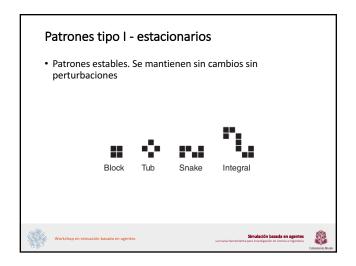
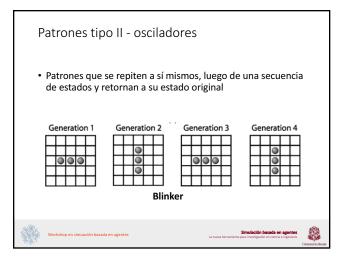
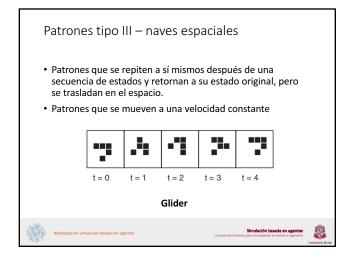


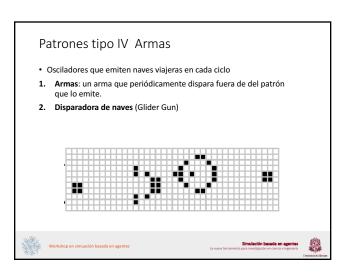


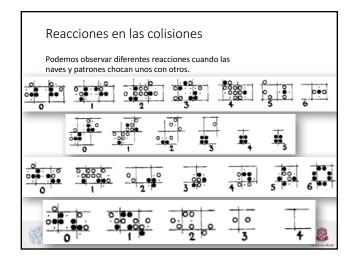
Soledad: Si una celda está "viva" y tiene menos de dos celdas vivas en su vecindad, entonces muere. Hacinamiento: Si una celda viva tiene más de tres vecinos vivos, entonces muere. Reproducción: Si una celda NO viva tiene tres vecinos vivos, entonces vive Estacionario: En otro caso la celda se mantiene como está

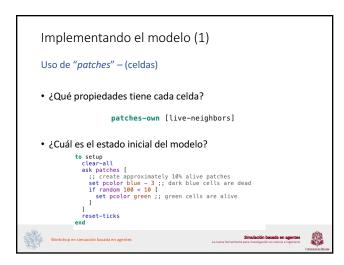












```
Implementando el modelo (2)

• ¿Qué debe realizarse en cada paso de la simulación?

ask patches [
    ;; each patch counts its number of green neighboring patche
    ;; and stores the value in its live-neighbors variable
    set live-neighbors count neighbors with [pcolor = green]

• ¿Cómo verificar las reglas de interacción y decisión?

ask patches [
    ;; patches with 3 green neighbors, turn (or stay) green
    if live-neighbors = 3 [set pcolor green]
    i; patches with 0 or 1 green neighbors turn (or stay) dark blue (from isolation)
    if live-neighbors = 0 or live-neighbors = 1 [set pcolor blue - 3]
    ;; patches with 4 or more green neighbors turn (or stay) dark blue (from overcrowding)
    if live-neighbors = 24 [set pcolor blue - 3]
    ;; patches with 4 or more green neighbors turn (or stay) dark blue (from overcrowding)
    if live-neighbors = 24 [set pcolor blue - 3]
    ;; patches with 4 or more green neighbors turn (or stay) dark blue (from overcrowding)
    if live-neighbors = 24 [set pcolor blue - 3]
    ;; patches with 4 or more green neighbors turn (or stay) dark blue (from overcrowding)
    if live-neighbors = 24 [set pcolor blue - 3]
    ;; patches with 4 or more green neighbors turn (or stay) dark blue (from overcrowding)
    if live-neighbors = 24 [set pcolor blue - 3]
    ;; patches with 4 or more green neighbors keep their color
```