

Name: 

- 1) Which of the following formulations is the full content of the Hedlund-Lyndon-Curtis theorem? (only one answer is correct).
- a) Any map  $T$  on  $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$  which is continuous and commutes with the shift is of the form  $T(x)_n = \phi(x_{n-1}, x_n, x_{n+1})$ .
- b) A cellular automaton is a continuous map on  $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .
- c) A shift commuting, continuous map on  $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$  is a cellular automaton.
- d) Any continuous map on  $X = \{0, 1\}$  has the property that the  $n$ 'th entry of  $T(x)$  depends only on finitely many neighbors.
- 2) True or False?
- a) There exists a cellular automaton  $T$  such that the set of periodic orbits is dense.
- a) There exists a cellular automaton  $T$  such that the set of periodic orbits of period 11 are dense.
- b) There exists a cellular automaton  $T$  such that  $\{T^n(x), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  covers the entire set  $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .
- c) There exists a cellular automaton  $T$ , such that  $\{T^n(x), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  is dense in  $X$ .
- 3) We have  $T(x)_n = x_{n+1} + x_{n-1} + x_n \pmod{2}$ . What is the image of the sequence  $x = (\dots, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots)$ ?
- a)  $(\dots, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots)$
- b)  $(\dots, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$
- c)  $(\dots, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots)$
- 4) Assume a cellular automaton has the property that  $T^3(x)$  is the shift. Which of the following statements are true?
- a)  $T$  is chaotic in the sense of Devaney.
- b)  $T^3$  is chaotic in the sense of Devaney.
- c)  $T^9$  is chaotic in the sense of Devaney.
- 5) If  $x = (\dots, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$  with  $x_0 = 1$  and  $y = (\dots, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ , then the distance between these two points  $d(x, y)$  is
- a) 1
- b) 1/2
- c) 0
- d) 2

- 6) True or false?

If  $d(x, y) = 1/10$ , then  $d(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) = 1/10$ , where  $\sigma$  is the shift.

- 7) A lattice gas cellular automaton

- a) conserves the total momentum of the particles
- b) is used to simulate fluids
- c) is used to simulate sand dynamics.
- d) conserves the total angular momentum of the particles.
- e) conserves the total energy of the particles.

- 8) What is a "glider" in the game of life
- $(X, T)$
- ?

- a) A configuration  $x$  which satisfies  $T^n(x) = \sigma^m(x)$  for  $n, m > 0$ .
- b) A configuration with finitely many living cells which satisfies  $T^n(x) = \sigma^m(x)$  for  $n, m > 0$ .
- c) A configuration which satisfies  $T^n(x) = x$  for  $n > 0$ .
- d) A fixed point of  $T$ .

- 9) Who is believed to have first come up with the notion of cellular automata?

- a) Hedlund at Harvard
- b) Wolfram at Caltech
- b) Ulam and von Neuman at Los Alamos

- 10) If you allow the alphabet of a cellular automaton to become a continuum, then the corresponding dynamical system is called a

- a) partial differential equation.
- b) coupled map lattice.
- c) map on an infinite dimensional space
- d) an infinite system of coupled ordinary differential equations.

- 11) (5 points if correct) A one dimensional automaton maps
- $x$
- to
- $y$
- , where

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} x = & \dots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ y = & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots \end{array}$$

What is the Wolfram number of this cellular automaton?