# WHAT IS THE IDEAL QUIZ QUESTION?



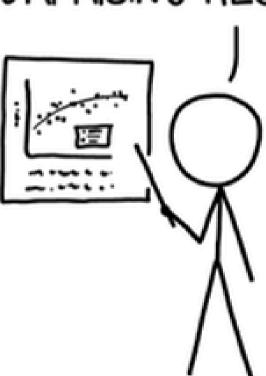
HITESH, MANORANJANI, SOHAM

Mentored by
SITABHRA AND SAPTARSHI

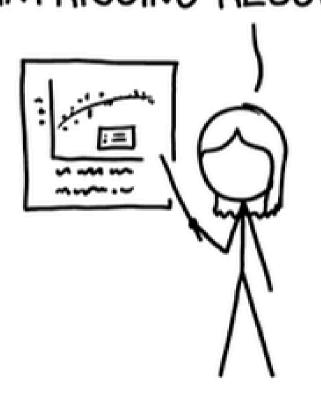


#### THE THREE KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:

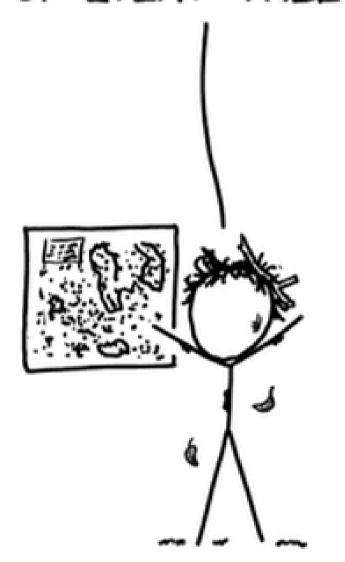
WE APPLIED A
STANDARD THEORY TO
NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCES
AND GOT SOME
SURPRISING RESULTS.



WE APPLIED A NOVEL
THEORY TO STANDARD
CIRCUMSTANCES
AND GOT SOME
INTRIGUING RESULTS.

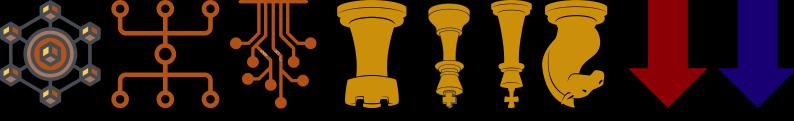


FINALLY, A MAP OF EVERY TREE.



# aquiz







Computer Graphics, Volume 21, Number 4, July 1987

Flocks, Herds, and Schools: A Distributed Behavioral Model

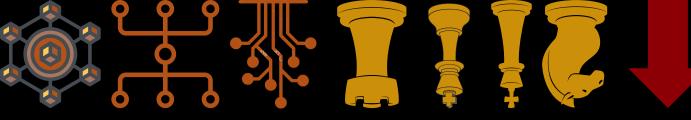
Craig W. Reynolds Symbolics Graphics Division

1401 Westwood Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90024

(Electronic mail: cwr@Symbolics.COM)

Where did we first see the application of this model?







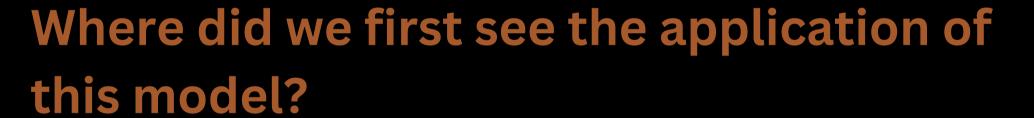
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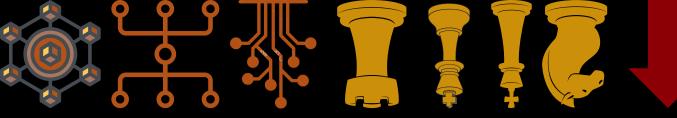
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It became very influential in a certain industry for being able to produce a large number of certain entities rather easily.









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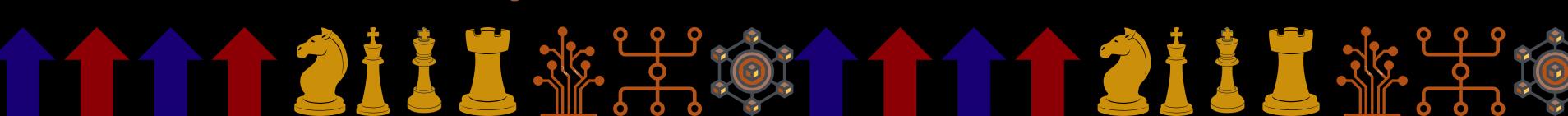
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It became very influential in a certain industry for being able to produce a large number of certain entities rather easily.



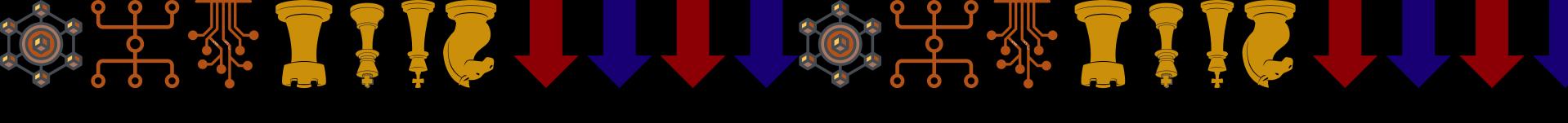
The model saw its feature film debut in a 1992 Tim Burton film of a very popular franchise.



#### FUNDAMENTAL FORCES

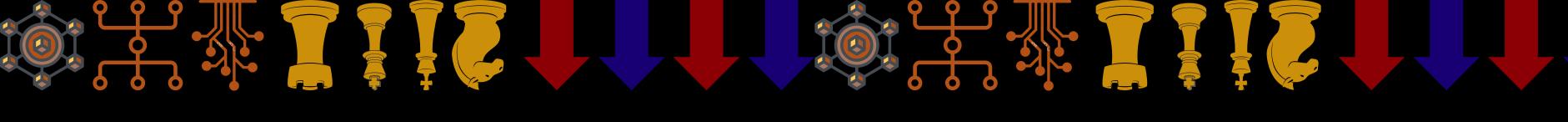
- I. GRAVITY
- 2. ELECTROMAGNETISM
- 3. THE WEAK INTERACTION
- 4. THE STRONG INTERACTION
- 5. ELECTRONS ARE WEIRD ABOUT EACH OTHER

BIG NEWS: PHYSICISTS HAVE FINALLY GIVEN UP TRYING TO EXPLAIN ABOUT THE "EXCHANGE INTERACTION" AND AGREED TO JUST MAKE THE EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE A FORCE.

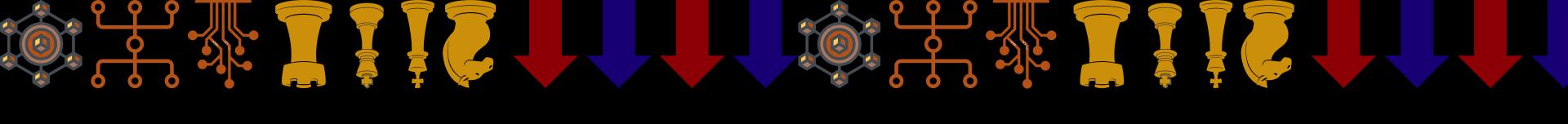




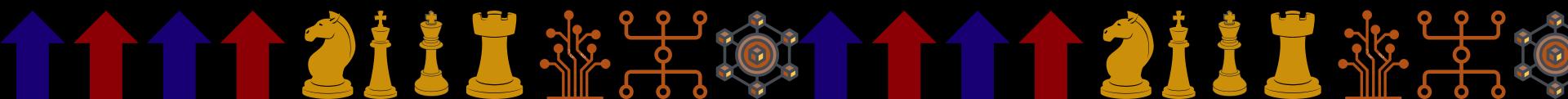
# FLOCK OF BATS IN BATMAN RETURNS

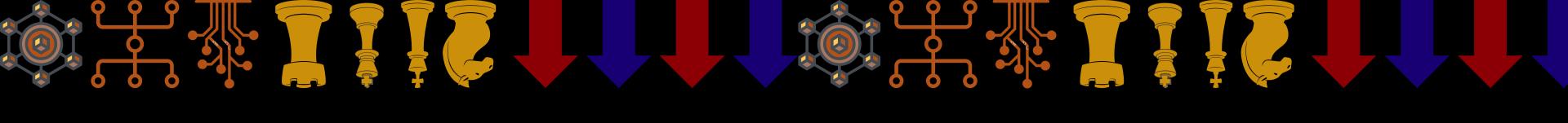






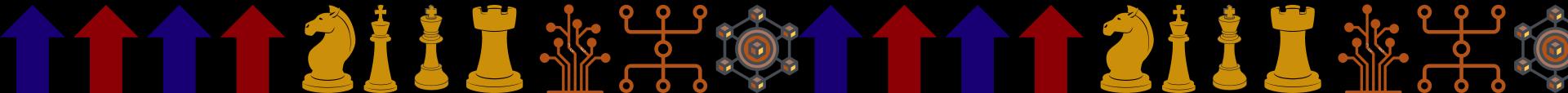
It is an academic institution which was the first to have an institute-wide network in India.

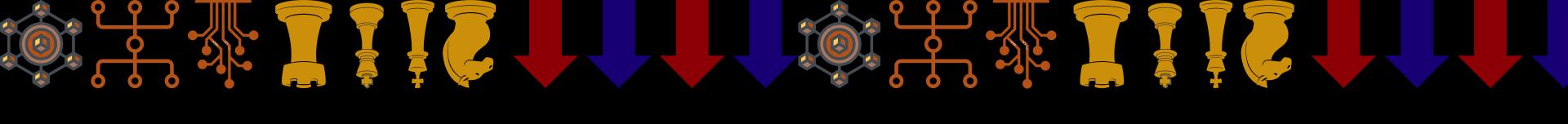




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The logo of the institute features Borromean "rings" to represent three disciplines.

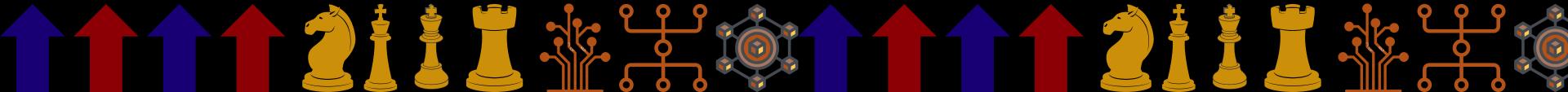




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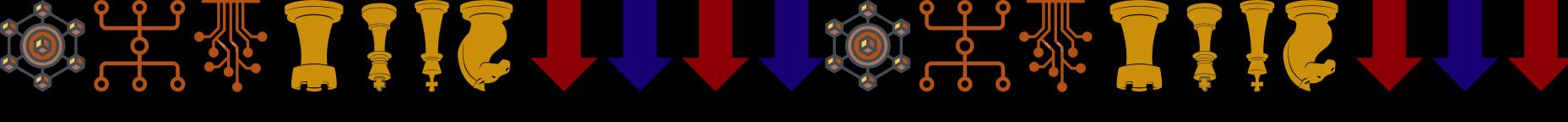
The logo of the institute features Borromean "rings" to represent three disciplines.

The logo was kept unchanged even after a fourth entity was added in 2013.





twitter





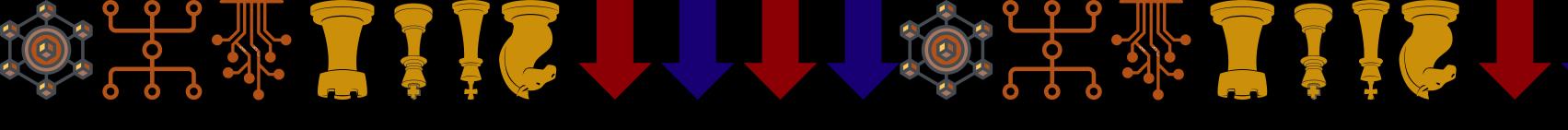
#### **IMSc**





## The question

- If you have no clues in a question, almost nobody can answer.
- If you have too many clues, everybody can answer.



## The question



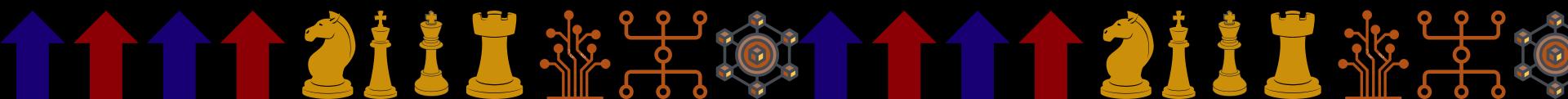
to

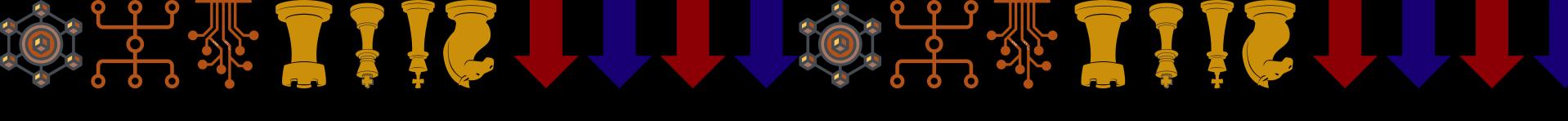






# The question What is the AHA Moment?

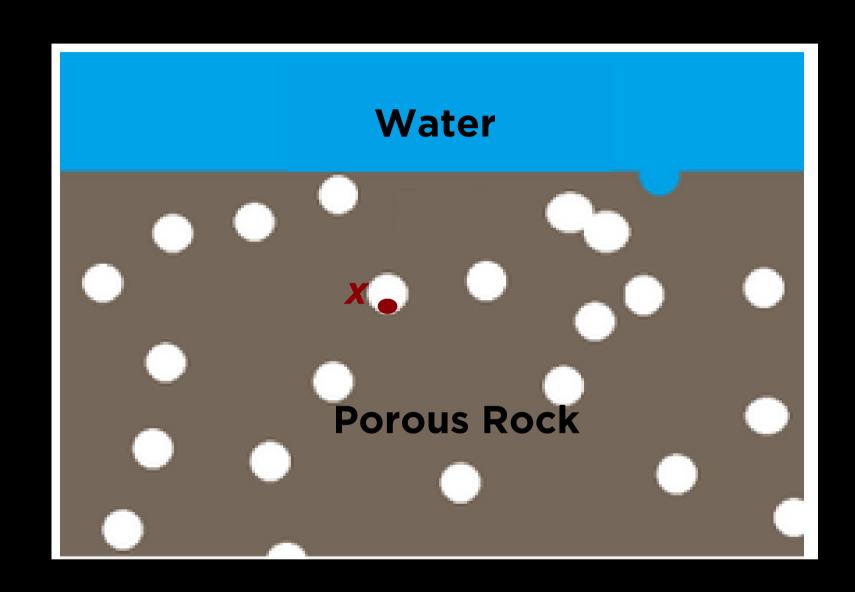




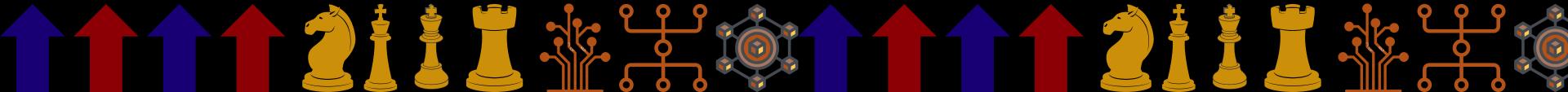
#### Percolation

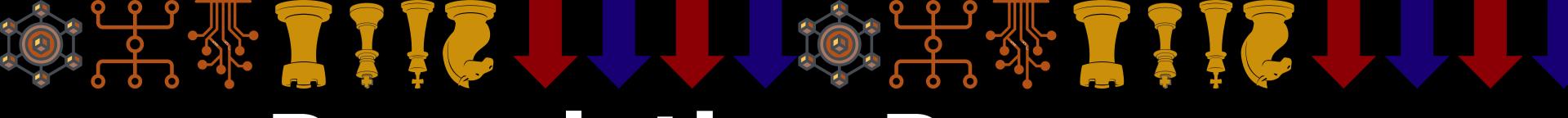




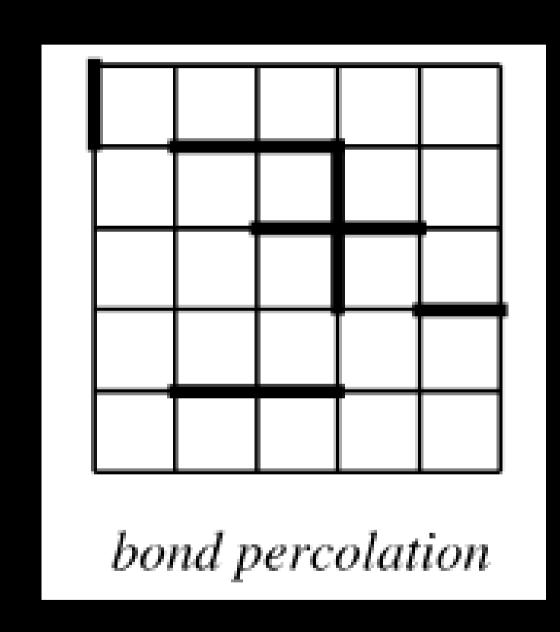


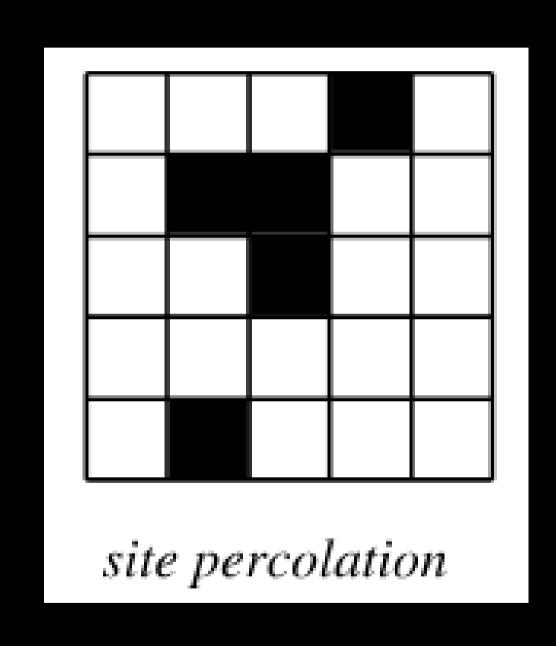
Stochastic Model- Hammersley in 1957



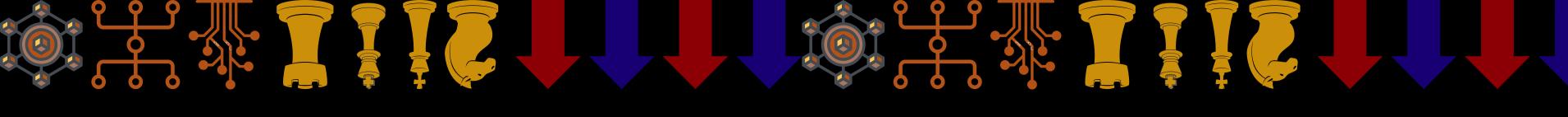


### Percolation Process

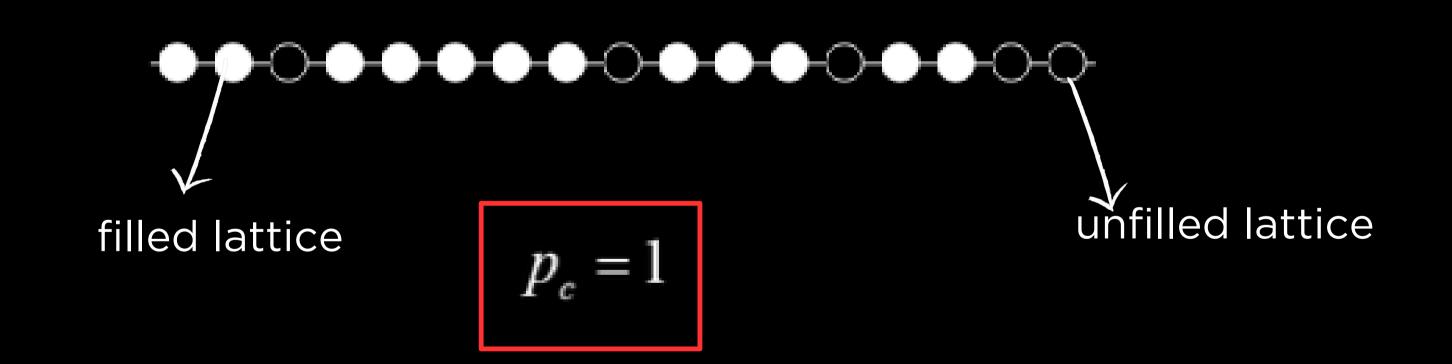


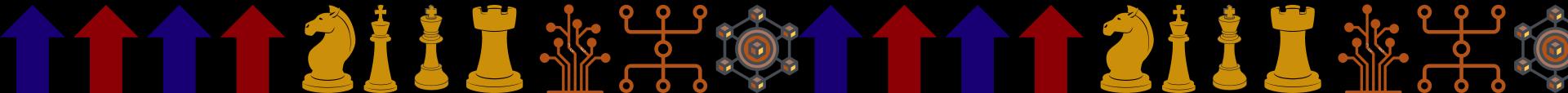


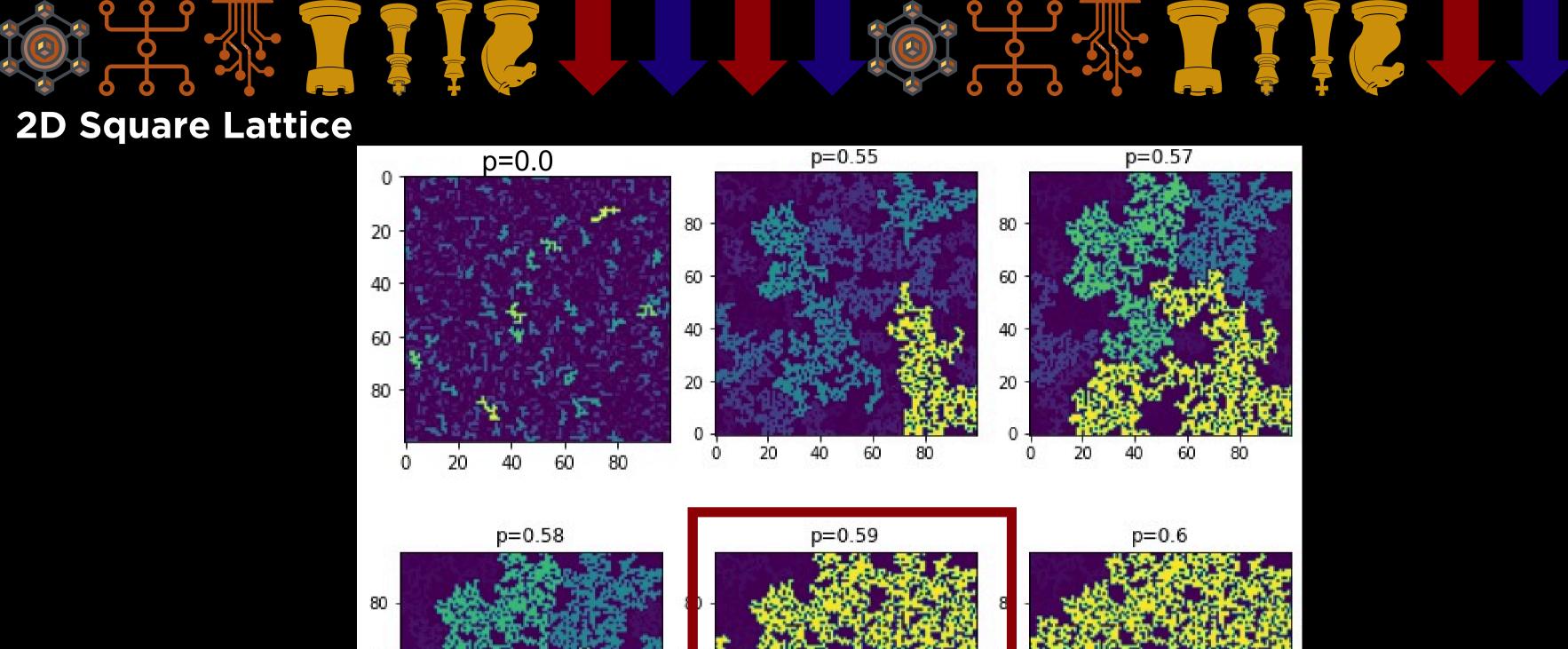


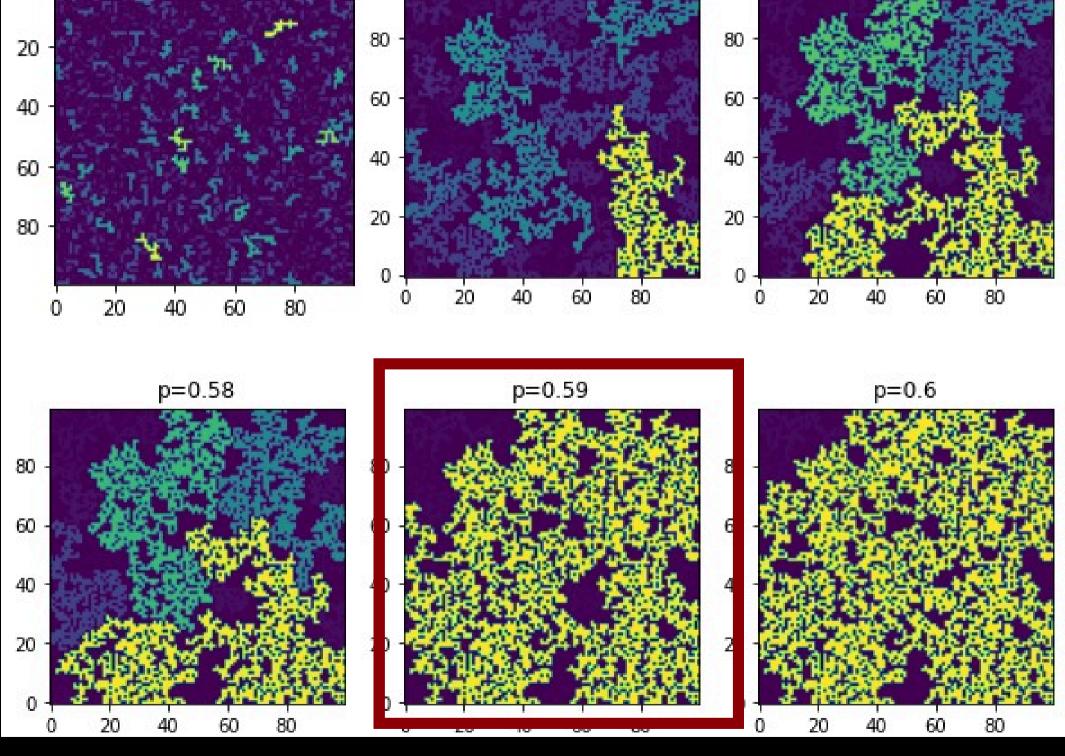


#### 1-Dimensional Lattice





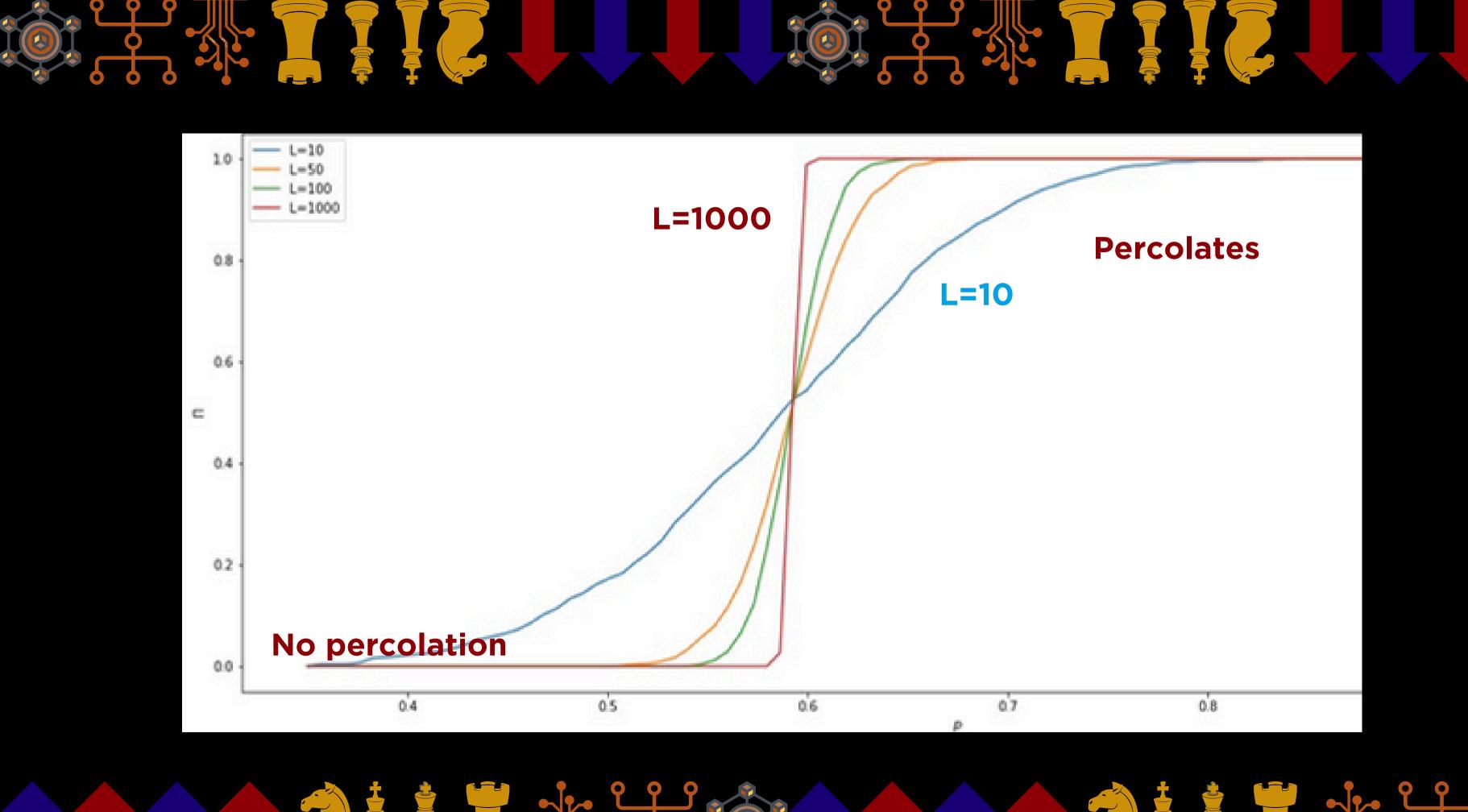






#### Percolation Threshold

ı	T -44:	11	C:4 1 - 4:
	Lattice	# nn	Site percolation
	1d	2	1
	2d Honeycomb	3	0.6962
	2d Square	4	0.592746
	2d Triangular	6	1/2
	3d Diamond	4	0.43
	3d Simple cubic	6	0.3116
	3d BCC	8	0.246
	3d FCC	12	0.198
	4d Hypercubic	8	0.197
	5d Hypercubic	10	0.141
	6d Hypercubic	12	0.107
	7d Hypercubic	14	0.089
	Bethe lattice	Z	1/(z-1)



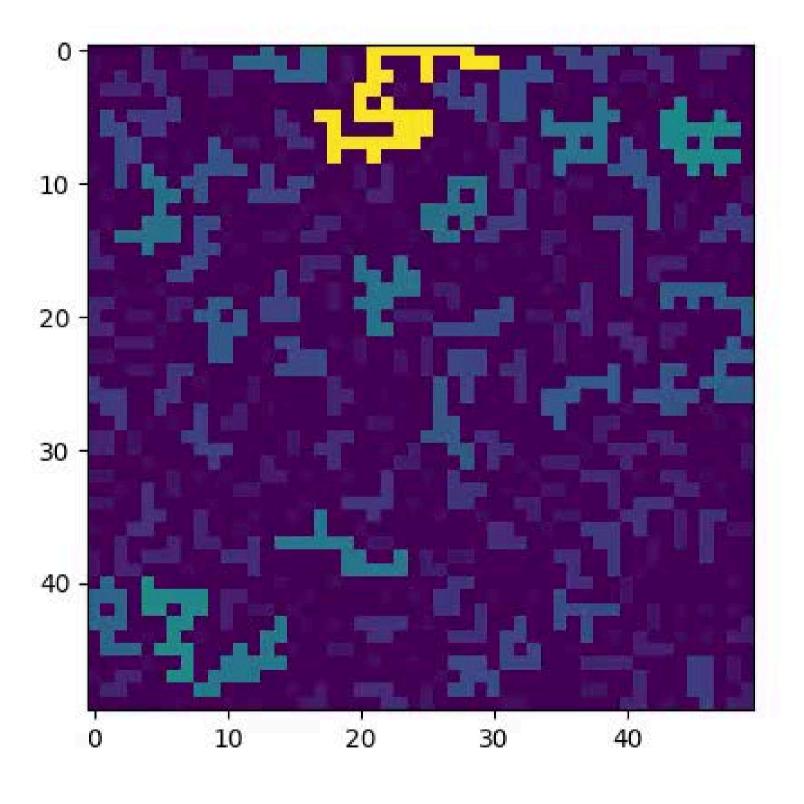


- Forest Fires
- Oil in ground water
- Insulator-conductor transition









N = 1000 and L = 50



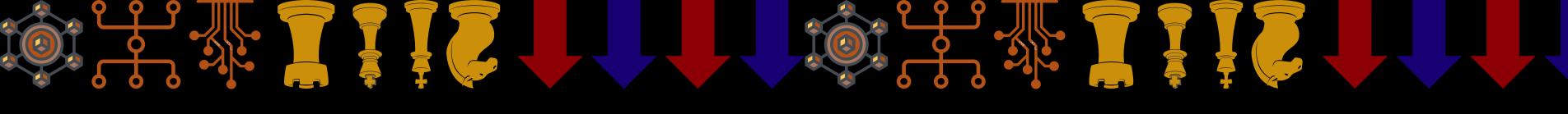
#### The Model

#### An individual:

- Each individual is modelled as a lattice of size 100 X 100
- Each individual begins with an initial porosity which indicates the person's background information
- This initial porosity is picked from a probability distribution



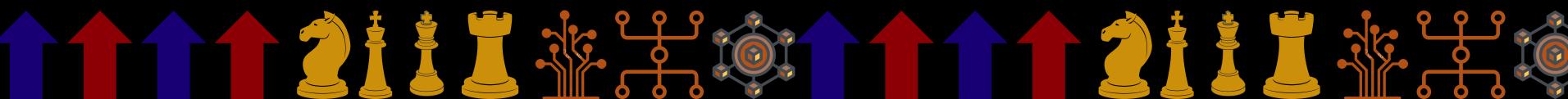




#### The Population:

- The population is an ensemble of N = 1000 individuals
- We fill up one random site of the lattice in each individual as 1 bit of information is given
- Each individual percolates for a different amount of additional information as they have varied background information
- We find a distribution of the number of people who percolate for a given range of additional information and find cumulative distribution of it

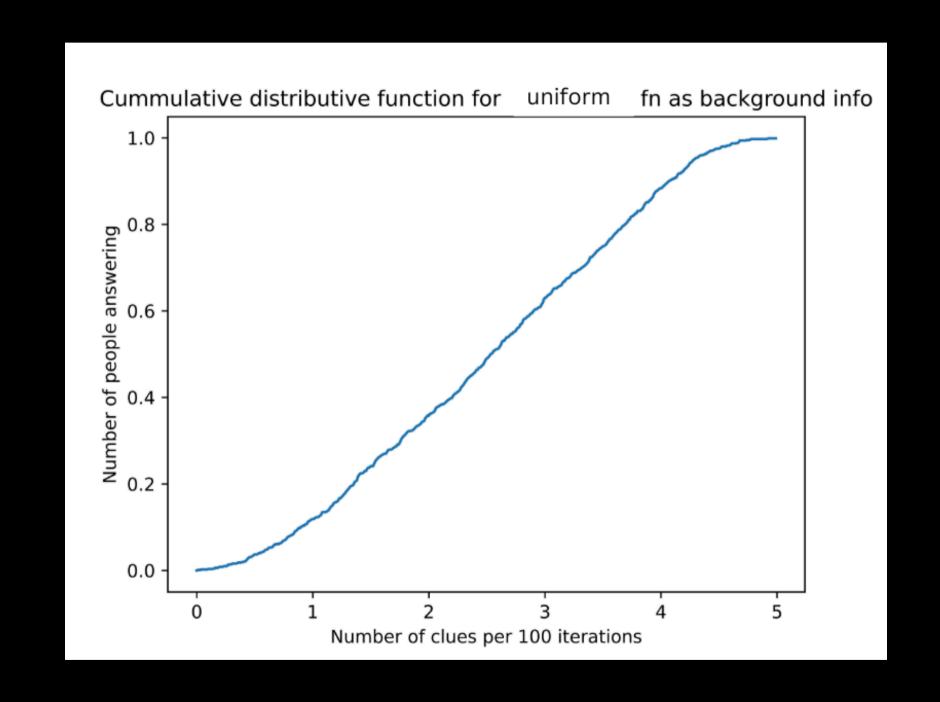


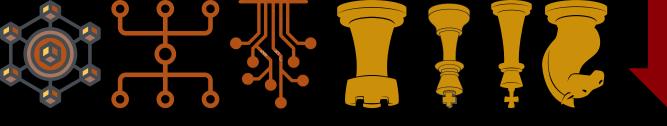




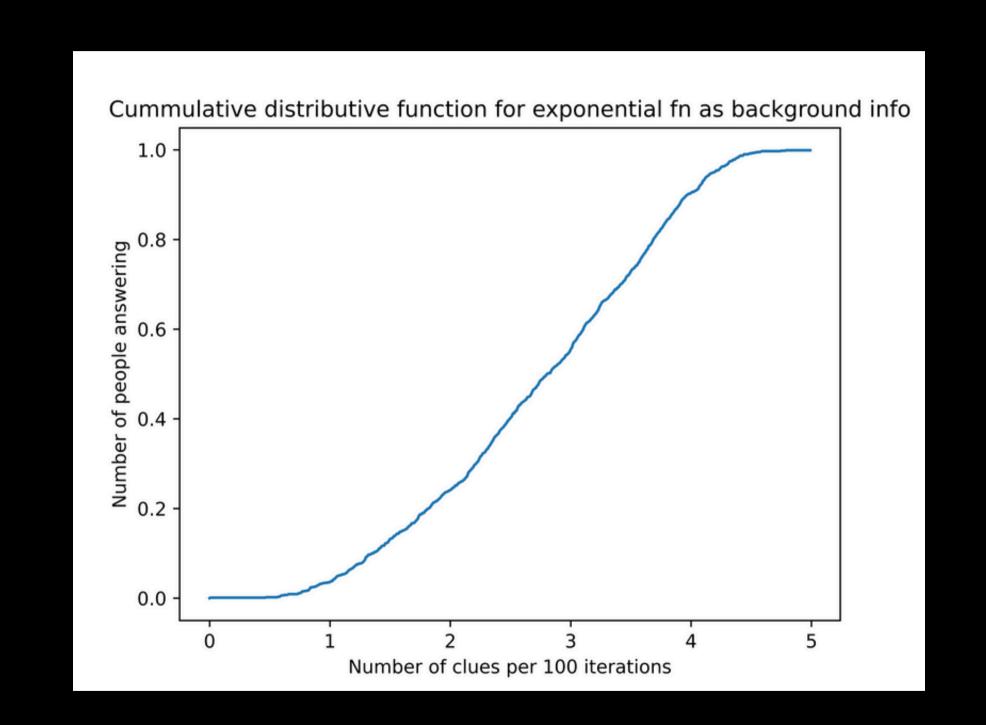
#### Some Graphs

Background information from an uniform distribution from 0.1 to 0.35

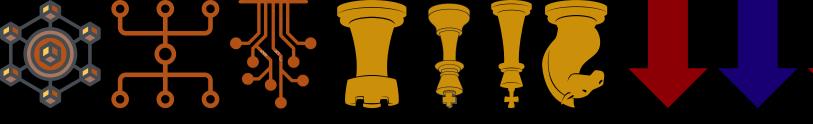




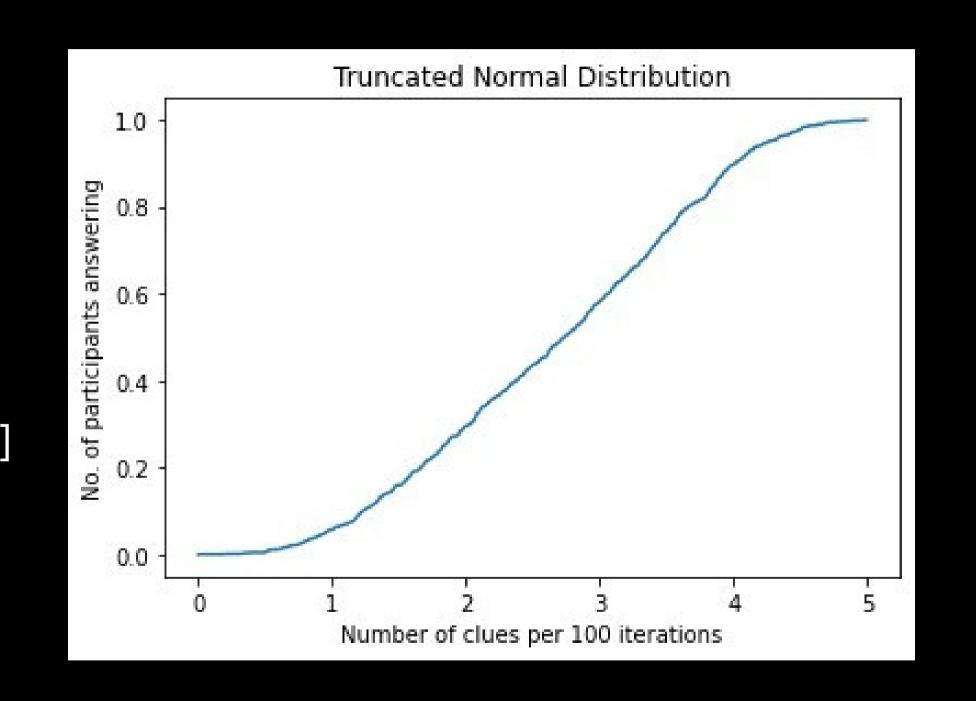
Background information from an exponential distribution ( $\beta$  = 1.5) and p  $\in$  [0.1, 0.35]



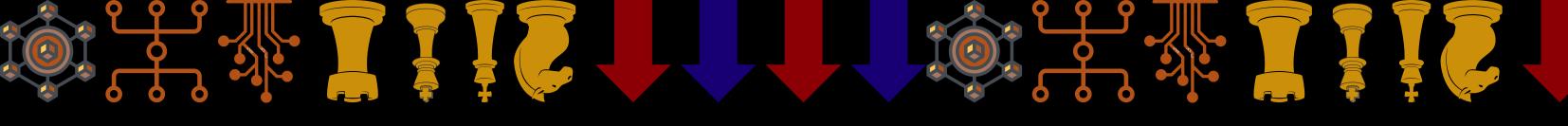




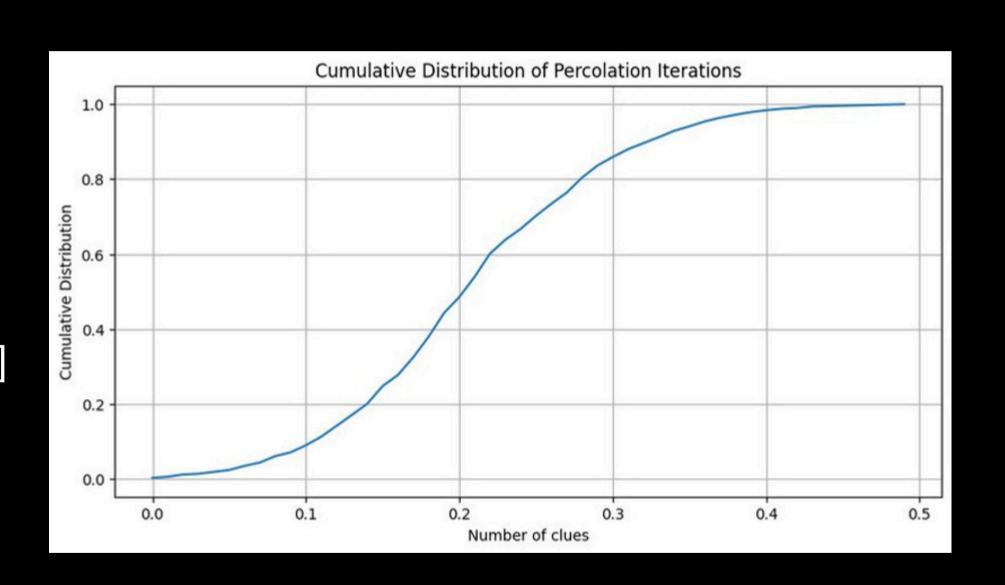
Background information from a N(0,1) distribution trunctaed to the range  $p \in [0.1, 0.35]$ 

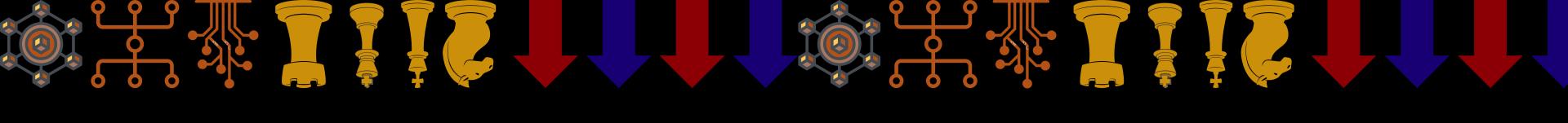






Background information from a lognormal distribution trunctaed to the range  $p \in [0.1, 0.35]$ 

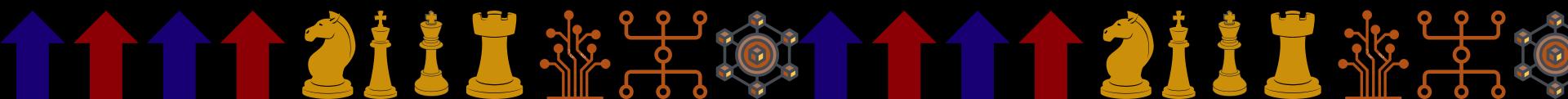


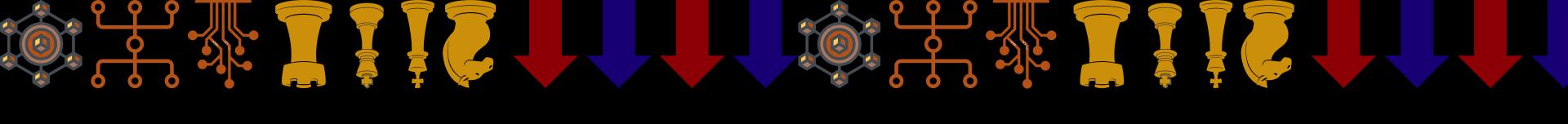


#### Result



2-4 clues are ideal if you want a proportional of the population to answer a question.





#### Future directions

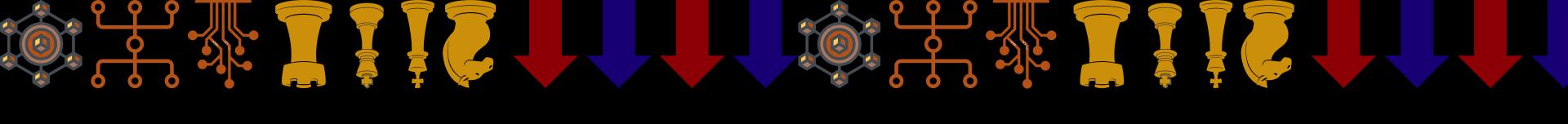
- Such an approach is not limited to a quiz set up.
- It can allow people to understand the supposed sweet spot in other instances such as a talk or a piece of music.

• An optmised blend of predictibility and surprise.



#### References

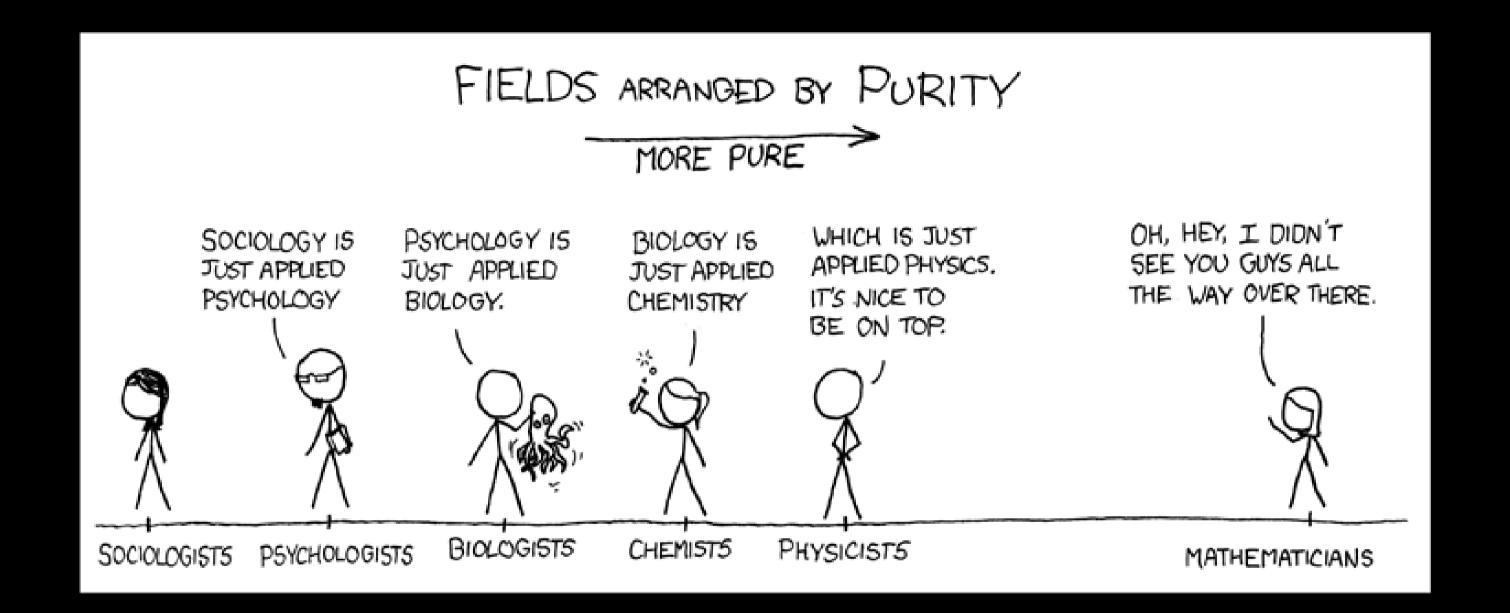
- Malthe-Sørenssen, A. (2024). **Percolation Theory using Python**. In Lecture notes in physics. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-59900-2
- Stauffer, D., & Aharony, A. (1985). Introduction to percolation Theory.
   https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203211595



## Acknowledgements

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- Sitabhra and Saptarshi

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- All organisers and volunteers



## Thankyou