

## Dynamical System

DEF A pair  $(T, X)$  is called a **dynamical system** if  $X$  is a set and  $T : X \rightarrow X$  is a function. In the context of a dynamical system,  $T$  is often called a **transformation**.

This definition is very general, and most things you encounter could be considered a dynamical system. For example, if  $X = \{\text{air molecules and their positions on earth}\}$  and  $T : X \rightarrow X$  is the result of the wind blowing for one second, then  $(T, X)$  is a dynamical system. Alternatively, we could take the state of your computer's memory (RAM) to be a set and your processor executing a single instruction to be a transformation.

It's hard to say much about general dynamical systems. However, throughout the course, we will find ways to classify dynamical systems. Once we “narrow the field”, we'll be able to say lot's of interesting things.

## Newton's Method

Newton's method is a way of using tangent-line approximations to functions to estimate their roots. It is an iterative procedure.<sup>1</sup>

1 Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function and let  $T_f : \{\text{guesses}\} \rightarrow \{\text{guesses}\}$  be a single application of Newton's method.

- 1.1 Find a general formula for  $T_f$ .
- 1.2 Let  $f(x) = x(x-2)(x-3)$ . Compute  $T_f^n(4)$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$ .
- 1.3 Do you think

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_f^n(4)$$

converges? If so, what does it converge to? Can you prove your answer?

## Fixed Point

DEF Let  $(T, X)$  be a dynamical system. A point  $a \in X$  is called a **fixed point** if  $T(a) = a$ .

## Basin of Attraction

DEF Let  $(T, X)$  be a dynamical system and let  $x \in X$ . The **basin of attraction** of  $x$  is the set

$$A_x = \{y \in X : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^n y = x\}.$$

Eventually, we will talk about more general *basins of attraction*, but for now we will limit ourselves to that of a single point.

2 Let  $f(x) = x(x-2)(x-3)$  and let  $T_f$  be the function that applies a single iteration of Newton's method (as before).

- 2.1 Is  $[3, 4] \subseteq A_3$  for  $T_f$ ? What about  $[100, 1000]$ ?  $(2, 3)$ ?
- 2.2 Describe  $A_3$ .
- 2.3 Is  $A_3$  connected?

<sup>1</sup>Whenever something is iterative, you should think dynamics!

### Inverse Image

DEF

Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  be a function and let  $X \subseteq B$ . The **inverse image** of  $X$  under  $f$ , denoted  $f^{-1}(X)$ , is

$$f^{-1}(X) = \{x \in A : f(x) \in X\}.$$

Note: a function *need not* be invertible to have inverse images. In fact, the idea of inverse images applies to *every* function.

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3.1 Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $g(x) = x^2$ . Find  $g^{-1}(\{1\})$ ,  $g^{-1}(\{4\})$ ,  $g^{-1}(\{0\})$ ,  $g^{-1}(\{-1\})$ , and  $g^{-1}([3, 4])$ .

3.2 Let  $f$  and  $T_f$  be as before. (Recall,  $f(x) = x(x-2)(x-3)$ ). Find  $T_f^{-1}([3, 4])$ .

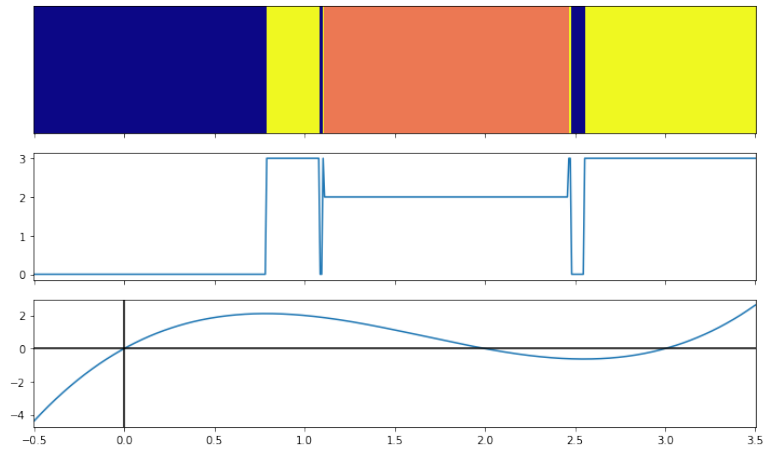
3.3 Define

$$Q = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} T_f^{-n}([3, 3.1])$$

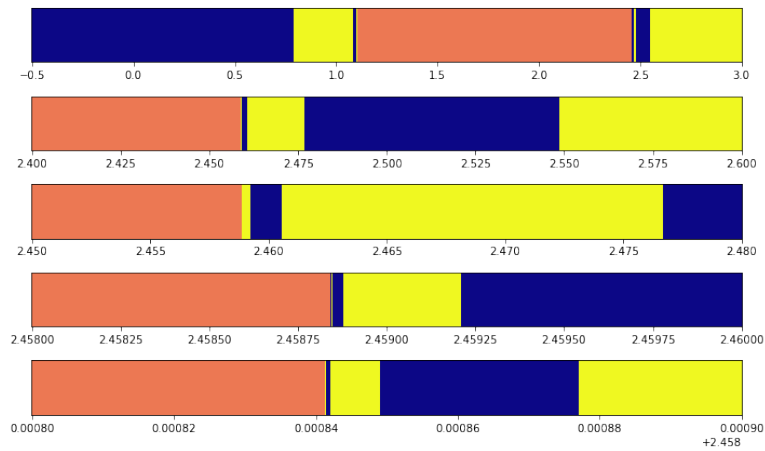
where  $T_f^0$  is the identity function.

Is  $Q = A_3$ ? Why or why not?

Using a computer, we can graph  $A_0$ ,  $A_2$ , and  $A_3$ .



Zooming in around  $x \approx 2.4588$ :



We've just seen our first **fractal**! For now, we will define a *fractal* as a set with repeated patterns at all scales.

## Fractals

Let's construct some famous fractals.

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Let  $K_0$  be an equilateral triangle with sides of length 1. Let  $K_1$  be the result of applying  $\text{---} \rightarrow \text{---}\text{---}$  to each side of  $K_0$ . Repeat this process to get  $K_2$  from  $K_1$ , etc. and define

$$K_\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_n.$$

- 4.1 Draw  $K_0$ ,  $K_1$ , and  $K_2$ .
  - 4.2 Find the perimeter of  $K_0$ ,  $K_1$ , and  $K_2$ . Find a general formula for the perimeter of  $K_n$ .
  - 4.3 What is the perimeter of  $K_\infty$ ? What is the area enclosed by  $K_\infty$ ?
- $K_\infty$  is called the *Koch Snowflake*.

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Let  $T_0$  be a filled-in equilateral triangle. To get  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ , etc., apply the substitution rule  $\text{▲} \rightarrow \text{▲}\text{▲}$  to each (sub)triangle of  $T_0$ ,  $T_1$ , etc.. Define  $T_\infty$  to be the limit of this process.

- 5.1 Draw  $T_0$ ,  $T_1$ , and  $T_2$ .
  - 5.2 Find a formula for the area of  $T_n$ .
  - 5.3 Compute the area of  $T_\infty$ .
  - 5.4 Is  $T_\infty$  the empty set? Why or why not?
- $T_\infty$  is called *Sierpinski's Triangle*.

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Let  $C_0 = [0, 1]$  be the unit interval. Recursively define  $C_i$  by the substitution rule  $\text{---} \rightarrow \text{---}\text{---}$ , which removes the middle 1/3 of every interval. Define  $C_\infty$  to be the limit of this process.

- 6.1 Compute the length of  $C_n$ .
  - 6.2 Compute the length of  $C_\infty$ .
- $C_\infty$  is called the *Cantor set*.

Our normal sense of measurement fails when it comes to these fractals. We need a new idea: *similarity dimension*.

## Dimension

Dimension can be thought of as a relationship between scale and content.<sup>2</sup>

- 7
- 7.1 Let  $\ell = [0, 1]$ ,  $2\ell = [0, 2]$ ,  $3\ell = [0, 3]$ , etc.. How many disjoint copies of  $\ell$  does it take to cover  $n\ell$ ?
  - 7.2 Let  $S = [0, 1]^2$ ,  $2S = [0, 2]^2$ , etc.. How many disjoint copies of  $S$  does it take to cover  $nS$ ?
  - 7.3 Let  $C = [0, 1]^3$ ,  $2C = [0, 2]^3$ , etc.. How many disjoint copies of  $C$  does it take to cover  $nC$ ?
  - 7.4 Based on the patterns you see, describe an algorithm that can be used to find the dimensions of  $\ell$ ,  $S$ , and  $C$ .
  - 7.5 Let  $T$  be the filled-in equilateral triangle. Apply your algorithm to  $2T$ .
  - 7.6 Let  $T_\infty$  be the Sierpinski triangle. Apply your algorithm to  $2T_\infty$ . Does the number you get make sense?

### Similarity Dimension

A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  has **similarity dimension**  $d$  if there exists a  $c \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $s \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 1}$  satisfying

$$d = \log_s(c)$$

and  $sQ$  ( $Q$  scaled up by a factor of  $s$ ) is covered by  $c$  copies of  $Q$  (at most overlapping on their boundaries).

- 8
- 8.1 Compute the similarity dimension of a (a) a line segment, (b) the Cantor set, and (c) Sierpinski's triangle.
  - 8.2 Compute the similarity dimension of the Koch snowflake.
- What about sets that aren't self-similar?

- 9
- Let  $K'_\infty$  be the "Koch snowflake" obtained with the substitution rule  $\text{—} \rightarrow \text{↗↘}$ .
- 9.1 Find the perimeter and dimension of  $K'_\infty$ .
  - 9.2 Let  $K_{\text{strange}}$  be the "Koch snowflake" obtained by the rule  $\text{—} \rightarrow \text{↗} \text{ or } \text{↘}$  chosen randomly at each stage. What should the dimension of  $K_{\text{strange}}$  be? Can you compute its similarity dimension?

<sup>2</sup>Here "content" refers to the "stuff inside" of an object.

We need a way to define dimension for shapes that aren't self-similar. Let's again work from sets whose dimension we know: cubes.

### Box Covering

DEFINITION

A  $d$ -dimensional **box covering** of  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$  is a collection  $C = \{B_i\}$  of  $d$ -dimensional cubes which satisfy

1. if  $i \neq j$ ,  $B_i$  and  $B_j$  intersect at most on their boundaries;
2.  $B_i \cap X \neq \emptyset$  for all  $i$ ;
3.  $X \subseteq \bigcup_i B_i$ .

### Outer Measure

DEFINITION

The  $d$ -dimensional **outer measure** of  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$  is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{C_n} \text{volume}(C_n)$$

where  $C_n$  is a  $d$ -dimensional box covering of  $X$  with cubes of side-length  $1/n$ .

You should think of  $\inf_{C_n} \text{volume}(C_n)$  as the “smallest possible box covering of size  $1/n$  that still covers the set”.

10 Let  $\ell \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  be the line segment from  $\vec{0}$  to  $(1, 0, 0)$ .

10.1 Find the 1, 2, and 3-dimensional outer measures of  $\ell$ .

10.2 Does  $\ell$  have a 0-dimensional outer measure?

10.3 Let  $T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  be the filled in triangle with vertices  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0, 0)$ , and  $(0, 1, 0)$ . Find the 1, 2, and 3-dimensional outer measures of  $T$ .

10.4 Find the 1-dimensional outer measure of the Cantor set.



What would it mean to have a fractional-dimensional outer measure? Let  $B$  be a  $d$ -dimensional box with side lengths  $k$ . Its volume is  $k^d$ . Divide the box in half along every dimension and each sub-box has volume  $(k/2)^d = (1/2)^d k^d$ , and so there must be  $2^d$  sub-boxes.

What if there were fewer “sub-boxes”?

- 11 Let  $C_\alpha$  be the Cantor-like set obtained by removing the middle  $\alpha$  of each subinterval. (I.e., the standard Cantor set is  $C_{1/3}$ .)
- 11.1 Find the number of boxes in a 1-dimensional box-covering of  $C_0$  (the interval) and  $C_{1/3}$  where the width of each box is  $1/3$ ,  $1/9$ ,  $1/27$ , etc..
- 11.2 Based on what you know about how many width- $k$  boxes it takes to fill  $d$ -dimensional space, find a formula relating  $d$ , the number of boxes, and the width of the boxes.
- 11.3 Use your formula to estimate  $d$  for  $C_{1/3}$ . How does this compare to the similarity-dimension of  $C_{1/3}$ ?

### Box-counting Dimension

DEFINITION

Let  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  and let  $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  and let  $B$  be a minimal-dimensional, minimally-sized box such that  $X \subseteq B$ . The **box-counting dimension** of  $X$  is

$$d = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\# \text{ of sub-boxes of } B_n \text{ that intersect } X)}{\log n},$$

where  $B_n$  is  $B$  “cut” along each axis into  $n$  equally-spaced slices.

- 11.4 Find the box-counting dimension of  $C_{1/3}$ .
- 11.5 Find the box-counting dimension of the unit simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . I.e.  $\{\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \vec{v} = \alpha \vec{e}_1 + \beta \vec{e}_2 \text{ for some } \alpha, \beta \geq 0 \text{ satisfying } \alpha + \beta \leq 1\}$
- 11.6 Intuitively, what should  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \dim(C_\alpha)$  be? Find the box-counting and similarity dimension of  $C_\alpha$  and verify.

Box-counting dimension is difficult to compute exactly, but it’s useful for approximations. Computers are pretty good at counting boxes!

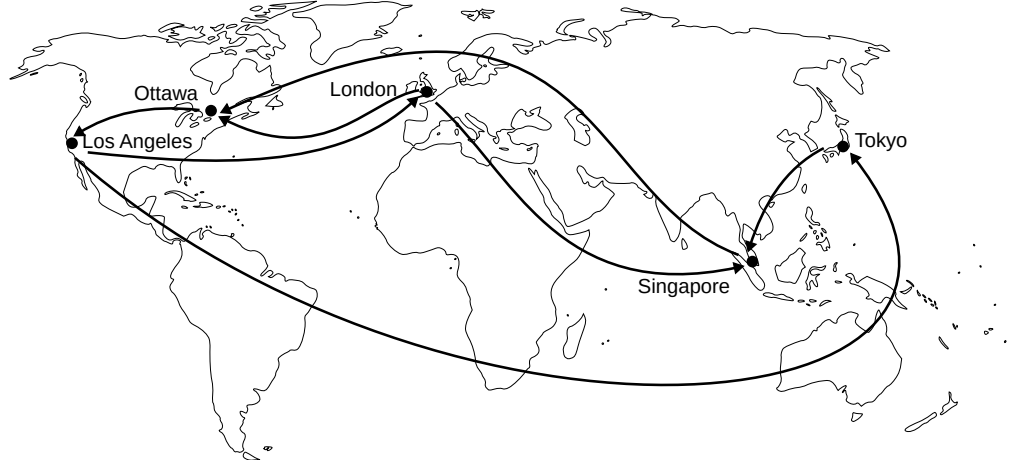
## Transition Matrix

Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be a directed graph with vertices  $\{1, \dots, n\}$ . A **transition matrix** for  $\mathcal{G}$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A = [a_{ij}]$  where

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if there is an edge from } j \text{ to } i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

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The map shows the direct, one-way flights offered by the Pacific Rim air shipping company.



We can think of their flight map as a graph (in the graph-theory sense).

12.1 Write down a *transition matrix*  $A$  for the above graph.

- What do the diagonal entries tell you about the available flights?
- Should  $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ ? Explain.

12.2 Write down a matrix  $B = [b_{ij}]$  where the entry  $b_{ij}$  indicates the number of ways to take exactly two flights from city  $i$  to city  $j$ .

- Compute  $A^2$  and compare with  $B$ .
- What information does the 1st row of  $A$  give you about flights?
- What information does the 2nd column of  $A$  give you about flights?
- Based upon your last two answers what does the 1,2 entry of  $A^2$  tell you about flights?

12.3 Compute  $A^3$ . What does it tell you about shipping routes?

12.4 A package with a lost tracking number is getting kicked around from route to route! Each time it lands, it is randomly (and with equal probability) put on another flight. After several weeks (and 100s of flights), the package is finally noticed. Where is it most likely to be?

## Markov Chain

DEF

Given a graph  $G$ , a **stationary Markov chain on  $G$** , is a random process, denoted  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  where  $X_i$  indicates the location on the graph at the  $i$ th step and the probability distribution of  $X_i$  is *completely determined* by the value of  $X_{i-1}$ .

Some people call stationary Markov chains “memoryless” processes because what happened more than one step prior has no affect on what happens in the next step.

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Consider the following directed graph with transition probabilities labeled.



- 13.1 Find a transition matrix,  $T$ , for the graph.
- 13.2 Find a matrix  $P_1$  whose  $i, j$  entry represents the probability of transitioning from state  $j$  to state  $i$  in exactly one step.
- 13.3 Find a matrix  $P_2$  whose  $i, j$  entry represents the probability of transitioning from state  $j$  to state  $i$  in exactly two steps.
- 13.4 How do  $P_2$  and  $P_1^2$  relate?
- 13.5 Does  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_1^n$  exist? If so, what is it?

## Stochastic Matrix

DEF

A vector  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is called a **probability vector** if its entries are non-negative and sum to one. A matrix is called a **stochastic matrix** if its columns are probability vectors.

In the context of Markov chains, we also refer to stochastic matrices as *transition matrices*.<sup>3</sup>

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You're a picky eater. You have meals of healthy food and dessert, but you never have healthy food twice in a row. Each time you eat dessert, you flip a weighted coin to decide what meal to eat next. Let  $p$  represent the weight of the coin.

- 14.1 Are your eating habits described by a Markov chain? Why or why not?
- 14.2 Draw a graph representing this situation.
- 14.3 Your friend visits you for New Years and sees your having a healthy dinner. You lose touch after that, but bump into each other at a restaurant six years later. What type of meal are you most likely to be eating? Does this depend on  $p$ ?

15

- 15.1 Is a Markov chain a dynamical system? Why or why not?
- 15.2 Consider the Markov chain with states  $\{a, b\}$  given by the transition matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Given that you start in state  $a$ , give probability vectors indicating the probability of being in a particular state after 0, 1, 2, and 3 steps along the Markov chain.
- 15.3 Can this Markov chain be *modeled* by a dynamical system? If so, describe such a model.

<sup>3</sup>Yes, this word is doing double duty!

## Realization of a Markov Chain

**DEFINITION** Given a Markov Chain  $\mathcal{M} = (X_1, X_2, \dots)$  with state space  $S$ , a **realization** of  $\mathcal{M}$  is a sequence of states whose transitions are allowed by the Markov chain. I.e., an allowed element of  $S^{\mathbb{N}}$ .  
A realization  $\vec{r} \in S^{\mathbb{N}}$  is called **generic** for  $\mathcal{M}$  if the transition probabilities for  $\mathcal{M}$  can be recovered from  $\vec{r}$  by averaging.

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Consider the Markov chain  $\mathcal{M}$  with state space  $[0, 1]$  and the transition rule

$$X_{i+1} = \begin{cases} X_i/3 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ X_i/3 + 2/3 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \end{cases}$$

- 16.1 Using a random number generator, write down the initial segment (up to 4 transitions) of two different realizations of  $\mathcal{M}$ .
- 16.2 Let  $\vec{r} = (r_0, r_1, \dots)$  be a realization of  $\mathcal{M}$ . Is it possible that  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} r_i$  exists? Why or why not?
- 16.3 Let  $\vec{s} = (s_0, s_1, \dots)$  be a realization for  $\mathcal{M}$  that is generic. Is it possible that  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} s_i$  exists? Why or why not?
- 16.4 Can  $\mathcal{M}$  be modeled by a dynamical system? If so, describe the model.
- 16.5 Suppose we start off with a uniform distribution on  $[0, 1]$ . Draw the resulting distribution after 1, 2, and 3 steps along  $\mathcal{M}$ .

### Iterated Function System (IFS)

DEFINITION

An **iterated function system** with functions  $(f_1, \dots, f_n)$  and transition probabilities  $(p_1, \dots, p_n)$  is a stationary Markov chain where transitions are given by the rule

$$X_{i+1} = \begin{cases} f_1(X_i) & \text{with probability } p_1 \\ f_2(X_i) & \text{with probability } p_2 \\ \vdots & \end{cases}$$

### Invariant Set

DEFINITION

Let  $\mathcal{I}$  be an iterated function system with functions  $(f_1, \dots, f_n)$  and non-zero probabilities  $(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ . The set  $X$  is called an **invariant set** for  $\mathcal{I}$  if

$$X = \bigcup_i f_i(X).$$

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- 17 Let  $\mathcal{I}$  be the iterated function system with probabilities  $(1/2, 1/2)$  and functions  $(f_1 : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1], f_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1])$  given by  $f_1(x) = x/3$  and  $f_2(x) = x/3 + 2/3$ .
- 17.1 Find an invariant set for  $\mathcal{I}$ .
  - 17.2 Is the Cantor set an invariant set for  $\mathcal{I}$ ?
  - 17.3 Is there a larger invariant set for  $\mathcal{I}$  than the Cantor set? Why or why not?
  - 17.4 If the probabilities for  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  change, will that affect the invariant sets?
- 
- 18 Define  $f_{\vec{a}} : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]^2$  by  $f_{\vec{a}}(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}/2 + \vec{a}$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the iterated function system with functions  $(f_{\vec{0}}, f_{(1/2, 0)}, f_{(0, 1/2)})$  and equal probabilities.
- 18.1 Draw a maximal invariant set for  $\mathcal{F}$ .
  - 18.2 Can you create an iterated function system so that the Sierpinski triangle is an invariant set? If so, do it!

## Continuous-time Dynamical Systems

The dynamical systems we've seen so far involve taking one “step” at a time. However, as we experience life, it seems like time advances continuously, not discretely. Can we capture that in a dynamical system?

### Continuous-time Dynamical System

DEF

Let  $X$  be a set and let  $(T^a : X \rightarrow X)_{a \in \mathbb{R}}$  be a family of functions satisfying  $T^a \circ T^b = T^{a+b}$ . Then,  $(T^a, X)$  is called a **continuous time dynamical system**.

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- 19.1 Let  $S^a : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $S^a(x) = ax$ . Is  $(S^a, \mathbb{R})$  a continuous time dynamical system?
- 19.2 Let  $T^a : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $T^a(x) = 2^a x$ . Is  $(T^a, \mathbb{R})$  a continuous time dynamical system?
- 19.3 Let  $\mathcal{F} = \{\text{functions from } \mathbb{R} \text{ to } \mathbb{R}\}$  and define  $E^t : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  by  $E^t(f(x)) = f(x + t)$ . Is  $(E^t, \mathcal{F})$  a continuous time dynamical system?

20 20.1 Consider the following garden paths.



Let  $P$  represent the set of points on the paths and define  $W^t : P \rightarrow P$  to be the result of walking at unit speed counter-clockwise around your path.

Is  $(W^t, P)$  a continuous time dynamical system?

20.2 You're watching the surface of a lake and carefully map out the velocity of the water at each point. You produce the following picture of velocities.



Let  $S$  be the points on the surface of the lake and let  $\Phi^t : F \rightarrow F$  be the result of “flowing” along the surface for  $t$  seconds. Is  $(\Phi^t, F)$  a continuous time dynamical system?

Systems like  $(\Phi^t, F)$  come up often because they are described by *local* rules. That is, recorded in the picture is information about where you flow after tiny time increments—finding where you end up after bigger time increments takes work.

## Vector Field

**DEF** Given a set  $X$ , a  *$n$ -dimensional vector field on  $X$*  is a function  $F : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  which assigns a vector to each point in  $X$ .

Vector fields show up a lot in physics because *velocities* and *accelerations* of particles in a fluid naturally produce vector fields.

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Let  $V : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a vector field and let  $\Phi^t : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the function which “flows” points along the vector field with velocity at a given point equal to the magnitude of the vector at that point.

- 21.1 Find a  $V$  so that all points flow vertically at unit speed.
- 21.2 Find a  $V$  so that all points flow radially outward and increase in speed.
- 21.3 Find a  $V$  so that all points flow around in a circle.
- 21.4 Find a  $V$  so that all points flow around in a circle at the same speed.
- 21.5 Find a  $V$  so that all points flow around in a circle with the same period (that is, it takes the same amount of time for any given point to go around the circle).

## Flow & Orbit

**DEFINITION** Let  $(W^t, X)$  be a continuous time dynamical system and let  $x \in X$ . The *flow of  $W^t$  starting at  $x$*  is the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$  defined by

$$f(t) = W^t(x).$$

The *orbit of  $x$  under  $W^t$*  is the set  $\{f(t) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ , where  $f$  is the flow of  $W^t$  starting at  $x$ . We call the set  $\{f(t) : t \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$  the *forward orbit* of  $x$ .

We will often notate the flow of  $W^t$  starting at  $x$  by  $\phi_t(x)$ . As a flow, we think of  $t$  as the variable.

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Let  $V : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a vector field and let  $\Phi^t : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the function that flows points along the vector field.

- 22.1 If possible, find a  $V$  so that some orbits are infinitely long.
- 22.2 If possible, find a  $V$  so that some orbits are not infinitely long.
- 22.3 If possible, find a  $V$  so that some orbits are infinitely long and others are not.
- 22.4 If possible, find a  $V$  so that all orbits are finite line segments.
- 22.5 If possible, find a  $V$  so that the forward orbit of every point ends up at  $\vec{e}_1$ .
- 22.6 If possible, find a  $V$  so that the forward orbit of every point ends up at  $\vec{0}$  or  $\vec{e}_1$ .

## Stable & Unstable Points

**DEFINITION** Let  $(W^t, \mathbb{R}^n)$  be a continuous time dynamical system. We call the point  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  *stable* if for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists a  $\delta > 0$  so that  $\|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\| < \delta$  implies

$$\|\phi_t(x) - \phi_t(y)\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all} \quad t > 0.$$

Otherwise,  $\vec{x}$  is called *unstable*.

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Given a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $M$ , define a vector field  $V_M : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $V_M(\vec{x}) = M\vec{x}$ . Consider the following matrices and their associated vector fields:

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 23.1 Explain in plain language what it means for  $x$  to be a *stable* point of a continuous dynamical system.



To really understand this situation, we need to know some things about *probability theory*. A central object of study in probability theory are *random variables*.

### Random Variable

DEF

Let  $Q$  be a set. A **random variable with state space  $Q$**  is a function  $X : [0, 1] \rightarrow Q$ .

We think of a random variable  $X : [0, 1] \rightarrow Q$  as a “to be determined quantity”. Of course, if  $\omega \in [0, 1]$ , then  $X(\omega) \in Q$  is an actual element of the state space. It would be incorrect to write “ $X \in Q$ ”.

### Probability Function

DEFINITION

The **probability function** on  $[0, 1]$ , is a function

$$\mathbb{P} : \{\text{measurable subsets of } [0, 1]\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

that assigns every measurable subset of  $[0, 1]$  a number corresponding to the “percentage” of  $[0, 1]$  it occupies.

We often call elements of the domain of  $\mathbb{P}$  *events* instead of calling them sets.

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Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be random variables with state space  $\{H, T\}$  defined by

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} H & \text{if } \omega > 1/2 \\ T & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad Y(\omega) = \begin{cases} H & \text{if } \omega > 2/3 \\ T & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

24.1 By writing  $X = H$ , we mean the event (set)  $X^{-1}(H) = \{\omega \in [0, 1] : X(\omega) = H\}$ .

What is  $\mathbb{P}(X = H)$  and  $\mathbb{P}(X = T)$ ? If you were given a fair coin, what would the probability of getting heads or tails be?