# Homework 4

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import random

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

#### Problem 0

Write a summary of all important formulas and definitions from these eigenvalue notes.

Characteristic Polynomial  $(2 \times 2)$ 

$$P_A(\lambda) = det(A - \lambda I_2) = \lambda^2 - tr(A)\lambda + det(A)$$

Discriminant of A:

$$D = [tr(A)]^2 - 4det(A)$$

- If D>0, 2 Real and Distinct Eigenvalues
- If D < 0, 1 Pair of Complex Conjugate Eigenvalues
- ullet If D=0, 2 Real and Equal Eigenvalues

Characteristic Polynomial  $(n \times n)$ 

$$P_A(\lambda) = det(A - \lambda I_n)$$

ullet Easy to solve when A is a triagular matrix, such that the product of the diagonal entries is the Characteristic Polynomial.

### Problem 1

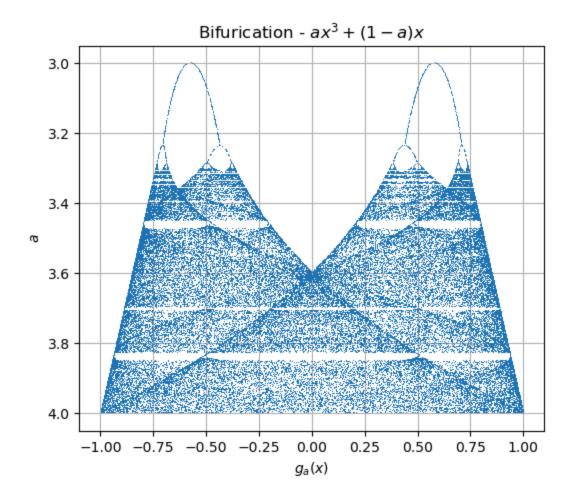
Reproduce Fig 5 of the article "Chaos in the cubic mapping".

Note: the procedure on how to produce bifurcation diagrams, in addition of what I explained in class, it is briefly explained in the first paragraph in p18 of our textbook.

```
In [2]: def plot_bifurication(a_ranges, f, title, filename, swap_x_a=False):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(ncols=len(a_ranges), figsize=(6 * len(a_ranges),
    if len(a_ranges) == 1:
```

```
ax = [ax]
for axis, a_vals in zip(ax, a_ranges):
    x vals = []
    plot_a_vals = []
    for a in a_vals:
        x = random.random()
        for _ in range(int(1e3)):
            x = f(a, x)
        for _ in range(int(1e2)):
            x = f(a, x)
            x_vals.append(x)
            plot_a_vals.append(a)
    if swap_x_a:
        axis.plot(x_vals, plot_a_vals, ',')
        axis.invert yaxis()
    else:
        axis.plot(plot_a_vals, x_vals, ',')
    axis.set_xlabel('$g_a(x)$')
    axis.set_ylabel('$a$')
    axis.set title('Bifurication - ' + title)
    axis.grid()
plt.savefig(filename + '.png')
return fig
```

```
In [3]: a = plot\_bifurication([np.linspace(3, 4, int(1e3))], lambda a,x: <math>a*x**3 + (1)
```

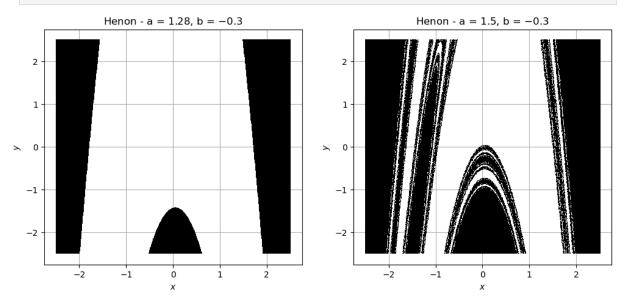


## Problem 2

Reproduce Fig. 2.3 (p51 of our textbook). Note that Fig. 2.3.b is with b=-0.3 and a=1.5 (and not a=1.4)

```
In [4]: def plot_henon_analysis(a_range, b_range, x_range, y_range, num_iters, filer
            fig, ax = plt.subplots(ncols=len(a range), figsize=(6 * len(a range), 5)
            if len(a range) == 1:
                ax = [ax]
            for (a, b, axis) in zip(a_range, b_range, ax):
                diverged points = []
                for x0 in x range:
                    for y0 in y range:
                        x = x0
                        y = y0
                         try:
                             for _ in range(num_iters):
                                 prev x = x
                                 prev y = y
                                 x = a - prev_x**2 + b*prev_y
                                 y = prev_x
```

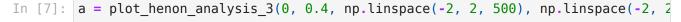
In [5]: a = plot\_henon\_analysis([1.28, 1.5], [-0.3, -0.3], np.linspace(-2.5, 2.5, 76)

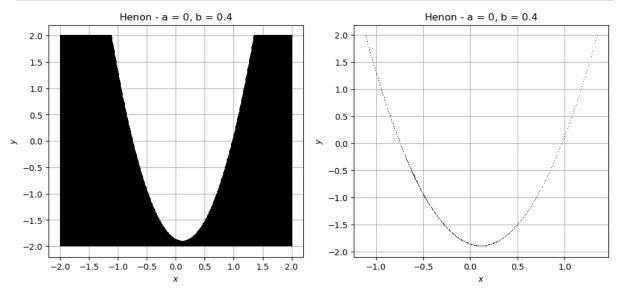


### Problem 3

Reproduce Fig. 2.10 (p61 of our textbook).

```
prev_x = x
                 prev y = y
                 x = a - prev x^{**}2 + b^*prev y
                 y = prev x
                 if np.isinf(x) or np.isnan(x) or np.isinf(y) or np.isnar
                      raise Exception("invalid number")
                 if np.abs(x - fixed point[0]) < tol and np.abs(y - fixed</pre>
                      converged points.append((x0, y0))
        except (RuntimeError, Exception):
             diverged points.append((x0, y0))
diverged x = [x[0] \text{ for } x \text{ in diverged points}]
diverged y = [x[1] \text{ for } x \text{ in diverged points}]
converged x = [x[0] \text{ for } x \text{ in converged points}]
converged_y = [x[1] for x in converged points]
ax[0].plot(diverged x, diverged y, 'k,')
ax[1].plot(converged x, converged y, 'k,')
ax[1].plot([fixed point[0]], [fixed point[1]], 'k,')
for i in range(len(ax)):
    ax[i].set xlabel('$x$')
    ax[i].set ylabel('$y$')
    ax[i].set\_title('Henon - a = $' + str(a) + '$, b = $' + str(b) + '$'
    ax[i].grid()
plt.savefig(filename + '.png')
return fig
```



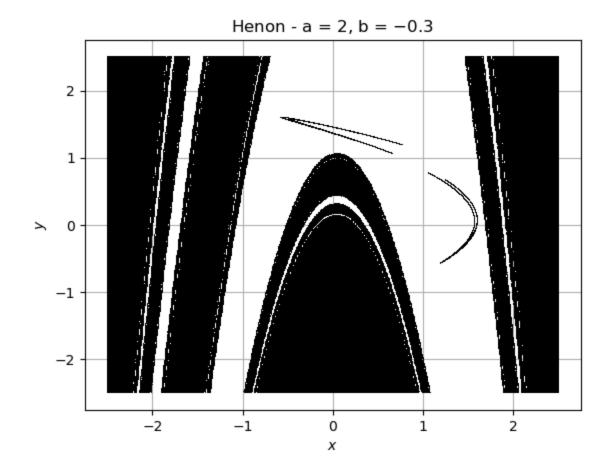


#### Problem 4

Reproduce Fig. 2.11 (p61 of our textbook).

```
In [8]: def plot henon analysis 4(a, b, x range, y range, num iters, filename):
             fig, ax = plt.subplots()
             converged points = []
             diverged points = []
             for x0 in x range:
                 for y0 in y range:
                     x = x0
                     y = y0
                     try:
                          for in range(num iters):
                              prev x = x
                              prev y = y
                              x = a - prev_x**2 + b*prev_y
                              y = prev x
                              if np.isinf(x) or np.isnan(x) or np.isinf(y) or np.isnar
                                  raise Exception("invalid number")
                          converged points.append((x, y))
                     except (RuntimeError, Exception):
                          diverged points.append((x0, y0))
             diverged x = [x[0] \text{ for } x \text{ in diverged points}]
             diverged y = [x[1] \text{ for } x \text{ in diverged points}]
             converged x = [x[0] \text{ for } x \text{ in converged points}]
             converged_y = [x[1] for x in converged_points]
             ax.plot(diverged x, diverged y, 'k,')
             ax.plot(converged x, converged y, 'k,')
             ax.set xlabel('$x$')
             ax.set ylabel('$y$')
             ax.set_title('Henon - a = $' + str(a) + '$, b = $' + str(b) + '$')
             ax.grid()
             plt.savefig(filename + '.png')
             return fig
```

In [9]: a = plot henon analysis 4(2, -0.3, np.linspace(-2.5, 2.5, 700), np.linspace(



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