

计算物理作业2

■ Baker's map

Baker's map是对单位方格里面的点进行的映射，其迭代方程如下：

$$S_{\text{baker-folded}}(x, y) = \begin{cases} (2x, y/2) & \text{for } 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ (2 - 2x, 1 - y/2) & \text{for } \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1. \end{cases}$$

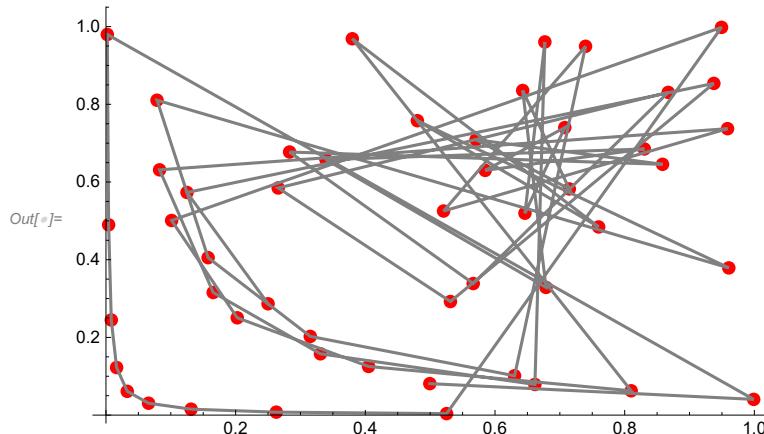
不难看出，其操作首先将单位方格压缩，之后再剪开粘合，因而该操作类似于揉面团的过程。我们定义迭代函数f如下：

```
In[1]:= f[x_,y_]:=If[(x<0.5)&&(x>0),Return[{2x,y/2}],Return[{2-2x,1-y/2}]]
```

先对单个点进行迭代，绘制其运动的图像：

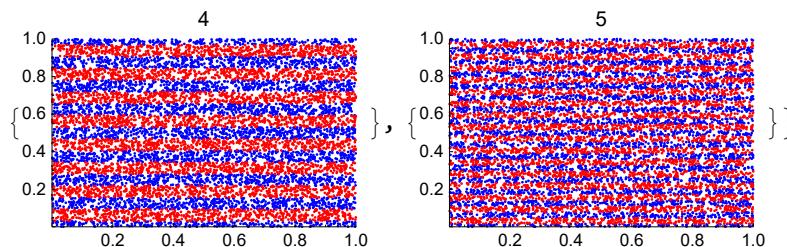
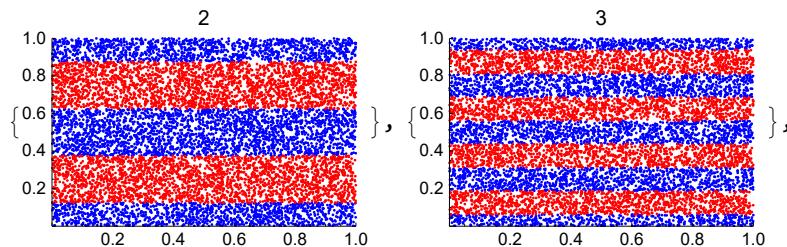
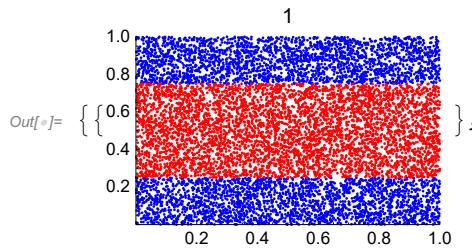
```
In[2]:= init=Table[{RandomReal[],RandomReal[]},1]
data=init;
p=Partition[Table[{data[[i]][[1]],data[[i]][[2]]},{i,1,Length[init]}];
data
},50]//Flatten,2];
ListPlot[p,PlotStyle->\{Red,PointSize[0.02]\}]~Show~ListLinePlot[p,PlotRange->{{0,1},{0,1}},Plot
```

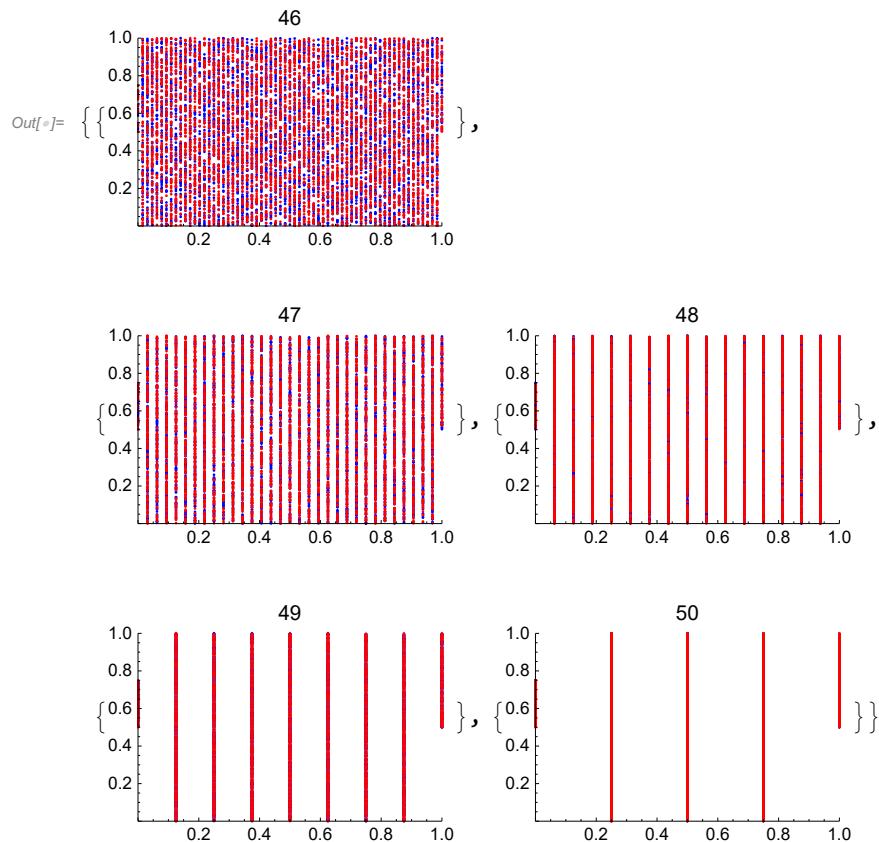
```
Out[2]= {0.249743, 0.162082}
```



可见其运动轨迹在单位方格内跳跃，若将上下两层染色，再进行迭代，效果如下：

```
In[=]:=
init=Table[{RandomReal[],0.5*RandomReal[]},5000];
init2=Table[{RandomReal[],0.5+0.5*RandomReal[]},5000];
data=init;
data2=init2;
Table[{
  data=Table[f[data[[i]][[1]],data[[i]][[2]]],{i,1,Length[init]}];
  data2=Table[f[data2[[i]][[1]],data2[[i]][[2]]],{i,1,Length[init]}];
  ListPlot[data,PlotStyle→Blue,PlotRange→{{0,1},{0,1}},PlotLabel→"iii"]~Show~ListPlot[data2,Plot
  ],{iii,1,5,1}]
Table[{
  data=Table[f[data[[i]][[1]],data[[i]][[2]]],{i,1,Length[init]}];
  data2=Table[f[data2[[i]][[1]],data2[[i]][[2]]],{i,1,Length[init]}];
  },{iii,6,45,1}];
Table[{
  data=Table[f[data[[i]][[1]],data[[i]][[2]]],{i,1,Length[init]}];
  data2=Table[f[data2[[i]][[1]],data2[[i]][[2]]],{i,1,Length[init]}];
  ListPlot[data,PlotStyle→Blue,PlotRange→{{0,1},{0,1}},PlotLabel→"iii"]~Show~ListPlot[data2,Plot
  ],{iii,46,50,1}]]
```





可见，刚开始时，两种颜色的点像揉面团一样相互混合。之后，当迭代次数达到46左右，开始出现纵向的分层，之后所有的点都逐渐聚集，从而出现上述图景。