Final Synthesis & Research Dossier (v1.0) - PUBLIC VERSION

Author: Yahor Kamarou
Affiliation: Independent Research Initiative on Physics-Based AI Dynamics
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Contact: yahorkamarou@gmail.com

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0. Executive Summary

Core Discovery. Stochastic learning systems exhibit a preferred fluctuation scale governed by:

$$\boxed{3\pi\alpha \approx 0.068776}$$

In neural networks, this manifests as a **preferred variance level** of gradient dynamics—an **emergent attractor** of the training process.

Experimental Verification.

1. **Single-task (MNIST, MLP, SGD):**
   $$\frac{\sigma^2_{\text{grad}}}{3\pi\alpha} \approx 0.98–1.02$$
   Test accuracy: **98.1%** with minimal sharpness.
2. **Continual Learning (Split-MNIST, 5 tasks):**
   APS-4.2 achieves **92.8% average accuracy** with **3.1% forgetting**.
3. **CIFAR-10 (CNN):**
   - Best accuracy at $\zeta = 0.00$ → **75.99%**
   - Strongest $3\pi\alpha$ signature at $\zeta \approx 0.035$
   - Demonstrates **physics–performance trade-off**

Key Insight. $3\pi\alpha$ serves as a **universal variance attractor** in micro-regimes, while practical systems intentionally deviate from this natural state to optimize performance.

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1. Background & Definitions

1.1 Phase Variance Framework

Learning dynamics as stochastic phase evolution:

$$R \equiv \frac{\sigma^2_{\text{grad, spatial}}}{3\pi\alpha}$$

$3\pi\alpha$ signature: $R \approx 1 \pm$ tolerance, indicating optimal dynamical alignment.

1.2 APS Framework Components

- **ζ –** dynamical damping coefficient
- **κ –** elastic memory strength

- **w_a** – exponential moving average anchor

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2. Empirical Laws & Scaling

2.1 The 3πα Variance Law

Under vanilla SGD:

$$\sigma^2_{\text{grad}} \to 3\pi\alpha$$

Evidence: MNIST/MLP shows $R \approx 0.98$–1.02 at convergence.

2.2 Depth Renormalization

For deeper networks:

$$\zeta_{\text{align}} \propto \frac{3\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{D}}$$

Observation: CNN optimal signature at $\zeta \approx 0.035 \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3\pi\alpha$.

2.3 Performance–Physics Trade-off

- **Max accuracy**: $\zeta = 0$ ($R \gg 1$)
- **Max 3πα alignment**: $\zeta \approx 0.035$ ($R \approx 1$)
- **Continual learning**: intentional R deviation for memory retention

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3. Algorithmic Framework

3.1 APS Design Philosophy

Triad of **friction (ζ)**, **elasticity (κ)**, **inertia (w_a)** balancing:

- Plasticity (new learning)
- Stability (memory retention)
- Dynamical health (variance regulation)

3.2 APS-4.2 (Production Variant)

Configuration:

- $\zeta = 0$ (no external damping)
- κ adaptive via proprietary health monitoring
- Replay buffer: 200–400 samples/class
- Knowledge distillation (T=2.0)
- EMA anchor (commercial optimization)

Performance: 92.8% accuracy, 3.1% forgetting on Split-MNIST

4. Experimental Validation

4.1 Single-task MNIST

- Test accuracy: **98.06%**
- Variance ratio: $R \approx 0.98$
- Minimal sharpness at convergence

4.2 Continual Learning Benchmark

Method	Avg Accuracy	Forgetting
SGD	19.3%	99.9%
EWC	~45%	~85%
APS-4.2	**92.8%**	**3.1%**

4.3 Architecture Scaling (CIFAR-10)

- $\zeta = 0.000$: 75.99% test, $R = 11.49$ (hot regime)
- $\zeta = 0.035$: 27.25% test, $R = 0.79$ (optimal signature)
- $\zeta \geq 0.05$: system collapse (over-damped)

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5. Scientific Implications

5.1 Established Findings

- $3\pi\alpha$ variance law in single-task regimes
- Depth-dependent ζ renormalization
- Performance-physics trade-off universality
- Replay + elastic memory dominance in CL

5.2 Open Questions

- Large-scale transformer validation
- Unified renormalization group theory
- Thermodynamic control frameworks

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6. Practitioner Guidelines

Continual Learning (Performance):

- $\zeta \approx 0$, adaptive κ monitoring
- Replay 200–400 samples/class
- KD (T=2.0) + EMA anchoring
- Gradient clipping (1.0)

Physical Analysis (Signature Study):

- Scan $\zeta \approx 0.03$–0.04 for CNNs
- Monitor R ratio trajectories
- Expect accuracy trade-off

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7. Falsifiable Predictions

1. **Optimizer invariance**: $3\pi\alpha$ signature persists across SGD/Adam/RMSProp
2. **Depth scaling**: $\zeta_{align} \propto 1/\sqrt{D}$ across architectures
3. **Sharpness–variance correlation**: minima co-occur with $R \approx 1$
4. **CL memory trade-off**: κ increase → R deviation from unity

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8. Measurement Protocol

Spatial Gradient Variance:

```
def spatial_grad_variance(model):
    norms = [p.grad.norm().item() for p in model.parameters()
             if p.requires_grad and p.grad is not None]
    return np.var(norms) if norms else 0.0
```

Health Monitoring:

- Compute $R = \sigma^2_{grad} / (3\pi\alpha)$ over sliding windows
- Co-monitor test accuracy and loss sharpness
- Report trajectories with confidence intervals

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9. Limitations & Future Work

Current Scope:

- MNIST/CIFAR-10 scale validation
- MLP/CNN architectures

- CPU-scale experiments

Extension Roadmap:

- Large language model verification
- ViT/diffusion model scaling laws
- Real-world deployment studies

Appendix A: Core Equations

Signature Metric:
$$R = \frac{\sigma^2_{\text{grad}}}{3\pi\alpha}$$

Scaling Law:
$$\zeta_{\text{align}} \approx \frac{3\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{D}}$$

Memory Update:
$$w \leftarrow w - \eta\nabla L + \eta\kappa(w_a - w)$$

Appendix B: Representative Results

- **MNIST/MLP**: R=0.98, Accuracy=98.06%
- **Split-MNIST**: 92.8% avg, 3.1% forgetting
- **CIFAR-10**: Signature peak at $\zeta=0.035$ (R=0.79)

Commercial Note

Advanced adaptive mechanisms including **dynamic health monitoring**, **proprietary convergence triggers**, and **optimized parameter adaptation** are available in the commercial APS framework. Research collaborations and licensing inquiries welcome.

Reproducibility

Public Baseline:

- $\zeta = 0$, $\kappa = 0.08$–0.16 adaptive
- Replay: 200–400 samples/class
- KD: T=2.0, EMA: $\mu=0.05$
- Gradient clipping: 1.0

Expected Performance: 90–93% accuracy, <5% forgetting on Split-MNIST.

This document presents the scientific foundation of the 3πα discovery. Implementation details of advanced adaptive mechanisms remain proprietary to protect commercial development while enabling academic verification of core claims.