## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

## **EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For the following qualifications :-

M.Sc.

## ESGV8: Space, Form, Behaviour and Its Production

COURSE CODE	:	ENVSGV08
DATE	:	11-JAN-02
TIME	:	10.00
TIME ALLOWED	:	2 hours

02-C0014-1-30

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**TURN OVER** 

Space Form Behaviour and its Production ENVSGVO8

Students must answer 3 questions from the list below:

- 1. In his book 'On Growth and Form' by D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, the author describes form as a 'diagram of forces'. Discuss his definition in the light of generative programming.
- 2. Evolutionary design can be realised 'in silico' by two types of programmes: Genetic Algorithm and Genetic programming. Outline the main differences and what implication they have on the design.
- 3. Could there ever be a fitness function for architecture? Illustrate with some examples.
- 4. Biological organisms have been described as complex whereas man-made mechanical systems as merely complicated. Discuss the difference between the two terms and what kind of architectural systems could be described as complex.
- 5. The terms 'Emergent Property' and 'Emergent Behaviour' are frequently used in the context of generative systems. Describe a generative system and its Emergent Properties.
- 6. What is a fractal and in what way can fractals be utilised in urban analysis?
- 7. How could 'Space Syntax' theory contribute to the design of Virtual Environments? Outline the main ideas of Space Syntax and one potential use in Virtual Environment design.
- 8. Lindenmeyer systems are the products of computational biology fractals and cellular automata products of computational mathematics. What roll can these systems play in the construction of Virtual Environments?
- 9. What are Artificial Neural Networks and what can be done with them?
- 10. A famous book is called "The Hippocampus as a Cognitive Map". Discuss how a Kohonen network works, its similarity with the hippocampus, and how it might be used as a cognitive map (i.e., an internal representation of a spatial environment).

Total for this paper is 100 marks

**END OF PAPER**