

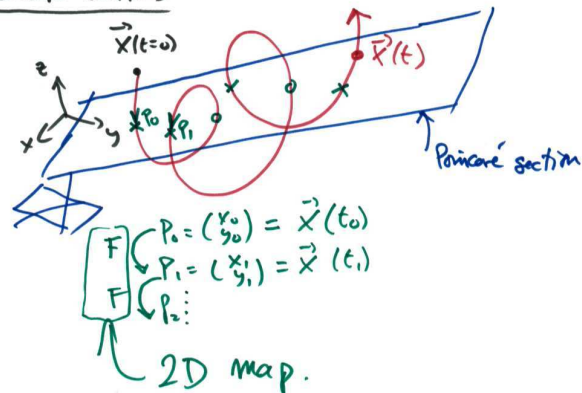
Chap 2: 2D maps

1D: $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x_n) \in \mathbb{R}$

2D: $\vec{x}_{n+1} = F(\vec{x}_n)$ $\vec{x}_n = (x_n, y_n)$

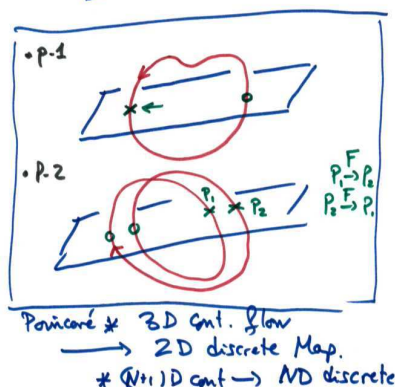
$F = \begin{pmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F} \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
 $x_{n+1} = F_x(x_n, y_n) = f(x, y)$
 $y_{n+1} = F_y(x_n, y_n) = g(x, y)$

Poincaré sections



Periodic orbits

- f.p.



Henon Map:

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = a - x_n^2 + b y_n \\ y_{n+1} = x_n \end{cases} \quad \text{2D Map}$$

$\Rightarrow y_{n+2} = x_{n+1} = a - x_n^2 + b y_n$

$\Rightarrow y_{n+2} = a - y_n^2 + b y_n$ 2d order recurrence

2.2 stability: sinks, sources & saddle

Def 2.2: let f be a map on \mathbb{R}^m and let p be a f.p. ($p = f(p)$)

- If (there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that any $V \in N_\epsilon(p)$, $\forall p$, we have $f^k(V) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} p$ then p is SINK (S)
- If \dots for some $k > 0$: $f^k(V) \not\subset N_\epsilon(p)$ then p is a SOURCE (S)

Fig: SOURCE.



SINK: