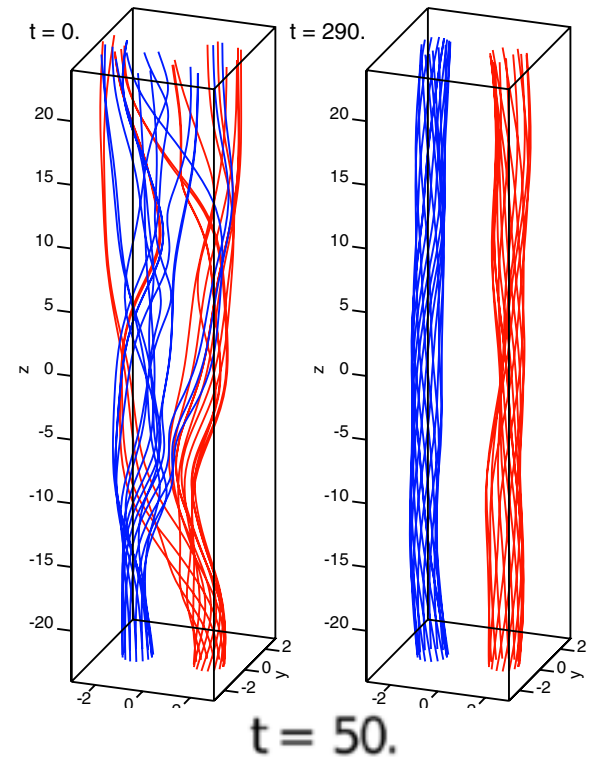
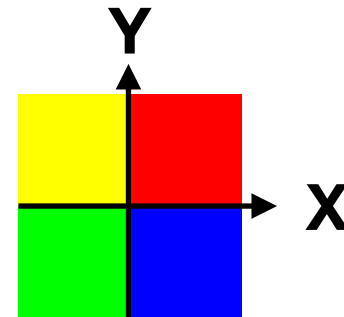


Visualization of the Fix-point

If define a vector $\mathbf{v}_f = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{x}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} v_f^x > 0 \ \& \ v_f^y > 0 & \text{red,} \\ v_f^x < 0 \ \& \ v_f^y > 0 & \text{yellow,} \\ v_f^x < 0 \ \& \ v_f^y < 0 & \text{green,} \\ v_f^x > 0 \ \& \ v_f^y < 0 & \text{blue.} \end{array} \right.$$

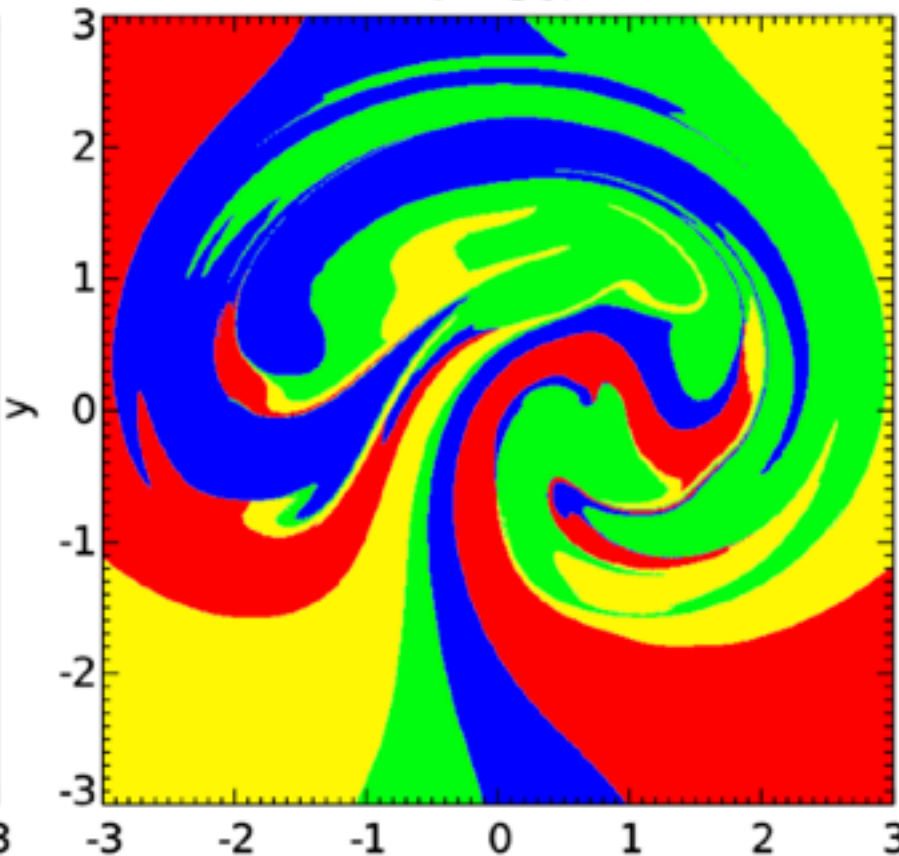
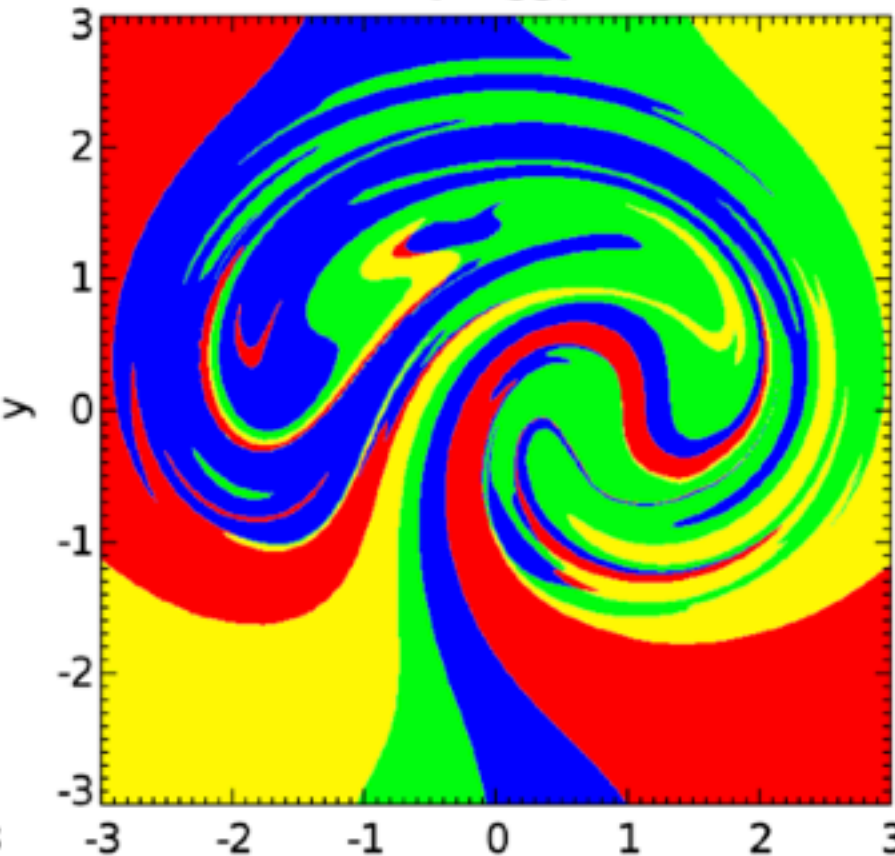
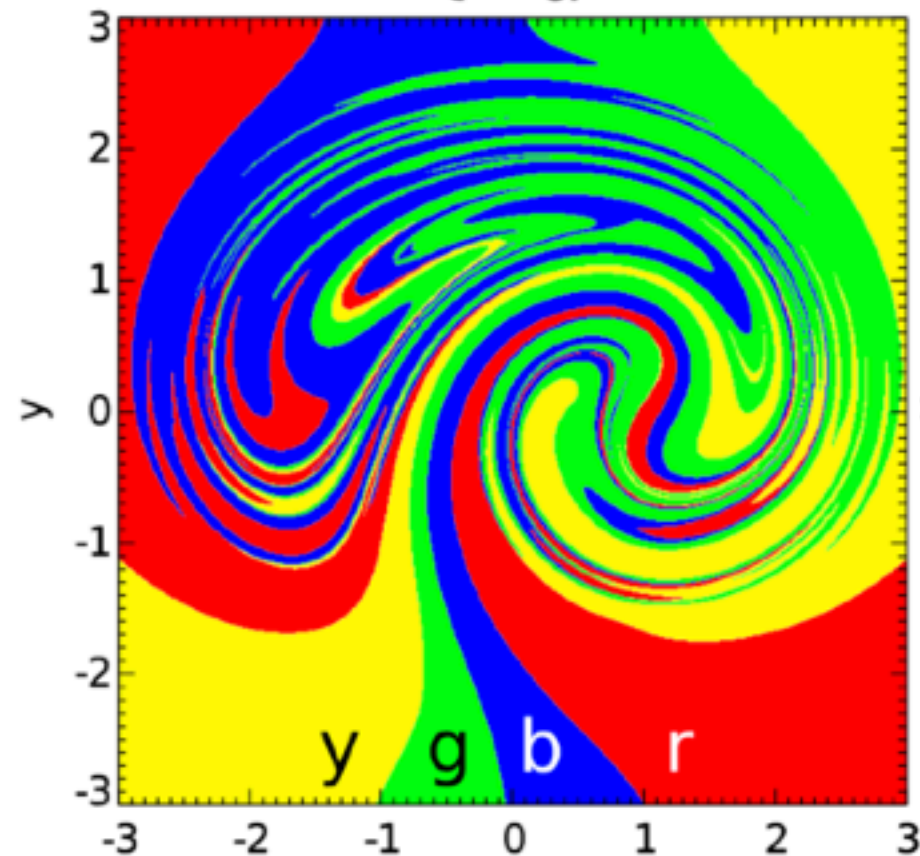


Yeates & Hornig (2011)

t = 0.

t = 35.

t = 50.



However, it is **NOT** easy to apply it to the coronal case!

e.g.

