



# Creating new worlds inside the computer

COS 116: 2/14/2008

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# Pseudocode

- Simple instructions: involve  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $_$ ,  $\div$
- Compound instructions
  - Conditionals
  - Loops
- No need to sweat over exact wording during exams (unless it changes meaning!)



## Discussion Time

Did you figure out how to express the selection sort algorithm in pseudocode?

```
Do for i= 1 to n-1
{
  find minimum element of the numbers in positions from i to n;

  swap that number with the i'th number;
}
```

Full pseudocode appears in Example 2 of Handout on pseudocode.



# Algorithm defn; revisited

“Pseudocode for turning a set of inputs into outputs in a **finite** amount of time”

Questions to think about:

- What class of computational tasks can be solved by algorithms?
- How dependent is this class on the exact definition of pseudocode?



Today's topic: Creating new worlds inside the computer.

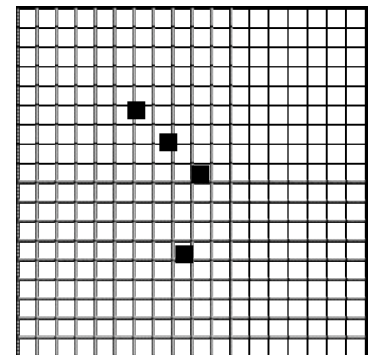
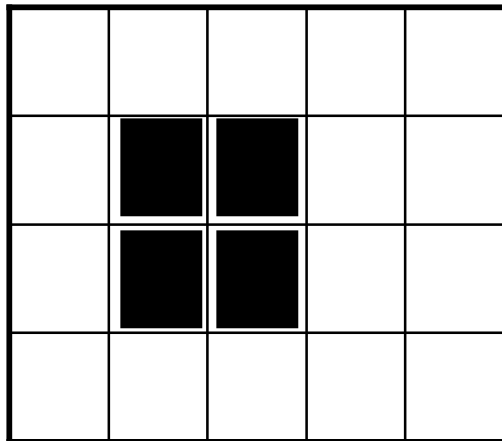
“simulation”

# Conway's Game of life



- Rules: At each step, in each cell
  - **Survival**: Critter survives if it has 2 or 3 neighbors.
  - **Death**: Critter dies if it has 1 or fewer neighbors, or more than 3.
  - **Birth**: New critter is born if cell is currently empty and 3 neighboring cells have critters.

Example





## Discussion Time

How would you write pseudocode that simulates  
Game of Life?

*Should use:  $n \times n$  array  $A$  (for  
desired  $n$ )*

$A[i, j] = 1$  means critter lives in  
square, 0 means empty square

# Pseudocode for each step

```
Do for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
{
  Do for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
  {
    neighbors  $\leftarrow A[i - 1, j - 1] + A[i - 1, j] + A[i - 1, j + 1] +$ 
       $A[i, j - 1] + A[i, j + 1] + A[i + 1, j - 1] +$ 
       $A[i + 1, j] + A[i + 1, j + 1]$ 
    if ( neighbors = 2 OR neighbors = 3 ) then
      {  $B[i, j] \leftarrow 1$  }
    else if ( neighbors = 1 ... )
      ...etc. //see handout; Example 3//
  }
}
Do for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
{
  Do for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
  {  $A[i, j] \leftarrow B[i, j]$  }
}
```





# Moral of the Game of Life?

- Simple local behavior can lead to complex global behavior

(cf. Brian Hayes article; also handed out)

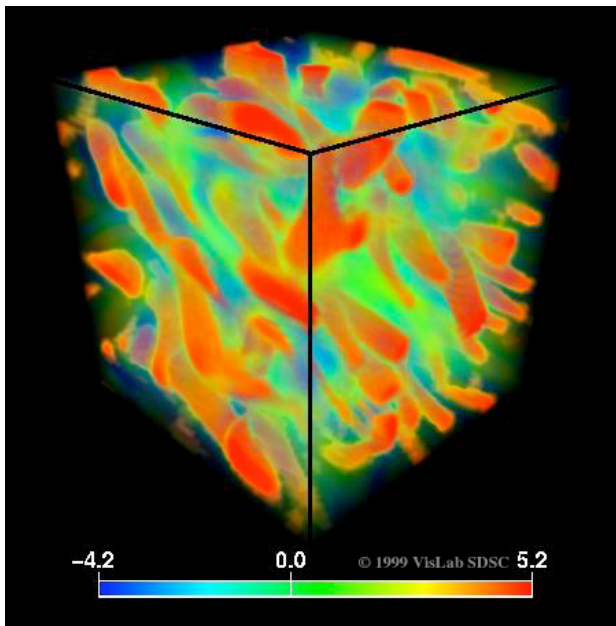
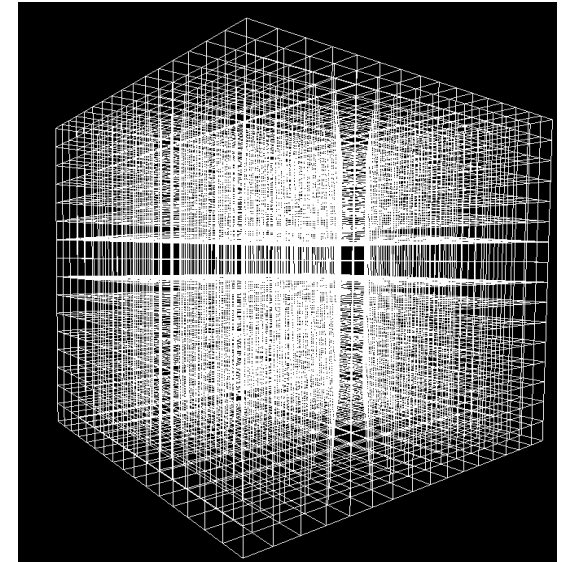


Next..



# Twister simulation

- Divide region into 3D grid
- Identify laws of physics for air



Navier Stokes equations:

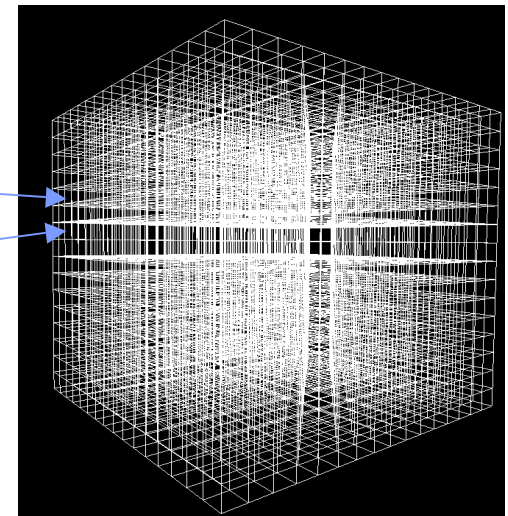
How does a block of air move when certain pressure, temperature and velocity differentials exist on its boundary?

# Simulator pseudocode

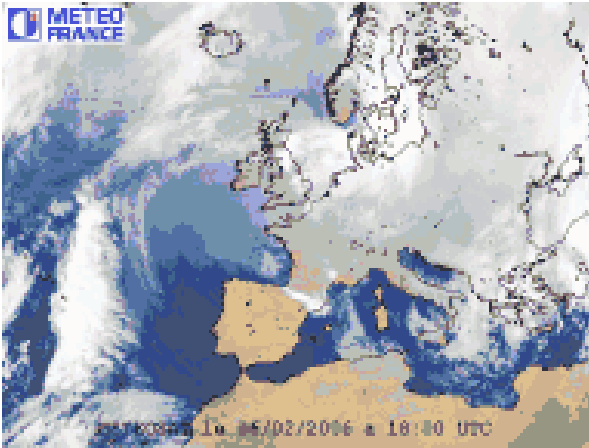
- Initialize Grid using data from observations: surface and aircraft measurements, radar (NEXRAD) readings, etc.

```
Do for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
{
    10°C, 15 psi, 20% humidity
    Do for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
    {
        11°C, 15 psi, 23% humidity
        Do for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
        { Update state of Grid[ $i, j, k$ ] }
    }
}
```

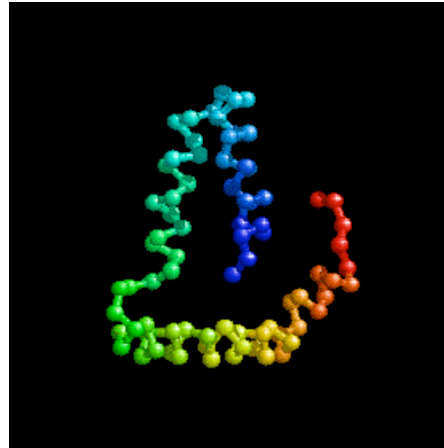
etc.



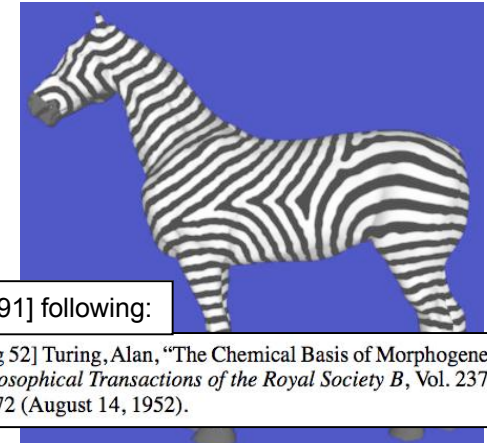
# Other examples of simulation



Weather forecasting



Protein folding



[Turk 91] following:

[Turing 52] Turing, Alan, "The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis," *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, Vol. 237, pp. 37-72 (August 14, 1952).

How patterns arise in plants and animals

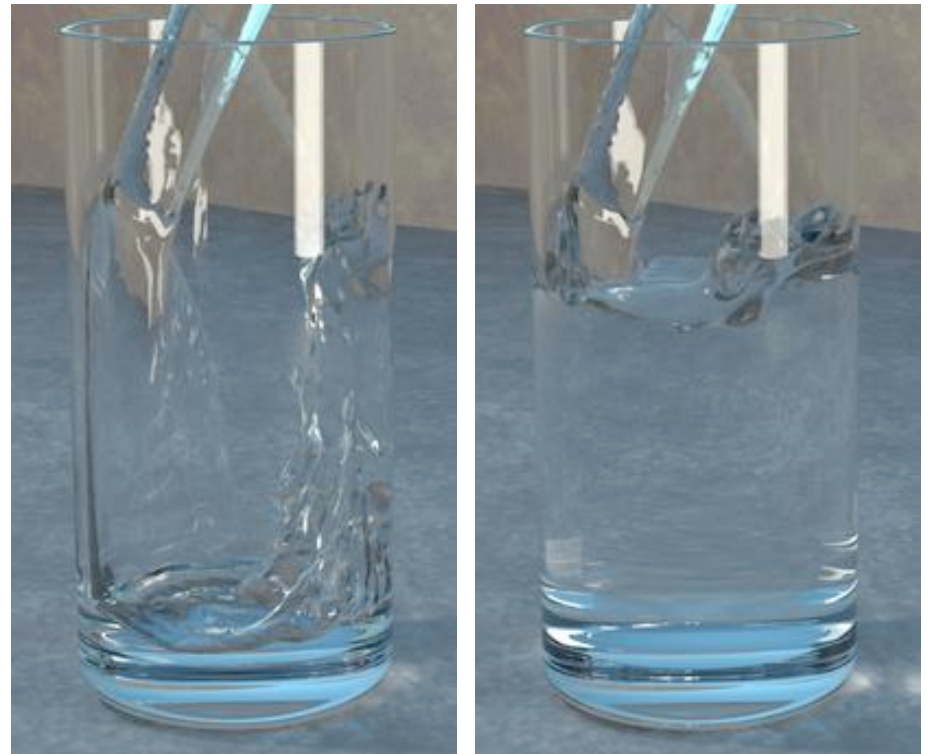
Animation



# Display

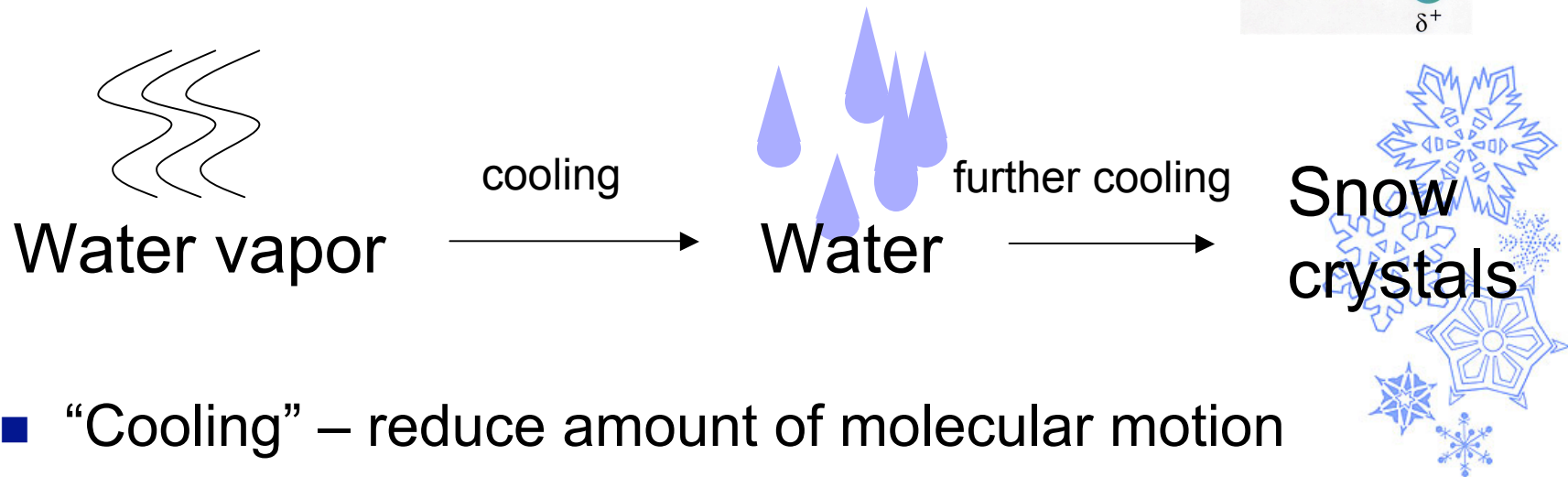
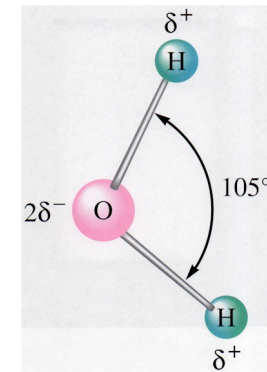
Q: How to display result of simulation?

A: Computer graphics  
(later in course)



[Enright and Fedkiw 02]

# Physics of snow crystals

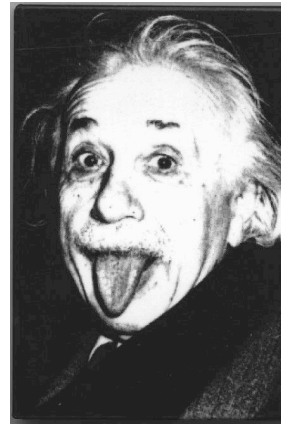


- “Cooling” – reduce amount of molecular motion
- Crystal growth: capture of nearby floating molecules

# Bigger questions



Alan Turing



Albert Einstein

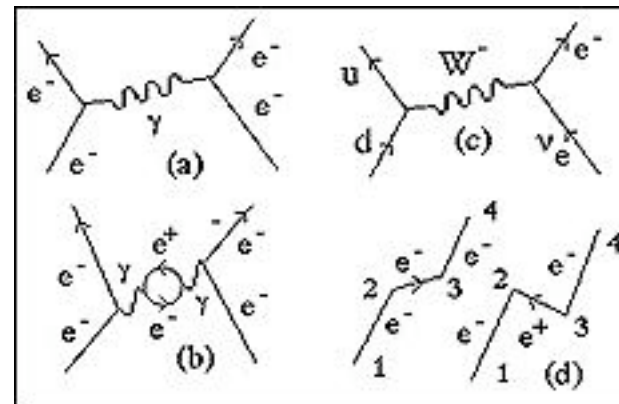
- Can computer simulation be replaced by a “theory of weather”? A “theory of tornadoes”?
- Is there a “theory” that answers this type of problem:
  - Given: A starting configuration in the game of life
  - Output: “Yes” if the cell at position (100, 100) is ever occupied, “No” otherwise



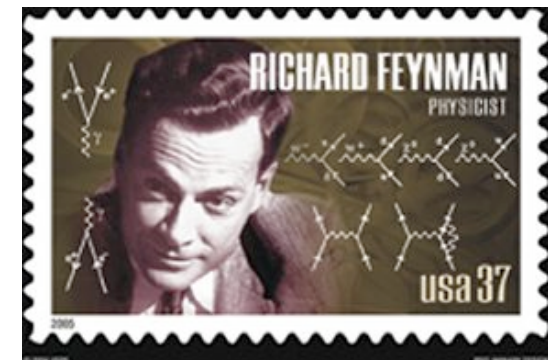
Actually, reverse trend: “theory of matter”  
(particle physics) is becoming computational.



1670  $F = ma$



Today



Hayes (reading this week): The universe as  
a “cellular automaton”



# Peeking ahead:

A computer can simulate another computer (e.g., a Classic Mac simulator on a PC). Will explore the implications of this in a future lecture.

Game of life is actually a “computer.”

Readings for this week: (i) Brian Hayes article; first 5 pages (also on blackboard)  
(ii) Brooks pp 32--51 and 99-126.

HW 1 Due next Thurs.