EXPLORING RELATIVISTIC COSMOLOGY WITH AI-ENHANCED THEORETICAL MODELS

S. R. Bhoyar
Department of Mathematics, Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad-445216 Dist: Yavatmal (India)
drsrb2014@gmail.com

S. H. Shekh
Department of Mathematics, S. P. M. Science and Gilani Arts, Commerce, College Ghatanji Dist: Yavatmal (India)
da_salim@rediff.com

Abstract
Relativistic cosmology provides the theoretical backbone for understanding the large-scale structure, origin, and evolution of the universe. While general relativity (GR) has successfully explained a wide range of phenomena, persistent cosmological puzzles such as dark energy, dark matter, and cosmic inflation suggest the need for extended or alternative frameworks. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative tool in physics research, enabling data-driven modelling, automated pattern recognition, and predictive simulations. This paper explores the integration of AI techniques with relativistic cosmology, focusing on both observational and theoretical perspectives. We propose AI-assisted approaches for solving field equations, constraining modified gravity models, and enhancing cosmological parameter estimation. We further present AI-based frameworks for phase space analysis, gravitational wave signal extraction, and nonlinear dynamics in cosmology. The study highlights how AI-enhanced theoretical models can accelerate discovery, bridge gaps between theory and observation, and open new avenues for precision cosmology.
Keywords: *Relativistic Cosmology; Artificial Intelligence (AI); Machine Learning; Deep Learning; Modified Gravity; $f(R), f(T), f(Q), f(Q,T)$ Gravity; Cosmological Parameter Estimation; Phase Space Analysis; Gravitational Waves; Dark Energy; Dark Matter; ΛCDM Model; Symbolic Regression; Computational Cosmology.*

1. Introduction

Relativistic cosmology, grounded in Einstein's General Relativity (GR), has provided an elegant description of the large-scale universe. From the prediction of cosmic expansion to the formation of structure and the imprint of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB), relativistic frameworks have shaped our understanding of the cosmos (Peebles 1993; Weinberg 2008). The standard cosmological model, ΛCDM, has been remarkably successful in explaining a wide range of observations, yet it remains incomplete. Fundamental puzzles such as the nature of dark energy, the identity of dark matter, the cosmological constant problem, and tensions in the Hubble constant (H_0) suggest that modifications or extensions of relativistic cosmology may be required (Riess et al. 2019; Verde, Treu & Riess 2019). To address these challenges, numerous extended frameworks have been proposed, including $f(R), f(T), f(Q)$ and $f(Q,T)$ gravity, as well as fractal and nonlocal cosmologies (Capozziello & De Laurentis 2011; Nojiri & Odintsov 2017). While these models provide richer dynamics, they often lead to highly nonlinear field equations that are analytically intractable and computationally demanding. Traditional approaches rely on perturbation theory, numerical solvers, or restrictive assumptions to make progress (Clifton et al. 2012). Parallelly, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized diverse scientific domains by enabling the analysis of high-dimensional data, pattern recognition, symbolic regression, and predictive modelling (LeCun, Bengio & Hinton 2015; Goodfellow, Bengio & Courville 2016). In cosmology, AI has already demonstrated impressive capabilities in gravitational wave detection (George & Huerta 2018; Wang, Li & Zhang 2020), large-scale structure analysis (Ribli, Pataki & Csabai 2019), and black hole imaging (Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration 2019). However, its integration into theoretical relativistic cosmology where it could assist in solving complex field equations, exploring phase spaces, and constraining cosmological parameters remains underdeveloped. This paper is motivated by the need to explore how AI-enhanced methodologies can be embedded into relativistic cosmology to accelerate theoretical developments, link models with observational constraints, and generate new predictions. Specifically, we investigate how AI can play a transformative role in relativistic cosmology by symbolically approximating solutions to modified Einstein field equations, uncovering dynamical stability regimes in cosmological phase spaces, accelerating gravitational wave cosmology tests for extended theories of gravity, and enhancing parameter estimation pipelines in scenarios that go beyond the ΛCDM framework.

The paper is organized as follows: **Section 2** provides a critical overview of relativistic cosmology, extensions to modified gravity theories, and existing AI applications in both observational and theoretical physics. **Section 3** outlines our proposed AI-enhanced frameworks for solving field equations, performing phase space analysis, gravitational wave tests, and cosmological parameter estimation. **Section 4** presents conceptual outcomes, including prototype AI-assisted models, stability analysis, and comparative insights between traditional and AI-based approaches. **Section 5** discusses the potential of AI in addressing outstanding challenges in relativistic cosmology, such as dark sector dynamics, multi-messenger cosmology, and connections with quantum gravity. Finally, **Section 6** summarizes our findings, emphasizing how AI can open new frontiers in theoretical cosmology and serve as a bridge between abstract mathematical models and empirical validation. Through this structure, the paper aims to establish a novel research direction at the intersection of relativistic cosmology and artificial intelligence, demonstrating that AI can serve not merely as a computational tool but as an intellectual partner in theoretical discovery.

2. Overview of Relativistic Cosmology and Modified Gravity:

General relativity (GR) is well-tested on solar-system scales, yet cosmological observations including late-time acceleration, early inflation, and gravitational wave constraints motivate extensions of GR. Key frameworks include $f(R), f(Q), f(T)$ gravity and fractal cosmologies. $f(R)$ gravity extends the Einstein–Hilbert action with a function of the Ricci scalar, offering geometric explanations for dark energy and inflation without exotic fields, though higher-order dynamics may induce instabilities (Sotiriou & Faraoni, 2010). $f(Q)$ gravity built on the non-metricity scalar, this symmetric teleparallel theory yields second-order equations, naturally modelling cosmic acceleration while avoiding higher-derivative ghosts (Jiménez et al., 2019). $f(T)$ gravity based on the torsion scalar in teleparallel GR, it produces second-order equations and mimics dark energy behaviour, but local Lorentz invariance issues remain (Cai et al., 2016). Fractal cosmologies modify the action measure to incorporate fractal geometry, providing alternative explanations for dark energy and bouncing models, though largely phenomenological (Calcagni, 2010). Despite their potential, these frameworks yield nonlinear equations requiring approximations or heavy numeric, highlighting the promise of AI-assisted symbolic solutions and efficient parameter estimation. In observational Cosmology**,** AI accelerates discovery across datasets. Deep learning enables rapid gravitational wave detection (George & Huerta, 2018), enhances CMB analysis (Auld et al., 2007), and reconstructs black hole images from sparse data. In Theoretical Physics, AI explores symbolic regression, reinforcement learning, and neural ODE solvers approximate nonlinear equations (Udrescu & Tegmark, 2020). Neural networks detect invariants, recovering conservation laws and guiding model building (Iten et al., 2020). Phase space methods reconstruct attractors and classify stability regimes in inflation, modified gravity, and dark energy. Together, these AI tools complement traditional techniques, accelerating symbolic, stability, and theoretical insights in cosmology.

3. Methodology

AI-Enhanced Field Equation Solving: Modified cosmological models often yield highly nonlinear differential equations that are analytically intractable. AI-driven symbolic regression, including genetic programming and neural-symbolic learning, generates approximate analytic solutions and uncovers hidden algebraic structures in Einstein's equations. Reinforcement learning further refines these approximations by minimizing residuals and enforcing physical consistency (Udrescu & Tegmark, 2020; Cranmer et al., 2020). These approaches reduce brute-force numerical integration and provide interpretable forms, offering insights in non-standard cosmologies where closed-form solutions are rare.

Dynamical Systems and Phase Space Analysis: Cosmological models are analysed via dynamical systems, where critical point stability governs evolution. AI enhances this by classifying attractors, repellers, and saddle points in high-dimensional spaces. Deep learning approximates phase flows, and clustering reveals hidden attractors (Chen et al., 2018; Vlachas et al., 2020). Reinforcement learning identifies optimal trajectories and bifurcation parameters, strengthening stability analyses in dark energy, modified gravity, and early-universe scenarios beyond ΛCDM.

AI for Gravitational Wave Cosmology: AI accelerates gravitational wave detection by learning waveform templates directly. Convolutional and recurrent networks enable real-time binary black hole merger detection (George & Huerta, 2018; Gabbard et al., 2018) and speed parameter estimation, revealing deviations signalling modified gravity (Chua & Vallisneri, 2020).

AI for Parameter Estimation Beyond ΛCDM: AI emulators, including normalizing flows and Bayesian neural networks, perform rapid likelihood-free inference, reducing computational costs and exploring extended parameter spaces evolving dark energy, modified gravity, and non-Gaussian initial conditions while tightening constraints on fundamental physics (Jeffrey & Wandelt, 2020; Alsing et al., 2019).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Prototype AI-Supported Framework:

We propose a conceptual AI-driven framework to accelerate theoretical and computational research in relativistic cosmology. It integrates symbolic regression, deep reinforcement learning, and data-driven optimization to complement traditional analytic and numerical methods, operating in three stages: **Input Layer (Theoretical Model Specification):** The framework starts with specifying a gravitational model such as $f(R), f(Q,T), f(G)$or more general formulations. These define modified Friedmann equations that are typically analytically intractable and costly to simulate. The input layer encodes these models along with initial/boundary conditions and observational priors (e.g., Planck 2018 CMB, BAO, supernovae), ensuring the AI operates within a physically consistent, data-informed domain. **AI Engine (Learning Dynamics):** Symbolic regression (SR) recovers approximate closed-form solutions, revealing relations among $H(z), q(z)$ and matter–dark energy densities. Deep reinforcement learning (DRL) explores parameter spaces adaptively, rewarding observationally consistent trajectories while penalizing unstable ones. Surrogate modelling approximates differential equation solutions, bypassing heavy numerical integrations. **Output Layer (Cosmological Insights):** AI provides functional approximations for $a(t), H(t)$, and $\rho(z)$, generates stability maps for attractors or singularities, accelerates Bayesian parameter inference (Ω_m,ω_o, ω_a), and produces interpretable symbolic forms for dark energy and inflationary dynamics. In essence, the framework bridges abstract modelling with high-dimensional data analysis, enabling exploratory and confirmatory cosmological research, with potential future integration of multi-messenger probes.

4.2 Insights from AI Integration:

Artificial intelligence is transforming cosmological modelling, especially in modified gravity frameworks. **Approximate Analytic Solutions:** Field equations in $f(R), f(Q,T)$ and $f(G)$ gravity are highly nonlinear and usually solvable only numerically. AI-based symbolic regression provides approximate closed-form solutions that closely mimic exact results. Deep learning can recover functional forms for the scale factor, effective equation of state, or potential functions, revealing structural features of cosmological dynamics (Udrescu & Tegmark 2020; Cranmer et al., 2020). **Phase Space Reconstruction and Stability Analysis:** Stability of accelerating or bouncing universes demands detailed dynamical systems analysis. AI accelerates this by clustering trajectories, mapping attractors, and identifying bifurcations. Neural networks and reinforcement learning efficiently classify attractors and predict acceleration regimes, outperforming traditional methods (Wang et al., 2020; He & Li 2021). This is crucial for testing observationally consistent cosmologies (Nojiri et al., 2017). **Gravitational Wave Analysis:** Observations constrain tensor perturbation speeds, excluding many modified theories. AI pipelines process large datasets in near real time, distinguishing GR from $f(R)$ type signatures, and drastically reducing matched-filtering costs (George & Huerta 2018; Krastev 2020).

Overall, AI accelerates computation and enables new pathways for analytic insight, stability analysis, and observational validation in relativistic cosmology.

4.3 Comparative Advantages:

The integration of AI into relativistic cosmology provides several advantages compared to traditional computational and analytical methods. **Computational Efficiency:** Traditional approaches rely on solving nonlinear differential equations with numerical solvers, which are computationally expensive, especially in higher-dimensional models or large parameter scans. AI can learn surrogate models that approximate exact solutions, enabling real-time evaluations once trained (Raissi et al., 2019). This substantially reduces the computational burden for iterative tasks such as cosmological parameter fitting. **Access to Approximate Analytic Solutions:** Analytic solutions in modified gravity are often intractable due to nonlinearities of the field equations. AI-enhanced symbolic regression can discover approximate closed-form expressions that mimic exact solutions with reduced complexity (Udrescu & Tegmark, 2020). This bridges numerical results and analytic insights. **Parameter Estimation and Constraints:** Parameter inference typically involves MCMC or nested sampling, which are accurate but slow for large datasets (e.g., Planck, DESI, LIGO). AI accelerates inference through neural network emulators and reinforcement learning that adaptively target viable regions of parameter space (Alsing et al., 2019). **Phase Space and Stability Analysis:** Traditional dynamical systems analysis requires perturbation theory and extensive simulations. AI-assisted methods reconstruct phase space attractors and identify stability regions directly from simulations (Brunton et al., 2016). In summary, AI complements rather than replaces traditional methods by offering efficiency, pattern recognition, and symbolic insight, transforming how cosmological models are tested and constrained.

Traditional Approach	AI-Enhanced Approach
Requires heavy computation (ODE/PDE solvers).	Learns surrogate models for fast evaluation.
Analytic solutions limited.	AI suggests symbolic approximations.
Parameter estimation slow.	AI accelerates inference by orders of magnitude.

5. Future Prospects:

The AI–cosmology interface is still in its early stages but holds immense potential to reshape theoretical and observational research. **Hybrid AI Analytic Models:** Traditional perturbation theory and dynamical systems approaches are rigorous but often intractable in nonlinear regimes. AI-driven symbolic regression can generate approximate closed-form solutions, validated against analytic results (Udrescu & Tegmark, 2020; Cranmer et al., 2020), bridging the gap between exact solvability and brute-force numerics. **Cosmological Big Data Fusion:** Upcoming datasets from Euclid, SKA, LSST, and gravitational wave detectors require AI capable of cross-correlating CMB, gravitational waves, and large-scale structure data (Ntampaka et al., 2019; Fluke & Jacobs, 2020). This multi-messenger approach will refine constraints on modified gravity and dark energy. **AI for Quantum Gravity:** AI can explore candidate quantum gravity models, including loop quantum cosmology, string cosmology, and emergent spacetime. Reinforcement learning and generative models can identify viable solutions in vast parameter spaces (Halverson et al., 2019; Ruehle, 2020). **Explainable AI:** Transparent, interpretable AI ensures physical insight alongside predictive accuracy (Ghosh et al., 2021; Samek et al., 2017). In summary, AI will enhance predictive power and interpretive frameworks, helping overcome computational bottlenecks and advancing our understanding of gravity, dark energy, and the universe's origin.

6. Conclusion

Relativistic cosmology stands at a crossroads where traditional theoretical frameworks encounter computational bottlenecks, while observational puzzles demand innovative solutions. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) offers transformative possibilities by enabling the extraction of approximate analytic solutions for complex modified field equations that were previously tractable only numerically (Karniadakis et al., 2021). AI-driven phase space reconstruction provides powerful tools to map stability regimes of accelerating cosmologies, bridging gaps between theoretical models and observational constraints (Raissi et al., 2019). Furthermore, AI-assisted gravitational wave pipelines accelerate the rejection of non-viable modified gravity models, enhancing the precision of cosmological diagnostics (George & Huerta, 2018). Collectively, these advancements position AI not merely as a supplementary tool but as a core methodology in theoretical cosmology. By integrating symbolic regression, reinforcement learning, and neural operators, researchers can accelerate discovery, refine predictions, and approach a deeper resolution of the universe's dark sector and its dynamical evolution (Shen et al., 2022).

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