# Creating new worlds inside the computer

2/15/2006 COS 116 Instructor: Sanjeev Arora

## Recap: Pseudocode

- Simple instructions: involve +, -, x, ÷
- Compound instructions
  - Conditionals
  - □ Loops

Exact syntax unimportant (unless it changes meaning of program !)

# Algorithm

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?

# Conway's Game of life

 Rules: At each step, in each cell
 Survival: Critter survives if it has exactly 2 or 3 neighbors



- Death: Critter dies if it has 1 or fewer neighbors, or more than 3.
- Birth: If cell was empty and has 3 critters as neighbors, new critter is born.

 $n \ge n \ge n$  array A 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 i = 1 to n
                          Num-of-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
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     A[i + 1, i] + A[i + 1, i + 1]
                          if (Number-of-neighbors = 3) then
                                                                        \{B[i, j] \leftarrow 1\}
                          else {
                                                                         if (Number-of-neighbors = 2)
                                                                                                                                                  etc. etc.//see handout//
Do for i = 1 to n_i
                          {Do for j = 1 to n
                          A[i,i] \leftarrow B[i,i]
}
```

## Moral of the Game of Life?

Simple local behavior can lead to complex global behavior

(cf. Brian Hayes article)



Crystal growth: capture of nearby floating molecules

## **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.



### Other examples of simulation











## Question

How does result of simulation get displayed?

Computer graphics (will discuss in future lecture)



[Burns 05] (Princeton grad student)

# **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 following type of problem:
  - □ Given: A starting configuration in the game of life
  - Output: "Yes" if the cell at position (100, 100) is ever occuped, "No" otherwise

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





Today



1670 F = ma etc.

Hayes: The universe as a "cellular automaton"

#### Another startling fact:

#### Game of life is actually a "computer."