

**Submitted By: Date: May 17, 2020**

**Group # 1 Artificial Life**

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15) Describe the system called von Neumann's Universal Constructor.

⇒ Von Neumann's Universal Constructor is a system based on Two-Dimensional (2D) cellular automaton of 29 states. The Universal Constructor is divided into two different parts: a tape that contains the description of the cellular machine to construct and the constructor itself that reads the tape and builds the new corresponding machine with a dedicated cellular arm. If the tape contains the description of the constructor and if the constructor, in addition to its building abilities, can also copy the tape information, then the resulting system is a self replicating one.

16) Explain how Chou-Reggia's Loop is reproducing itself. Depict the development of the first 3 steps of Chou-Reggia's Loop.

$$K = 8, \text{ Von Neumann, } S = 5, P = 15$$

|  |         |         |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| <table border="1"><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>Y</td><td>B</td></tr></table> | B       | B       | G       | Y | B | <table border="1"><tr><td>B</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>G</td><td>P</td></tr></table> | B | Y | B | G | P | <table border="1"><tr><td>Y</td><td>G</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>G</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr></table> | Y | G | S | B | B | G | S |  |  | S |  | <table border="1"><tr><td>G</td><td>B</td><td>S</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>S</td><td>S</td></tr></table> | G | B | S | S | Y | B | B | S |  |  | S | S |
| B  | B       |         |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| G  | Y       | B       |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| B  | Y       |         |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| B  | G       | P       |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| Y  | G       | S       |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| B  | B       | G       | S       |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
|  |         | S       |         |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| G  | B       | S       | S       |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| Y  | B       | B       | S       |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
|  |         | S       | S       |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| $t = 0$  | $t = 1$ | $t = 2$ | $t = 3$ |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |

2 × 2 body 1 cell construction aim:

G → Green

S → light blue.

B → Blue

P → Pink

Y → Yellow

1

17) How is the space requirement  $S(g)$  of Langton's Loop developing with respect to the number of generations  $g$ ?

$g \rightarrow$  Number of generations.

$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text{complexity} \\ \text{height}}]{\substack{\text{width} \\ \text{size}}} \mathcal{O}(g)$

1

$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{height} \\ \text{width}}} \mathcal{O}(g)$

$$\begin{aligned} S(g) &= \text{width} \times \text{height} \\ &= \mathcal{O}(g) \times \mathcal{O}(g) \\ &= \underline{\mathcal{O}(g^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

18) Create and specify a Lindenmayer system with exactly three rules that will create in step 5 the 32 symbol string shown below, starting with the Axiom A in Step 0:

Step 5: ABBCBCCABCACACAA<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>BCCACACABC<sub>3</sub>AABA<sub>4</sub>BBC.

Variables : A, B, C

Constant

Axiom : A

Rules:

Rules:

$R_1 : A \rightarrow AB$

$R_2 : B \rightarrow BC$

$R_3 : C \rightarrow CA$

2<sup>0</sup> Step 0 : A

2<sup>1</sup> 1 : AB

2 : ABBC

3 : ABBCBCC<sub>1</sub>A

4 : ABBCBCCABC<sub>2</sub>ACACAA<sub>3</sub>B

5 : ABBCBCCABC<sub>1</sub>ACACAA<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>C<sub>4</sub>ACAA<sub>5</sub>ABC<sub>6</sub>AABA<sub>7</sub>BBC 2<sup>5</sup>

3

2<sup>0</sup>

2<sup>1</sup>

2<sup>2</sup>

2<sup>3</sup>

2<sup>4</sup>

(19)

a) We have L-system that grows as clockwise direction and creates spiral pattern as following after executing each step

Variables =  $X, Y$

constant =  $Z, +$

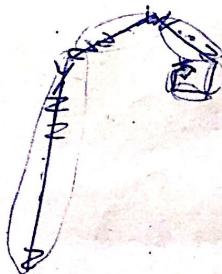
axiom =  $X$

rule 1 =  $X \rightarrow Y + X$

rule 2 =  $Y \rightarrow Z Z Y$

$\alpha = 45^\circ$

step = 10



After step = 3

3

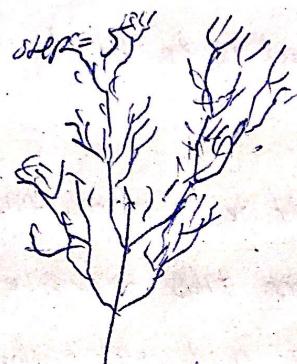
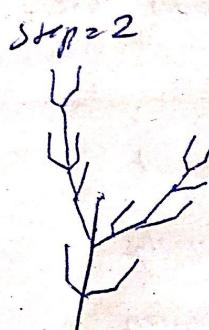
b) For this L-system, we can create tree structure with following rules

variables =  $X, F, C_0, C_1, C_2$

axiom =  $F X$

rule 1 =  $F C_0 F - [C_1 - F + F] \times [C_2 + F - F]$

$\alpha = 15^\circ$



c) 4-bit gray code 3 bits to adjacent elements by spiral condition as follows 16 denotes. L-system can encode 16 4-bit gray code of items to the 3+1 elements by next 16 values

values = 0, 1

axiom = 0000

rules =  $0000 \rightarrow 0001$   
 $0001 \rightarrow 0011$   
 $0011 \rightarrow 0010$   
 $0010 \rightarrow 0110$   
 $0110 \rightarrow 0111$   
 $0111 \rightarrow 0101$   
 $0101 \rightarrow 0100$   
 $0100 \rightarrow 1100$

$1100 \rightarrow 1101$   
 $1101 \rightarrow 1111$   
 $1111 \rightarrow 1110$   
 $1110 \rightarrow 1010$   
 $1010 \rightarrow 1011$   
 $1011 \rightarrow 1001$   
 $1001 \rightarrow 1000$   
 $1000 \rightarrow 0000$

L-system generates it by mod 16

20)

L-system 3

variables = A, C

axiom = C

rules =  $C \rightarrow A$  $A \rightarrow CA$  where C=child, A=adult.Fibonacci is defined as  $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$  where  $n \geq 2$ 

$$F_1 = F_0 = 1$$

Let  $\ell_i$  denote number of symbols and  $i$  is generation number

$$\ell_i = c_i + a_i \text{ where } a_i = \ell_{i-1} + c_{i-1} \text{ and } c_i = a_{i-1}$$

$$\ell_i = a_{i-1} + \underbrace{a_{i-1} + c_{i-1}}_{\ell_{i-1}}$$

$$\ell_i = a_{i-1} + a_{i-2} \text{ for } i \geq 0$$

$$\ell_i = a_{i-1} + \underbrace{a_{i-2} + c_{i-2}}_{\ell_{i-2}}$$

$\ell_i = \ell_{i-1} + \ell_{i-2}$  for  $i \geq 2$  and by  $\ell_0 = \ell_1 = 1$ , this is Fibonacci series alike.

1

21) Musical L-systems is one of the L-systems that generates musical

sound based on algorithm that takes recursive loops and apply rewriting system. It can produce sounds and transmit this information to interact with the environment and receives. Two and more dimensional

spaces can be applied for the music environment. L-system can define rewriting rules to create input information recursively with updating feedback and it can create complex patterns based on input data from start. Thus, algorithm can define different levels of production, parsing and mapping that makes easy to reuse and adjust time system [1].

References =

2

- [1] https://modularbrains.net/ (accessed 16/05/2020)