

¿Que?, ¿Como?

Juegos bióticos y la biología de microorganismos

Ecología espacial y del paisaje

OSH y HomeScope:

*microscopio hazlo-tu-mismo robótico,
digital, e inteligente*

Plataforma de programación Godot:

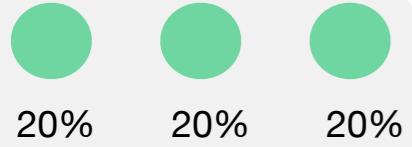
*desarrollando juntos
un juego biótico*

25%

25%

25%

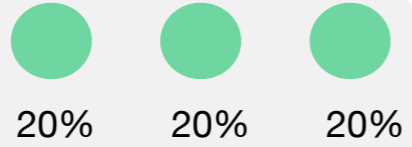
25%



60%



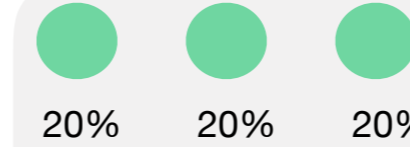
10月



60%



11月



60%



12月

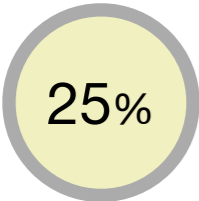


01月

03月

Juegos bióticos y la biología de microorganismos

10月



20%



20%



20%

60%



40%

1周

1周



20%

De maquinas y seres vivos:

auto-poiesis & allo-poiesis

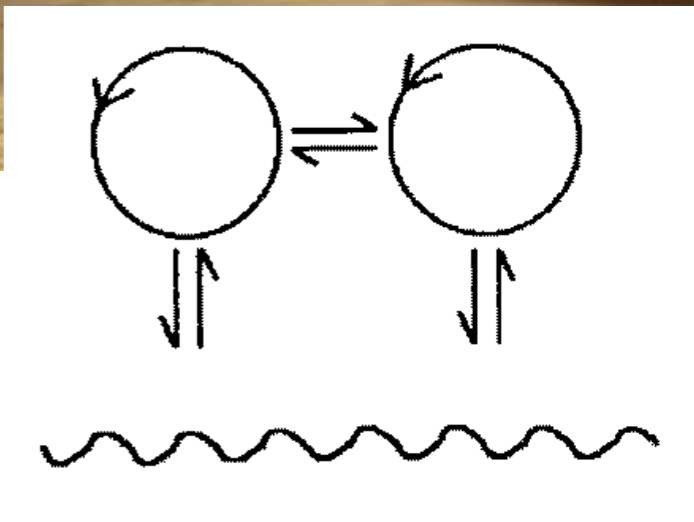
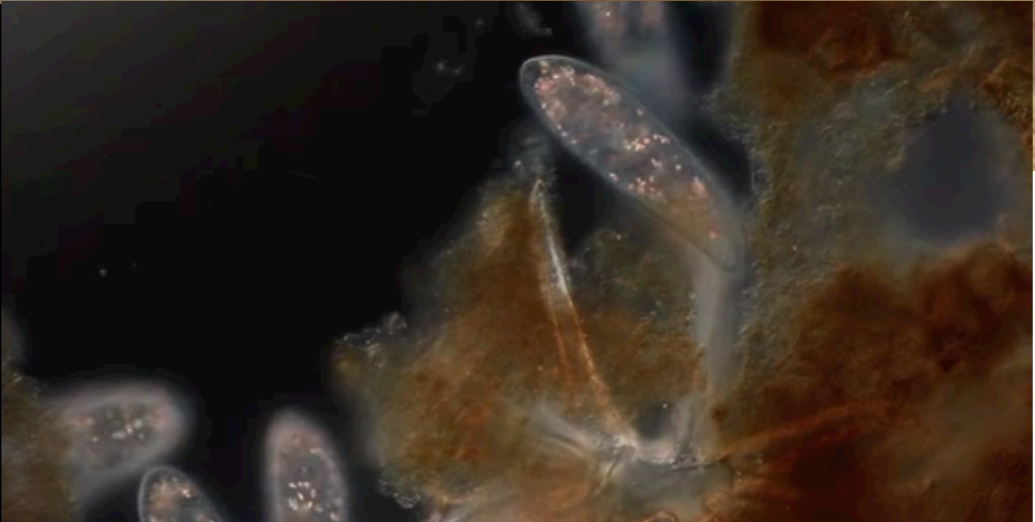
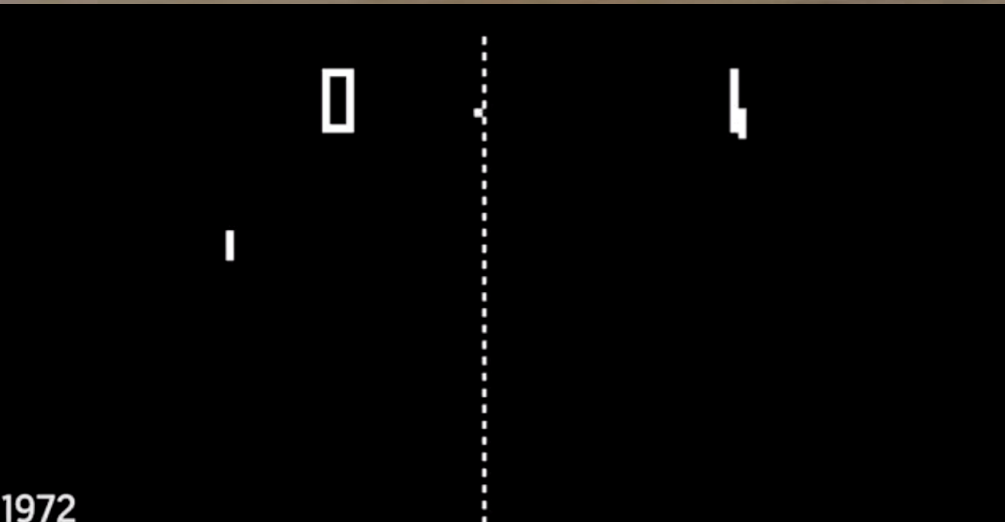
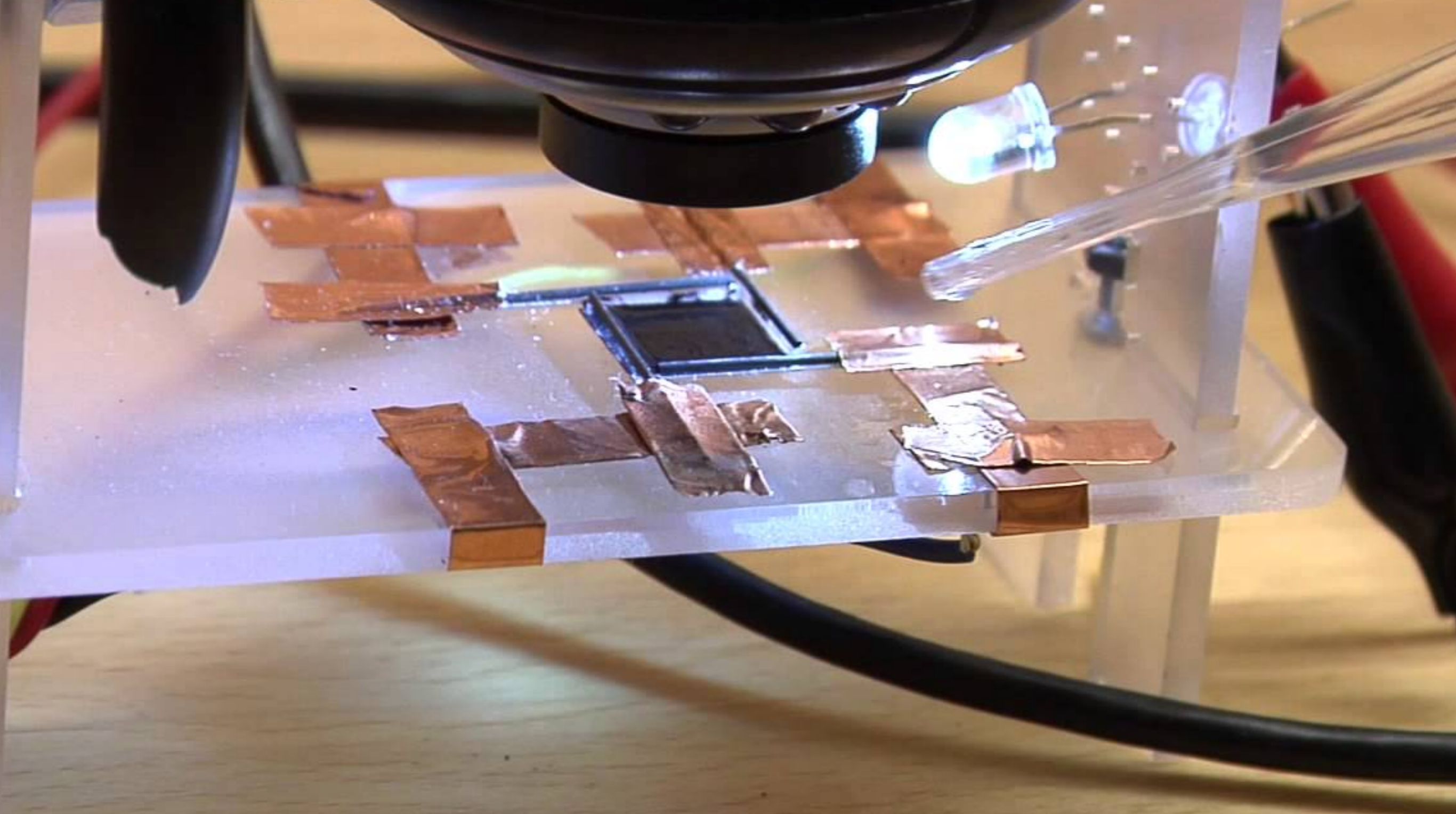
Hibridizando organismos y maquinas

a través de video juegos

Formular 5 preguntas y/o observaciones

basado en: 3 lecturas = (1 + 2)

profundizar en los temas a través de una **discusión**



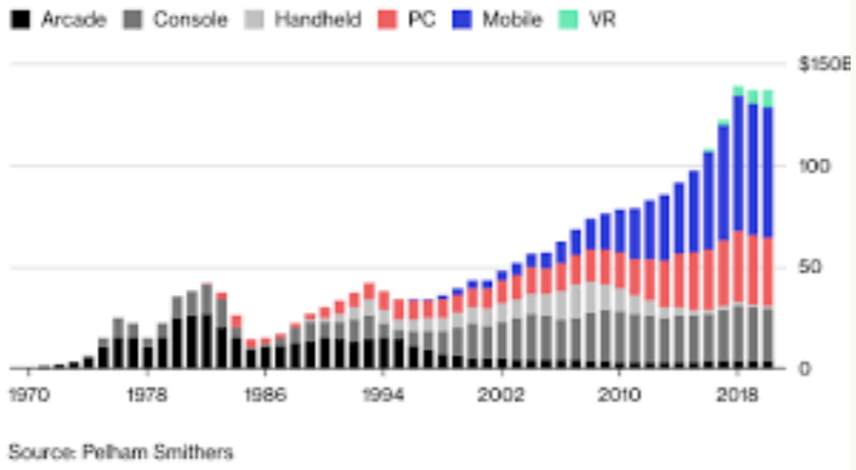
VR

mobile phone

PC (computer)

Consoles

Arcade



Video Juegos



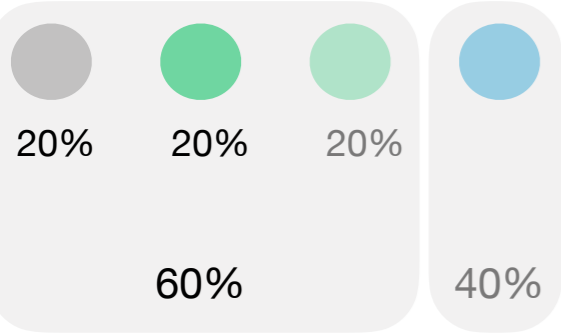
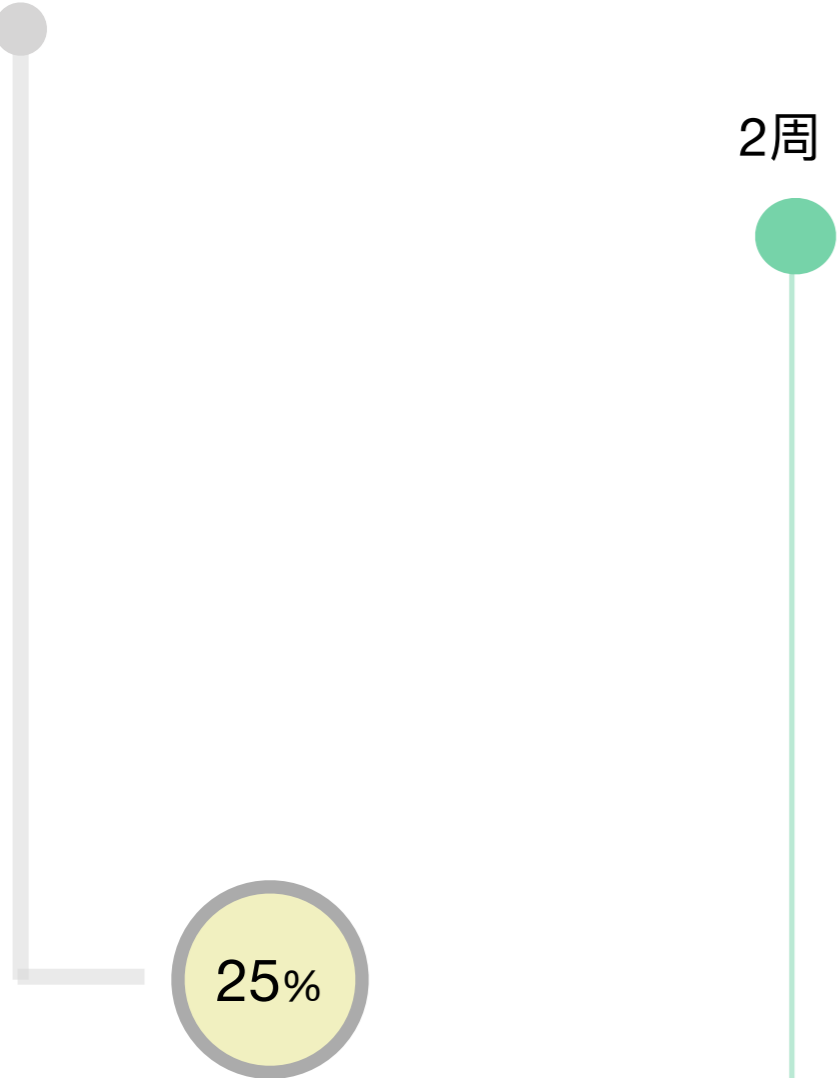
<https://retronuke.com/games-are-changing-evolution-of-video-games/>

Computer graphics



Juegos bióticos y la biología de microorganismos

10月



1周 2周

2周



20%

Computadoras y video juegos:
*maquinas de Turing, computación
& video juegos*

Evolución de maquinas y video juegos

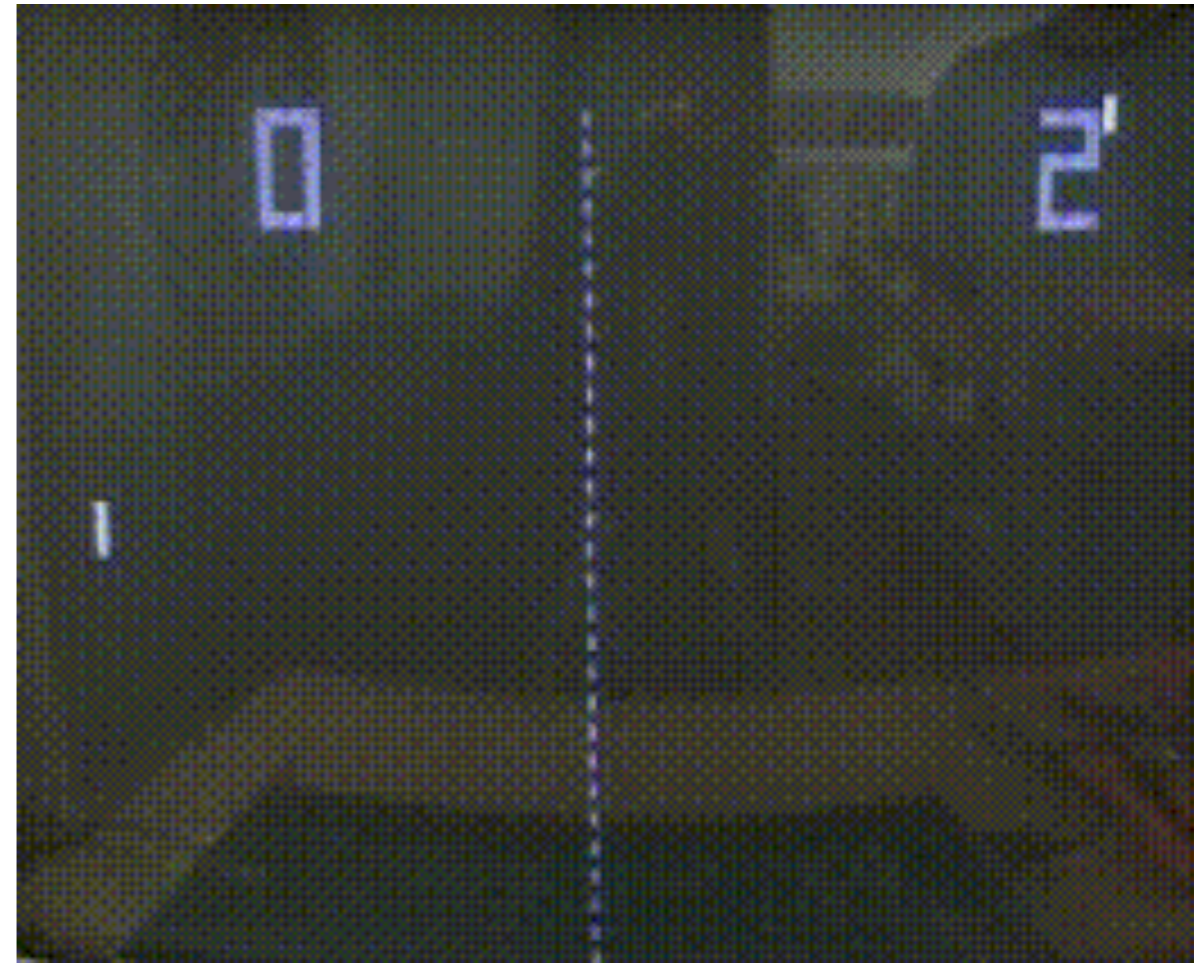
formular un par de párrafos (**media pagina**)

basado en: 1 articulo + 3 videos y
Jugar con Little Man Computer (CPU/RAM)

¿Qué es para mi **computar** y **programar**?

video juegos

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$



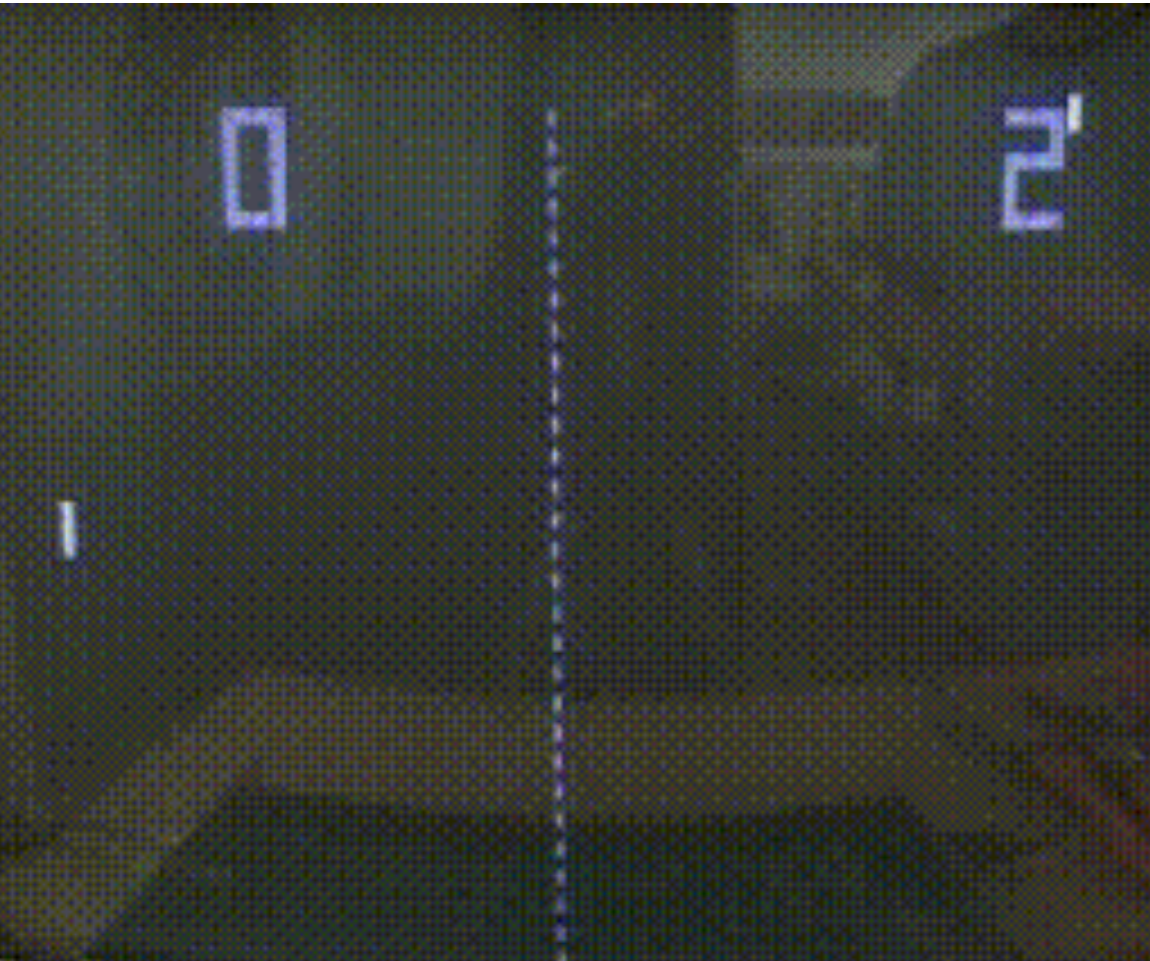
where you hit the ball on the paddle **determines** the angle at which it comes off



1972

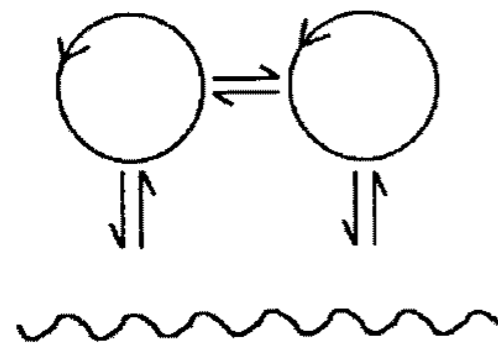
Model

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$



1975

Apple 1 (Mac) Personal Computer (PC)



Simulation

Algoritmo

Programa

Computar

(maquina) **computadora**



Apple 1, 1975



tty, 1855



1972

Alan Turing's Forgotten Ideas in Computer Science

*Well known for the machine,
test and thesis that bear his name,
the British genius also anticipated
neural-network computers
and “hypercomputation”*

by B. Jack Copeland and Diane Proudfoot



Alan Turing, 22 years old replied to Hilbert
on **decidability**

Video 1: Turing Machines explained visually (8'45") Art of the Problem

Video 2: Turing Machines - The Accidental Birth of Computer Science (17') Up and Atom

LMC - Little Man Computer

Assembly Language Code

```
00 INP
01 STA 99
02 INP
03 ADD 99
04 OUT
05 HLT
```

// Output the sum of two numbers

OUTPUT

RAM

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
901	399	901	199	902	000	000	000	000	000
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

CPU

00 PROGRAM COUNTER

INSTRUCTION REGISTER

ADDRESS REGISTER

ACCUMULATOR 000

ARITH-METIC UNIT

INPUT

RUN/STEP your program, SELECT, LOAD or edit program

ASSEMBLE INTO RAM RUN STEP

RESET LOAD HELP add

OPTIONS ©GCSEcomputing.org.uk and Peter Higginson



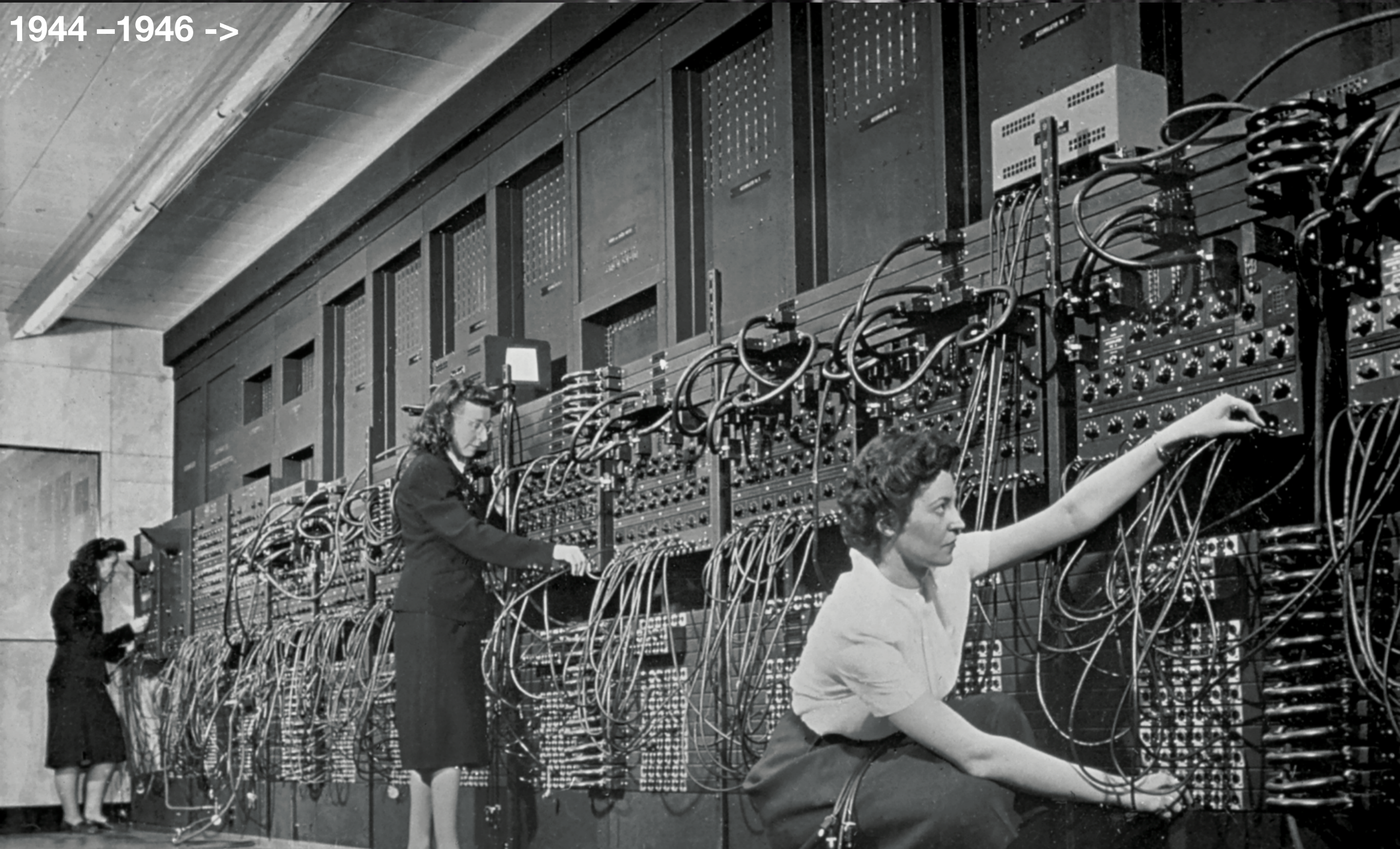
After reading & watching videos., [Play online: LMC simulator + help \(e.i. sum 3 + 5\)](#)

ENIAC PROGRAMMERS PROJECT

<http://eniacprogrammers.org>

Electronic Numeric Integrator and Computer

1944 - 1946 ->

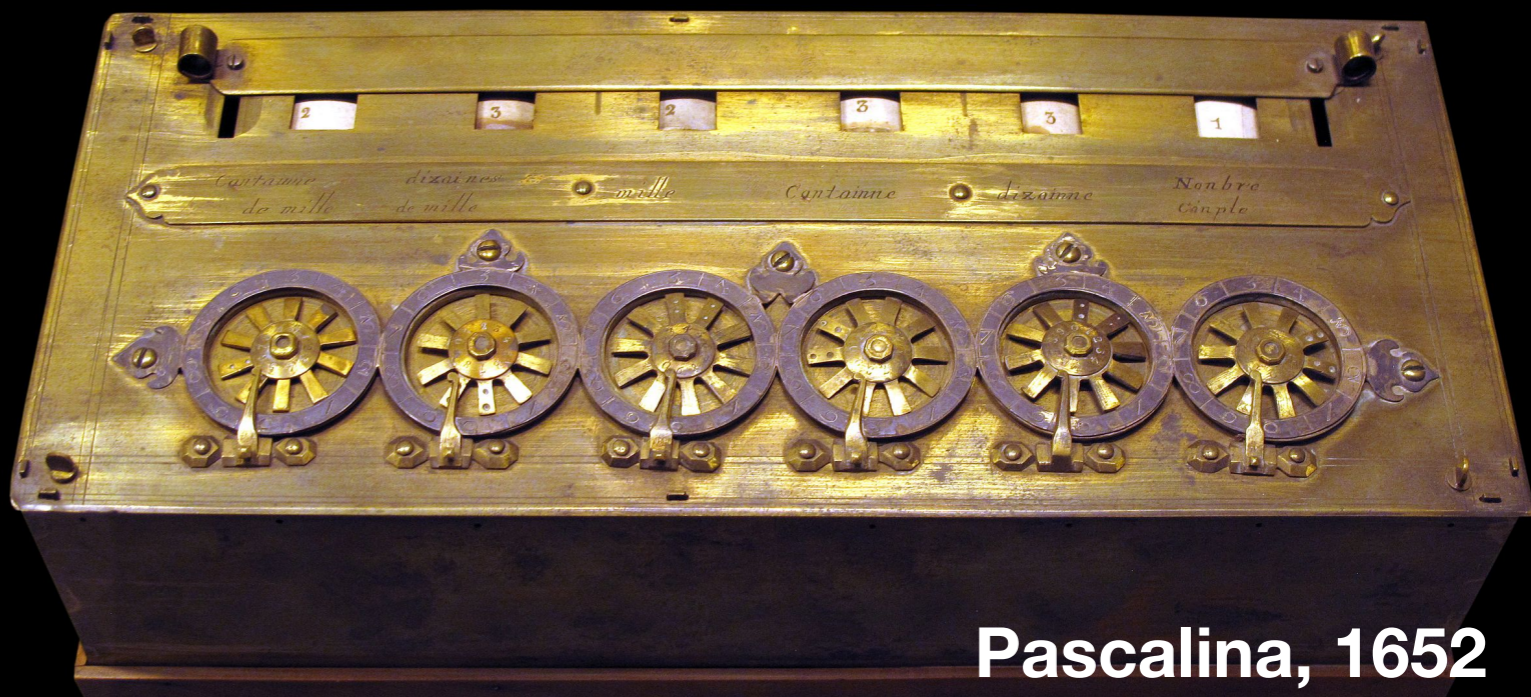


tty, 1855



tty, 1944

tty, 1933



Pascalina, 1652

UPDATED: AUG 22, 2018 · ORIGINAL: DEC 13, 2016

Human Computers: The Women of NASA

BRYNN HOLLAND



HISTORY STORIES



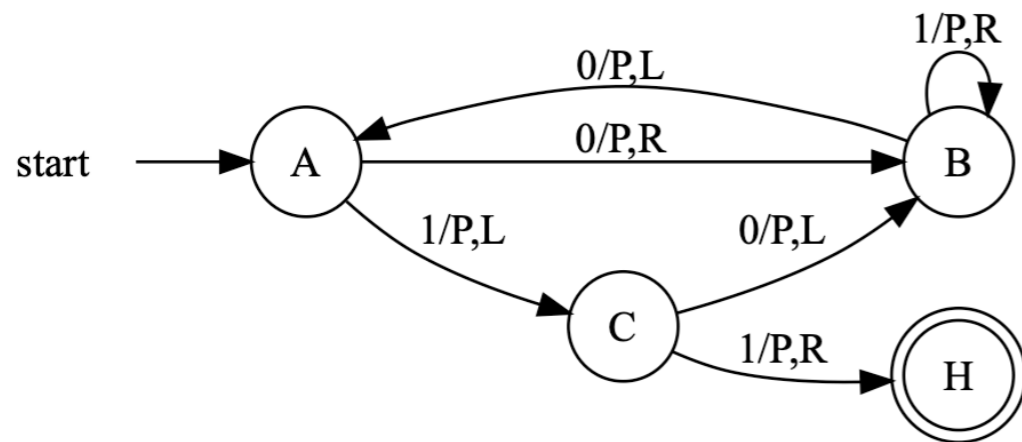
Mechanization of mental work (decision machine)

ON COMPUTABLE NUMBERS, WITH AN APPLICATION TO
THE ENTSCHEIDUNGSPROBLEM

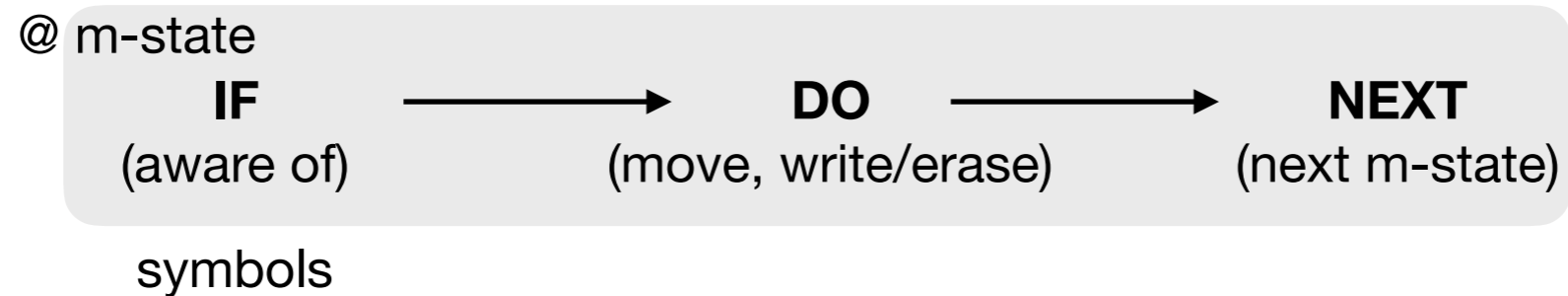
By A. M. TURING.

[Received 28 May, 1936.—Read 12 November, 1936.]

The “computable” numbers may be described briefly as the real numbers whose expressions as a decimal are calculable by finite means.

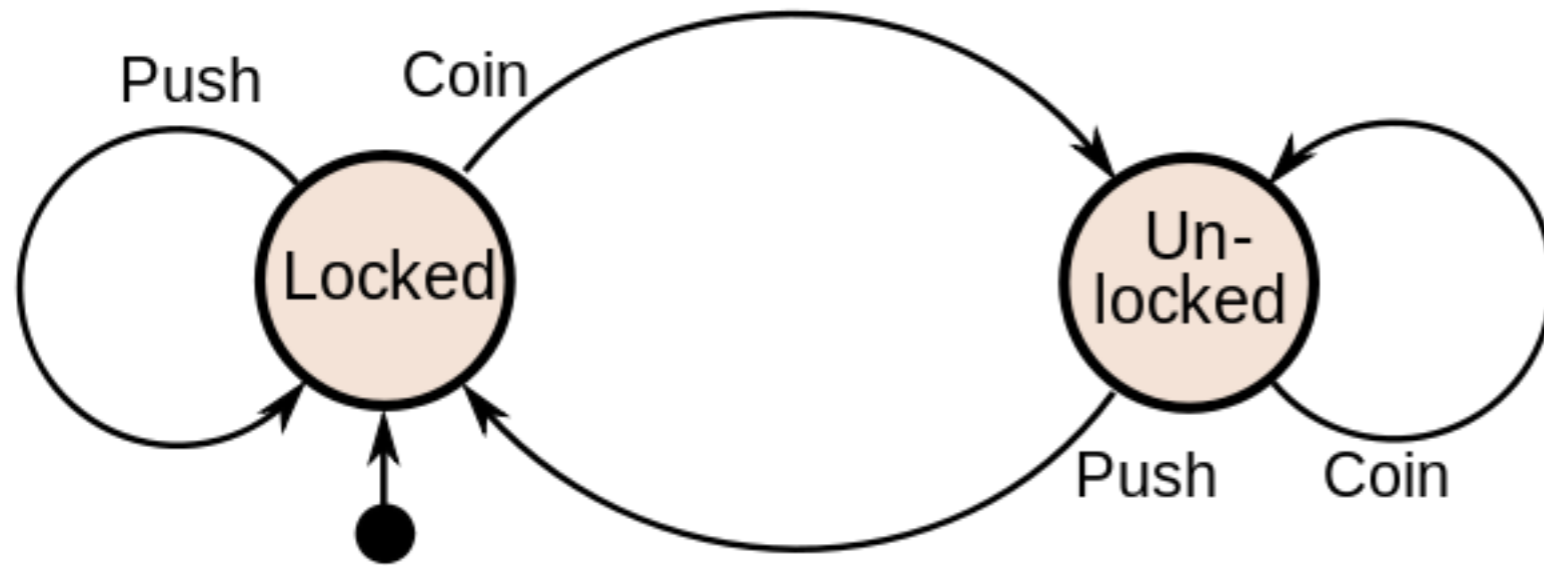


Mental states, instructions set, & tape

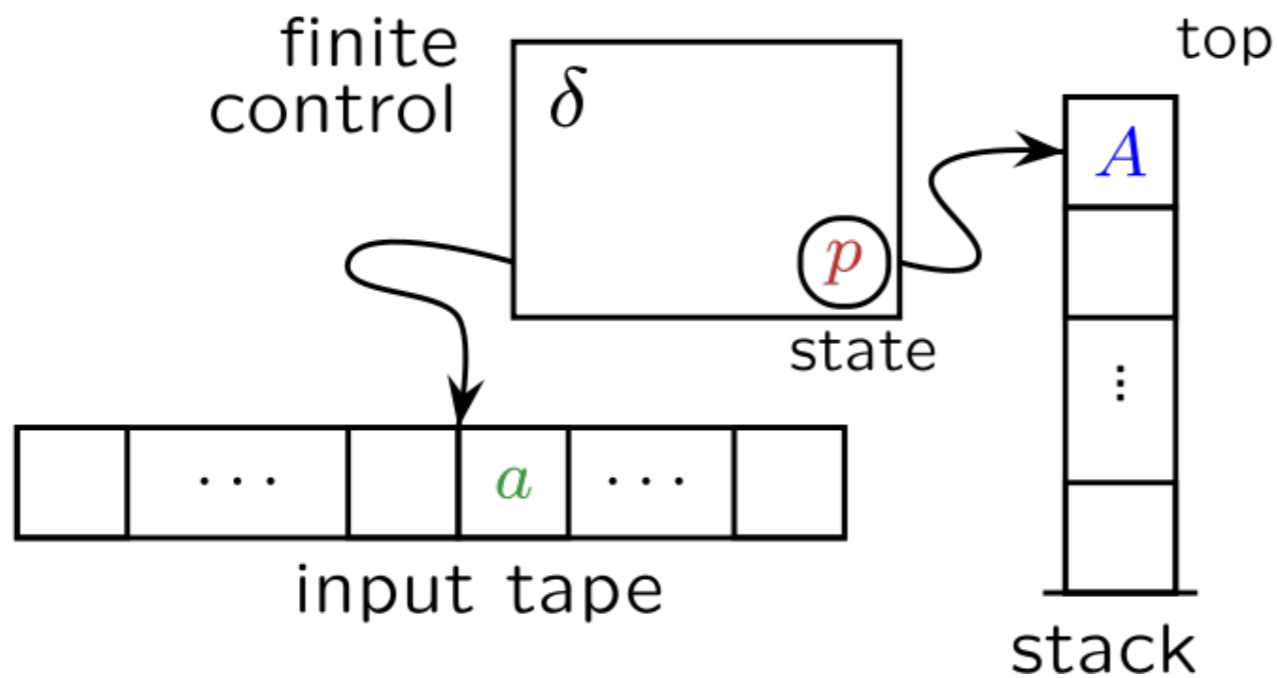


Program
Algorithm

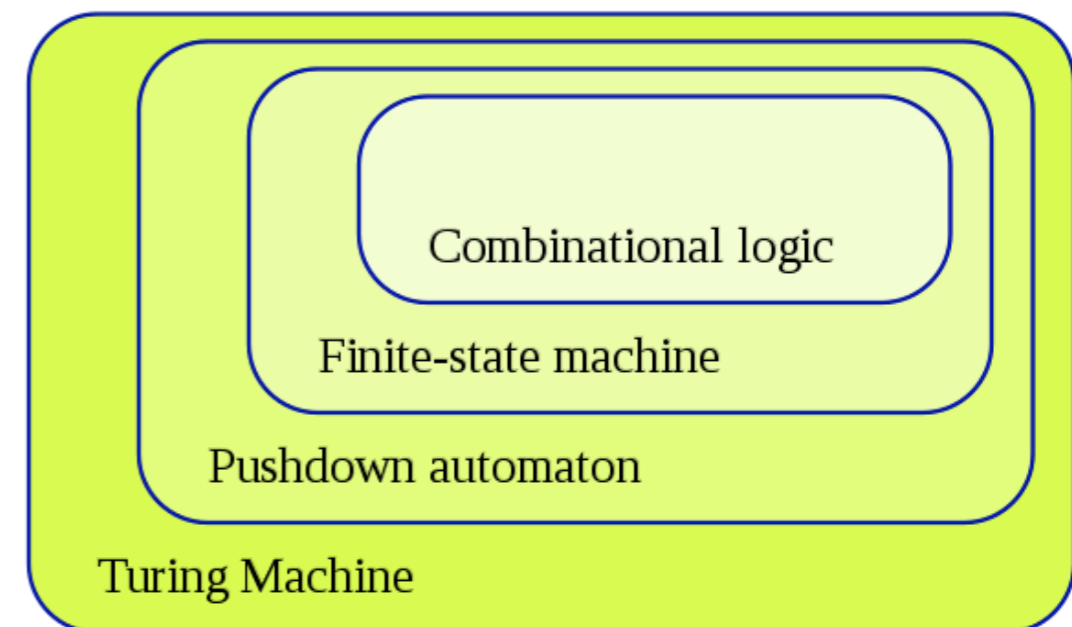
Finite state machine (automata)



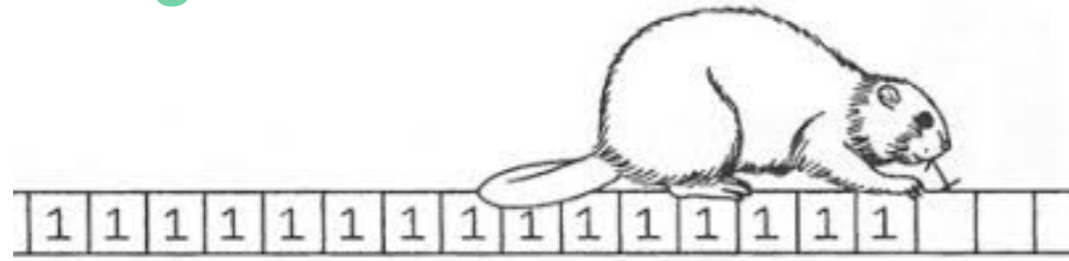
Push down automata



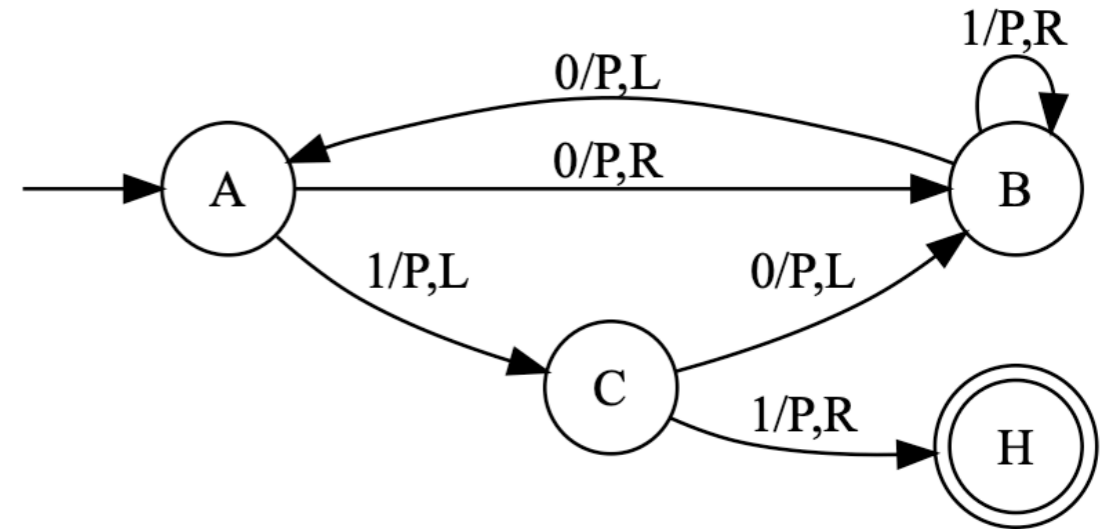
Automata theory



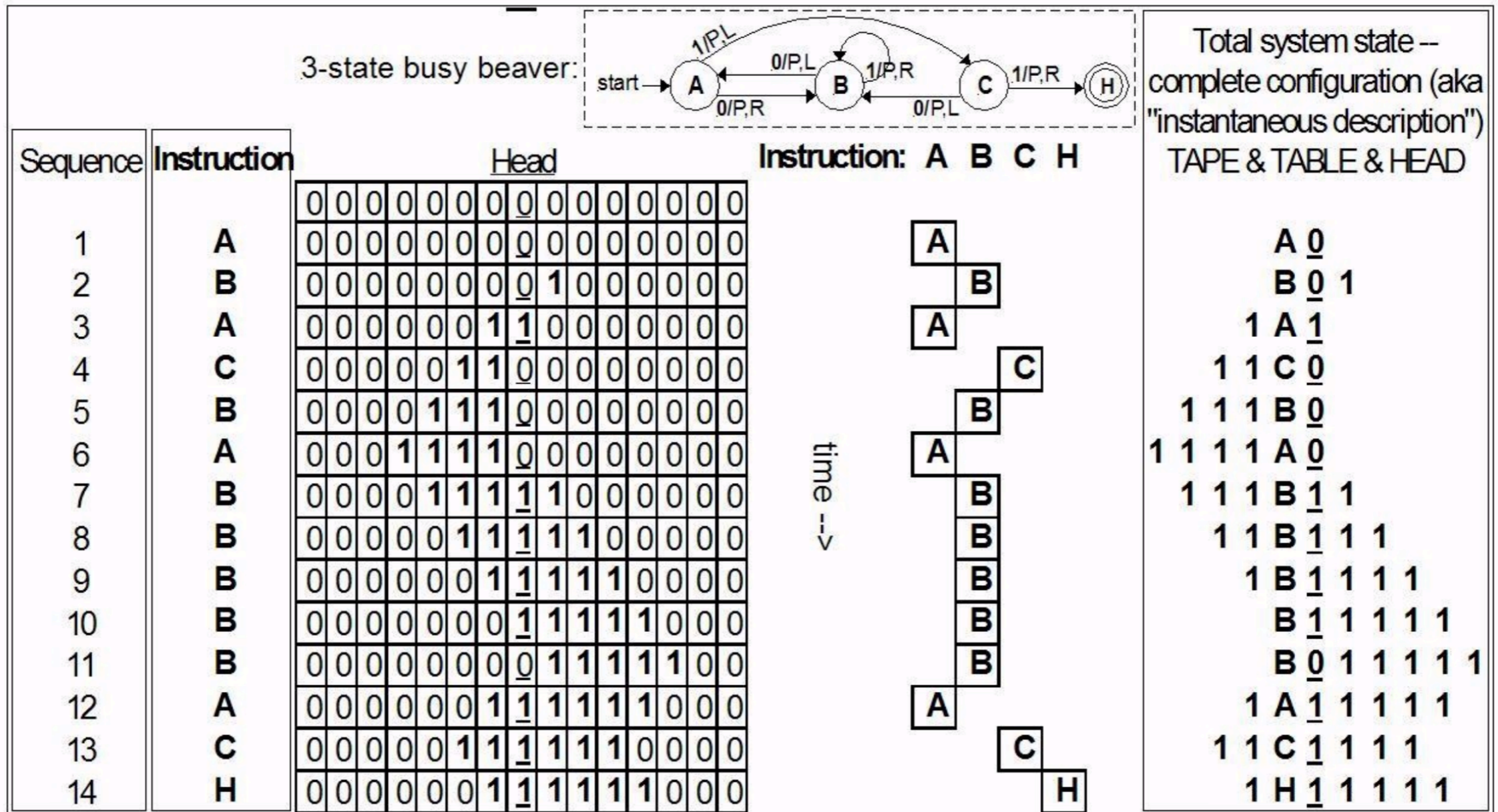
Turing machine



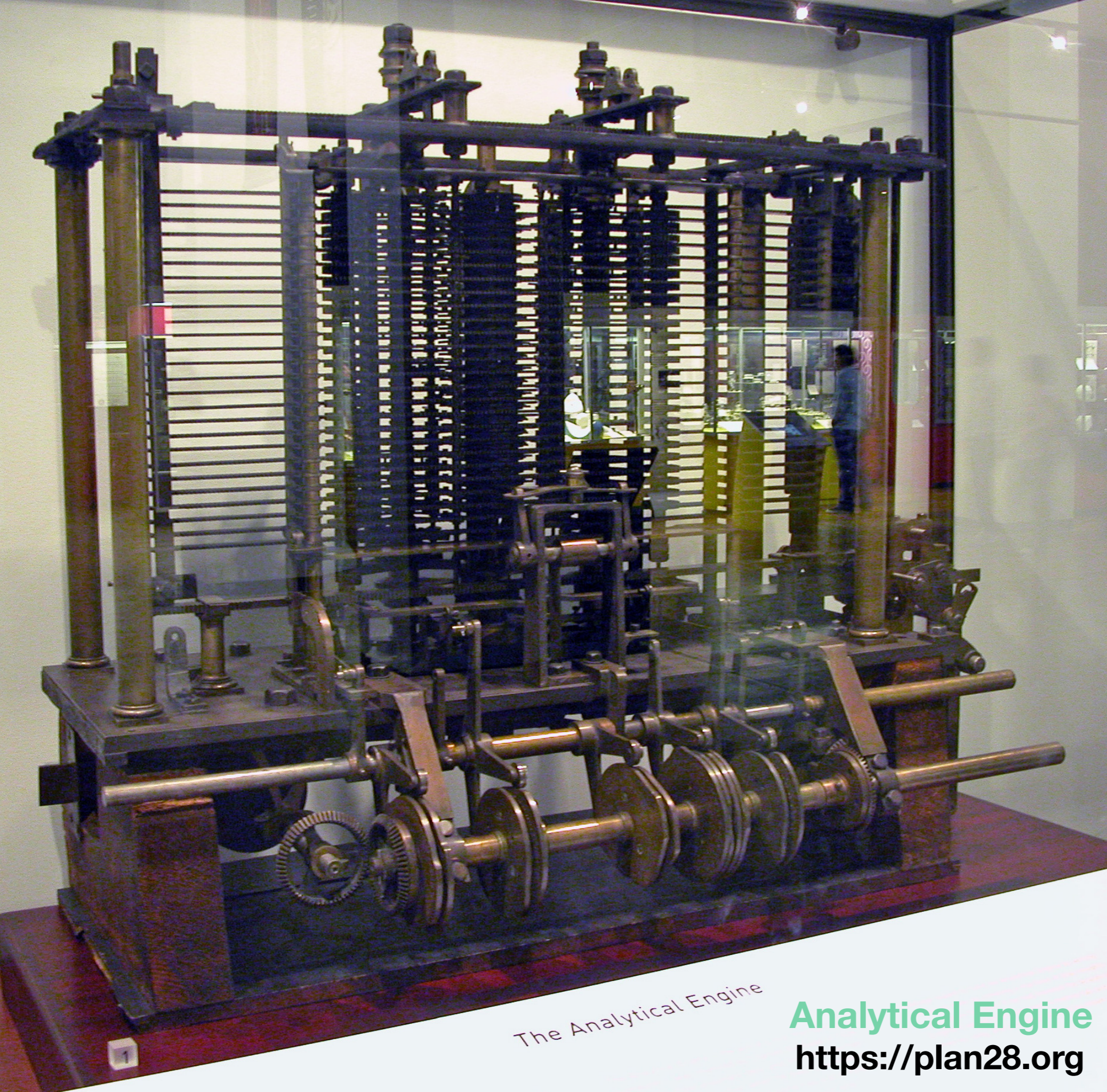
start



3-state busy beaver

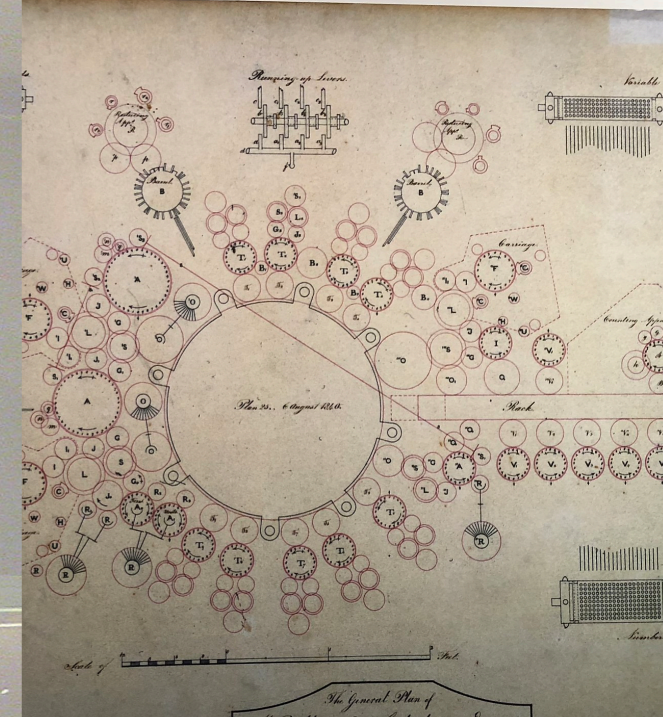


Progress of the computation (state-trajectory) of a 3-state busy beaver



The Analytical Engine

Analytical Engine
<https://plan28.org>



Charles Babbage, 1834



Diagram for the computation by the engine of the numbers of bernoulli. See Note G. (page 122 et seq.)

Nature of Operation.	Variables acted upon.	Variables receiving results.	Indication of change in the value on any Variable.	Statement of Results.	Data.												Working Variables.											
					V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4	V_5	V_6	V_7	V_8	V_9	V_{10}	V_{11}	V_{12}	V_{13}	V_{14}	V_{15}	V_{16}	V_{17}	V_{18}	V_{19}	V_{20}	V_{21}	V_{22}	V_{23}	V_{24}
					1	2	n																					
\times	$V_2 \times V_3$	V_4	$V_2 = V_2$ $V_3 = V_3$	$= 2n$	2	n	2n	2n	2n																			
$-$	$V_4 - V_3$	V_4	$V_4 = V_4$ $V_3 = V_3$	$= 2n - 1$	1		2n - 1																					
$+$	$V_5 + V_3$	V_5	$V_5 = V_5$ $V_3 = V_3$	$= 2n + 1$	1			2n + 1																				
$+$	$V_6 + V_4$	V_6	$V_6 = V_6$ $V_4 = V_4$	$= \frac{2n-1}{2}$			0	0																				
$+$	$V_7 + V_5$	V_7	$V_7 = V_7$ $V_5 = V_5$	$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2}$	2																							
$-$	$V_{13} - V_{11}$	V_{13}	$V_{13} = V_{13}$ $V_{11} = V_{11}$	$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2} - A_0$																								
$-$	$V_8 - V_7$	V_8	$V_8 = V_8$ $V_7 = V_7$	$= n - 1 (= 3)$	1		n																					
$+$	$V_9 + V_7$	V_9	$V_9 = V_9$ $V_7 = V_7$	$= 2 + 0 = 2$	2																							
$+$	$V_{10} + V_8$	V_{10}	$V_{10} = V_{10}$ $V_8 = V_8$	$= \frac{2n}{2} = A_1$																								
\times	$V_{11} \times V_{10}$	V_{11}	$V_{11} = V_{11}$ $V_{10} = V_{10}$	$= B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2} = B_1 A_1$																								
$+$	$V_{12} + V_{11}$	V_{12}	$V_{12} = V_{12}$ $V_{11} = V_{11}$	$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2} + B_1 \cdot \frac{2n}{2}$																								
$-$	$V_{13} - V_{12}$	V_{13}	$V_{13} = V_{13}$ $V_{12} = V_{12}$	$= n - 2 (= 2)$	1																							
$-$	$V_6 - V_5$	V_6	$V_6 = V_6$ $V_5 = V_5$	$= 2n - 1$	1																							
$+$	$V_7 + V_6$	V_7	$V_7 = V_7$ $V_6 = V_6$	$= 2 + 1 = 3$	1																							
$+$	$V_8 + V_7$	V_8	$V_8 = V_8$ $V_7 = V_7$	$= \frac{2n-1}{3}$																								
\times	$V_9 \times V_8$	V_9	$V_9 = V_9$ $V_8 = V_8$	$= \frac{2n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{3}$																								
$-$	$V_{10} - V_9$	V_{10}	$V_{10} = V_{10}$ $V_9 = V_9$	$= 2n - 2$	1																							
$+$	$V_{11} + V_{10}$	V_{11}	$V_{11} = V_{11}$ $V_{10} = V_{10}$	$= 3 + 1 = 4$	1																							
$+$	$V_{12} + V_{11}$	V_{12}	$V_{12} = V_{12}$ $V_{11} = V_{11}$	$= \frac{2n-2}{4}$																								
\times	$V_{13} \times V_{12}$	V_{13}	$V_{13} = V_{13}$ $V_{12} = V_{12}$	$= \frac{2n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-2}{4} = A_2$																								
\times	$V_{14} \times V_{13}$	V_{14}	$V_{14} = V_{14}$ $V_{13} = V_{13}$	$= B_2 \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-2}{4} = B_2 A_2$																								
$+$	$V_{15} + V_{14}$	V_{15}	$V_{15} = V_{15}$ $V_{14} = V_{14}$	$= A_0 + B_1 A_1 + B_2 A_2$																								
$-$	$V_{16} - V_{15}$	V_{16}	$V_{16} = V_{16}$ $V_{15} = V_{15}$	$= n - 3 (= 1)$	1																							

Here follows a repetition of Operations thirteen to twenty-three.

Hello world

```
main()
{
    printf("hello, world\n");
}
```

Brian Kern

Language (book of instructions)

Universal Turing Machine

@ m-state

IF
(aware of)



DO
(move, write/erase)



NEXT
(next m-state)

symbols

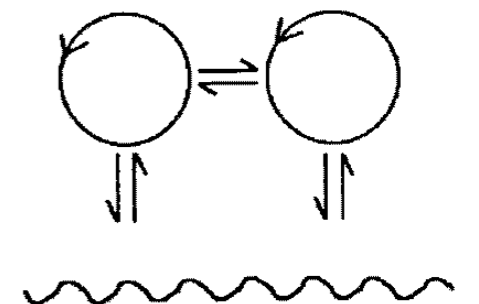
Video 3: The Art of Code

Dylan Beattie @ NDC 2020,
creator of the [Rockstar](#) programming language



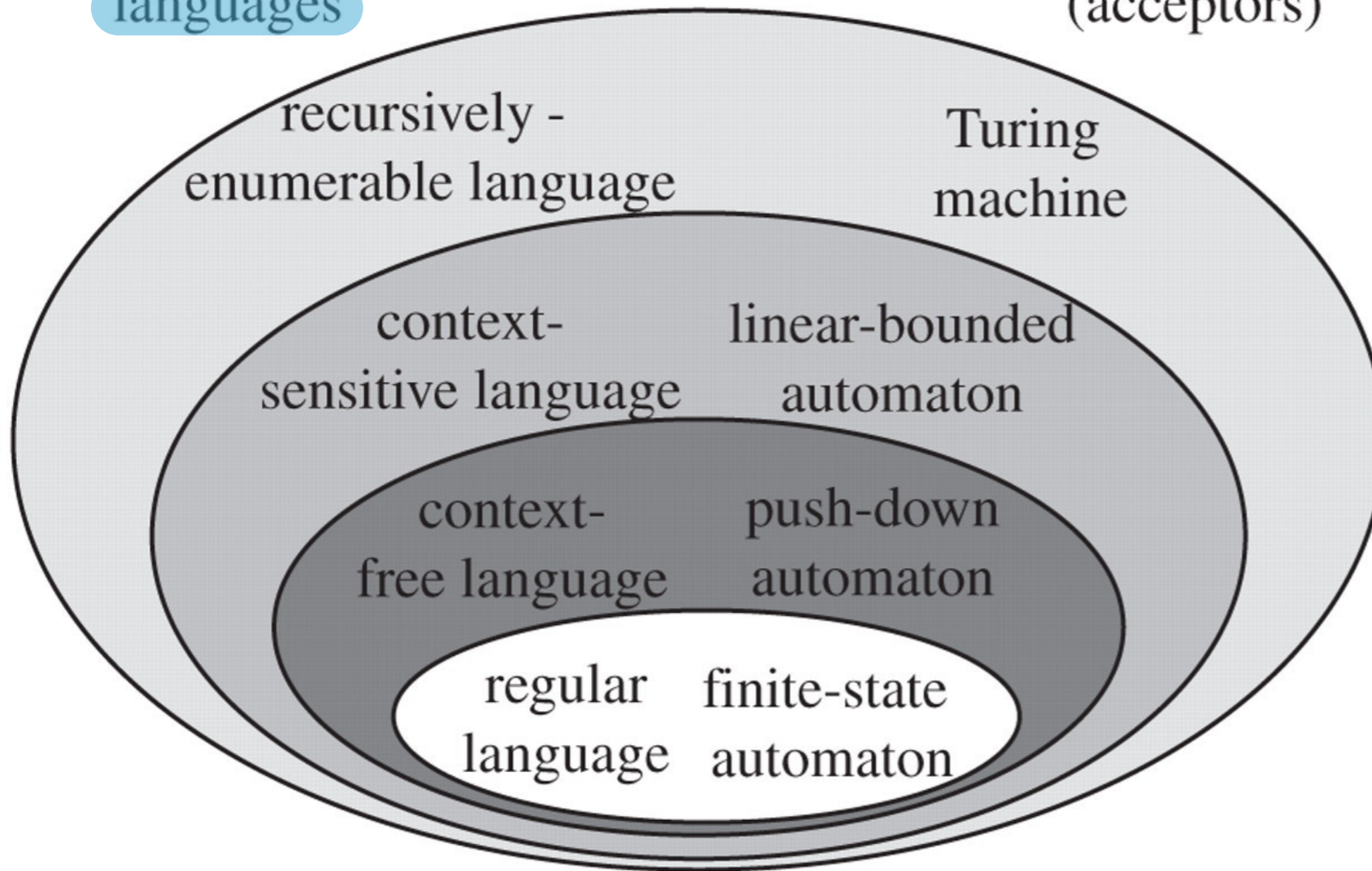
Code as Art

Code as a platform **cross-language** speculation



grammars (generators) and languages

automata (acceptors)



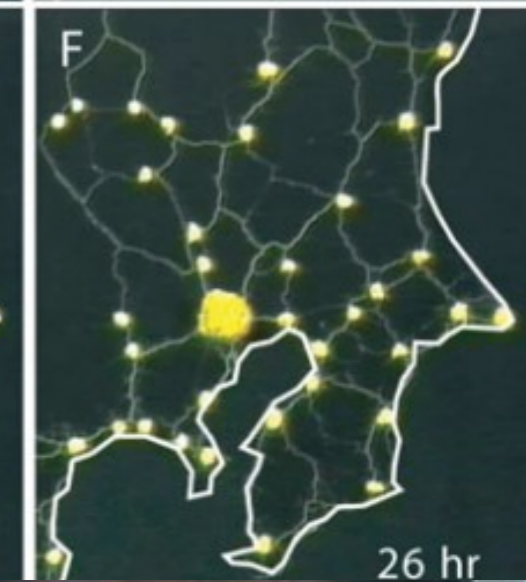
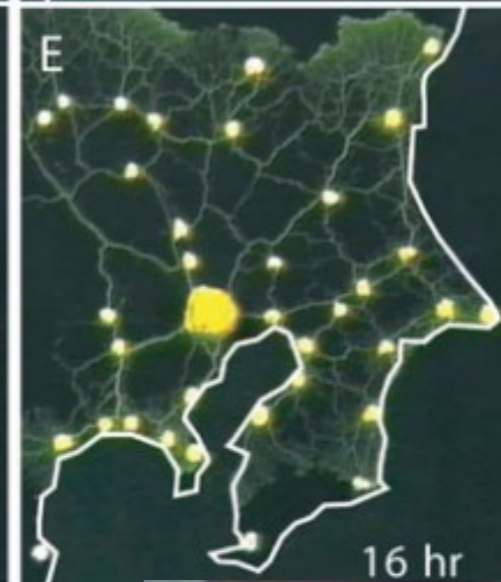
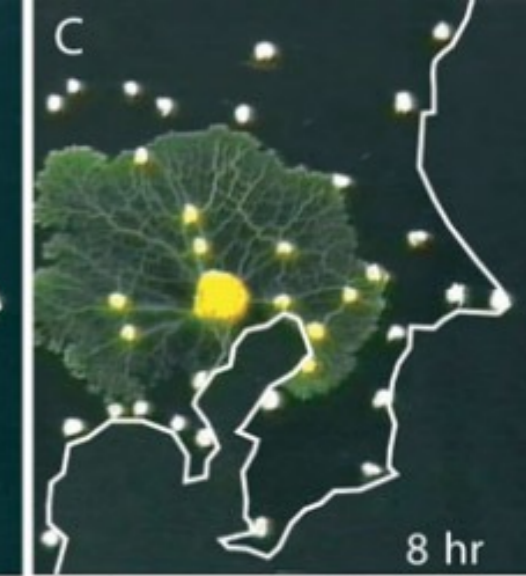
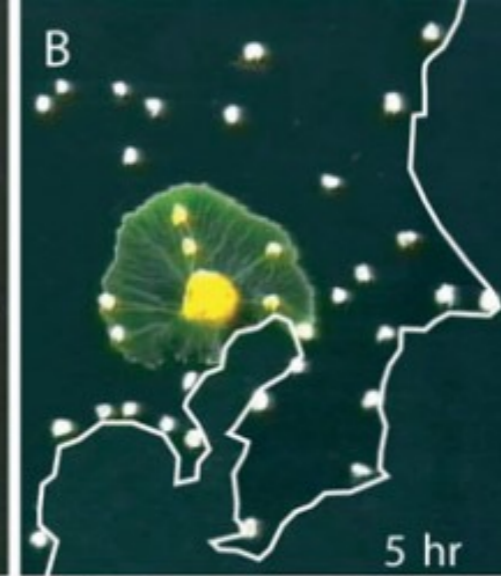
the traditional Chomsky hierarchy

Talking is not the same as **Languaging**

Language

natural: *human, animal, cells;*
formal: *machines, math.*





Biological computation

PhyChip

