

# Exploring Complexity

In Science and Technology

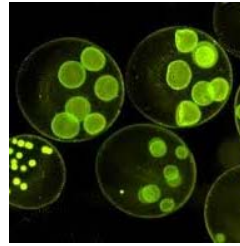
Oct. 18, 2010

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## Logistics

- HW2 due today
- Wednesday
  - HW3 due in class
  - Lab2 (Information) due on Blackboard
- Questions?
- Lab1 grades on Blackboard (scoring)
- If can't upload to Blackboard, please see OIT help desk, Smith basement

## Life



- Definition of life?
- “nature gives us a singular counterexample [of 2<sup>nd</sup> law]: Life.” (p. 71)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> law says TOTAL entropy increases (in a closed systems)
  - It does not say entropy increases everywhere within the system
- “Edge of Chaos”
  - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge\\_of\\_chaos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_of_chaos)

## Darwin's Influences

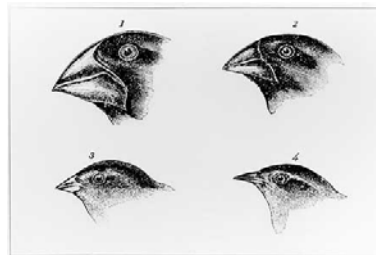
- Charles Lydell's
  - Principles of Geology (1830)
- Thomas Malthus
  - An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798-1826 several versions)
- Adam Smith
  - Wealth of Nations (1776)
  - Invisible hand
- His Data!



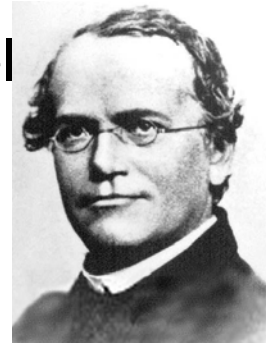
## Charles Darwin



- Galapagos Finches
- Main Premise
  - Common ancestor
  - Not all offspring survive
  - Inheritance of traits that affect survival, with variation
  - Change gradual, accumulate small changes
- Who get's credit?
  - Alfred Wallace
  - Patrick Matthew



## Gregor Mendel



- Diploid inheritance
- Experiments with peas
- 1865 in obscure journal, 1900 rediscovered
- Example: Rh factor in blood
- Most traits are more continuous

## Modern Synthesis

- Ronald Fischer, JBS Haldane, Sewall Wright
- Population genetics, allele frequencies
- Fisher vs. Wright Debate
  - Natural Selection vs. Genetic Drift
- Main Conclusions
  - Natural Selection is major mechanism for change
  - Evolution is gradual
    - based on random variation (mutation & recombination)
  - Macro-scale (e.g. origin of species) explained by micro-scale processes

## Challenges to Modern Synthesis

- Steven Jay Gould
  - Punctuated Equilibrium
  - Historical Contingency
- Motoo Kimura
  - Neutral Selection Theory
- Group Selection
- Reductionists vs. Whole-ists
  - Splitters and Lumpers



## Prisoner's Dilemma (PD)

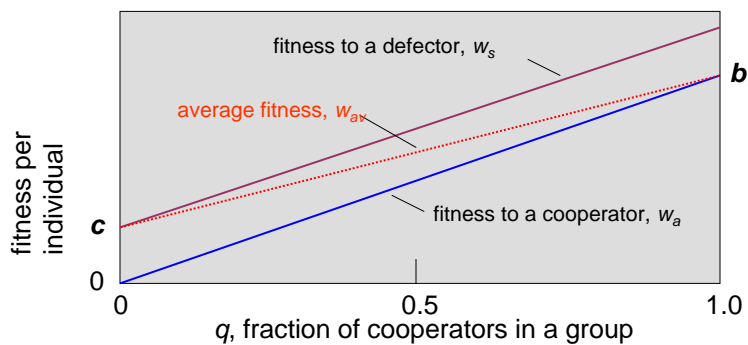
Actor's Fitness (Utility)

		opponent's behavior	
		C	D
actor's behavior	C	4	0
	D	5	1

Arrows indicate that for the actor, defecting (D) yields a higher utility (5) than cooperating (C) (4) regardless of the opponent's choice. Similarly, for the opponent, defecting (D) yields a higher utility (1) than cooperating (C) (0) regardless of the actor's choice.

- Individually rational to defect
- Collectively irrational

## N-Player Prisoner's Dilemma (Tragedy of the Commons)

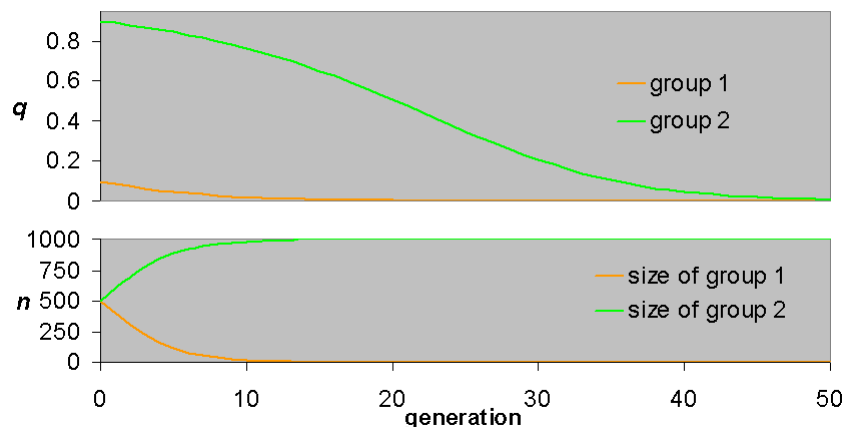


- Individually rational to defect:  $w_s > w_a$  for all  $q$
- Collectively irrational outcome:  
 $w_s(0.0) < w_a(1.0)$

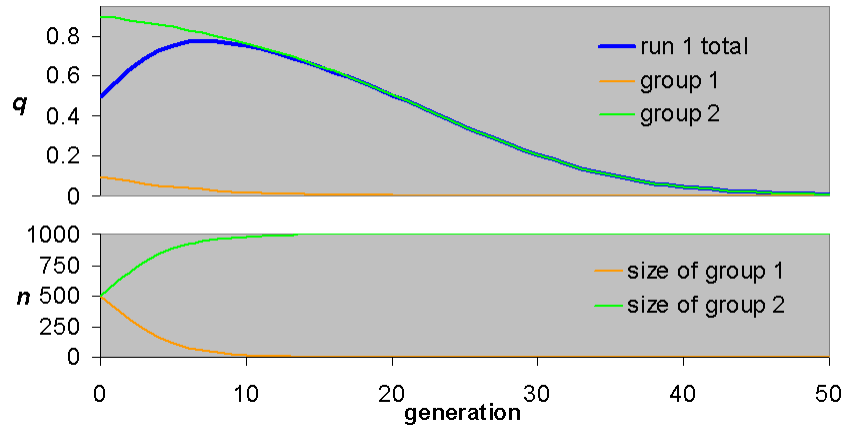
## Multilevel Selection Model Based on NPD

- Start simple: just two groups of equal size that vary only in initial fraction of cooperators ( $q_i$ )
- PD parameters varied are slope ( $b$ ) of utility lines and intercept difference ( $c$ ),  $b > c$
- Fecundity = fitness from PD functions
$$a'_i = a_i(1 + bq_i)$$
$$s'_i = s_i(1 + bq_i + c)$$

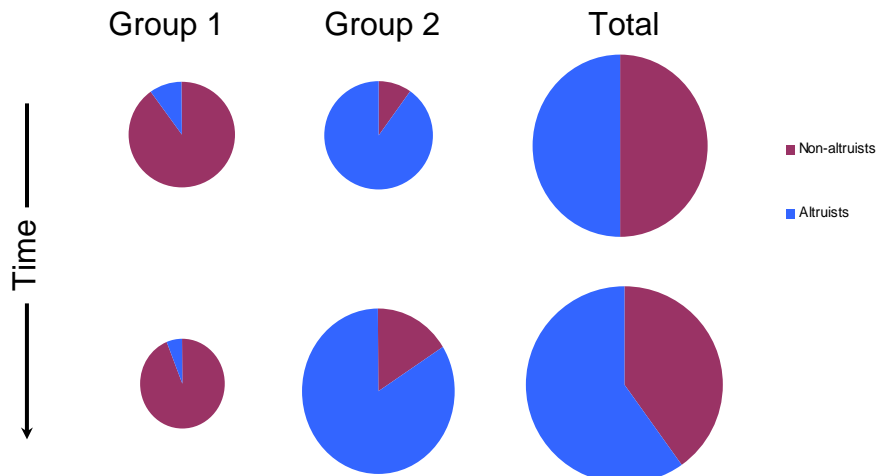
## Altruism Decreases in All Groups



## Simpson's Paradox



## Simpson's Paradox & Multilevel Selection



- Fraction altruists ( $q$ ) decreases in each group, but increases overall

