



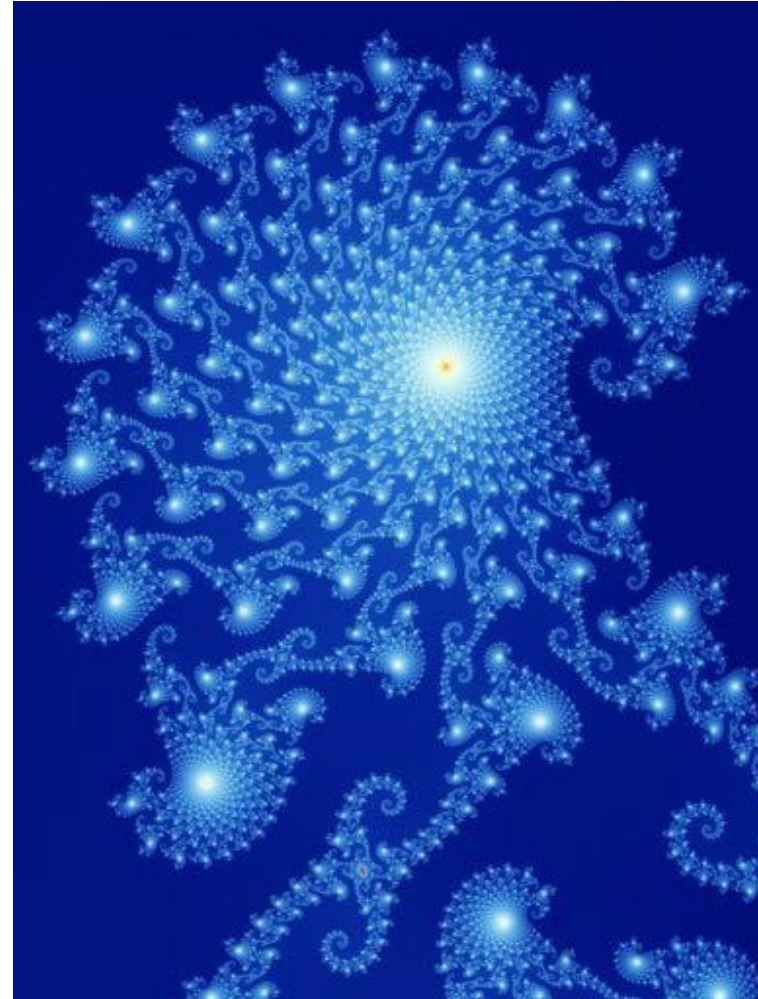
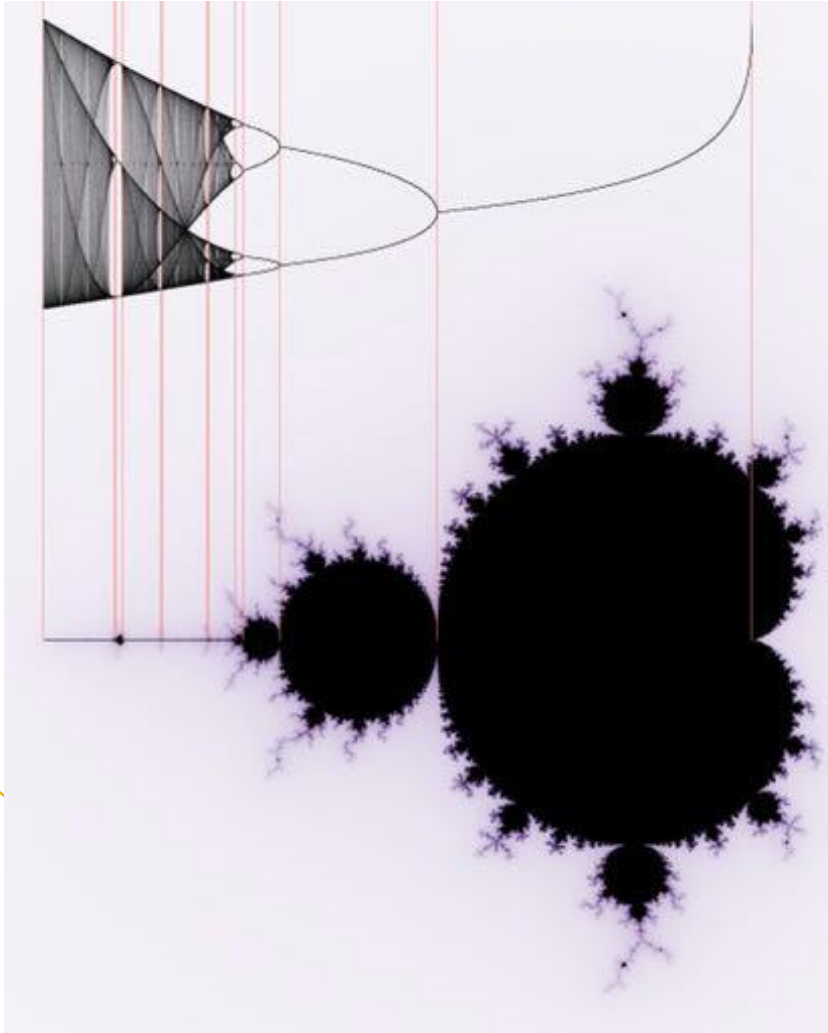
# Biomedical Engineering 生醫工程

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戴立嘉

Spring 2024

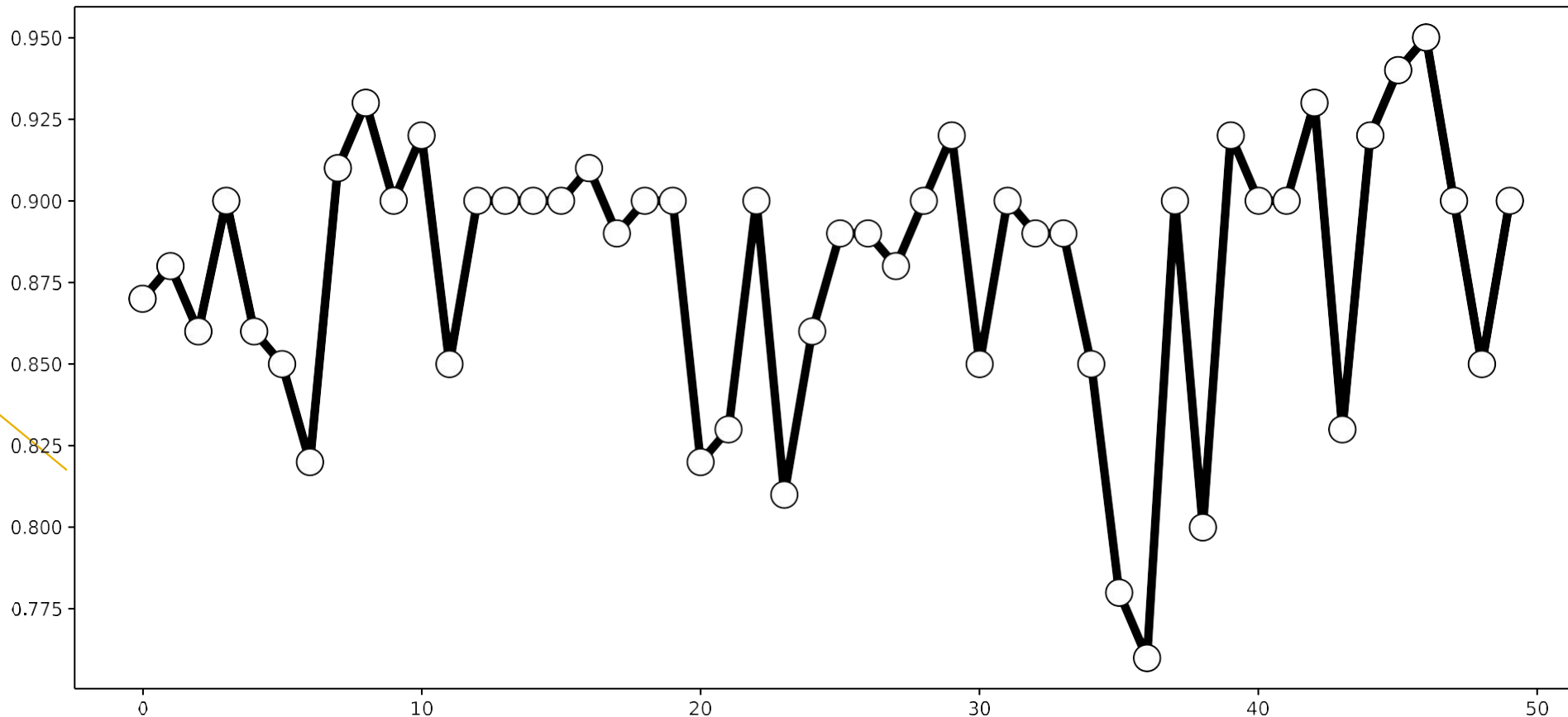
# Mandelbrot Set

陽明交大  
NYCU

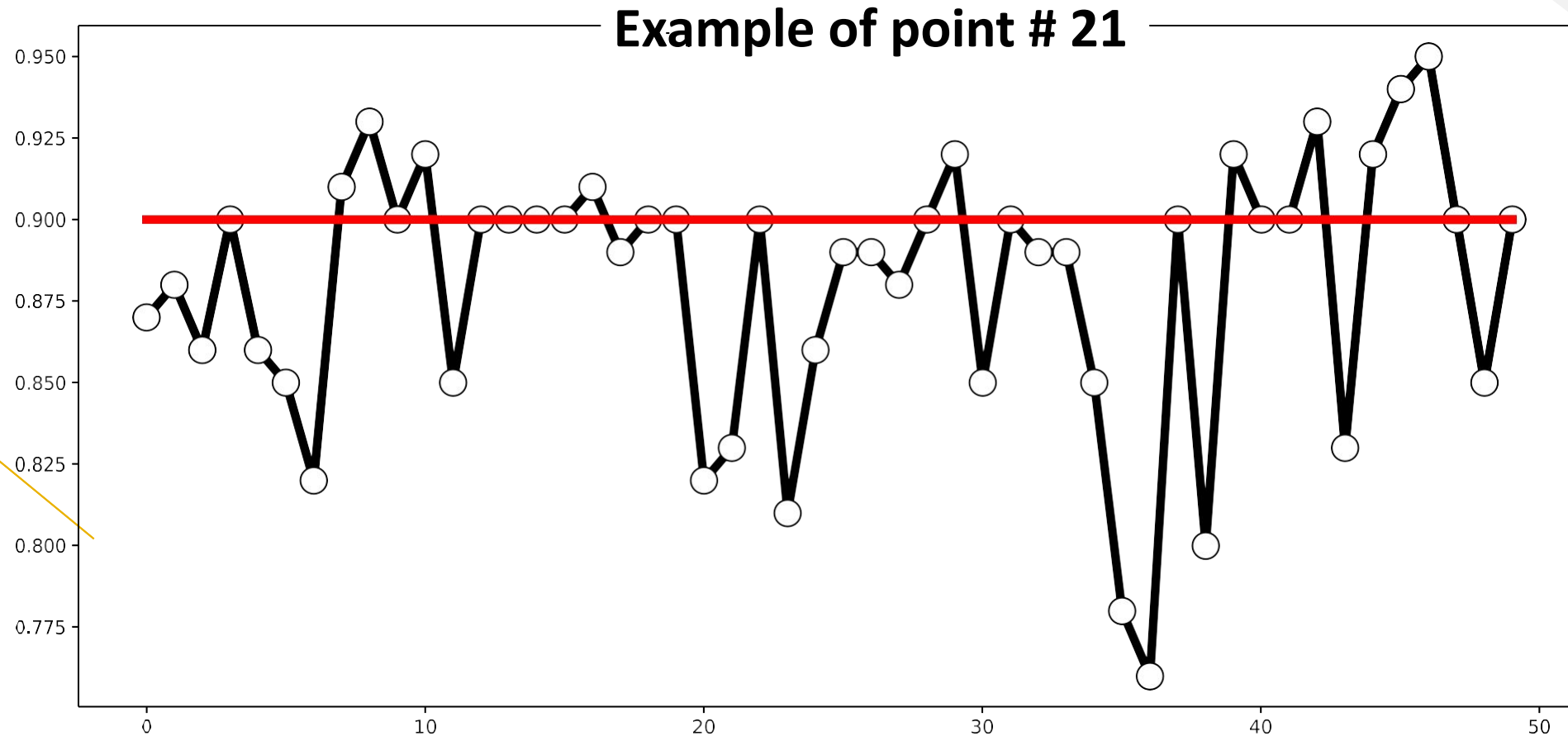


# Last Year's Guess-the-X-Position Data Set

Example of point # 21



# Last Year's Guess-the-X-Position Data Set



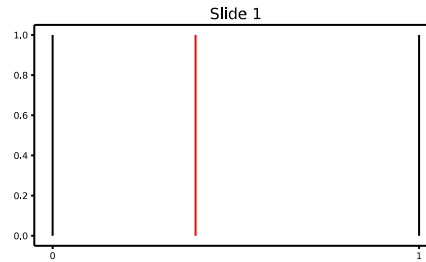
**Problem A: One point measured many times.  
You do not know the exact answer.**

**Example of point # 21**

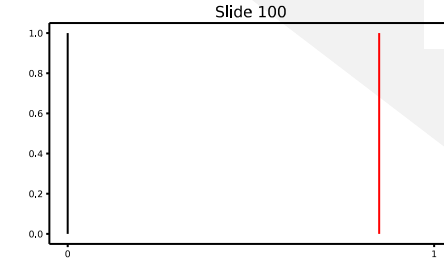


# Problem B: How accurate did you or the whole class guess? You typically know the exact answer.

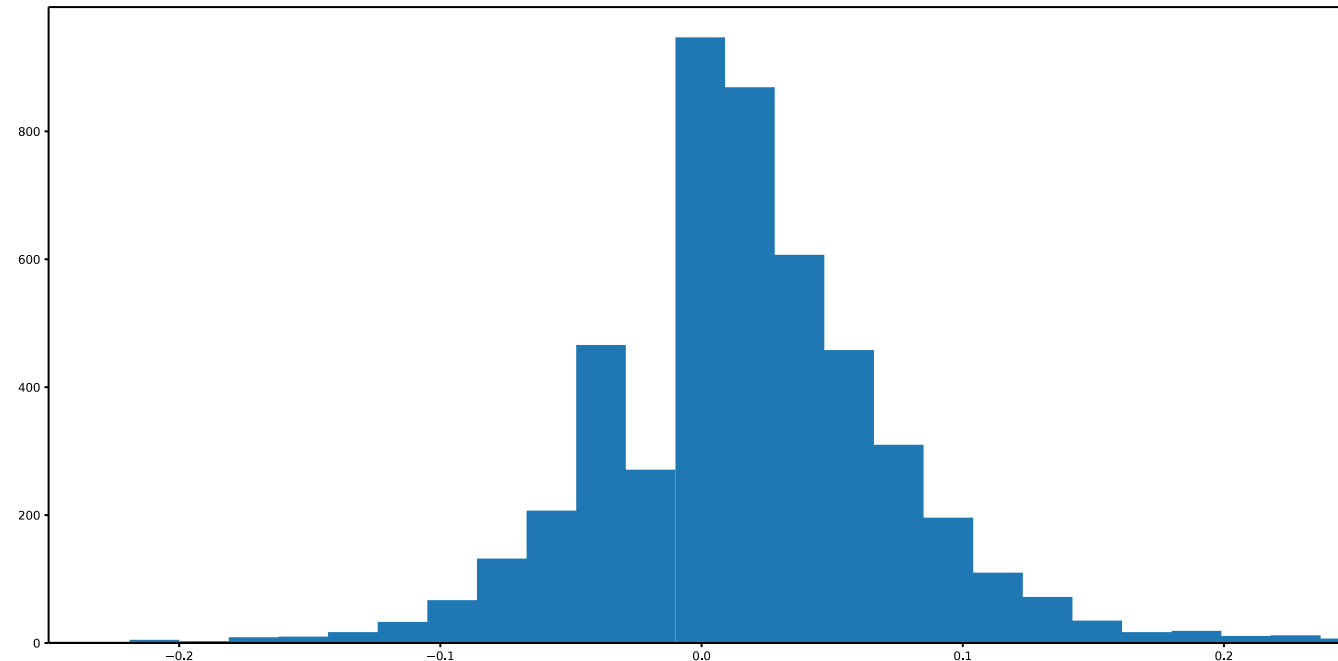
Use all points  
1...100



...



You know the exact answer of all measurements:





## Population

Variance

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}$$

Standard deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

# A Simple Quadratic Map

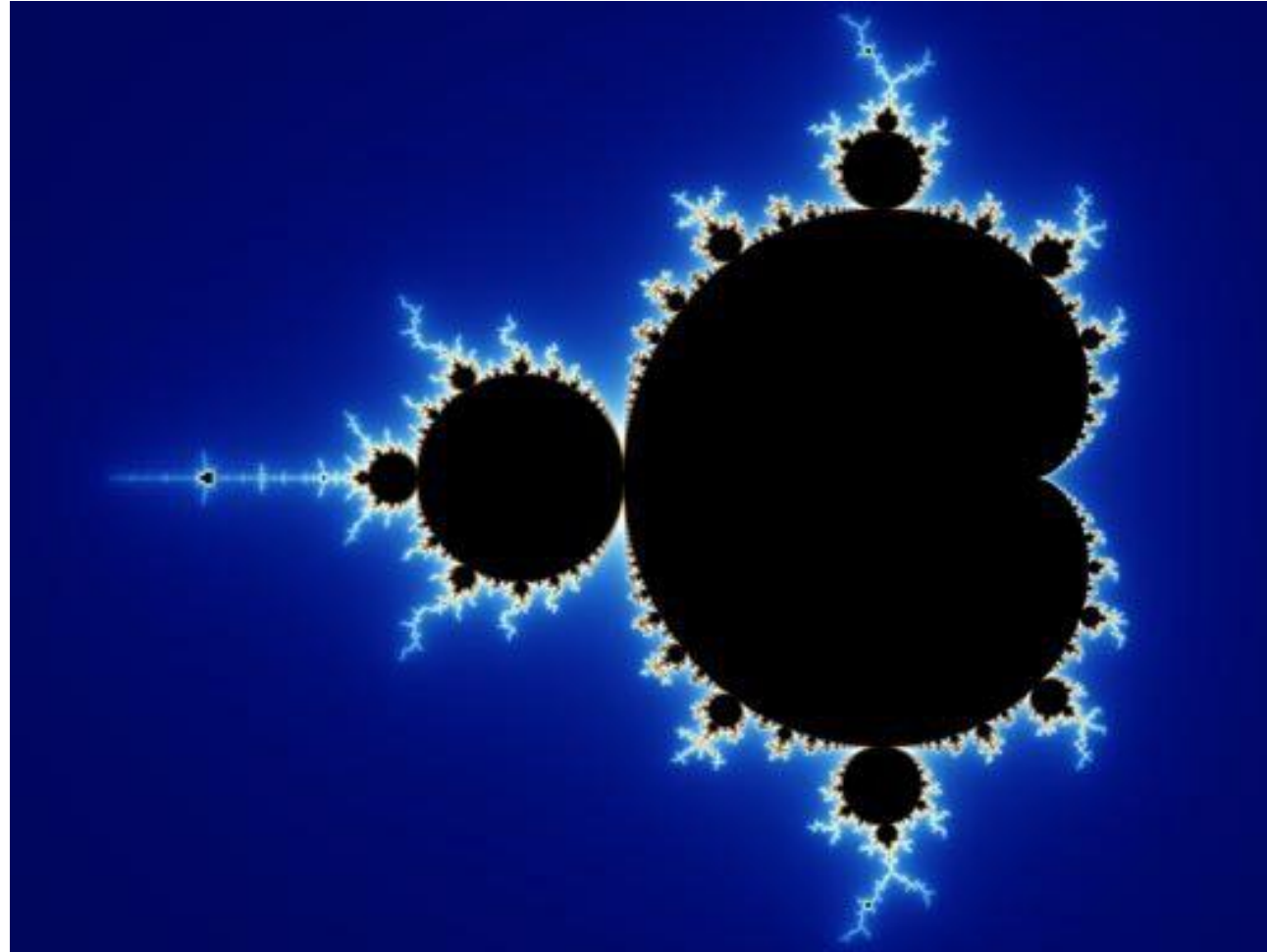
Start with  $z_0=0$  and iterate using

$$z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + C$$

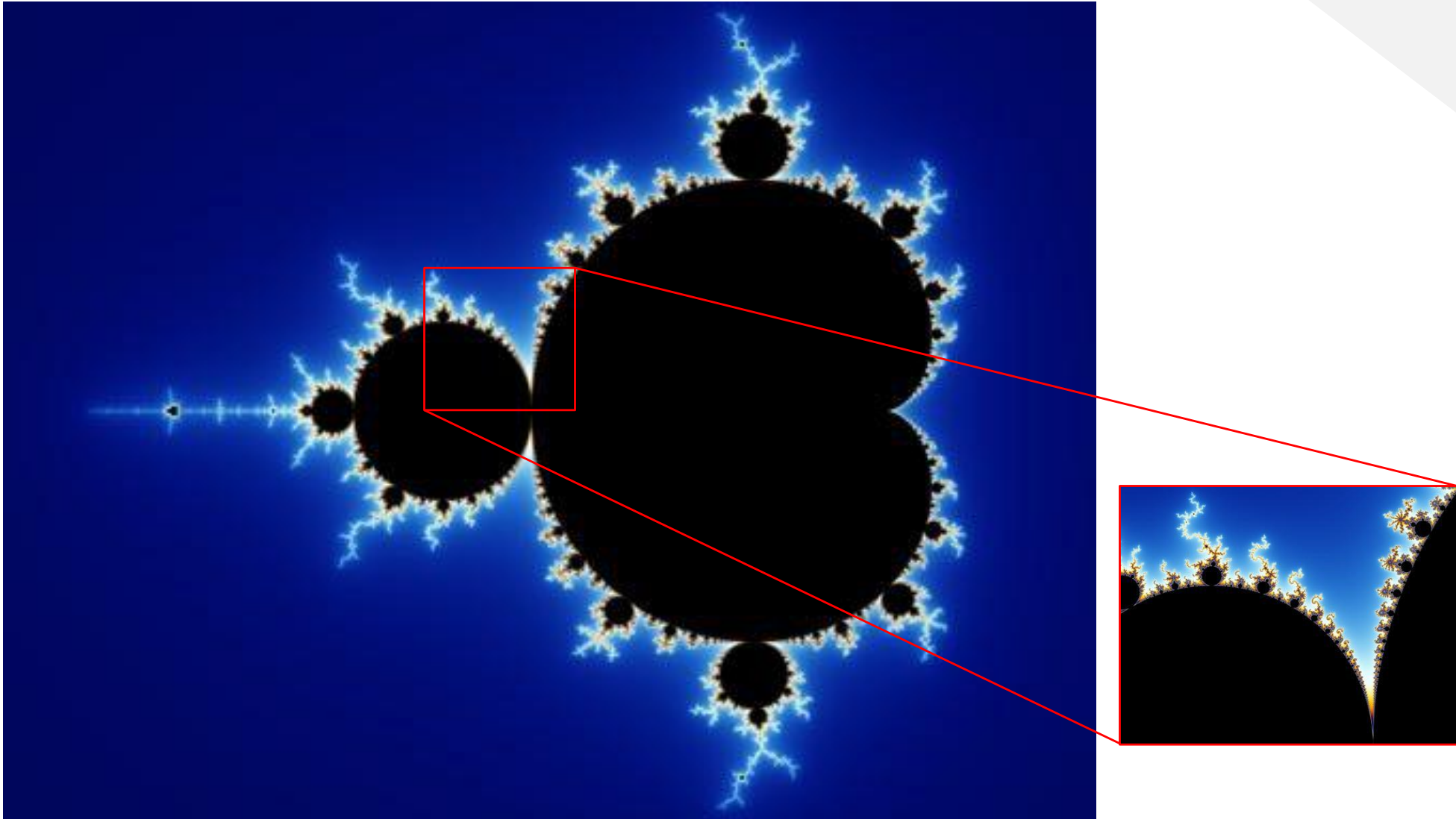


# Review complex numbers

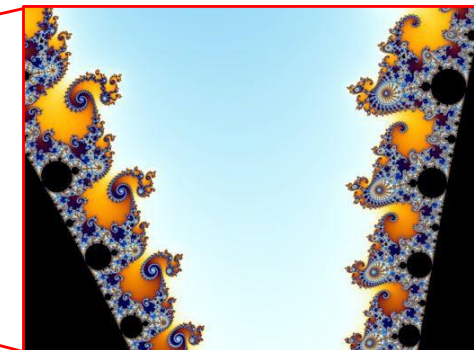
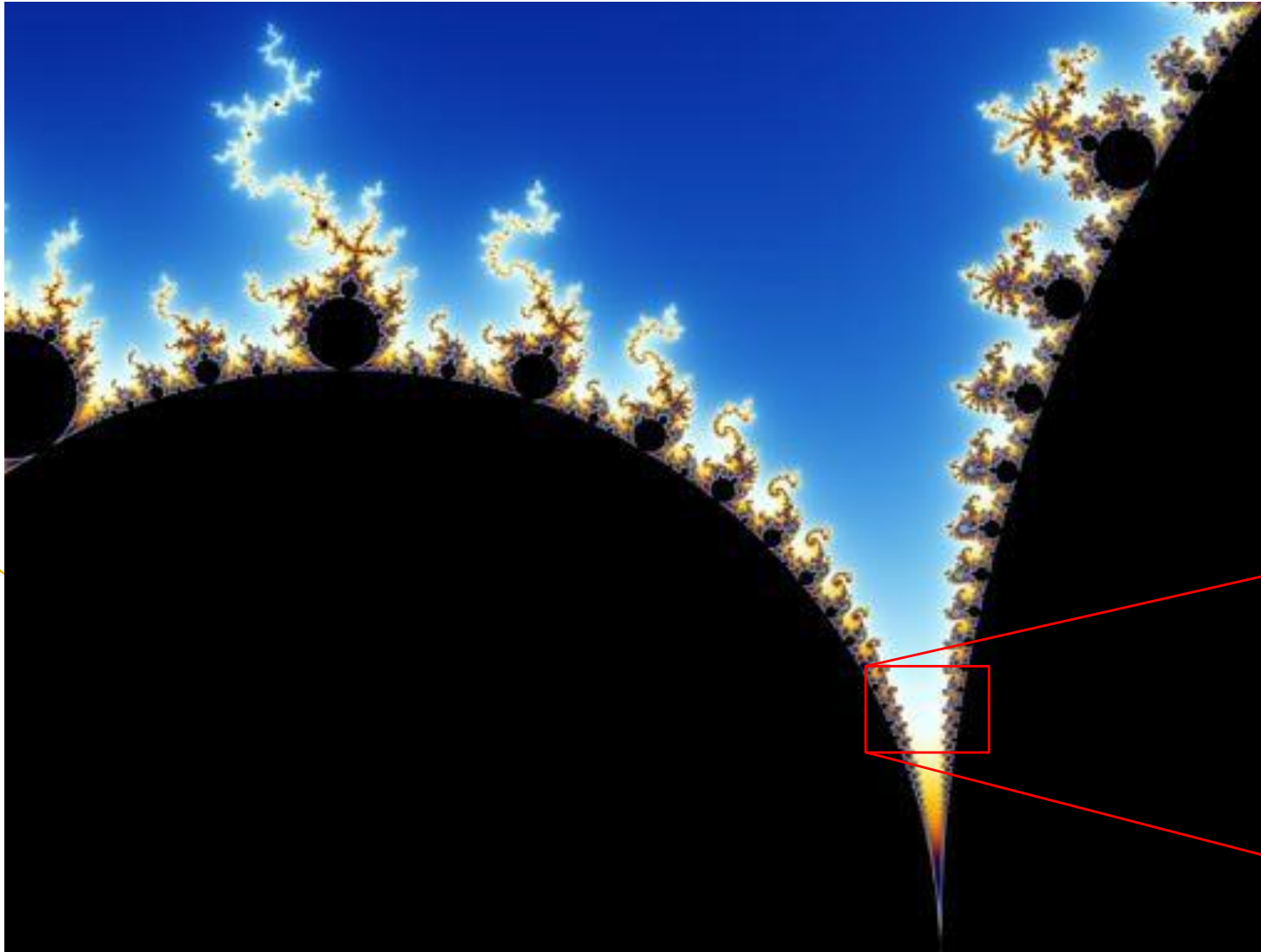
# The Mandelbrot Set: A Quadratic Map in the Complex Plane



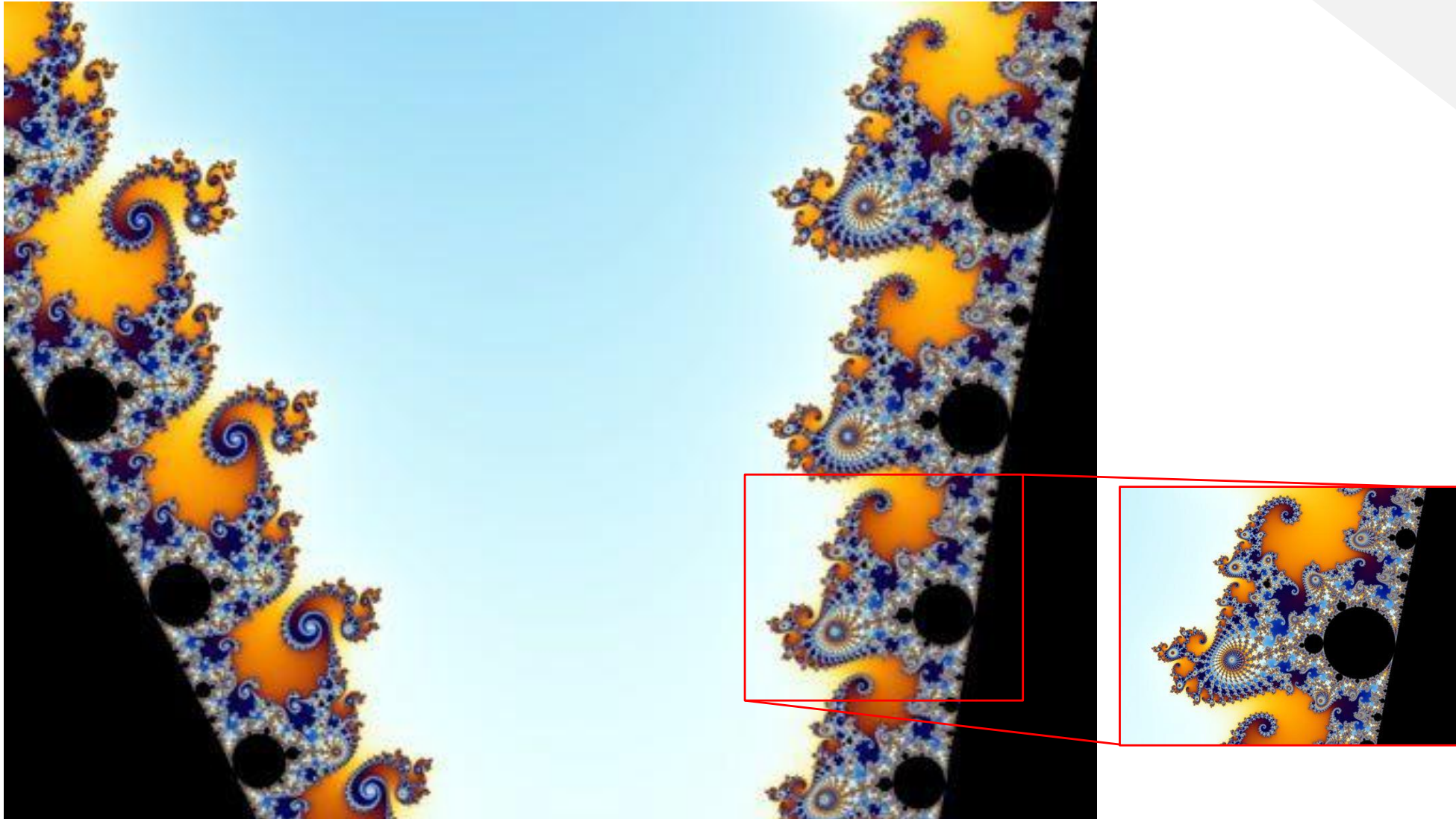
# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 1



# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 2

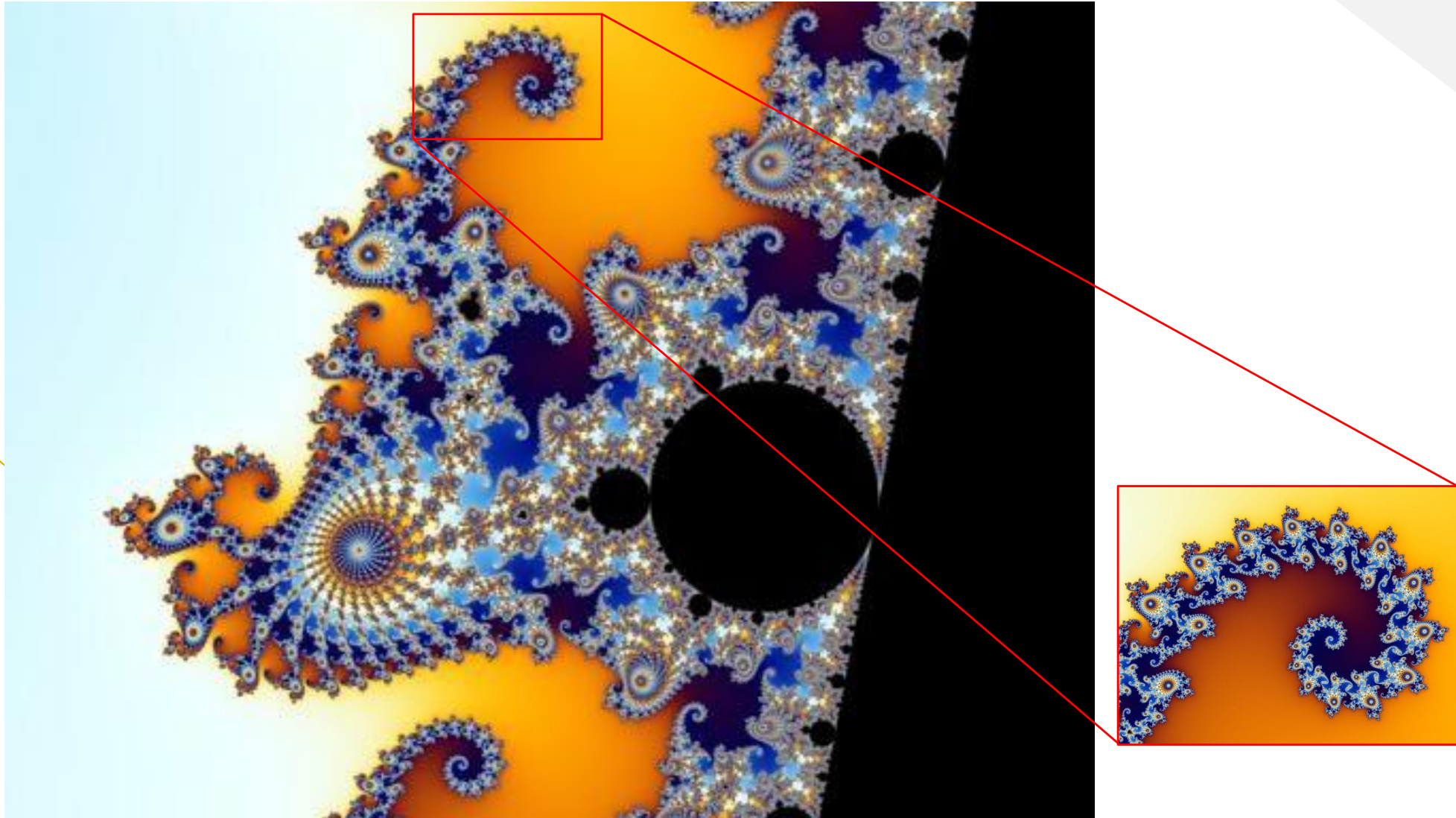


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 3

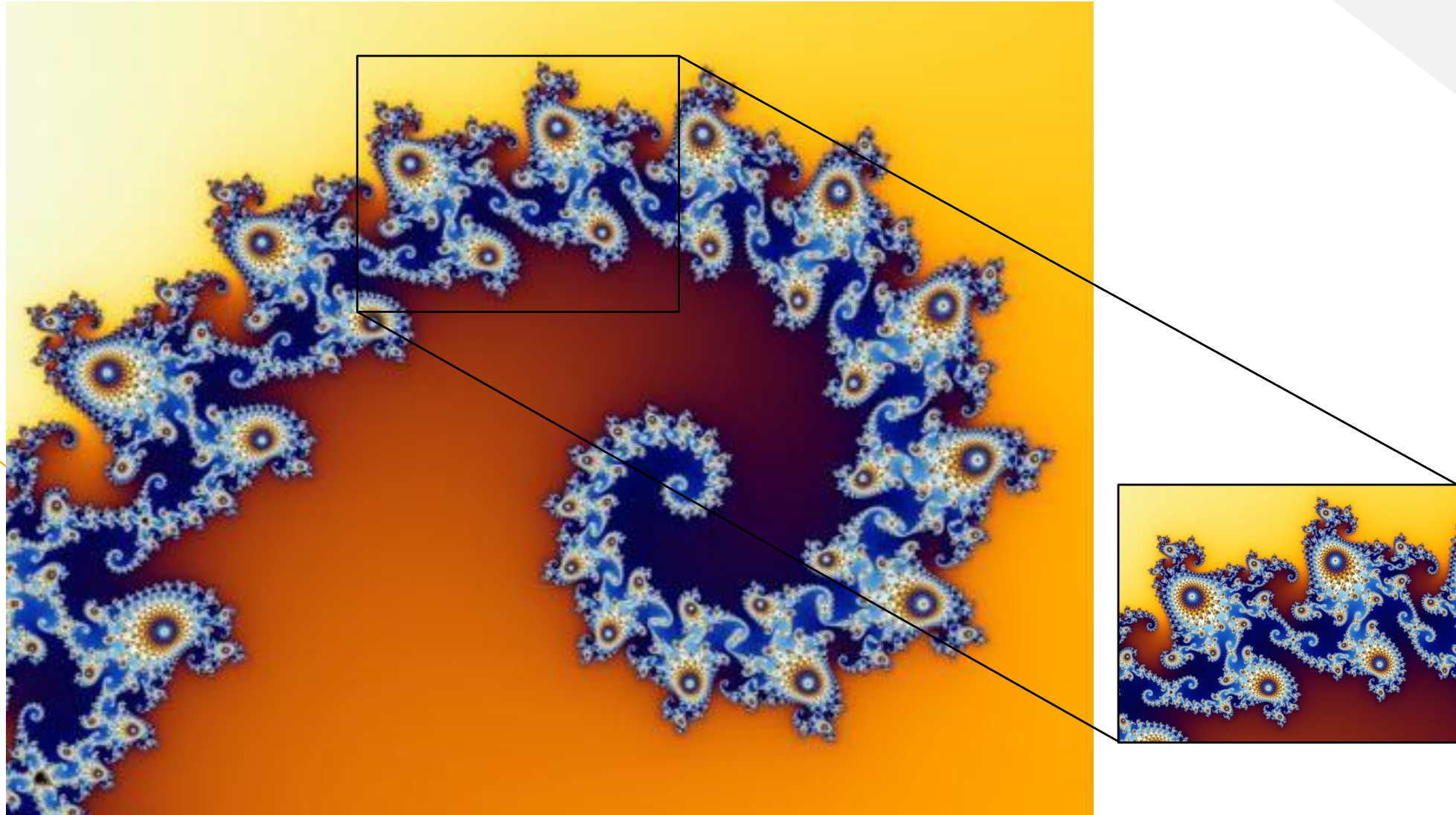




# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 4

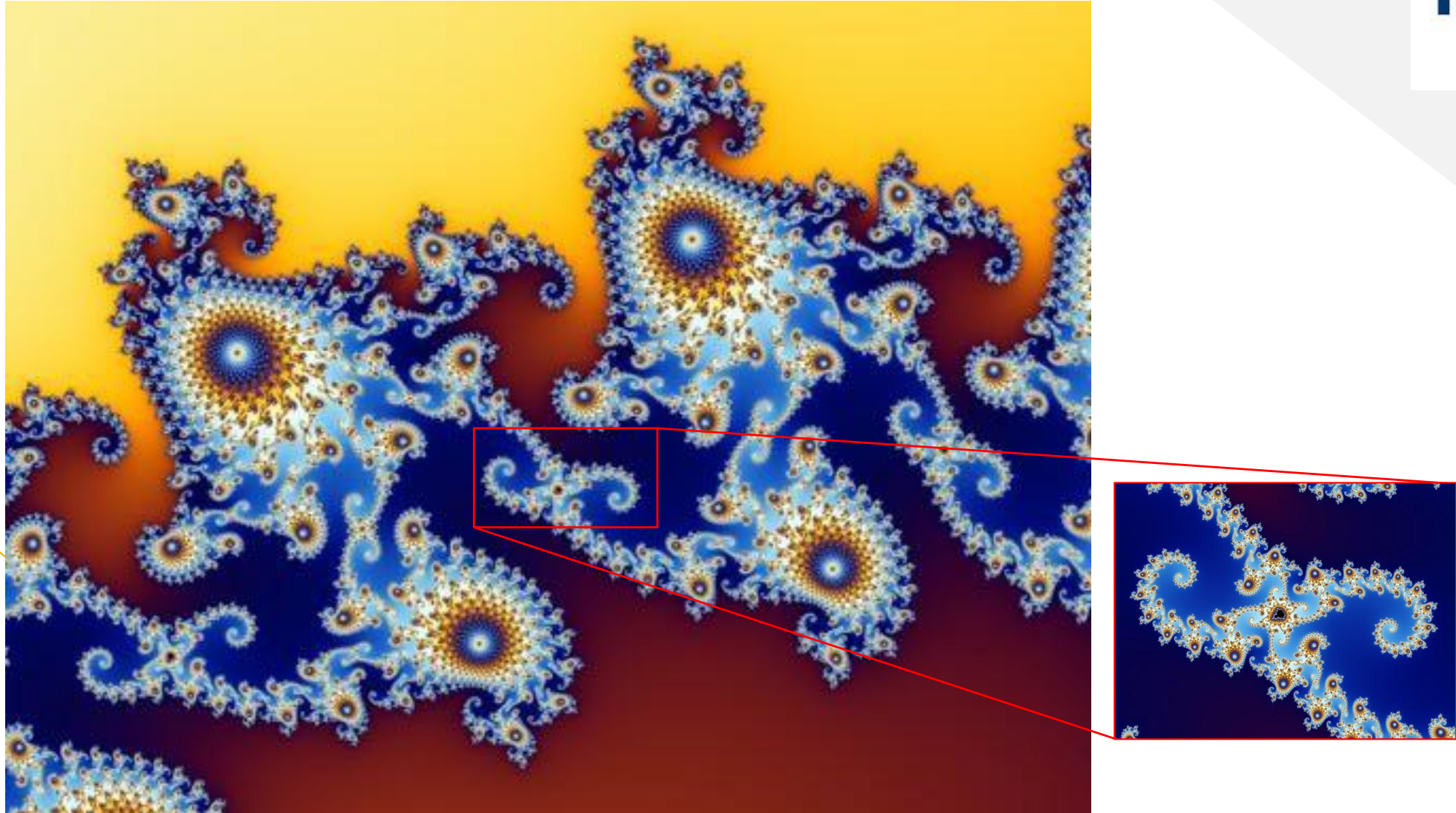


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 5

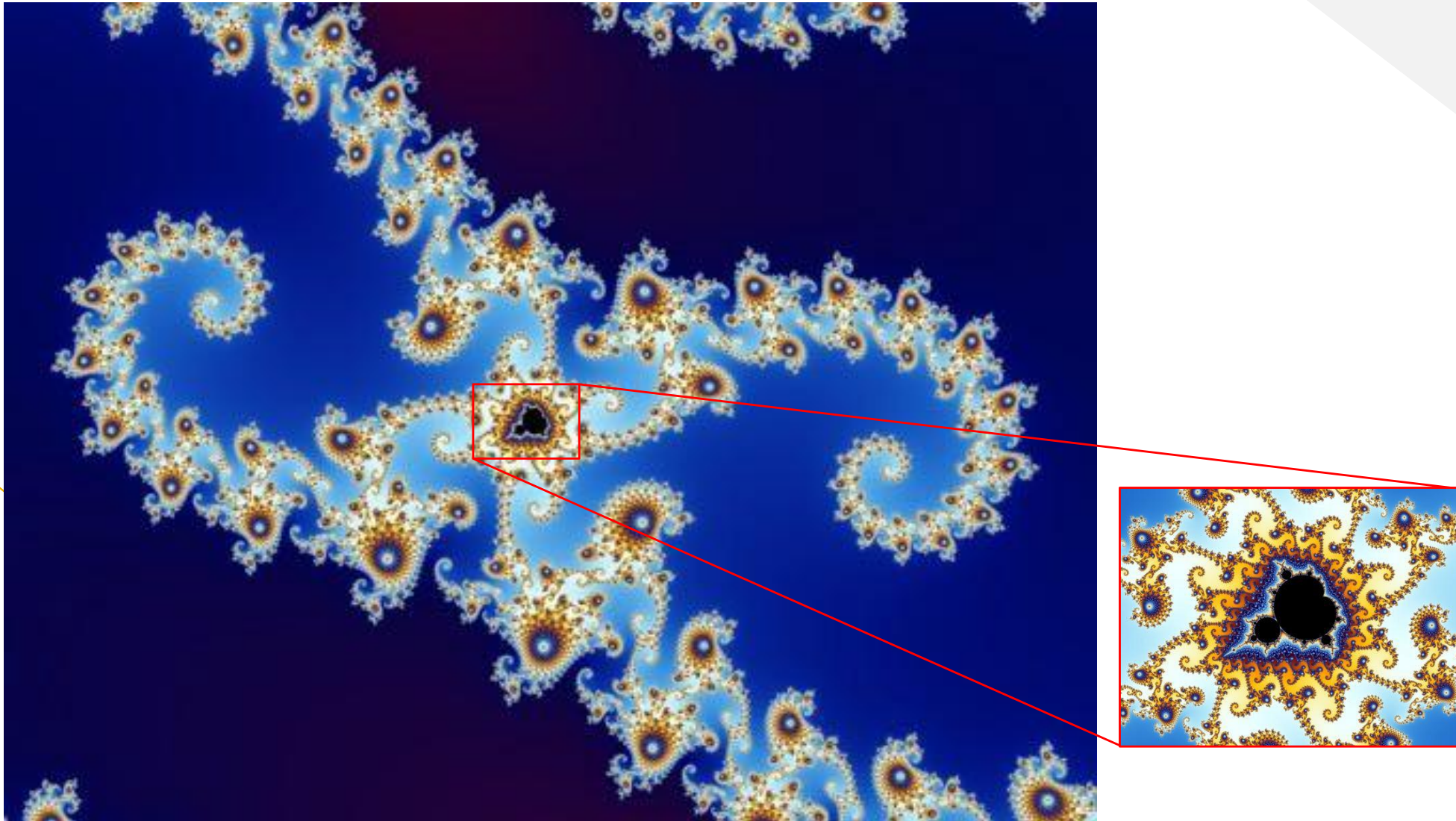




# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 6

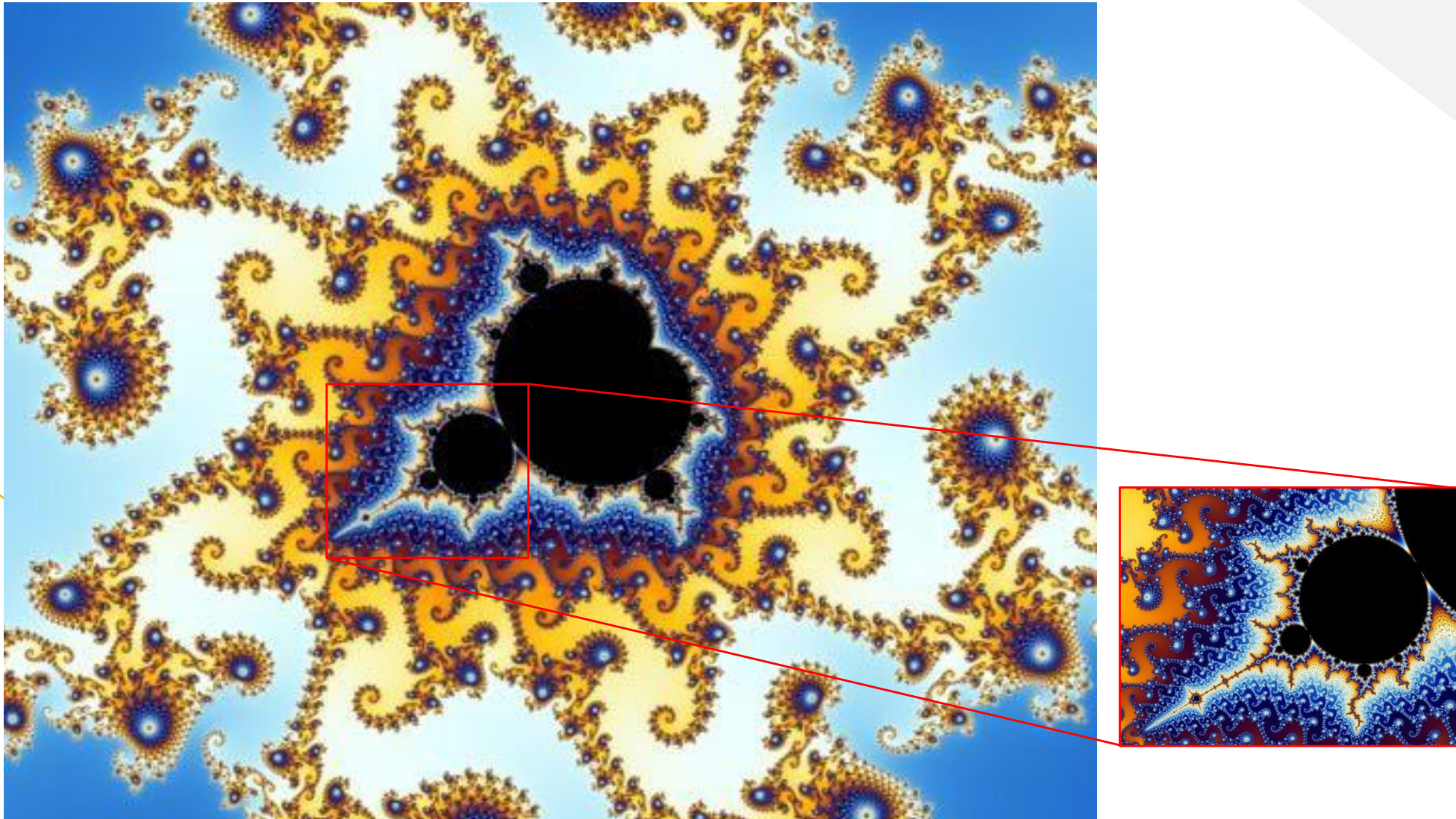


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 7



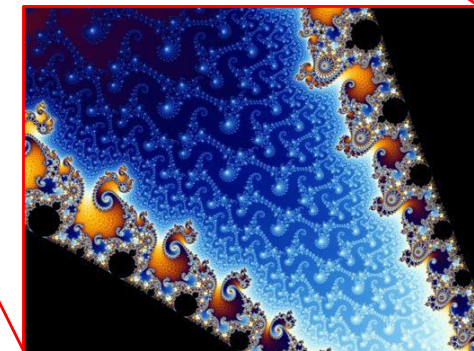
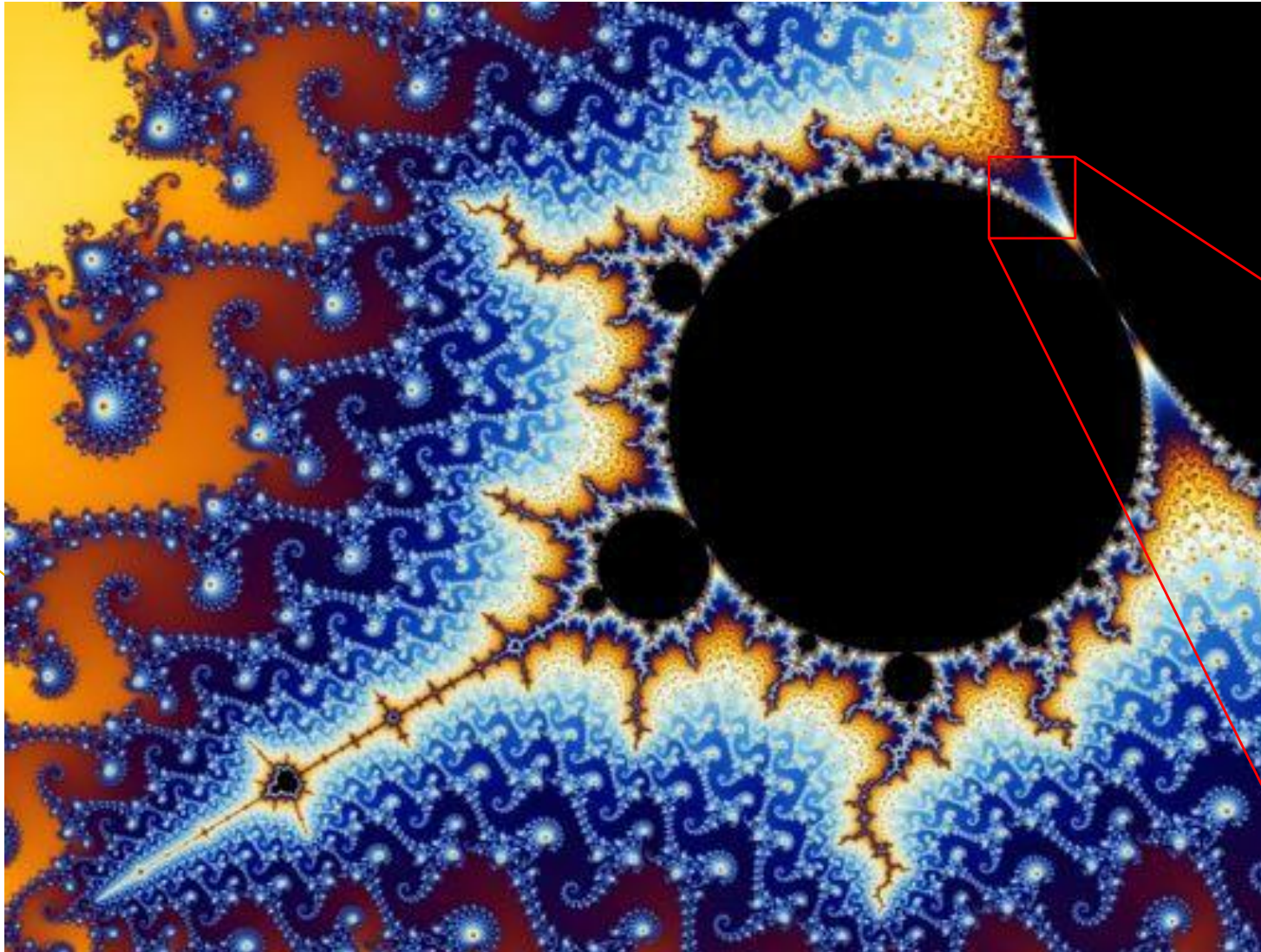


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 8



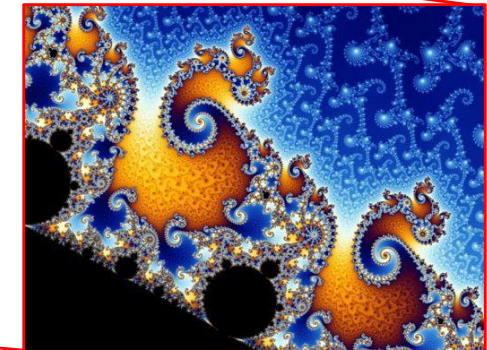
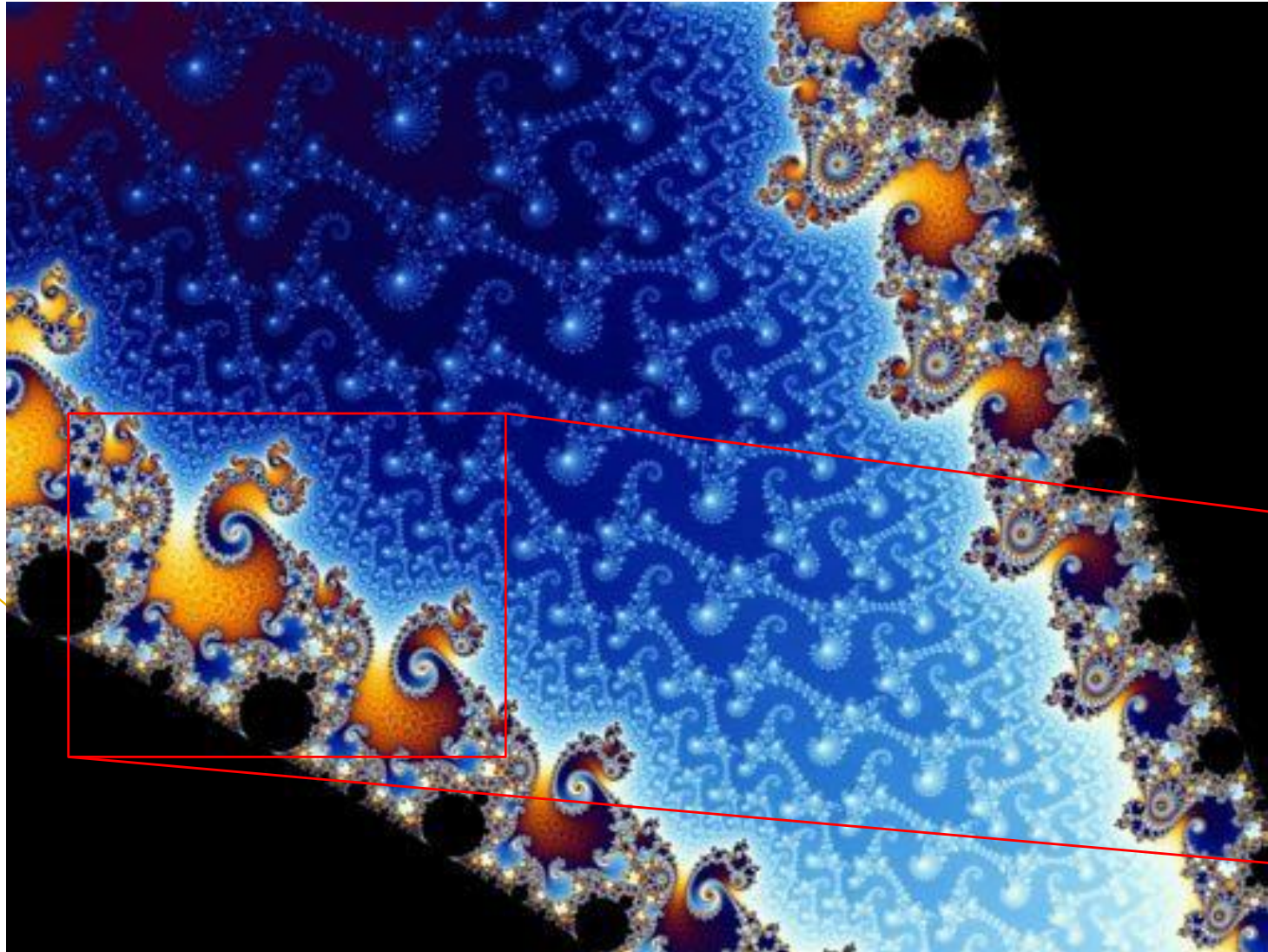


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 9



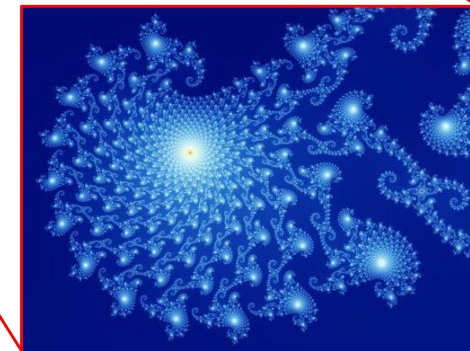
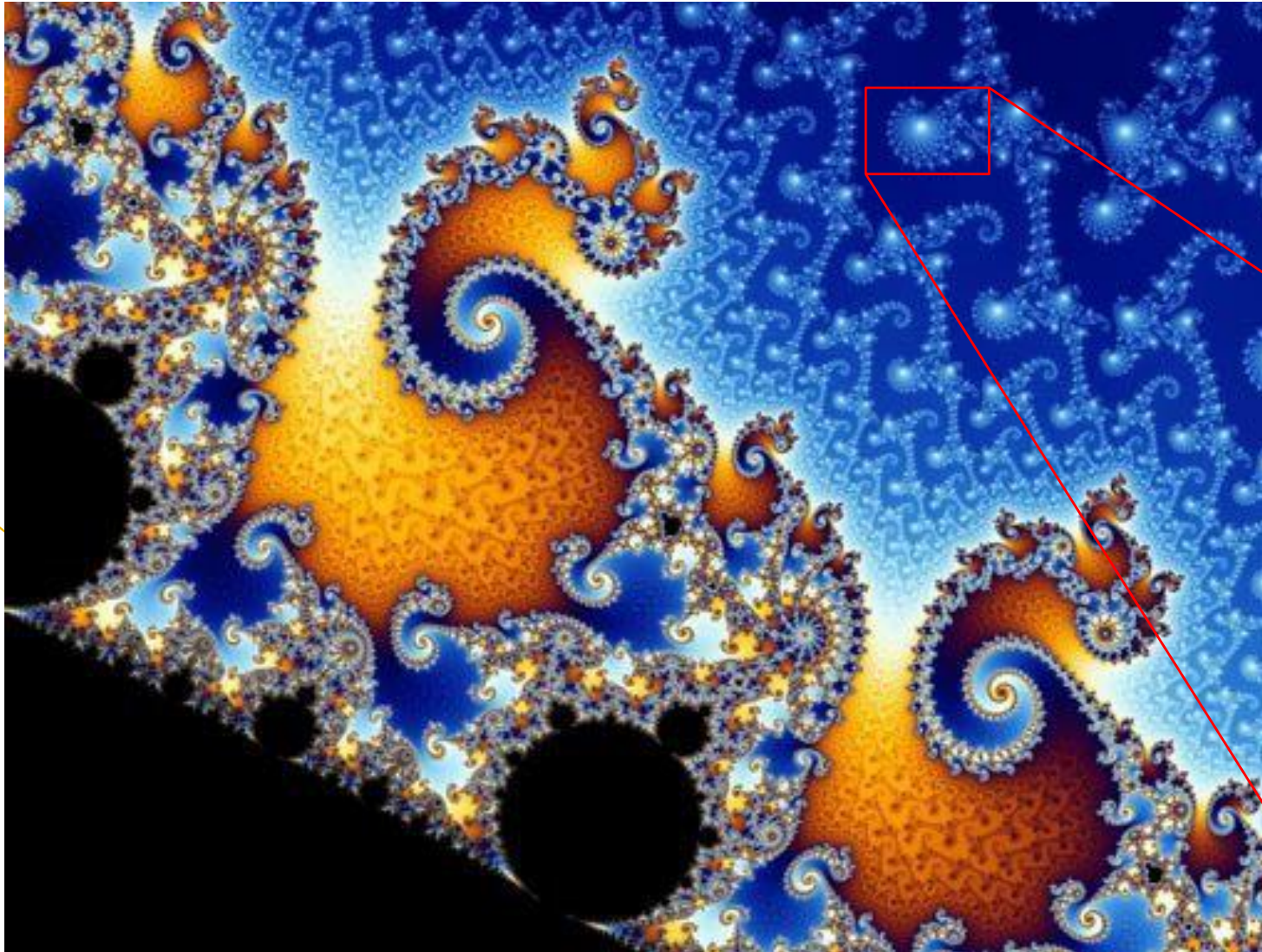


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 10



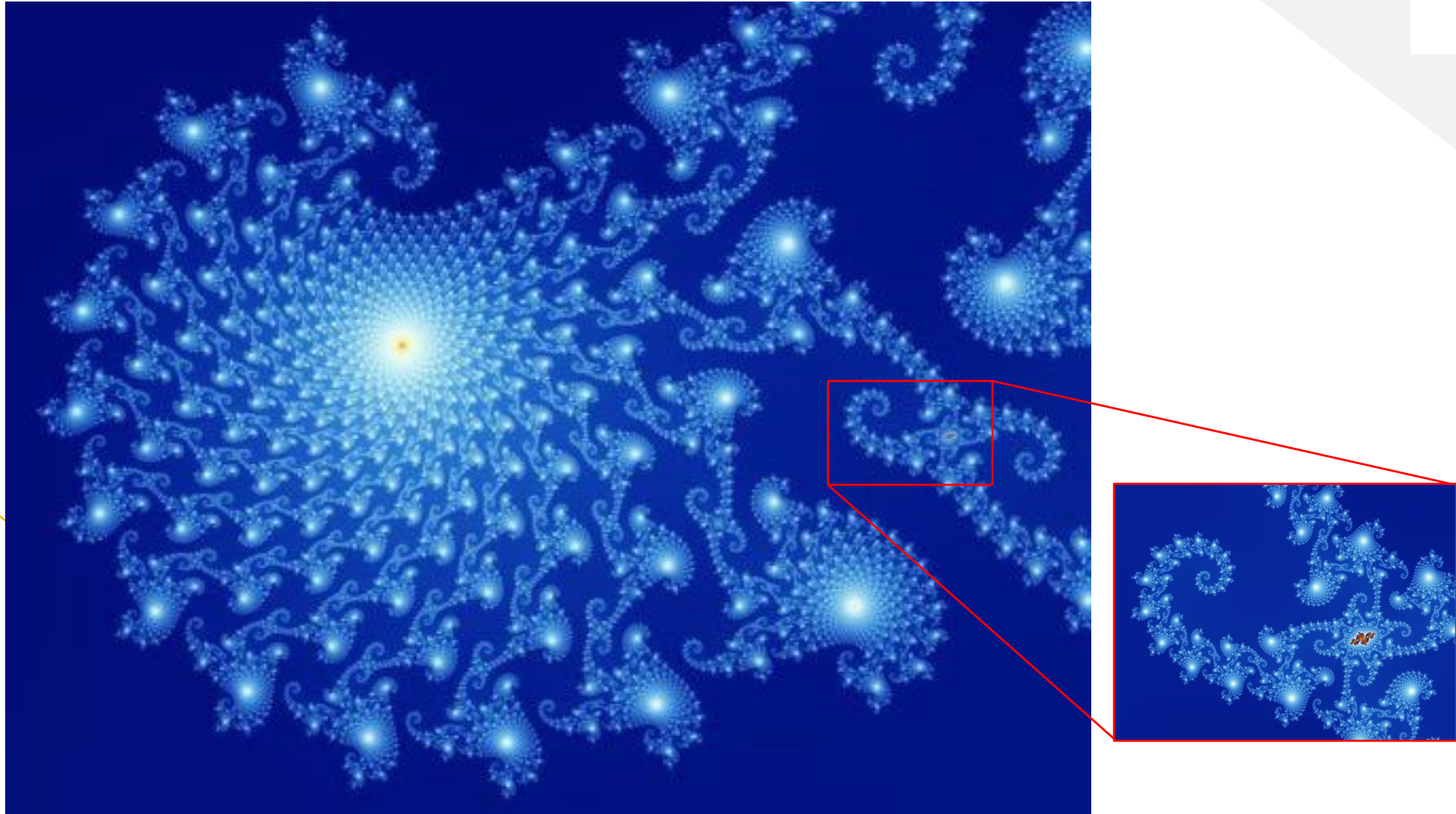


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 11



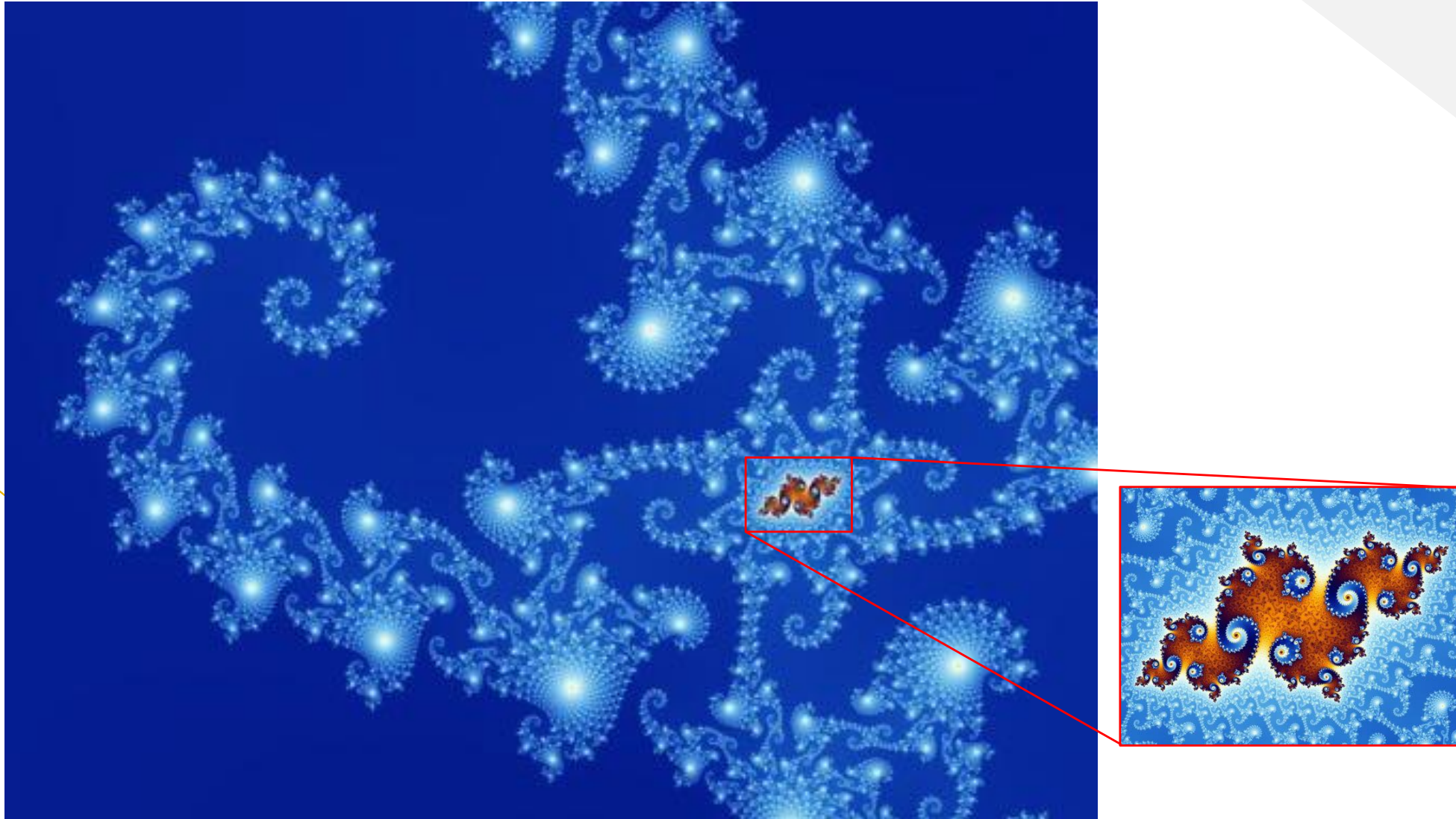


# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 12

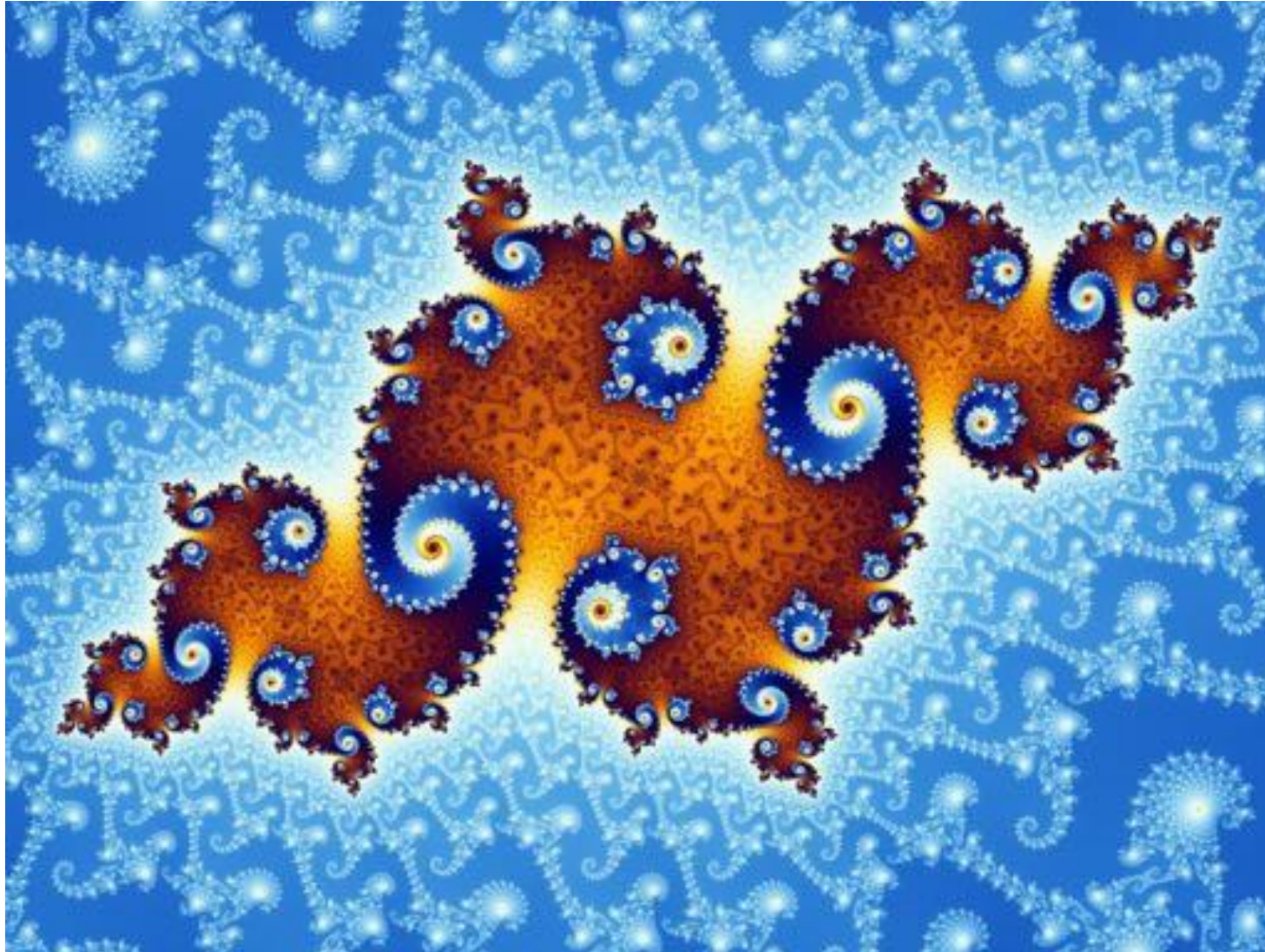




# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 13



# Mandelbrot Set: Zoom level 14





# Logistic Map and the Mandelbrot Set are related

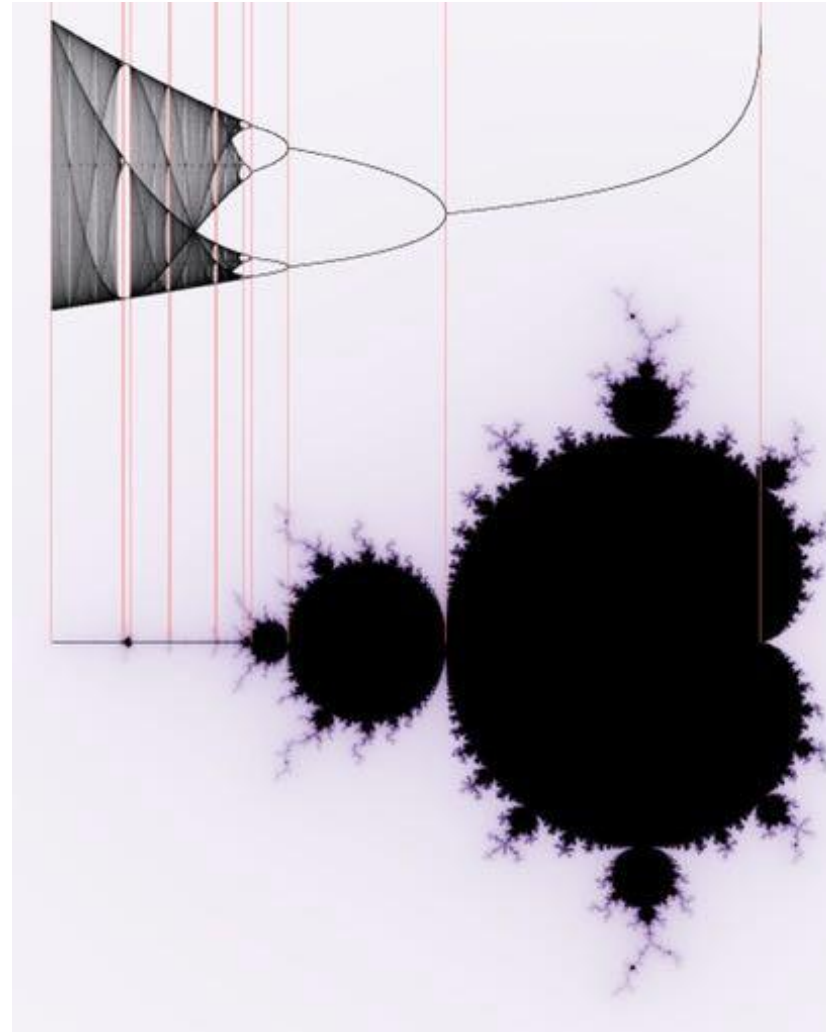
$$x_{n+1} = r x_n (1 - x_n)$$

$$z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + C$$

Relate the constants  $C$  and  $r$  by assuming the transformation

$$z_n = a x_n + b$$

holds for any  $x_n$  and  $z_n$ . Then solve for  $a$  and  $b$ , which leads to a relation for  $C$  and  $r$ .



# Programming Examples

- fill a vector with 'n' random numbers, use the Python function `random.random()`
- *sum* of all elements
- the *average* of all elements
- *maximum* of all elements
- find element *closest to 0.5*
- statistical *variance*

# Lecture Summary

- Remember how complex numbers work.
- Mandelbrot set emerged from a quadratic map that is applied to complex numbers.
- This mapping function also has fixed points for certain values of the constant  $C$ .