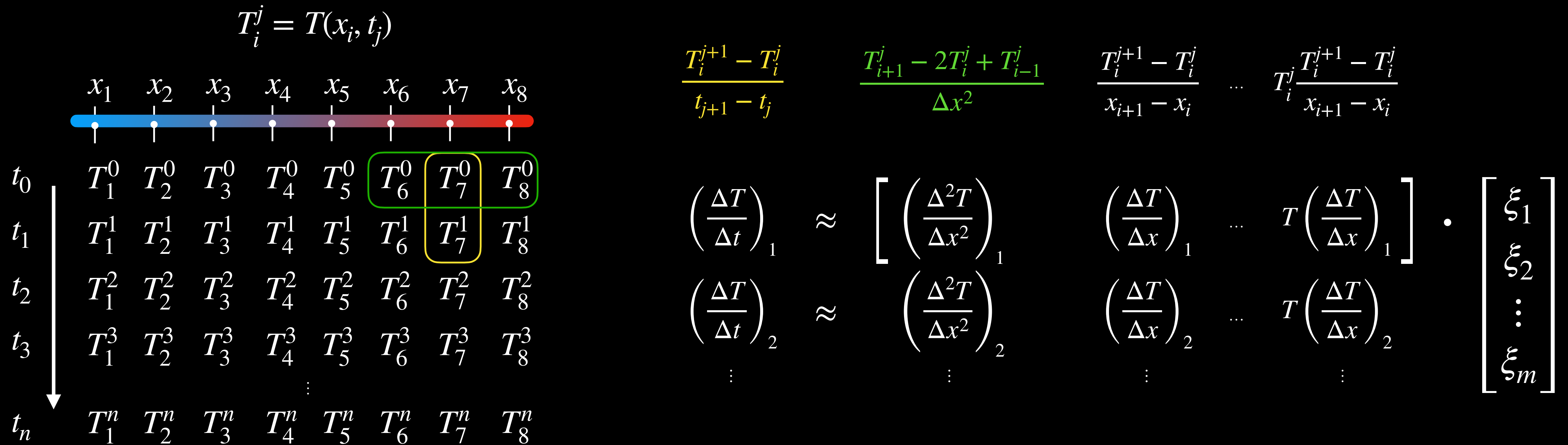
Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)



Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)



Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)

$T_i^j = T(x_i, t_j)$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8						
t_0	T_1^0	T_2^0	T_3^0	T_4^0	T_5^0	T_6^0	T_7^0	T_8^0						
t_1	T_1^1	T_2^1	T_3^1	T_4^1	T_5^1	T_6^1	T_7^1	T_8^1						
t_2	T_1^2	T_2^2	T_3^2	T_4^2	T_5^2	T_6^2	T_7^2	T_8^2						
t_3	T_1^3	T_2^3	T_3^3	T_4^3	T_5^3	T_6^3	T_7^3	T_8^3						
					\vdots									
t_n	T_1^n	T_2^n	T_3^n	T_4^n	T_5^n	T_6^n	T_7^n	T_8^n						

$$\frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{t_{j+1} - t_j}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}\right)_1 \approx \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}\right)_2 \approx \dots \approx \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}\right)_k$$

$$\frac{T_{i+1}^j - 2T_i^j + T_{i-1}^j}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta^2 T}{\Delta x^2}\right)_1 \approx \left(\frac{\Delta^2 T}{\Delta x^2}\right)_2 \approx \dots \approx \left(\frac{\Delta^2 T}{\Delta x^2}\right)_k$$

$$\frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_1 \approx \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_2 \approx \dots \approx \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_k$$

$$\dots$$

$$T_i^j \frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

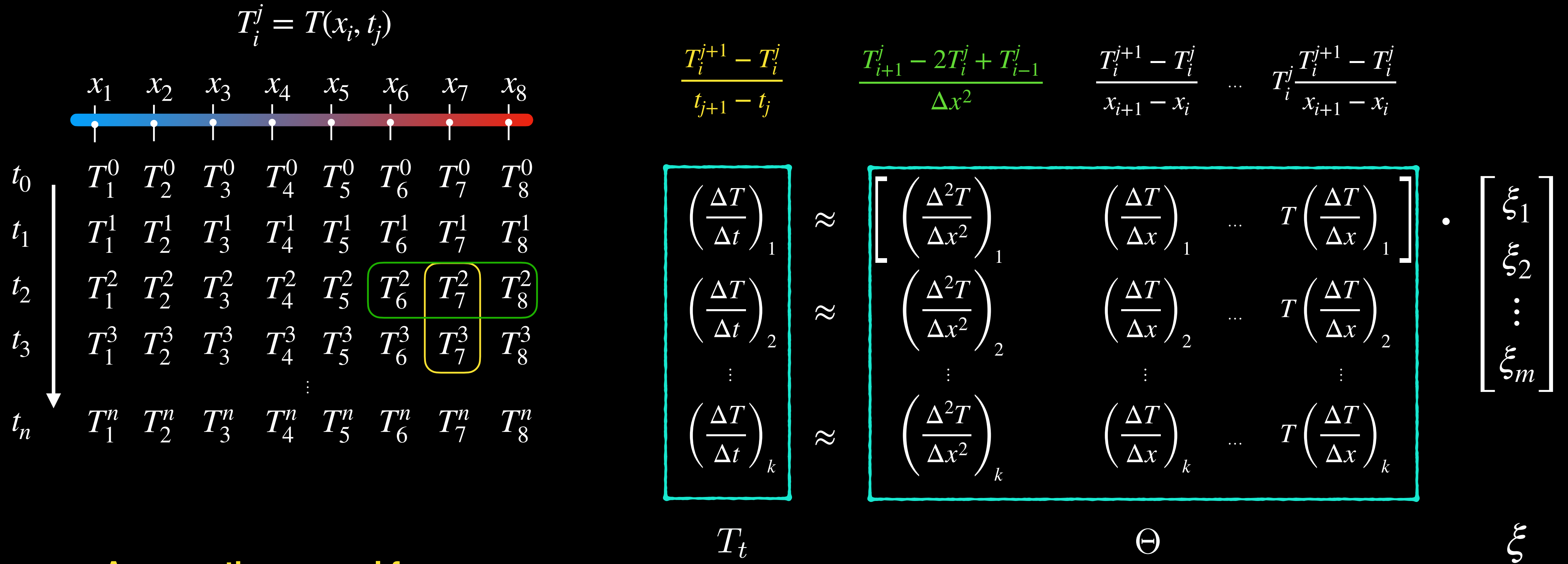
$$\dots T \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_1 \approx \dots T \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_2 \approx \dots T \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\right)_k$$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\right)$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)



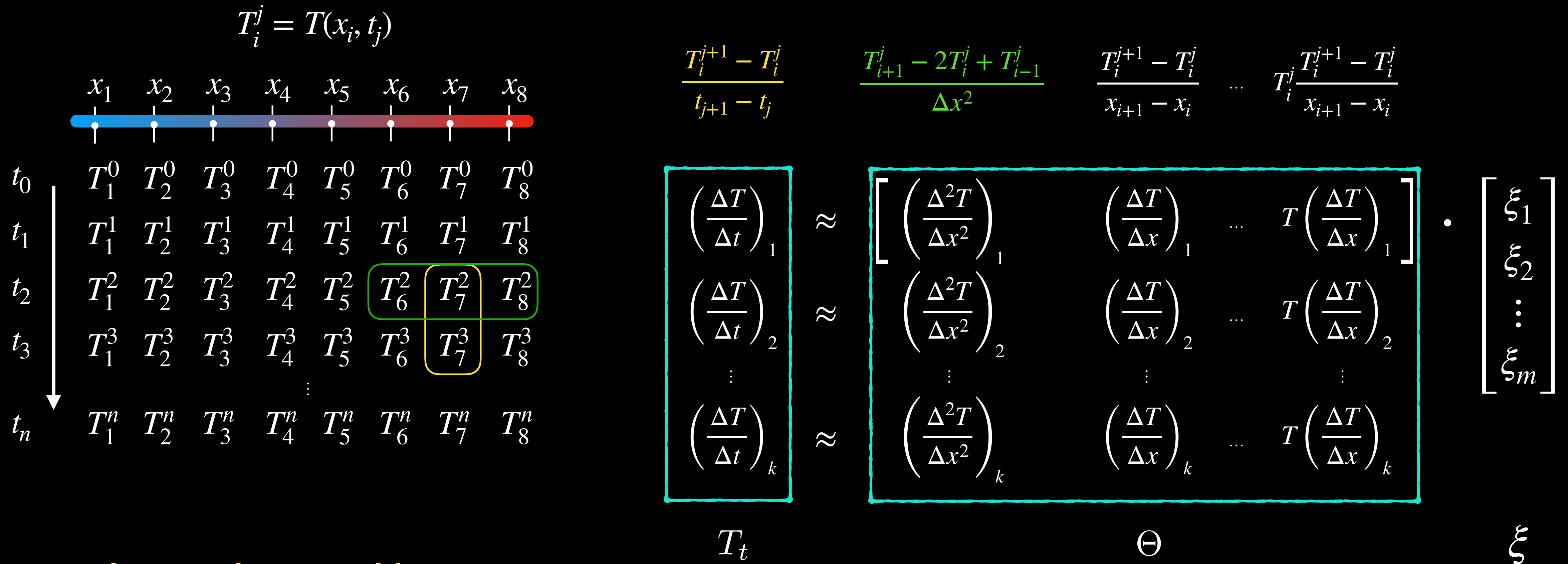
Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

Objective

$$\hat{\xi} = \underset{\xi}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|T_t - \Theta \xi\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\xi\|_0$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)



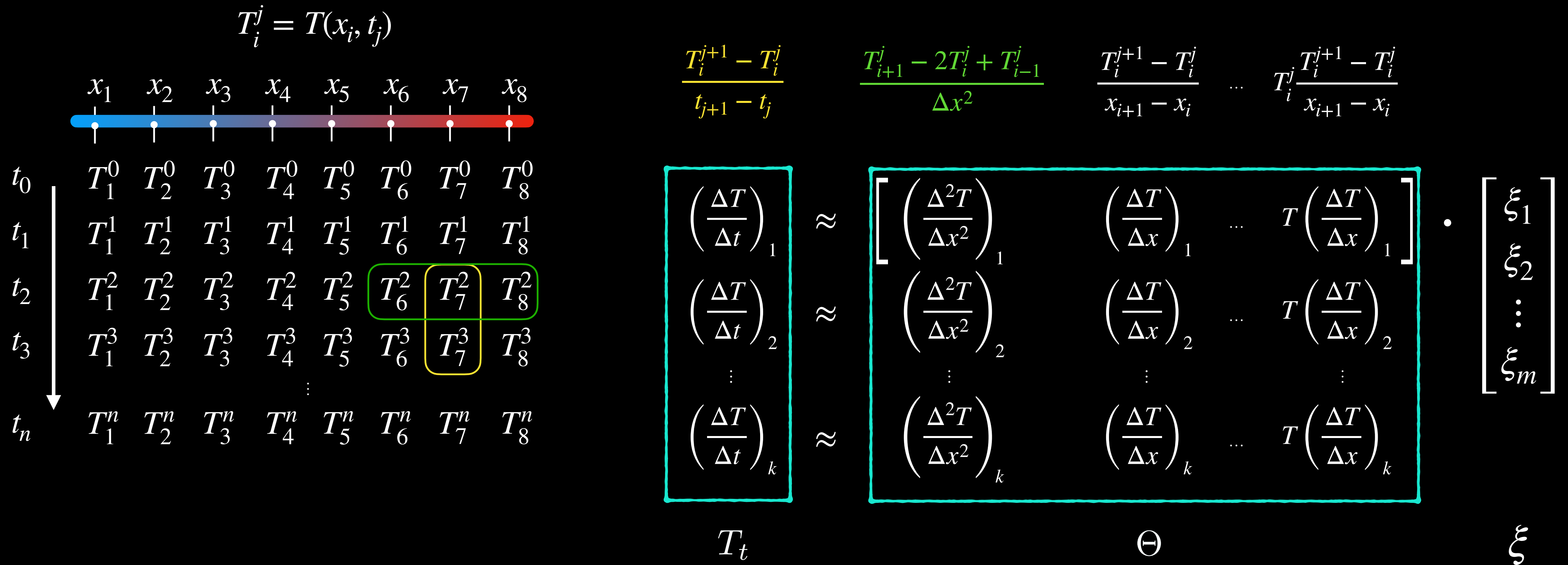
Assume the general form

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = f \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \dots, T \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

Objective

$$\hat{\xi} = \underset{\xi}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|T_t - \Theta \xi\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\xi\|_0$$

Sparse Identification of Nonlinear Dynamics (SINDy)



We discover

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \xi_1 \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

Objective

$$\hat{\xi} = \underset{\xi}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|T_t - \Theta\xi\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\xi\|_0$$

Symbolic Regression

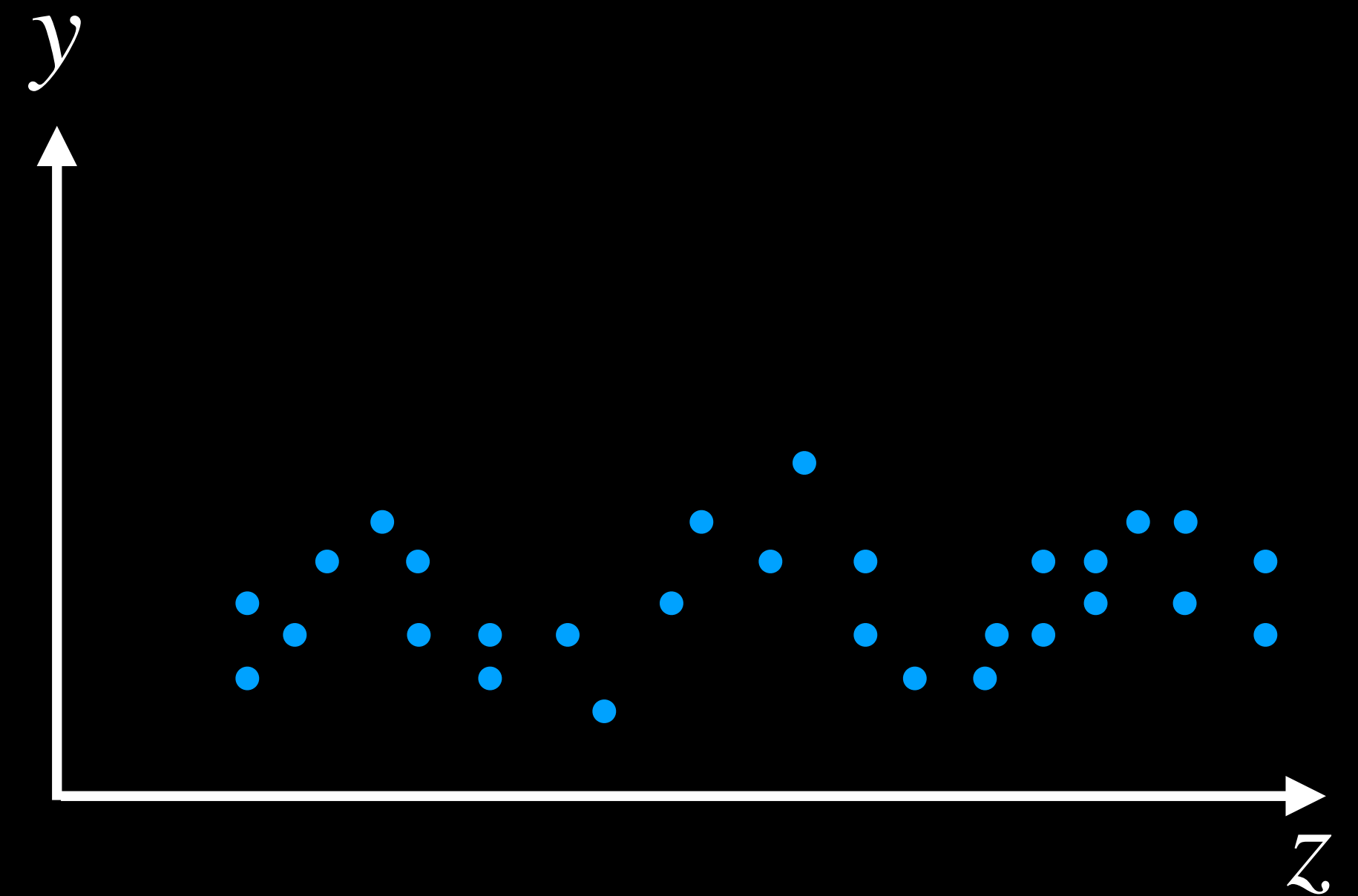
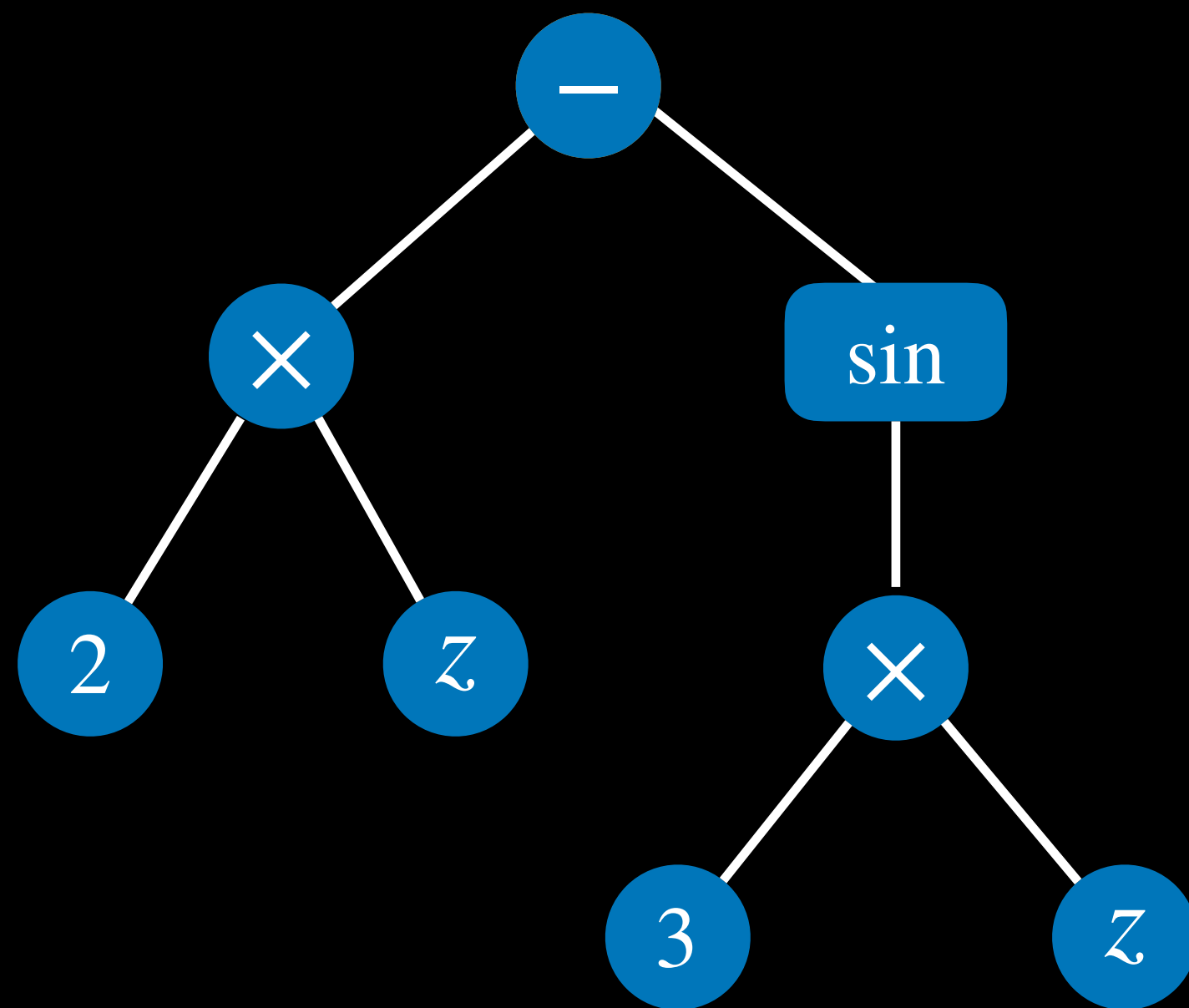
BACON, Patrick Langley (1977)

Eureqa, Hod Lipson et. al (2009)

AI Feynman, Max Tegmark et. al (2020)

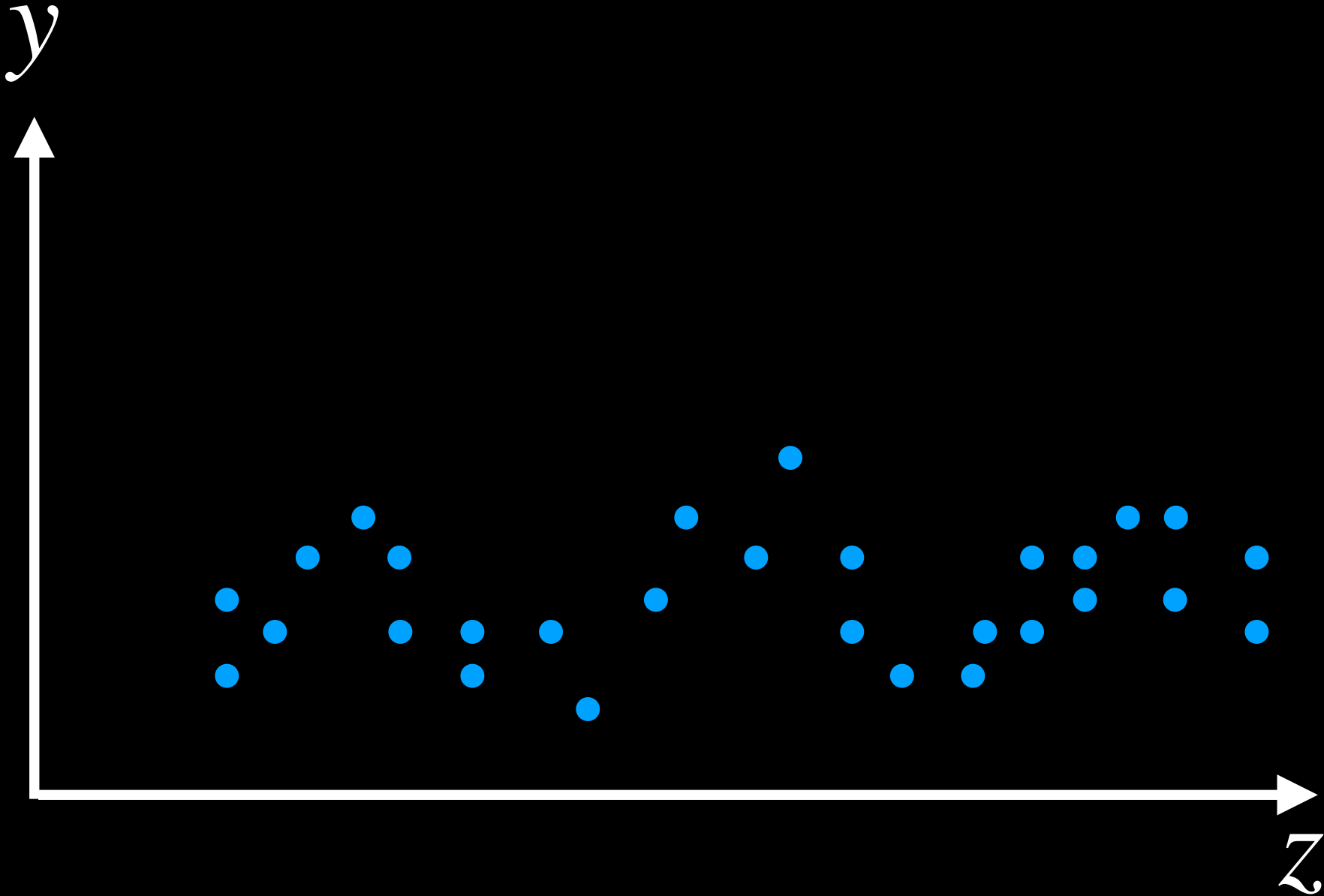
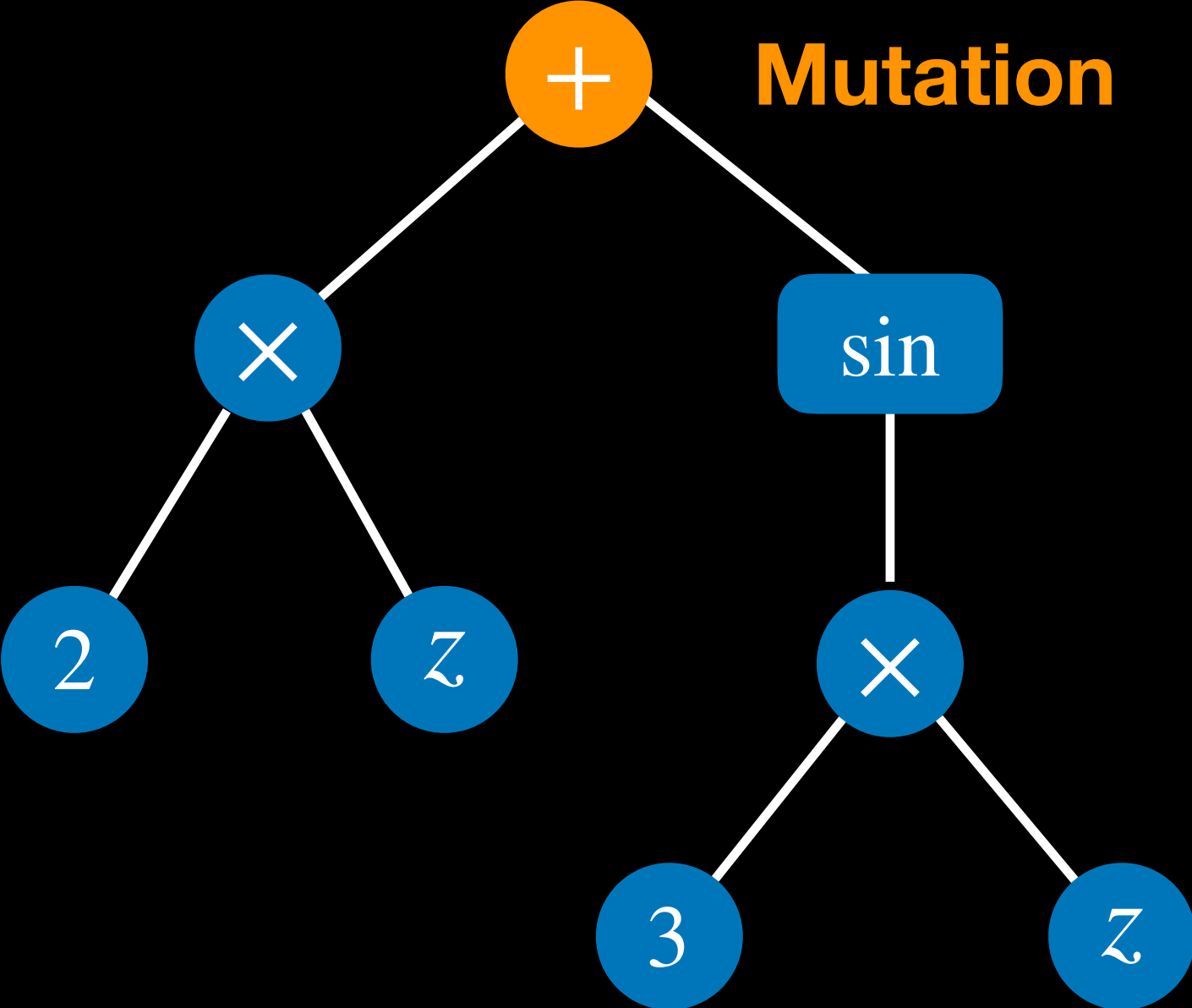
Equations are trees

$$y = 2z - \sin(3z)$$



Symbolic Regression

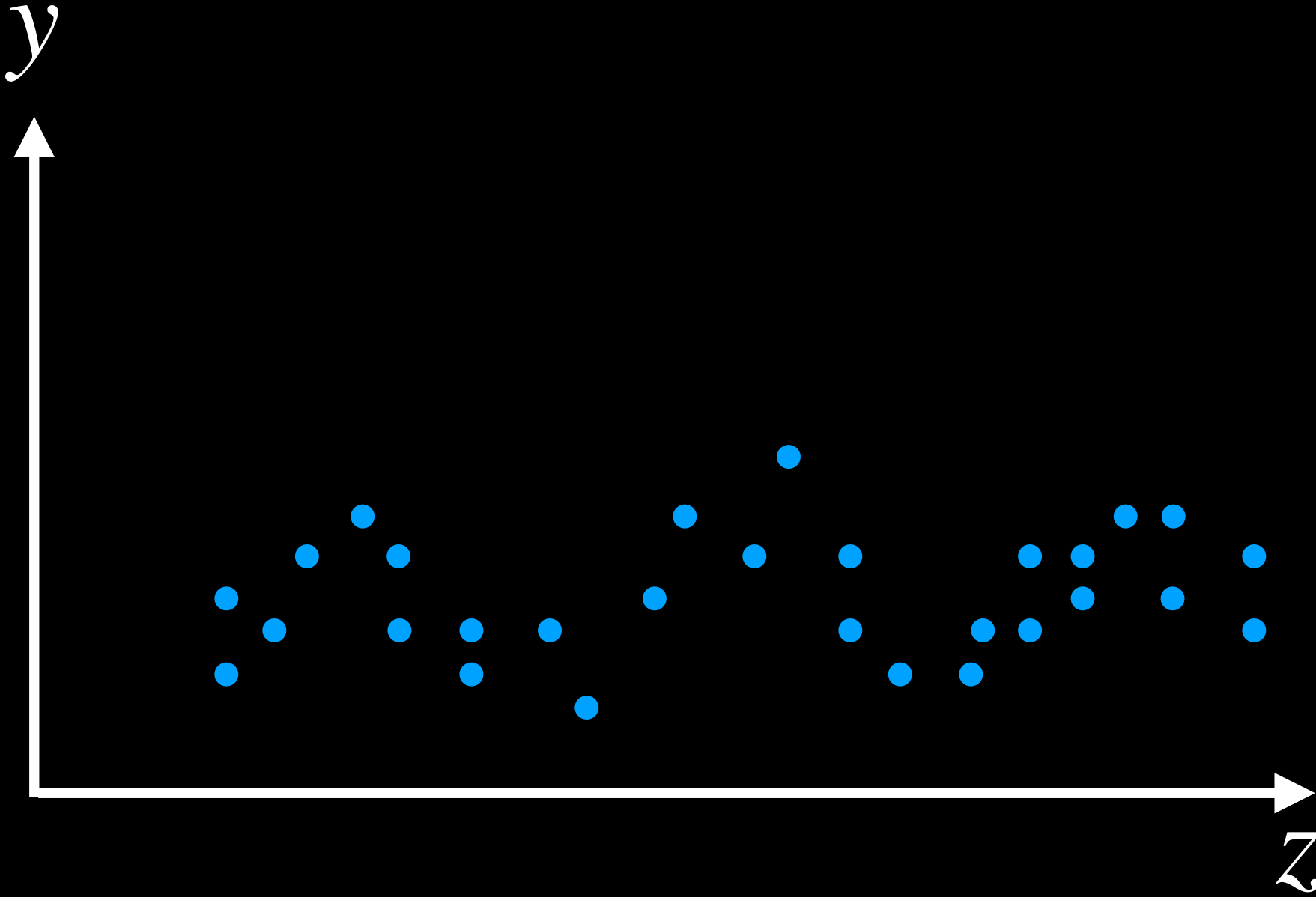
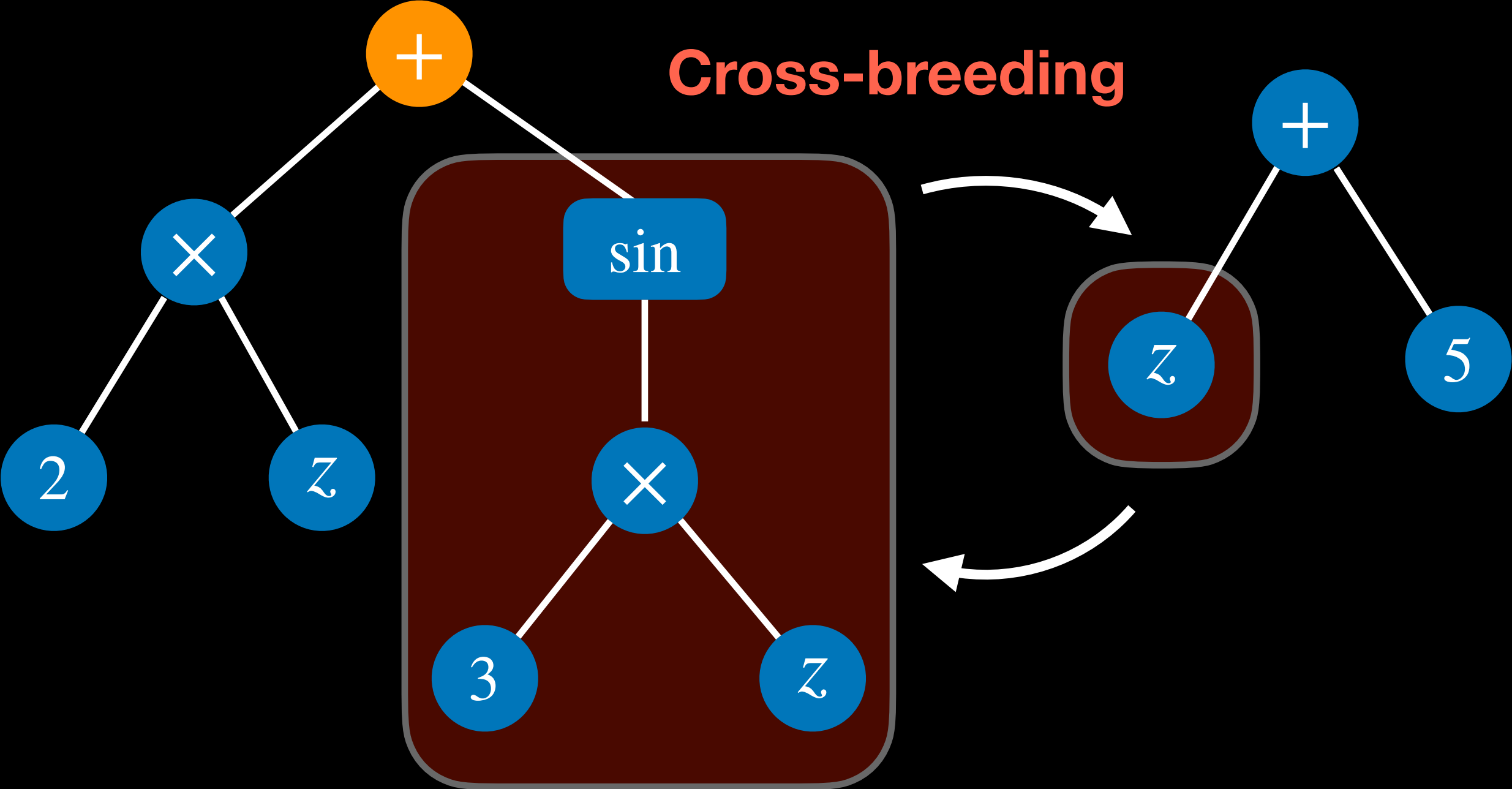
$$y = 2z + \sin(3z)$$



Symbolic Regression

$$y = 2z + \sin(3z)$$

$$y = 5 + z$$



Symbolic Regression

