

key events coming up

- Labs: 35% (ISE-483)

- Complete 5 (best 4 graded) assignments based on algorithms presented in class

- Lab 3: **March 31st**

- Cellular Automata and Boolean Networks (Assignment 3)

- Delivered by Kaeli Ahn and Erik Fiolkoski

- Due: **April 7th**

- Lab 4 : April 22nd (Tuesday after Easter break)????

- Evolutionary Algorithms, (Assignment 4)

- Delivered by Kristen Beideman

- Due April 29th

- SSIE – 583 -Presentation and Discussion: 25%

- Present and lead the discussion of an article related to the class materials

- Enginet students post/send video or join by Zoom

- April 22, 2025

- Rik Pardun

- Conrad, M. [1990]. "The geometry of evolution." *Biosystems* 24: 61-81.

- Kiet Ngo Tuan

- Garg, Shivam, Kirankumar Shiragur, Deborah M. Gordon, and Moses Charikar. "Distributed Algorithms from Arboreal Ants for the Shortest Path Problem." *PNAS* 120, no. 6 (February 7, 2023): e2207959120.

- Eric Fiolkoski

- Schmidt, M. and H. Lipson [2009]. "Distilling Free-Form Natural Laws from Experimental Data". *Science*, 324: 81-85.



bit.ly/atBIC

■ Projects

- **Due by May 7th** in Brightspace, “Final Project 483/583” assignment
 - ALIFE 2025
 - Not necessarily to submit to actual conference due date
 - May 4 full paper, July 4, abstract
 - <https://2025.alife.org/>
 - Max 8 pages, author guidelines:
 - <https://2025.alife.org/calls#paper-call>
 - MS Word and Latex/Overleaf templates
 - Preliminary ideas **by March 7**
 - Submit to “Project Idea” assignment in Brightspace.
- Individual or group
 - With very definite tasks assigned per member of group

ALIFE 2025

Tackle a real problem using bio-inspired algorithms, such as those used in the labs.



Reusing and expanding labs is highly encouraged.

Additional information

■ **Class Book**

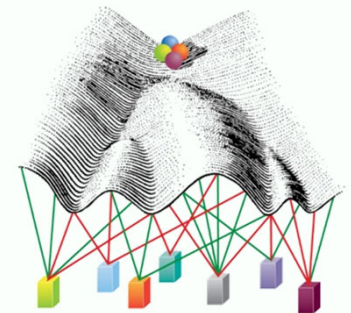
- Floreano, D. and C. Mattiussi [2008]. *Bio-Inspired Artificial Intelligence: Theories, Methods, and Technologies*. MIT Press. Preface, **Chapters 1 and 4**.

■ **Lecture notes**

- Chapter 1: What is Life?
- Chapter 2: The logical Mechanisms of Life
- Chapter 3: Formalizing and Modeling the World
- Chapter 4: Self-Organization and Emergent Complex Behavior
- Chapter 5: Reality is Stranger than Fiction
 - posted online @ <http://informatics.indiana.edu/rocha/i-bic>

■ **Papers and other materials**● **Optional**

- Nunes de Castro, Leandro [2006]. *Fundamentals of Natural Computing: Basic Concepts, Algorithms, and Applications*. Chapman & Hall.
 - Chapter 2, 7, 8
 - **Chapter 3, sections 3.1 to 3.5**
- Flake's [1998], *The Computational Beauty of Life*. MIT Press.
 - Chapters 10, 11, 14 – Dynamics, Attractors and chaos



John Horton Conway



2-D

Sum N^8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$x_{i,i} = 0$	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{i,i} = 1$	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

- 1) Any living cell with fewer than two neighbors dies of loneliness.
- 2) Any living cell with more than three neighbors dies of crowding.
- 3) Any dead cell with exactly three neighbors comes to life.
- 4) Any living cell with two or three neighbors lives, unchanged, to the next generation

Introduced in Martin Gardner's *Scientific American* "Mathematical Games" Column in 1970.

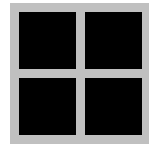
Conway was interested in a rule that for certain initial conditions would produce patterns that grow without limit, and some others that fade or get stable.

Popularized CAs.

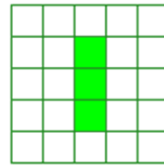
$$x_{i,j} = \{0,1\}$$

wide dynamic range

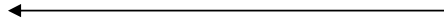
Simple Attractors



block



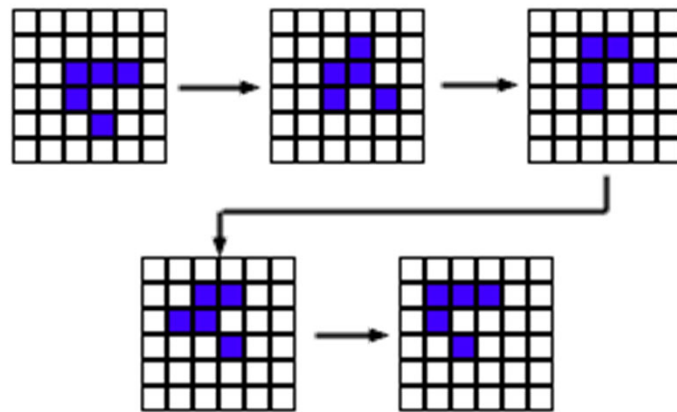
Blinkers



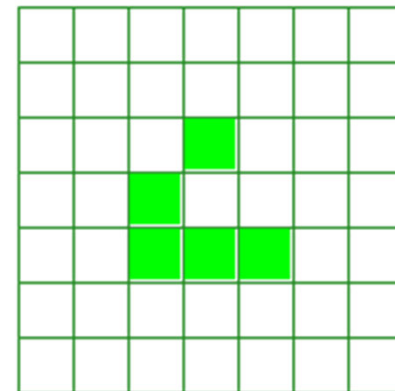
More complicated attractors



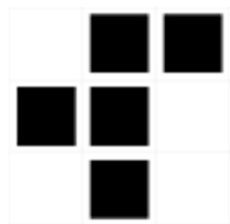
moving patterns



Glider



a threshold of complexity?



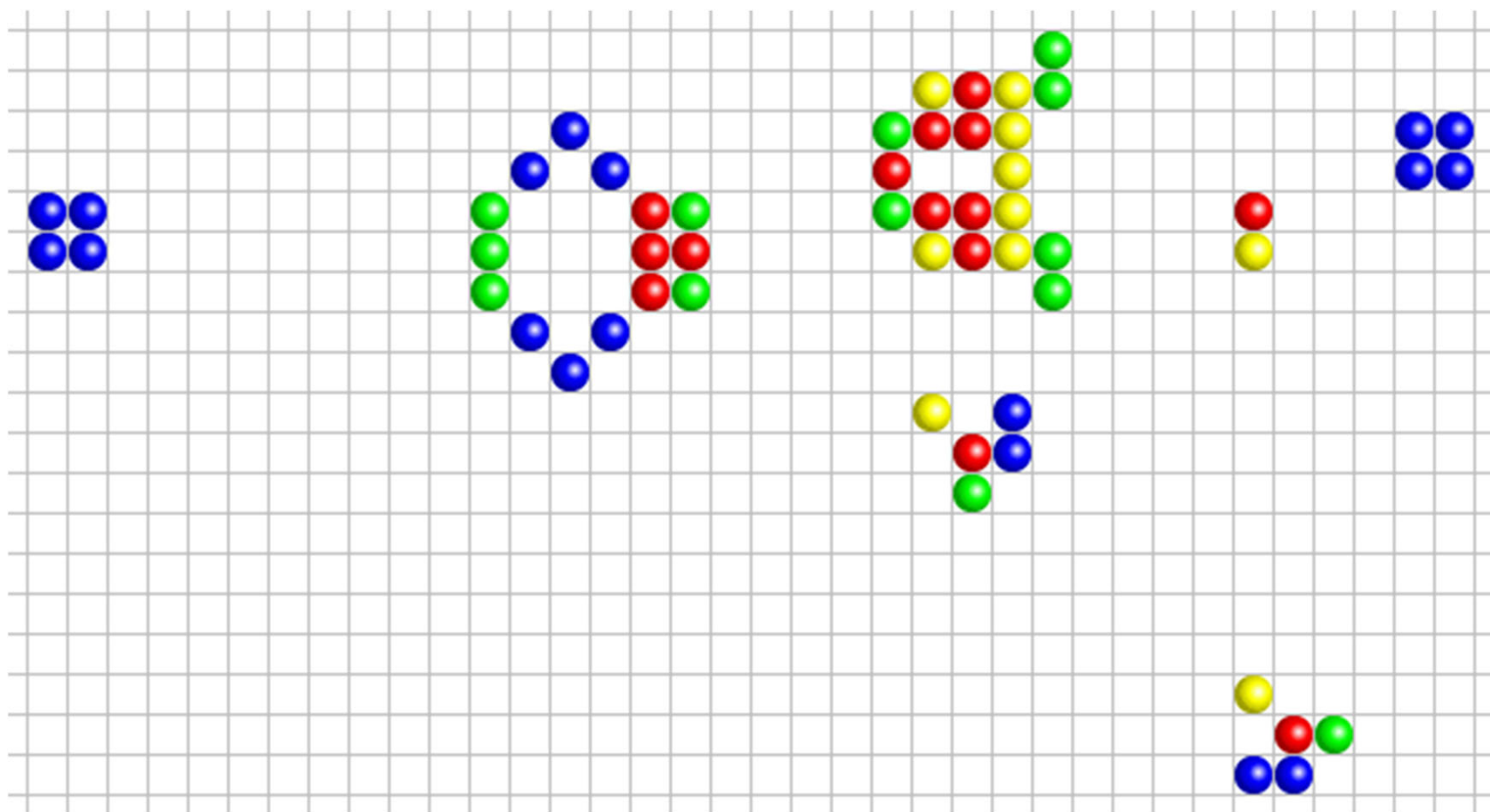
R-pentomino



runs 1103 steps before settling down into 6 gliders, 8 blocks, 4 blinkers, 4 beehives, 1 boat, 1 ship, and 1 loaf.

**something that
lasts forever?**

Unbounded growth but not complexity

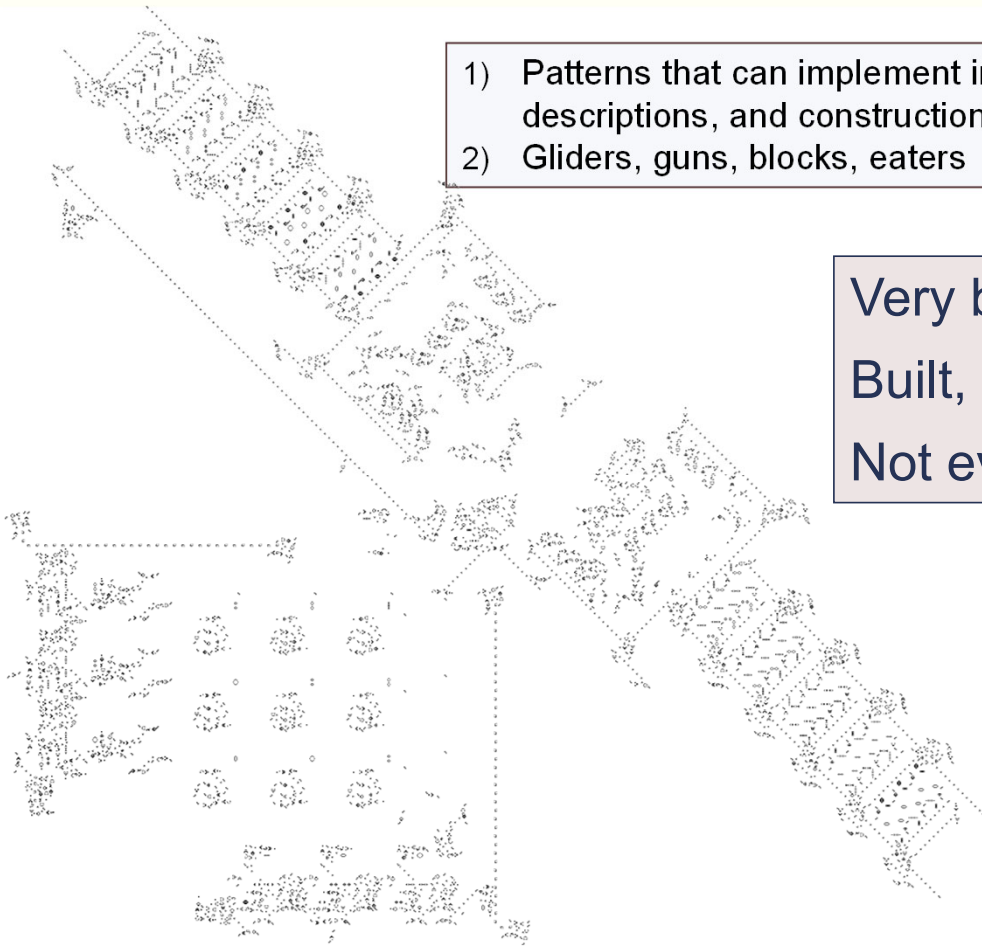
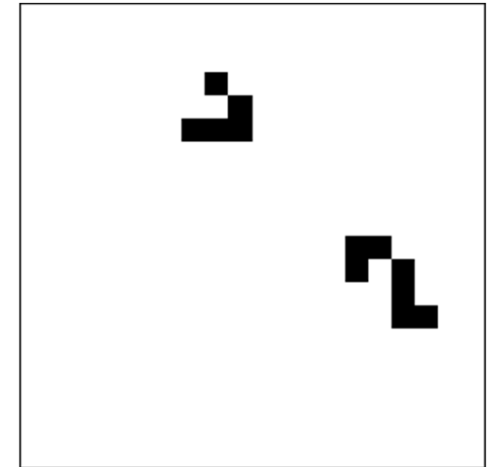


Fires a glider every 30 iterations.

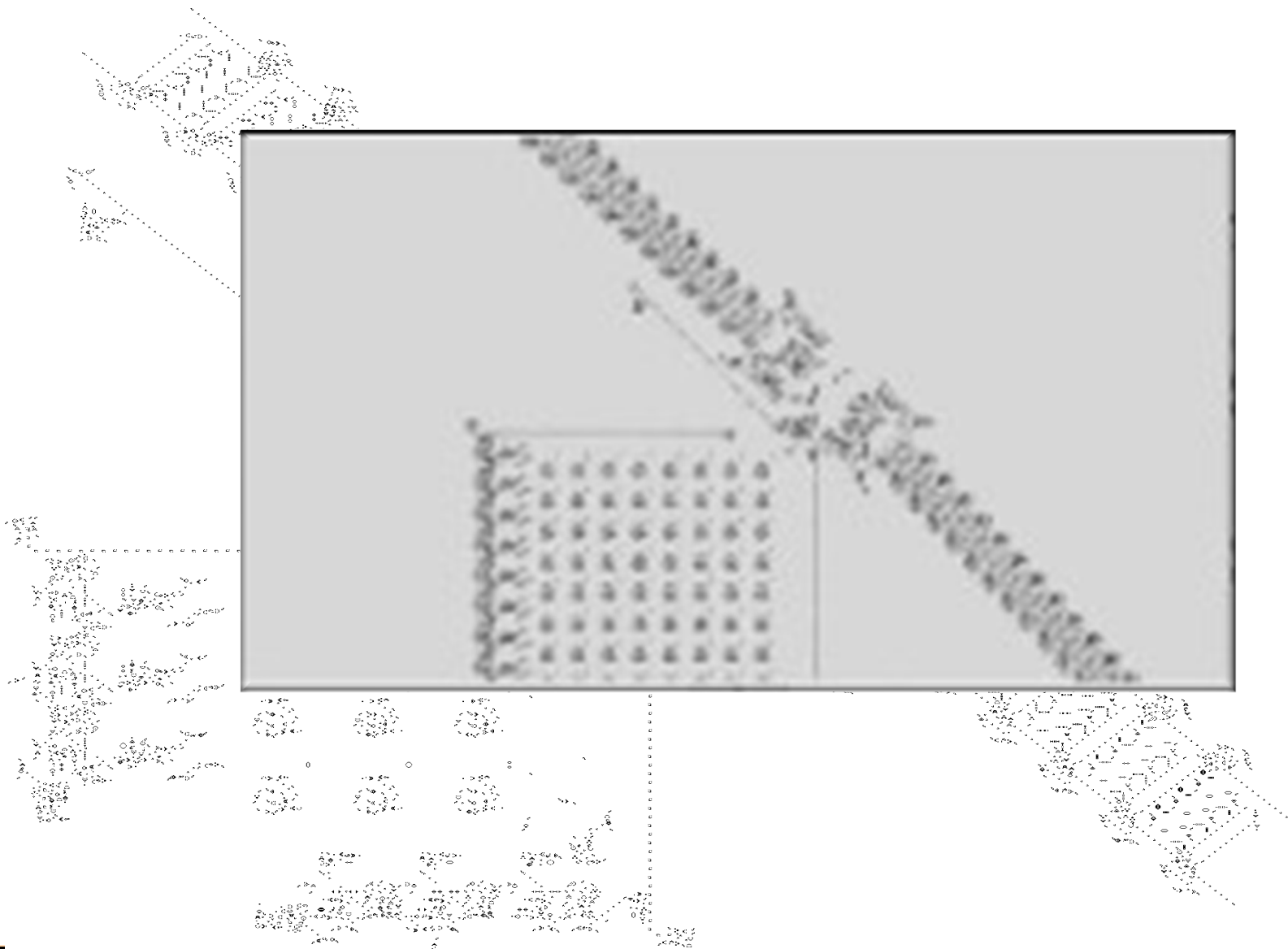
unbounded complexity requires information

- 1) Patterns that can implement information, descriptions, and construction
- 2) Gliders, guns, blocks, eaters

Very brittle
Built, not evolved
Not evolving



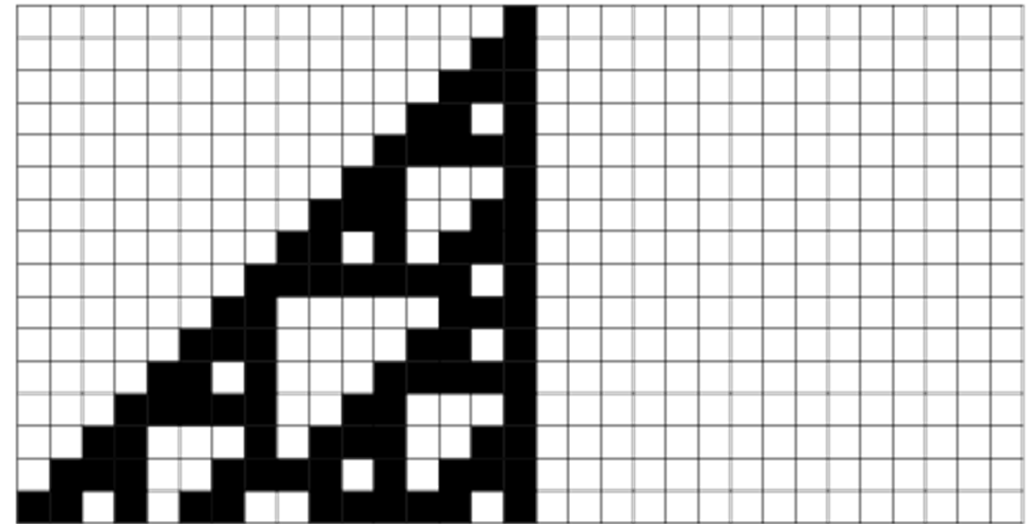
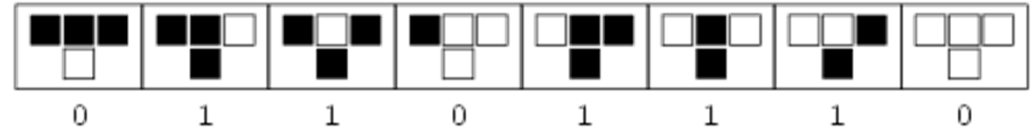
Universal Turing
Machine on game of
life!!!



information in attractor patterns

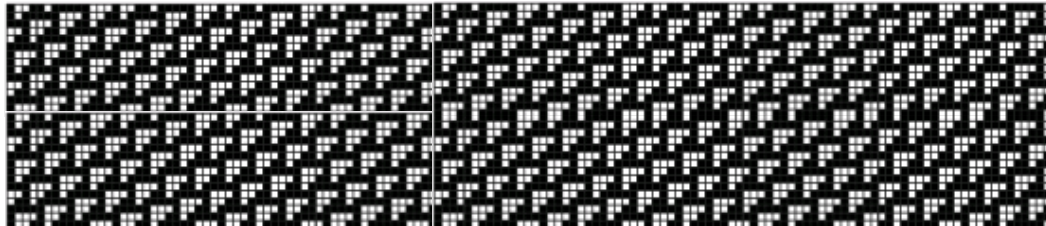
- Radius 1
 - Neighborhood = 3
- Binary
 - $2^3 = 8$ input neighborhoods
 - $2^8 = 256$ rules

rule 110



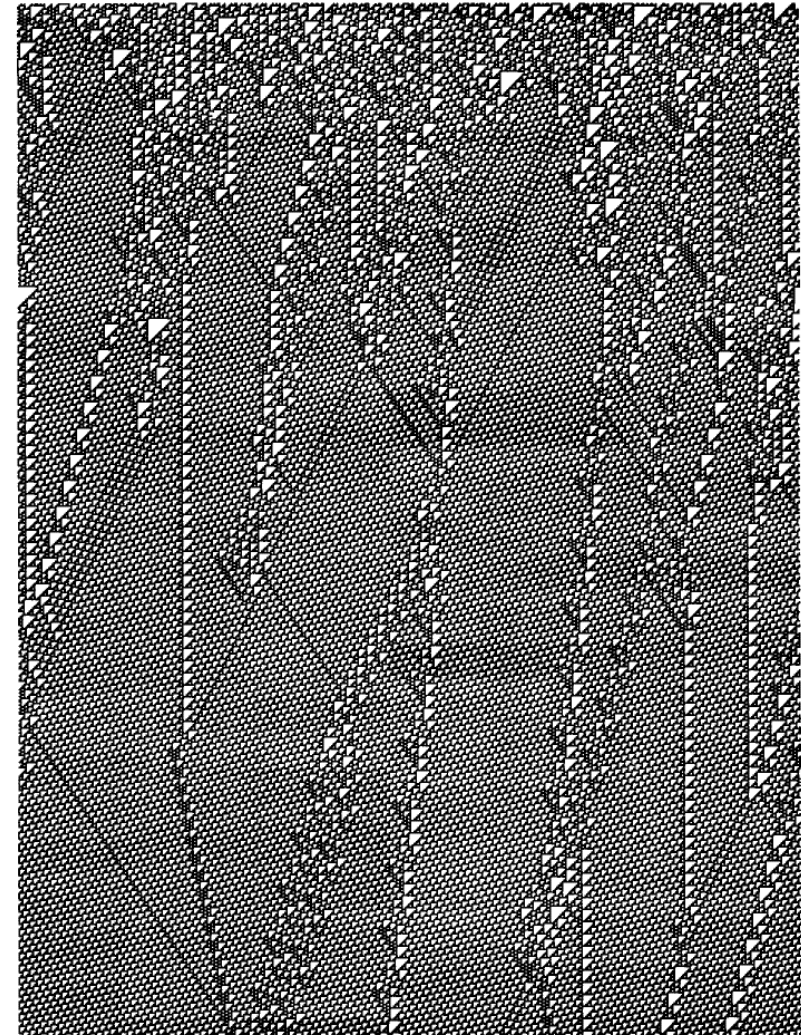
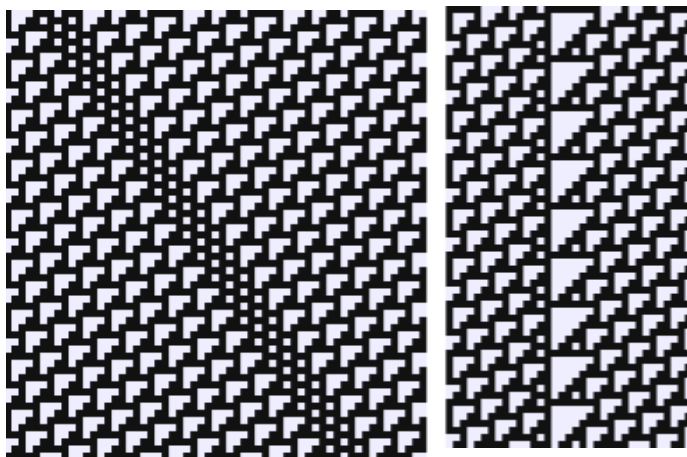
Universal
Computation

<http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Rule110.html>

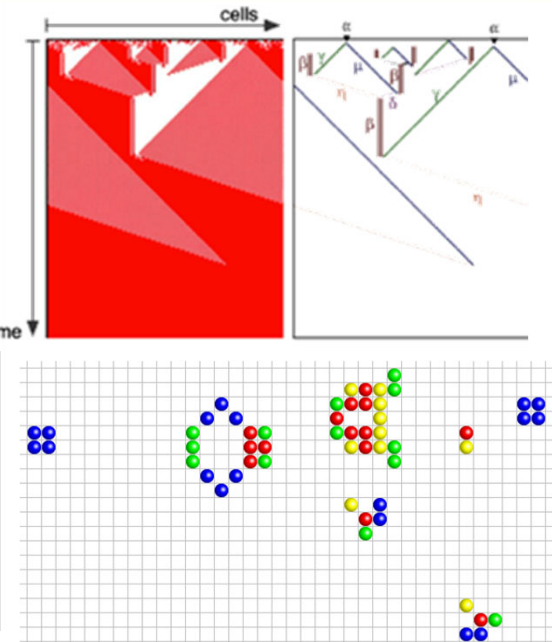
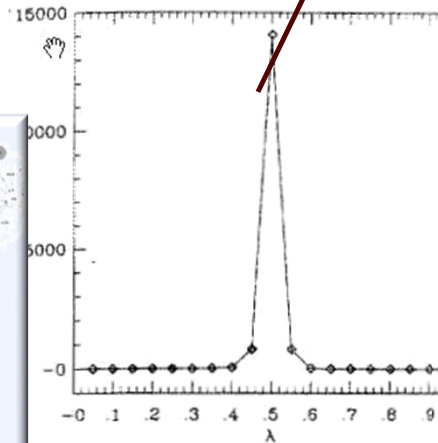
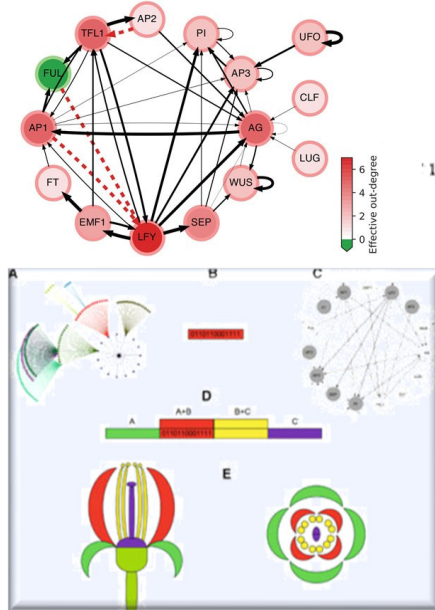
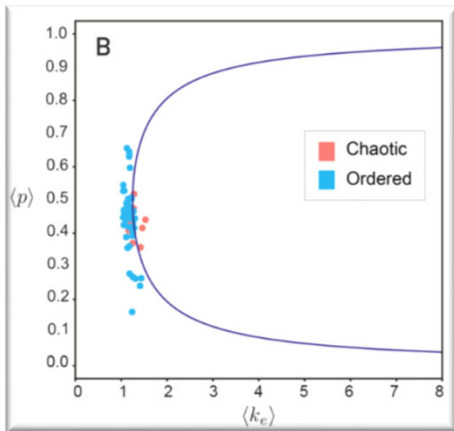


■ Universal Computation

- Identification of gliders, spaceships, and other long-range or self-perpetuating patterns
 - On the background domain produced by rule 110
 - 14 cells repeat every seven iterations: **00010011011111**
- Collisions and combinations of glider patterns are exploited for computation.



is self-organization enough?



- systems biology models operate in near critical regime, though many are ordered
- Dynamical systems capable of computation exist before the edge of chaos
 - A wider transition due to redundancy?
- Most important information transmission and computation in Biology an altogether different process than self-organization
 - Turing/Von Neumann memory

readings

■ Class Book

- Floreano, D. and C. Mattiussi [2008]. *Bio-Inspired Artificial Intelligence: Theories, Methods, and Technologies*. MIT Press.
 - Chapter 2.

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● Optional

- Nunes de Castro, Leandro [2006]. *Fundamentals of Natural Computing: Basic Concepts, Algorithms, and Applications*. Chapman & Hall.
 - Chapter 2, all sections
 - Chapter 7, sections 7.3 – Cellular Automata
 - Chapter 8, sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.3.10
- Flake's [1998], *The Computational Beauty of Life*. MIT Press.
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