

# Simulating the Evolution of Regulatory Networks

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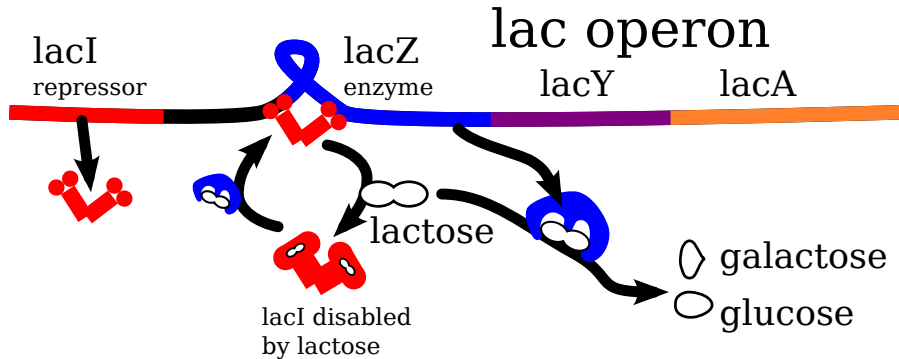
March 15, 2013

# 1 Regulatory networks

## 2 Simulated evolution

## 3 Rare events

## Regulatory networks



# Artificial life is difficult

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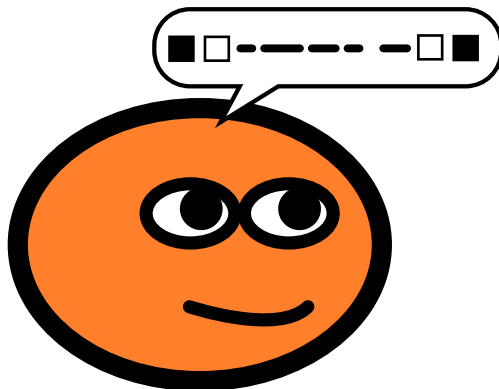


# So I made a toy

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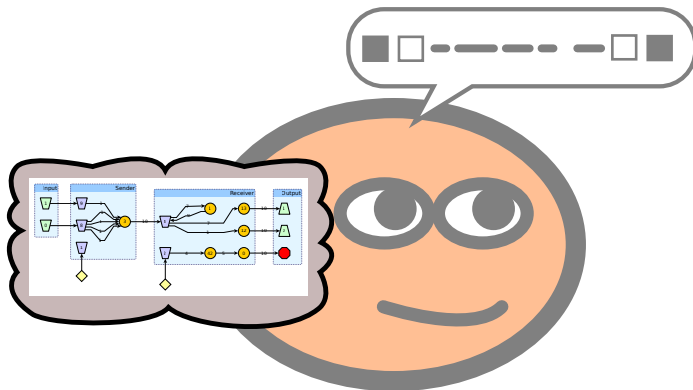


# Agents, their job, & their brains

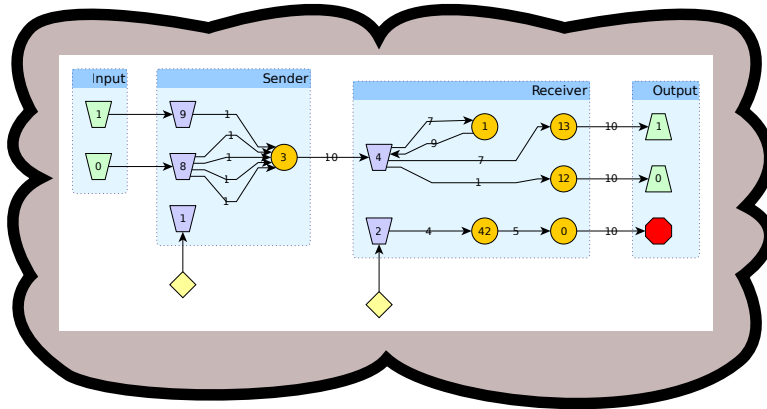




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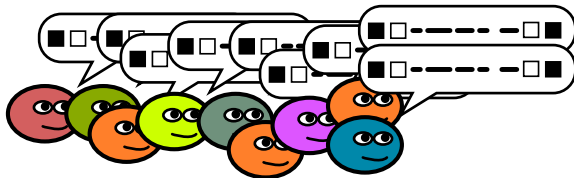
$A[8] \geq 1 \Rightarrow \text{inc}A[3], \text{dec}A[5]$

1 Regulatory networks

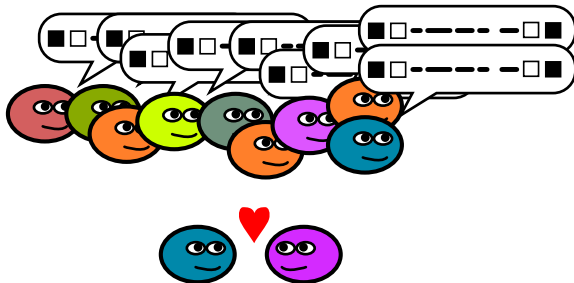
2 Simulated evolution

3 Rare events

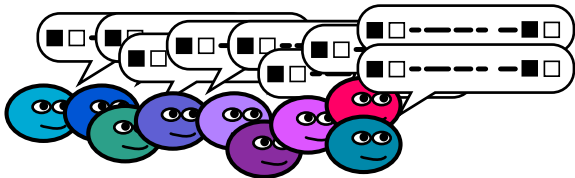
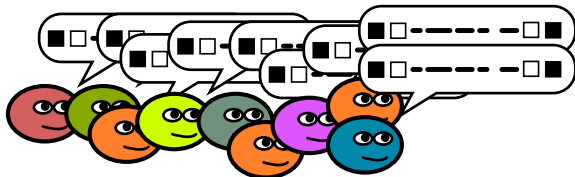
# Selection-mutation processes



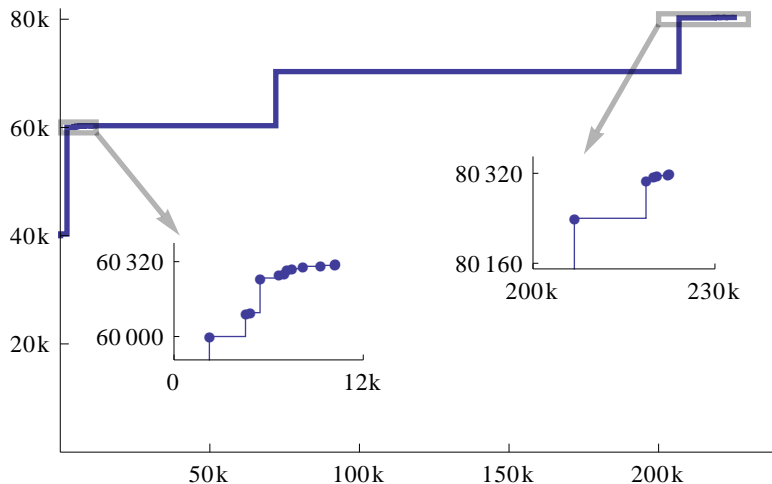
# Selection-mutation processes



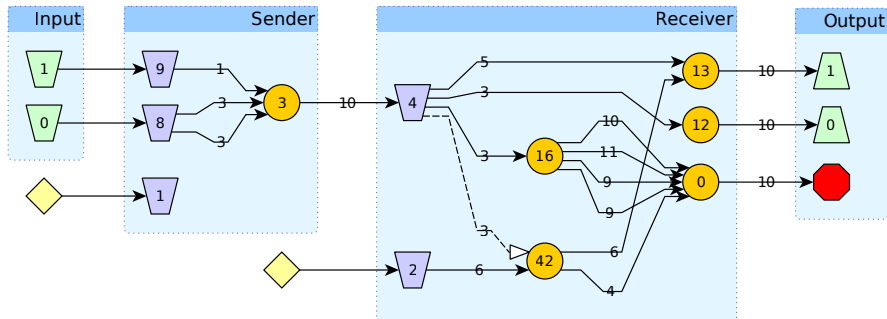
# Selection-mutation processes



# Punctuated equilibrium

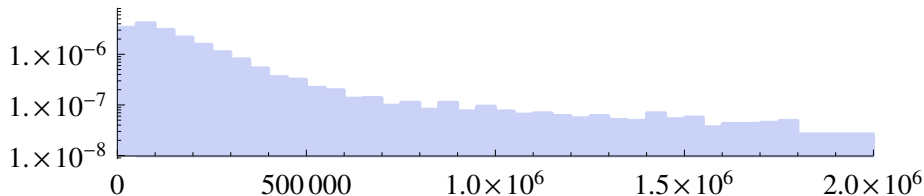


# Perfect solution





# Time for last innovation



1 Regulatory networks

2 Simulated evolution

3 Rare events

# Waiting for a rare event

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- $q$  is small, think  $1/100$

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- Time steps  $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
- All independent
- Waiting for a rare event
- $q =$  probability that it happens each time step
- $q$  is small, think  $1/100$
- When does it first happen?

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  - ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\text{first happens at } t = 2) = (1 - q)^2 q$

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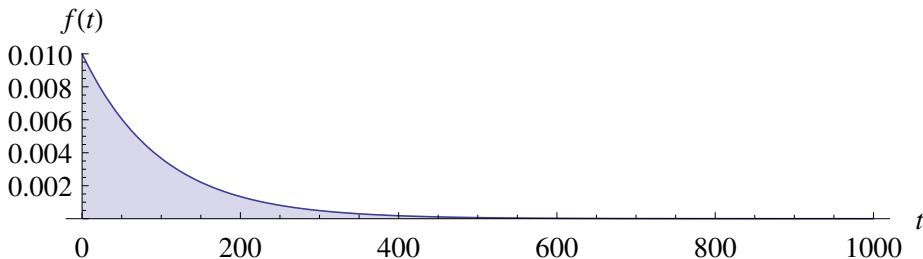
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- $\mathbf{P}(\text{first happens at } t = 2) = (1 - q)^2 q$
- ...
- $\mathbf{P}(\text{first happens at } t) = (1 - q)^t q$ 
  - ▶ Doesn't happen on steps  $0, 1, \dots, t - 1$
  - ▶ Does happen on step  $t$

# Geometric distribution

$f(t) = \mathbf{P}$  (first happens at  $t$ )

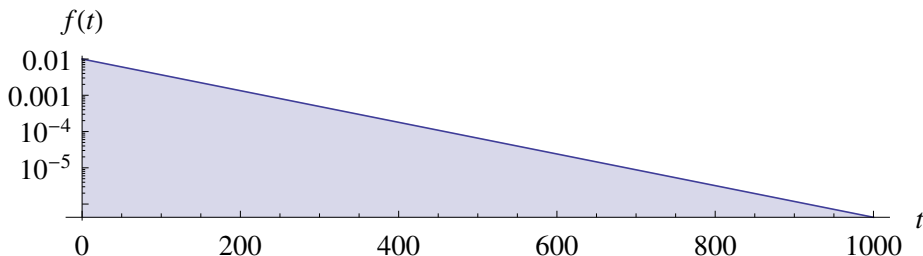
$$f(t) = (1 - q)^t q$$



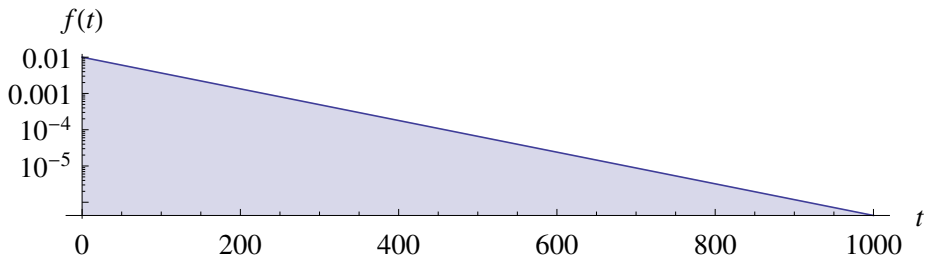
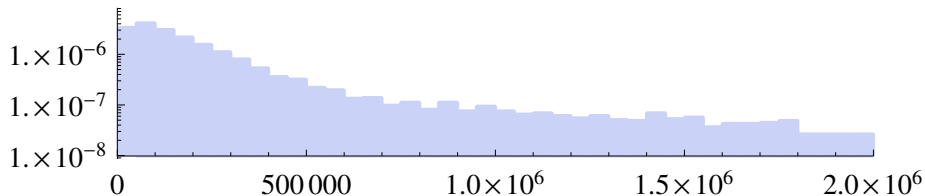
# Geometric distribution

$$f(t) = (1 - q)^t q$$

$$\ln(f(t)) = \ln((1 - q)^t q) = t \ln(1 - q) + \ln(q)$$



# Time for last innovation



# Conclusion

- Distribution of time for last innovation *isn't* geometric
- Biased toward smaller times
- More likely to happen shortly after next-to-last innovation
- Some kind of memory effect?

# Garrett Mitchener

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