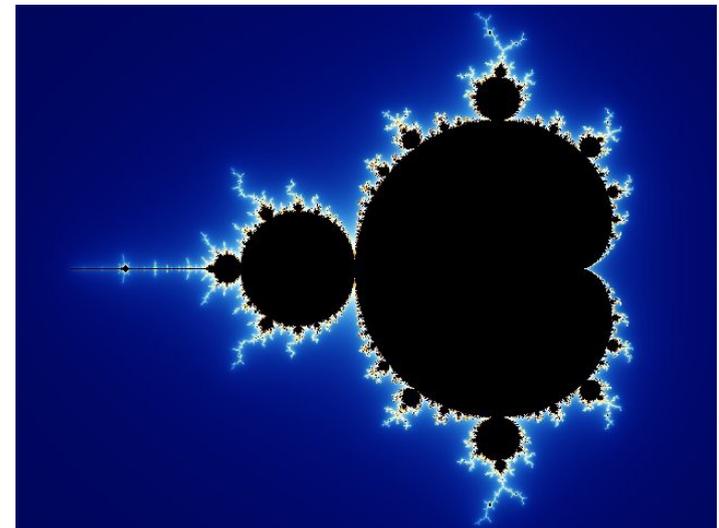
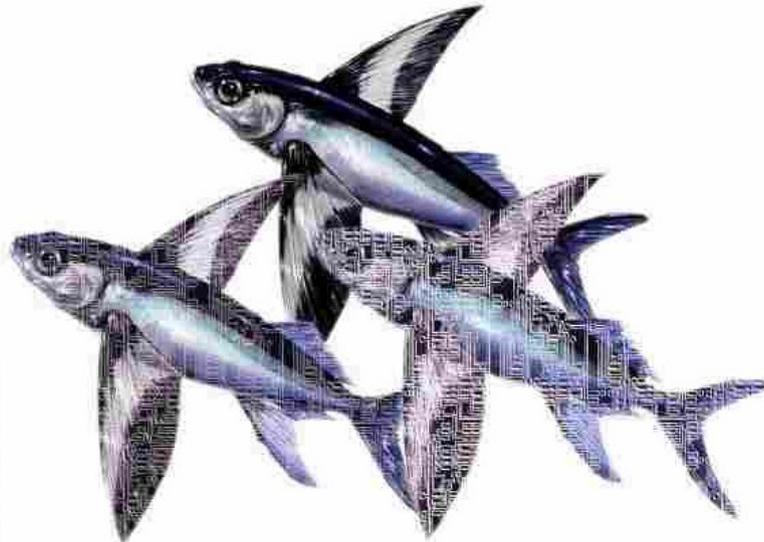
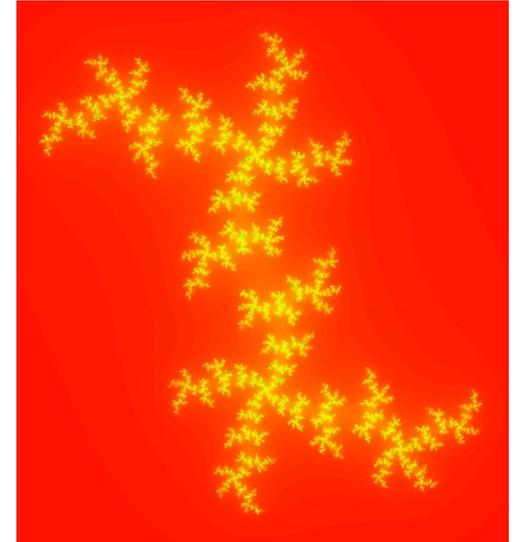
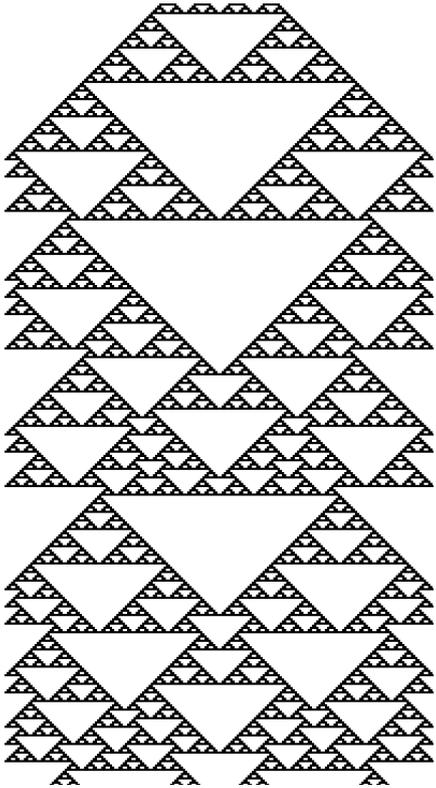


The Computational Beauty of Nature

Professor Jim Marshall

Spring 2020

Sarah Lawrence College



Administrivia

- Office: Science 100
Phone: 2673
Email: jmarshall@sarahlawrence.edu
- Class web page:
<http://science.slc.edu/jmarshall/cbn>
- Check your SLC email (gm.slc.edu) every day
- Read the **Academic Honesty policy** on the class web page, as well as the other course policies

Administrivia

- **Class attendance**

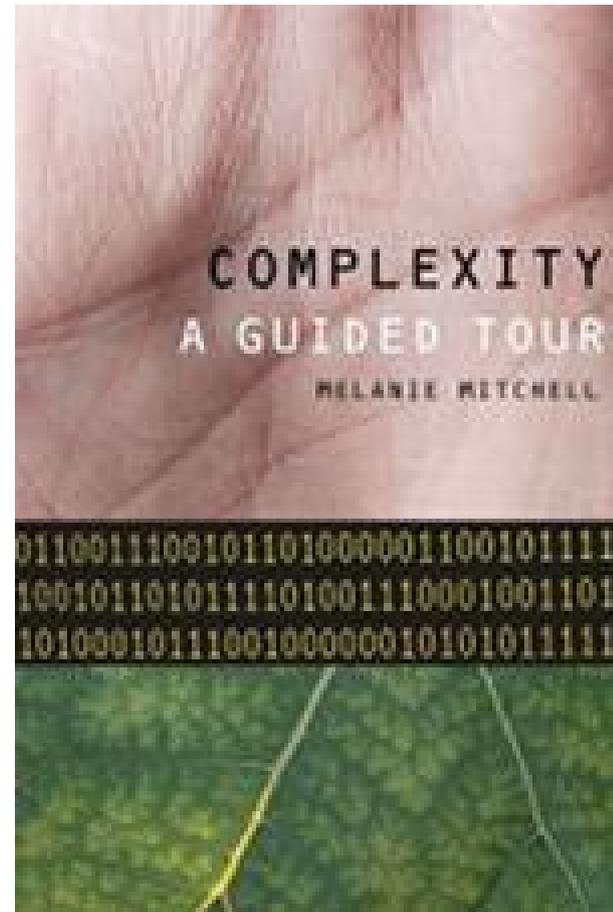
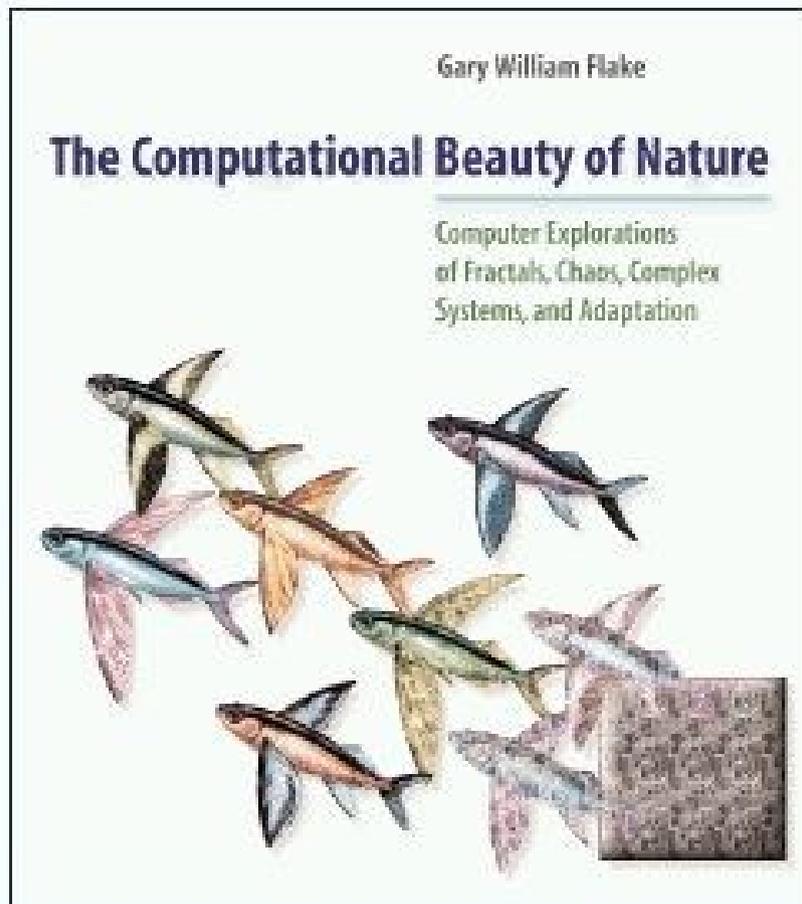
- please be on time
- please notify me in advance if you need to miss class
- more than 3 absences or more than 1 missed group conference may result in reduced course credit

- **Grading and evaluation**

- weekly reading assignments
- lab exercises, homework problem sets
- in-class quizzes
- research paper
- attendance

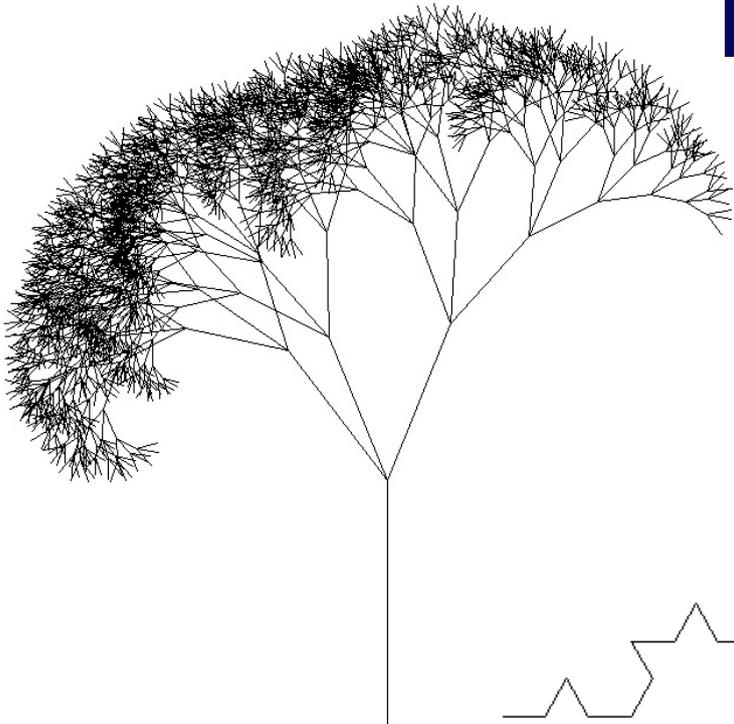
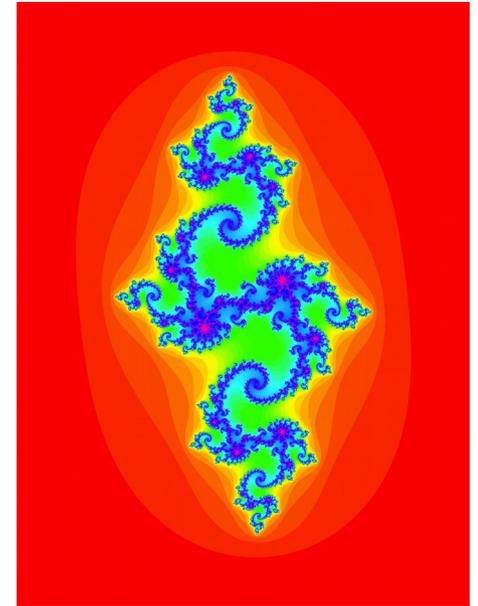
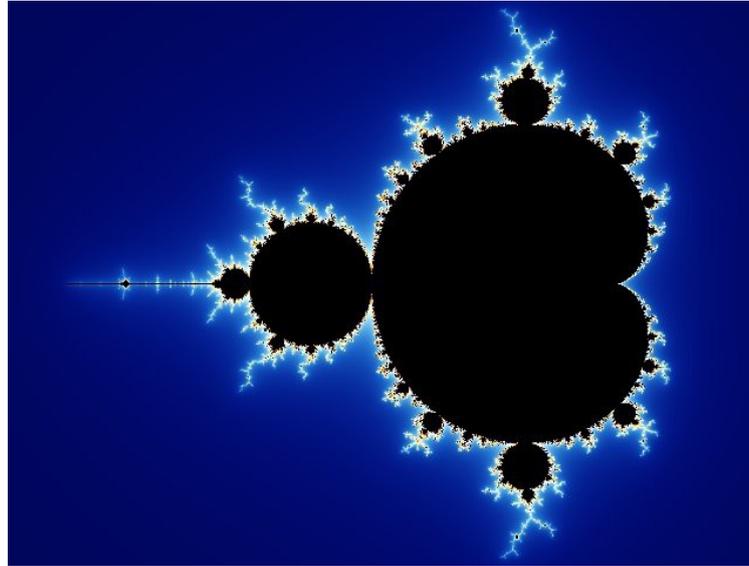
Administrivia

- **Books**

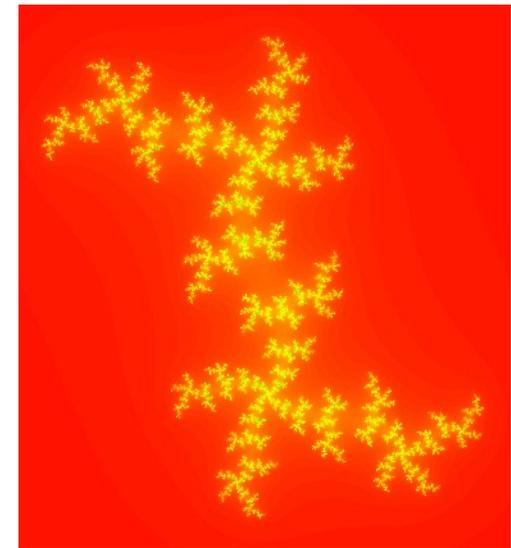
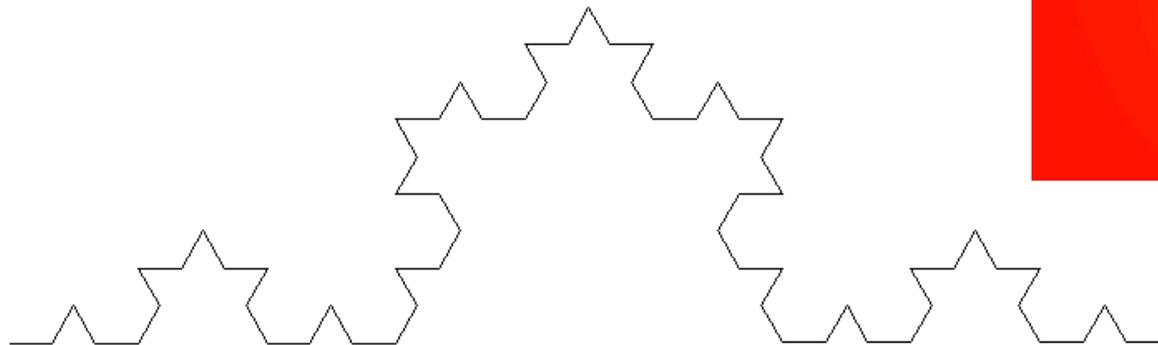


Topics: Fractals

- Self-similarity
- The Mandelbrot set
- Julia sets
- L-systems



$$\sqrt{-1}$$

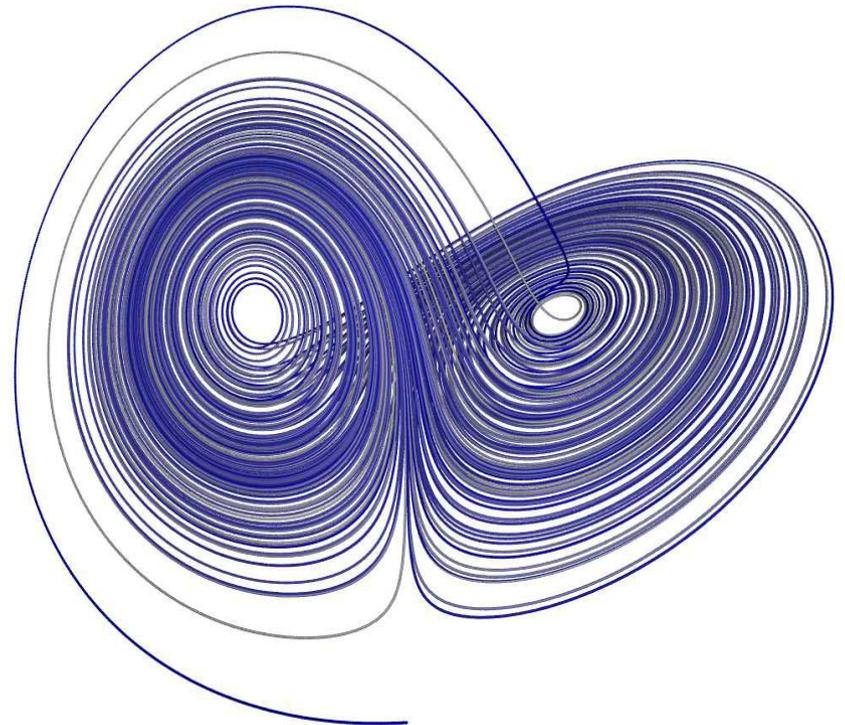
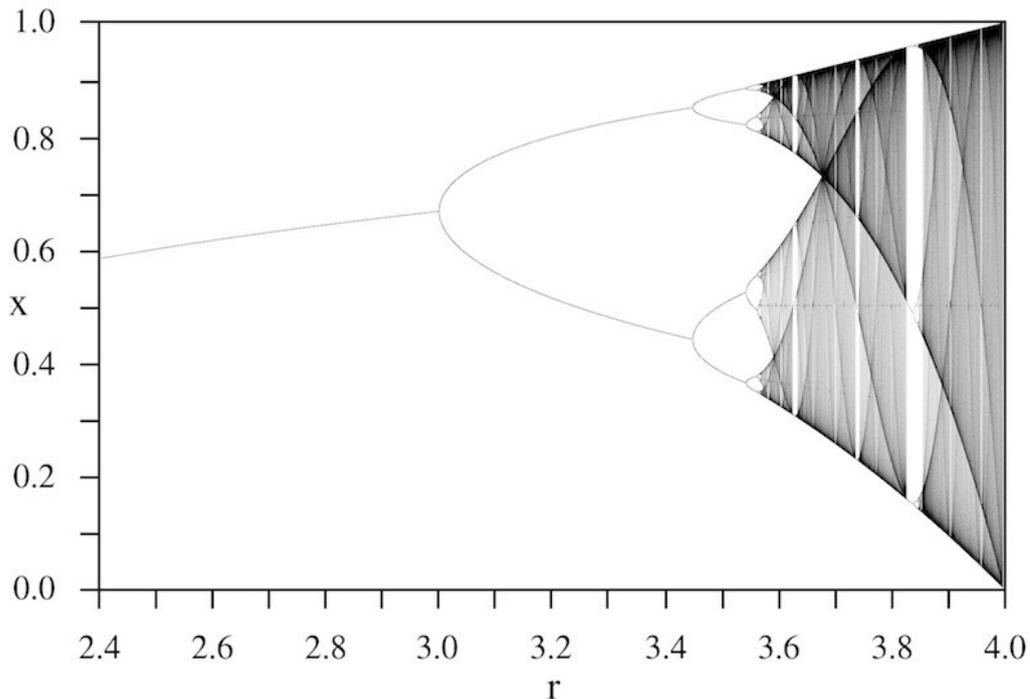
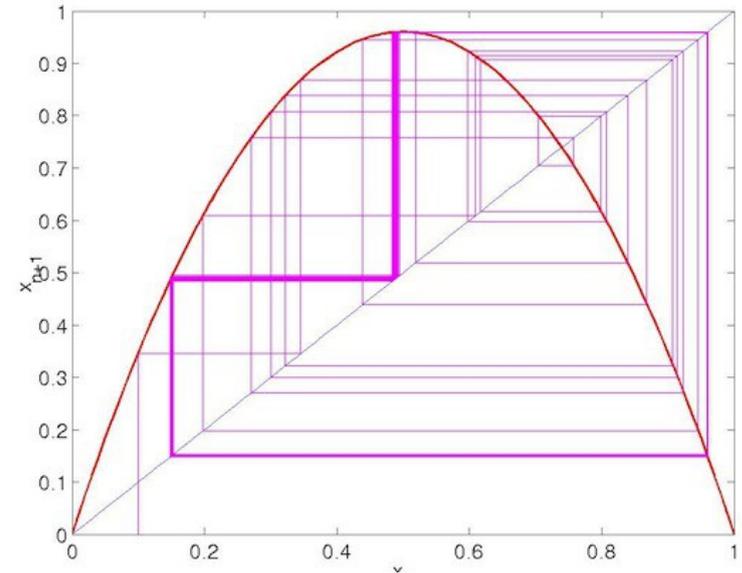


Topics: Chaos

- Nonlinear dynamics
- The logistic map
- Bifurcation diagrams
- Strange attractors

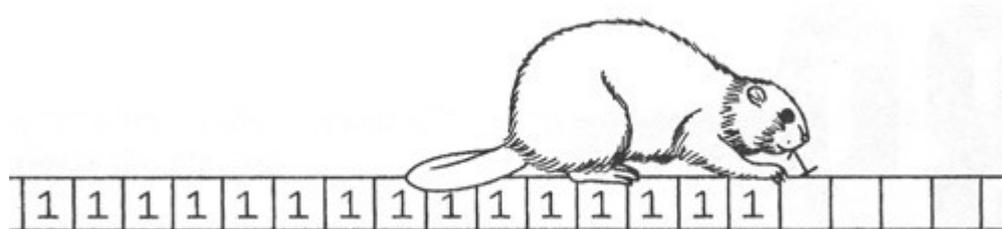
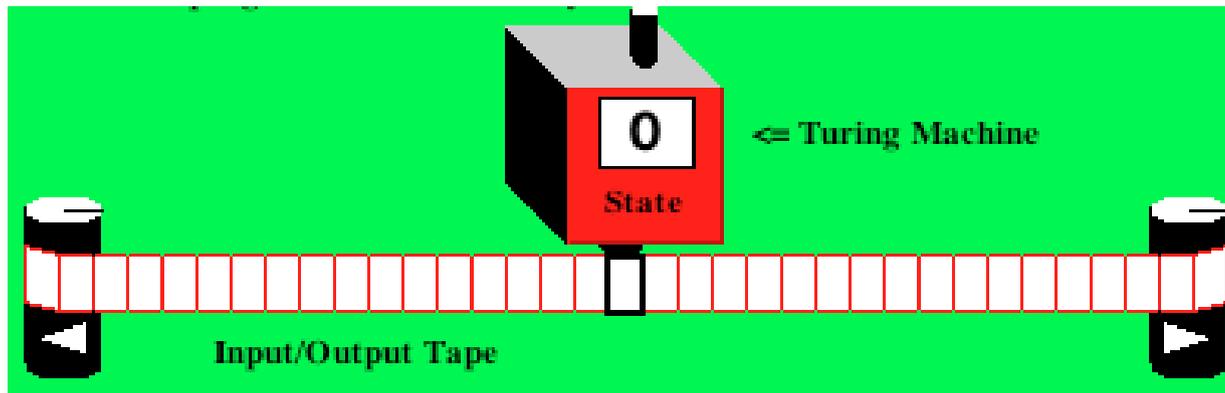


$$x_{t+1} = R x_t (1 - x_t)$$



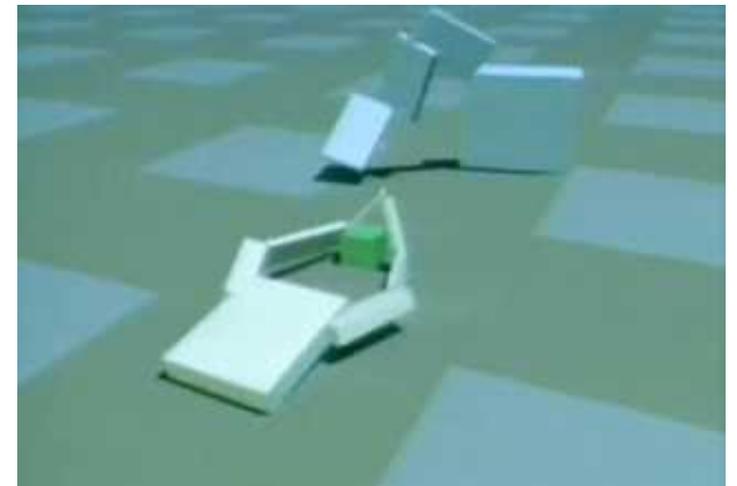
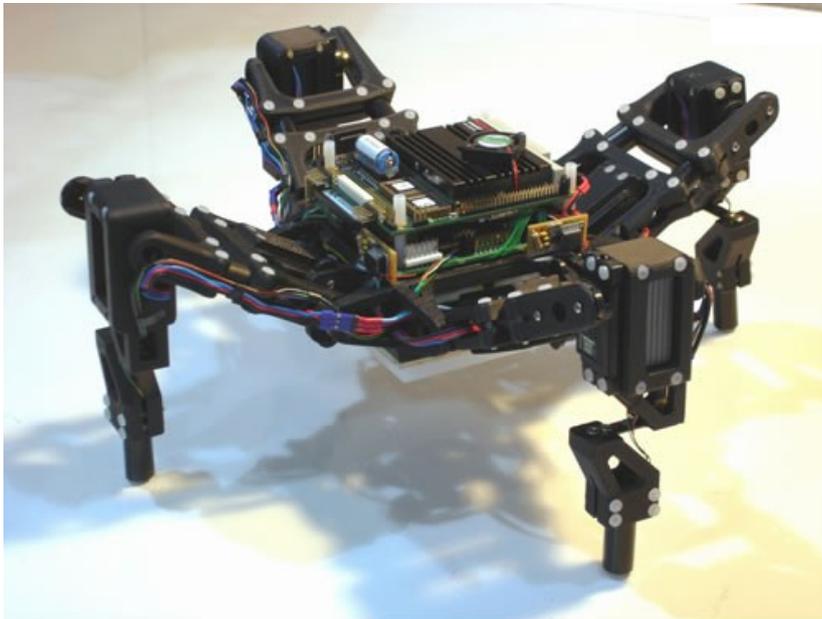
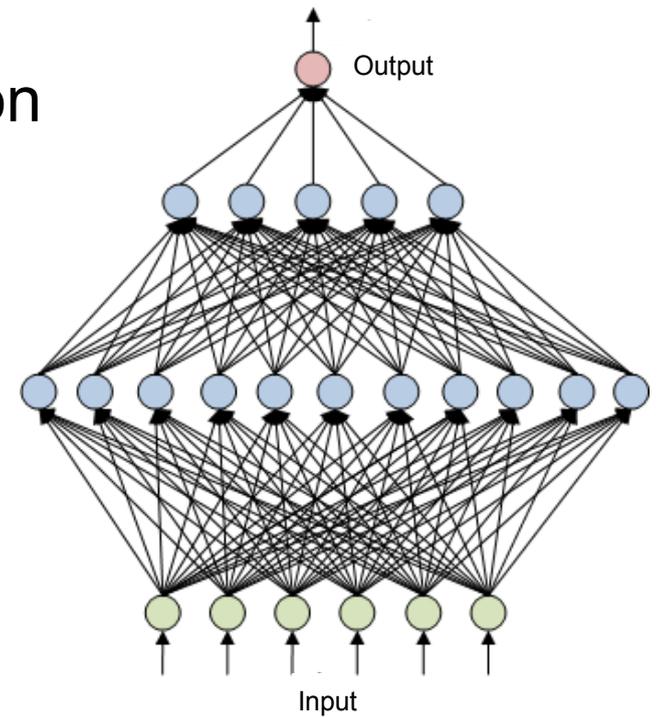
Topics: Computation

- Number systems and information
- Turing machines
- The limits of computation



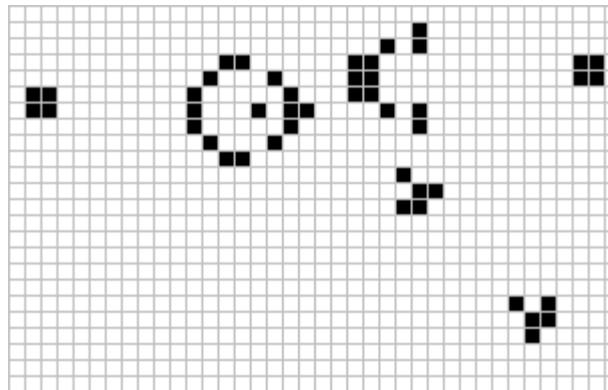
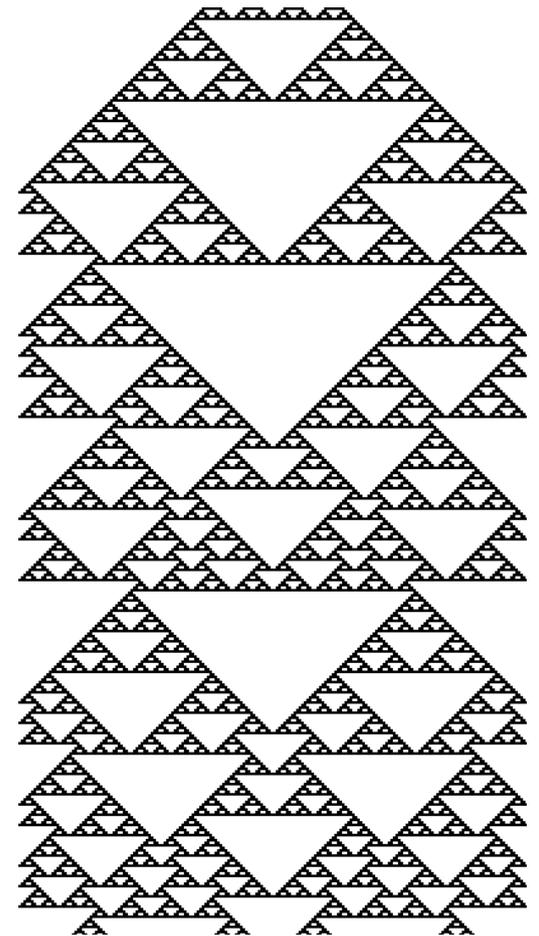
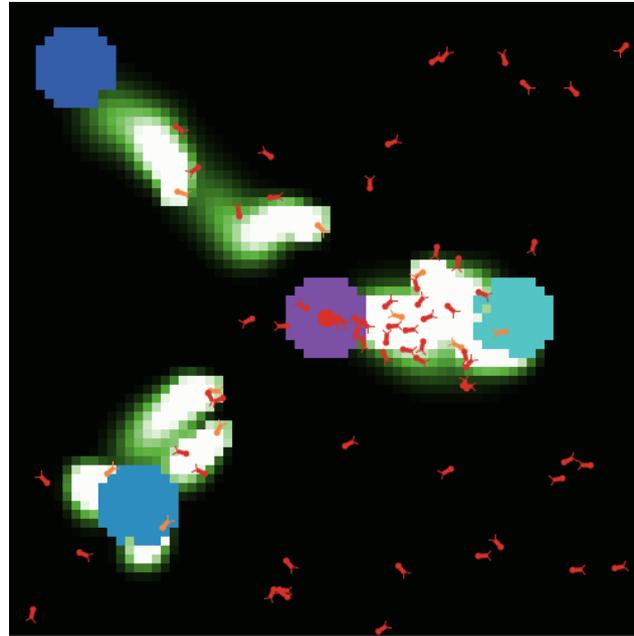
Topics: Adaptation

- Genetic algorithms and simulated evolution
- Artificial neural networks
- Evolving virtual creatures
- Evolutionary robotics



Topics: Emergence

- Cellular automata
- The “edge of chaos”
- The Game of Life
- Virtual ants and boids



What are complex systems?

- Networks of simple interacting components, which, following simple rules, produce **complex emergent** behavior
 - simple components with simple rules of operation
 - no central controller
 - limited communication among components
 - collective behavior emerges from interacting components
 - easy to understand the low-level component behavior
 - hard to predict the high-level emergent behavior

Ant colonies



“The solitary army ant is behaviorally one of the least sophisticated animals imaginable” —Nigel Franks

Ant colonies



Ant colonies



Ant colonies



Ant colonies



Ant colonies



Ant colonies



Termite mound



Ant videos

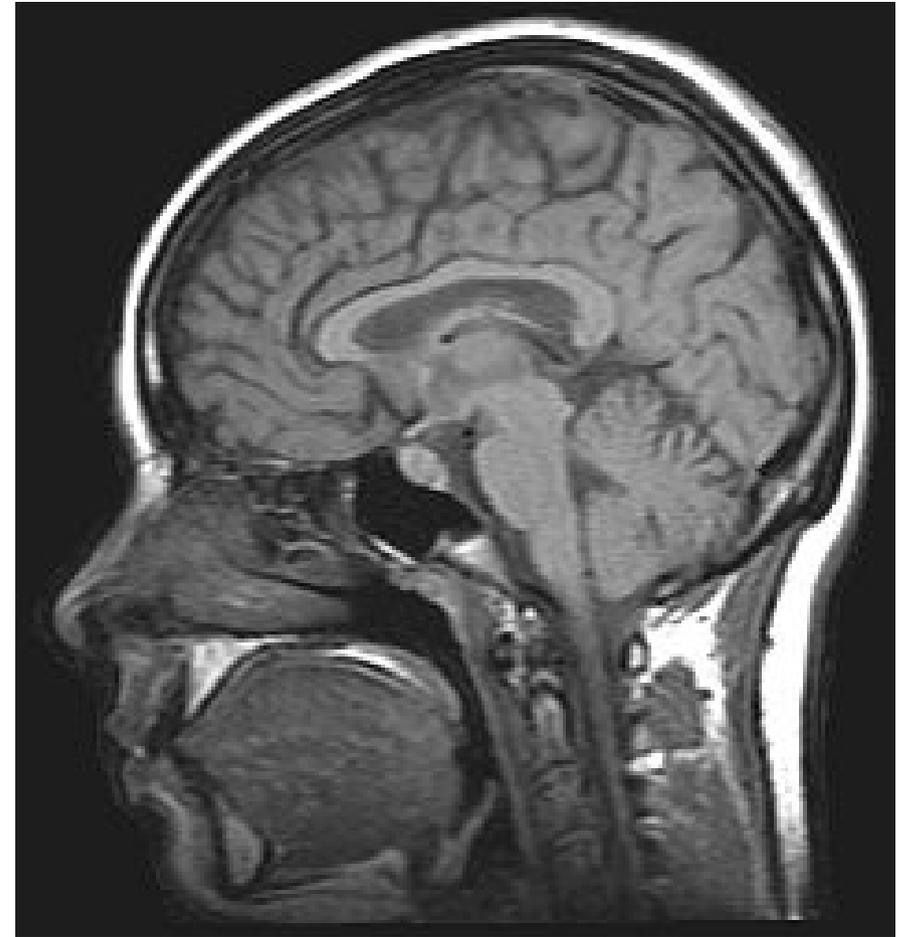
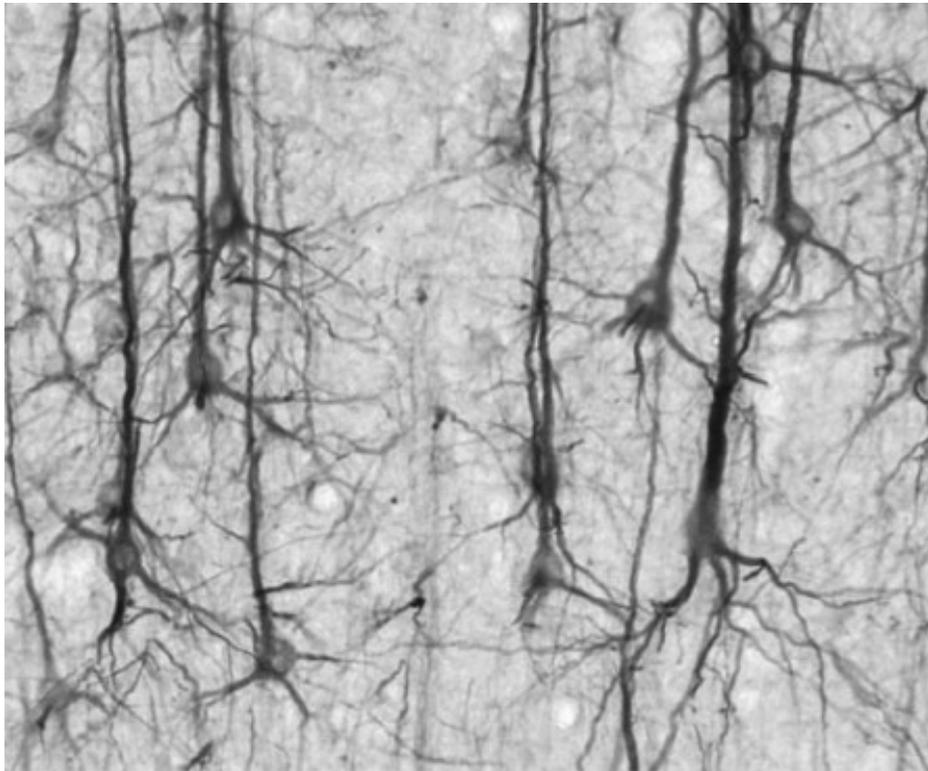
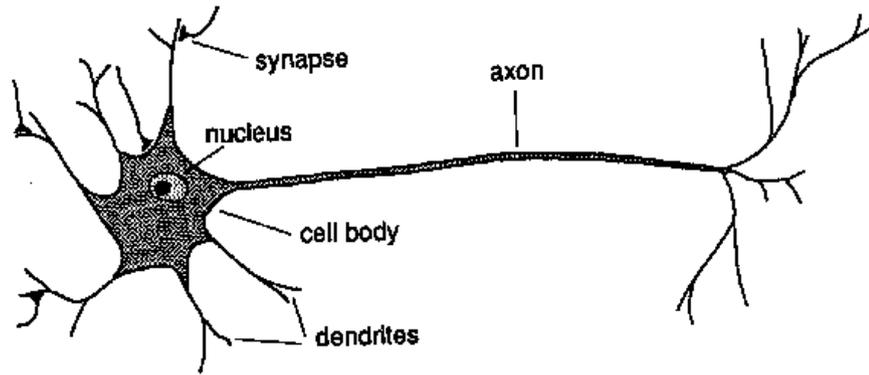


Army
ants

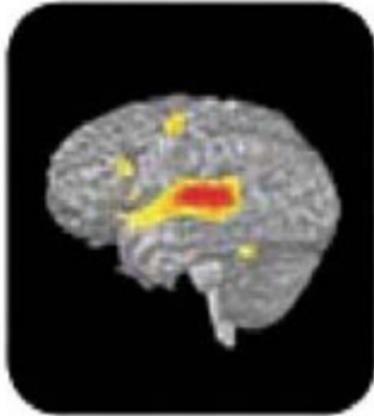


Excavation of a giant anthill

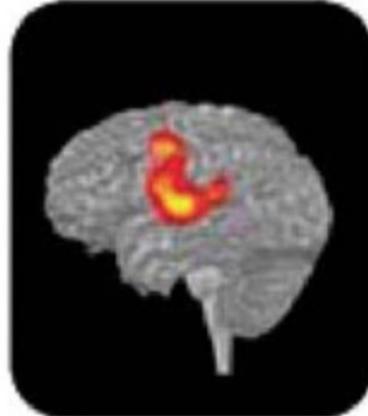
Brains



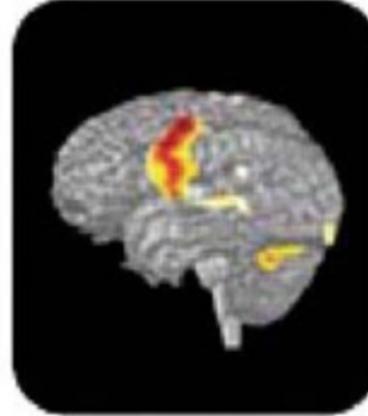
Brains



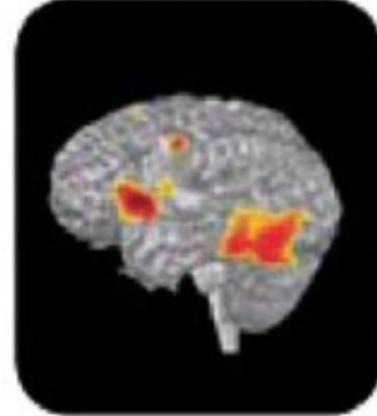
Hearing Words



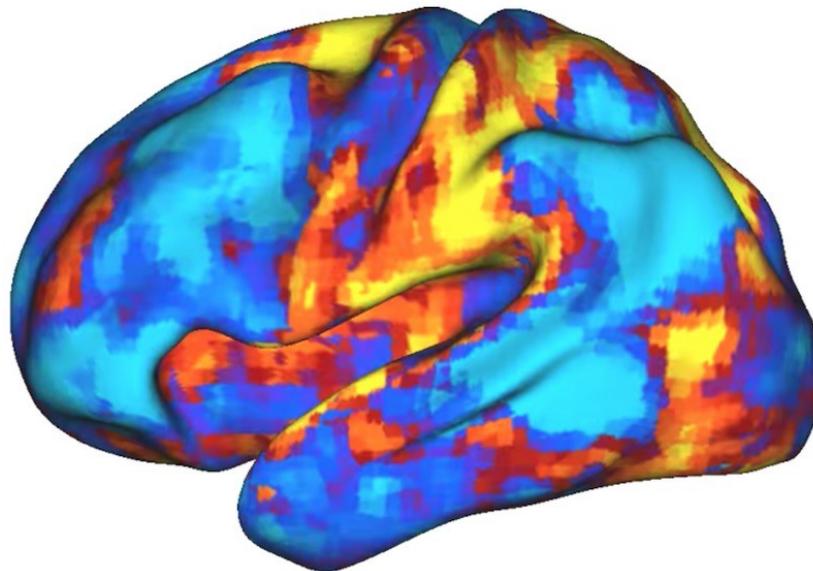
Speaking Words



Seeing Words



Thinking
about Words

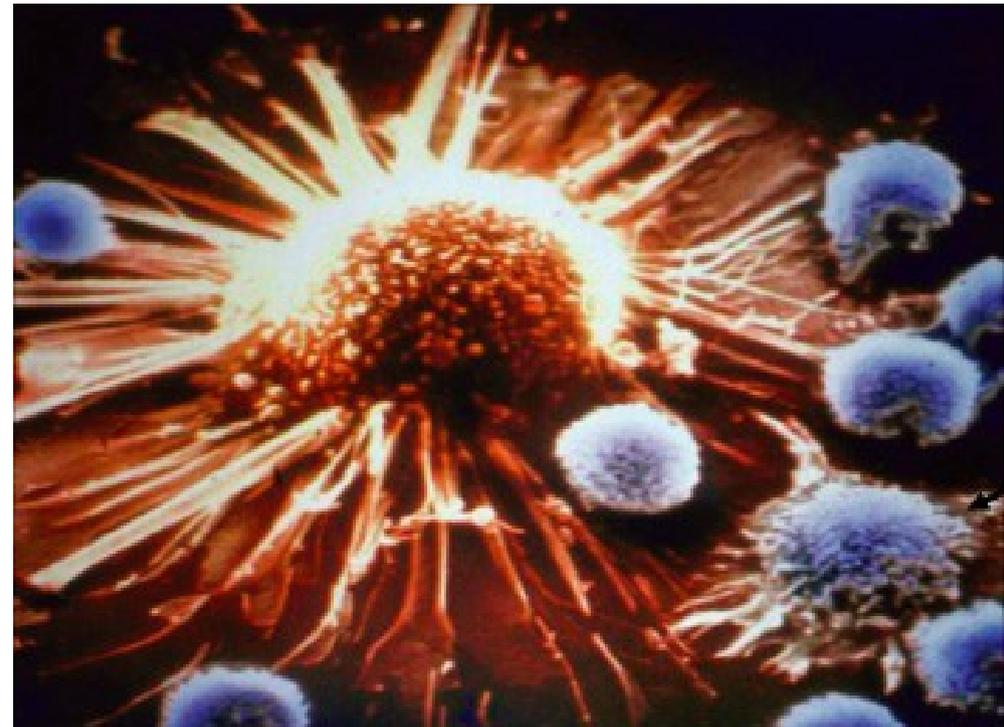
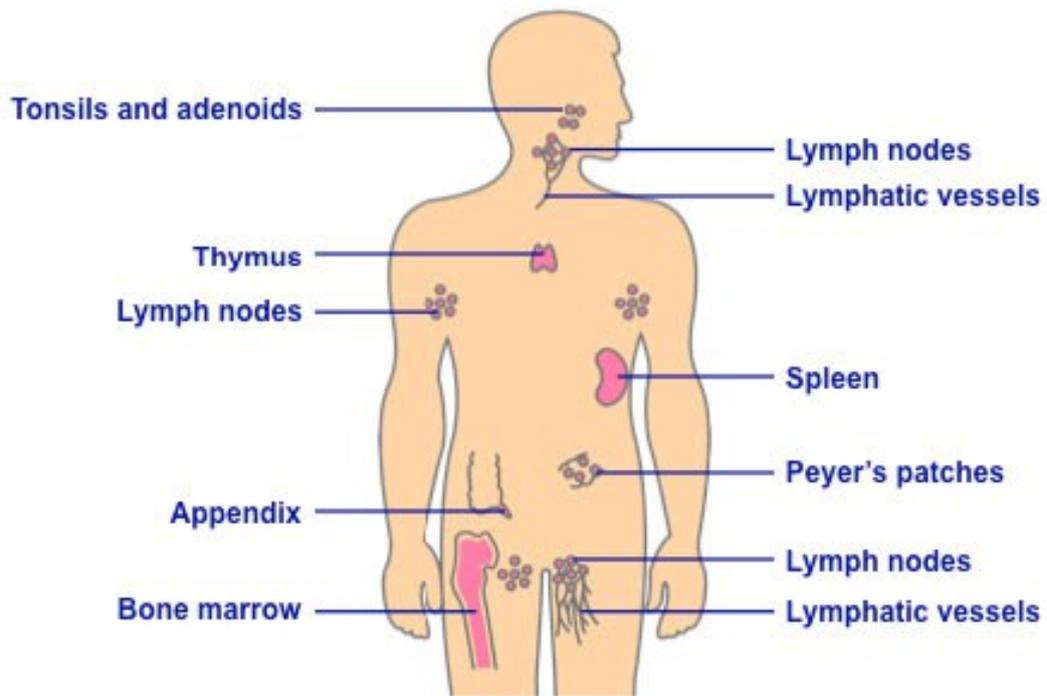


Bird flocking

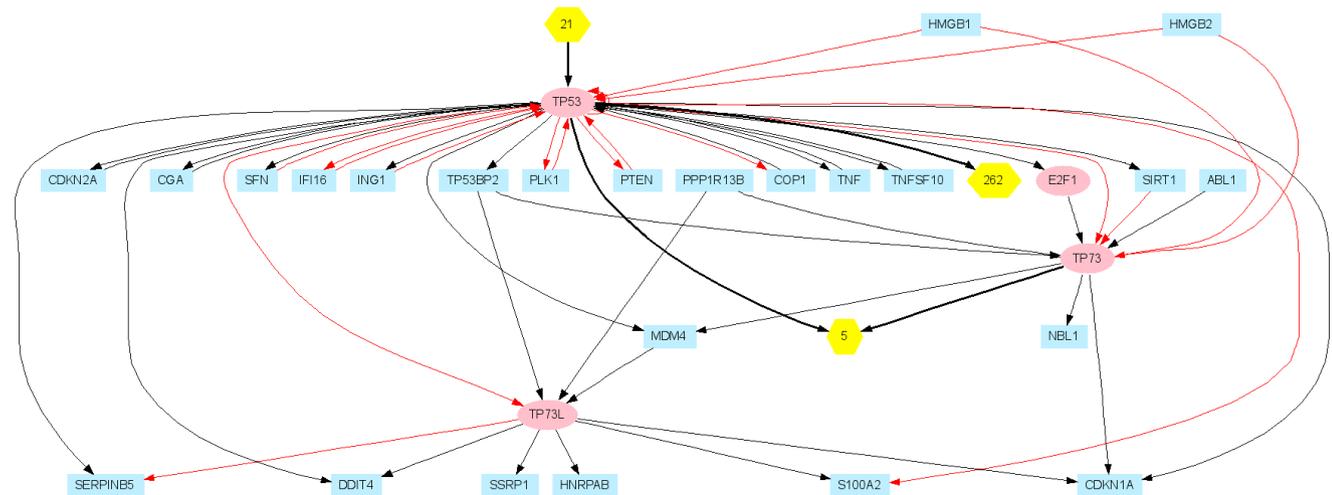
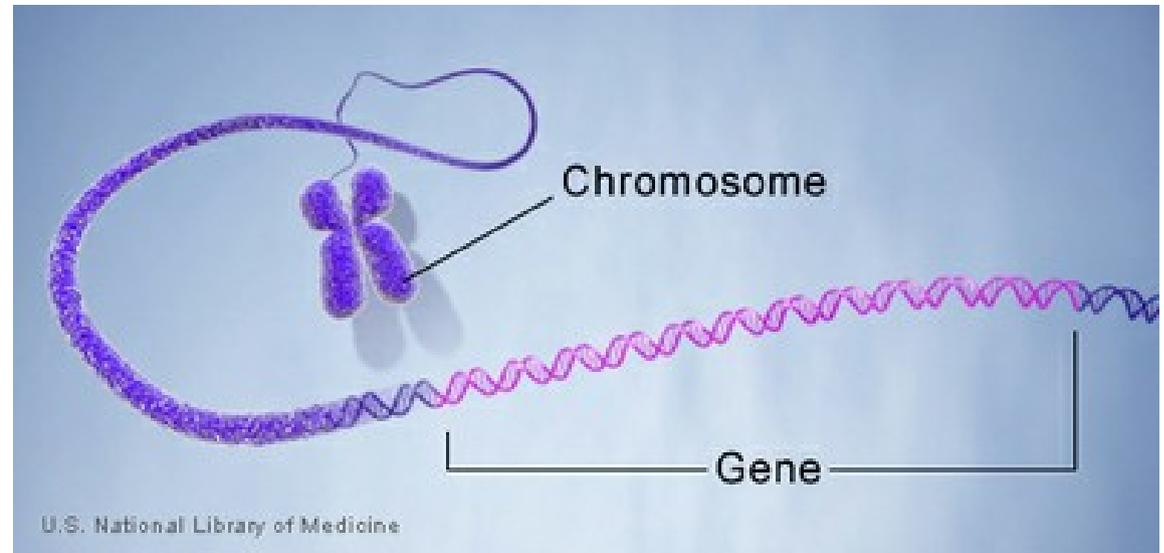
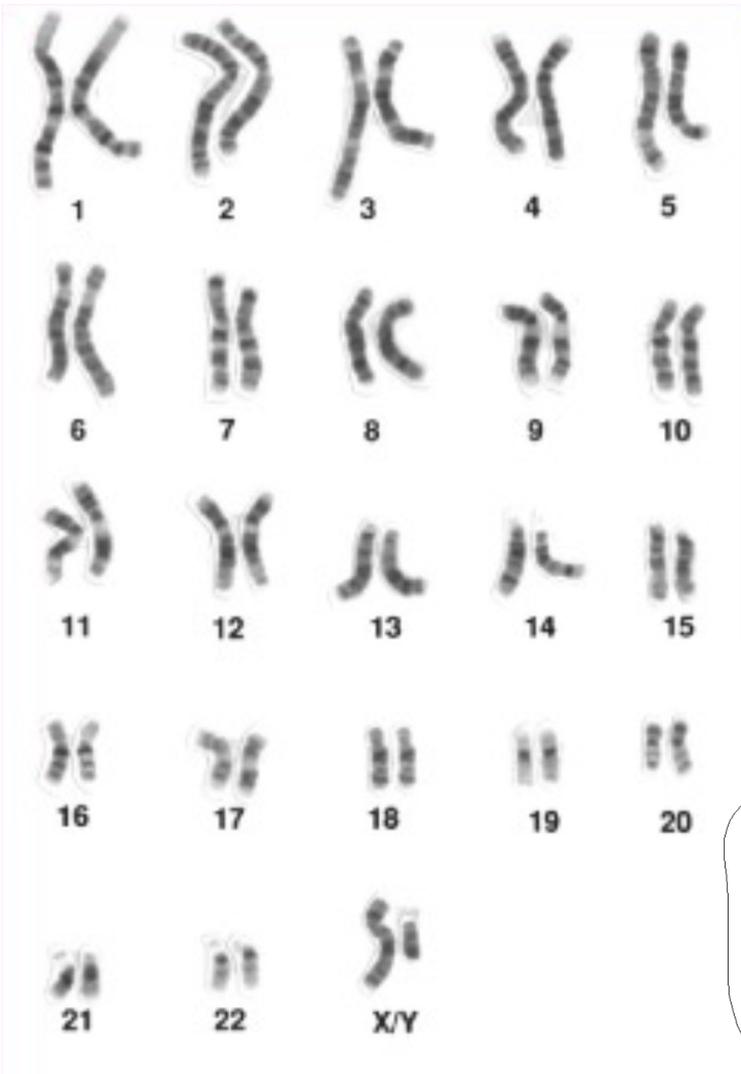


The immune system

Organs of the Immune System



Genetic regulatory networks

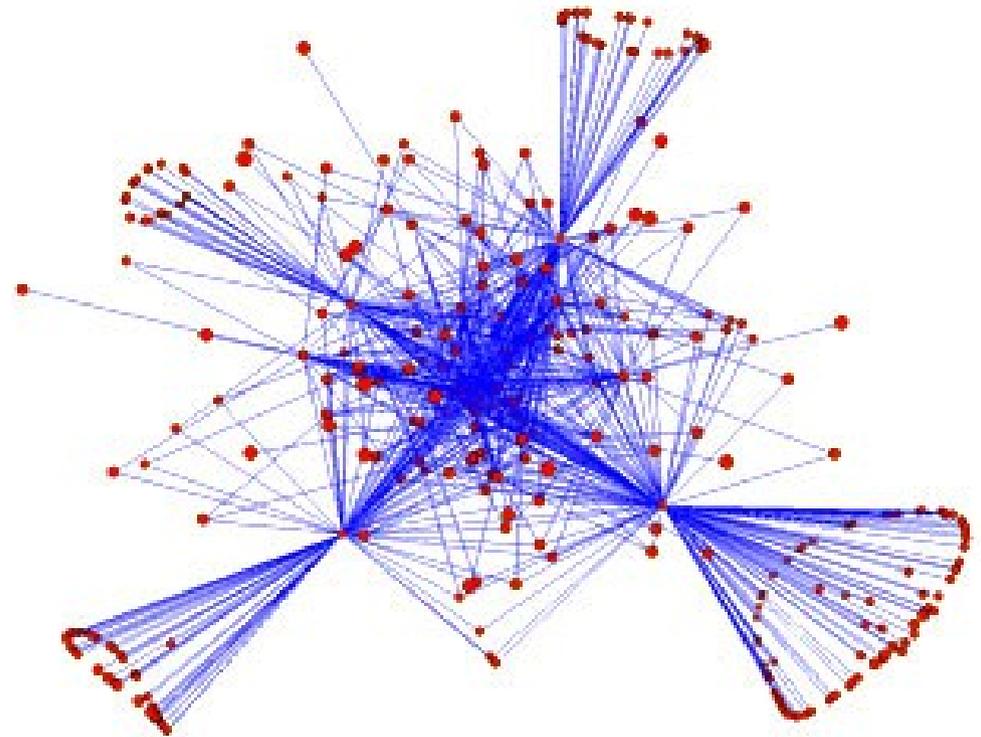
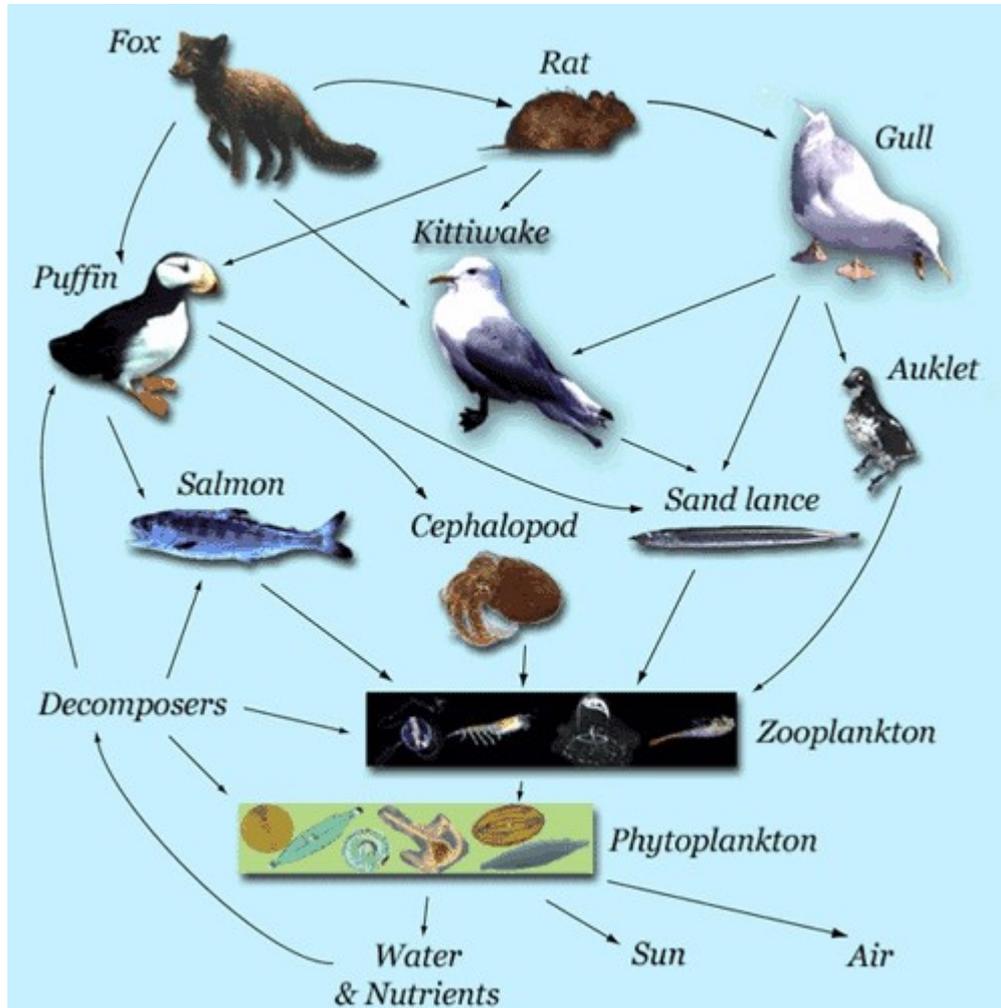


<http://rulai.cshl.edu/TRED/GRN/p53.htm>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22266>

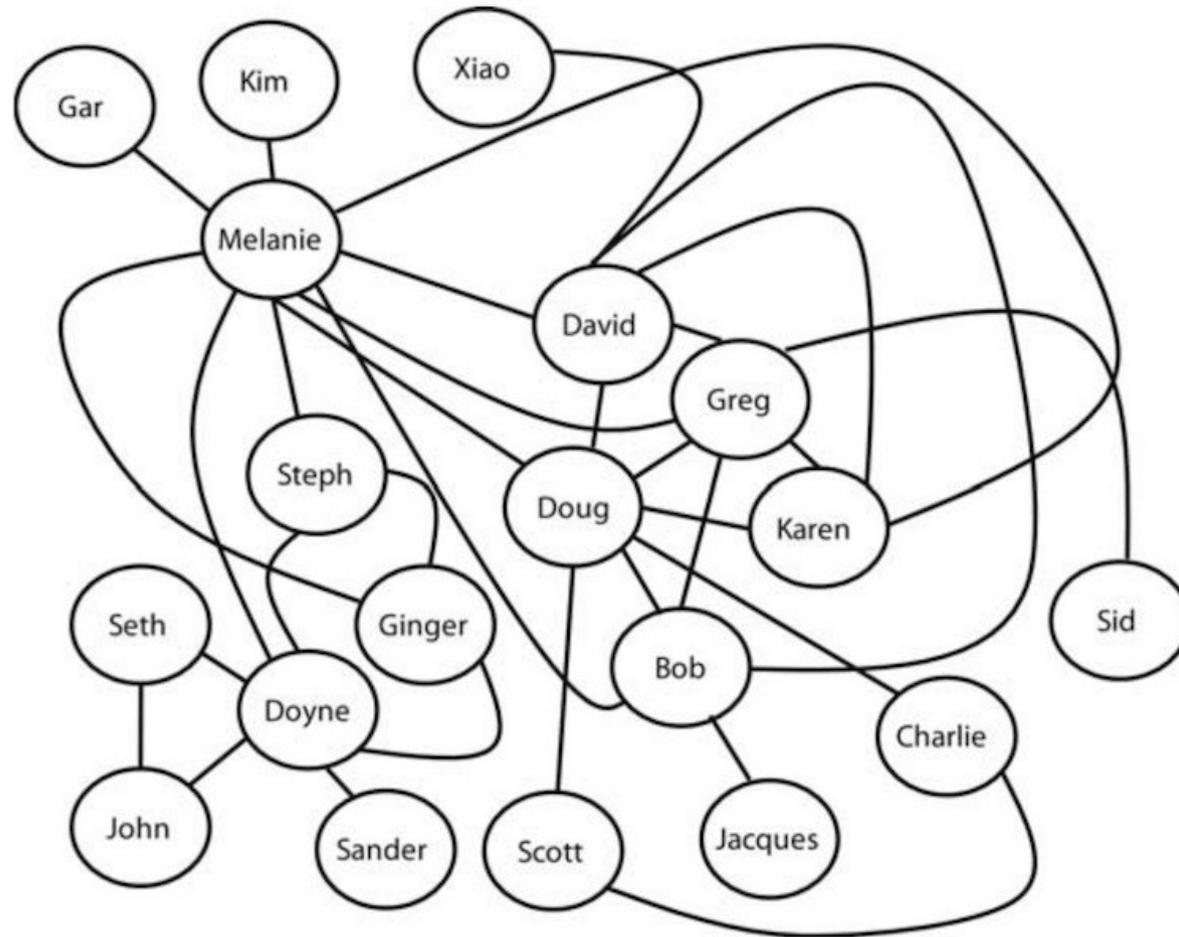
<https://www2.le.ac.uk/projects/vgec/geneticsall/genes-chromosomes>

Food webs



Alaskan marine food web

Social networks

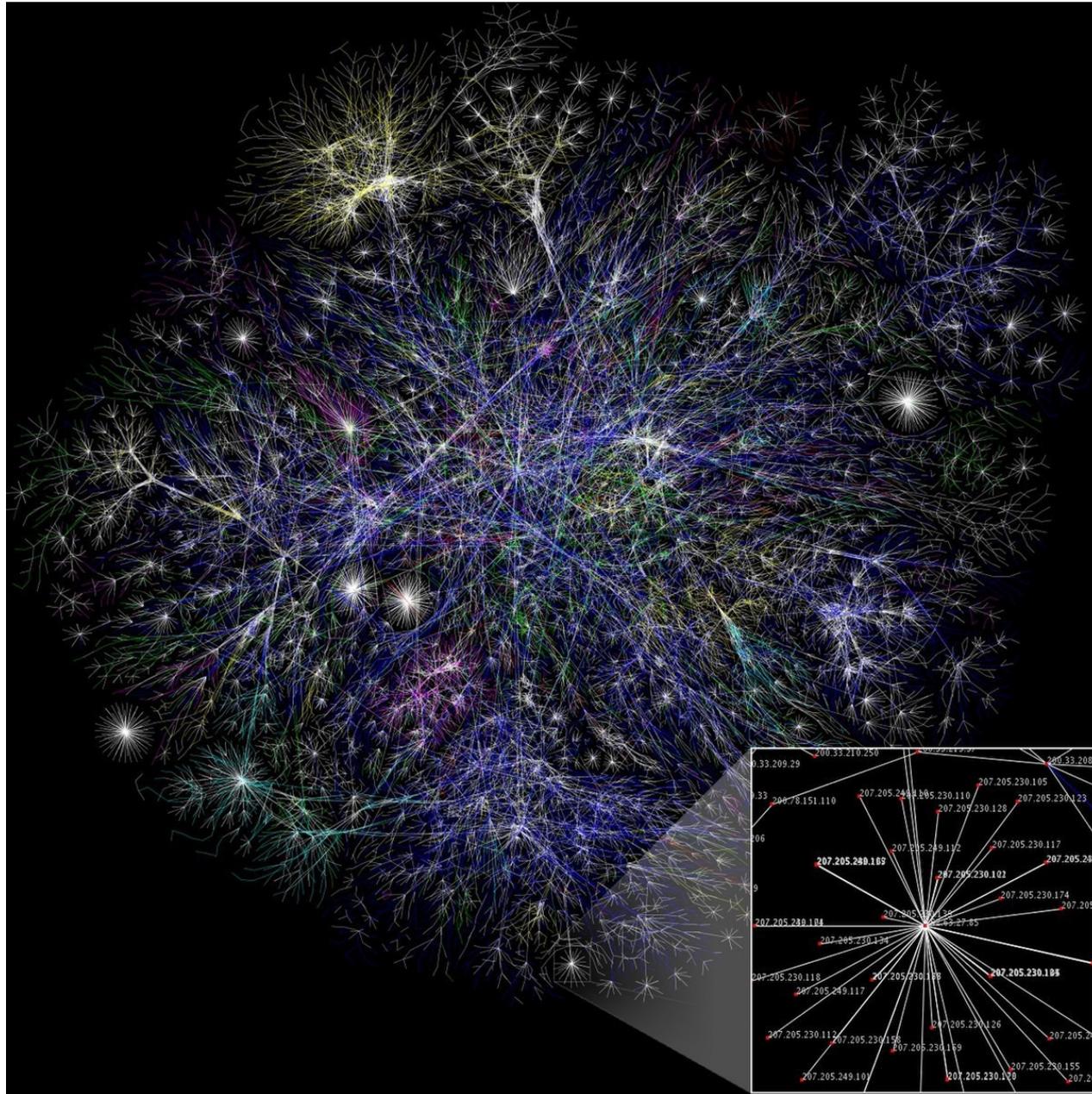


Social networks



Facebook “friend” links

Map of the Internet (2005)



How can we understand complex systems?

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= 4\pi\rho \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\end{aligned}$$



Theory



Observation and experiments



Computer modeling

How can we understand complex systems?

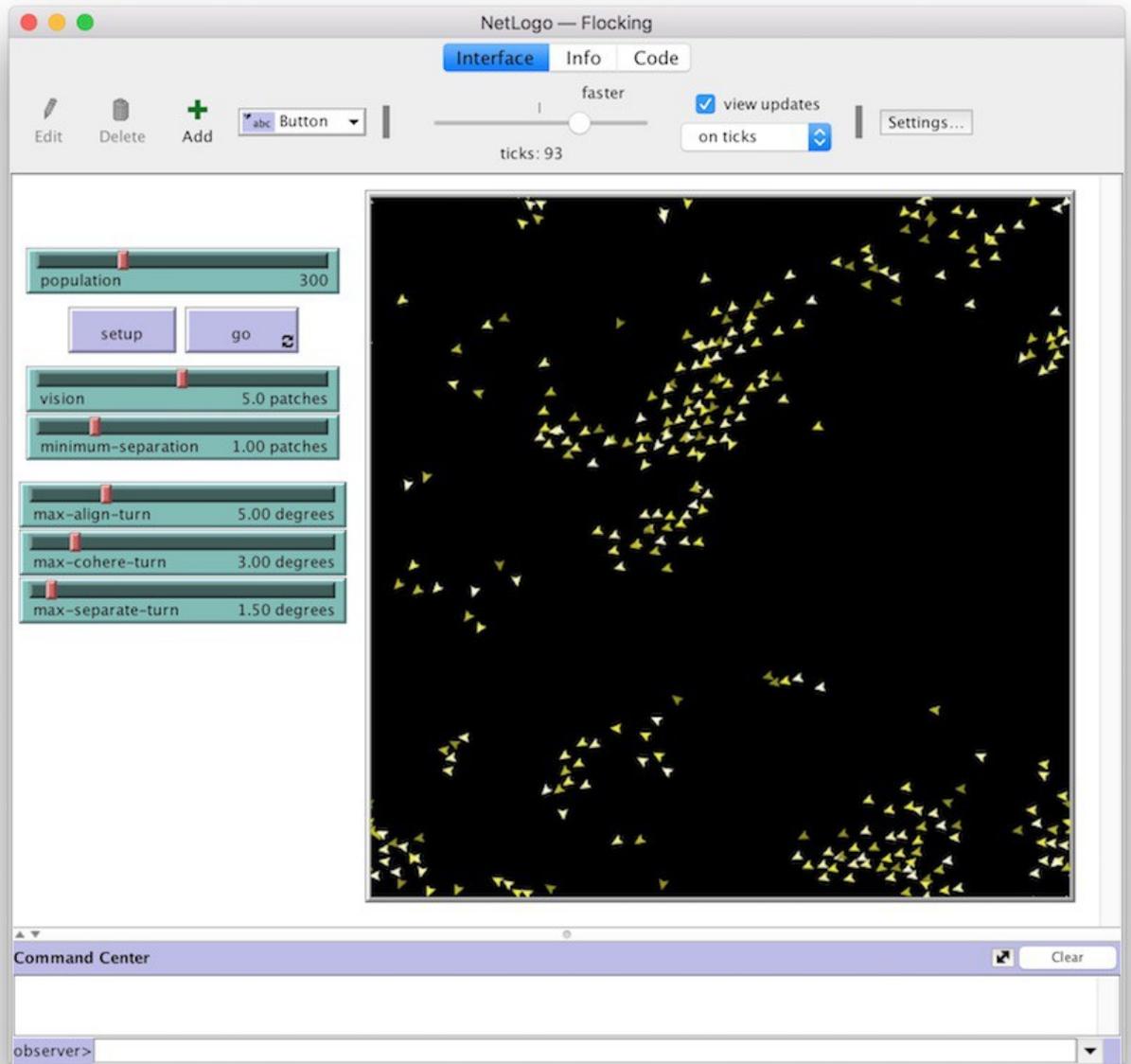
- **Reductionism**

- Linear systems
- Can be understood by analyzing each part in isolation
- “The whole is equal to the sum of its parts”
- Long tradition in Western science

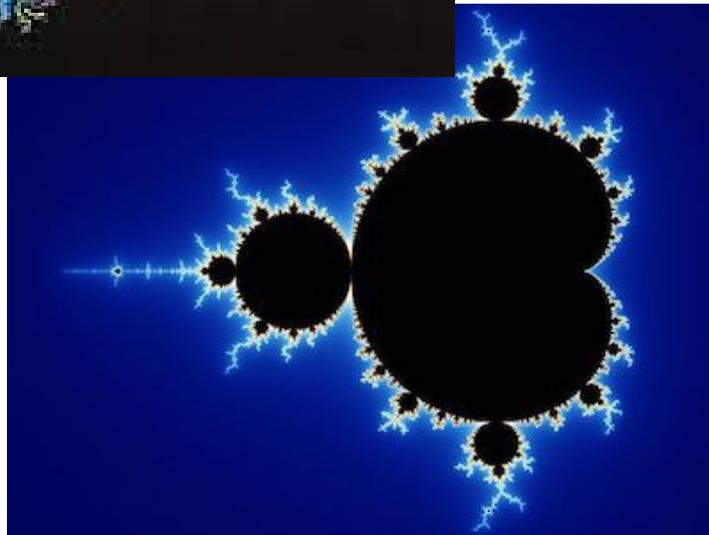
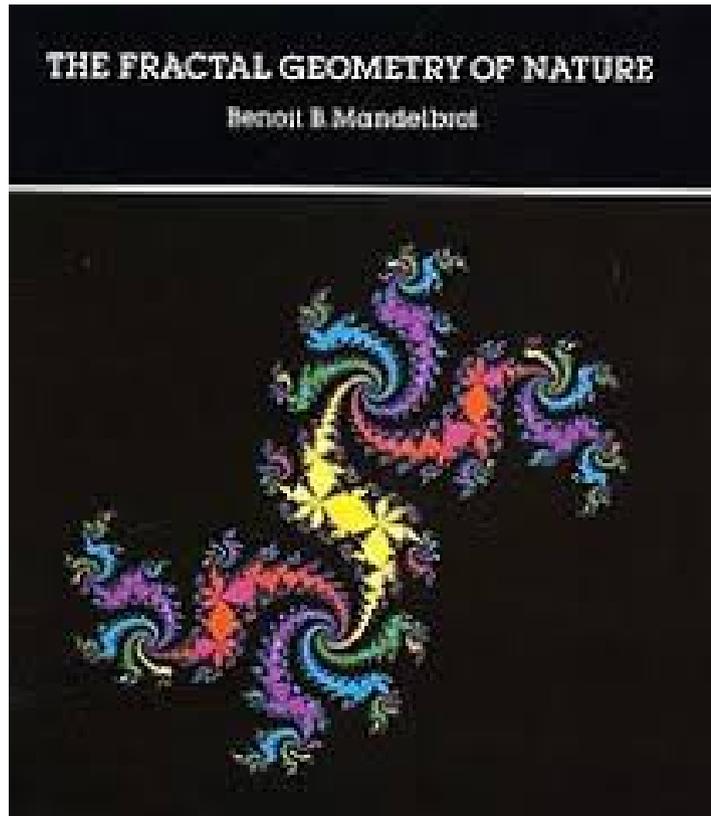
- **Holism**

- Nonlinear systems
- “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts”

Computational modeling



Mathematical modeling



Benoit Mandelbrot (1924-2010)

“Clouds are not spheres, mountains are not cones, coastlines are not circles, and bark is not smooth, nor does lightning travel in a straight line.”

—Benoit Mandelbrot



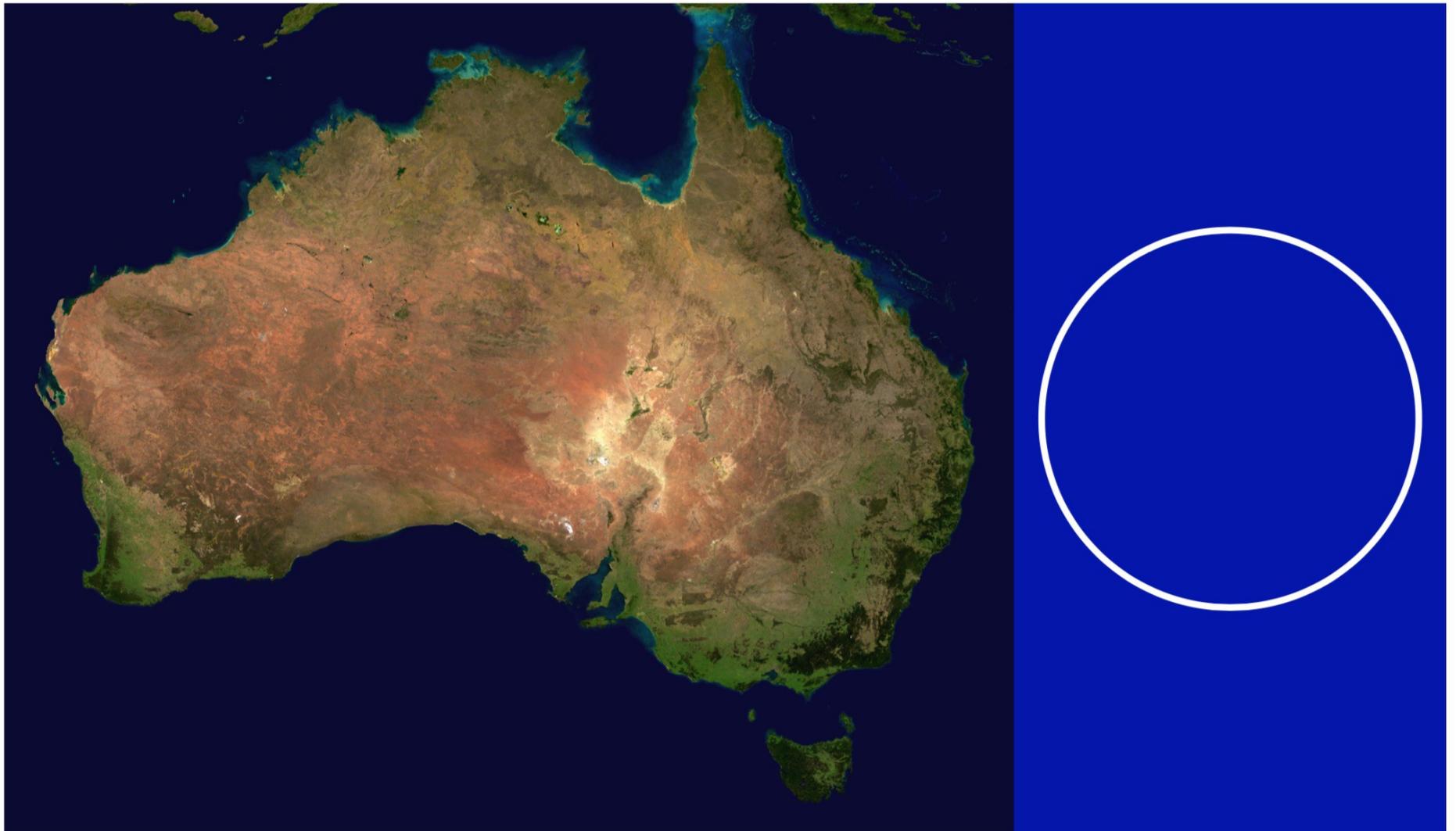
“Clouds are not spheres, mountains are not cones, coastlines are not circles, and bark is not smooth, nor does lightning travel in a straight line.”

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“Clouds are not spheres, mountains are not cones, coastlines are not circles, and bark is not smooth, nor does lightning travel in a straight line.”

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“Clouds are not spheres, mountains are not cones, coastlines are not circles, and bark is not smooth, nor does lightning travel in a straight line.”

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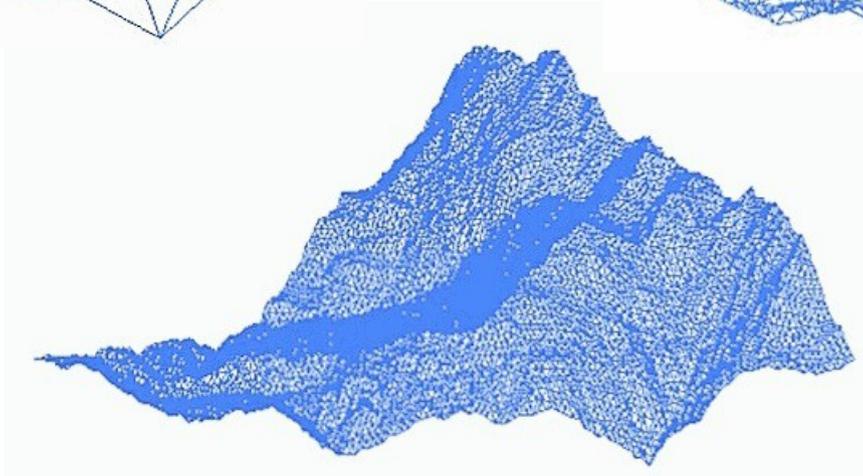
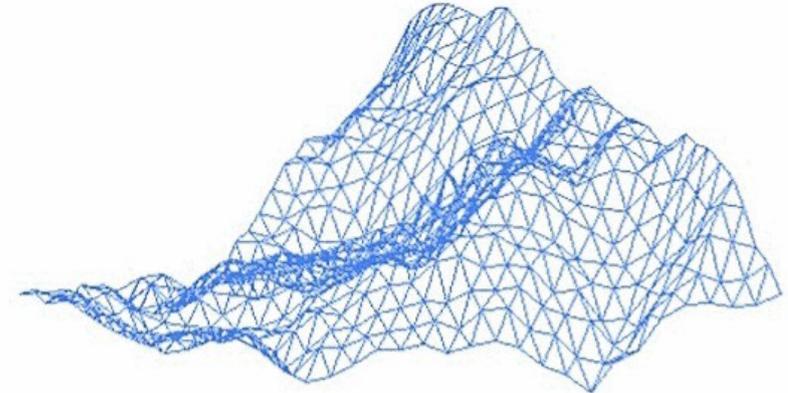
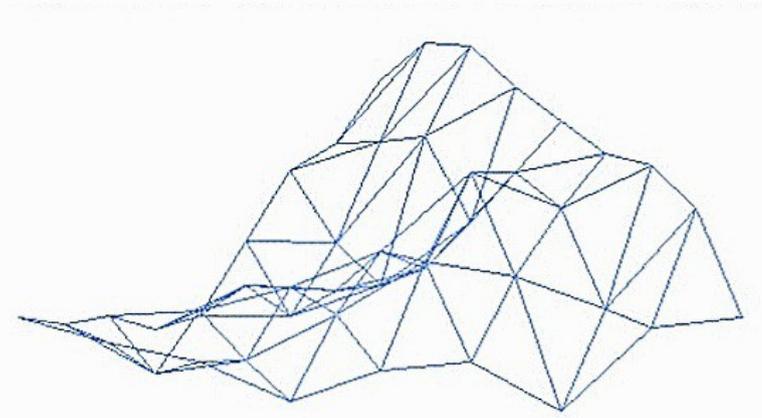
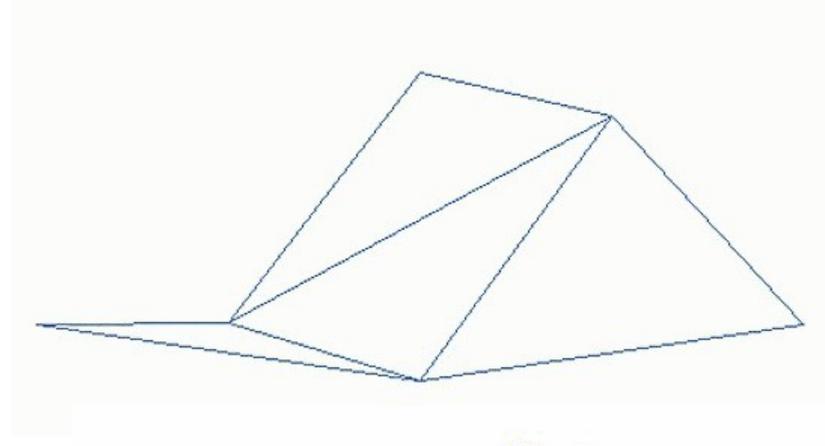
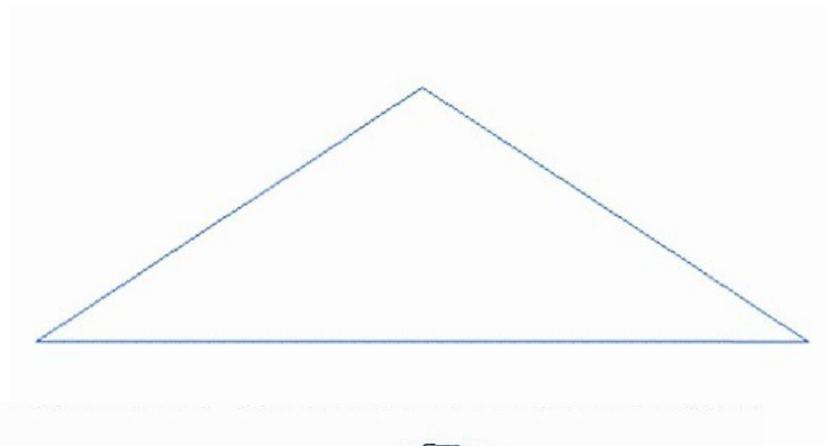


“Clouds are not spheres, mountains are not cones, coastlines are not circles, and bark is not smooth, nor does lightning travel in a straight line.”

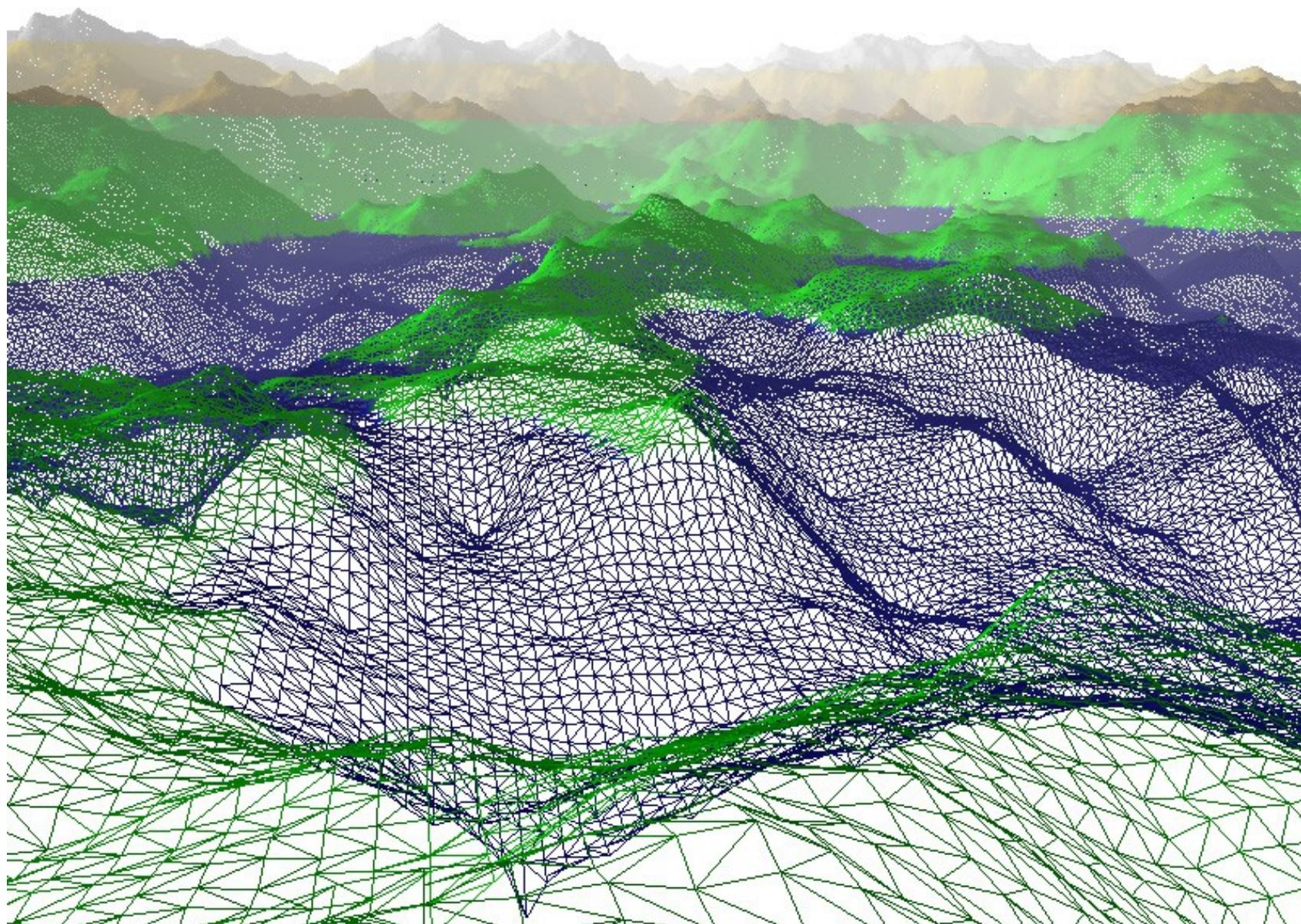
—Benoit Mandelbrot



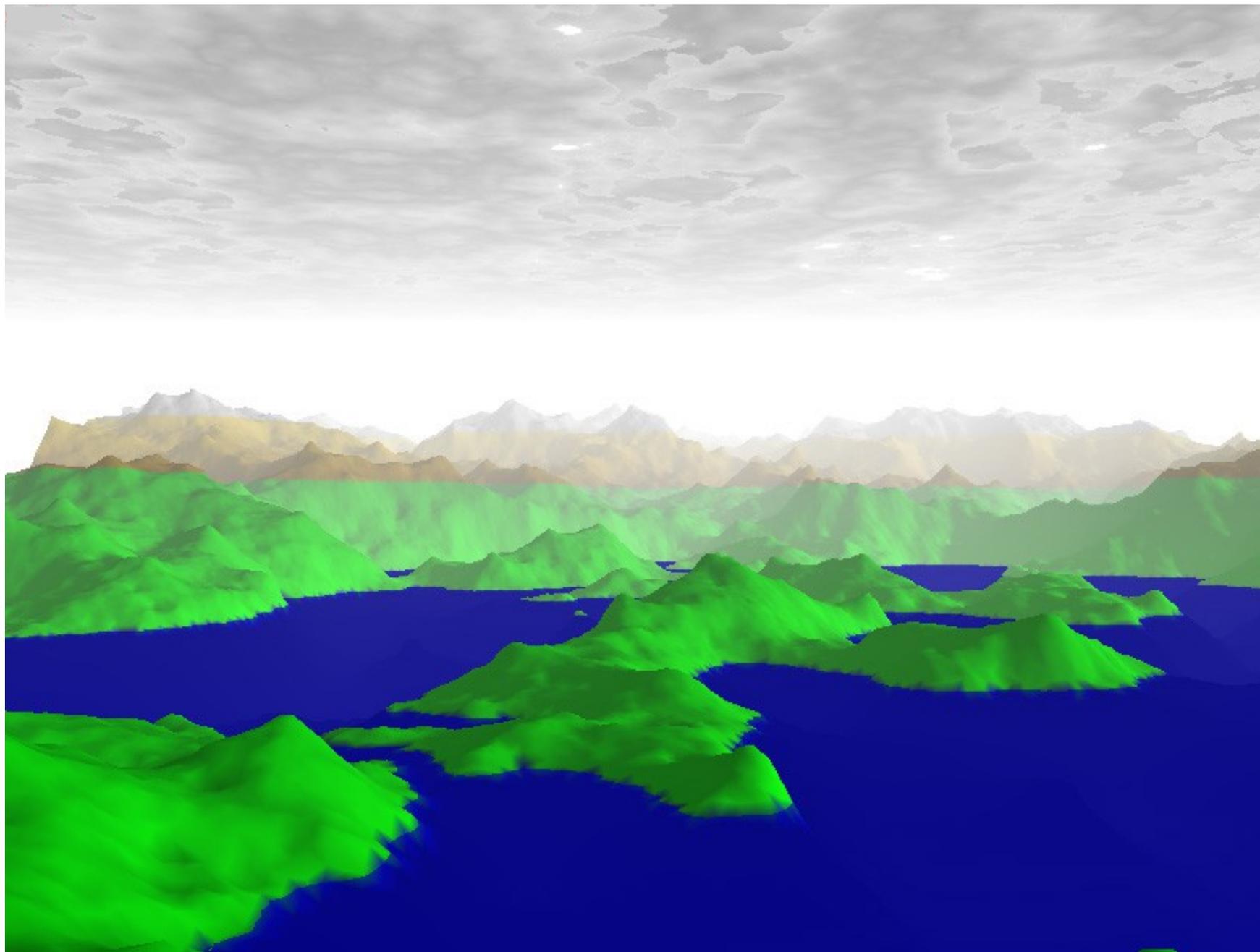
Fractal Geometry



Fractal Geometry



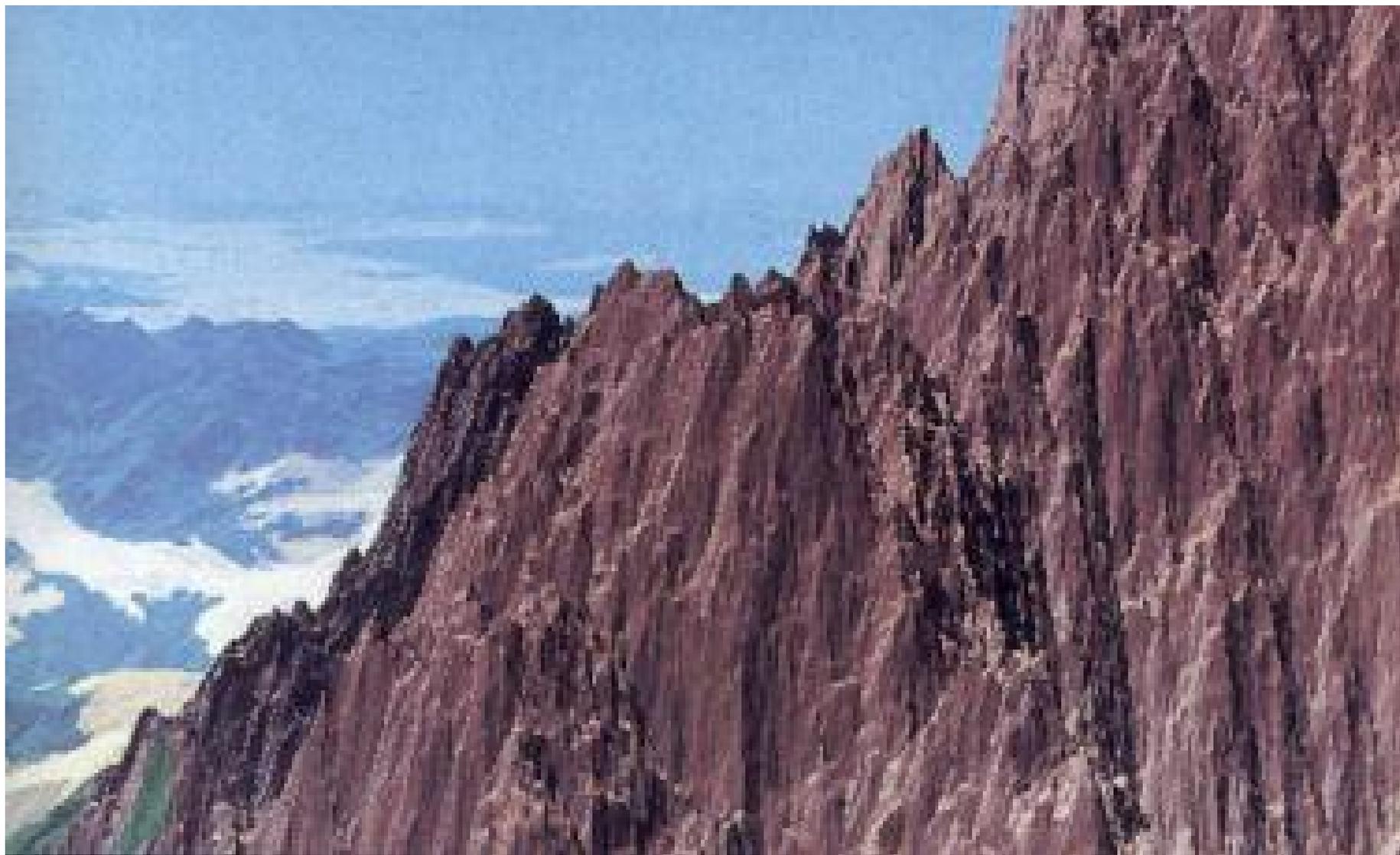
Fractal Geometry



Fractal Geometry



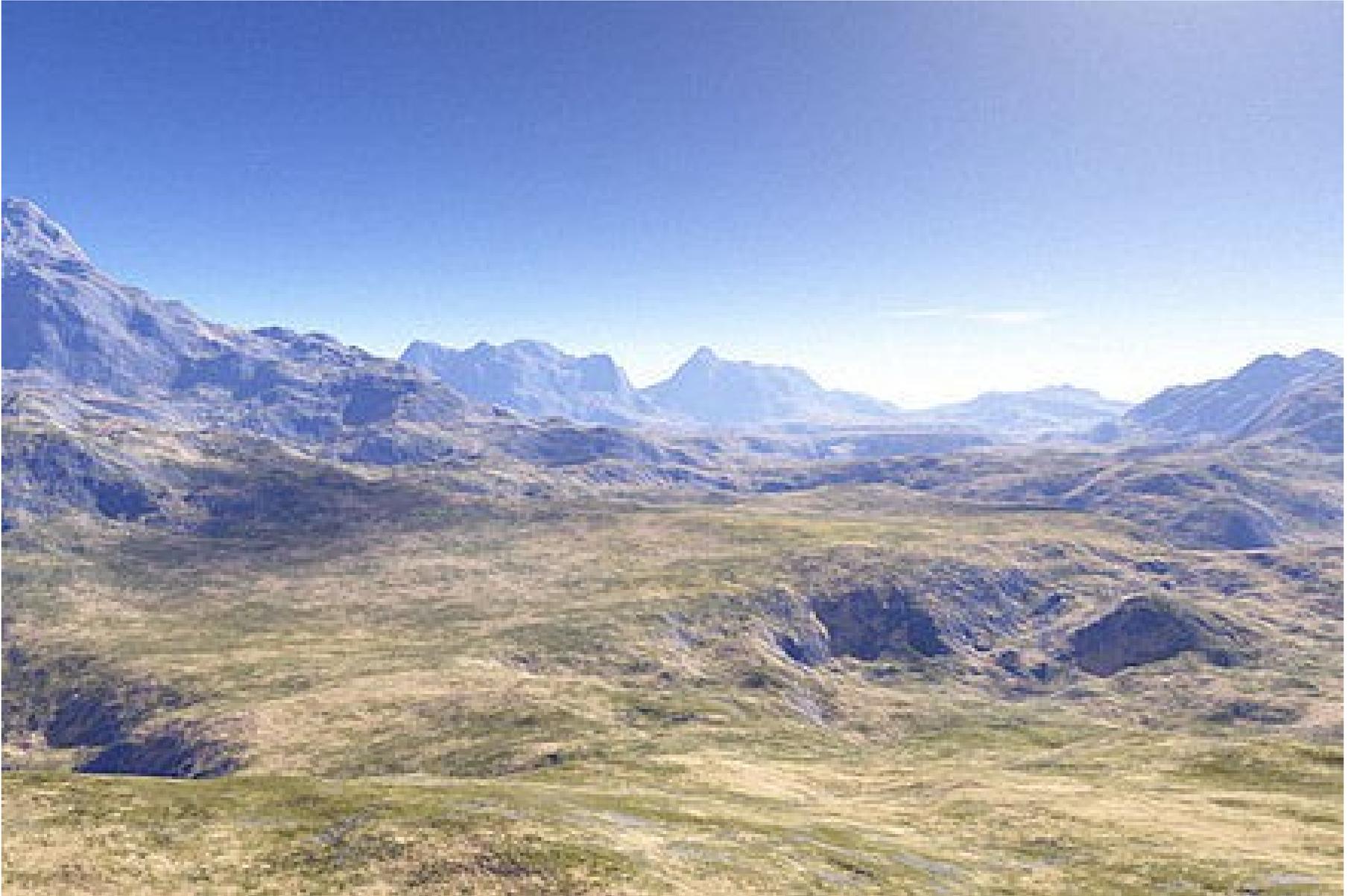
Fractal Geometry



Fractal Geometry



Fractal Geometry



Reading Assignment for Thursday

- **Preface and Chapter 1** of *Complexity: A Guided Tour*
- **Preface and Introduction (Chapter 1)** of *The Computational Beauty of Nature*
- Both books will be on reserve at the library
- No lab this week