

WYDZIAŁ W11 / K64W11D11

KARTA PRZEDMIOTU**Nazwa przedmiotu w języku polskim** Układy Złożone**Nazwa przedmiotu w języku angielskim** Complex Systems**Kierunek studiów (jeśli dotyczy):** Big Data Analytics**Specjalność (jeśli dotyczy):****Poziom i forma studiów:** I / II stopień / jednolite studia magisterskie*, stacjonarna / niestacjonarna***Rodzaj przedmiotu:** obowiązkowy / wybieralny / ogólnouczelniany ***Kod przedmiotu****Grupa kursów** TAK / NIE*

| | Wykład | Ćwiczenia | Laboratorium | Projekt | Seminarium |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Liczba godzin zajęć zorganizowanych w Uczelni (ZZU) | 30 | | 30 | | |
| Liczba godzin całkowitego nakładu pracy studenta (CNPS) | 75 | | 50 | | |
| Forma zaliczenia | Egzamin / zaliczenie na ocenę* |
| Dla grupy kursów zaznaczyć kurs końcowy (X) | X | | | | |
| Liczba punktów ECTS | 3 | | 2 | | |
| w tym liczba punktów odpowiadających zajęciom o charakterze praktycznym (P) | 1 | | 2 | | |
| w tym liczba punktów ECTS odpowiadających zajęciom wymagającym bezpośredniego udziału nauczycieli lub innych osób prowadzących zajęcia (BU) | 1 | | 1 | | |

*niepotrzebne skreślić

WYMAGANIA WSTĘPNE W ZAKRESIE WIEDZY, UMIEJĘTNOŚCI I KOMPETENCJI SPOŁECZNYCH

1. Skills in computer programming and Monte Carlo simulations
2. Knowledge and skills in statistical physics
3. Knowledge and skills in probability theory

CELE PRZEDMIOTU

C1 Becoming familiar with the concept of complex systems and relations between different approaches used for complex systems

C2 Acquiring knowledge and skills that allow to design, develop, verify and validate models of complex systems

C3 Acquiring skills to work in the team on the interdisciplinary projects and to present the results of the work to the broad interdisciplinary audience.

PRZEDMIOTOWE EFEKTY UCZENIA SIE

Z zakresu wiedzy:

PEK_W01 – acquiring knowledge related to concept of complex systems and relations between different approaches used for complex systems

PEK_W02 – acquiring knowledge necessary to design, develop, verify and validate models of complex systems

Z zakresu umiejętności:

PEU_U01 – acquiring skills necessary to design, develop, verify and validate models of complex systems

PEU_U02 – acquiring skills to work in the team on the interdisciplinary projects and to present the results of the work to the broad interdisciplinary audience

Z zakresu kompetencji społecznych:

PEK_K01 – developing skills to critically analyze information related to complex systems from different sources

PEK_K02 - developing skills to analyze the degree of complexity of the examined issue, to divide the task into stages and to implement a project

PEK_K03 - developing skills in social interactions: team work, communication with the society and knowledge transfer

TREŚCI PROGRAMOWE

| | Forma zajęć - wykład | Liczba godzin |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| Wy1 | Introduction: What Is a Complex System? Real-life empirical examples and models. | 2 |
| Wy2 | Power-laws in complex systems: Zipf analysis of data in literature, music, urban planning, economy, etc., self-organized criticality. | 2 |
| Wy3 | Cellular automata: Wolfram's one-dimensional system and universality classes, toy models (e.g. Game of life, Langton's ant) and real-life applications (e.g. modeling traffic jams, etc.). | 4 |
| Wy4 | Percolation as a simple model of complexity and criticality – Monte Carlo simulations and analytical methods (exact solution on the Bethe lattice, the mean-field and the renormalization group approaches). | 4 |
| Wy5 | Introduction to complex networks – empirical data, basic measures and theoretical models. | 4 |
| Wy6 | Spreading phenomena on networks – from virus to opinion. | 4 |
| Wy7 | Agent-based vs analytical model. Advantages and disadvantages of both approaches. | 4 |
| Wy8 | Tips for building and analyzing model, including a role of: averaging (time vs. ensemble average), initial conditions (ordered vs disordered), updating schemes (synchronous vs. sequential) and the type of approach (quenched vs. annealed). | 2 |
| Wy9 | Agent-based modeling in biology, social science and economy- theory and applications. | 4 |
| | Suma godzin | 30 |

| Forma zajęć - laboratorium | | Liczba godzin |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| La1 | Implementation and visualization of a chosen agent-based model such as the Schelling model of spatial segregation in cities, Reynolds boids, etc. | 4 |
| La2 | Zipf analysis of selected texts | 2 |
| La3 | Implementation of the selected cellular automata such as the Wolfram's one dimensional system, Game of Life, Langton Ant, etc. | 4 |
| La4 | Monte Carlo simulations of the percolation model – clusters, paths and criticality | 4 |
| La5 | Acquiring empirical data from the internet and representing them in a form of a network | 2 |
| La6 | Calculating basic properties of complex networks, including: degree distribution, average degree, shortest path, average path length, clustering coefficients, degree correlations, robustness | 4 |
| La7 | Implementing basic contact processes on graphs | 4 |
| La8 | Designing, developing, verifying and validating models – the team project | 6 |
| | Suma godzin | 30 |

| STOSOWANE NARZĘDZIA DYDAKTYCZNE |
|---|
| N1. lecture with multimedia presentation |
| N2. team project |
| N3. discussions, student's presentations |
| N4. written reports |
| N5. computer laboratory – programming in C++, Python, Julia or other programming language |
| N6. digital resources |
| N7. consultations |

OCENA OSIĄGNIĘCIA PRZEDMIOTOWYCH EFEKTÓW UCZENIA SIĘ

| Oceny (F – formującą (w trakcie semestru), P – podsumowującą (na koniec semestru) | Numer efektu uczenia się | Sposób oceny osiągnięcia efektu uczenia się |
|--|--|---|
| F1 | PEK_W01, PEK_W02, PEU_U0, PEU_U02, PEK_K01- PEK_K03 | discussions, progress check in computer lab |
| F2 | PEK_W01, PEK_W02, PEU_U0, PEU_U02, PEK_K01- | final presentation and written report related to the team project |

| | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| | PEK_K03 | |
| | P=(F1+F2)/2 | |

LITERATURA PODSTAWOWA I UZUPEŁNIAJĄCA

LITERATURA PODSTAWOWA:

- [1] J. Ladyman, K. Wiesner, What Is a Complex System?, Yale University Press (2020)
- [2] S. Thurner, R. Hanel, and P. Klimek, Introduction to the Theory of Complex Systems, Oxford University Press (2018)
- [3] A. L. Barabási, Network Science, Cambridge University Press (2016)
- [4] M. Newman, Networks: An Introduction, Oxford University Press (2010)
- [5] J. H. Miller, S. E. Page, Complex Adaptive Systems, Princeton University Press (2007)

LITERATURA UZUPEŁNIAJĄCA:

- [6] T. M. Cover, J. A. Thomas, Elements of Information Theory, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (2006)
- [7] N. R. Moloney, K. Christensen, Complexity and Criticality, Imperial College Press (2005)
- [8] I. Białynicki-Birula, I. Białynicka-Birula, Modeling Reality, Oxford University Press (2004)
- [9] Stephen Wolfram, A New Kind of Science, Wolfram Media (2002)
- [10] P. Bak, How Nature Works, Springer (1996)
- [11] Original articles

OPIEKUN PRZEDMIOTU (IMIE, NAZWISKO, ADRES E-MAIL)

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