CS 103000 Prof. Madeline Blount

Week 14:
ALGORITHMS part 2

attendance link:

https://cs103-proton.glitch.me/

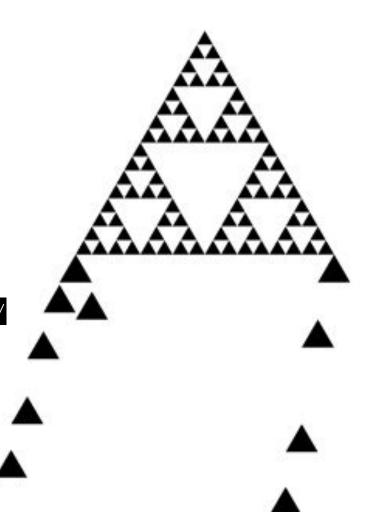


Dall-E 2: cats learning C++ in the forest on '90's technology

Sierpinski triangle self-similar fractal RECURSION! https://cs103-proton.glitch.me/ Sierpinski triangle self-similar fractal

# **RECURSION!**

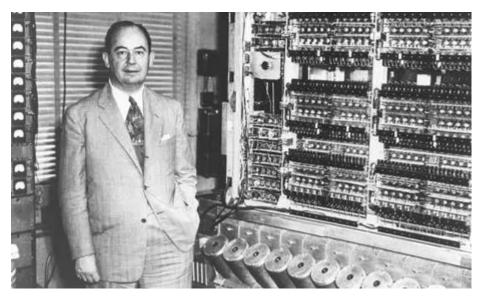
https://cs103-proton.glitch.me/



cellular automata

algorithms: how can complex behavior be modeled from simple steps?

"What kind of logical organization is sufficient for an automaton to be able to reproduce itself?" How does nature reproduce itself?

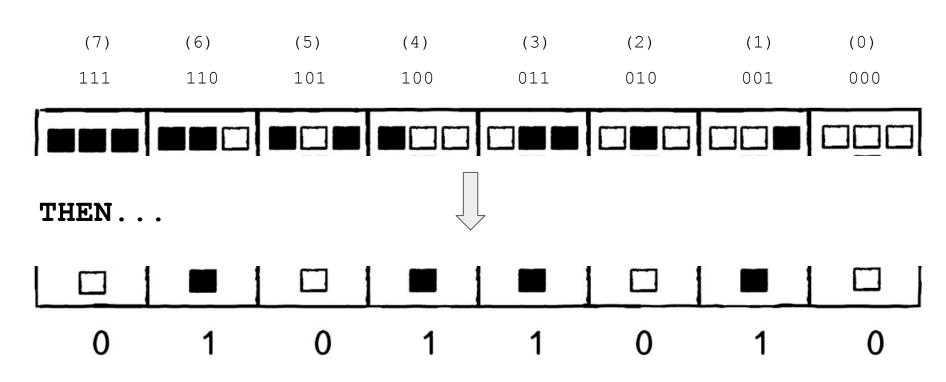


John van Neumann, 1940's (Stanislaw Ulam, Stephen Wolfram)

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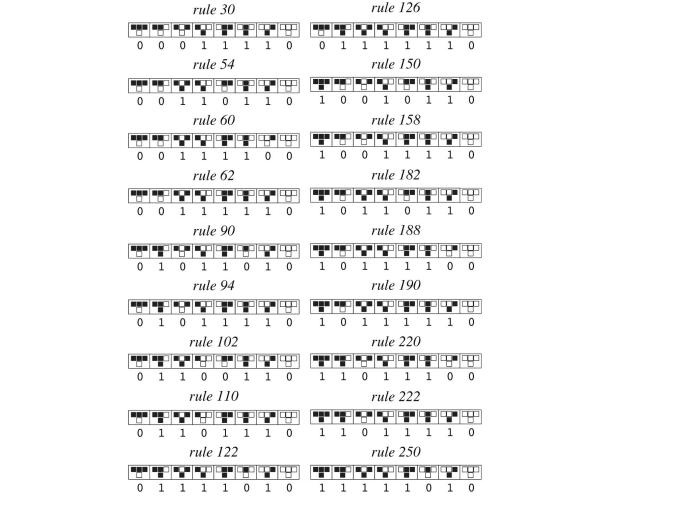
#### CA ruleset:

## IF...



# algorithm:

- Look up pattern in the ruleset, find new state
- Set next generation cell to new state
- Repeat, iterate over generations (time)



### <u>cellular automata:</u>

- How can chaos, irregularity emerge from deterministic steps?
- Can the complexity, randomness, and unpredictability of life (or, intelligence) be generated from simple underlying rules?
- ALSO, can order arise from disorder? (entropy)



#### <u>cellular automata:</u>

- Randomness in some CA (Rule 30) used in cryptography, as the cipher text or rand()
- Conceptually very similar to image processing: change neighboring pixels
- Model life-life behavior: sociology, political systems, fluid dynamics
- Adaptive, learning: you can change the rules based on conditions; closer to neural networks, AI
- Can evolve to do computation, solve problems