October 24, 2013

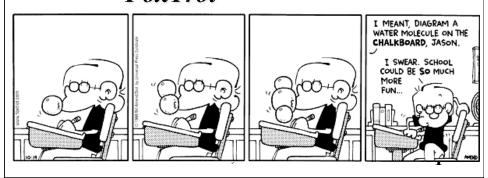
Physics 131

Prof. E. F. Redish

■ Theme Music: Kenny Rogers The Gambler

■ Cartoon: Bill Amend

FoxTrot



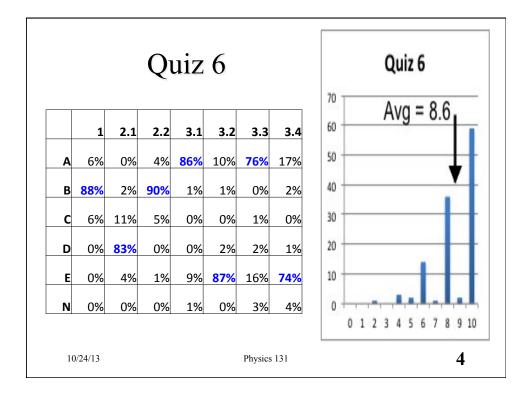
National Science Foundation / Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Study Wants to Hear from Students in This Course

- <u>Talking About Leaving Revisited (TALR)</u>: Study aims to understand students' motivations & experiences in courses required for a degree in science, technology, engineering, and math
- Findings will be used to influence nation-wide efforts to improve the education of future scientists, engineers, and computer scientists
- Receive \$20 cash for participating in a 60-90 minute focus group interview. Email invitation forwarded from instructor with the subject heading "Volunteer your experiences for a national study, receive \$20"
- Look for end of semester survey: Student Assessment of their Learning Gains (SALG)









Emergent Properties

The question: Can the properties of a system can be explained in terms of the properties of its component parts (so, biology can be explained by chemistry, chemistry by physics)?

Emergence – some phenomena are undetectable when looked at "in the small". They emerge only when looking at the system as a whole rather than its parts.

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Example of emergence



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Biological Example of Emergence

■ Evolution

- If a single species of birds on an isolated island have a range of bill thicknesses, they may all survive and interbreed well under normal circumstances.
- If the climate shifts so that the birds at the two extremes are more likely to survive than those in the middle – by only a little bit! – after a few decades the population may consist only of birds with only the smallest and largest bills.
- If the climate now stays shifted, after a few millennia, genetic drift can take the two populations apart so that they can no longer interbreed and would be identified as different species.
- The shifts are in fact visible over only a few generations.

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Jonathan Weiner, The Beak of the Finch

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Foothold principles: Randomness

■ Matter is made of of molecules in constant motion and interaction. This motion moves stuff around.

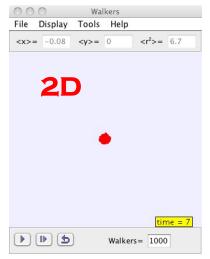
- If the distribution of a chemical is non-uniform, the randomness of molecular motion will tend to result in molecules moving from more dense regions to less.
- This is **not** directed but is an emergent phenomenon arising from the combination of random motion and non-uniform concentration.

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What happens when there are a lot of particles?



Stp_RandomWalk1D.jar



 $\begin{array}{c} Stp_RandomWalk2D.jar \\ \text{Physics } 131 \end{array}$

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