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26-7-93

Log -  $\log N \ln n / n^2 / \ln$

15 וְכֹה גַּם כִּי־בָּא מִלְּפָנֶיךָ תַּקְרִיר בְּגַם כֵּן הַפְּנִים  
16 כְּוֹנְצָה בְּגַם כֵּן תַּקְרִיר בְּגַם כֵּן הַפְּנִים  
17 וְכֹה גַּם כִּי־בָּא מִלְּפָנֶיךָ תַּקְרִיר בְּגַם כֵּן הַפְּנִים

מכל נסעה ? מילא מילא מילא מילא ?

וְכֹה אָמַרְתָּ בְּעֵד נָאכֶת וְלֹא תִּשְׁאַל כִּי



complex systems, such as the brain, heart, lungs, etc., which are composed of many different types of cells that interact with each other to perform various functions. These complex systems are often studied using mathematical models and simulations to understand their behavior and predict their responses to different stimuli. One example of a complex system is the human brain, which contains billions of neurons that interact with each other to process information and control our thoughts, feelings, and actions. Another example is the immune system, which consists of a network of cells, proteins, and organs that work together to defend the body against infections and diseases.

Complex systems are often described as being "non-linear" or "chaotic," meaning that small changes in one part of the system can have large, unpredictable effects on other parts. This non-linearity is what allows complex systems to exhibit emergent properties, such as self-organization and adaptation, that are not present in simpler systems. For example, the brain's ability to learn new skills or remember past experiences is a result of its complex, interconnected structure and the way it processes information from the environment. Similarly, the immune system's ability to recognize and respond to different types of pathogens is a result of its complex, adaptive nature.