

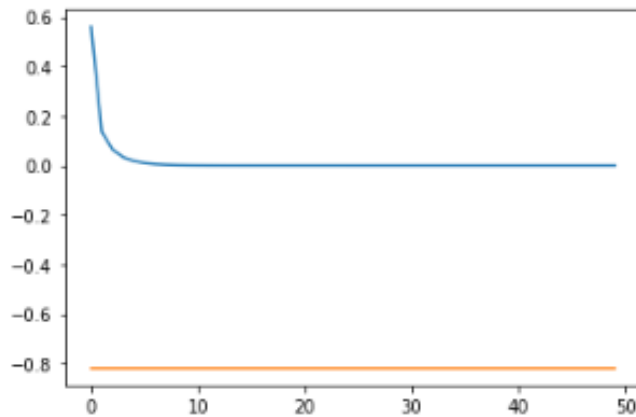
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1)Q:Write a code to generate the logistic map for different A values.

A:

Part A:

1) For  $0 < A < 1$ :

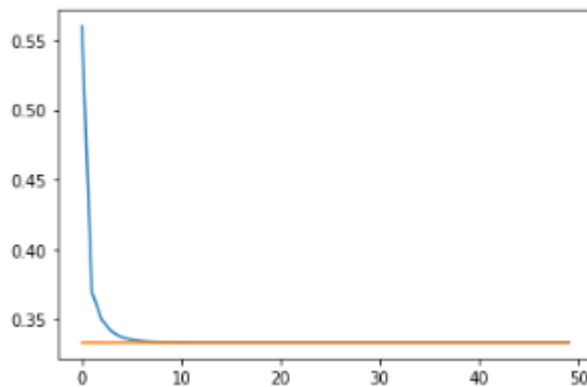


The blue line represents the equation  $x_{n+1} = A \cdot x_n \cdot (1 - x_n)$

The orange line represents the  $y = (A-1)/A$

We see that for any initial  $x_n$  the equation tends to zero.

2) For  $1 < A < 2$ :

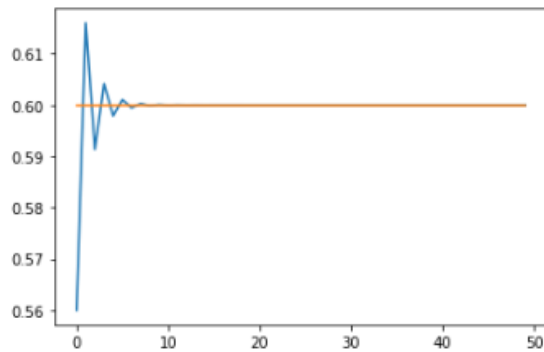


The blue line represents the equation  $x_{n+1} = A \cdot x_n \cdot (1 - x_n)$

The orange line represents the  $y = (A-1)/A$

We see that for any initial  $x_n$  the equation tends to  $(A-1)/A$

3) For  $2 < A < 3$ :

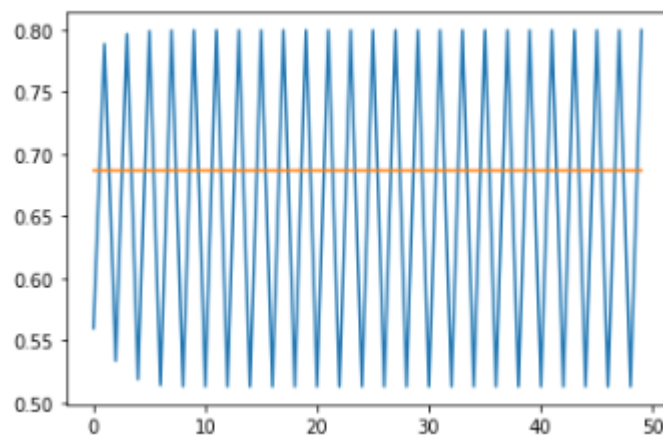


The blue line represents the equation  $x_{n+1} = A \cdot x_n \cdot (1 - x_n)$

The orange line represents the  $y = (A-1)/A$

We see that for any initial  $x_n$  the equation tends to  $(A-1)/A$  but will fluctuate initially.

4) For  $3 < A < 3.449$ :

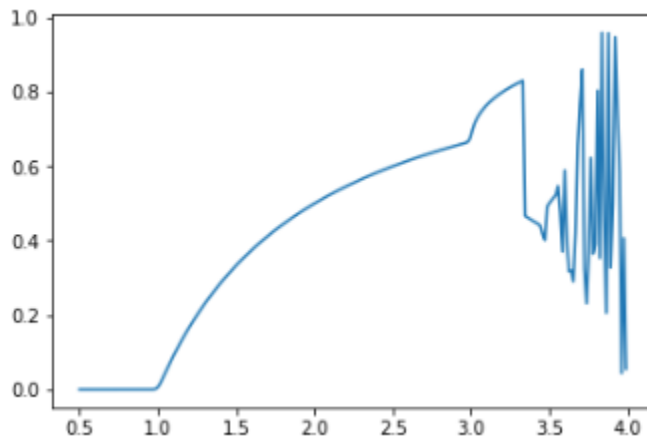


The blue line represents the equation  $x_{n+1} = A \cdot x_n \cdot (1 - x_n)$

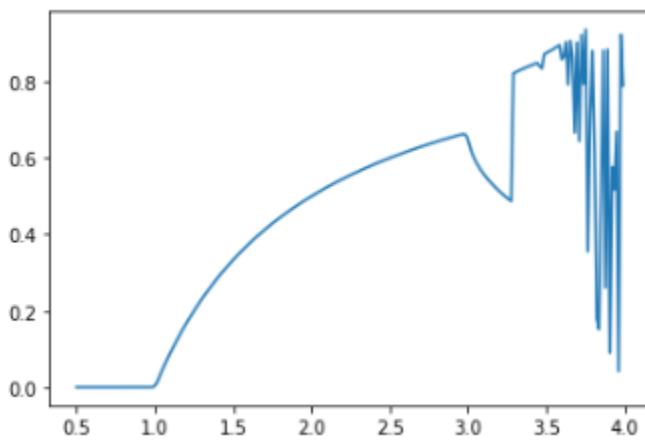
The orange line represents the  $y = (A-1)/A$

We see that for any initial  $x_n$  will achieve permanent oscillating solutions.

**Part b:**

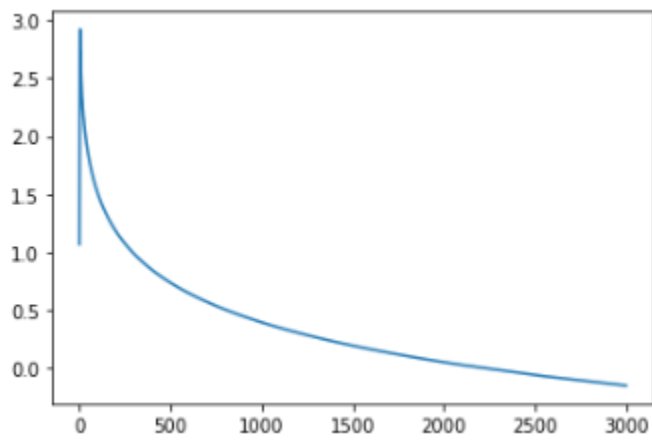


This is the graph  $A$  vs  $X_n$ . The values on the x-axis are  $x_n$  obtained from 150 iterations and on the y axis are the variable  $A$  values varied from 0.5 to 3.99 in 250 steps. The initial value used here is  $x_0 = 0.3$



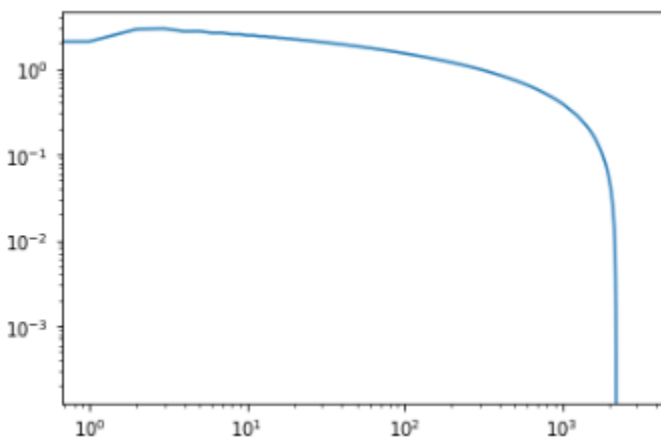
This is the graph  $A$  vs  $X_n$ . The values on the x-axis are  $x_n$  obtained from 150 iterations and on the y axis are the variable  $A$  values varied from 0.5 to 3.99 in 250 steps. The initial value used here is  $x_0 = 0.99$

**Part C:**



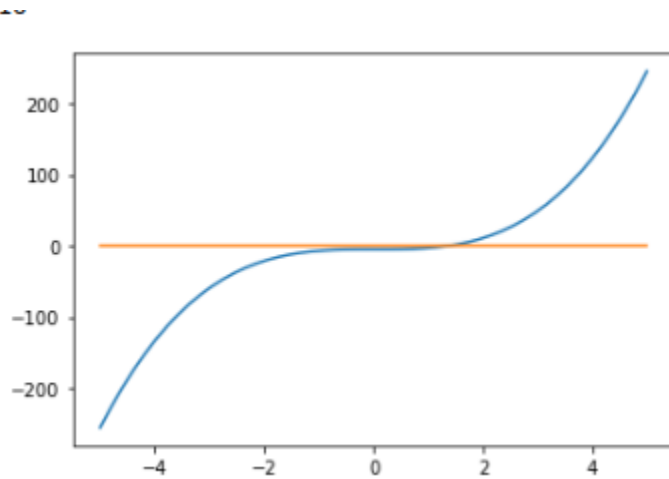
**Above is the  $n$  vs  $\log((x_{n'} - x_n)/0.01)$  graph**

We see that for larger values of  $n$ , the y axis tends to zero.



**Above is the log log graph of  $n$  vs  $\log((x_{n'} - x_n)/0.01)$**

Q2)Root finding 1:



This is the graph of the function  $y = 2x^3 - 5$

We can clearly see from the graph that there exists a solution in interval  $(0,4)$

So we start our interval for bisection method by taking  $a=0$  and  $b=4$ .

After applying the bisection method we get the root of the equation as

$x = 1.35723876953125$  is the root

We find the root of the equation after the 16 iterations.