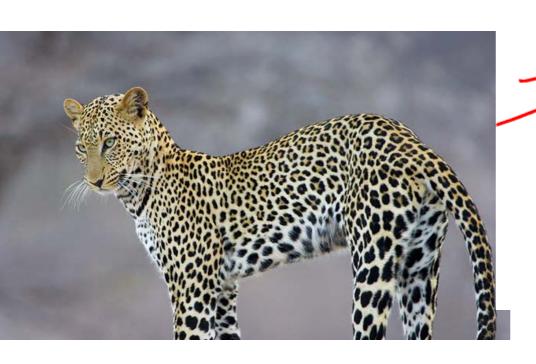


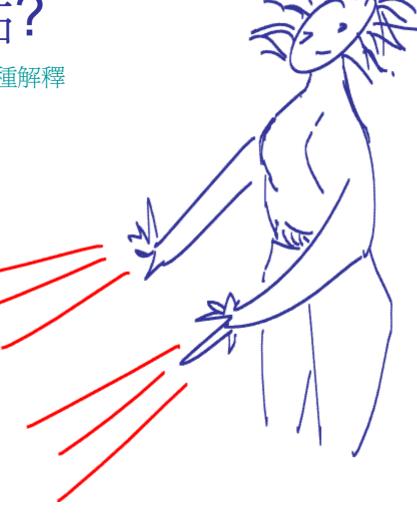






第一種解釋

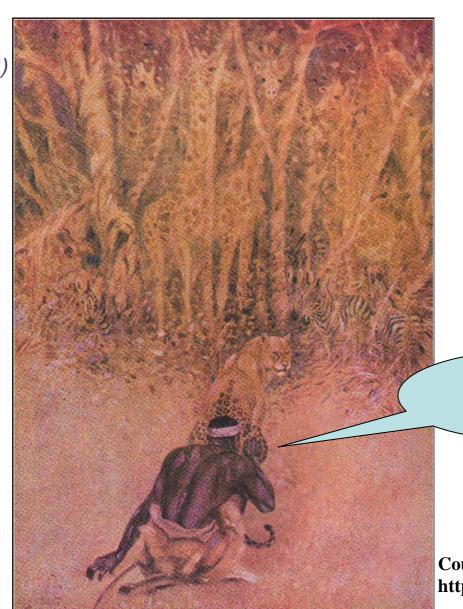




花豹爲什麼有斑點?

第二種解釋

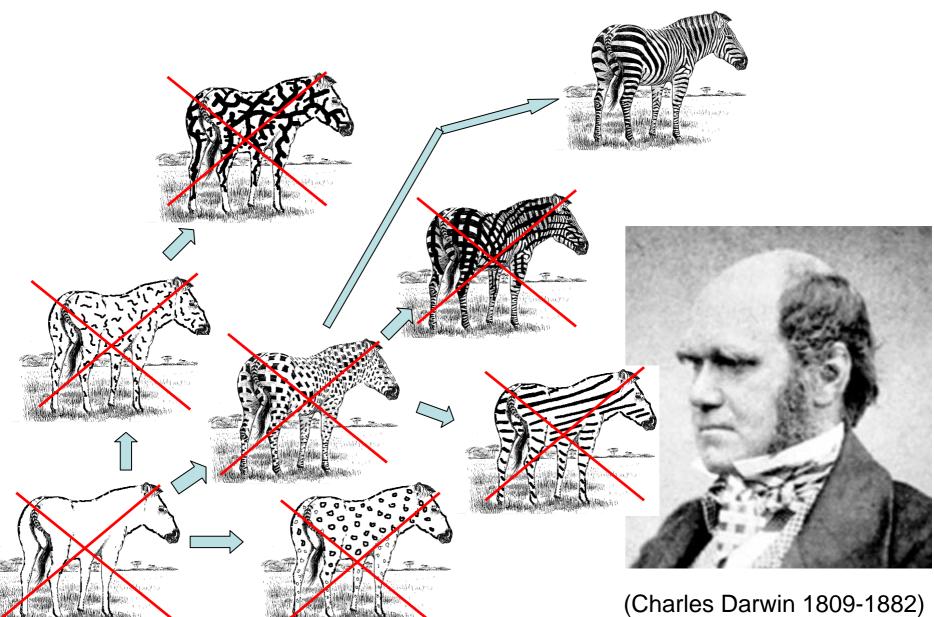
「如此這般的故事」(1902) 吉卜齡 (1865-1936, 1907年諾貝爾文學獎)



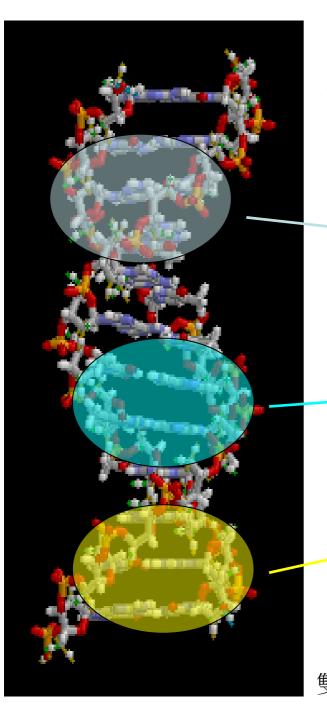
好了,去抓 牠們吧!

Courtesy of http://www.mainlesson.com/

演化 - 突變與天擇







遺傳密碼一基因

阿茲海默症

→ 糖尿病

兩隻對稱的手

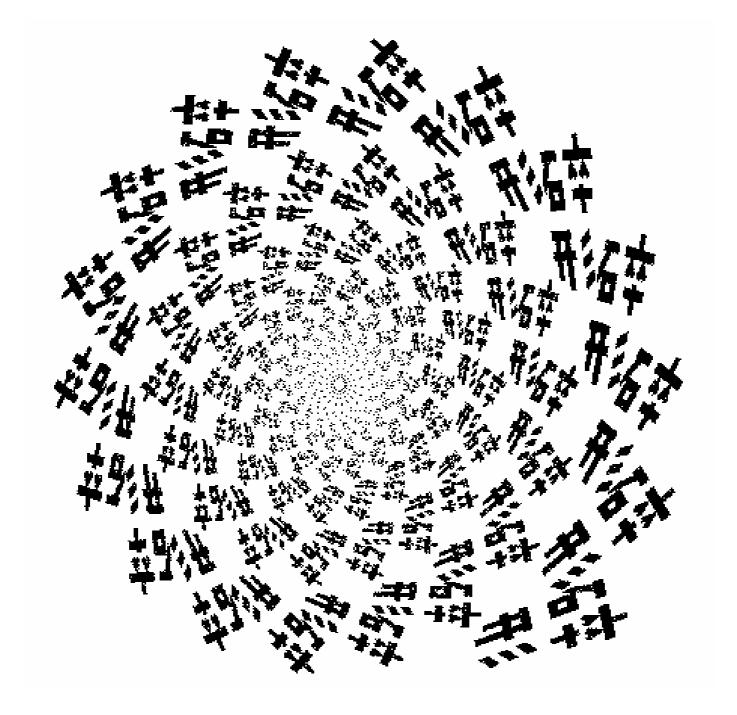
演化發育學(Evo-Devo)

雙螺旋鍊的DNA



M.C. Escher 的作品

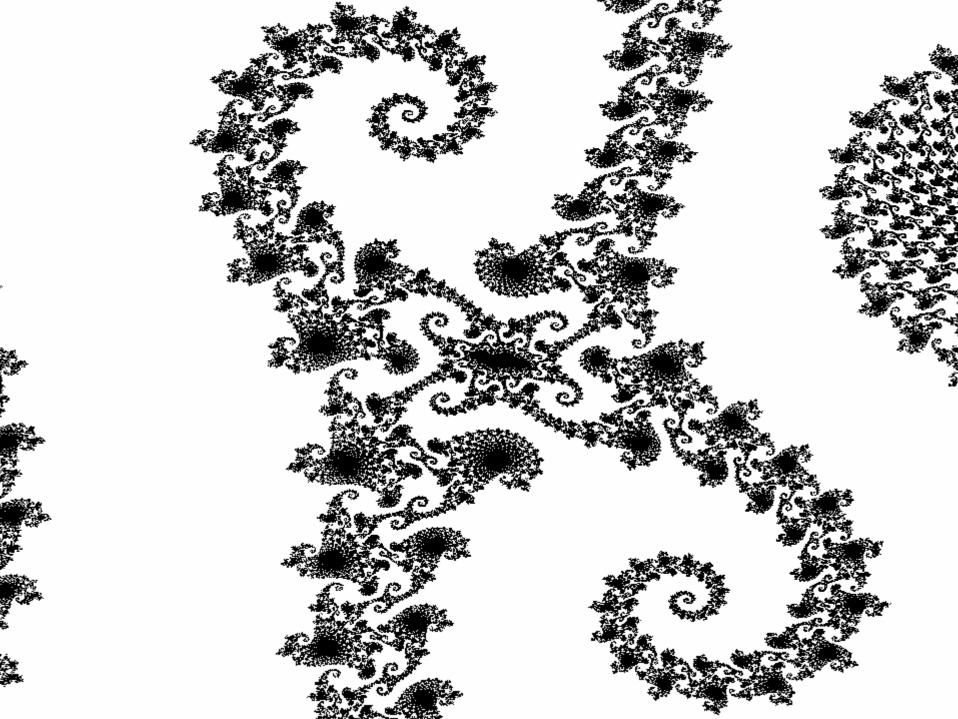




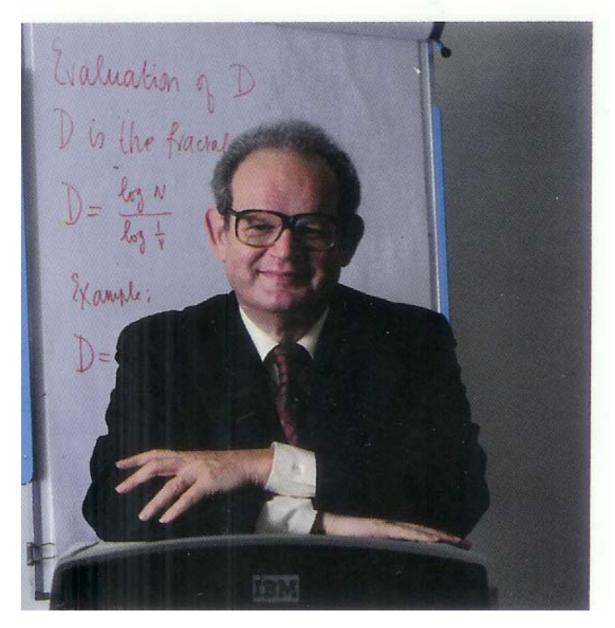
$z \to \pm \sqrt{z - c}$

複數映射中的碎形





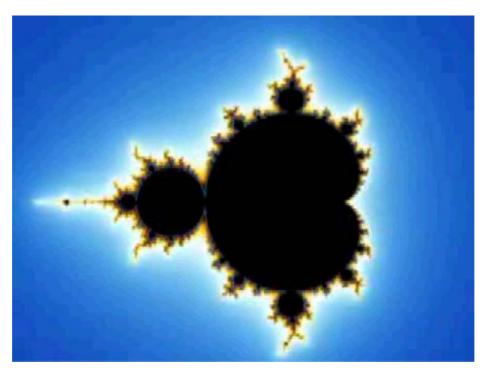
<u>曼得布洛特</u> (Benoit B. Mandelbrot)

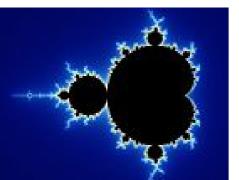


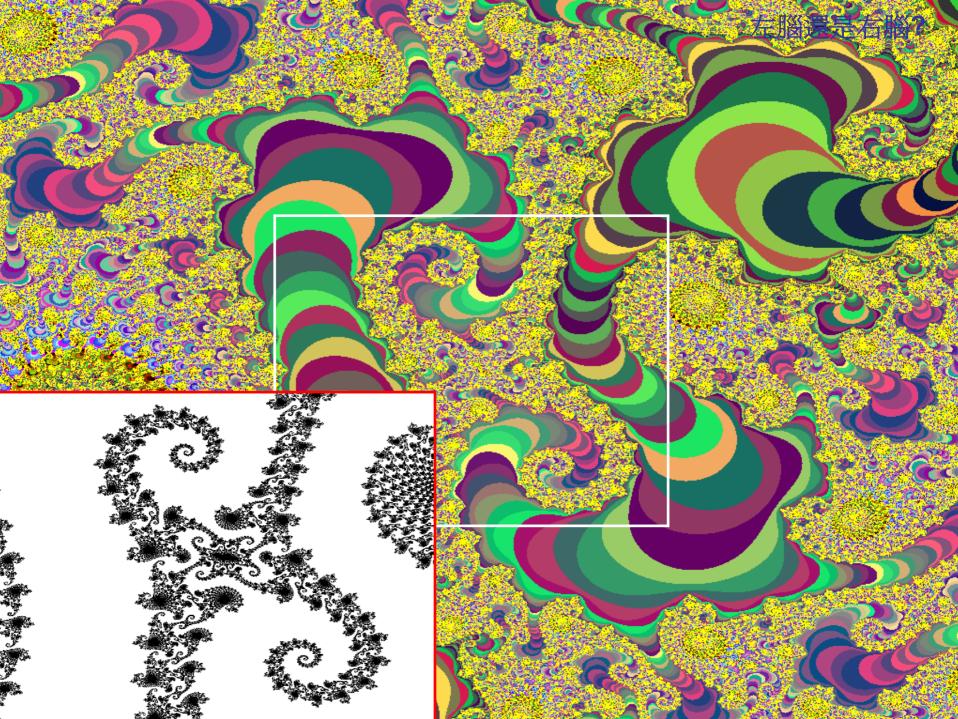
碎形創始人

曼得布洛特集 (Mandelbrot set)

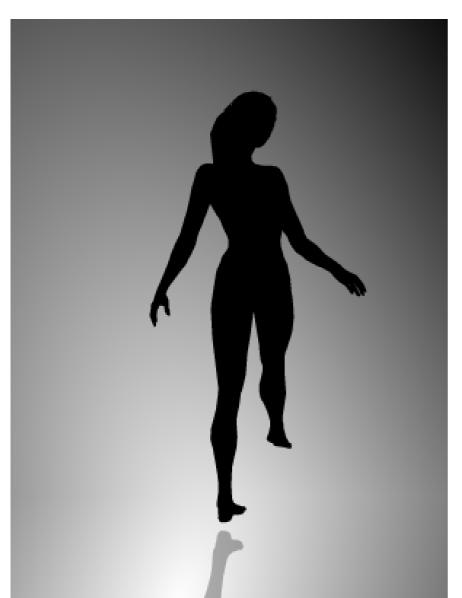
曼得布洛特集的局部連續放大







順時鐘 還是反時鐘 旋轉?

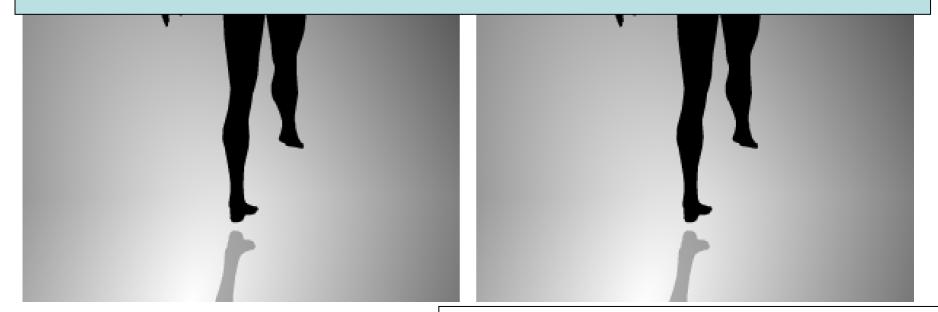




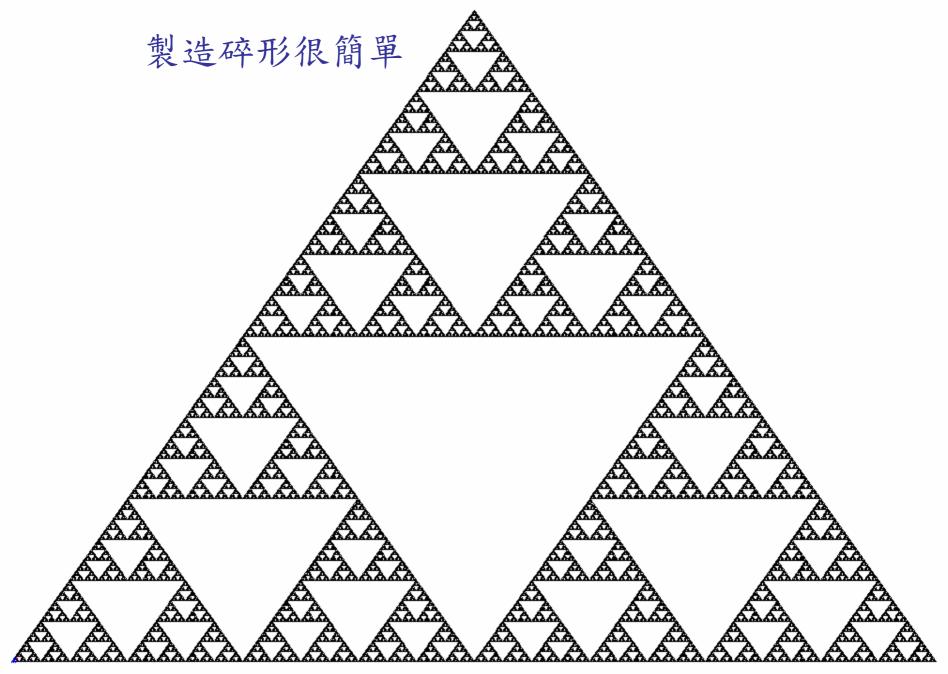
http://www.linkinn.com/_Clockwise_or_counter_clockwise

順時鐘 還是反時鐘 旋轉?

這張圖爲心理學的一個測試 有興趣讀者可以由下面網址超連結下載動畫 遮住一半又是不同的效果 請大家勇於嘗試

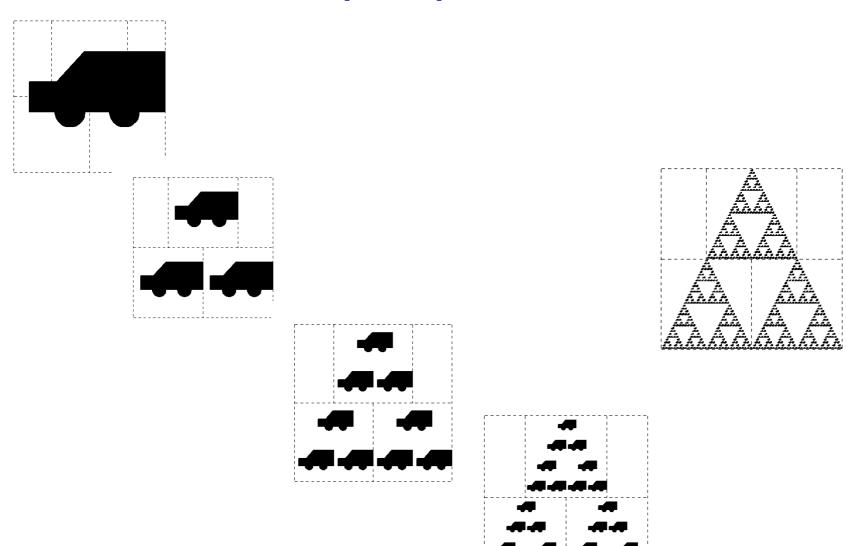


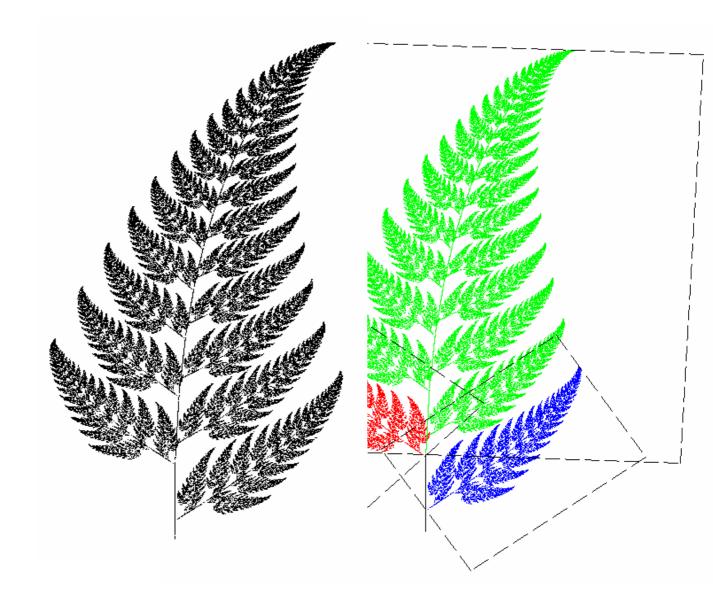
http://www.linkinn.com/_Clockwise_or_counter_clockwise

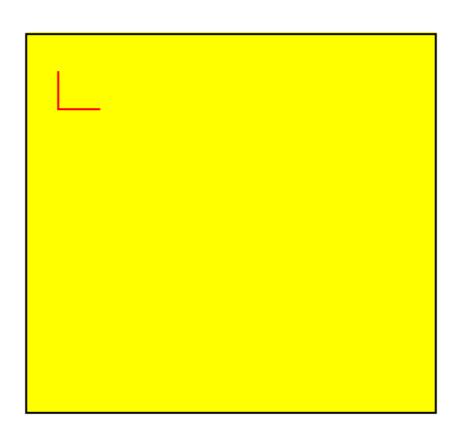


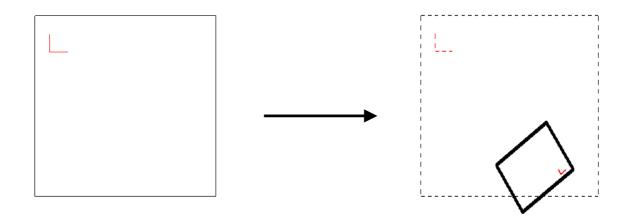
佘賓斯基三角形

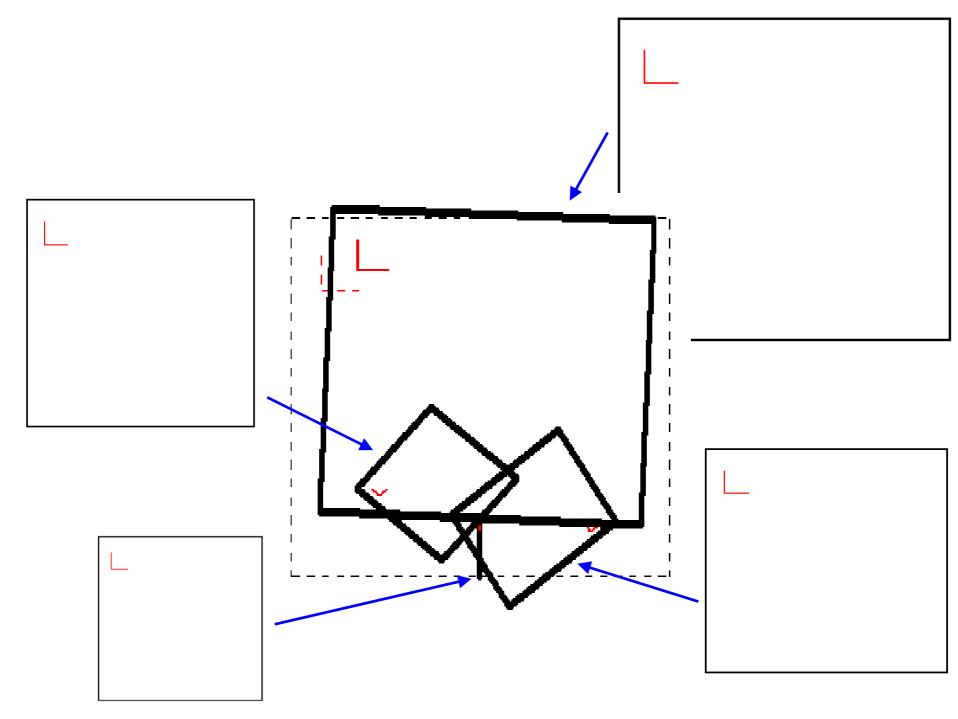
過程(規則)決定結果!

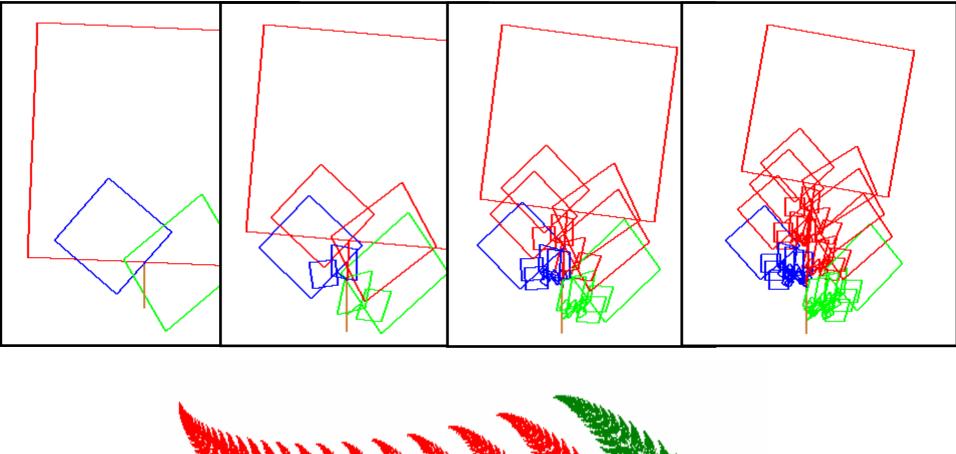


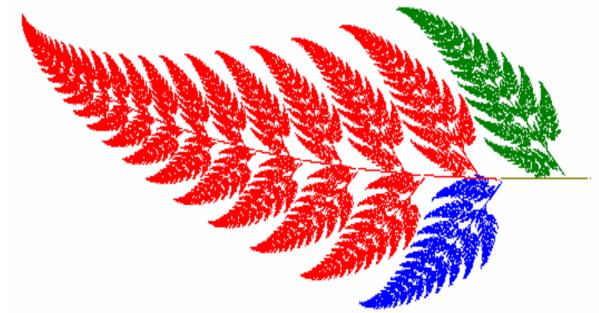
















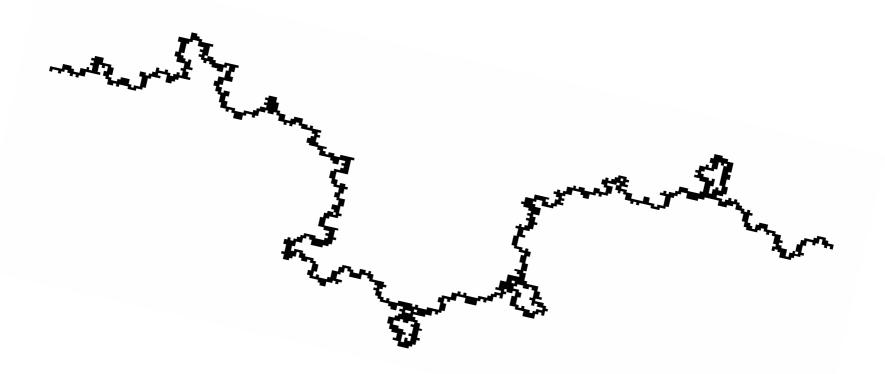


碎形的應用之一



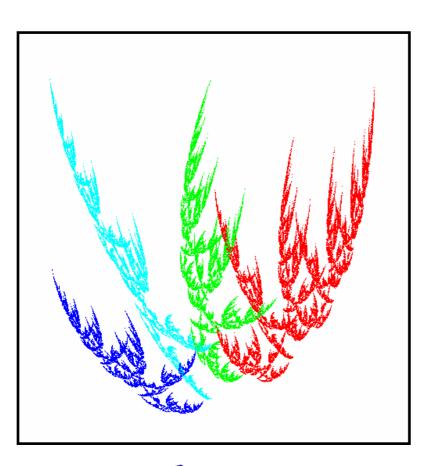


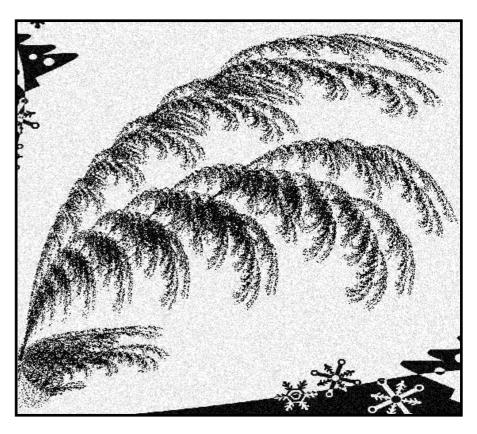
海岸線有多長? 碎形源起





如何比較碎形的大小?



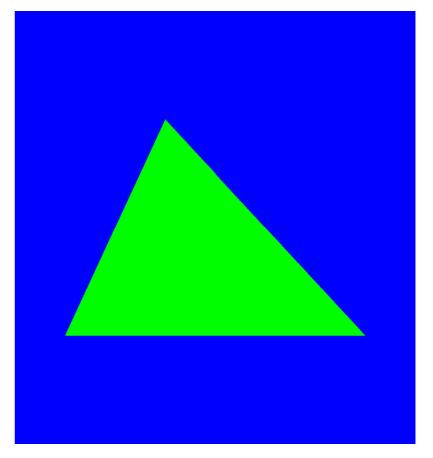


飛天

竹子

荒島求生術

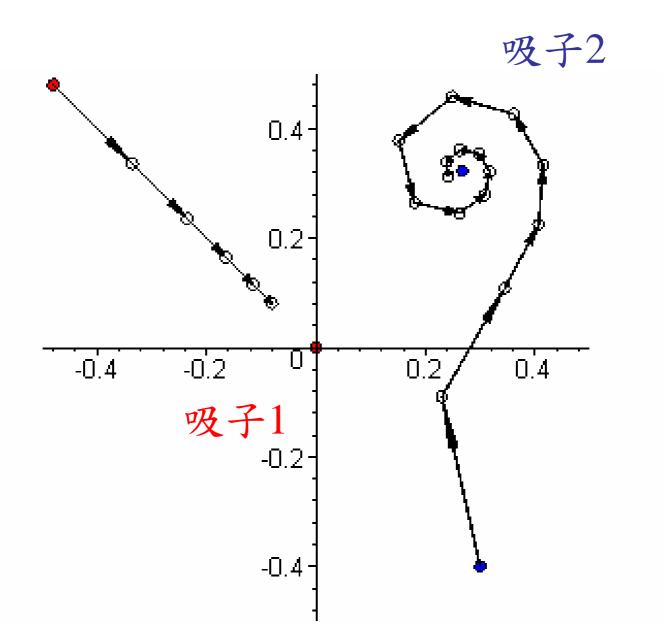
 你在一次飛行意外, 孤獨地飄落到一個海 中神秘島.這個島為 一三角形.如果你晚 上合上眼,隔天早上 醒來,會被吸至三角 形某一頂點的一半距 離的地方.







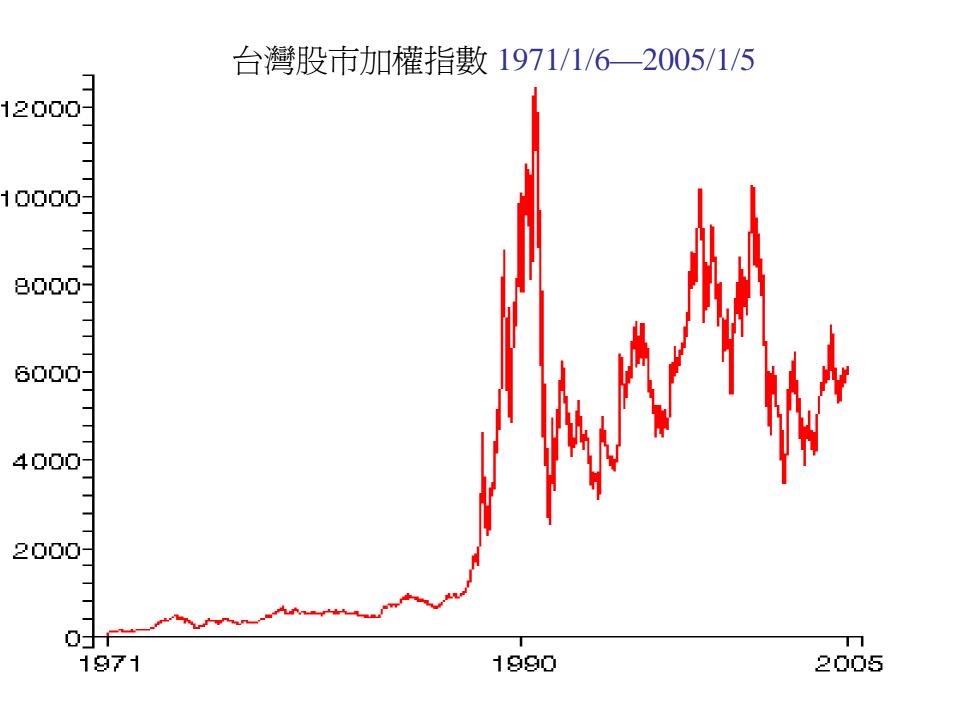
吸子的競爭

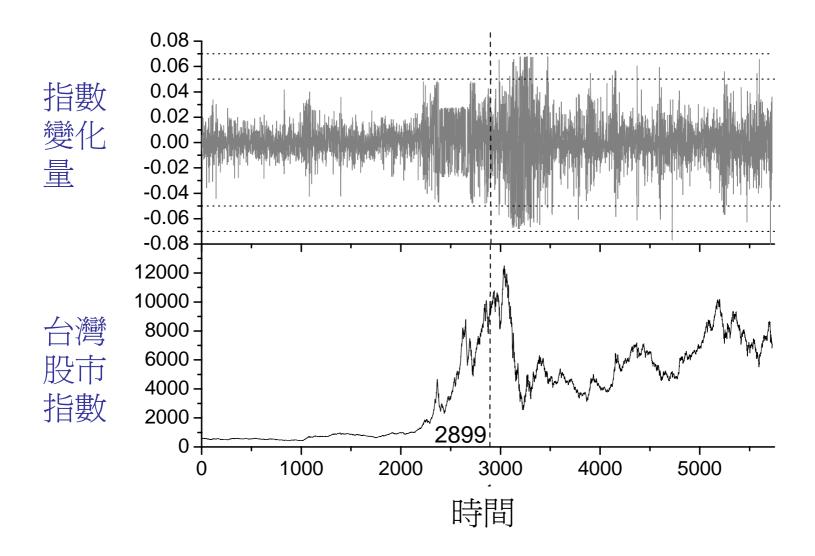






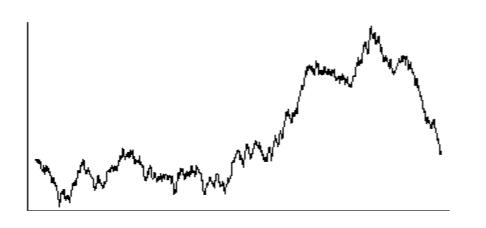
- 競爭是市場中「看不見的手」 (亞當·史密 斯1776)。
- ·市場的變化源自其內在特性,並非要有外來原因才會有變化(<u>卡爾·馬克斯</u>1818-1883)。
- 如何預測股市的起伏?



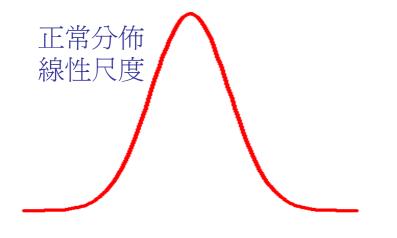


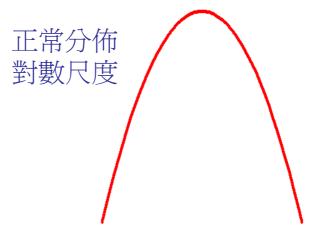
Twenty years of TAIEX index and daily returns centered at Oct. 11, 1989(vertical dashed line). The 5% and 7% limit (horizontal dashed lines) to the daily changes were imposed respectively before and after Oct.11, 1989.

隨機行走

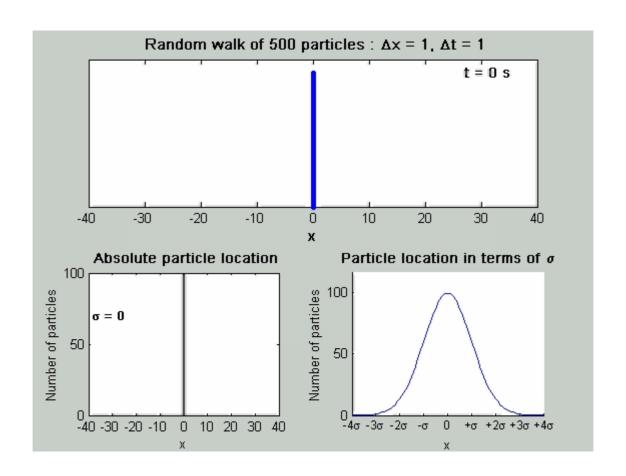








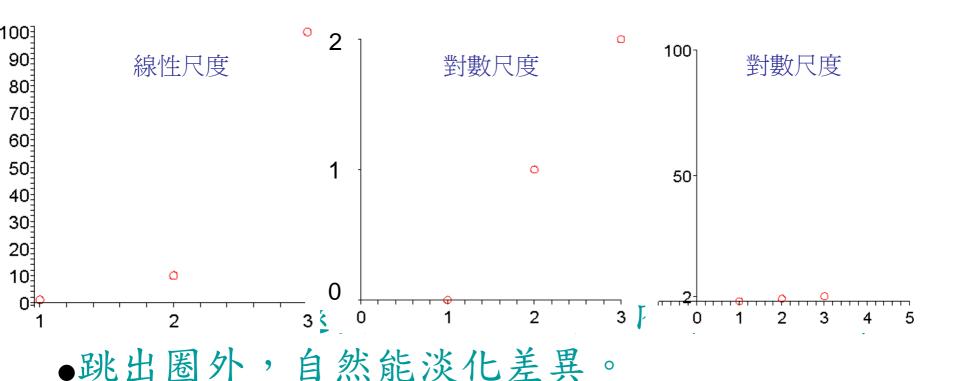
隨機行走



http://www.myoops.org/twocw/mit/Civil-and-Environmental-Engineering/1-061Fall-2004/LectureNotes/detail/1-anim.htm

圈外對數定理

- ●圈內事物做比較,用的是線性尺度。
- •圈外的人評比圈內事物,用的是對數尺度。



現代經濟學可靠嗎?

• Black-Scholes方程式(1973)

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} - rV = 0.$$

關鍵假設: 價格的變動是隨機的

V: option

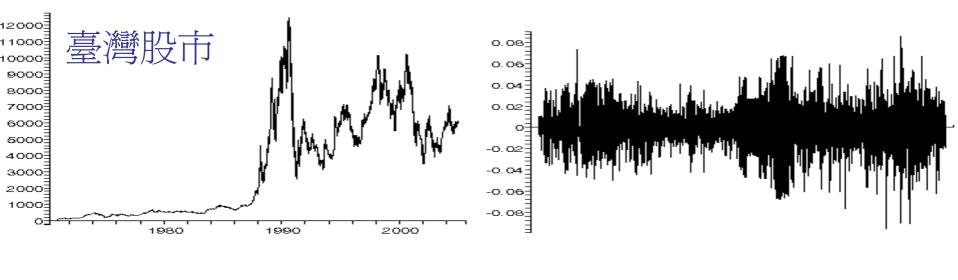
S: price

r: return

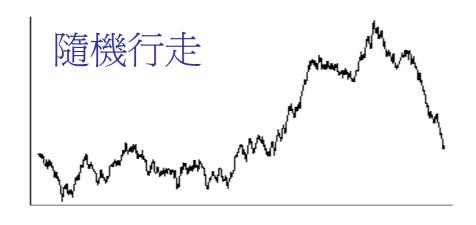
 σ : volatility

Myron Scholes, Robert Merton

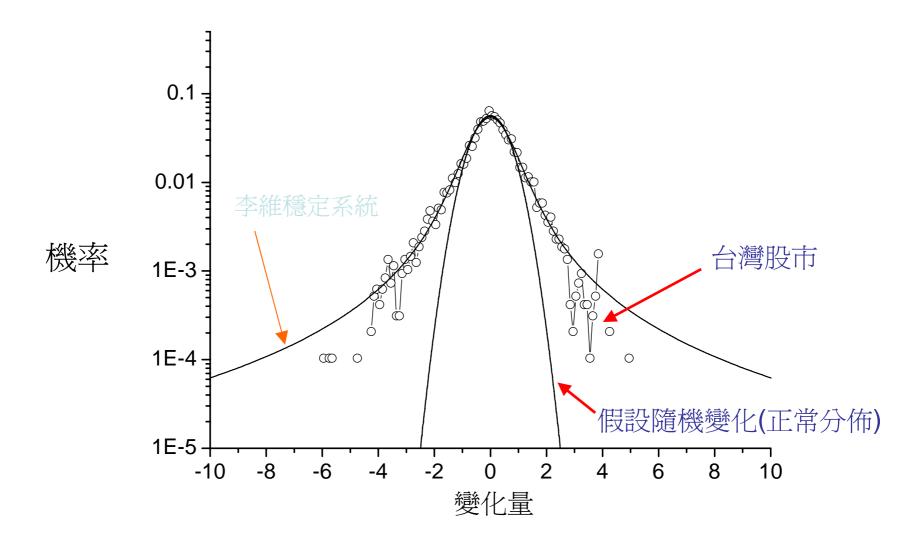
(1997年經濟諾貝爾獎)



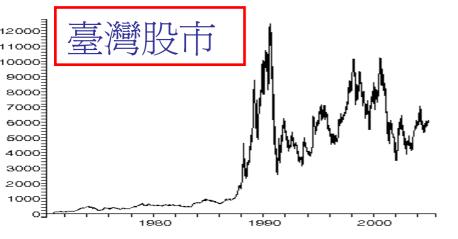
股市的起伏真的是隨機的嗎?

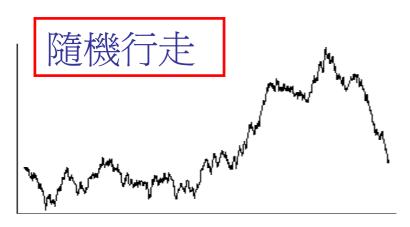




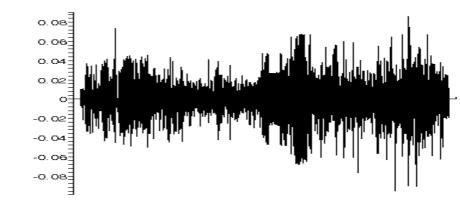


Empirical probability distribution for TAIEX daily changes over 34 years period. A Lévy distribution(solid line) and a normal distribution(dashed line) are also shown for comparison



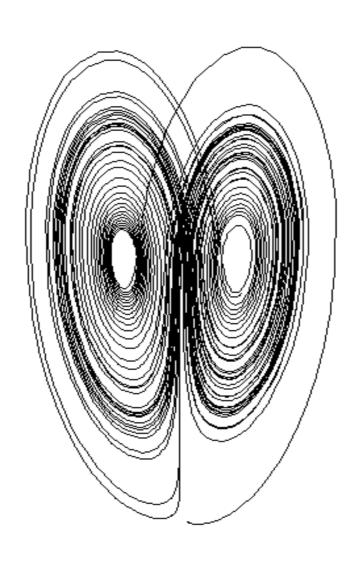


複式碎形函數





碎形是混沌的幾何



擴散

=集體的 隨機行走

無目標的運動(隨 機行走),不會造 成圖案



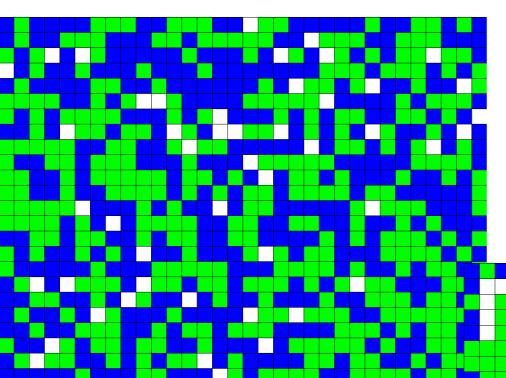
形成豹紋的涂林機制

擴散 + 反應

圖案爲分散與聚集 競爭的結果



初始隨機分佈

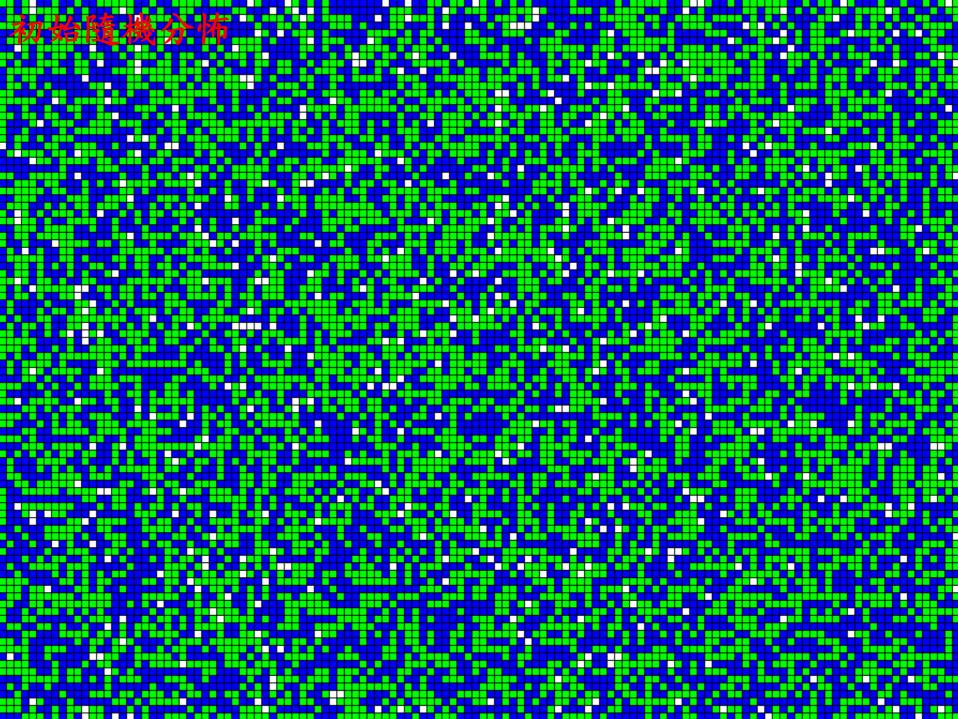


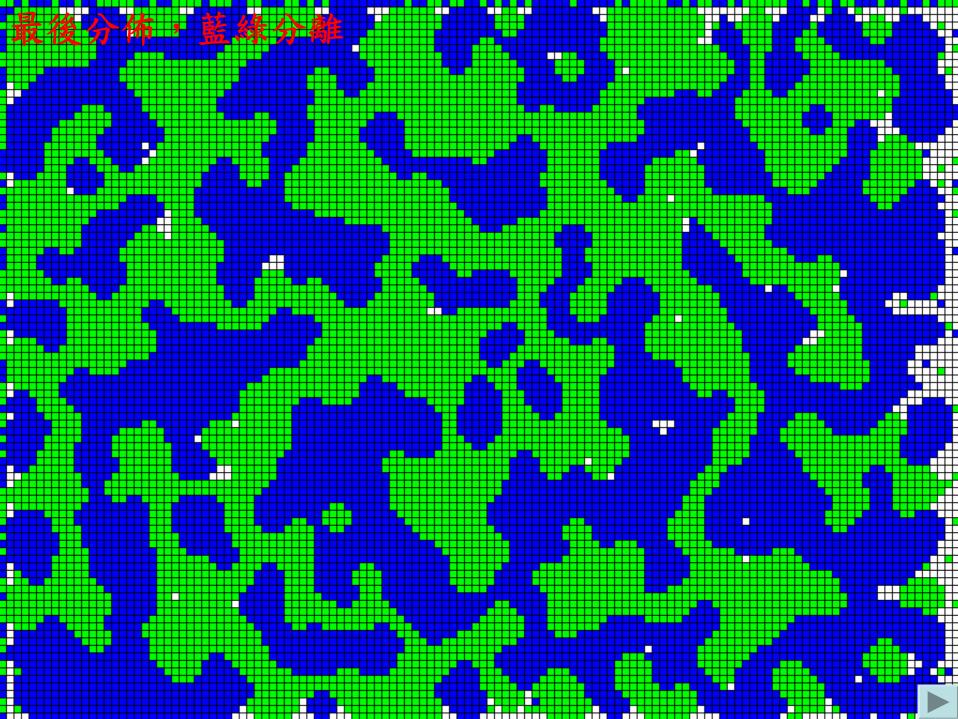
規則: 8個鄰居中至少有4個

是同類,否則換位置

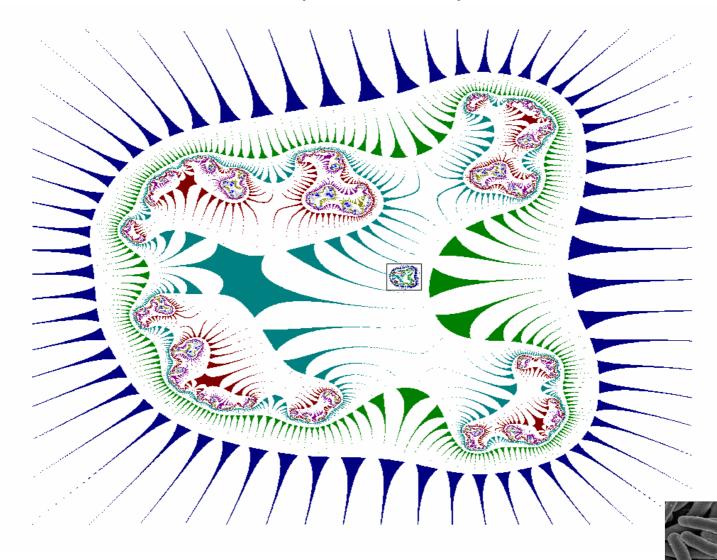
最後分佈,藍綠分離

<u>謝林</u>(Thomas Shelling, 2005經濟學諾貝爾獎 得主)的分離模型



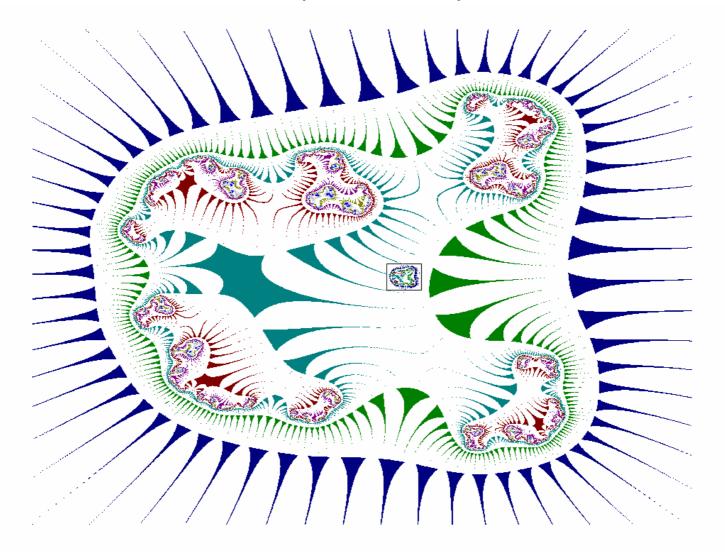


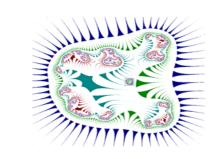
放大xx倍的(想像中的)大腸桿菌



大腸桿菌照片 (放大10萬倍)

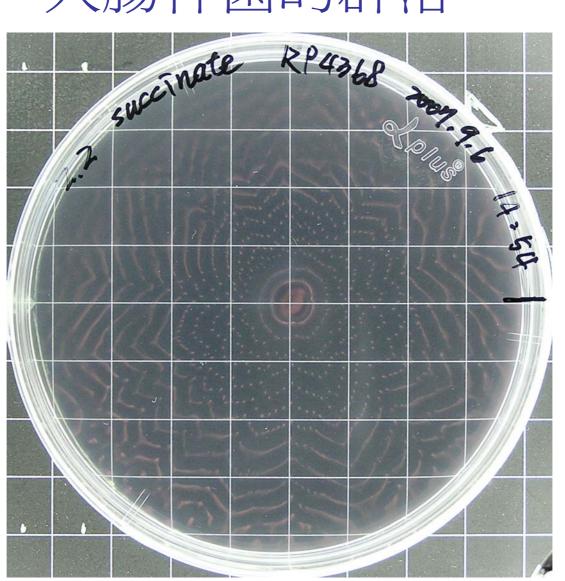
放大xx倍的(想像中的)大腸桿菌







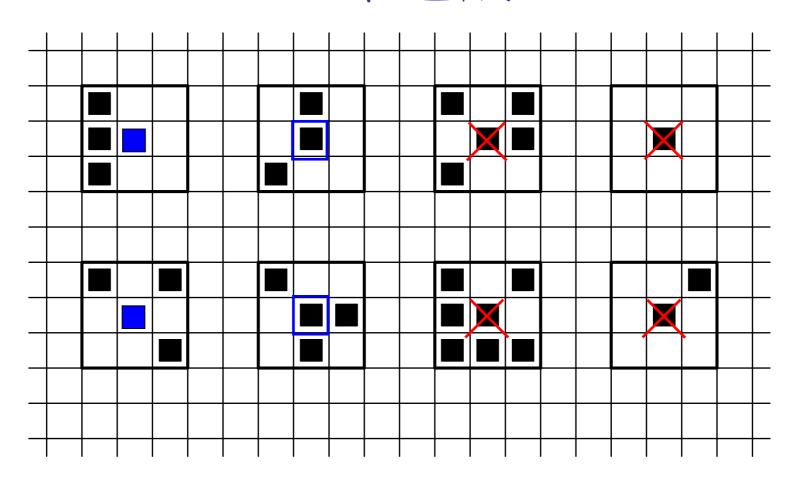
大腸桿菌的群落



非線性物理中心 Center For Nonlinear Physics

大腸桿菌 RP4368。培養基爲M9培養液,並使用0.20%的Agar使其凝固,再加上一些胺基酸及甘油。succinate濃度2.2mM。含大腸桿菌的溶液滴到培養皿中心,五天後照相。

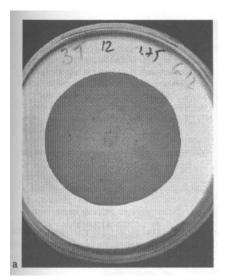
生命遊戲

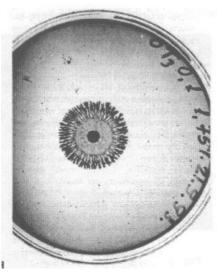


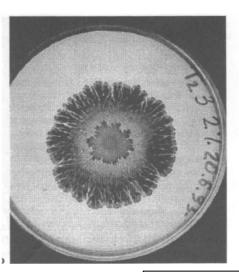
應運而生 幸福快樂 擁擠而死 孤單而死

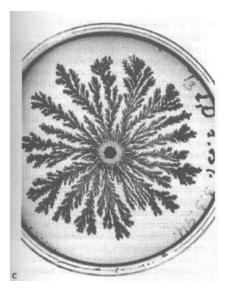
大腸桿菌的運動

- 尋找食物 擴散
- 分泌物質吸引同伴 聚集









Eshel Ben-Jacob, et al (2001)

豹爲什麼有斑點?

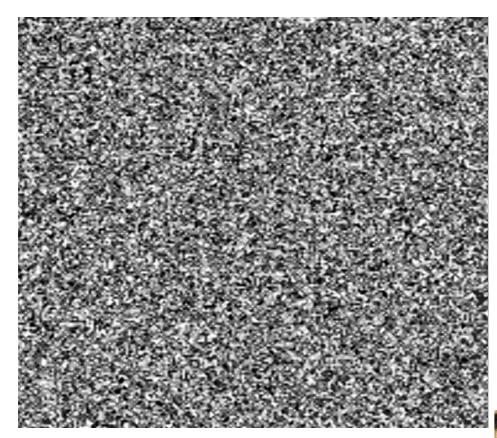
擴散 + 反應

黑色:

A種化學物質

白色:

B種化學物質:



獵豹(cheetah)



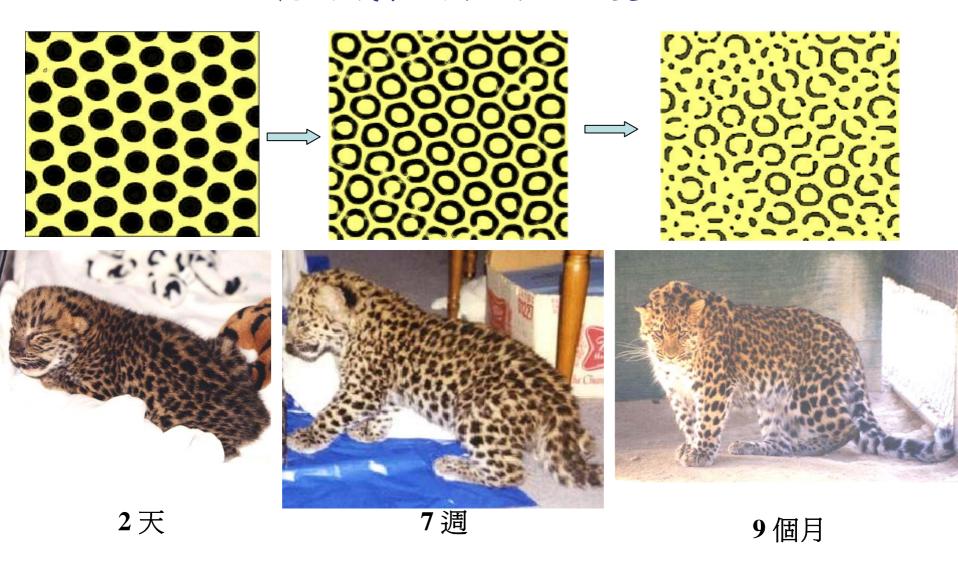
花豹(leopard)



美洲豹(jaguar)



花豹成長過程的斑紋變化



美洲豹成長過程的斑紋變化











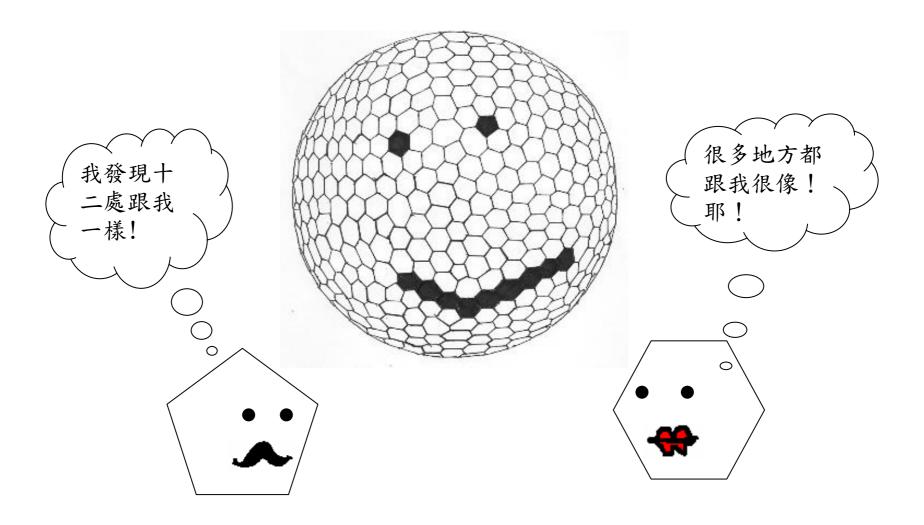






1 小時 17 週 16 個月

碎形小孩







廖思善 中興大學物理系

網址:http://fractal.phys.nchu.edu.tw/



