Assignment 31

Let P_s be the population at start, and P_e be the end population. From the lecture we derive the exponential growth after one year as: $P_e = P_s \left(1 + \frac{1.7}{100}\right)$. After nyears we have a population of: $P_e=P_s\left(1+rac{1.7}{100}
ight)^n$. Since we seek $P_e=2P_s$, we

$$2P_s = P_s \left(1 + \frac{1.7}{100}\right)^n \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \qquad \\ 2 = \left(1 + \frac{1.7}{100}\right)^n \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \\ \log(2) = \log\left(1 + \frac{1.7}{100}\right)n \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \\ n = \frac{\log(2)}{\log\left(1 + \frac{1.7}{100}\right)} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \\ n \approx 41.12(a)$$

Assignment 34

Referring to our last exercise sheet, we constructed an L-system for a spiral basically by adding one unit length to a segment compromising a quarter turn of the spiral. A golden spiral is a spiral where in each quarter turn the golden ratio is added, in order for the spiral to unwind. In other words: Inscribing each quarter turn segment into a bounding square, the area ratio of squares of consecutive quarter turns is the golden ratio.

Assignment 35

Suppose the limit exists and call it a: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n}=a$. Then:

$$a = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_n + F_{n-1}}{F_n} = 1 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_{n-1}}{F_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = a^2 - a - 1$$

Using the midnight equation we obtain the solutions: $\frac{1\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}$. The program implemented in Python is found in the file fib.py and takes the number of iterations as parameter -n.

Assignment 36

The function is periodic, with the phase of the signal generated for the two starting conditions getting in sync in the long term. For a=3.75 we observe the periodicity, but the phases don't get synced (at least for the first 20,000 iterations). A program implementing the function in Python is found in the file if .py and takes the number of iterations as parameter -n, as well as the parameter a as -a.