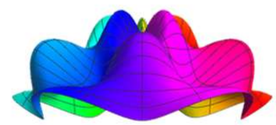
AI and Spacekime Analytics in Health Research & Biomedical Inference



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https://SOCR.umich.edu

STATISTICS ONLINE COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCE (SOCR)
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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Outline

- ❑ Part 1: Data Science ≡ information compression & expansion
  - ❑ Complex-time (*kime*) & rationale
  - ❑ Kime-phase, random sampling & Heisenberg's Uncertainty
  - ❑ Solutions of ultrahyperbolic wave equations
  - ❑ Open spacekime problems
  - ❑ Data science applications
  - ❑ Bayesian formulation of spacekime inference
- ❑ Part 2: HDDA - Spacekime Events (Skevents)
- ❑ *Part 3: Applications Spacekime Analytics Tutorial (Demos)*

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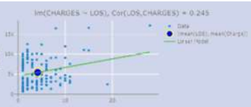
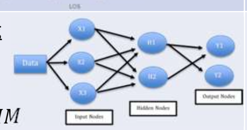
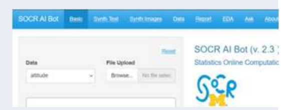
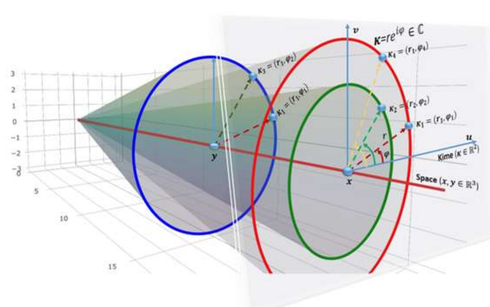
Duality of Evidence-based Scientific Discovery

experimental → theoretical → computational → data sciences

Mapping *Examples*	Analysis Observables/Data → Compact Models	Synthesis Compact Models → (simulated, actionable info)
1. *Lossless* Math Transforms	(A.1.1) Linear transform, $L: V \to W$, e.g., *2D rigid body* $L = \begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}: \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{rotation} \mathbb{R}^2$ (A.1.2) Fourier transform: $\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i2\pi\omega}\ dx$	(S.1.1) Inverse linear transform, $L^{-1}: W \to V$, e.g., $L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}: \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{rotation} \mathbb{R}^2, \quad LL^{-1} \equiv \mathbb{I}$ (S.1.2) Inverse Fourier (IFT): $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega)e^{i2\pi\omega x} d\omega$
2. DNA	(A.2.1) DNA Packing in Chromatin Fiber Chromosomes contain enormously long linear DNA molecules associated with proteins that fold and pack the fine DNA double helix into a *tight compact structure*	(S.2.1) DNA Unpacking The process of unfolding the DNA from the chromosome to support the processes of gene expression, DNA replication, and DNA repair
3. *Lossy* Data/Stats Science	(A.3.1) Info Compression, e.g., linear models $Y = 4582.70 + 212.29\,X$ $Data \xrightarrow{assumption} Model$ 	(S.3.1) Information Inflation, Simulation & Generation, e.g., forecasting, regression, interpolation, extrapolation (*predict & classify new data*): $Input \xrightarrow{model} Output$
4. Artificial & Augmented Intelligence	(A.4.1) Building, Fitting & Training large foundational, generative & deep network AI models $Data \xrightarrow{human+infrastructur} GAIM$ 	(S.4.1) Generative Artificial Intelligence Modeling (GAIM) $Human\ Prompt \xrightarrow{GAIM} Result$ 

Complex-Time (Kime)

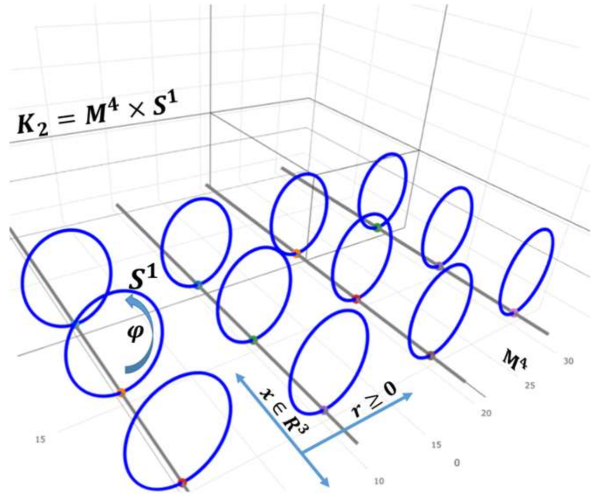
- At a given spatial location, $\boldsymbol{x}$, complex time (*kime*) is defined by $\kappa = re^{i\varphi} \in \mathbb{C}$, where:
  - the magnitude represents the longitudinal events order ($r > 0$) and characterizes the longitudinal displacement in time, and
  - event phase ($-\pi \le \varphi < \pi$) is an angular displacement, event direction, or random sampling index
- There are multiple alternative parametrizations of kime in the complex plane
- Space-kime manifold is $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{C}$:
  - $(\boldsymbol{x}, k_1)$ and $(\boldsymbol{x}, k_4)$ have the same spacetime representation, but different spacekime coordinates,
  - $(\boldsymbol{x}, k_1)$ and $(\boldsymbol{y}, k_1)$ share the same kime, but represent different spatial locations,
  - $(\boldsymbol{x}, k_2)$ and $(\boldsymbol{x}, k_3)$ have the same spatial-locations and kime-directions, but appear sequentially in order, $r_2 < r_1$.



Historical Background: Kaluza-Klein Theory

- ❑ Theodor Kaluza (1921) developed a math extension of the classical general relativity theory to 5D. This included the metric, the field equations, the equations of motion, the stress-energy tensor, and the cylinder condition. Physicist Oskar Klein (1926) interpreted Kaluza's 3D+2D theory in quantum mechanical space and proposed that the fifth dimension was curled up and microscopic.

- ❑ The topology of the 5D Kaluza-Klein spacetime is $K_2 \cong M^4 \times S^1$, where M^4 is a 4D Minkowski spacetime and S^1 is a circle (non-traversable).



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AI & Spacekime Analytics

<u>Rationale for *Time* ⟹ *Kime* Extension</u>

<u>**Math**</u> – $Time$ is a special case of *kime,* $\kappa = |\kappa|e^{i\varphi}$ where $\varphi = 0$

Time ($\mathbb{R}^+$) is a subgroup of the multiplicative Reals group

Whereas <u>kime</u> ($\mathbb{C}$) is an algebraically *closed prime field* that naturally extends time

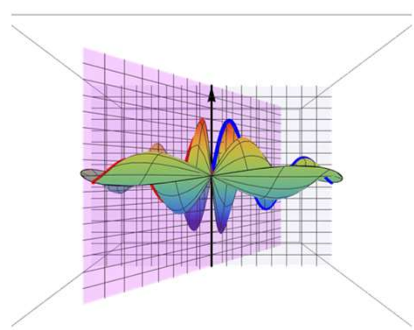
Time is ordered but *kime* is not!

Kime ($\mathbb{C}$) represents the smallest natural extension of time, as a complete filed that agrees with time

<u>**Physics**</u> –

- The Problem of Time: Time has different meanings in *quantum mechanics* & *general relativity;* Hence, a tension in formulating a *Quantum Gravity Theory* unifying the two … (DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-58848-3)
- $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{C}$ Hilbert-space quantum theories make different predictions (DOI: 10.1038/s41586-021-04160-4)

<u>**Bio AI/Data Science**</u> – Random IID sampling, Bayesian reps, tensor modeling of $\mathbb{C}$ kimesurfaces, novel analytics



Wesson (2004, 2010)
Dinov & Velev (2021)
Wang et al. (2022)
Zhang et al. (2023)
Dinov & Shen (2024)

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Uncertainty in 5D Spacekime

In 5D space-time, $\Omega = \left(\frac{l}{L}\right)^2$ is the conformal factor, and L is a constant length defined in terms of the cosmological constant $\Lambda = -\epsilon \frac{3}{L^2}$. In the metric signature $(+, -, -, -)$,

$\Lambda > 0$ for a spacelike extra coordinate, and $\Lambda < 0$ for a time-like extra 5th coordinate, x^μ is the $(D-1)$ spacetime location, and l is the extra kime dimension.

The *canonical spacekime metric* is:

$$dS^2 = \frac{l^2}{L^2} \sum_0^{D-2} \sum_0^{D-2} g_{\alpha\beta}(x^\mu, l) dx^\alpha dx^\beta + \epsilon dl^2$$ (5D Spacekime line element and metric)

The 4D components of the spacekime equations of motion can be written explicitly in terms of the fifth force f^μ measured in units of inertia mass, i.e., assuming $m = 1$:

$$\frac{du^\mu}{ds} + \sum_0^3 \sum_0^3 \Gamma^\mu_{\beta\gamma} u^\beta u^\gamma = f^\mu, \qquad f^\mu \equiv \sum_{\alpha=0}^3 \sum_{\beta=0}^3 \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} u^\mu u^\alpha\right) \frac{dl}{ds} \frac{dx^\beta}{ds} \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial l}$$

The 5D component of the spacekime equation of motion is:

$$\frac{d^2 l}{ds^2} - \frac{2}{l}\left(\frac{dl}{ds}\right)^2 - \frac{l}{L^2} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{l^2}{L^2} + \left(\frac{dl}{ds}\right)^2\right] \sum_{\alpha=0}^3 \sum_{\beta=0}^3 u^\alpha u^\beta \frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial l} \;\;\&\;\; f_\parallel^\mu = -\frac{1}{2} u^\mu \sum_{\alpha=0}^3 \sum_{\beta=0}^3 \left(\frac{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial l} u^\alpha u^\beta\right) \frac{dl}{ds}$$

In 5D spacekime, geodesic motion is perturbed by an extra **5th force** $f^\mu = f_\perp^\mu + f_\parallel^\mu$, where

- $f_\perp^\mu$ is normal to the 4-velocity u_μ, similar to other conventional forces, and $f_\perp^\mu u_\mu = 0$
- $f_\parallel^\mu$ is parallel to the 4-velocity u_μ, has no analog in 4D spacetime, and $f_\parallel^\mu u_\mu \neq 0$

Wesson (2004, 2010) | Wesson & Overduin (2018) | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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Uncertainty in 5D Spacekime

- Assuming $m = 1, c = 1$, near the foliation leaf membrane hypersurface, we have

$$\langle dp \mid dx \rangle = \sum_{\mu=0}^3 dp^\mu\, dx_\mu = L\left(\frac{dl}{l-l_0}\right)^2 = \frac{h}{m\,c}\left(\frac{dl}{l-l_0}\right)^2 \sim h$$

  derived from 5D Einstein deterministic field equ's $\Longrightarrow$ uncertainty principle in 4D Minkowski spacetime
- In spacetime, Heisenberg's uncertainty is due to lack of sufficient information about the 2nd kime dimension, l.
- In Minkowski 4D spacetime, the lack of kime-phase information naturally leaves one degree of freedom (**DoF**) in the system, which appears as Heisenberg's uncertainty.
- **In Bioinfo/Biostatistics, Data Science, ML/AI & longitudinal analysis, this extra DoF represents process stochasticity – random sampling from an underlying probability distribution**
- Spacekime formulation of the 4D spacetime observation of the Heisenberg's principle also supports the de Broglie-Bohm theory, which provides an explicit deterministic model of a system configuration and its corresponding wavefunction
- 4D probabilistic spacetime is a spacekime embedding with an added degrees of freedom
- Bell's theorem suggests that any deterministic hidden-variable theory, which is consistent with quantum mechanics predictions, has to be non-local. This implies the existence of instantaneous, faster than the speed of light, interactions between particles that are significantly separated in 3D space (non-local relations).

Wesson (2004, 2010) | Bell (1964) | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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Ultrahyperbolic Wave Equation – Cauchy Initial Data

- **Nonlocal constraints** yield the existence, uniqueness & stability of local and global solutions to the ultrahyperbolic wave equation under Cauchy initial data …

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{d_s} \partial_{x_i}^2 u \equiv \Delta_{\boldsymbol{x}} u(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\kappa})}_{\text{spatial Laplacian}} = \underbrace{\Delta_{\boldsymbol{\kappa}} u(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\kappa}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{d_t} \partial_{\kappa_i}^2 u}_{\text{temporal Laplacian}}, \qquad \underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{l} u_o = u\left(\underbrace{\boldsymbol{x}}_{x\in D_s}, \underbrace{0,\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{-1}}_{\boldsymbol{\kappa}\in D_t}\right) = f(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{-1}) \\ u_1 = \partial_{\kappa_1} u(\boldsymbol{x},0,\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{-1}) = g(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{-1}) \end{array}\right.}_{\text{initial conditions (Cauchy Data)}}$$

where $\boldsymbol{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{d_s}) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s}$ and $\boldsymbol{\kappa} = (\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_{d_t}) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_t}$ are the Cartesian coordinates in the d_s space and d_t time dims.

Stable local solution over a Fourier frequency region defined by nonlocal constraints $|\boldsymbol{\xi}| \geq |\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}|$:

$$\hat{u}\left(\boldsymbol{\xi}, \underbrace{\kappa_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}}_{\boldsymbol{\eta}}\right) = \cos\left(2\pi\,\kappa_1\sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\xi}|^2 - |\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}|^2}\right)\underbrace{\hat{u}_o(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1})}_{c_1} + \sin\left(2\pi\,\kappa_1\sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\xi}|^2 - |\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}|^2}\right)\underbrace{\frac{\hat{u}_1(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1})}{2\pi\sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\xi}|^2 - |\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}|^2}}}_{c_2},$$

$$\text{where } \mathcal{F}\begin{pmatrix} u_o \\ u_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_o \\ \hat{u}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_o(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}) \\ \hat{u}_1(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}) \\ \partial_{\kappa_1}\hat{u}(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$u\left(\boldsymbol{x}, \underbrace{\kappa_1, \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{-1}}_{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}\right) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{u})(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\kappa}) = \int_{\widehat{D}_s \times \widehat{D}_{t_{-1}}} \hat{u}(\boldsymbol{\xi}, \kappa_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}) \times e^{2\pi i\langle x,\xi\rangle} \times e^{2\pi i\langle \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{-1},\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}\rangle} d\boldsymbol{\xi}\, d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{-1}\,.$$

Craig & Weinstein (2008) | Wang et al. (2022) | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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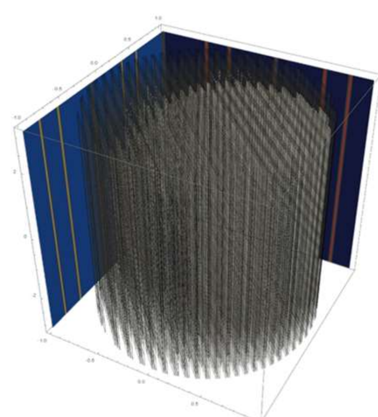
Ultrahyperbolic Wave Equation – Cauchy Initial Data

- Math Generalizations:
  Derived other spacekime concepts: law of addition of velocities, energy-momentum conservation law, stability conditions for particles moving in spacekime, conditions for nonzero rest particle mass, causal structure of spacekime, and solutions of the ultrahyperbolic wave equation under Cauchy initial data …



(Example Solution in 2D *space* + 2D *kime*)

Wang et al., 2022 | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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Radon-Nikodym Derivatives, Kime-measures & Kime Operator

4 Radon-Nikodym Derivative
- 4.1 Borel sets
- 4.2 Absolutely Continuous Measures
- 4.3 Radon-Nikodym derivative
- 4.4 Examples
- 4.5 Properties of the Radon-Nikodym Derivative

5 Distributional Derivatives

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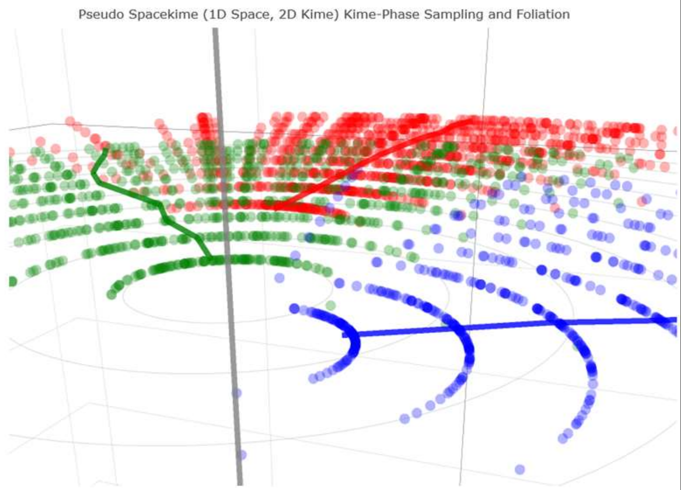
11 Realistic spacetime simulation and inference using spacekime representation
- 11.1 Large-scale simulation
- 11.2 Spacekime Modeling, Inference, Prediction, Regression, or Clustering
- 12.1 Eigenvalues of Bounded Linear Operators

12 Kime Measures
- 12.0.1 Example 1 (*Poisson-Laplace kime probability measure*)



Wang et al., 2022 | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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Radon-Nikodym Derivatives, Kime-measures & Kime Operator

Problem: Explore transforming the *additive group* over $t \in \mathbb{R}$ to a *multiplicative group* $\kappa = te^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{C}$, where $\forall \psi \in \mathcal{H}$, the $1:1$ correspondence between *one parameter kime continuous unitary groups of operators*, i.e., *operator-valued distributions*, $U^A : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$ and *self-adjoint operators* $A^U : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$ is given by

$$\overbrace{A^U \psi}^{operator-valued\ distribution} = \lim_{t\equiv|\kappa|\to 0} \frac{U_\kappa^{A^U}(\psi) - \psi}{it}$$

$$\overbrace{U_\kappa^{A^U} \underbrace{(\varphi)}_{test\ function}}^{kime\ unitary\ operator} = \underbrace{e^{-itA^U}}_{operator} \underbrace{\ell\left(e^{i\theta}\right)}_{distribution} \varphi ,$$

where the action of the *kime-inference function on test functions*, $\langle \mathfrak{P}, \phi \rangle$, is defined by the kime-phase action on test functions, $\langle \ell, \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \ell^*(\theta)\phi(\theta)\, d\theta \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\underbrace{\langle \mathfrak{P}, \phi \rangle}_{kime-function\ action} = \overbrace{\Psi(x,y,z,t)}^{spacetime\ wavefunction} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} \ell^*(\theta)\phi(\theta)\, d\theta}_{\underbrace{\langle \ell,\phi \rangle}_{kime-phase\ action} \in \mathbb{C}} .$$

Technically, $\ell(\theta) \equiv \ell(e^{i\theta})$.

These one parameter kime unitary operators $\{U_\kappa \mid \kappa \in \mathbb{C}\}$ are *continuous*

$$\forall \kappa_o \in \mathbb{C},\ \psi \in \mathcal{H} :\ \lim_{\kappa \to \kappa_o} U_\kappa(\psi) = U_{\kappa_o}(\psi),$$

To simplify all notation, we will be suppressing the extra (unnecessary) superscripts signifying the $U \equiv U^{A^U} \longleftrightarrow A^U \equiv A$ correspondence.

$$\forall \kappa_1 = t_1 e^{i\theta_1},\ \kappa_2 = t_2 e^{i\theta_2} \in \mathbb{C},$$

$$U_{\kappa_1 \cdot \kappa_2} = U_{t_1 e^{i\theta_1} \cdot t_2 e^{i\theta_2}} = U_{t_1 t_2 e^{i(\theta_1+\theta_2)}} = \underbrace{e^{-i(t_1 t_2)A}}_{operator} \underbrace{\ell\left(e^{i(\theta_1+\theta_2)}\right)}_{distribution}$$

$$\overset{\theta_1 \perp \theta_2,\ \ell,\ separable}{\widehat{=}} \underbrace{e^{-i(t_1)A} \ell_1\left(e^{i\theta_1}\right)}_{U_{\kappa_1}} \underbrace{e^{-i(t_2)A} \ell_2\left(e^{i\theta_2}\right)}_{U_{\kappa_2}} = U_{\kappa_1} U_{\kappa_2} .$$

Recall that $\forall\ \kappa = te^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{C}$, U_κ is an *operator-valued distribution* acting on *test functions* $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}$ and producing complex scalars

$$\underbrace{U_{\kappa_1 \cdot \kappa_2}(\varphi)}_{\in \mathbb{C}} = U_{\kappa_1}(\varphi) \cdot U_{\kappa_2}(\varphi) .$$

To explicate the kime-dynamics of states at any kime $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$, consider an initial state $|\varphi_{\kappa_o}\rangle$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\kappa_o = te^{i\theta} = 0$, i.e., $t = 0$. So, the starting initial state is $|\varphi_{\kappa_o}\rangle \equiv |\varphi_o\rangle$.

As the state at kime $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$ is measurable, the temporal dynamics of the system can be expressed in terms of the kime unitary operator group action

$$|\varphi_\kappa\rangle = U_\kappa(|\varphi_o\rangle) = \underbrace{e^{-itA}}_{operator} \underbrace{\ell\left(e^{i\theta}\right)}_{distribution} (|\varphi_o\rangle) ,$$

where $\ell\left(e^{i\theta}\right)$ is a (prior) model of the kime-phase distribution, which can be *sampled once* for single observations, or *sapled multiple times* corresponding to multiple *repeated measurements.*

(work in progress)

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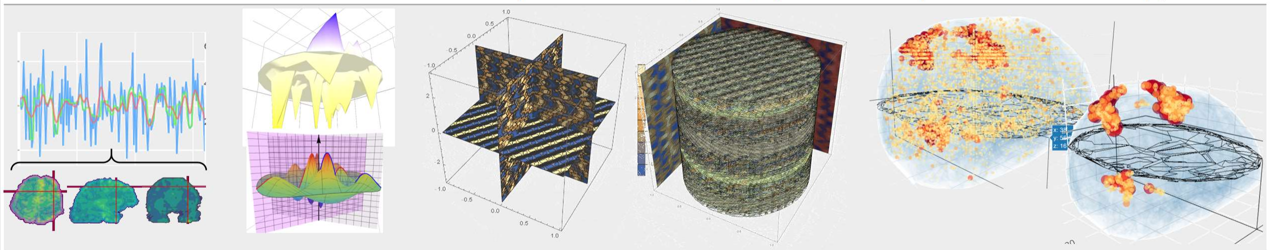
Longitudinal Bio Data ⟹ Kime-Transforms ⟹ PDEs ⟹ AI

Time → Kime Transformation		Wave equation Solutions (kime) dynamics		Prospective Data Science Applications	



fMRI time-series	fMRI kime-surfaces	Cross sections	Volume rendering	3D p-value map	Stat significance

Wang et al., 2022 | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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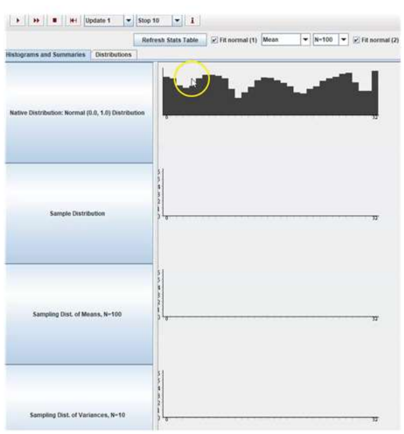
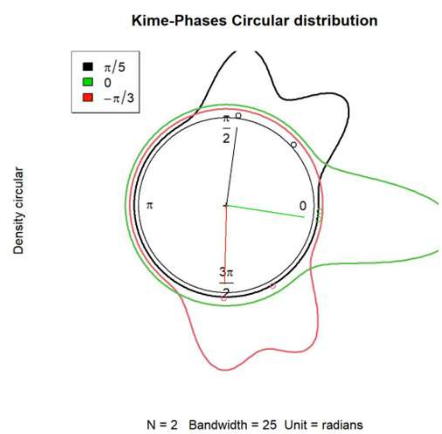
Random Sampling & Kime-Phase Paradigm

Kime phase distributions are mostly symmetric, random observations ≡ phase sampling



https://wiki.socr.umich.edu/index.php/SOCR_EduMaterials_Activities_GeneralCentralLimitTheorem



https://www.socr.umich.edu/TCIU/HTMLs/Chapter6_Kime_Phases_Circular.html

Dinov, Christou & Sanchez (2008) Dinov & Velev (2021)

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(Many) Spacekime Open Math Problems

Ergodicity

Let's look at particle velocities in the 4D Minkowski spacetime (X), a measure space where gas particles move spatially and evolve longitudinally in time. Let $\mu = \mu_x$ be a measure on X, $\underline{f(\boldsymbol{x},t)} \in L^1(X,\mu)$ be an integrable function (e.g., velocity of a particle), and $\underline{T}: X \to X$ be a measure-preserving transformation at position $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and time $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

A pointwise ergodic theorem argues that in a measure theoretic sense, the average of f (e.g., velocity) over all particles in the gas system at a fixed time, $\bar{f} = \mathbb{E}_t(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(\boldsymbol{x},t) d\mu_x$, will be equal to the average f of just one particle ($\boldsymbol{x}$) over the entire time span,

$$\tilde{f} \equiv \mathbb{E}_x(f) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{m=0}^{n} f(T^m \boldsymbol{x})\right), \text{ i.e., (show) } \bar{f} \equiv \tilde{f}.$$

The spatial probability measure is denoted by μ_x and the transformation $T^m\boldsymbol{x}$ represents the dynamics (time evolution) of the particle starting with an initial spatial location $T^o\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}$.

Investigate the ergodic properties of various transformations in the 5D **spacekime**:

$$\underbrace{\bar{f} \equiv \mathbb{E}_\kappa(f) = \frac{1}{\mu_x(X)}\int f\left(\boldsymbol{x}, \underbrace{t,\phi}_{\kappa}\right) d\mu_x}_{\text{space averaging}} \overset{?}{=} \underbrace{\lim_{t\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{t}\sum_{m=0}^{t}\left(\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(T^m\boldsymbol{x}, t, \phi) d\Phi\right)\right) = \mathbb{E}_x(f) \equiv \tilde{f}}_{\text{kime averaging}}$$

Dinov & Velev (2021)

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Mathematical-Physics ⟹ Bio-Data Science & AI

Physics	Bio-Data Sciences
A **particle** is a small localized object that permits observations and characterization of its physical or chemical properties	An **object** is something that exists by itself, actually or potentially, concretely or abstractly, physically or incorporeal (e.g., person, subject, etc.)
An **observable** a dynamic variable about particles that can be measured	A (**RV**) **feature** is a dynamic variable or an attribute about an object that can be measured
Particle **state** is an observable particle characteristic (e.g., position, momentum)	**Datum** is an observed quantitative or qualitative value, an instantiation, of a feature
Particle **system** is a collection of independent particles and observable characteristics, in a closed system	**Problem**, aka Data System, is a collection of independent objects and features, without necessarily being associated with a priori hypotheses
Wave-function	**Inference-function**
Reference-Frame **transforms** (e.g., Lorentz)	Data **transformations** (e.g., wrangling, log-transform)
State of a system is an observed measurement of all particles ~ wavefunction	**Dataset (data)** is an observed instance of a set of datum elements about the problem system, $\boldsymbol{O} = \{\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y}\}$
A **particle system is computable** if (1) the entire system is logical, consistent, complete and (2) the unknown internal states of the system don't influence the computation (wavefunction, intervals, probabilities, etc.)	**Computable data object** is a very special representation of a dataset which allows direct application of computational processing, modeling, analytics, or inference based on the observed dataset
⋮	⋮

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Mathematical-Physics ⟹ Bio-Data Science & AI

Physics	Data Science
Wavefunction Wave equ problem: $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{\nu^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t}\right)\psi(x,t) = 0$ Complex Solution: $\psi(x,t) = Ae^{i(kx-wt)}$ represents a traveling wave, where $\left\lvert\frac{w}{k}\right\rvert = \nu$.	Inference function - describing a solution to a specific data analytic system (a problem). Examples: • A linear (GLM) model represents a solution of a prediction inference problem, $Y = X\beta$, where the inference function quantifies the effects of all independent features (X) on the dependent outcome (Y), data: $O = \{X, Y\}$: $\psi(O) = \psi(X,Y) \;\; \Rightarrow \;\; \hat{\beta} = \hat{\beta}^{OLS} = \langle X\lvert X\rangle^{-1}\langle X\lvert Y\rangle = \left(X^T X\right)^{-1} X^T Y.$ • A non-parametric, non-linear, alternative inference is SVM classification. If $\psi_x \in H$, is the lifting function $\psi: R^\eta \to R^d$ ($\psi: x \in R^\eta \to \tilde{x} = \psi_x \in H$), where $\eta \ll d$, the kernel $\psi_x(y) = \langle x\lvert y\rangle: O \times O \to R$ transformes non-linear to linear separation, the observed data $O_i = \{x_i, y_i\} \in R^\eta$ are lifted to $\psi_{O_i} \in H$. The SVM prediction operator is the weighted sum of the kernel functions at ψ_{O_i}, where β^* is a solution to the SVM regularized optimization: $\underbrace{\langle\psi_O\lvert\,\beta^*\rangle_H}_{predictions} = w^T x + b = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^* \langle\psi_O\lvert\psi_{O\,i}\rangle_H + b,$ $\min_{w\in\mathbb{R}^d,\,\xi\in\mathbb{R}^+}\left(\overbrace{\lVert w\rVert^2}^{regularizer} + C\overbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i}^{fidelity}\right), y^{(i)}\left(w^T x^{(i)} + b\right) \geq 1 - \xi_i, \xi_i \geq 0$ The dual weight coefficients, p_i^*, are multiplied by the label corresponding to each training instance, $\{y^{(i)}\}$. Inference always depends on the (input) data; however, it does not have 1-1 and onto bijective correspondence with the data, since the inference function quantifies predictions probabilistically.

GLM/SVM: https://DSPA2.predictive.space | Dinov, Springer (2018, 2023)

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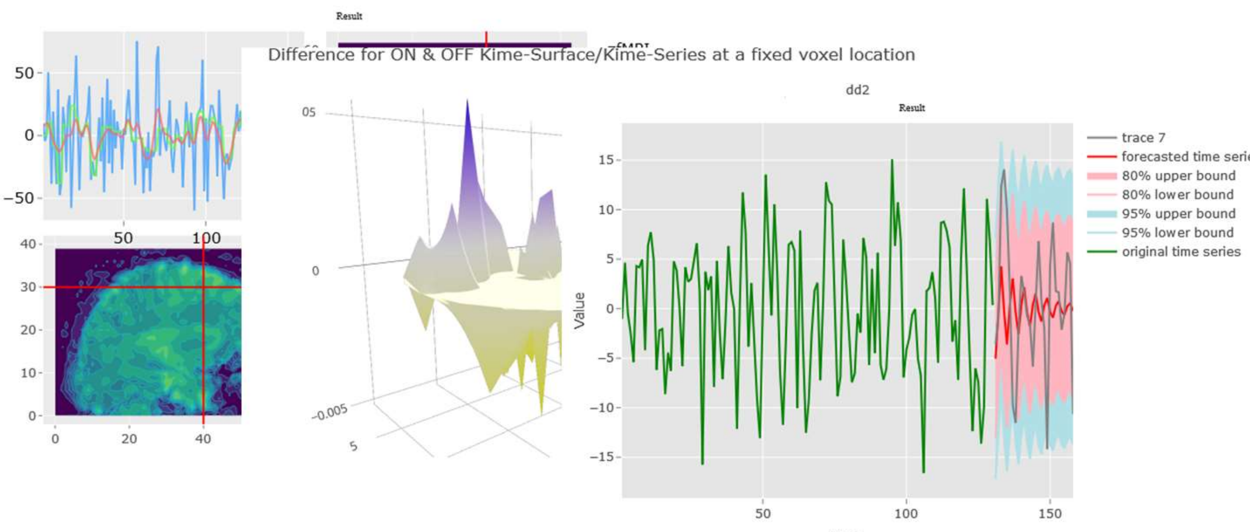
Spacetime Time-series ⟹ Spacekime Kimesurfaces ⟹ TLM



Zhang et al., 2022 | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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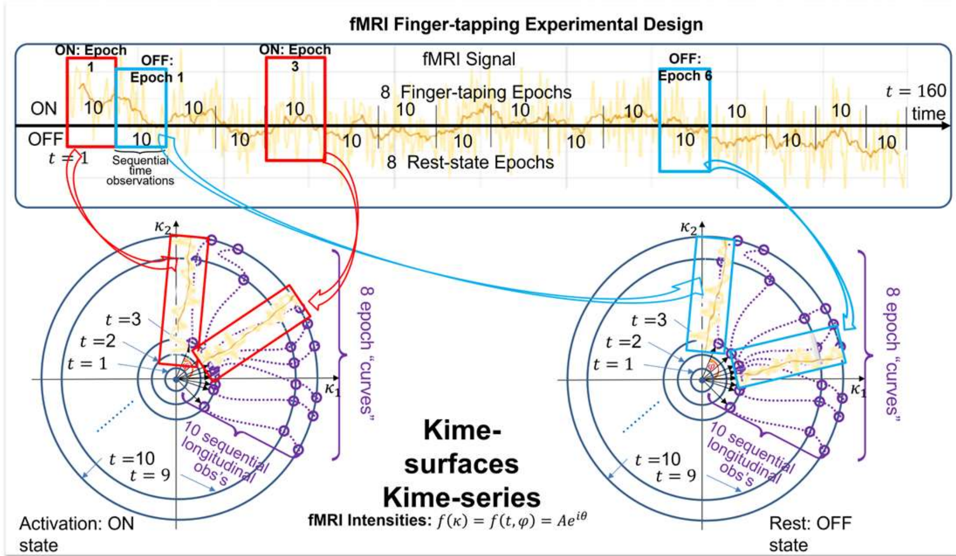
Mapping Longitudinal Bio-Data (Time-series) ⟹ Kime-Surfaces



Zhang et al., 2022 | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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(Analytic) Mapping Bio Time-series ⟹ Kime-surfaces

Apply the ILT ($\mathcal{L}^{-1}$) to reconstruct a time-series, $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F)(t)$:

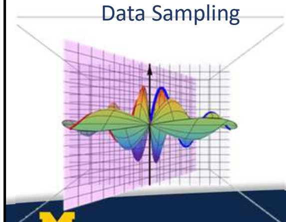
$$\boldsymbol{F(z)} = \mathcal{L}(f) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{z+1}}_{F_1(z)=\mathcal{L}(f_1(t)=e^{-t})} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{z^2+1}}_{F_2(z)=\mathcal{L}(f_2(t)=\sin(t))} \times \underbrace{\frac{z}{z^2+1}}_{F_3(z)=\mathcal{L}(f_3(t)=\cos(t))} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{z^2}}_{F_4(z)=\mathcal{L}(f_4(t)=t)} ,$$

$$\boldsymbol{f(t)} = \boldsymbol{\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F)} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_1 + F_2 \times F_3 + F_4)) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_1) + \Big(\underbrace{\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_2) * \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_3)}_{\text{convolution}}\Big)(t) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F_4) =$$

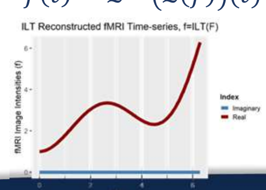
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathcal{L}(f_1))(t) + \Big(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathcal{L}(f_2)) * \mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathcal{L}(f_3))\Big)(t) + \mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathcal{L}(f_4))(t) ,$$

$$\boldsymbol{f(t)} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F)(t) = f_1(t) + (f_2 * f_3)(t) + f_4(t) = e^{-t} + \int_0^t \sin(\tau) \times \cos(t-\tau) d\tau + t = \boldsymbol{t + e^{-t} + \frac{t\sin(t)}{2}} .$$

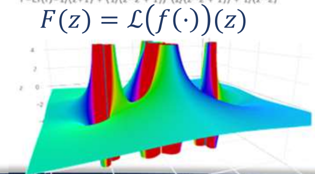
Repeated Longitudinal Data Sampling



$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathcal{L}(f))(t)$

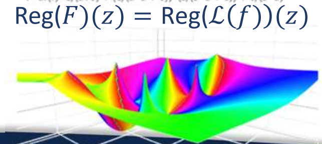


$F(z) = \mathcal{L}(f(\cdot))(z)$



Inverse stereographic projection

$\text{Reg}(F)(z) = \text{Reg}(\mathcal{L}(f))(z)$



Shen et al., 2024 | Zhang et al., 2022 | Dinov & Velev (2021)

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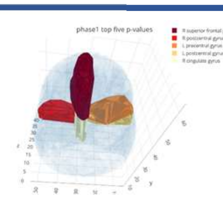
Example: Tensor-based Linear Modeling of fMRI

3-Step Analysis: registering the fMRI data into a brain atlas space, 56 ROIs, tensor linear modeling, post-hoc FDR processing & selection of large clusters of significant voxels are identified within the important ROIs:

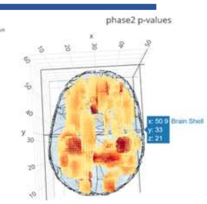
$$Y = \underbrace{\langle X, B \rangle}_{\text{tensor product}} + E$$

The dimensions of the time-tensor Y are $\overbrace{160}^{\text{time}} \times \overbrace{a \times b \times c}^{\text{ROI b−bo}}$, where the tensor elements represent the response variable $Y[t, x, y, z]$, i.e., fMRI intensity. For fMRI magnitude (real-valued signal), the design kime-tensor X dimensions are:

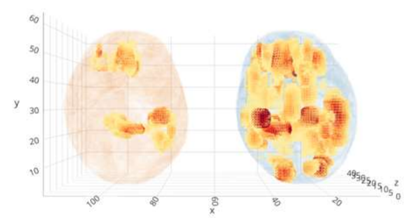
$$\underbrace{10 * 8}_{\text{Kime}(\text{Time}*e^{i \times Repeat})} \times \underbrace{State}_{\text{Stim vs. Rest (2)}} \times \underbrace{4}_{\text{effects}} \times \underbrace{1}_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

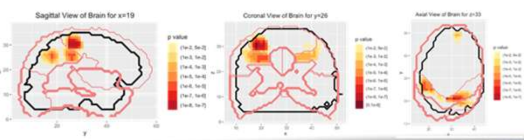


Step 1: ROI analysis



Step 2: Voxel analysis


Voxel-based TLM/Analysis
Corrected (step 3, left) vs. Raw (step 2, right)



Step 3: 2D voxel analysis projections (finger-tapping task modeling)

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Bayesian Inference Representation

- Suppose we have a single spacetime observation $X = \{x_{i_o}\} \sim p(x \mid \gamma)$ and $\gamma \sim p(\gamma \mid \varphi = \text{phase})$ is a process parameter (or vector) that we are trying to estimate.
- Spacekime analytics aims to make appropriate inference about the process X.
- The <u>sampling distribution</u>, $p(x \mid \gamma)$, is the distribution of the observed data X conditional on the parameter γ and the <u>prior distribution</u> of the parameter γ before the observing the data is $p(\gamma \mid \varphi)$, where $\varphi = \text{phase aggregator}$.
- Assume that the hyperparameter (vector) φ, which represents the kime-phase estimates for the process, can be estimated by $\hat{\varphi} = \varphi'$.
- Such estimates may be obtained from an oracle (model distribution), approximated using similar datasets, acquired as phases from samples of analogous processes, derived via some phase-aggregation strategy, or analytically computed (e.g., via Laplace transform).
- Let the <u>posterior distribution</u> of the parameter γ given the observed data $X = \{x_{i_o}\}$ be $p(\gamma | X, \varphi')$ and the process parameter distribution of the kime-phase hyperparameter vector φ be $\gamma \sim p(\gamma \mid \varphi)$.

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Bayesian Inference Representation

- We can formulate spacekime inference as a Bayesian parameter estimation problem:

$$\underbrace{p(\gamma|X,\varphi')}_{\text{posterior distribution}} = \frac{p(\gamma,X,\varphi')}{p(X,\varphi')} = \frac{p(X|\gamma,\varphi')\times p(\gamma,\varphi')}{p(X,\varphi')} = \frac{p(X|\gamma,\varphi')\times p(\gamma,\varphi')}{p(X|\varphi')\times p(\varphi')} =$$

$$\frac{p(X|\gamma,\varphi')}{p(X|\varphi')}\times\frac{p(\gamma,\varphi')}{p(\varphi')} = \frac{p(X|\gamma,\varphi')\times p(\gamma|\varphi')}{\underbrace{p(X|\varphi')}_{\text{observed evidence}}} \propto \underbrace{p(X|\gamma,\varphi')}_{\text{likelihood}} \times \underbrace{p(\gamma|\varphi')}_{\text{prior}} .$$

- In Bayesian terms, the posterior probability distribution of the unknown parameter γ is proportional to the product of the likelihood and the prior.
- In probability terms, the posterior = likelihood × prior, divided by the observed evidence, in this case, a single spacetime data point, x_{i_o}.

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Bayesian Inference Representation

- Spacekime analytics based on a single spacetime observation x_{i_o} can be thought of as a type of Bayesian prior-predictive *or* posterior-predictive distribution estimation problem
  - Prior predictive distribution of a new data point x_{j_o}, marginalized over the *prior* – i.e., the sampling distribution $p(x_{j_o}|\gamma)$ weight-averaged by the pure *prior* distribution):

$$p(x_{j_o}|\varphi') = \int p(x_{j_o}|\gamma) \times \underbrace{p(\gamma|\,\varphi')}_{\text{prior distribution}}\, d\gamma\ .$$

  - Posterior predictive distribution of a new data point x_{j_o}, marginalized over the *posterior*; i.e., the sampling distribution $p(x_{j_o}|\gamma)$ weight-averaged by the *posterior* distribution:

$$p(x_{j_o}|x_{i_o},\varphi') = \int p(x_{j_o}|\gamma) \times \underbrace{p(\gamma|x_{i_o},\varphi')}_{\text{posterior distribution}}\, d\gamma\ .$$

- The difference between these two predictive distributions is that
  - The posterior predictive distribution is updated by the observation $X = \{x_{i_o}\}$ and the hyperparameter, φ (phase aggregator),
  - The prior predictive distribution only relies on the values of the hyperparameters that appear in the prior distribution

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Bayesian Inference Simulation

- Simulation example using 2 random samples drawn from mixture distributions each of $n_A = n_B = 10$K observations
  1) $\{X_{A,i}\}_{i=1}^{n_A}$, where $X_{A,i} = 0.3U_i + 0.7V_i$, $U_i \sim N(0,1)$ and $V_i \sim N(5,3)$, and
  2) $\{X_{B,i}\}_{i=1}^{n_B}$, where $X_{B,i} = 0.4P_i + 0.6Q_i$, $P_i \sim N(20,20)$ and $Q_i \sim N(100,30)$.

- The intensities of cohorts A and B are independent and follow different mixture distributions. We'll split the first cohort (A) into training (C) and testing (D) subgroups, and then

  1) Transform all four cohorts into Fourier k-space,
  2) Iteratively randomly sample single observations from the (training) cohort C,
  3) Reconstruct the data into spacetime using a single kime-magnitude value and alternative kime-phase estimates derived from cohorts B, C, and D, and
  4) Compute the classical spacetime-derived population characteristics of cohort A and compare them to their spacekime counterparts obtained using a single C kime-magnitude paired with B, C, or D kime-phases.

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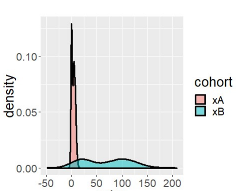
Bayesian Inference Simulation

Summary statistics for the original process (cohort A) and the corresponding values of their counterparts computed using the spacekime reconstructed signals based on kime-phases of cohorts B, C, and D. The estimates for the latter three cohorts correspond to reconstructions using a single spacetime observation (i.e., single kime-magnitude) and alternative kime-phase priors (in this case, kime-phases derived from cohorts B, C, and D).



	Spacetime	Spacekime Reconstructions (single kime-magnitude)		
Summaries	**(A) Original**	(B) Phase=Diff. Process	$(C$, training) Phase=True	$(D$, testing) Phase=Independent
Min	-2.38798	-3.798440	-2.98116	-2.69808
1st Quartile	-0.89359	-0.636799	-0.76765	-0.76453
Median	0.03311	0.009279	-0.05982	-0.08329
Mean	**0.00000**	**0.000000**	**0.00000**	**0.00000**
3rd Quartile	0.75772	0.645119	0.72795	0.69889
Max	3.61346	3.986702	3.64800	3.22987
Skewness	0.348269	0.001021943	0.2372526	0.31398
Kurtosis	**-0.68176**	**0.2149918**	**-0.4452207**	**-0.3270084**

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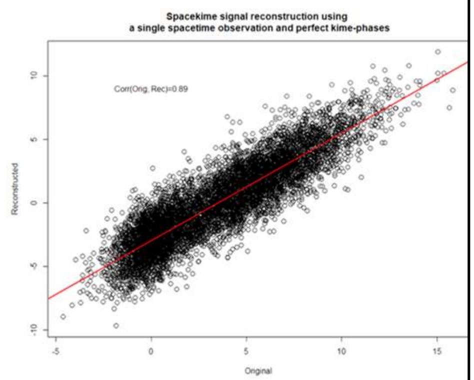
Bayesian Inference Simulation

The correlation between the original data (A) and its reconstruction using a single kime magnitude and the correct kime-phases (C) is $\rho(A, C) = 0.89$.



This strong correlation suggests that a substantial part of the A process energy can be recovered using only a single observation. In this case, to reconstruct the signal back into spacetime and compute the corresponding correlation, we used a single kime-magnitude (sample-size=1) and process C kime-phases.

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Bayesian Inference Simulation

Let's demonstrate the Bayesian inference corresponding to this spacekime data analytic problem using a simulated bimodal experiment:

$$X_A = 0.3U + 0.7V, \text{ where } U \sim N(0,1) \text{ and } V \sim N(5,3)$$

Specifically, we will illustrate the Bayesian inference using repeated single spacetime observations from cohort A, $X = \{x_{i_o}\}$, and varying kime-phase priors ($\varphi = \text{phase aggregator}$) obtained from cohorts B, C, or D, using different posterior predictive distributions.

Relations between the empirical data distribution (**dark blue**) and samples from the posterior predictive distribution, representing Bayesian simulated spacekime reconstructions (**light-blue**). The derived Bayesian estimates do not perfectly match the empirical distribution of the simulated data, yet there is clearly information encoding that is captured by the spacekime data reconstructions.

This signal compression can be exploited by subsequent model-based or model-free data analytic strategies for retrospective prediction, prospective forecasting, ML classification, AI derived clustering, and other spacekime inference methods.

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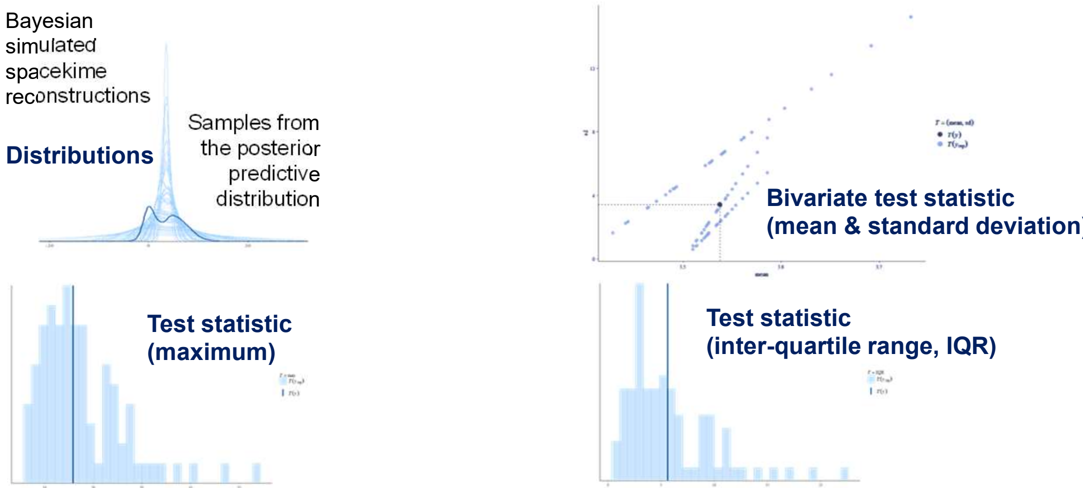
Bayesian Inference Simulation



Empirical data distribution (**dark blue**) & samples from the **posterior predictive distribution** Bayesian spacekime reconstructions (**light-blue**).

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Part 2: HDDA - Spacekime Events (Skevents)

From 4D *spacetime events* ➔ 5D *spacekime skevents*: 5D spacekime sample space $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{C}$, points are $\mathbf{X} = (x^1, x^2, x^3, \kappa^1, \kappa^2)$. Kime representation may involve Cartesian coordinates $\kappa^1, \kappa^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ or *polar coordinates* $t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \varphi \sim \Phi_{[-\pi,\pi)}(\varphi)$. *Skevents* are stochastic encounters over spacekime $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{C}$. For instance, using Cartesian (position) and polar (kime) representation, events are expressed as $(x, y, z, \kappa = te^{i\varphi})$, $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ the usual *time* and $\varphi \sim \Phi_{[-\pi,\pi)}(\varphi)$, modeling the intrinsic experimental process variability of repeated measurements.

1. **Measure on** Ω: The measure on Ω is composed of three parts:
   - **Measure on** (x, y, z), the spatial component, which could be *Euclidean*, but in practice most often is a *metric tensor*.
   - **Measure on** t, the real-time component, part of the spacetime metric tensor, could be *Euclidean*, or have a (marginal) time metric following a prior, e.g., *normalized probability measure*, such as Exponential (decay) distribution.
   - **Kime-Phase Measure** $\Phi(\varphi)$: A prior phase distribution supported on $[-\pi, \pi)$.
2. **Random Variable (observable)** $X(\omega)$: Let $X: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ be a real-valued random variable over the sample space Ω. For a given $\omega \in \Omega$, $X(\omega)$ maps $\omega \to \mathbb{R}$.
3. **Skevent**: A *spacekime event (skevent)* is defined by the set: $K = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid u < X(\omega) \leq v\}$, represents the *inverse image* of the interval $(u, v]$ under the mapping X. The *skevent* construction generalizes the classical notion of *events* and complex-time kevents to the 5D spacekime, where events are defined not just in terms of their spatio-temporal order (in spacetime), but also incorporate the kime-phase distribution $\Phi(\varphi)$ reflecting the intrinsic variation of the sampling distribution corresponding with the observable (RV) X.
4. **Probability of a Skevent**: The probability of a skevent K is $(u < X \leq v) = F(v) - F(u)$, where $F(x)$ is the *cumulative distribution function* (CDF) of the random variable X. The probability measure of the skevent K is calculated $\Pr(K) = (u < X \leq v) = \int_{X^{-1}((u,v])} d\,\mu(\omega)$, where $d\mu(\omega)$ is the *product measure* on the sample space Ω.

https://www.socr.umich.edu/TCIU/HTMLs/Chapter6_TCIU_SketchOfIdeas.html

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Part 2: Example – Quantum Spacekime Entropy

Assume Laplace Phase distribution and Exponential Time

- **Kime-Phase Distribution** ($\Phi(\varphi)$): Laplace distribution μ (location) and scale b, $\Phi(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2b}\exp\left(-\frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}\right)$.
- **Time Distribution** ($p_T(t)$): Exponential decay distribution with parameter λ, $p_T(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}, t \geq 0$.
- **Spatial Distribution** ($p_X(X)$): Uniform over a volume V in 3D Euclidean space, $p_X(X) = \frac{1}{V}, \quad for\ X \in V$.

The joint probability distribution is $p(\kappa) = p_X(X)p_T(t)\Phi(\varphi) = p(\kappa) = \frac{1}{V}\lambda e^{-\lambda t}\frac{1}{2b}\exp\left(-\frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}\right)$. And the quantum entropy is $S_\kappa = -(\rho_\kappa \log\rho_\kappa)$. The trace of ρ_κ is $\mathrm{Tr}(\rho_\kappa) = \sum_\kappa \langle \psi(\kappa)|\rho_\kappa|\psi(\kappa)\rangle$, subject to normalization condition for probabilities, $\mathrm{Tr}(\rho_\kappa) = 1$. Then,

$$\log\rho_\kappa = \log\left(\frac{1}{V}\lambda e^{-\lambda t}\frac{1}{2b}\exp\left(-\frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}\right)\right) = \log\rho_\kappa = \log\left(\frac{\lambda}{2bV}\right) - \lambda t - \frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}.$$

$$(\text{discrete})S_\kappa = -\sum_X\sum_T\sum_\varphi \frac{1}{V}\lambda e^{-\lambda t}\frac{1}{2b}\exp\left(-\frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}\right)\log\left(\frac{\lambda}{2bV}\right) - \lambda t - \frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}.$$

$$(\text{continuous})S_\kappa = \frac{1}{V}\int_V\int_0^\infty\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{2b}\exp\left(-\frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}\right)\left[\log\left(\frac{\lambda}{2bV}\right) - \lambda t - \frac{|\varphi-\mu|}{b}\right]d\varphi dt dV = -\log\left(\frac{\lambda}{2bV}\right) + \frac{1}{\lambda} + 1.$$

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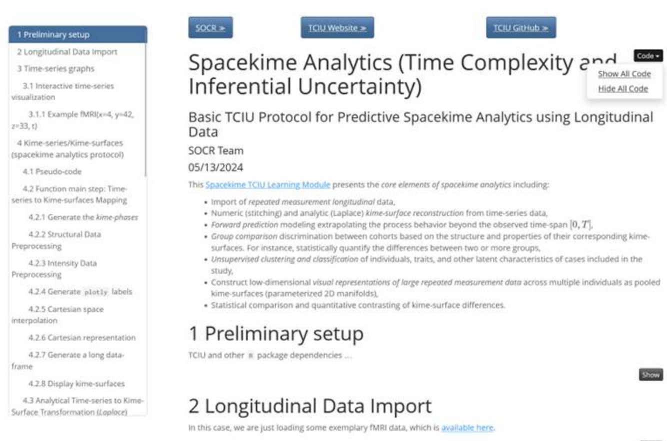
Part 3: Applications: Spacekime Analytics Tutorial

TCIU/Spacekime Analytics Tutorial: Basic TCIU Protocol for Predictive Spacekime Analytics using Longitudinal Data



https://www.socr.umich.edu/TCIU/HTMLs/Chapter6_TCIU_Basic_SpacekimePredictiveAnalytics.html

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Available AI Resources

- ❑ SOCR Motto – *"It's Online & Freely Accessible, Therefore it Exists!"*

- ❑ Pubs: https://socr.umich.edu/people/dinov/publications.html
- ❑ GitHub: https://github.com/SOCR
- ❑ PIPM App: https://rcompute.nursing.umich.edu/PIPM_v2/
- ❑ AI Apps: https://socr.umich.edu/HTML5/ (SOCR AI Bot)
- ❑ Demos: https://DSPA2.predictive.space (Appendix 9 – OpenAI Synth Text Img & Code)
- ❑ Tutorials: https://TCIU.predictive.space & https://SpaceKime.org
- ❑ Website: https://socr.umich.edu

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