

FAMILIA CUADRÁTICA

$$Q_c : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto Q_c(x) = x^2 + c \quad ; \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

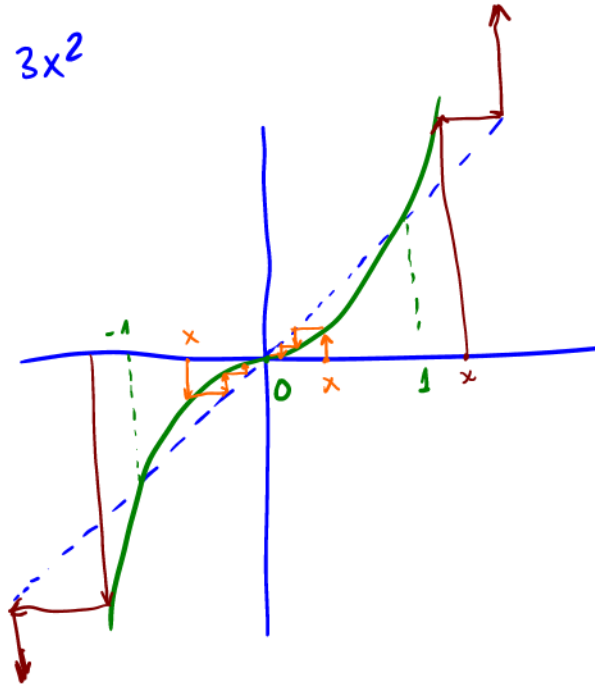
Def : $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ C^1 y x_0 un punto fijo de f .

- i) Decimos que x_0 es un punto fijo atractivo para f si $|f'(x_0)| < 1$.
- ii) " " x_0 " " " " repulsivo " " si $|f'(x_0)| > 1$.
- iii) " " x_0 " " " " fijo neutro para f si $|f'(x_0)| = 1$.

Ej: $f(x) = x^3$

$$f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow x^3 = x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \\ x=-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{pto fijo atractor} \\ \text{ptos fijos repulsores} \end{array}$$

$f'(x) = 3x^2$

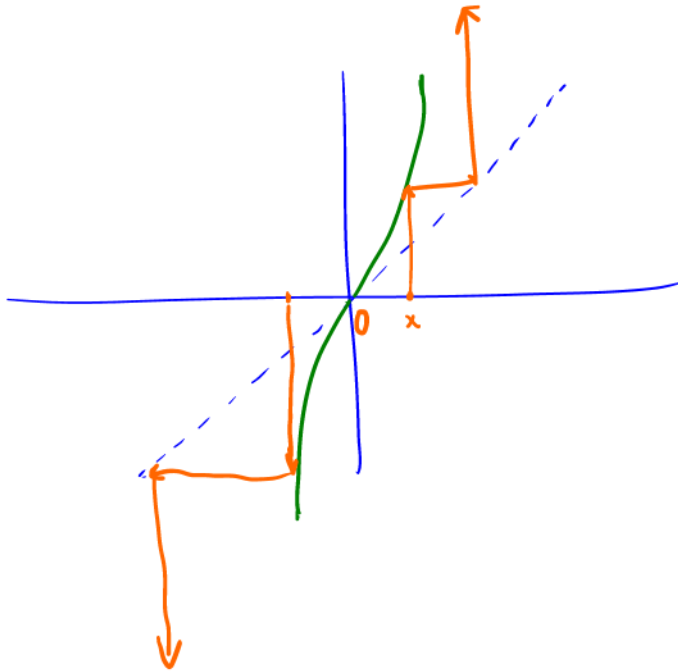


$$f^n(x) \rightarrow 0 : x \approx 0$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

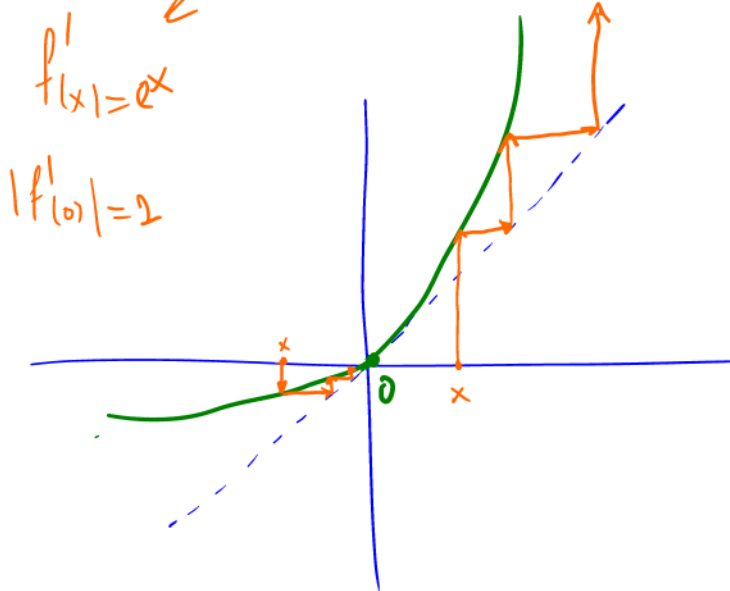
$\text{Ej.} : f(x) = x^3 + x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 \rightarrow |f'(0)| = 0$

$\underbrace{x=0}$
 punto fijo
 neutro



$\text{Ej.} : f(x) = e^x - 1 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{e^x - 1 = x} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = 0}$

$\underbrace{x=0}$
 pto fijo
 neutro-

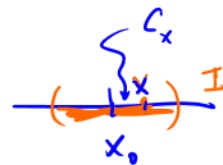


TEOREMA DEL PUNTO FIJO ATRACTOR

Sea $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de clase C^1 y x_0 un punto fijo atractor de f .
Entonces, existe un intervalo I que contiene a x_0 tal que

$$f^n(x) \in I; \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in I.$$

$$\text{Adem\'as, } f^n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0$$



Dm: Como $|f'(x_0)| < 1 \Rightarrow |f'(x_0)| < \lambda < 1$
y consecuentemente, $\exists \delta > 0$ tal que $|f'(x)| < \lambda; \forall x \in \overbrace{(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)}^I$

Luego, para $x \in I$

$$|f(x) - x_0| = |f(x) - f(x_0)| \stackrel{\text{TVM}}{=} |f'(c)| |x - x_0| < \lambda |x - x_0|$$

De esa forma

$$|f^n(x) - x_0| < \lambda^n |x - x_0| \Rightarrow f^n(x) \in I$$

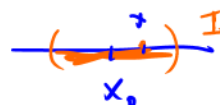
$$\text{Tomando } n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f^n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0. \quad \square$$

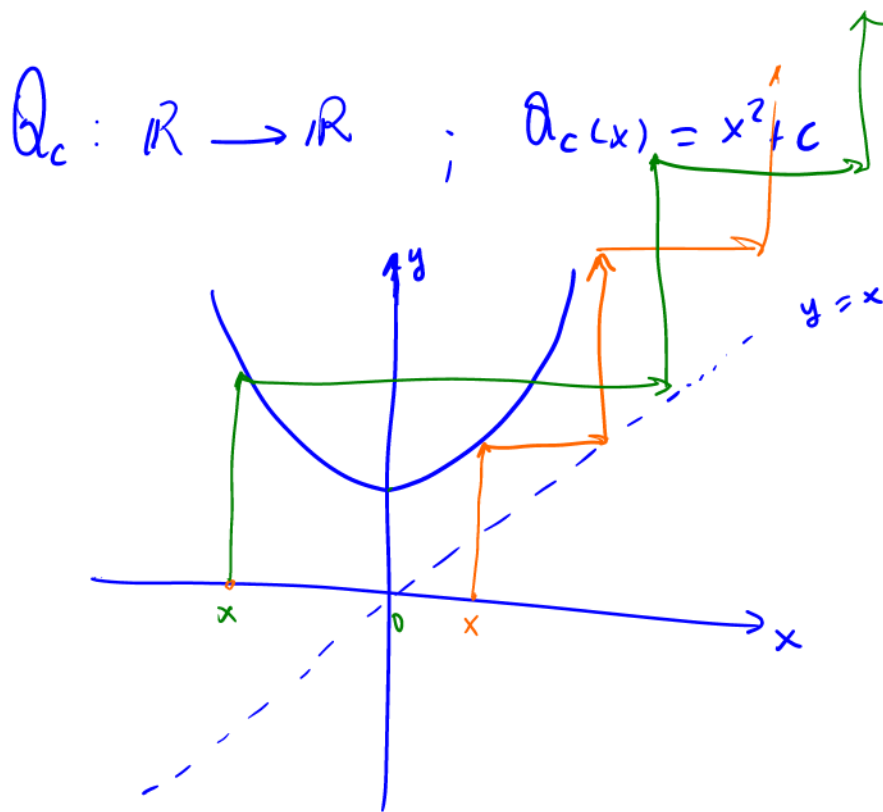
TEOREMA DEL PUNTO FIJO REPULSOR

Sea $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de clase C^1 y x_0 un punto fijo repulsor de f .
Entonces, existe un intervalo I que contiene a x_0 tal que

$\forall x \in I, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que

$$f^n(x) \notin I.$$





$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Q_c^n(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

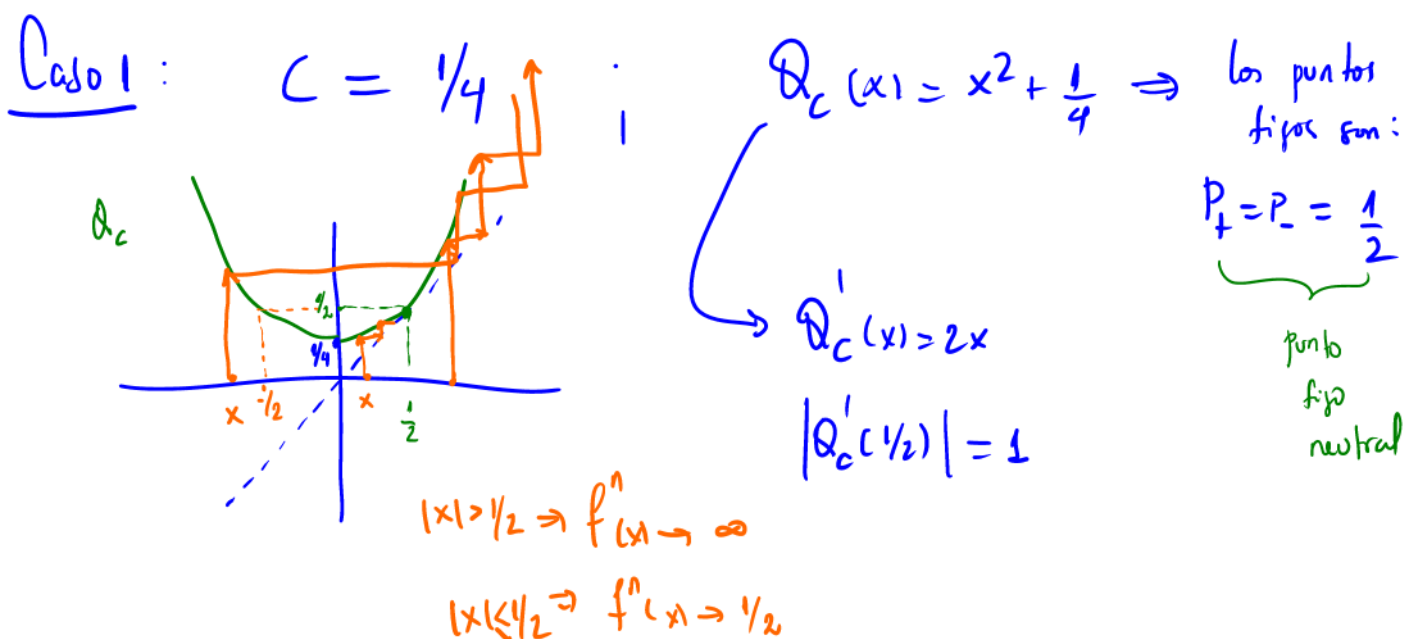
$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$c > 1/4$$

$$Q_c(x) = x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + c = x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4c}}{2}$$

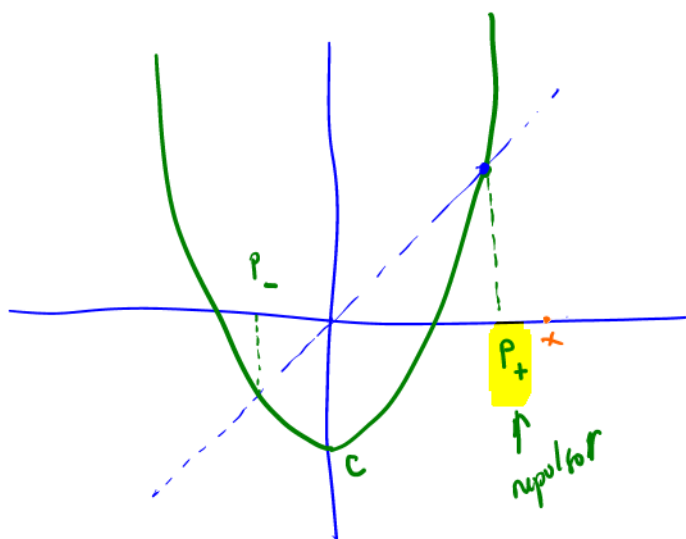
$$Q_c: \text{No tiene puntos fijos} \Leftrightarrow 1 - 4c < 0 \Leftrightarrow c > 1/4$$



Caso 2:

$$C < 1/4$$

$$P_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4C}}{2}$$

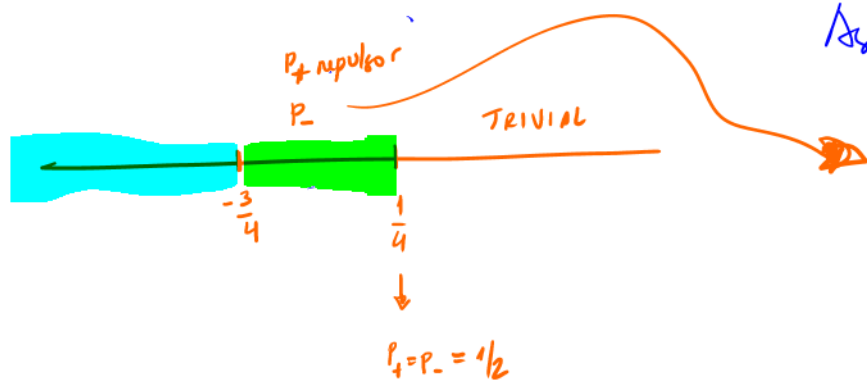


$$Q_c(x) = x^2 + c$$

$$Q'_c(x) = 2x$$

$$|Q'_c(P_+)| = \left| 2 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4C}}{2} \right) \right| = |1 + \sqrt{1-4C}| > 1$$

$$|Q'_c(P_-)| = |1 - \sqrt{1-4C}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{4} < C < \frac{1}{4}$$



Así,

$$\begin{cases} P_- \text{ es atractor} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{3}{4} < C < \frac{1}{4} \\ P_- \text{ es neutro} \Leftrightarrow C = -\frac{3}{4} \\ P_- \text{ es repulsor} \Leftrightarrow C < -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

Calculando puntos periódicos de periodo 2: ($Q_c(x) = x^2 + c$)

$$Q_c^2(x) = x \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + c)^2 + c = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4 + 2cx^2 - x + c^2 + c = 0$$

observa que

$$Q_c(P_{\pm}) = P_{\pm} \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_c^2(P_+) = P_+$$

$$Q_c^2(P_-) = P_-$$

Así,

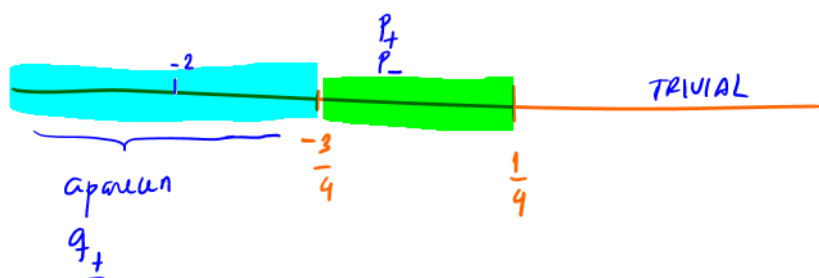
$$\frac{Q_c^2(x)}{(x-P_+)(x-P_-)} = x^2 + x + c - 1 = 0 ; \quad P_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4C}}{2}$$

Así, encontramos:

$$q_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (-1 \pm \sqrt{-4c-3})$$

los otros 2 puntos periódicos de periodo 2.

Luego, $Q_c(x) = x^2 + c$ tiene a q_{\pm} como pts periódicos de periodo a 2 siempre que $-4c-3 > 0$ ($c < -3/4$)



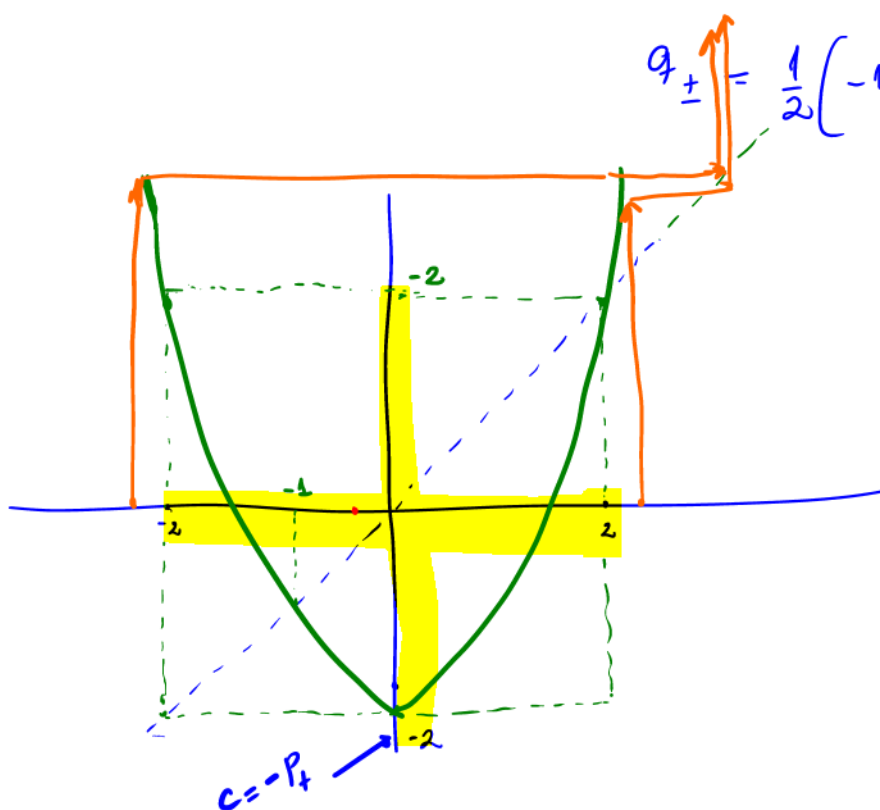
Caso $c = -2$

$$Q_c(x) = x^2 - 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = -2 \\ P_+ = 2 \\ P_- = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$q_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4c}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$q_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (-1 \pm \sqrt{-4c-3}) = \frac{1}{2} (-1 \pm \sqrt{5})$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = -2 \end{array} \right.$



Para $|x| > 2$

$$f^n(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

d. $f^n(x) \rightarrow ?$

$|x| \leq 2$

$$d) f'(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$x \leq 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{C = -2}}$$

$$Q_c : [-2; 2] \rightarrow [-2; 2]$$

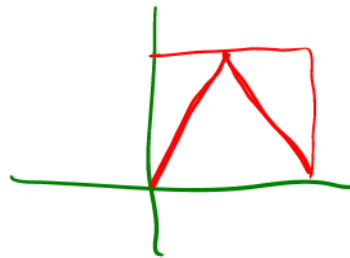
$$x \mapsto Q_c(x) = x^2 - 2$$

topologizant
konjugado

$$f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$f(x) = 4x(1-x)$$

\Updownarrow top.
konjugado

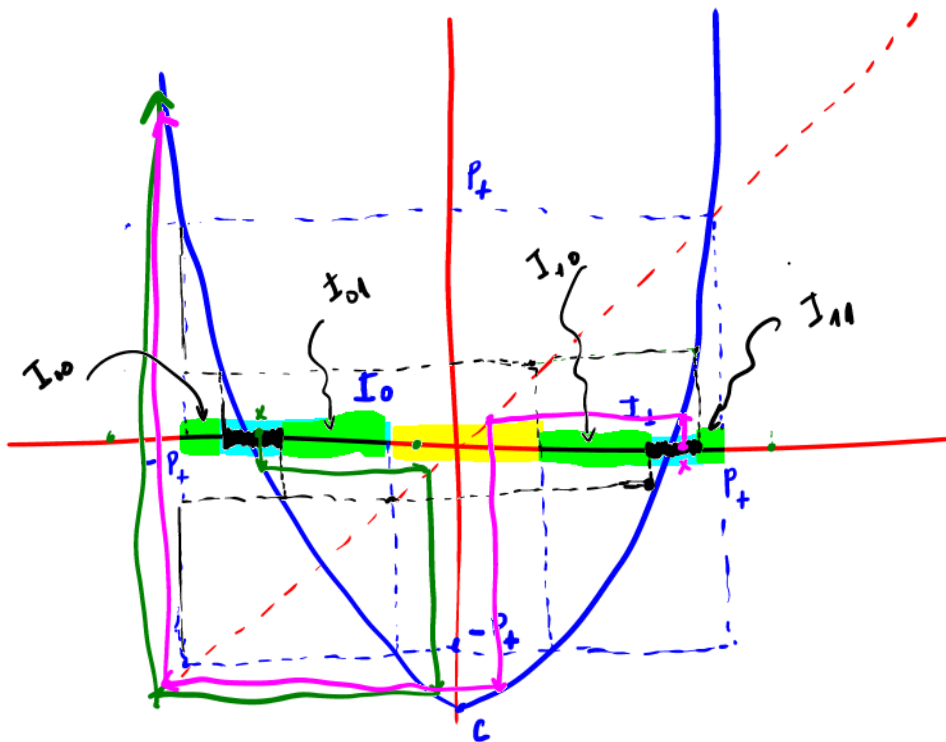


$$\leadsto g : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x; & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2-2x; & \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_c(x) = x^2 + c \quad [-p_+, p_+]$$

$$\underline{C < -2}$$



$$p_+ = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4c}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -p_+ > c$$

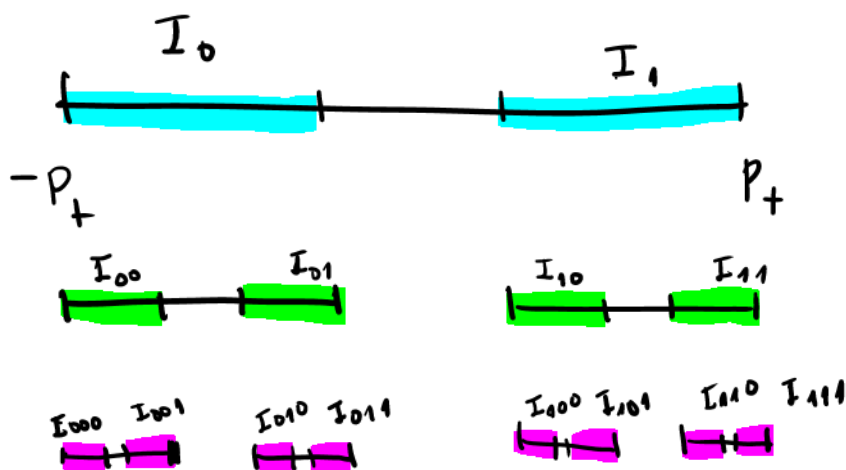
$$\cdot \text{ Si } |x| > p_+$$

$$\Rightarrow f^n(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\cdot \text{ Si } x \in [-p_+, p_+] \setminus I_0 \cup I_1$$

$$\Rightarrow f^n(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Si } x \in [-p_+, p_+] \setminus I_0 \cup I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3 \cup I_4 \cup I_5 \cup I_6 \cup I_7 \cup I_8 \Rightarrow f^n(x) \rightarrow \infty$$



$$f(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda$$

conjunto invariante

$$\Lambda = \{x \in I = [-P_+, P_+] : f^n(x) \in I \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$$

Ejercicio: Mostrar que Λ es un conjunto de Cantor

Exposición:

$$Q_c: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$$

$$x \mapsto Q_c(x) = x^2 + c$$

para $c < -2$

shift de Bernoulli

es top. conjugado al

$$\sigma: \Sigma_2^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_2^+$$

En el libro Devaney está demostrada para

$$c < -\left(\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)$$

$$c \approx -2.36$$