



Creating new worlds inside the computer

COS 116, Spring 2010

Adam Finkelstein



Pseudocode

- Simple instructions: involve $+$, $-$, \times , \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.
(See “handouts” tab on course web page.)



“Algorithm” - definition revisited

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

Questions to think about:

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

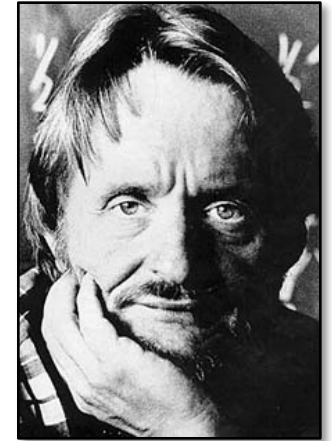


Today's topic:

*Creating new worlds
inside the computer.*

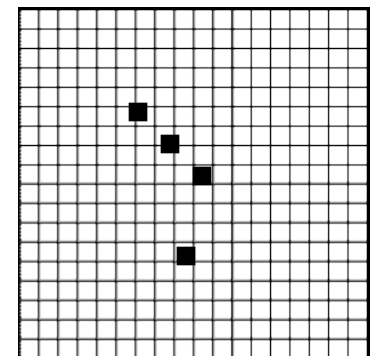
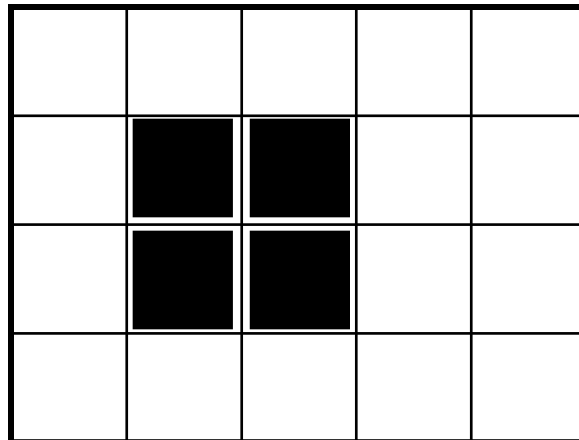
“simulation”

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 in square

$A[i, j] = 0$ means empty square

Q: How do we “traverse” such an array using the “loop” construct?

Q: How do we update such an array for the next time step?

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




Lesson from the Game of Life?

- Simple local behavior can lead to complex global behavior

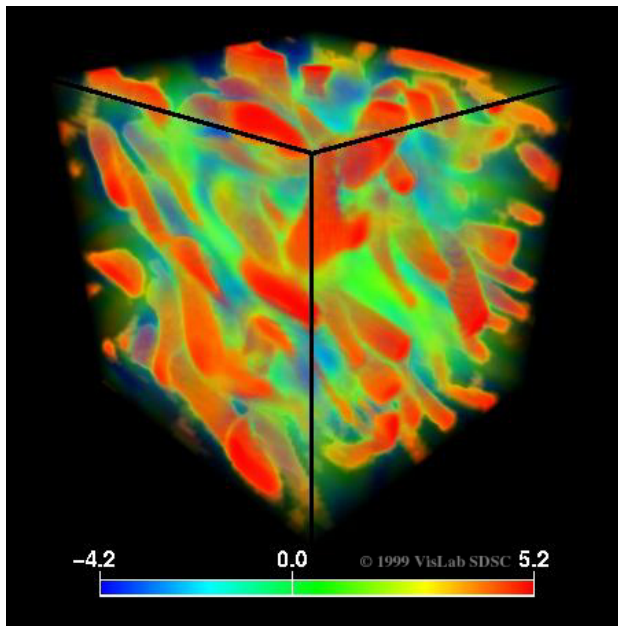
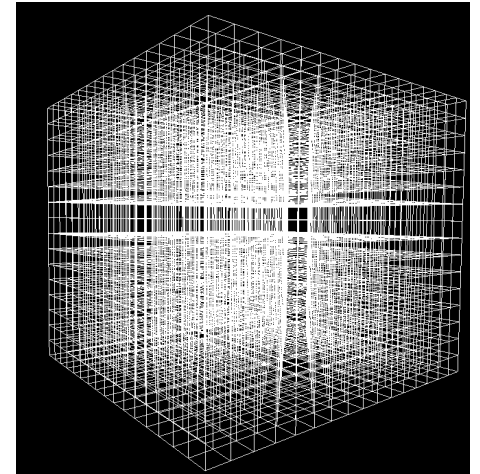
(See Brian Hayes article in readings.)

Next..



Twister simulation

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



Navier Stokes equations:

How does a block of air move, given pressure, temperature and velocity differentials on boundary?

(“differentials” = difference from neighbors)

Simulator pseudocode

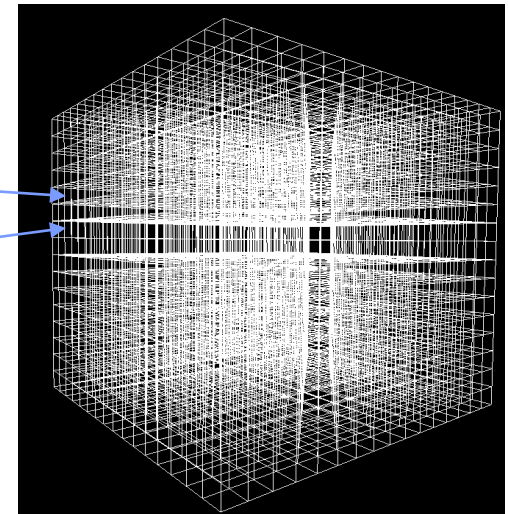
- Initialize Grid using data from observations: surface and aircraft measurements, radar (NEXRAD) readings, etc.

```
Do for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
{
    Do for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
    {
        Do for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
        { Update state of Grid[ $i, j, k$ ] }
    }
}
```

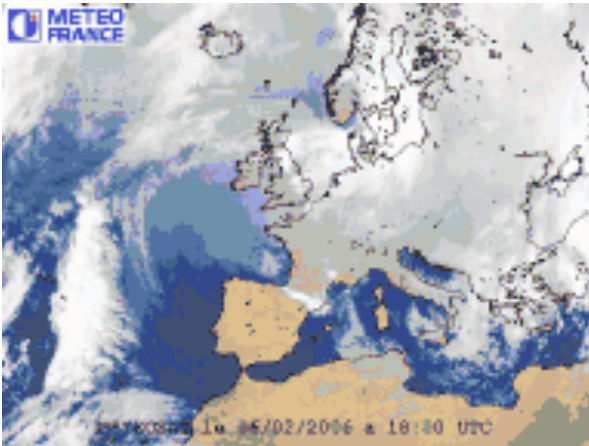
10°C, 15 psi, 20% humidity

11°C, 15 psi, 23% humidity

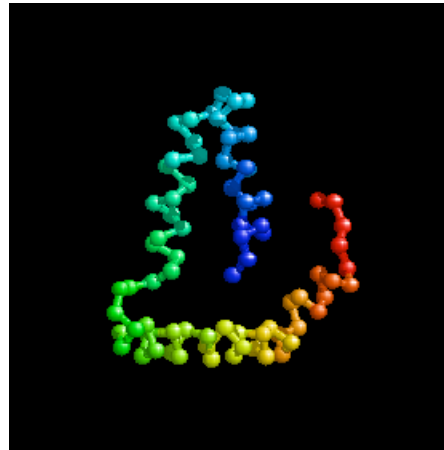
etc.



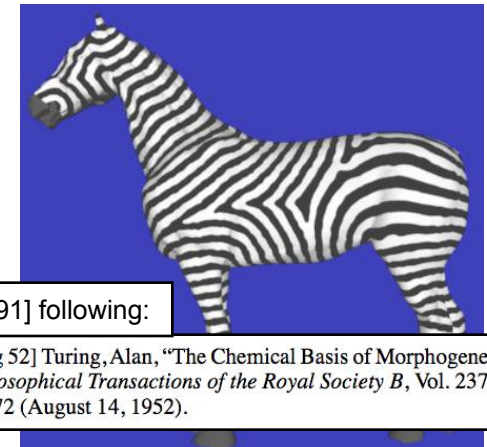
Other examples of simulation



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

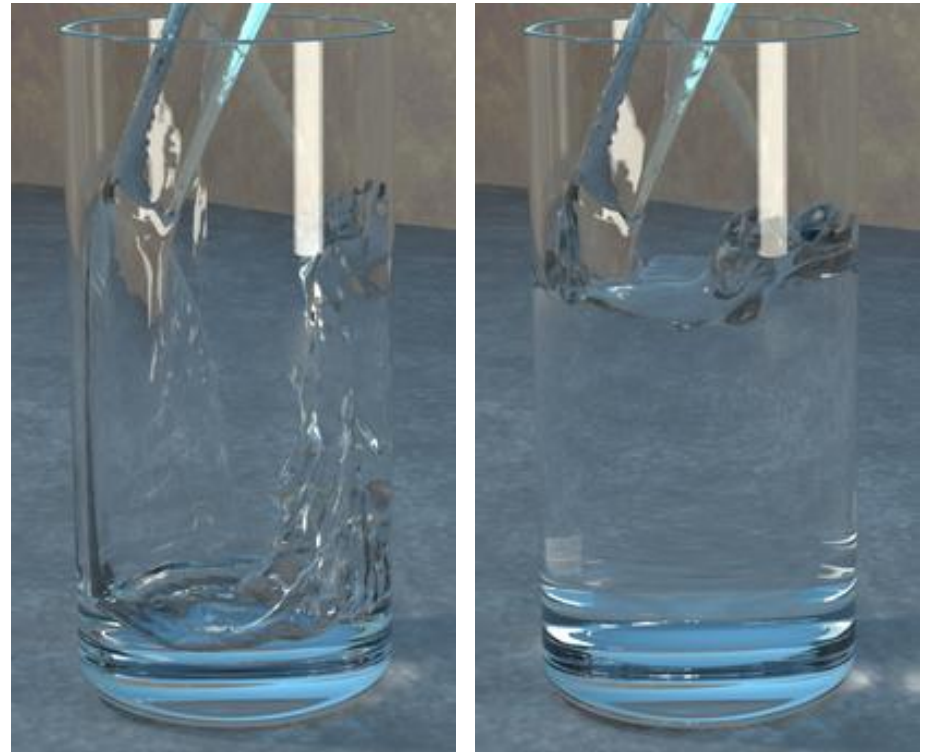
Animation



Display

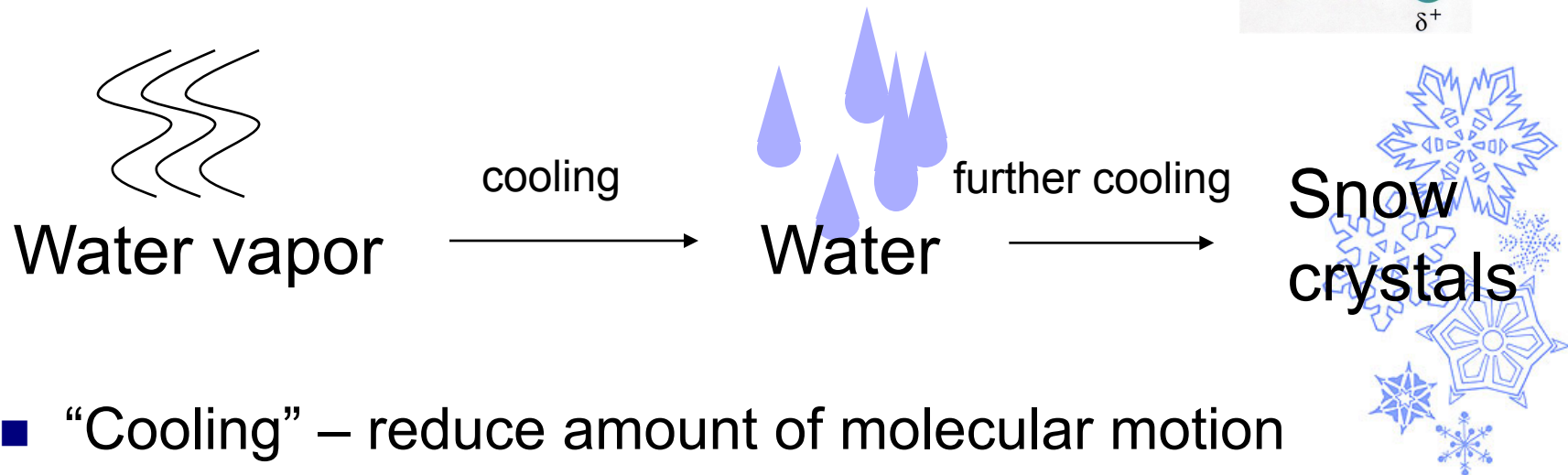
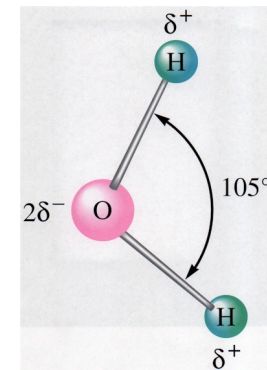
Q: How to display result of simulation?

A: Computer graphics
(later in course)



[Enright and Fedkiw 02]

Physics of snow crystals

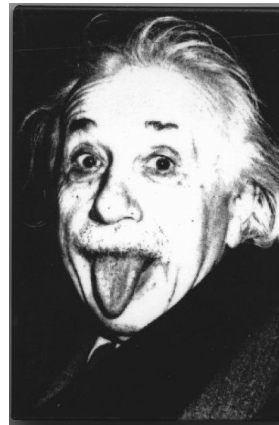


- “Cooling” – reduce amount of molecular motion
- Crystal growth: capture of nearby floating molecules

Bigger questions



Alan Turing



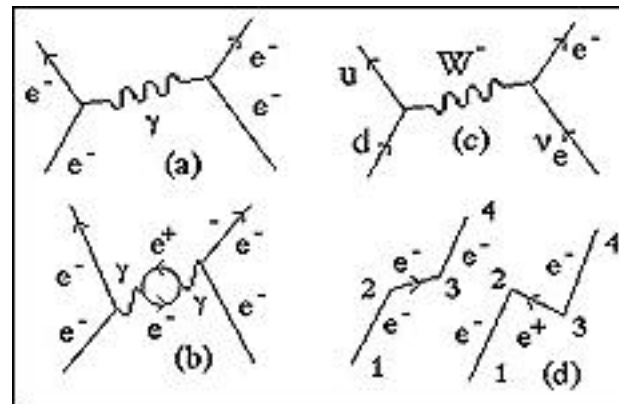
Albert Einstein

- 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

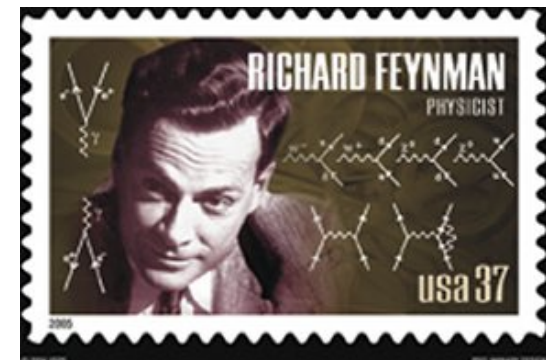
Actually, reverse trend:
“theory of matter” (particle physics)
is becoming computational.



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
(ii) Brooks 99-126
(iii) Conway’s game of life

HW 1 Due next Thurs.