



Task-groups: what's the optimal organization?

Is there a global brain?

When does a group of cooperating individuals solve a problem more efficiently than the individuals working in isolation?

Does diversity matter?

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Task: find the global maximum of NK fitness landscapes

Kauffman & Levin (1987)

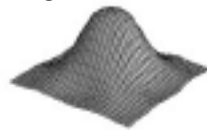
state space: 2^N binary strings of length N $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$ $x_i = 0, 1$

K epistasis parameter: tunes landscape's ruggedness

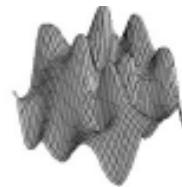
fitness landscape: $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \rightarrow f(x) \in \mathfrak{R}$

global maximum is unique

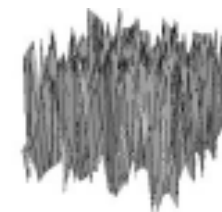
$K=0$



$0 < K < N-1$



$K=N-1$



Derrida's
Random
Energy
Model

Agents

are binary strings

(0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0)

that search the state space by flipping a bit randomly

(0,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0)

with probability **1-p**

or copy a bit of the most successful agent in their neighborhood

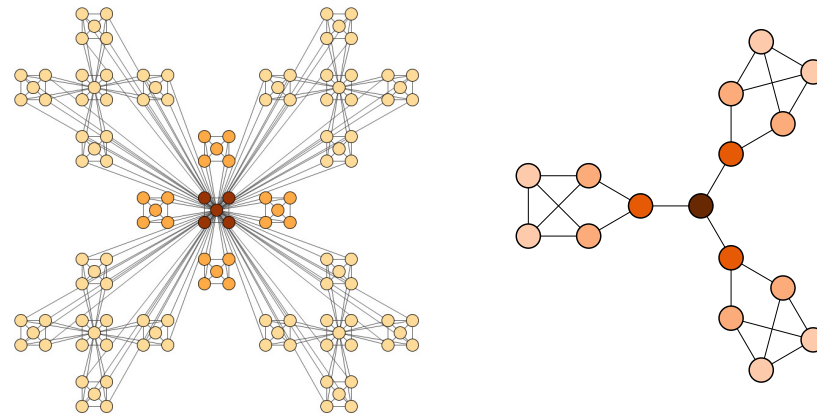
with probability **p**

copy propensity

$$p \in [0,1]$$

group size

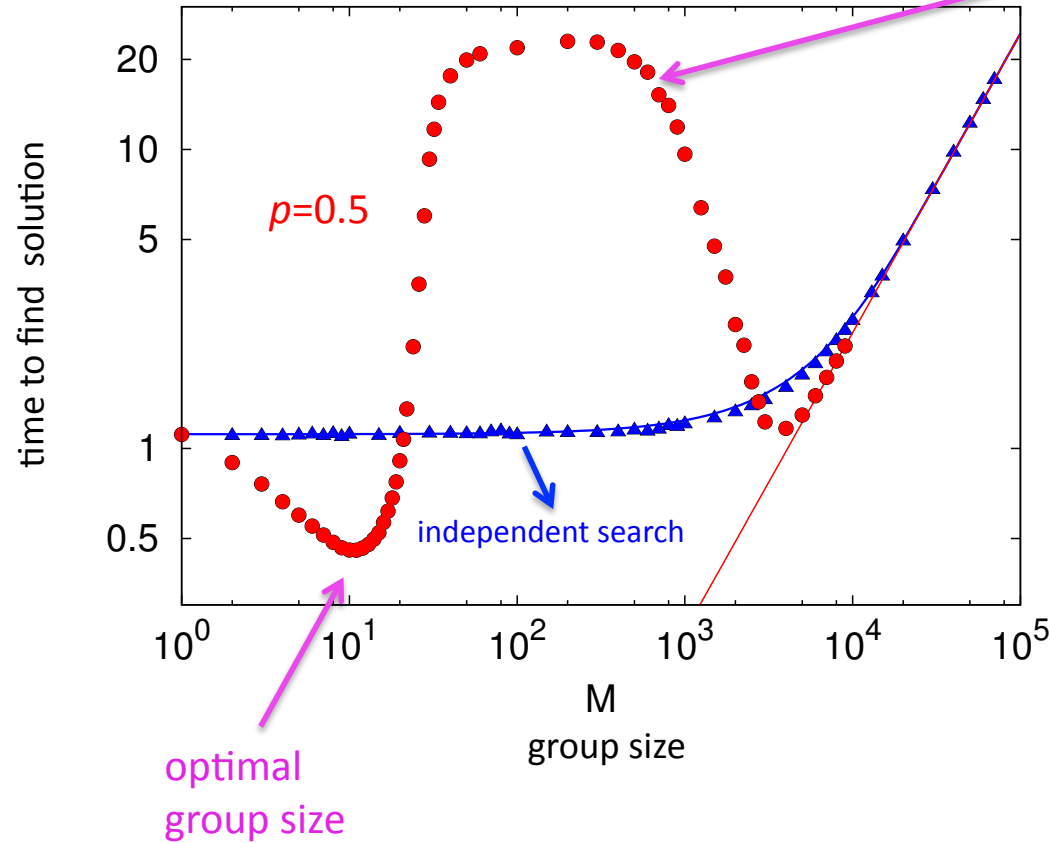
$$M > 1$$



hierarchical

fully connected network

$N=12$ $K=4$



Groupthink: psychological studies of policy decisions and fiascoes (1982)

computer demand

For each parameter set:
 10^3 landscapes
 10^6 searches per landscape

Conclusions

- **More isn't (always) better**

J. F. Fontanari, Imitative Learning as a Connector of Collective Brains, *PLoS ONE* **9**, e110517 (2014)

J. F. Fontanari, Exploring NK fitness landscapes using imitative learning, *Eur. Phys. J. B* **88**, 251 (2015)

- **Centralized and modular (i.e., hierarchical) organizations are the best**

J. F. Fontanari and F. A. Rodrigues, Influence of network topology on cooperative problem-solving systems, *Theory in Biosciences* **135**, 101 (2016)

S. M. Reia and J. F. Fontanari, Effect of group organization on the performance of cooperative processes, *Ecological Complexity* (2016)

- **More of the same can be better**

J. F. Fontanari, When more of the same is better, *EPL* **113**, 28009 (2016)