

Figure 3.1 a and b The actual complexity, organization, and complexity-and-organization of a variety of species' DNA at the scale of codons.

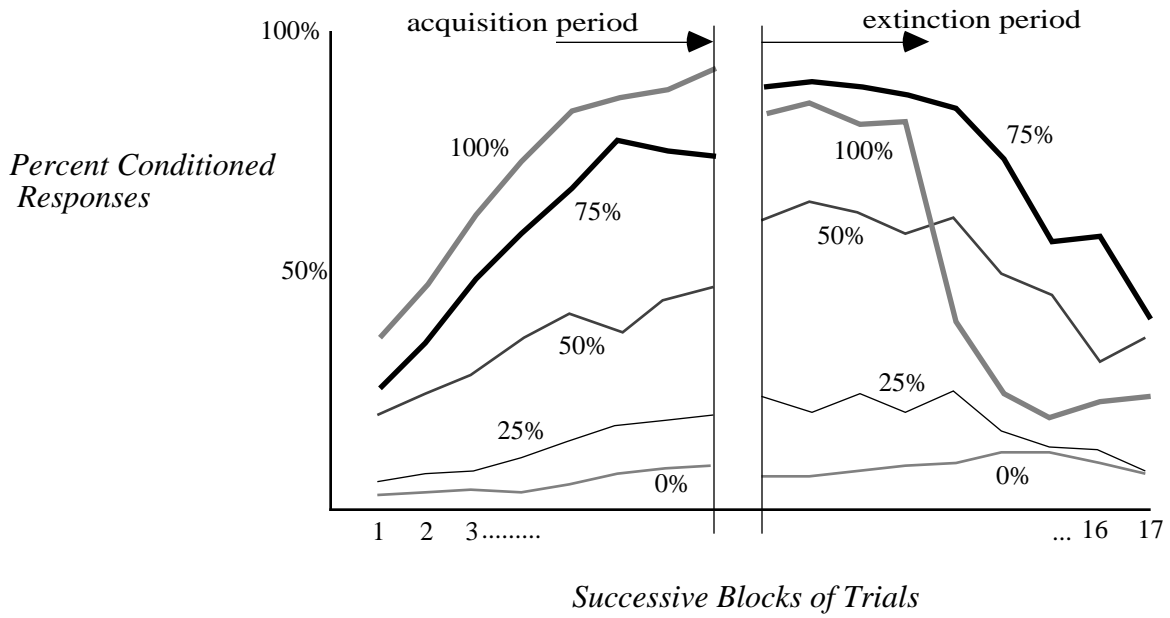


Figure 3.2 Acquisition (learning) and extinction of the conditioned eye-blink reponse. Percentages in graph indicate relative frequency of reinforcement during acquisition period.

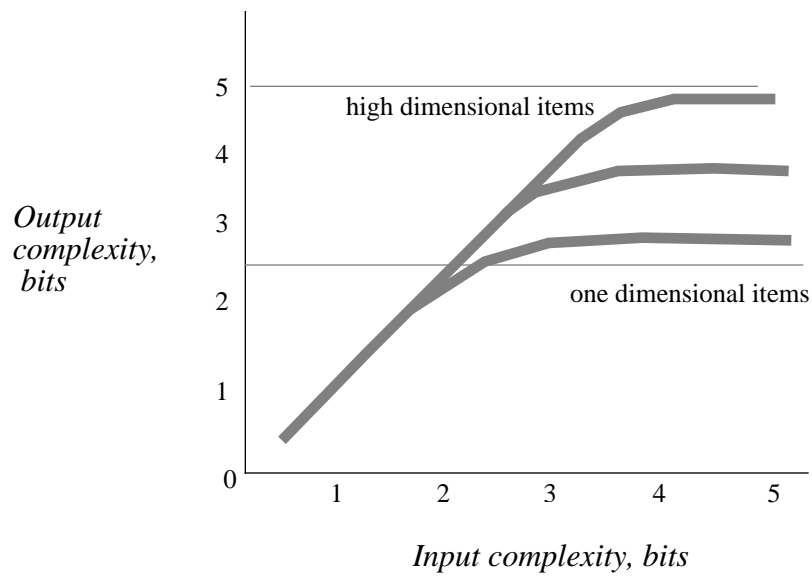


Figure 3.3. Limits of output complexities (information) for given input complexities in tasks involving absolute judgment of magnitudes, according to G. A. Miller.

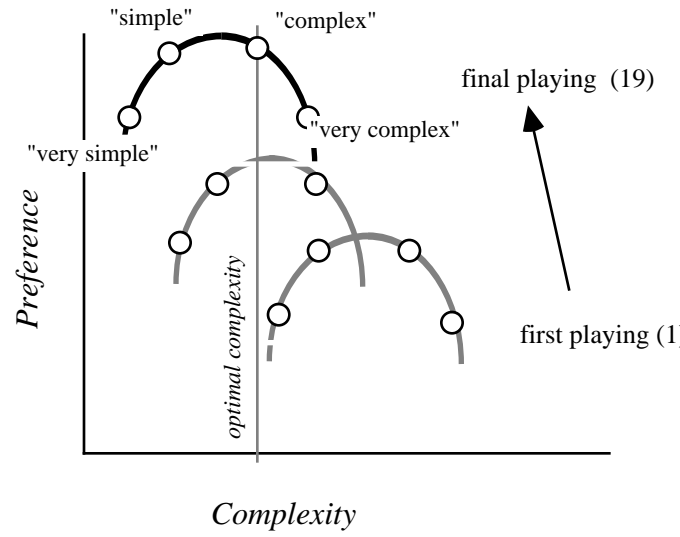
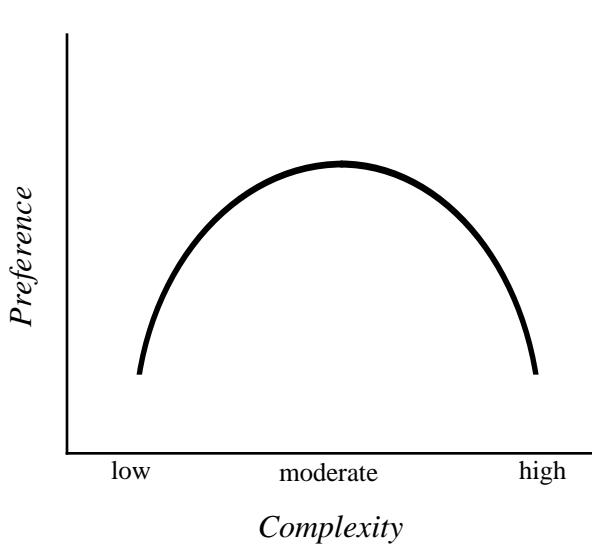


Figure 3.4 a and b. The basic relationship of perceived or psychological complexity to preference and 3.4b, over time (following Walker, 1973)

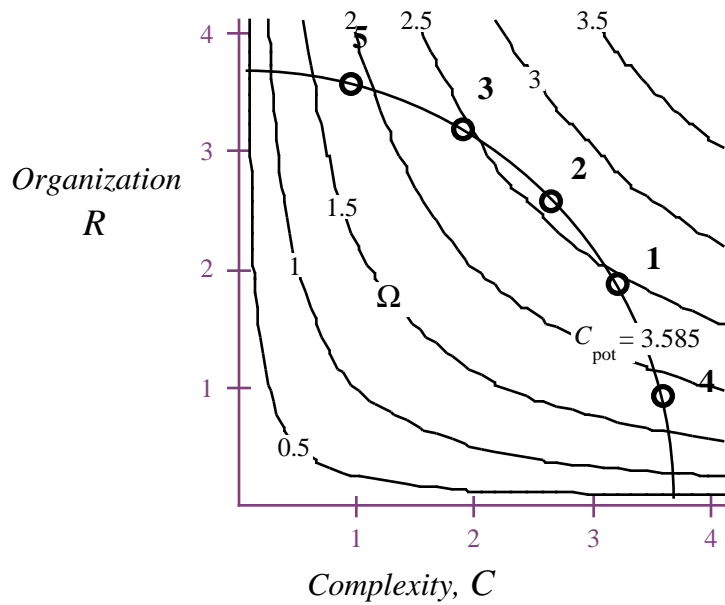


Figure 3.5a Preference for 60-note melodies (Benedikt and Lee, 1998, bold numbers represent preference order.)

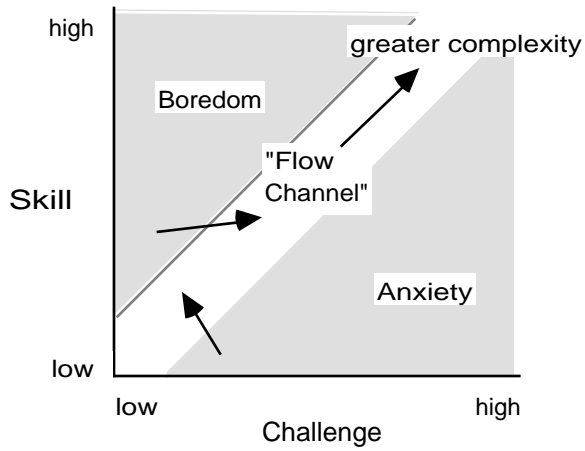


Figure 3.6 Csikszentmihalyi's model of flow, adapted from Flow

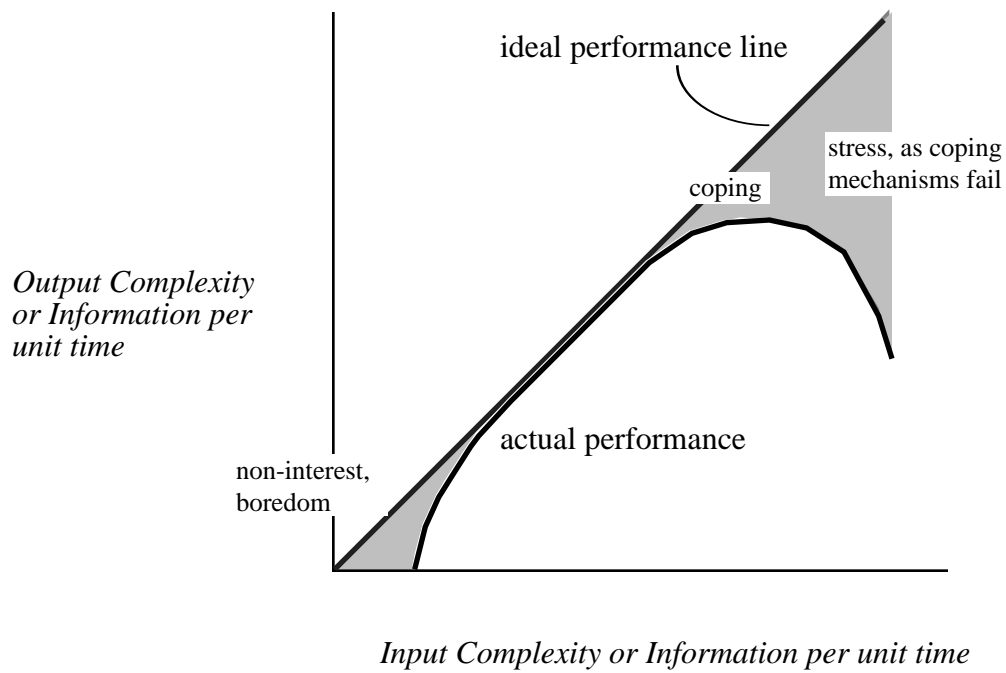


Figure 3.7 Input Complexity, Output Complexity and Stress (adapted from Meier, 1962, p. 81)

Health Care Cost Web, ancient-primitive

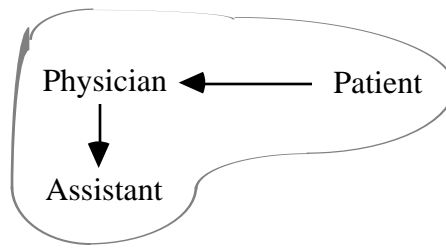
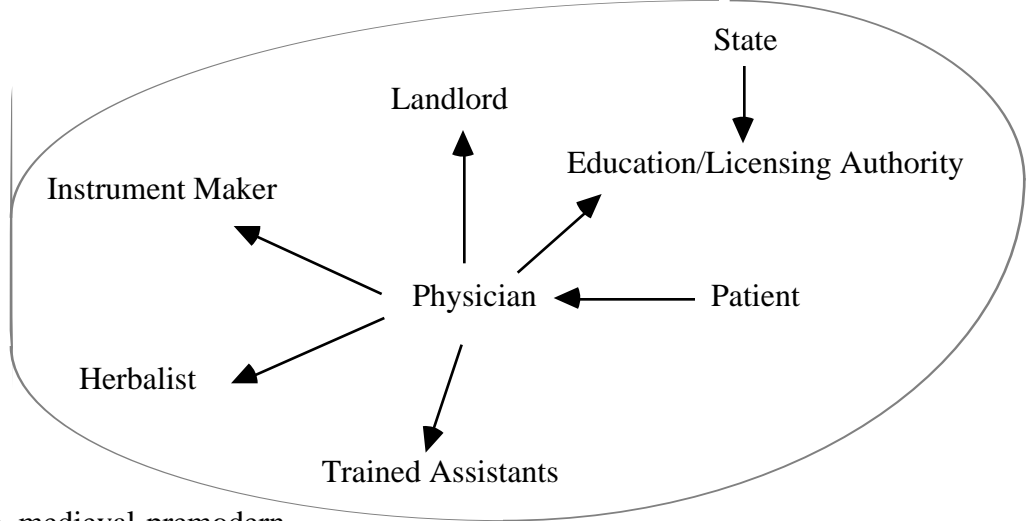
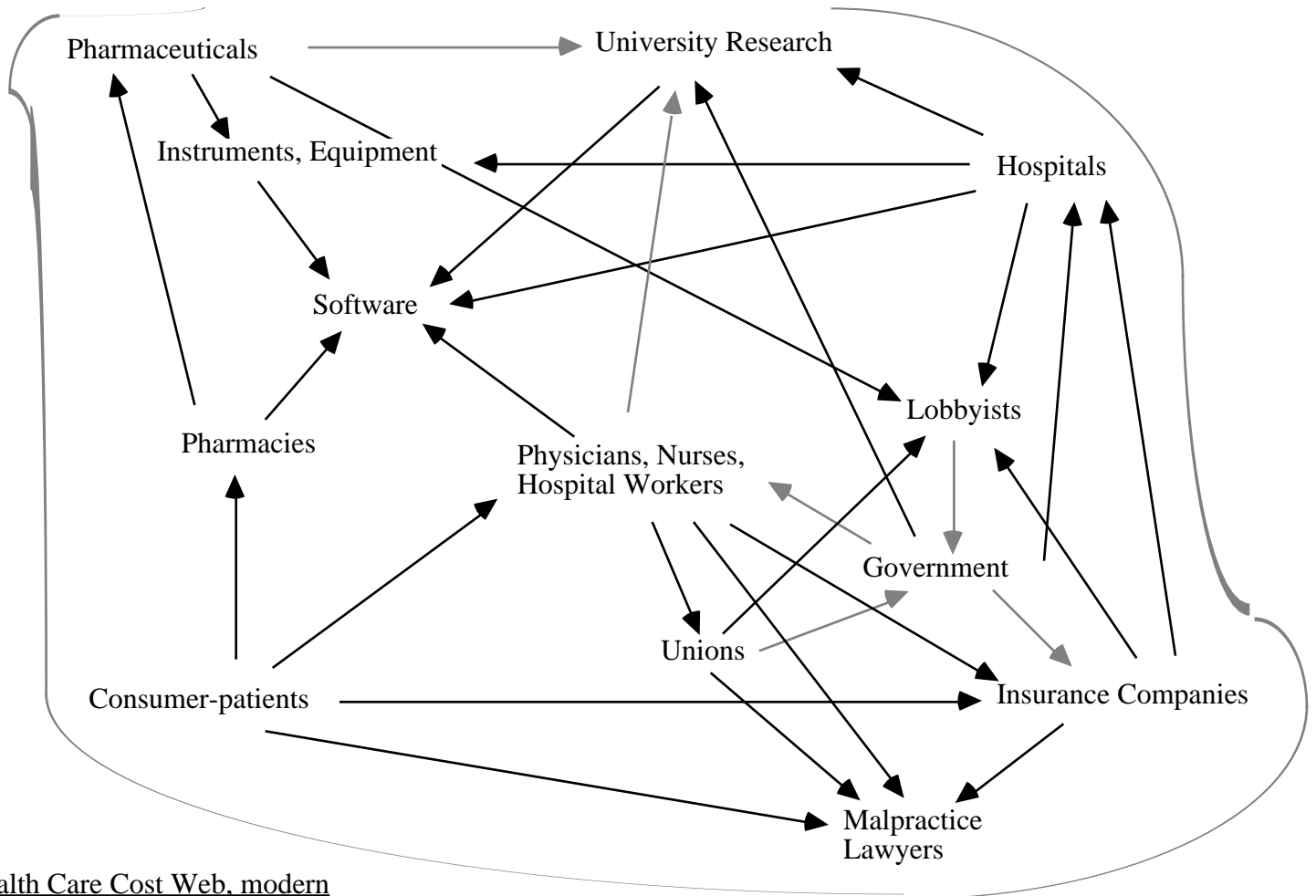


Figure 3.8  
Increasing size of  
cost webs, adapted  
from Warsh (1984).  
Arrows indicate  
flow of money.  
Links to rest of  
economy and taxes  
not shown.



Health Care Cost Web, medieval-premodern



Health Care Cost Web, modern

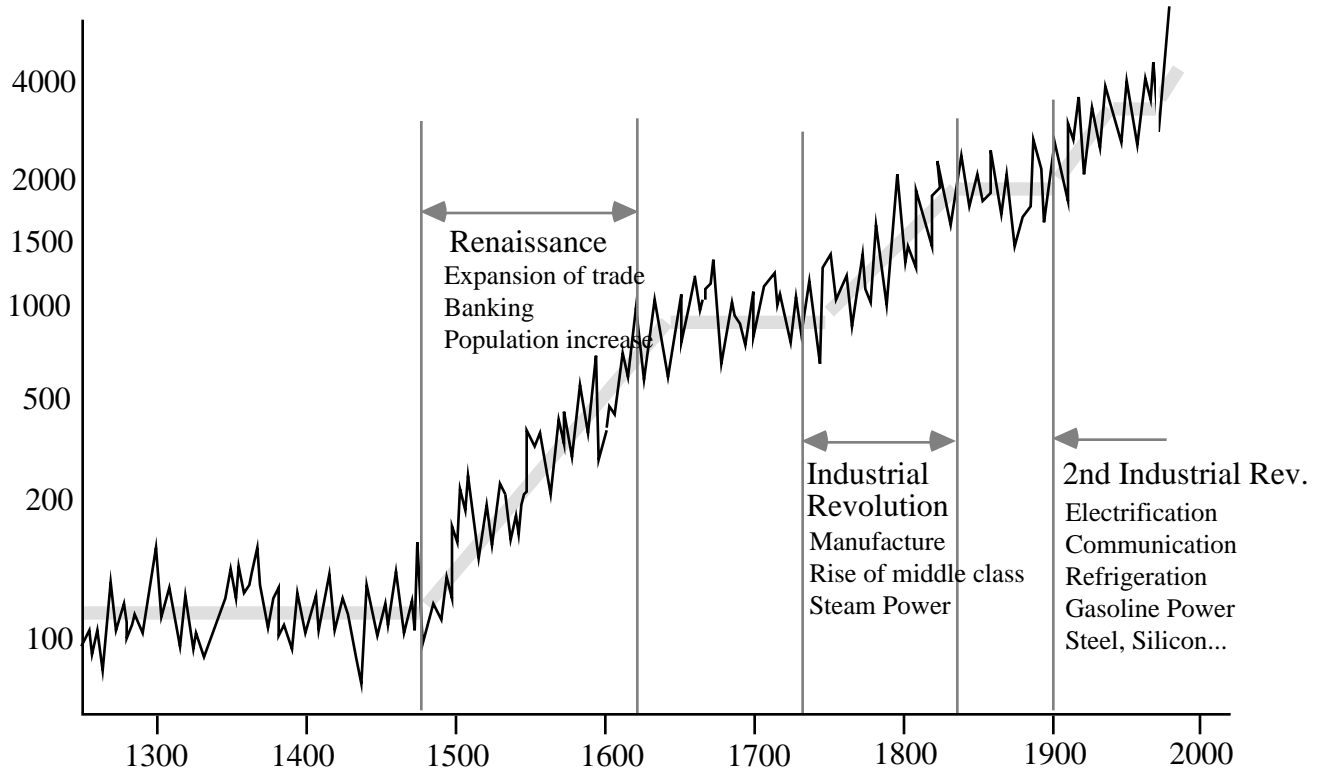


Figure 3.9 (In Note 53) A seven-century price index for Southern England, adapted

<u>Rythm</u>	low $\Omega$ ("too complex")	-33	4	-6
	high $\Omega$	-17	14	8
	low $\Omega$ ("too organized")	-35	0	7
		low $\Omega$ ("too organized")	high $\Omega$	low $\Omega$ ("too complex")
		<u>Melody</u>		

Figure 3.5b. Preference for 64-note "songs" (Benedikt and Burnham)