



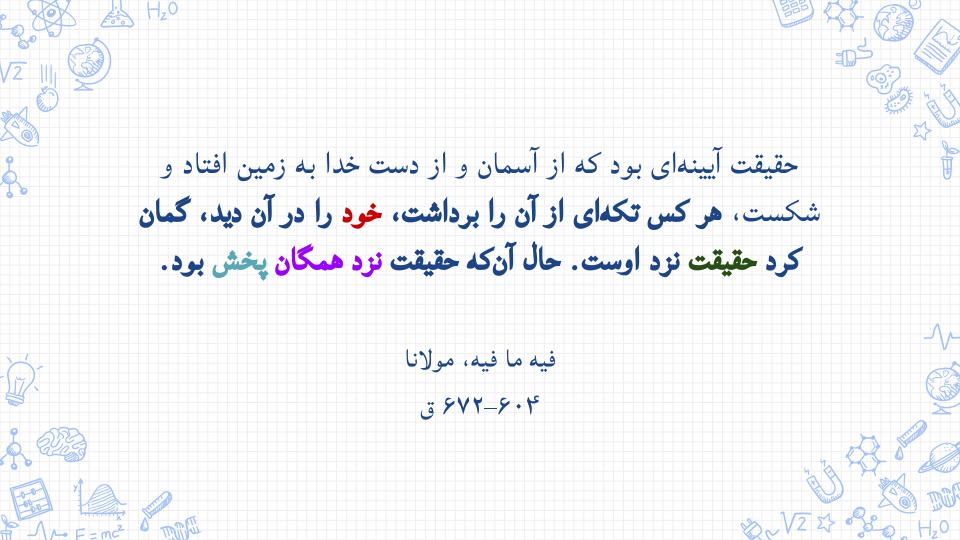
داستان پیچیدگی: چرا «بیشتر، متفاوت است»!؟

عباس کریمی روایتگر علم

مرکز شبکههای پیچیده (CCNSC) دانشکده فیزیک - دانشگاه شهید بهشتی

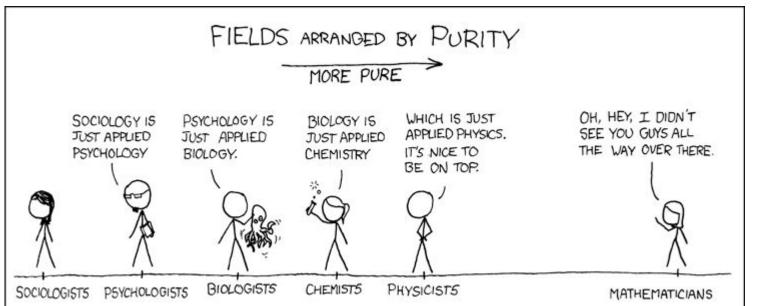




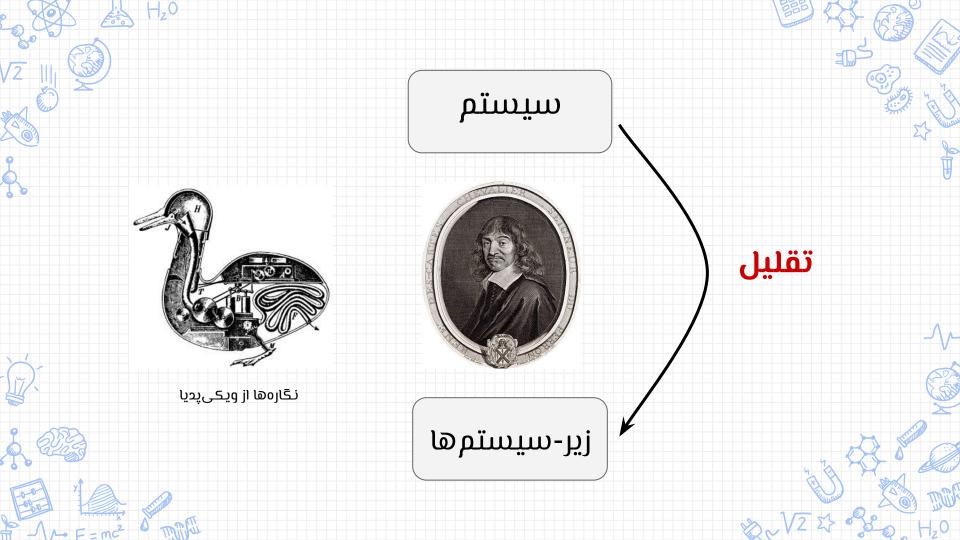


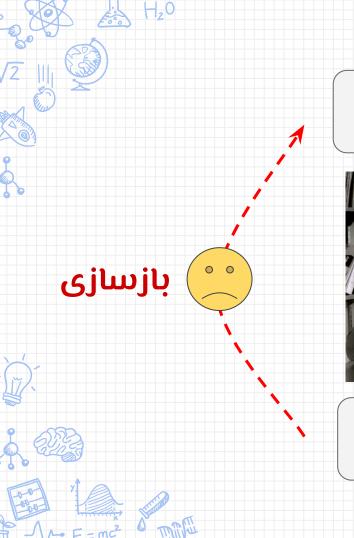


تقلیلگرایی Reductionism









سيستم



Anderson, Philip W. (4 August 1972). "N

بیشتر، متفاوت است!

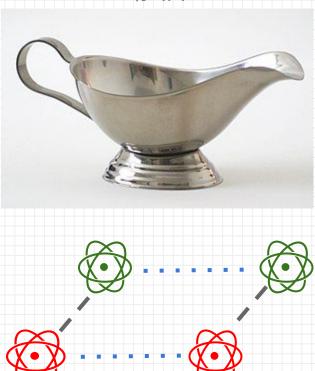
Emergentism

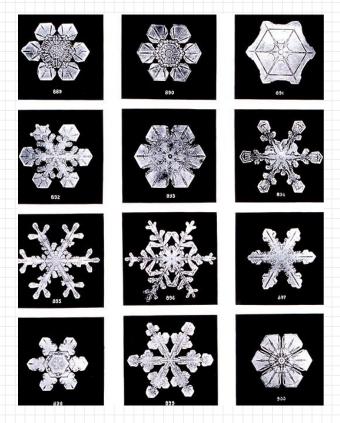
Anderson, Philip W. (4 August 1972). "More is different". Science. 177 (4047): 393–396.

زیر-سیستمها

نگاره از ویکیپدیا

نگاره از ویکیپدیا





بیشتر متفاوت است!

رفتارهای جمعی با الگوهای مشخص









NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

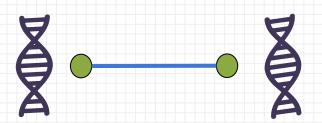


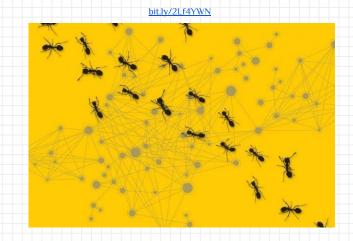


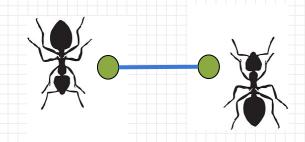
bit.ly/2QRDCeF bit.ly/2LgdGUG

نگاره از ویکیپدیا

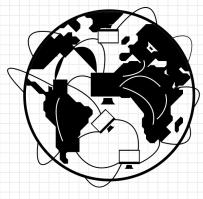




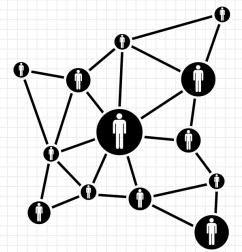




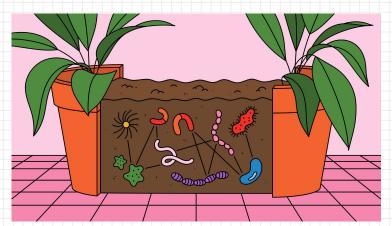
شبکه: نماه فیزیک قرن ۲۱



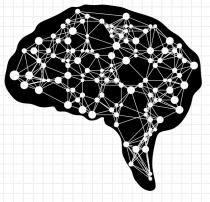
Created by Bertrand Smets from Noun Project



Created by gilbert bages from Noun Project



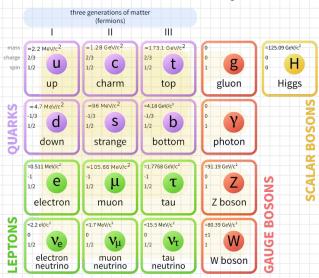
quantamagazine.org

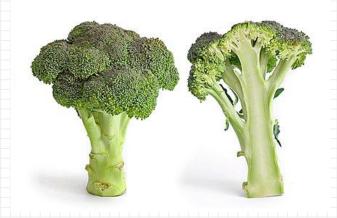


Created by Bob Holzer from Noun Project

جهان-کوچکی در ویکیپدیا Small World Phenomenon

Standard Model of Elementary Particles





جهان-کوچکی در ویکیپدیا Small World Phenomenon



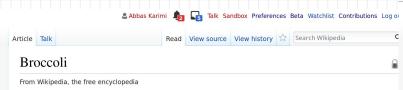
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For other uses, see Broccoli (disambiguation).

Broccoli is an edible green plant in the cabbage family whose large flowering head is eaten as a vegetable.

The word *broccoli* comes from the Italian plural of *broccolo*, which means "the flowering crest of a cabbage", and is the diminutive form of *brocco*, meaning "small nail" or "sprout". [3] Broccoli is often boiled or steamed but may be eaten raw. [4]

Broccoli is classified in the Italica cultivar group of the species *Brassica oleracea*. Broccoli has large flower heads, usually green in color, arranged in a tree-like structure branching out from a thick, edible stalk. The mass of flower heads is surrounded by leaves. Broccoli resembles cauliflower, which is a different cultivar group of the same species.

Broccoli is a result of careful breeding of cultivated *Brassica* crops in the northern Mediterranean starting in about the 6th century BC,^[5] Since



Species Cultivar group Origin

Brassica oleracea Italica Italy, more than 2,000 years ago^{[1][2]}

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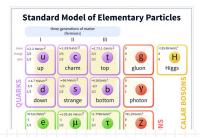
Standard Model

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about a non-mathematical general overview of the Standard Model of particle physics. For a mathematical description, see Standard Model (mathematical formulation). For other uses, see Standard model (disambiguation).

The **Standard Model** of particle physics is the theory describing three of the four known fundamental forces (the electromagnetic, weak, and strong interactions, and not including the gravitational force) in the universe, as well as classifying all known elementary particles. It was developed in stages throughout the latter half of the 20th century, through the work of many scientists around the world, ^[1] with the current formulation being finalized in the mid-1970s upon experimental confirmation of the existence of quarks. Since then, confirmation of the top quark (1995), the tau neutrino (2000), and the Higgs boson (2012) have



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۳۱ مسیر به طول ۱۳



Broccoli

Edible green plant in the cabbage family



California

State of the United States



California Institute of Technology

Private research university located in Pasadena, California



Standard Model

Theory of particle physics



Broccoli

Edible green plant in the cabbage family



Kilogram

SI unit of mass



Force

Influence that causes an object to change motion



Standard Model

Theory of particle physics



Broccoli

Edible green plant in the cabbage family



Vitamin K



Electron

Subatomic particle with negative electric charge



Standard Model

Theory of particle physics



Broccoli

Edible green plant in the cabbage family



Italy

Republic in Southern Europe, member of the European Union



W and Z bosons

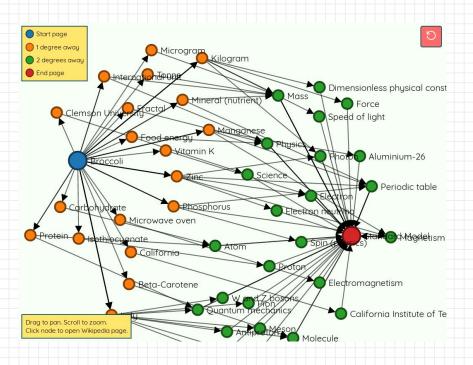
Elementary particles; gauge bosons that mediate the weak interaction



Standard Model

Theory of particle physics

sixdegreesofwikipedia.com



شبكوهاي واقعي جهان كوچک هستندا



3.02

March 14, 2018 sixdegreesofwikipedia.com



3.43

Reza Bakhshandeh, Mehdi Samadi, Zohreh Azimifar, Jonathan Schaeffer <u>Degrees of</u> <u>Separation in Social Networks.</u> Fourth Annual Symposium on Combinatorial Search, 2011

facebook

Year	Distance		
2008	5.28		
2011	4.74		
2016	4.57		

"Three and a half degrees of separation – Facebook Research". Retrieved 9 July 2017.



Owner +	Followers (millions)
Instagram	269.0
Cristiano Ronaldo	148.3
Selena Gomez	144.5
Ariana Grande	138.3
Dwayne Johnson	124.4
Kim Kardashian	121.9
Beyoncé	121.4
Kylie Jenner	121.2
Taylor Swift	113.8
Neymar	107.4
Justin Bieber	103.4
Lionel Messi	103.4
Kendall Jenner	100.0

Owner +	Followers +	
	(millions)	
Katy Perry	107	
Justin Bieber	105	
Barack Obama	103	
Rihanna	88	
Taylor Swift	83	
Lady Gaga	77	
Ellen	77	
DeGeneres	77	
Cristiano	76	
Ronaldo	, 0	
YouTube	71	
Justin	65	
Timberlake	03	
Ariana Grande	59	
Kim Kardashian	59	
West		
Selena Gomez	57	

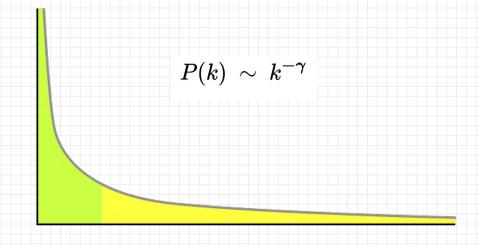
اثر شاخها Hubs effect

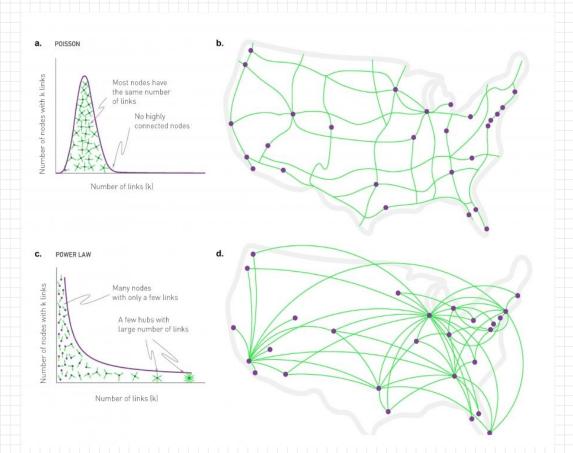
بىمقياسى Scale-invariance

قانون ۱۳۰ - ۲۰! توزیع تولید ناخالص داخلی ۱۹۸۹

Quintile of population	Income
Richest 20%	82.70%
Second 20%	11.75%
Third 20%	2.30%
Fourth 20%	1.85%
Poorest 20%	1.40%

بىمقياسى Scale-invariance





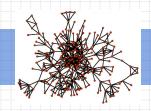
شبکه جادههای امریکا

شبکه خطوط هوایی امریکا

نگاره از کتاب علم شبکه باراباشی



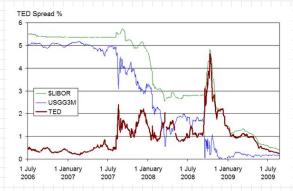
سیستمهای پیچیده در دانشگاه شهید بهشتی







نگاره از ویکیپدیا





یادگیری «سیستمهای پیچیده» رو از کجا و چهطور شروع کنیم؟!

خیلی وقته که از من پرسیده میشه که اگر بخوایم یادگیری سیستمهای پیچیده رو شروع کنیم باید چیکار کنیم؟! آیا میشه بیرون از دانشگاه این کار رو انجام داد؟ یا اگر من رشتهم مثلا کیهانشناسی، آمار یا ریاضی هست برام مقدوره که بادیگیر م؟ خب جواب اینه: چرا که نه! اما اینکه یک راه خیلی خاص وجود داشته باشه، راستش وجود نداره. در حقیقت آدمهای مختلفی به این سوال طی سالهای گذشته جوابهای متنوعی دادن؛ مثلا <u>مارک نیومن ی</u>کبار در مورد موضوعات مطرح و منابع موجود در <u>Complex Systems: A Survey</u> نوشته. با این حال سعی می *ک*نم طرحی برای شروع یادگیری سیستمهای پیچیده در ادامه ترسیم کنم. از هرگونه نظر، انتقاد یا پیشنهاد از صمیم قلب استقبال میکنم، به ویژه از طرف متخصصان. راستي قبل تر نوشتهاي با عنوان «چگونه يک فيزيک دان نظري خوب شويم ۲» از خِراردوس توفت، نوبليست، ترجمه کرده بودم.



لیستی که در ادامه اومده، بسته به هر موضوع، از ابتدایی به پیشرفته مرتب شده و تقریبا سعی کردم ترتیب معنی داری برقرار کنم. به این معنی که شما می تونید به ترتیب موضوعات مطرح شده یادگیری اون ها رو شروع کنید و بسته به زمانی که دارین توی هر کدوم عمیق و عمیق تر بشین!



سپاس از شما

عباس کریمی

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کتاب مقدمه ای بر نظریه

