

MS-C1001

# Shapes in Action

**Butterfly Effect:**

*“Does the **Flap of a Butterfly’s Wings in Brazil**  
Turn Off my sauna in Helsinki?”*

ASHTON KUTCHER

AMY SMART

CHANGE ONE THING.

# The Butterfly Effect

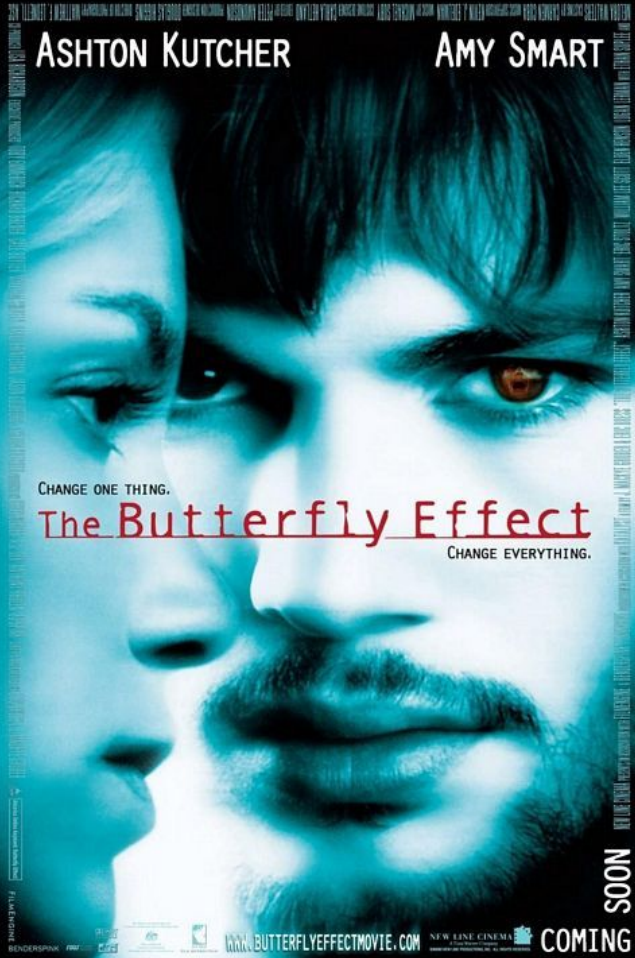
CHANGE EVERYTHING.

SOON

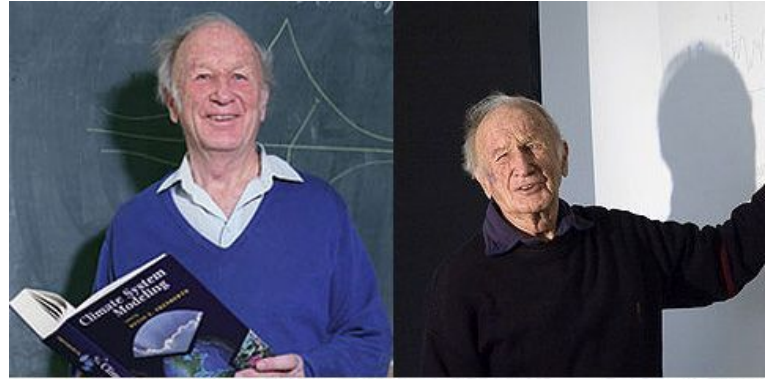
COMING

[WWW.BUTTERFLYEFFECTMOVIE.COM](http://WWW.BUTTERFLYEFFECTMOVIE.COM)

NEW LINE CINEMA

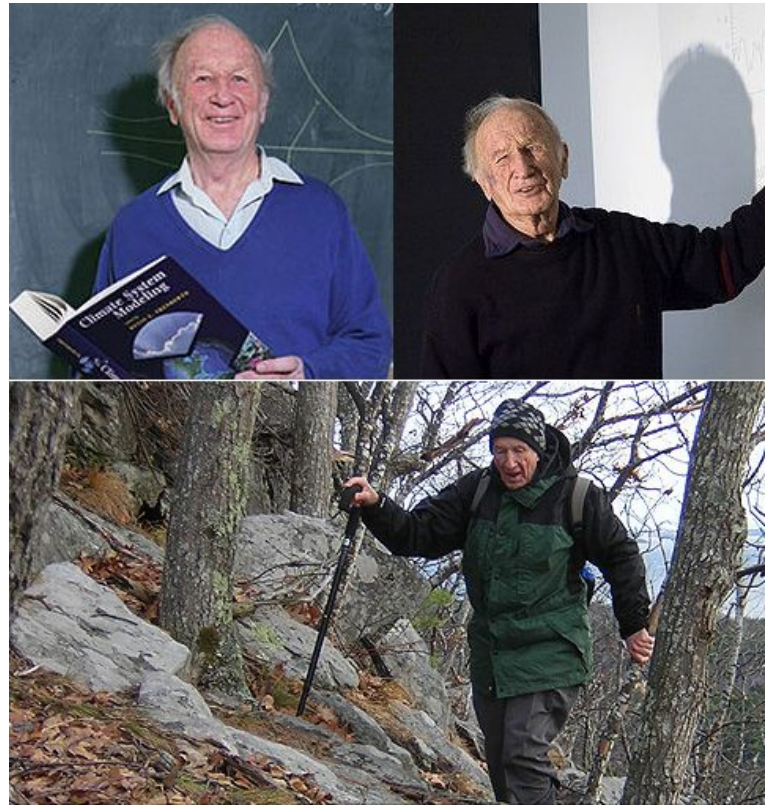






# Edward Lorenz

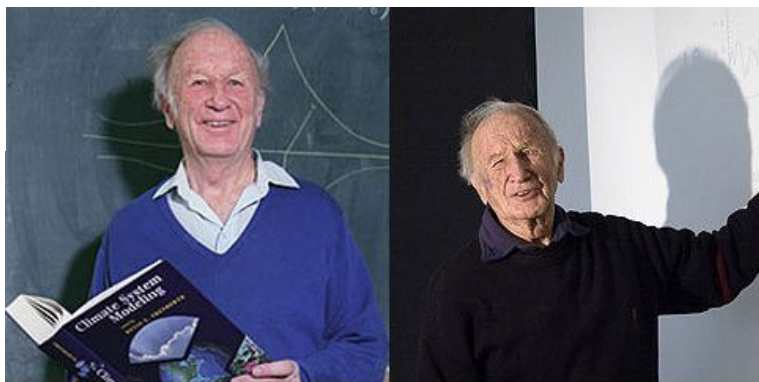
(1917-2008)





# Lorenz equations

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= -\frac{2}{3}x + 8y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= -9xz + 5x - 3y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= -z - \frac{1}{9}xy\end{aligned}$$









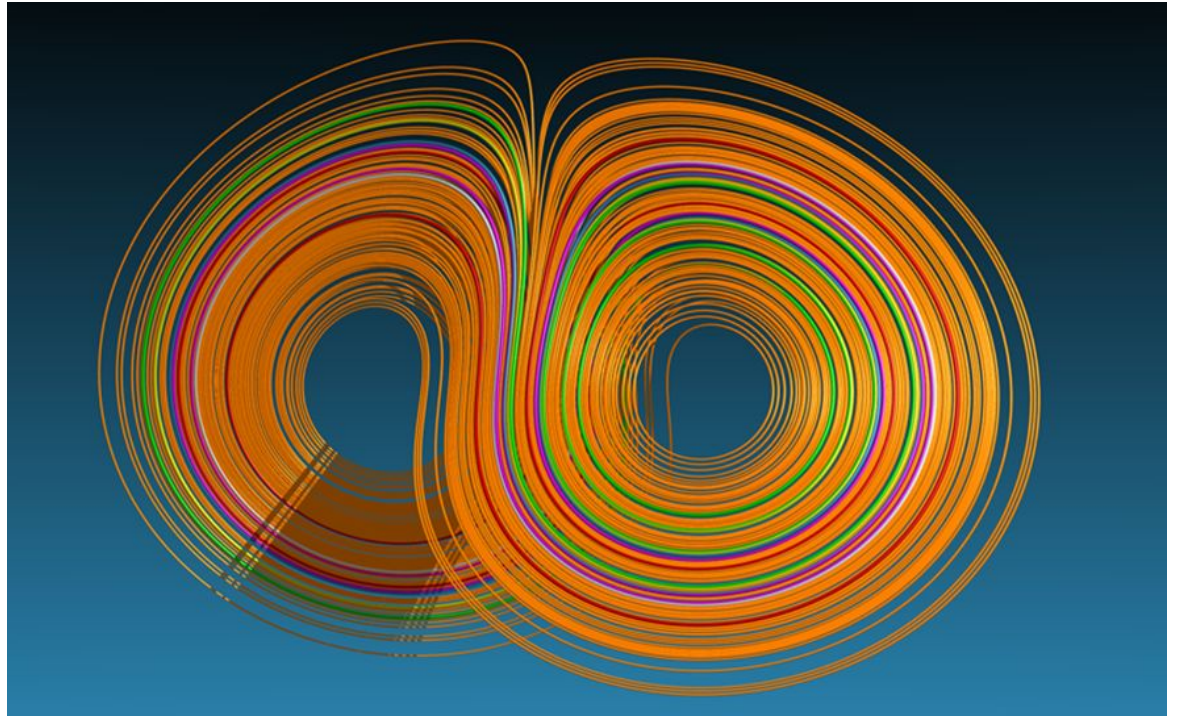


Image: Jos Leys



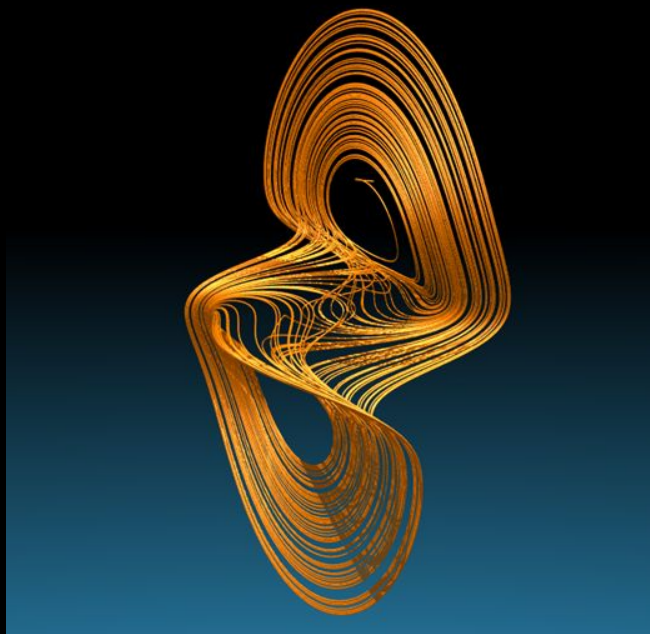


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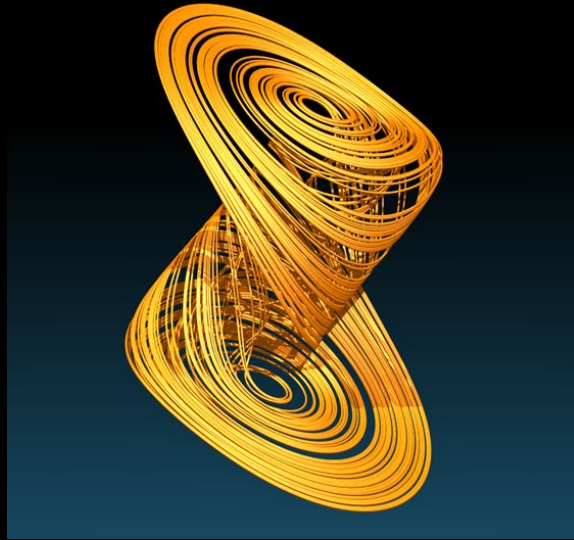


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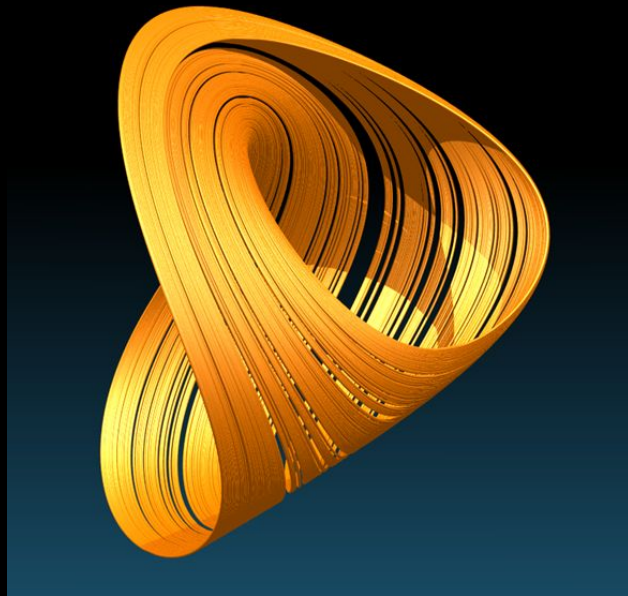
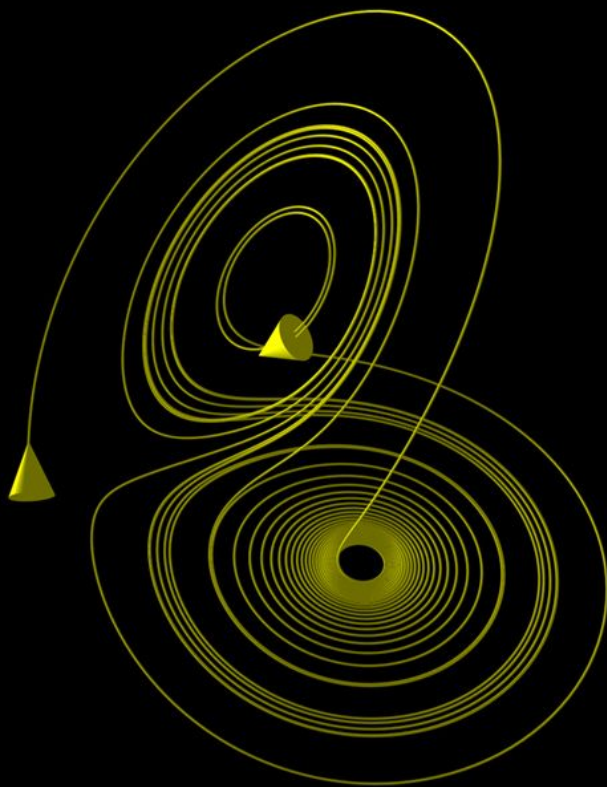
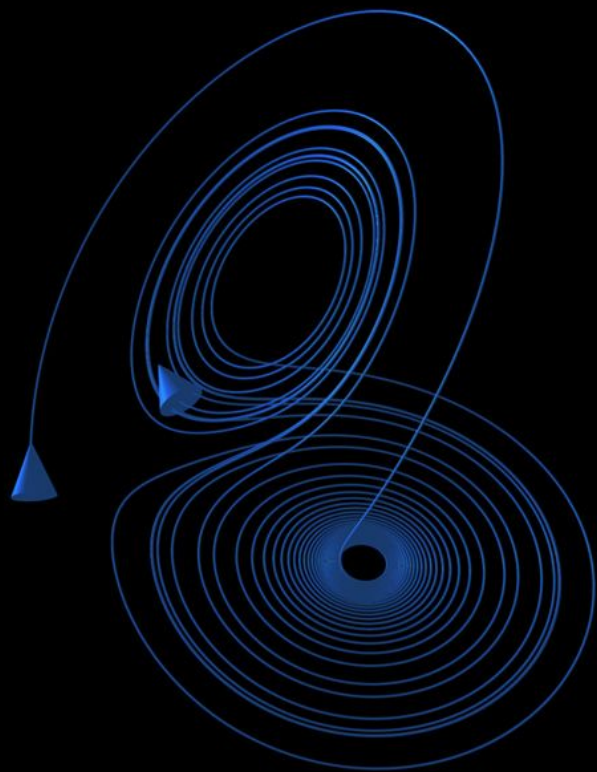
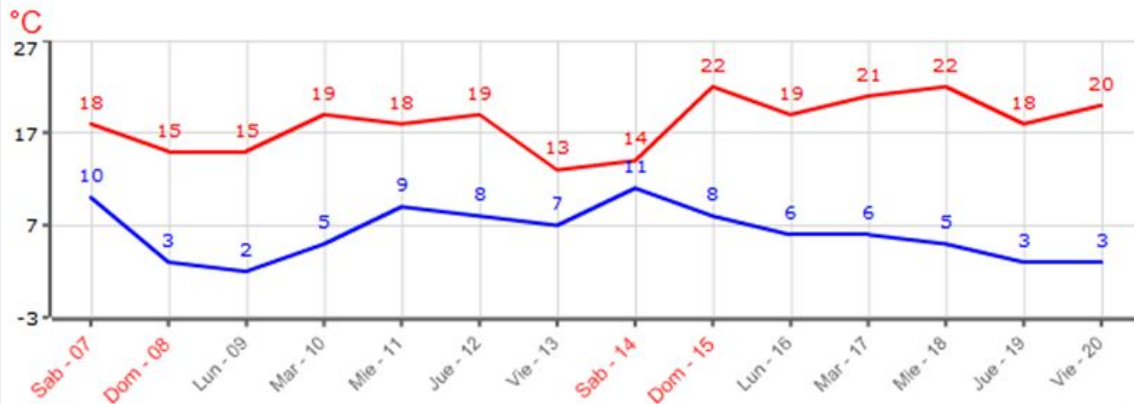


Image: Jos Leys



## Temperature massime e minime Chart

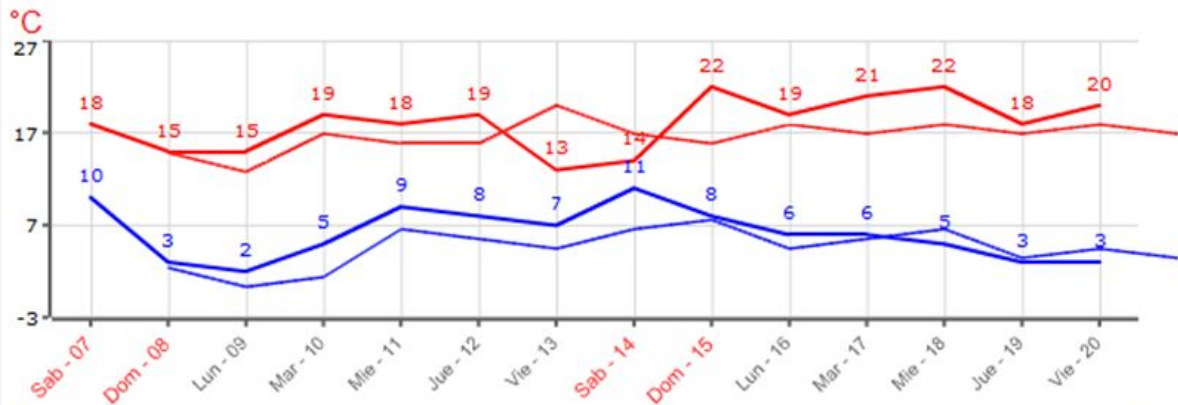


Temperature massime e minime media (°C) per i prossimi 14 giorni





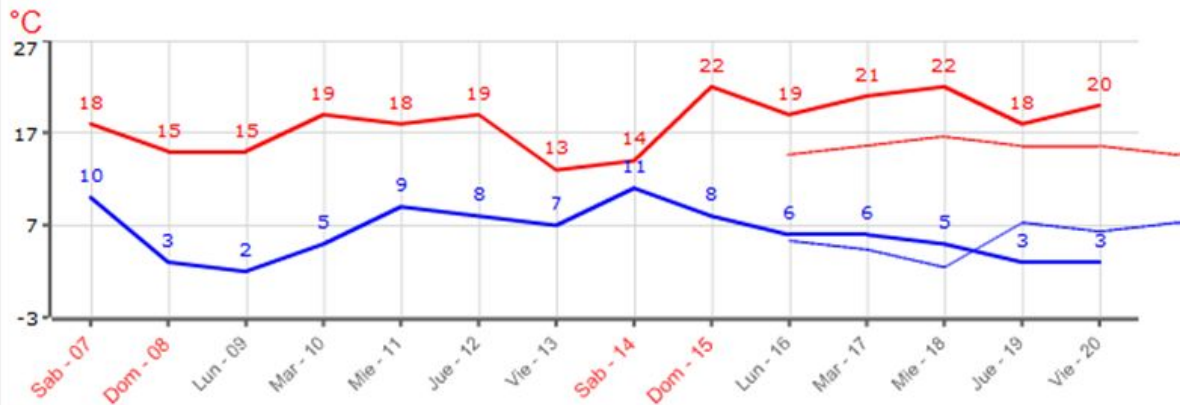
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Temperature massime e minime media (°C) per i prossimi 14 giorni



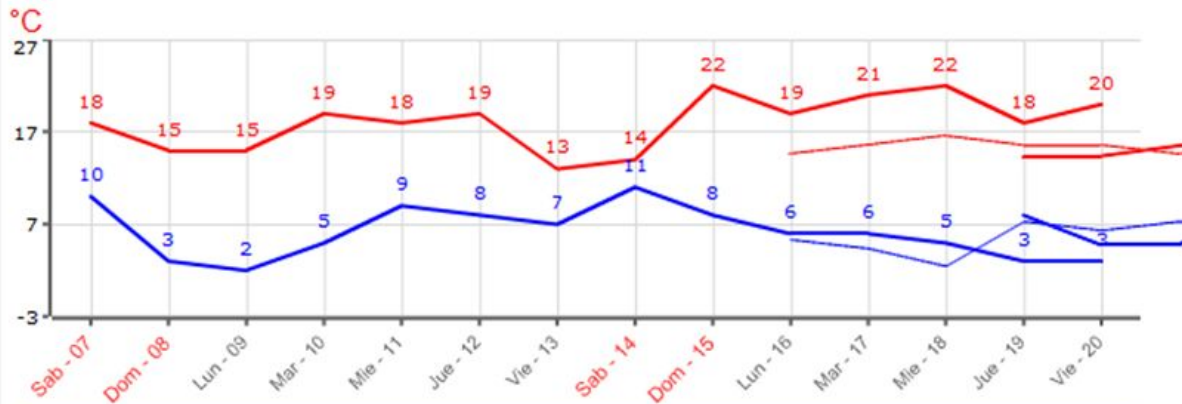
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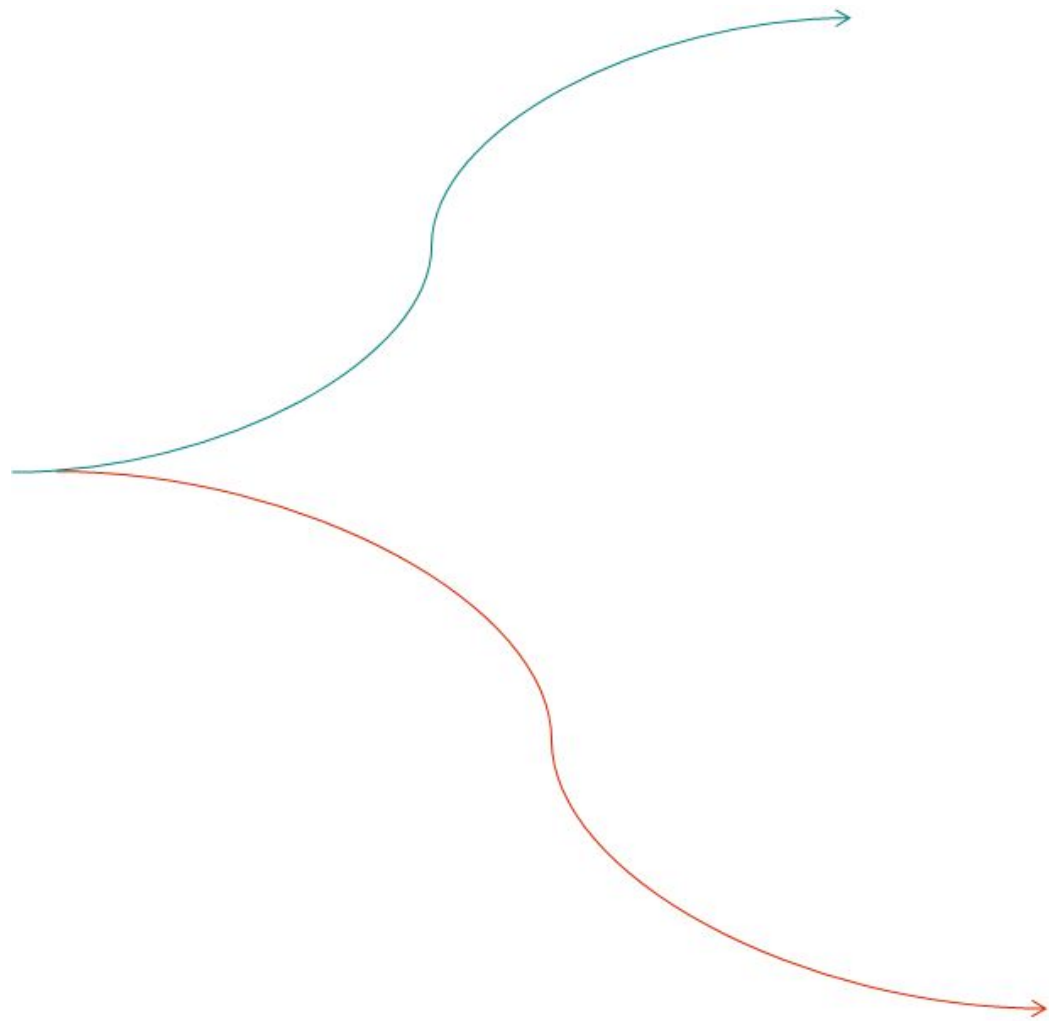


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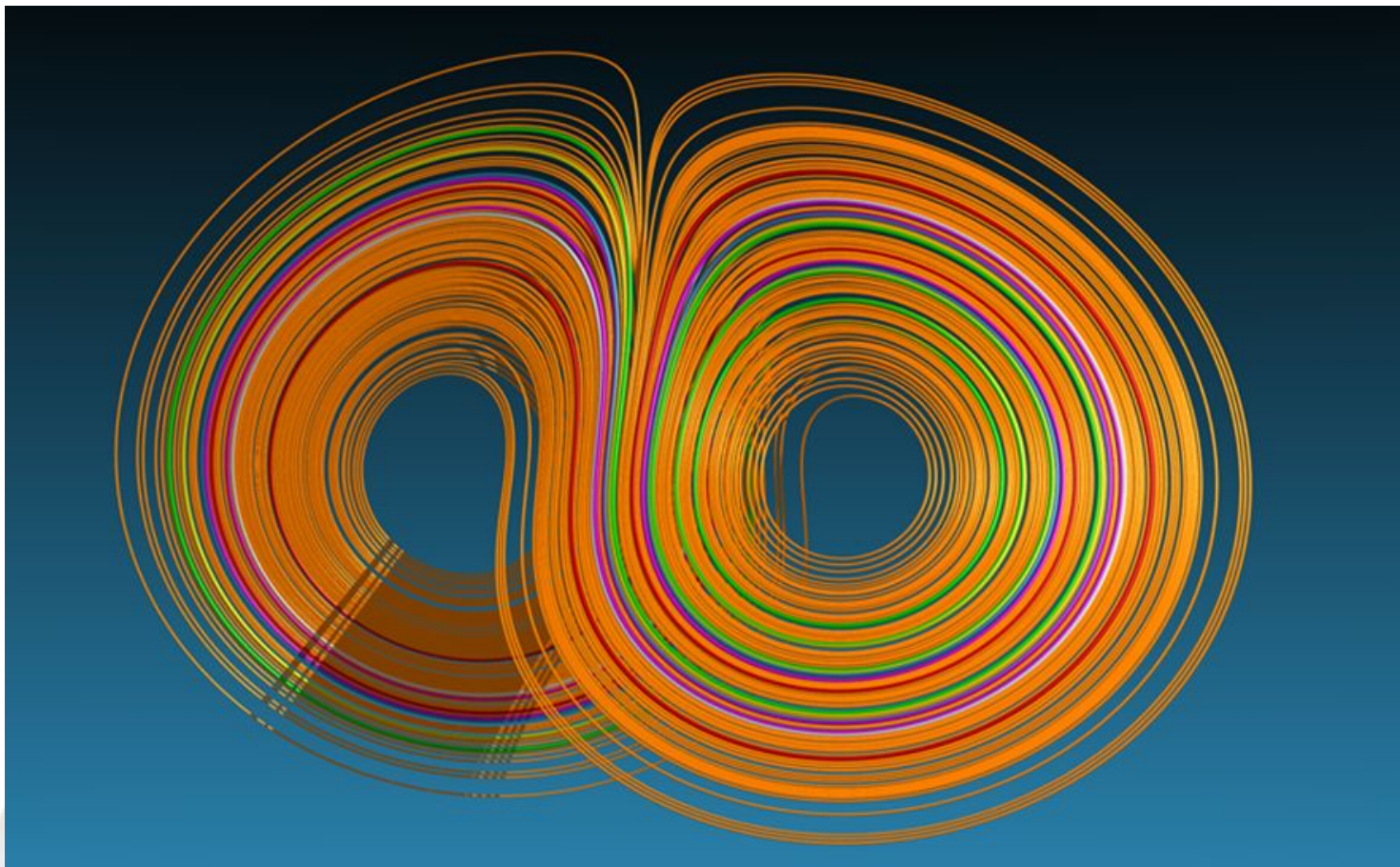
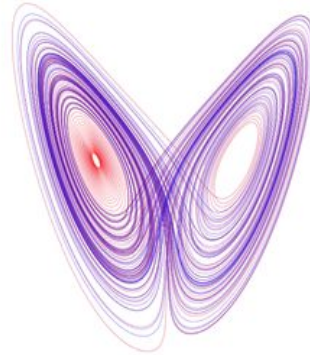


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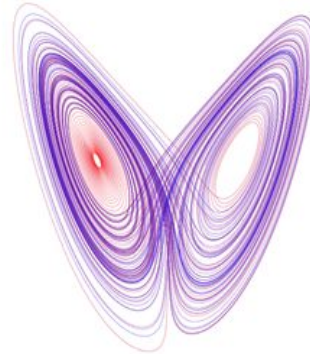
# Philip Merilees





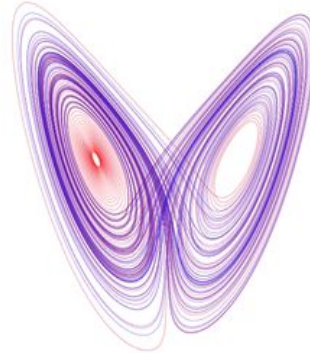
# Philip Merilees

(1940-2018)



## Philip Merilees (1972)

*“Does the **Flap of a Butterfly’s Wings in Brazil Set Off a Tornado in Texas?**”*



Always my man, all in a hand  
To celebrate you is greater

Now that I can, always my man  
Now you see what I came for

No one here is to blame for  
Misunderstand, all in a hand  
Just like you 'cause you made me  
All that I am, all in a hand

**A butterfly that flaps its wings  
Affecting almost everything**

The more I hear the orchestra

The more I have something to bring  
And now I see you in a beautiful  
And different light

He's just a man and any damage done  
Will be all right  
Call out my name  
Call and I came



**Savoir**

Red Hot Chili Peppers



# A Butterfly in **A** generates a catastrophe in **B**

**Brésil – Texas (tornade) E. Lorenz, AAAS, 29.12.72**

Brésil – Floride (tornade) Le Figaro 3.94

Notre Dame de Paris - Paris C. Allègre, Le Point 18.6.94

**Forêt amazonienne – Chicago (tempête) R. Lewin, La Complexité, 94**

Sumatra – Angleterre (ouragan) J. Schwartz, The Creative Moment, 92

**Le jardin de ma tante – Manille (cyclone) Science et Vie Junior**

Baie de Sidney – Jamaïque (cyclone) Les Echos, 18.4.90

**Pékin – Côte ouest des Etats-Unis La Recherche, 10.90**

Rio – Australie (tempête) Explora, 12.88

**Pékin – New York (tempête) J. Gleick, La Théorie du Chaos, 87**

Pékin – New York M. Crichton, Le parc jurassique, 92

Mer de Chine – Caraïbes (ouragan)

**Havana – Sidney (dragonfly) Pollack**

# A Butterfly in **A** generates a catastrophe in **B**

Brésil – ?? E. Brézin, Pour la Science, avril 92

Rio – San Francisco H. Reeves, Dernières nouvelles du cosmos, 94

Forêt amazonienne – Bangladesh (cyclone) R. Chaboud, France-Inter, 6.93

**Rio – Japon (tornade) Explora 89 ?**

Muraille de Chine – Paris Actuel, 90

**Honolulu – New York (pluie) ??**

Brésil – Texas A. Boutot, L'invention des formes, 94

**Amazonie – Mexique (raz-de-marée) J. E. Hallier, Le Nouvel Observateur, 6.94**

**Philippines – Californie J. F. Kahn, 94**

Tokyo Brésil – I. Stewart, The Collapse of Chaos, 93

Brésil – Londres (orage) Sunday Times, 31.1.93



# **A Butterfly** in **A** *generates a catastrophe* in **B**

Pékin – New York Libération, 7.7.93

**Rio – Chicago S. Kaufmann, Scientific American, 8.91**

Martinique – Chine L'Événement du Jeudi, 24.2.94

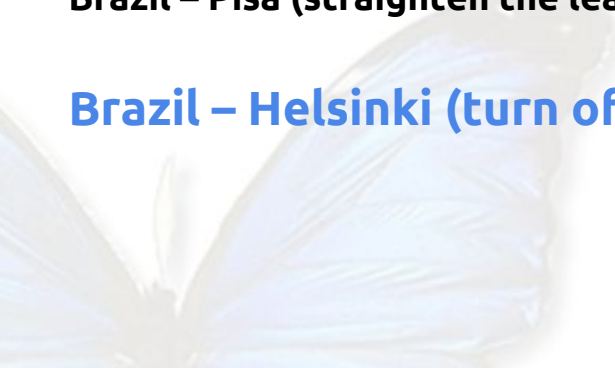
Pékin – New York G. Mélenchon

Afrique – Jamaïque P. Tambourin, France-Culture, 9.11.94

.....

**Brazil – Pisa (straighten the leaning tower) La Limonaia, 15.04.2012**

**Brazil – Helsinki (turn off a Sauna) Shapes in Action, 28.09.2018**





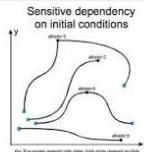
Perhosvaikutus



Tutti Maps Immagini Notizie Video Altro Impostazioni Strumenti

Circa 23.700 risultati (0,49 secondi)

**Perhosvaikutus** eli perhosefekti (engl. "butterfly effect") on kaaosteoriassa käytetty vertaus siitä, että perhosen siivenisku voisi saada aikaan myrskyn toisella puolella maapalloa.



[Perhosvaikutus – Wikipedia](https://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perhosvaikutus)

<https://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perhosvaikutus>

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**Perhosvaikutus (elokuva) – Wikipedia**

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Perhosvaikutus (The Butterfly Effect) on vuonna 2004 ensi-iltaan saanut yhdysvaltalainen sci-fi-draamaelokuva. Sen pääosissa näyttelevät Ashton Kutcher, ...  
Juonen yhteenveto Juoni Seitsemän vuoden iä

**Keskustelu - Perhosvaikutus | Psykologia, aivot ja aistit | Tiede**

<https://www.tiede.fi/keskustelu/55600/keiju/perhosvaikutus> Traduci questa pagina

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Video



Perhosvaikutus -



Perhosvaikutus | Mitä



Kymppilinja Perhosvaikutus



## The Butterfly Effect

2004 · Thriller/Fantascienza · 1h 53m



Percentuale di utenti a cui è piaciuto questo film: 92%



Utenti Google

The Butterfly Effect è un film di fantascienza del 2004 diretto da Eric Bress e J. Mackye Gruber. Narra delle vicende di Evan alle prese con un potere particolare che gli permette di modificare eventi ... Wikipedia

**Data di uscita:** 21 maggio 2004 (Finlandia)

**Registi:** Eric Bress, J. Mackye Gruber

**Tema principale:** Stop Crying Your Heart Out

**Sceneggiatura:** Eric Bress, J. Mackye Gruber

**Candidature:** Nebula Award alla miglior sceneggiatura, Teen Choice Award al miglior film horror o thriller

Cast

Visualizza altri 15 elementi



Ashton Kutcher  
Evan Treborn



Amy Smart  
Kayeleigh Miller



Logan Lerman  
Evan Treborn



Melora Walters  
Andrea Treborn



Eiden Henson  
Lenny Kagan

Ricerche correlate

Visualizza altri 10 elementi



The Butterfly Effect



The Butterfly Effect



Looper



Il cubo 2



Timecrimes



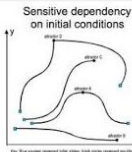
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### Video



Perhosvaikutus -



Perhosvaikutus | Mitä



Kymppilinja Perhosvaikutus

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Lenny Kagan

### Ricerche correlate

Visualizza altri 10 elementi



The Butterfly Effect



The Butterfly Effect



Looper



Il cubo 2 -



Timecrimes

23.700 risultati (0,49 secondi)

And "butterfly effect"

83.300.000 risultati (0,59 secondi)



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27 mag 2018 - I just want to say that when doing Uber/Lyft I "feel" closer to the **butterfly effect** then I have any other point in my life. In any large market there are ...

## [The butterfly effect | Uber Drivers Forum](#)

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18 ott 2017 - its either my phone or surge but nothing seems to make sense... I get surge requests on white screen and non-surge requests when its orange.

## [The Butterfly Effect in Dating | Delvin Randle | Pulse | LinkedIn](#)

<https://www.linkedin.com/.../butterfly-effect-dating-delvin-randl...> ▼ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

30 set 2015 - I no longer want to even casually flirt with someone unless she makes me as stupidly excited as the sight of my first crush did when I was 12 ...

## [The Butterfly Effect in Retirement Planning | Flirting with Models](#)

<https://blog.thinknewfound.com/.../butterfly-effect-retirement-pl...> ▼ [Traduci questa pagina](#)

5 set 2017 - Examining the significant impact of changes in assumptions, including spending and return assumptions, on retirement planning analysis.





## Small details consisting changes

*piccolezze e altre amenità*

*Il problema non è fermare  
l'uragano ma trovare la farfalla*



Racconti Storia tragicomica La mano di Rod About Il tennis e la teoria del caos spunti di scienza mitos e logos complessità

← Considerato che si finisce per leggere sempre le stesse cose

Dio non gioca a dadi con l'universo e nemmeno con il tennis →

Cerca

### L'effetto farfalla della danza classica: il collo del piede

Postato il 2 gennaio 2009 da [Fabrizio Brascugli](#)



Basta osservare con attenzione per rendersi conto che la vita che ci circonda è piena di piccole condizioni innate che possono permettere di aprire carriere. Nella disciplina della danza classica l'estensione del collo del piede è una di queste condizioni, che permette a chi nasce già con una buona estensibilità di poter lavorarci su per migliorarla e poter raggiungere livelli di eccellenza. Chi non

Sono approdati qui

■ 372,100 da ottobre 2007

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**La mano di Rod il tennis e le scienze del caos. Laurum Editrice. ISBN**

**978-88-87346-82-4. Euro 15**

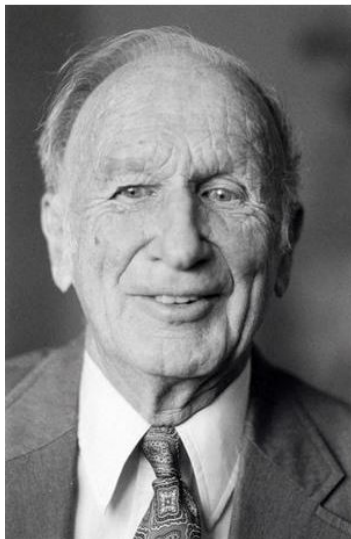
Fabrizio Brascugli

**La mano di Rod**  
Il tennis e le scienze del caos



**F HD**





### Deterministic Nonperiodic Flow<sup>1</sup>

EDWARD N. LORENZ

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

(Manuscript received 18 November 1962, in final form 7 January 1963)

#### ABSTRACT

This system of deterministic ordinary nonlinear differential equations may be designed to represent least dissipative hydrodynamic flow. Solutions of these equations can be identified with maximum-likelihood noise. For these systems with bounded solutions, it is found that nonperiodic solutions are ordinarily unstable with respect to small perturbations, so that slightly differing initial values may evolve into essentially different states. Systems with bounded solutions are shown to possess bounded nonperiodic solutions. A single system representing cellular convection is solved numerically. All of the solutions are found to be unstable, and almost all of them are nonperiodic. The stability of varying-range weather prediction is examined in the light of these results.

#### 1. Introduction

Certain hydrodynamical systems exhibit steady-state flow patterns, while others oscillate in a regular periodic fashion. Still others vary in an irregular, seemingly haphazard manner, and, even when observed for long periods of time, do not appear to repeat their previous history.

These modes of behavior may all be observed in the heuristic rotating-basin experiments, described by Fultz, et al. (1959) and Hide (1952). In these experiments, a cylindrical vessel containing water is rotated about its axis, and is heated near its rim and cooled near its center in a steady symmetrical fashion. Under certain conditions the resulting flow is axisymmetric and steady as the heating which gives rise to it. Under different conditions a system of regularly spaced waves develops, and progresses at a uniform speed without changing its shape. Under still different conditions an irregular flow pattern forms, and moves and changes its shape in an irregular nonperiodic manner.

Lack of predictability is very common in natural systems, and is one of the distinguishing features of turbulent flow. Because instantaneous turbulent flow patterns are so irregular, attention is often confined to the statistics of turbulence, which, in contrast to the details of turbulence, often behave in a regular well-organized manner. The short-range weather forecasts, however, is faced with difficulty in predicting the details of the large-scale turbulent eddy—the cyclones and anticyclones—which continually arrange themselves into new patterns.

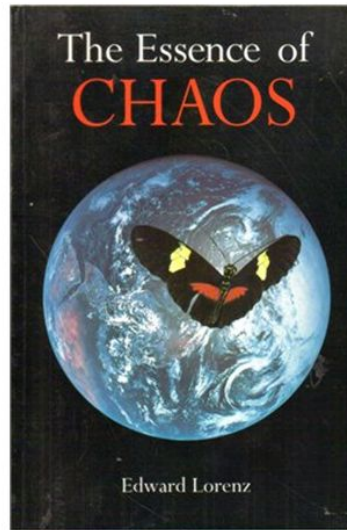
<sup>1</sup>The research reported in this work has been sponsored by the Operations Research Department of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, under Contract No. AF 33(616)-5700.

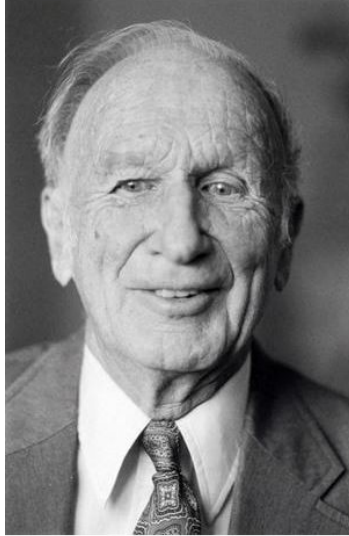
Thus there are occasions when more than the statistics of irregular flow are of very real concern.

In this study we shall work with systems of deterministic equations which are idealizations of hydrodynamical systems. We shall be interested principally in nonperiodic motions, i.e., motions which never repeat their past history exactly, and whose all approximate repetitions are of finite duration. That we shall be involved with the ultimate behavior of the solutions, as opposed to the transient behavior associated with arbitrary initial conditions.

A closed hydrodynamical system of finite mass may ostensibly be treated mathematically as a finite collection of molecules—usually a very large finite collection—in which case the governing laws are expressible as a finite set of ordinary differential equations. These equations are generally highly intractable, and the set of molecules is usually approximated by a continuous distribution of mass. The governing laws are then expressed as a set of partial differential equations, containing such quantities as velocity, density, and pressure as dependent variables.

It is sometimes possible to obtain particular solutions of these equations analytically, especially when the solutions are periodic or invariant with time, and, indeed, much work has been devoted to obtaining such solutions by one scheme or another. Ordinarily, however, nonperiodic solutions cannot readily be determined except by numerical procedure. Such procedures involve replacing the continuous motion by a one finite set of functions of time, which may perhaps be the values of the continuous variables at a chosen grid of points, or the coefficients in the expansions of these variables in series of orthogonal functions. The governing laws then become a finite set of ordinary differential





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EDWARD N. LORENZ

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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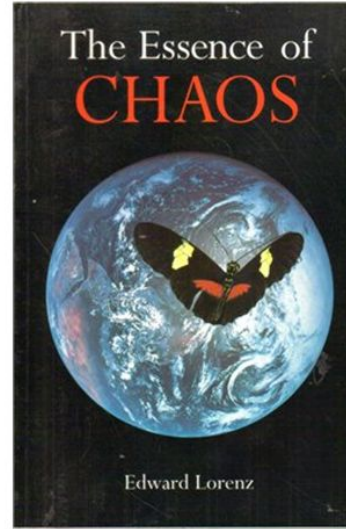
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In this study shall work with systems of deterministic equations which are idealizations of hydrodynamical systems. We shall be interested principally in nonperiodic motions, i.e., motions which never repeat their past history exactly, and whose all approximate repetitions are of finite duration. That we shall be involved with the ultimate behavior of the solutions, as opposed to the transient behavior associated with arbitrary initial conditions.

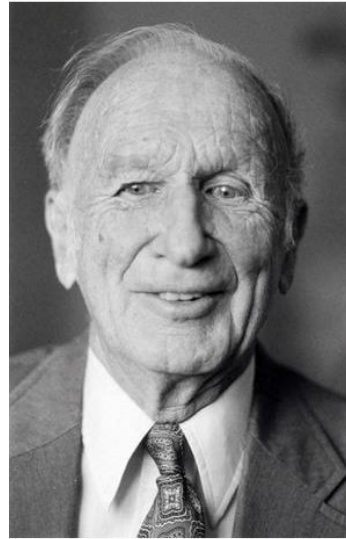
A closed hydrodynamical system of finite mass may ostensibly be treated mathematically as a finite collection of molecules—usually a very large finite collection—in which case the governing laws are expressible as a finite set of ordinary differential equations. These equations are generally highly intractable, and the set of molecules is usually approximated by a continuous distribution of mass. The governing laws are then expressed as a set of partial differential equations, containing such quantities as velocity, density, and pressure as dependent variables.

It is sometimes possible to obtain particular solutions of these equations analytically, especially when the solutions are periodic or invariant with time, and, indeed, much work has been devoted to obtaining such solutions by one scheme or another. Ordinarily, however, nonperiodic solutions cannot readily be determined except by numerical procedure. Such procedures involve replacing the continuous problem by a one-finite set of functions of time, which may perhaps be the values of the continuous variables at a chosen grid of points, or the coefficients in the expansions of these variables in series of orthogonal functions. The governing laws then become a finite set of ordinary differential



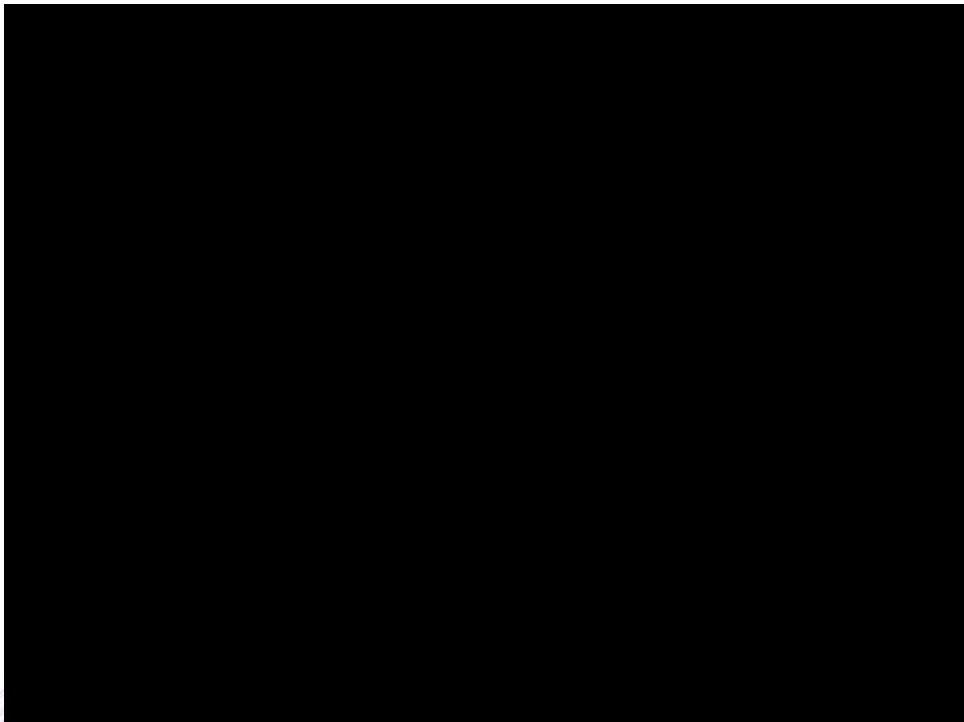
Is “Butterfly effect” only a “mathematical phenomena” or it can also be observed in physics?

*“There remains the question as to whether our results **really apply to the atmosphere**. One does not usually regard the atmosphere as either deterministic or finite, and the lack of periodicity is not a mathematical certainty, since the atmosphere has not been observed forever.”*

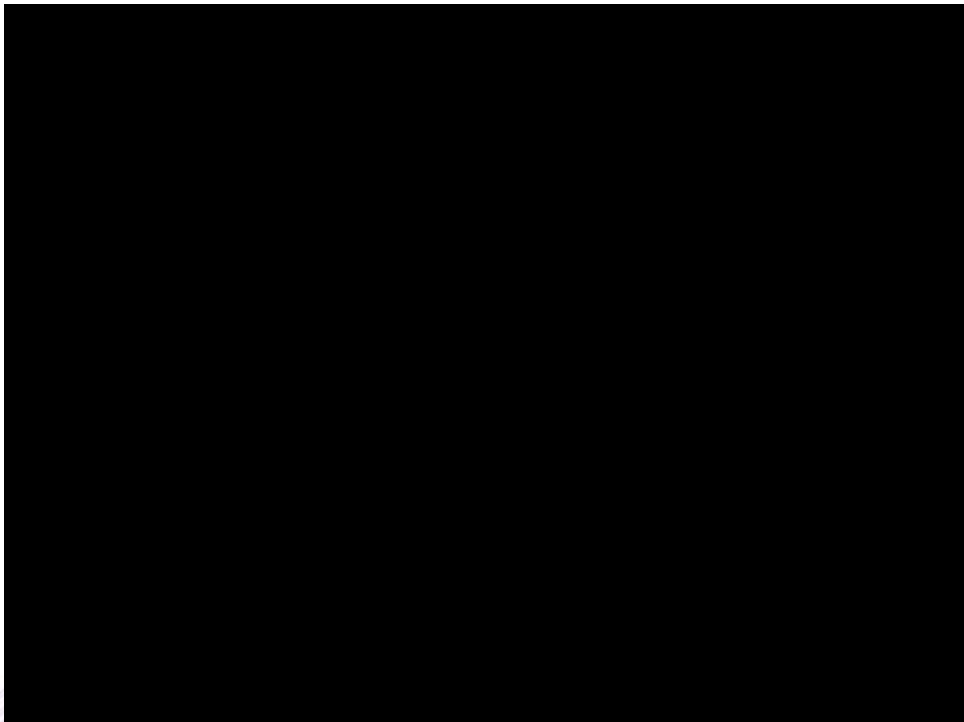




Physical model (Lorenz's Water Wheel)  
Attributed to Willem Malkus and Lou Howard







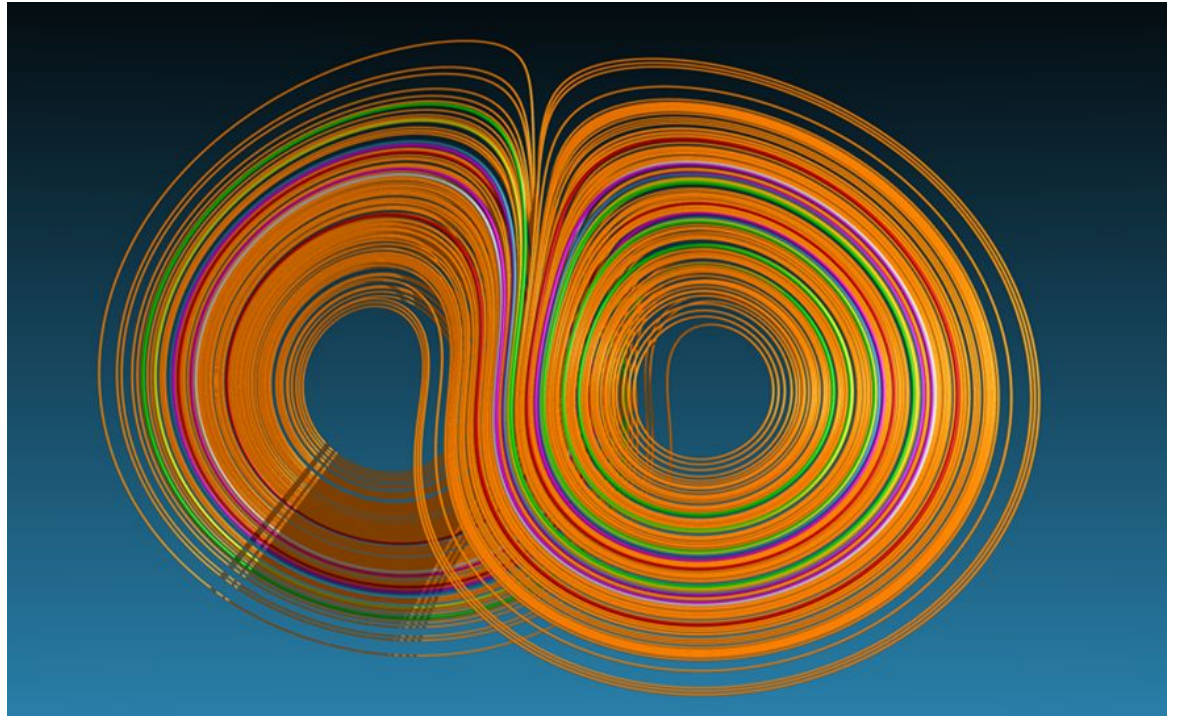


Image: Jos Leys





# Understanding the two faces of *Butterfly Effect*

We know that the **present may determine the future**, but we also know that an imperfect knowledge on the present - *as it is almost always the case* - makes the possibility of prediction of the future **illusory**.

# Understanding the two faces of *Butterfly Effect*

Edward Lorenz (1972 conference) on sensitivity to initial conditions:

*“If a single flap of a butterfly's wing can be instrumental in generating a tornado, so all the previous and subsequent flaps of its wings, as can the flaps of the wings of the millions of other butterflies, not to mention the activities of innumerable more powerful creatures, including our own species..”*

# Understanding the two faces of *Butterfly Effect*

Edward Lorenz ideas goes much further:  
(but this second aspect was unnoticed by media)

*“More generally, I am proposing that over the years minuscule disturbances neither increase nor decrease the frequency of occurrence of various weather events such as tornados; the most they may do is to modify the sequence in which these events occur.”*

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# Galton Board Experiment



# Galton Board Experiment



IFA.tv - A Random Walker, Probability Machine, Galton Board, Quincunx Index  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUSKtk9ENzg>



# Summary: two faces of Butterfly Effect to keep in mind

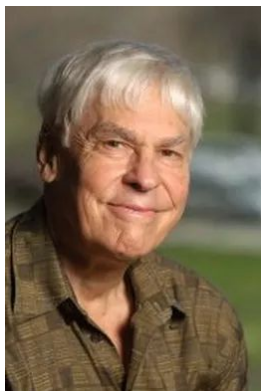
## The Butterfly effect:

- manifests with a **sensitivity to the initial conditions**: a small change at the present can significantly change the evolution for the future.
- manifests with **insensitivity to the initial conditions**: the frequency of manifestation of future events, measured over large periods of time, are not affected by small errors on the initial conditions.

# Science is build by a community



Henri Poincaré  
(1828–1892)



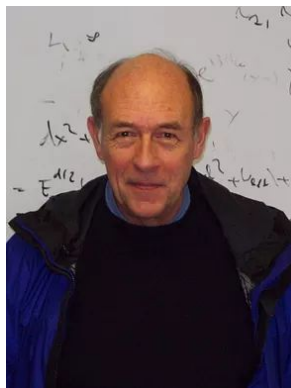
Stephen Smale  
(1930–)



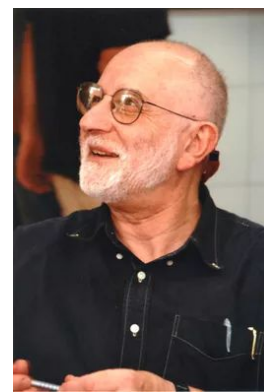
Jacob Palis  
(1940–)



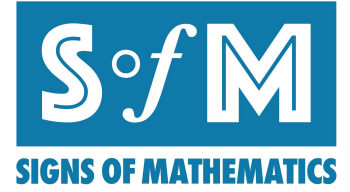
George D. Birkhoff  
(1884–1944)



David Ruelle  
(1935–)

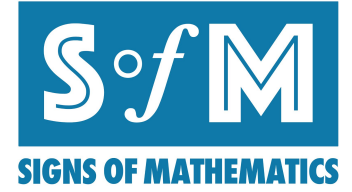


Michael Berry  
(1941–)



“The mind, once stretched by a new idea,  
never returns to its original dimensions.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson



“The mind, once stretched by a new idea,  
never returns to its original dimensions.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson



More about visit Signs of Mathematics exhibition and our website: <http://jyu.fi/somath/>



# Examples: Magnetic Pendulum

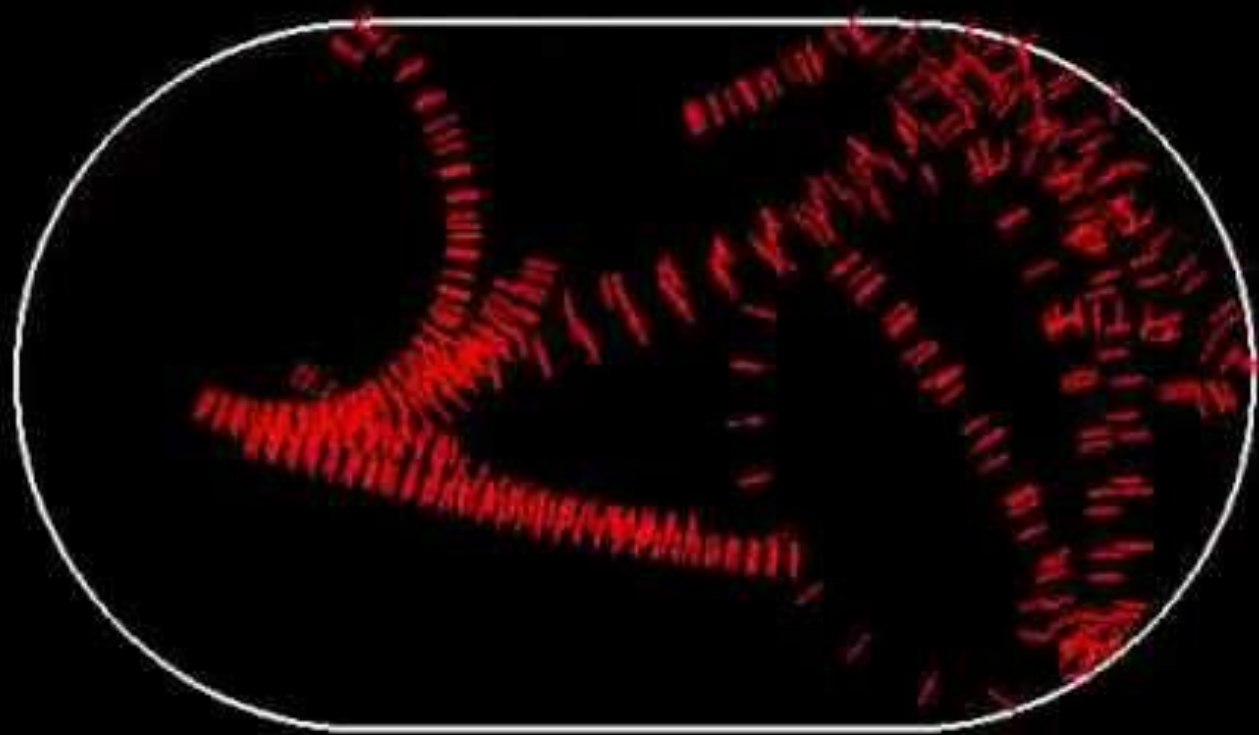


# Examples: Billiards





















This talk is inspired by a series of works of



Etienne Ghys  
ENS-Lyon



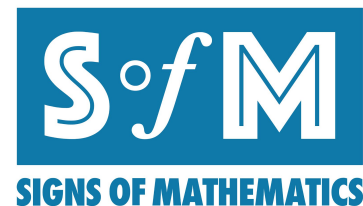
Jos Leys  
Mathematical imagery

# Thank you!



“The mind, once stretched by a new idea,  
never returns to its original dimensions.”

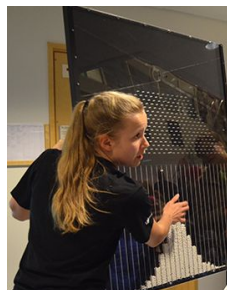
Ralph Waldo Emerson



Tuomo



Ville



Terhi



Timo



Elina



Markus

Many thanks also to

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Federico Casale  
Laura Laulumaa  
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Mervi Väisänen