

## Documentation

- Documentation
  - Types
  - Utility Functions
    - \* Differentiation
    - \* Galerkin
    - \* GUI
    - \* Session Control
    - \* ODE
  - Examples
    - \* Roessler
    - \* Lorenz
  - Index

## Types

# **Main.Branch** — *Type*.

a series of Solutions

# **Main.Solution** — *Type*.

todo

# **Main.ContinuationMethod** — *Type*.

**ContinuationMethod..**

continuation method implementations extend **ContinuationMethod** and the corresponding **show** and **step**. responsible for changing the project itself

# **Main.PC** — *Type*.

a predictor-corrector-method with step-size adaption and GUI Controls

# **Main.SystemCore** — *Type*.

todo

# **Main.Galerkin** — *Type*.

todo

# **Main.Session** — *Type*.

todo

## Utility Functions

### Differentiation

```
# mbNewton.centralDifference — Function.
centralDifference(homotopy, v, epsilon)
numerical differentiation method

# mbNewton.forwardDifference — Function.
forwardDifference(homotopy, v, epsilon)
numerical differentiation method

# mbNewton.broyden — Function.
broyden(homotopy, jacobian)

# mbNewton.newton — Function.
newton(homotopy, jacobian, v , ...)
```

### Galerkin

```
# Main.findCycle — Function.
findCycle(H, t0, y0, transientIterations, transientStepSize,
          steadyStateIterations, steadyStateStepSize)

# Main.findCyclePoincare — Function.
findCyclePoincare(F, y[, plane, clusterRating, nIntersections,
                  maxCycles, sampleSize, transientIterations, transientStepSize,
                  steadyStateStepSize])

extracts a single cycle of the steady state of ode F using poincare cuts through
the plane.

# Main.prepareCycle — Function.
prepareCycle(data, h, P[, fac])
cut single cycle of length P*fac from data, resample, shift s.t. X(0) 0, Fourier
transform.

# mbInterpolate.interpolateLanczos — Function.
interpolateLanczos(V, a::Integer)
simple periodic (!) Lanczos interpolation

# mbInterpolate.interpolateTrigonometric — Function.
interpolateTrigonometric(a , a, b)
```

returns trigonometric polynomial. use with  $2a, -2b$  and divide by  $2m+1$  to use with rfft coefficients.

## GUI

*# Main.ctrl — Function.*

ctrl(D, x)

Tuple (name::String, ::Type, init, v...)

*# Main.mkControlGrid — Function.*

mkControlGrid(D, C)

creates a grid of controls with labels, handlers and encapsulated storage  $c$  in  $C$  is Tuple (name::String, ::Type, init, v...)

## Session Control

*# Main.create — Function.*

create(homotopy, jacobian, projection)

*# Main.save — Function.*

save(filename, session[, overwrite])

*# Main.load — Function.*

load(filename, homotopy, jacobian, projection)

## ODE

*# mbRK.rk — Function.*

rk(butcherTableau)

returns a runge-kutta method using the respective tableau:

function(f, t0, y0, h, pred[, init, callback])

e.g. rk1, or rk4. Examines the ode  $f$  starting from  $t_0, y_0$  with fixed stepsize  $h$  until  $pred$  evalutes to **false**.

## Examples

Roessler

Lorenz

## Index

- `Main.Branch`
- `Main.ContinuationMethod`
- `Main.Galerkin`
- `Main.PC`
- `Main.Session`
- `Main.Solution`
- `Main.SystemCore`
- `Main.create`
- `Main.ctrl`
- `Main.findCycle`
- `Main.findCyclePoincare`
- `Main.load`
- `Main.mkControlGrid`
- `Main.prepareCycle`
- `Main.save`
- `mbInterpolate.interpolateLanczos`
- `mbInterpolate.interpolateTrigonometric`
- `mbNewton.broyden`
- `mbNewton.centralDifference`
- `mbNewton.forwardDifference`
- `mbNewton.newton`
- `mbRK.rk`