

# Group Affinity and Fashion Scene

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# Abstract/Problem Description

- People can be a part of the group in different ways based on appearance.
- Different behaviors, people adapt and react differently to others
- If you like some part of the appearance, you would want to adapt it and make some changes to your appearance.
- System of Differential equations were made, and matrices were made with the values given to their appearance which were compared and interaction were measured.

# Assumptions

1. People can influence each other styles.
2. Interaction were measured comparing the appearance value using vectors.
3. Person can pull together to be more similar or push the person style far away.
4. People were divided into three groups which were conformist, non-conformist and an average person.
5. The amount a person is influenced by someone else is a function of difference between the styles of two people.

# Model

$$\mathbf{v}_i(n+1) = \mathbf{v}_i(n) + \sum_{\mathbf{w}(n) \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{v}_i(n)\}} g_i(\|\mathbf{w}(n) - \mathbf{v}_i(n)\|) (\mathbf{w}(n) - \mathbf{v}_i(n))$$

# Model

$$\mathbf{v}_i(n+1) = \mathbf{v}_i(n) + \sum_{\mathbf{w}(n) \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{v}_i(n)\}} g_i(\|\mathbf{w}(n) - \mathbf{v}_i(n)\|) (\mathbf{w}(n) - \mathbf{v}_i(n))$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i(n+1) - \mathbf{v}_i(n) = \sum_{\mathbf{w}(n) \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{v}_i(n)\}} g_i(\|\mathbf{w}(n) - \mathbf{v}_i(n)\|) (\mathbf{w}(n) - \mathbf{v}_i(n))$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i(t + \Delta t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t) = \left( \sum_{\mathbf{w}(t) \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{v}_i(t)\}} g_i(\|\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)\|) (\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)) \right) \Delta t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{v}_i(t + \Delta t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)}{\Delta t} = \sum_{\mathbf{w}(t) \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{v}_i(t)\}} g_i(\|\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)\|) (\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t))$$

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{v}_i(t))}{dt} = \sum_{\mathbf{w}(t) \in V \setminus \{\mathbf{v}_i(t)\}} g_i(\|\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)\|) (\mathbf{w}(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t))$$

# Model

$$g_i (\|\mathbf{v}_j(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)\|) = g_{i,j}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\sum_{m=2}^k g_{1,m} & g_{1,2} & g_{1,3} & \dots & g_{1,k} \\ g_{2,1} & -g_{2,1} - \sum_{m=3}^k g_{2,m} & g_{2,3} & \dots & g_{2,k} \\ g_{3,1} & g_{3,2} & -\sum_{m=1}^2 g_{3,m} - \sum_{m=4}^k g_{3,m} & \dots & g_{3,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{k,1} & g_{k,2} & g_{k,3} & \dots & -\sum_{m=1}^{k-1} g_{k,m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_k(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Model

$$A \times W = W'$$

# Analysis of Symmetric Case

$$g_1 = g_2 = \cdots = g_k$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}_j(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)\| = \|\mathbf{v}_i(t) - \mathbf{v}_j(t)\|$$

$$g_i(\|\mathbf{v}_j(t) - \mathbf{v}_i(t)\|) = g_j(\|\mathbf{v}_i(t) - \mathbf{v}_j(t)\|)$$

$$g_{i,j} = g_{j,i},$$

$$A = LDL^T = L\sqrt{D}\sqrt{D}L^T = (L\sqrt{D}) (L\sqrt{D})^T$$

$$\text{null}\left(\left(L\sqrt{D}\right)^T\right) = \text{null}\left(\left(L\sqrt{D}\right) \left(L\sqrt{D}\right)^T\right) = \text{null}(A)$$

# Analysis of Symmetric Case

$$D_j = B_{j,j} - \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} L_{j,m}^2$$

$$L_{i,j} = \frac{1}{L_{j,j}} \left( B_{i,j} - \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} L_{j,m} L_{i,m} d_m \right), \text{ for } i > j$$

# Analysis of Asymmetric Case

- Can qualitatively describe certain equilibria
- Exhaustive quantitative description of all equilibria exceeds the scope of this project

# Different Behavior Functions

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1x - .5 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ -1x + 1.5 & 1 < x \leq 1.5 \\ 0 & 1.5 < x, \end{cases}$$

Regular people

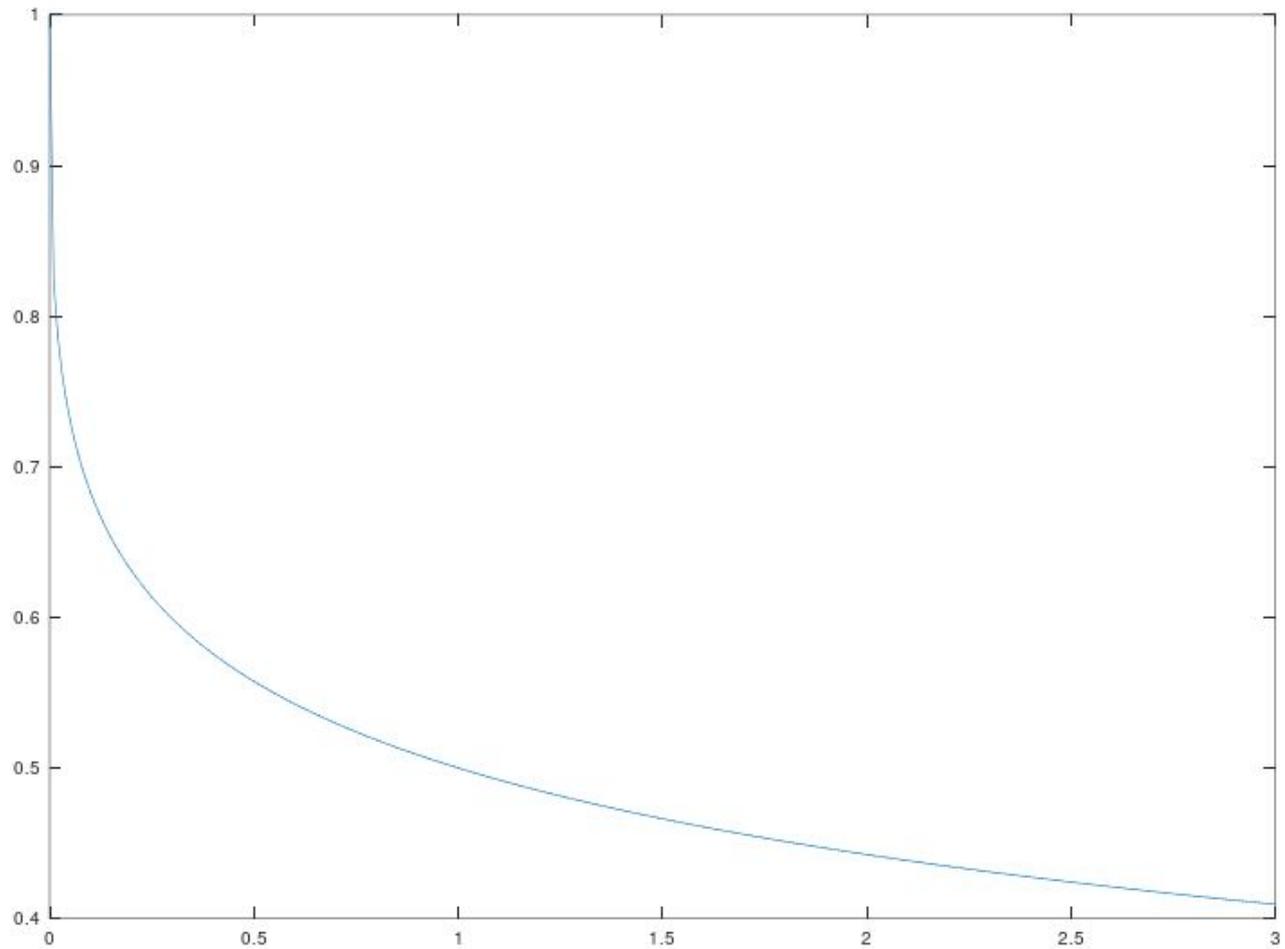
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x - 2 & 0 < x \leq 1.5 \\ 0 & 1.5 < x; \end{cases}$$

Non-conformists

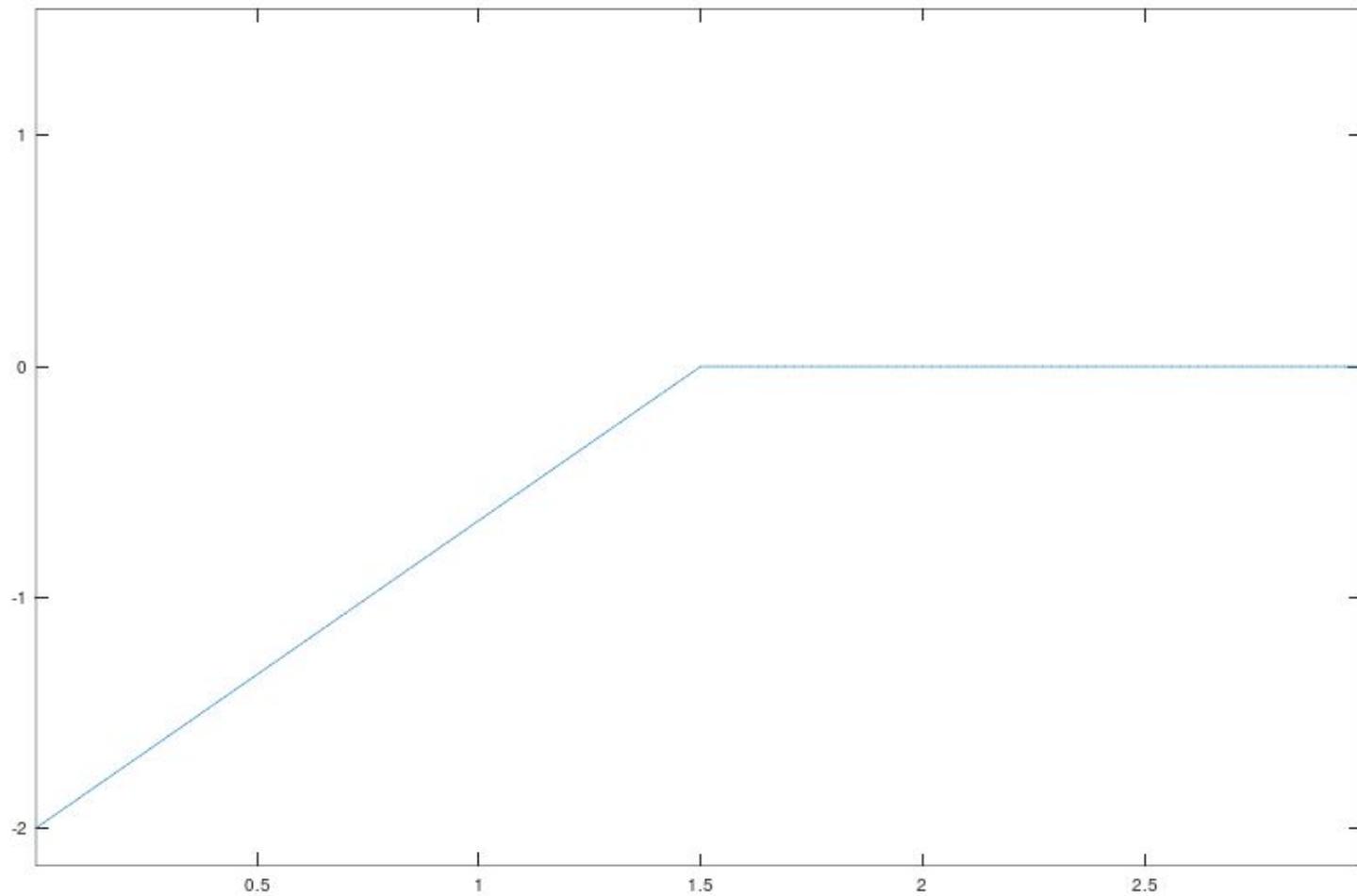
$$c(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}$$

Conformists

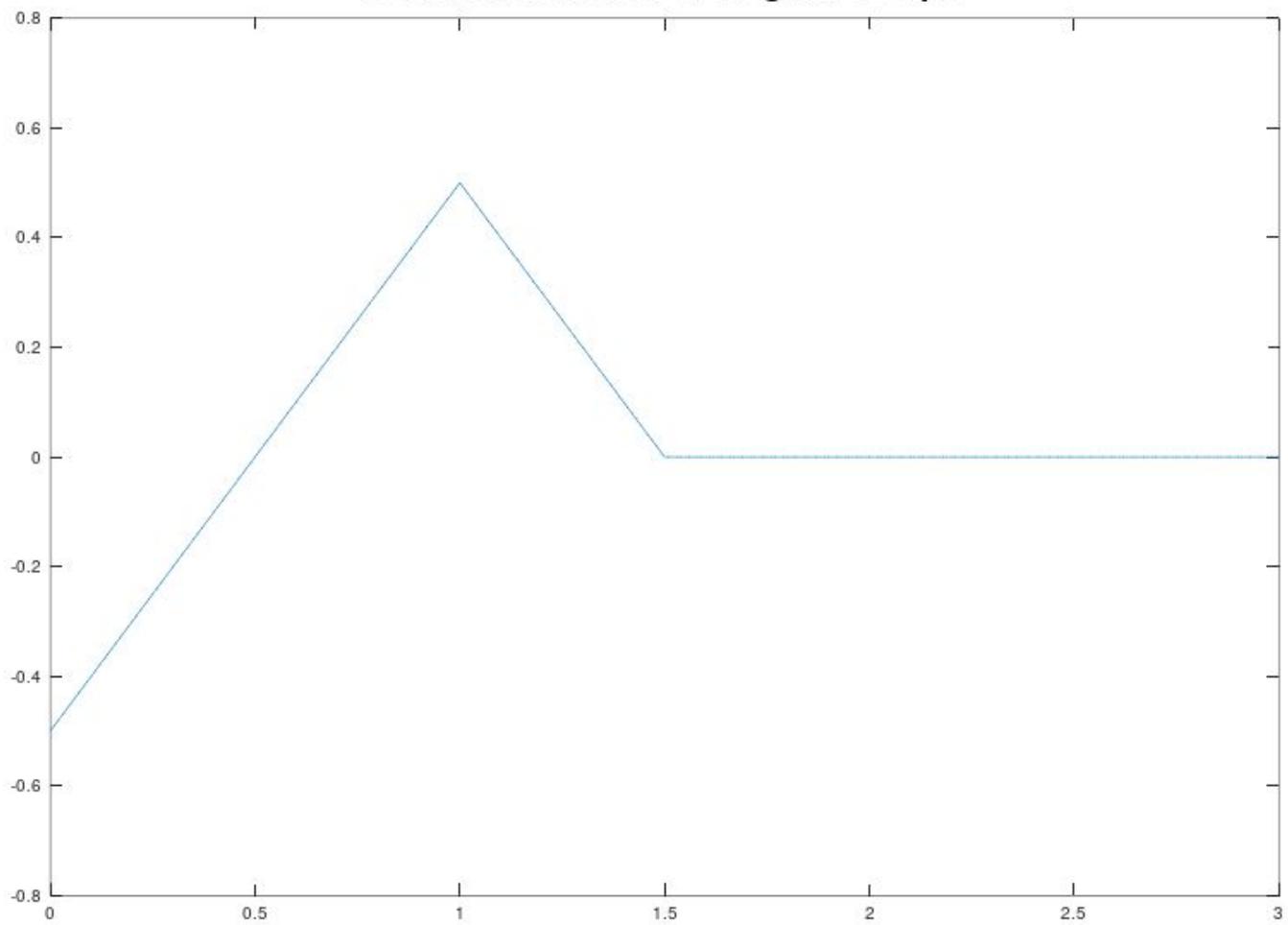
## Behavior Function of Conformists



## Behavior Function of Non-Conformists



### Behavior Function of Regular People



# Code

```
1 function Wprime = matrixA (vectoroffunctions, sizeofA, W)
2 %this will be the matrix for my system of differential equations
3 % vector of functions will be a cell array of function handles, where the ith
4 % entry is the function by which the ith person reacts to those around them.
5 % sizeofA is the number of people we wish to simulate, and will be equal to the
6 % number of rows and columns of A
7 % W is a cell array of the input vectors, the current styles of people, where
8 % each cell contains the vector of the person.
9 Wprime=cell(sizeofA,1);
10 for i1=1:sizeofA
11     B=zeros(1,length(W{1}));
12     for i2=1:sizeofA
13         B=B+vectoroffunctions{i1}(norm(W{i2}-W{i1}))*(W{i2}-W{i1});
14     endfor
15     Wprime{i1}=B;
16 endfor
17 endfunction
```

# Code

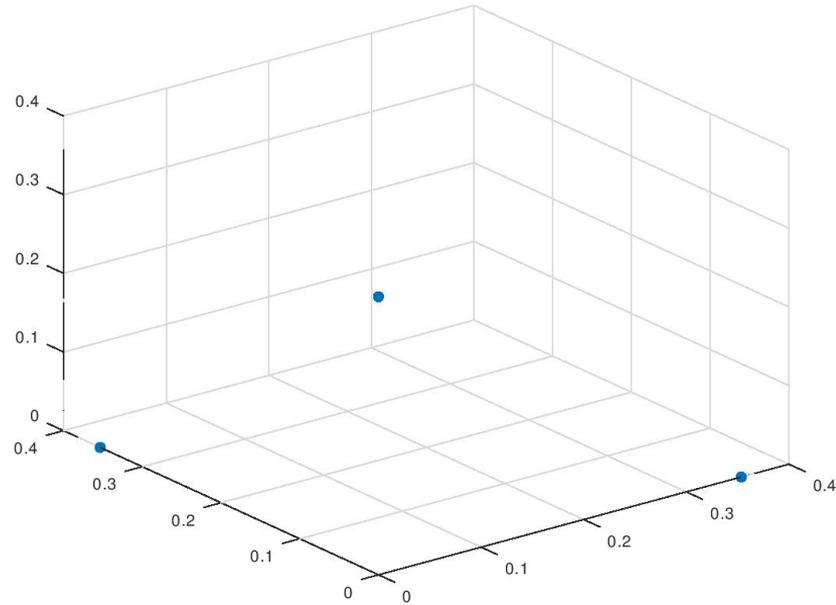
```
19
20 function outputW = rungekutta (steps, Length, initialW, matrixA, funcvec, sizeofA)
21 % the Runge-Kutta method (RK4), it can take and return vectors
22 outputW=cell(sizeofA,steps+1);
23 for i3=1:sizeofA
24     outputW{i3,1}=initialW{i3};
25 endfor
26 H=Length/steps;
27 %preallocating for speed
28 inputW=cell(sizeofA,1);
29 PreK1=cell(sizeofA,1);
30 K1=cell(sizeofA,1);
31 PreK2=cell(sizeofA,1);
32 K2=cell(sizeofA,1);
33 PreK3=cell(sizeofA,1);
34 K3=cell(sizeofA,1);
35 PreK4=cell(sizeofA,1);
36 K4=cell(sizeofA,1);
37 %actual method; I had to break things up because
38 for il=1:steps
39     for i4=1:sizeofA
40         inputW{i4}=outputW{i4,il};
41     endfor
42     PreK1=matrixA(funcvec, sizeofA, inputW);
43     for i8=1:sizeofA
44         K1{i8}=H*PreK1{i8};
45     endfor
46     for i5=1:sizeofA
47         inputW{i5}=outputW{i5,il}+K1{i5}*(1/2);
48     endfor
49     PreK2=matrixA(funcvec, sizeofA, inputW);
50     for i9=1:sizeofA
51         K2{i9}=H*PreK2{i9};
```

```
51         K2{i9}=H*PreK2{i9};
52     endfor
53     for i6=1:sizeofA
54         inputW{i6}=outputW{i6,il}+K2{i6}*(1/2);
55     endfor
56     PreK3=matrixA(funcvec, sizeofA, inputW);
57     for i10=1:sizeofA
58         K3{i10}=H*PreK3{i10};
59     endfor
60     for i7=1:sizeofA
61         inputW{i7}=outputW{i7,il}+K3{i7};
62     endfor
63     PreK4=matrixA(funcvec, sizeofA, inputW);
64     for i11=1:sizeofA
65         K4{i11}=H*PreK4{i11};
66     endfor
67     for i2=1:sizeofA
68         outputW{i2,il+1}=outputW{i2,il}+(1/6)*(K1{i2}+2*K2{i2}+2*K3{i2}+K4{i2});
69     endfor
70 endfor
71 endfunction
```

# Simulations

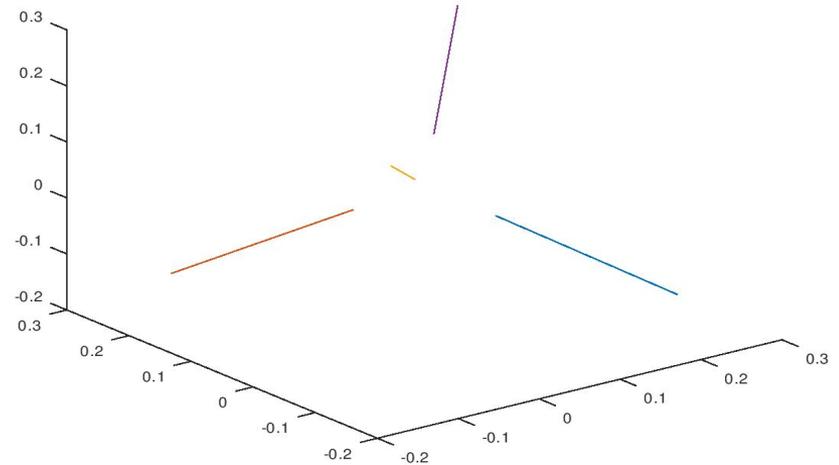
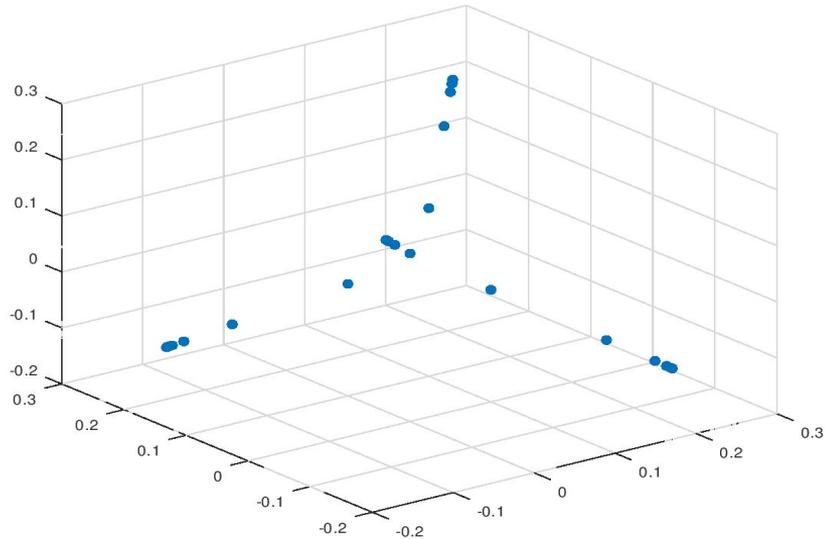
## Regular people: Equilibrium points

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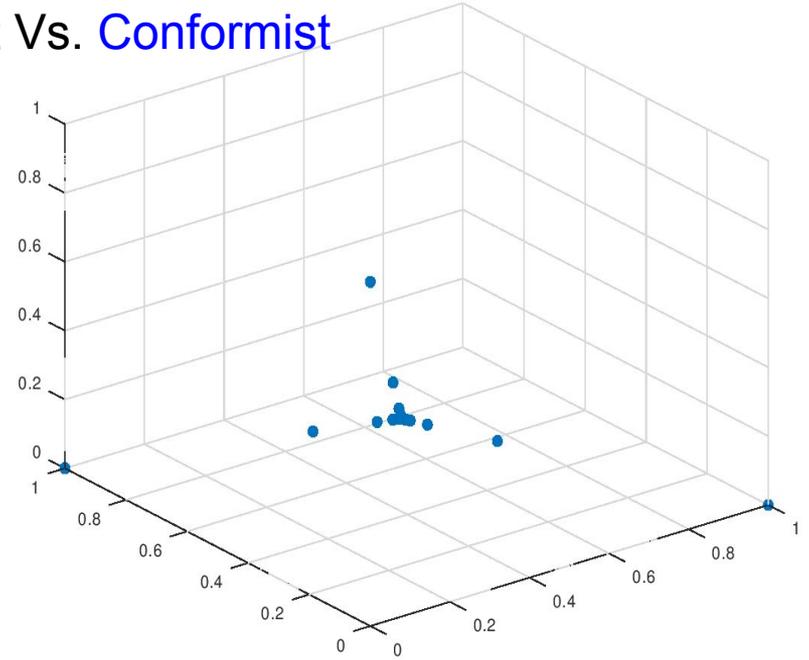
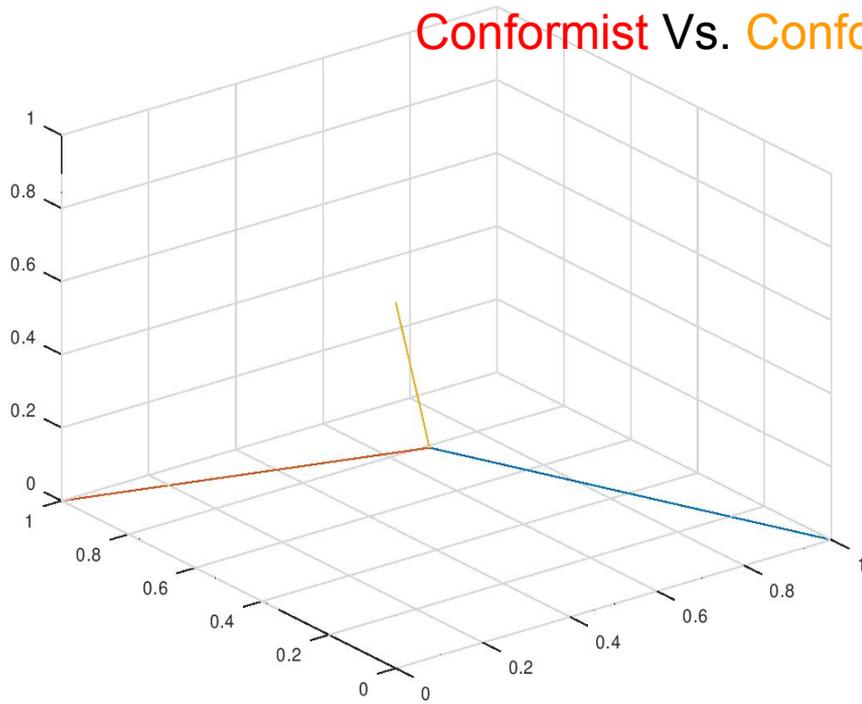
# Simulations

Regular Vs. Regular Vs. Regular Vs. Regular



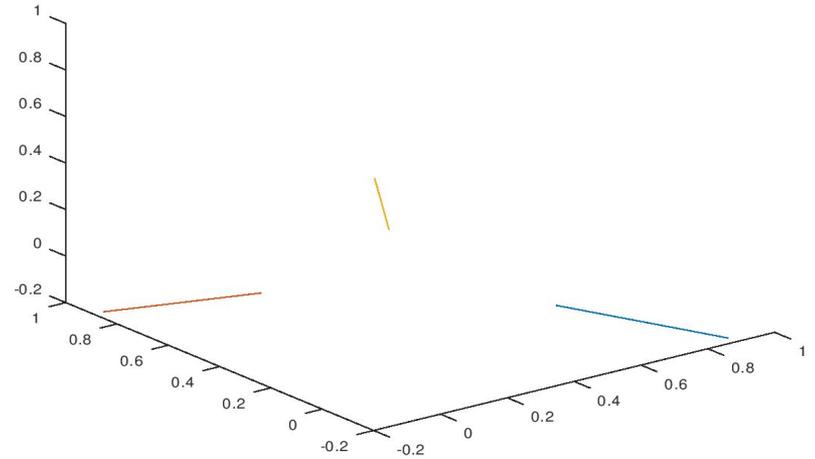
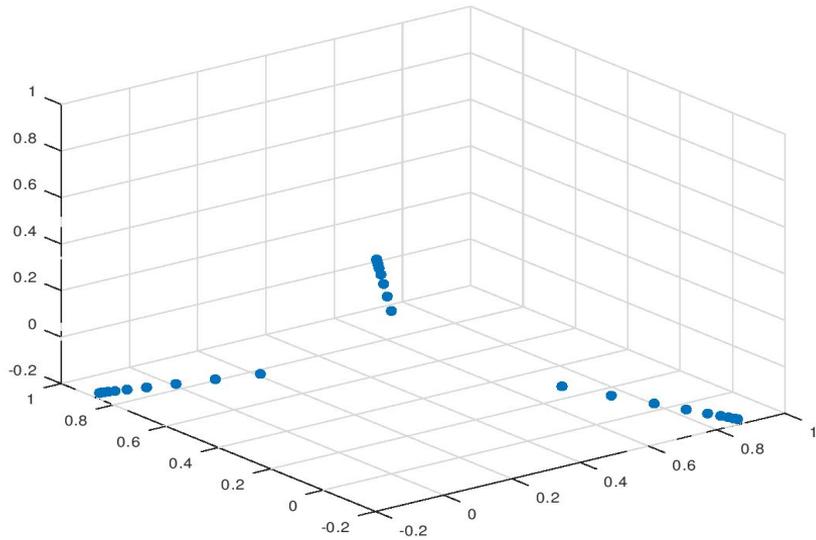
# Simulations

Conformist Vs. Conformist Vs. Conformist



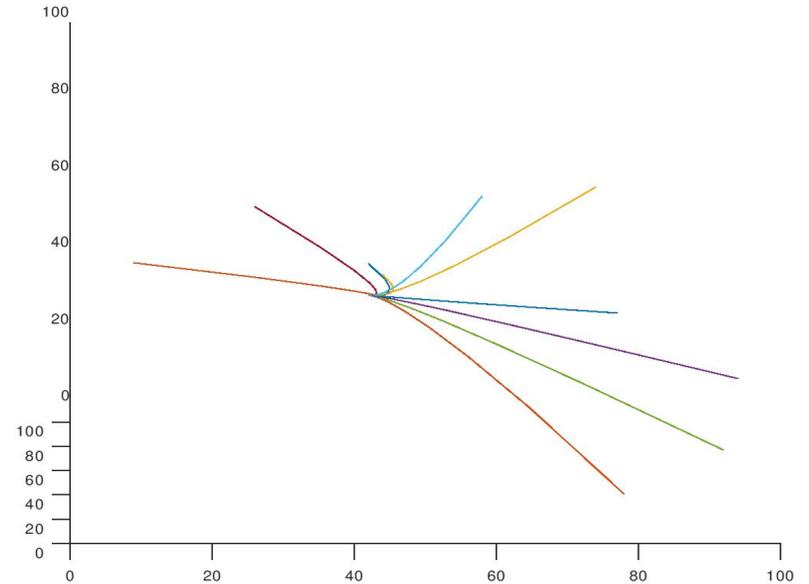
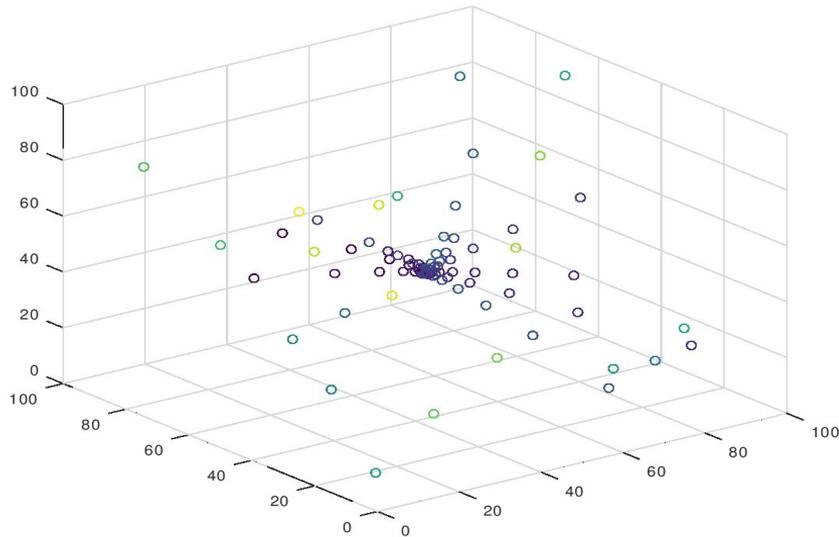
# Simulations

Non-Conformists Vs. Non-Conformists Vs. Non-Conformists



# Simulations

10 Regular People Vs. 10 Conformists Vs. 10 Non-Conformists



# Additional Issues

“2. The original statement asks you to model one aspect that is adopted within a group. How would your model change if you are required to model how two aspect

Flexibility, n-dimensional fashion space

Can model any number of aspects

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_i(t) \\ \mathbf{v}_{i+1}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_j(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_l(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_k(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \mathbf{v}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_i(t) \\ \mathbf{v}_{i+1}(t) \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{Aspect 1} \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \mathbf{v}_{i+1}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_j(t) \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{Aspect 2} \\ \vdots \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \mathbf{v}_l(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_k(t) \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{Aspect n} \end{array}$$

# Future Considerations

More simulations with more people.

A person's style can mutate unpredictably.

Behavior is on a continuum from nonconformists to average people to conformists.

A person can move along the continuum and will do so sporadically.

Add additional behavior categories.

Allow people to react to different people in different ways based on their relationship with them.

We would like to thank SIMIODE for organizing this competition. We would also like to thank Prof. Pendleton, both for teaching us all of the math that we used in this project, and for pushing us to participate in this competition.