

Shortest path finder algorithm based on autowave properties

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The classical problem of labyrinths is analyzed under non common properties of autowaves perspective. In fact, all previous attempts to study this problem always required additional memory or artifacts that had to be included ad hoc in the system. The new method here

proposed is based on some mixed state that combines autowaves properties with Turing instability. This is a very robust, easy-to-implement method that does not require any adds-on. Many possible applications can be envisioned.