

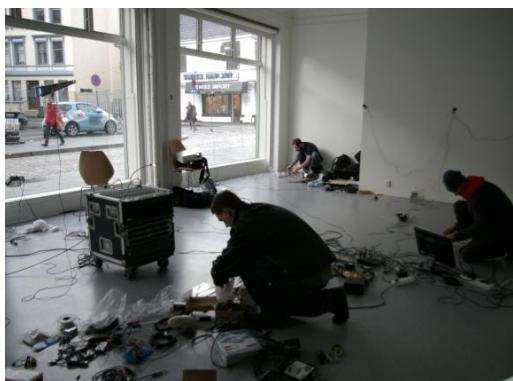
that VJ P(X)

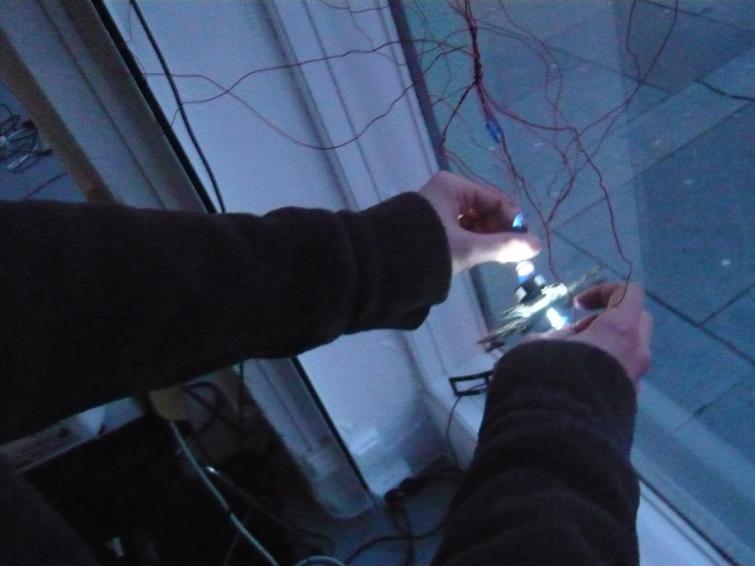
APO33 présente CHAOSLAB WORKSHOP/ INSTALLATION ARTISTIQUE ALÉATOIRE

évolution aléatoire & bifurcation a-périodique

le chaoslab d'Apo33 intervient dans différents types d'espace et détourne son propre cadre de création et de partage. Un Tohu-Bohu de bruit, d'électronique, d'images contradictoires, de perception dédoublée, de temps étiré et multiplié, chaosmose d'échanges de flux et maelström d'objets trouvés.

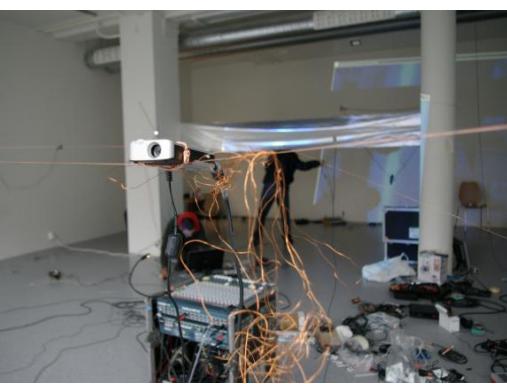
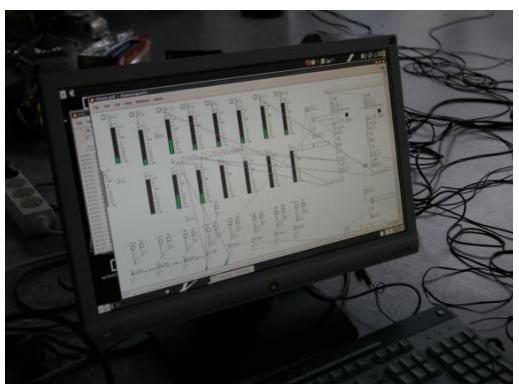
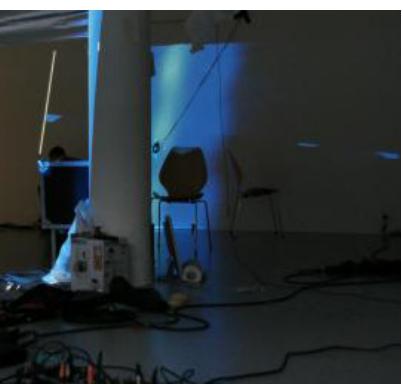
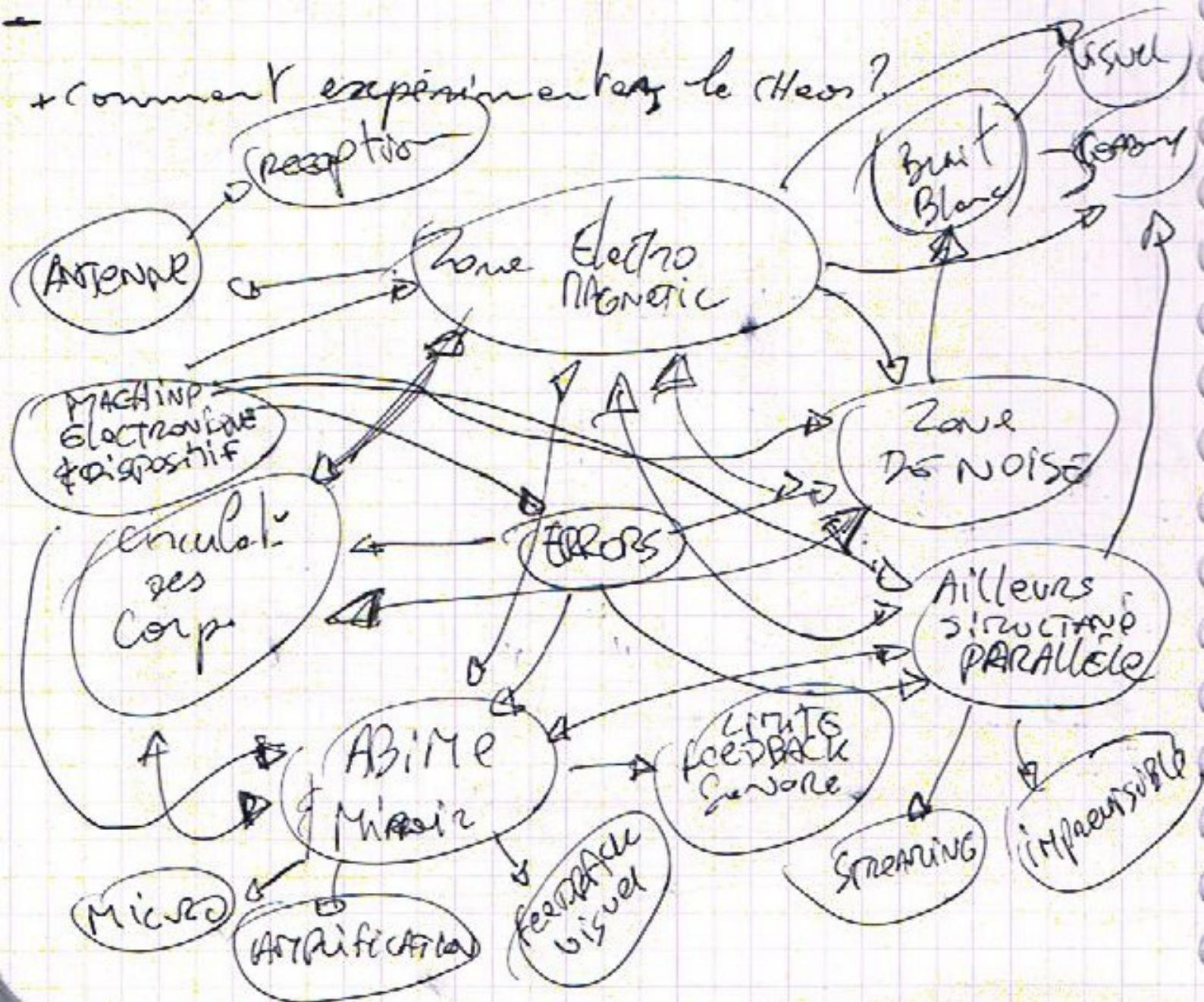
Mené par : JULIEN OTTAVI et l'équipe du CHAOSLAB: DOMINIQUE LEROY
JULIEN POIDEVIN RYAN JORDAN JENNY PICKETT
+ participation aléatoire

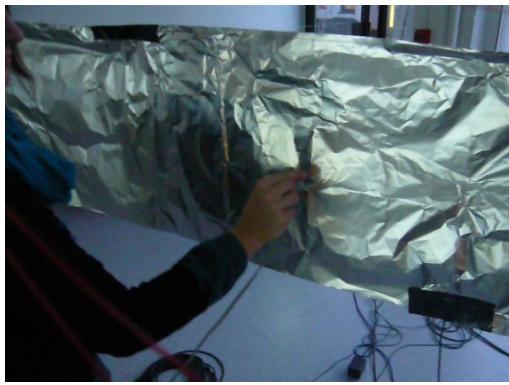


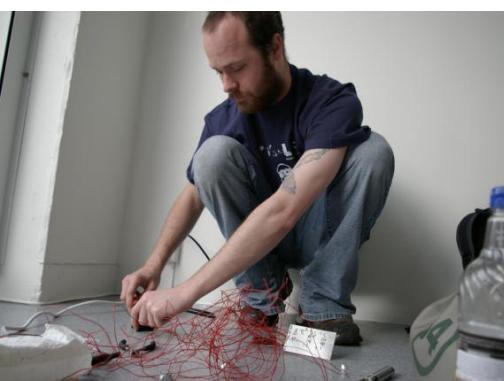


Chaotic systems & indeterminacy. Chaoslabs creates sensitive dependence on initial conditions, devices and inputs by having evolution through phase space (installation/workshop within a place) that appears to be quite random. Our Chaotic models seem to be deployed to ascertain various kinds of activities related to bifurcation points (uncontrolled steps of evolution within the workshop), period doubling sequences (or should we say multiple sequences), the onset of chaotic dynamics proposed by the participants, the strange attractors between sources, filters, amplifications, connections and other denizens of the chaos zoo of hacked behaviors. Chaoslabs erase the lower limit on how small change or perturbation can be—the smallest of effects will eventually be amplified up within the whole process. This act of amplification depends on the nature of particular kinds of nonlinear dynamics—those which exhibit stretching and folding (confinement) of trajectories, where there are no trajectory crossings, and which exhibit aperiodic orbits—apparently open the door for quantum effects to change the behavior of chaotic macroscopic systems.

Is CHAOSLAB a real phenomenon? Aside from irregular behavior of real-world, ie everyday life systems of maintenance, CHAOSLAB is also invoked to explain features like the actual trajectories exhibited in a given state space (piksel festival) or the sojourn times (2 to 4 days) of trajectories in particular regions of state space.







KL-divergence minimization

$$\varphi t_1 \exp(Qj(t -$$

heuristic

make any particular split

$$\times \exp(Qj(t_2 - t)) \varphi t_2$$

significant impact on the relevance on any intensity

arise: how should we choose where these new demands

adds one split point at a time

$$k [\beta t_k(i+1)] \text{ and } \delta_j -$$

$$x_i]$$

order of magnitude

cluster intensity matrix

the diagonal elements

large values in the intensity matrix mean a faster rate of evolution

$$\leftarrow \text{marg} C_j \mathbf{1}^\top V \|$$

is not obvious

the exponential



Chaotic systems are not as predominant as in determinacy. Chaos also creates sensitivity dependence on initial conditions, feedback and interaction with those conditions. We have looked at how it can be used in the field of robotics. Works done with the help of the Internet areas be done and Chaos theory has developed in the area of robotics. Chaotic models seem to be employed as a way to control systems. Chaotic systems have bifurcation points run on limited steps. The evolution of the chaos system depends on the number of steps. It is the main problem of the system. The system should work in such a way that it can be controlled by chaotic dynamics proposed by the participants, the strange attractors between some elements and their interactions, can be controlled by other parameters. Chaos zone of the system can be enlarged by this stable zone. The following figure shows the effect of perturbations on the system. The small effects will

