

Non-Linear Systems: Logistic Maps and Chaos

Suggested Method of Viewing the report

Since this is a big report, for your convenience please visit this website to see the report clearly

[non-linear-systems-group10](#)

The logistic map is a model of population growth that exhibits many different types of behavior, depending on the value of a few constants. The equation then, for some population X_{n+1} after an arbitrary time step, starting with population X_n is:

$$X_{n+1} = r * X_n * (1 - X_n)$$

Experiment Report by Group 10A

- Aarushi Goenka IMT2018001
- Abhigna Banda IMT2018002
- Agam Kashyap IMT2018004
- Mohd Nazar Kashif IMT2018042

References Used

- Explanation of Logistic maps by [Veritasium](#)
- The Feigenbaum Constant (4.669) - [Numberphile](#)

Time Series Plots

Code used to generate the time series plots:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

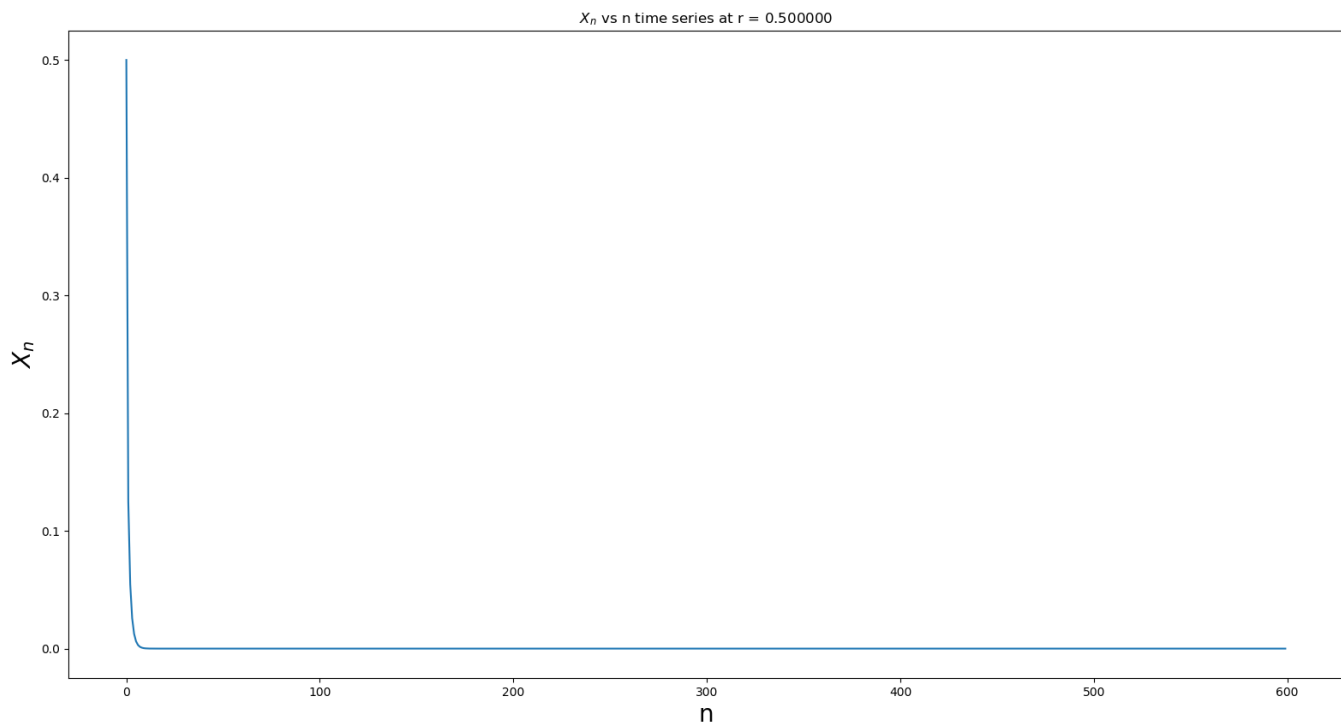
def fun(r,x):
    return r*x*(1-x)

r_value = 2.85
init_value = 0.5
max_n = 600
xn_values = []
xn_values.append(init_value)
for i in range(1,max_n):
    xn_values.append(fun(r_value,xn_values[i-1]))

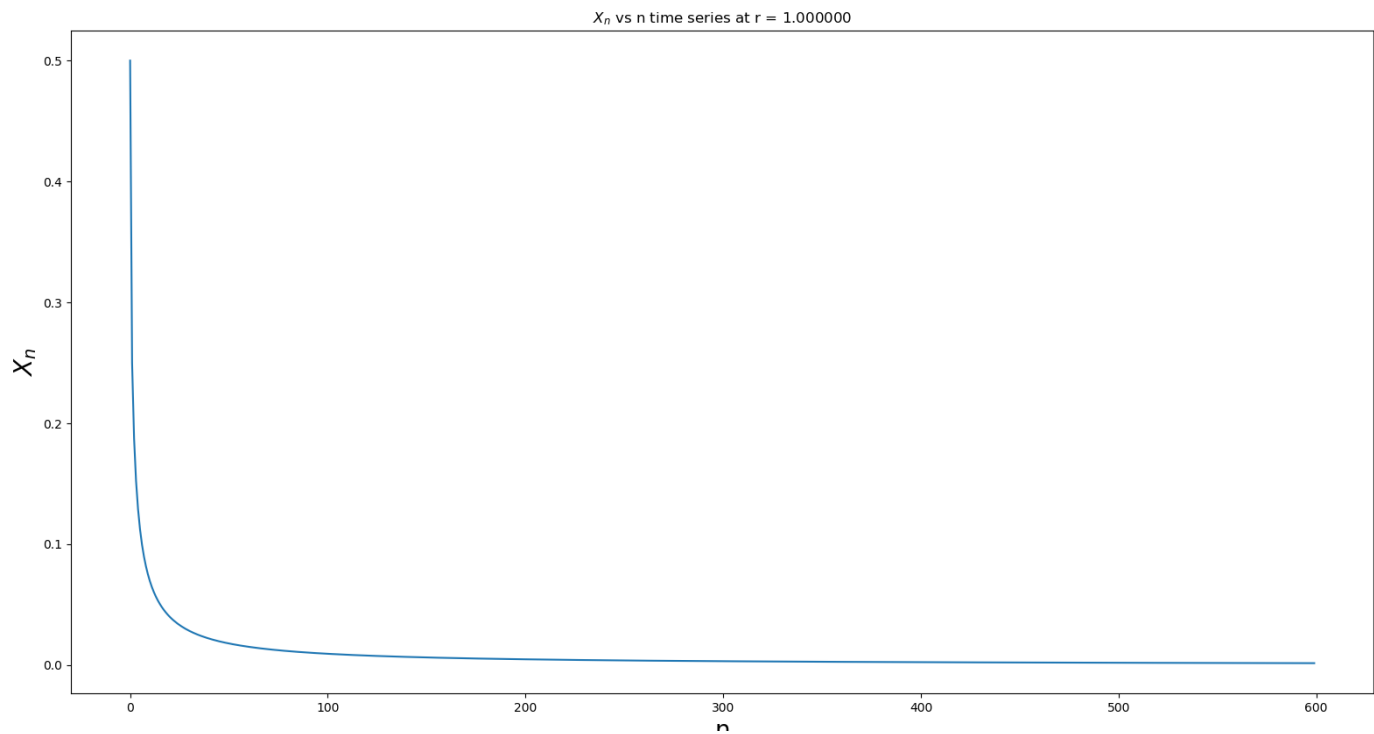
plt.xlabel('n', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel(r'$X_n$', fontsize=20)
plt.title(r'$X_n$ vs n time series at r = %f'%(r_value))
plt.plot(range(0,max_n),xn_values)
plt.savefig('timeseries%f.png'%(r_value))
plt.show()
```

Corresponding graphs with r values ranging from 1 to 4

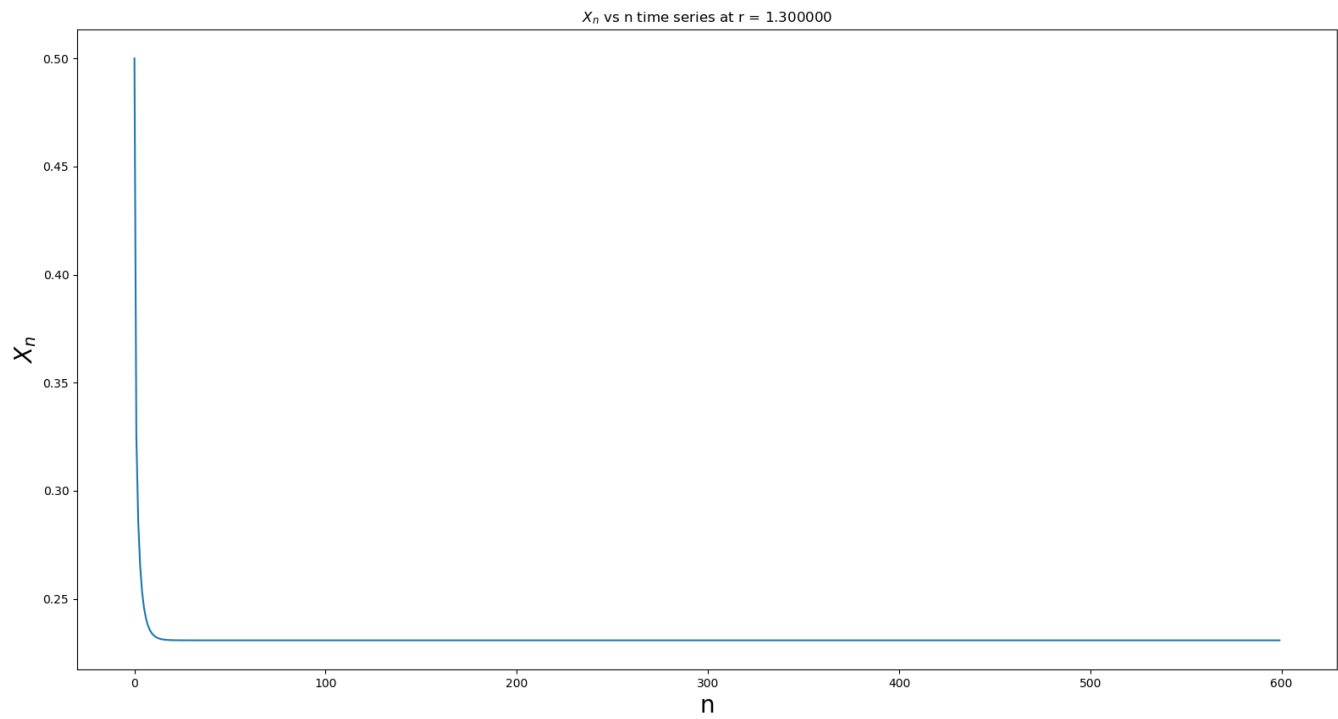
Graph1 (Done by Abhigna)



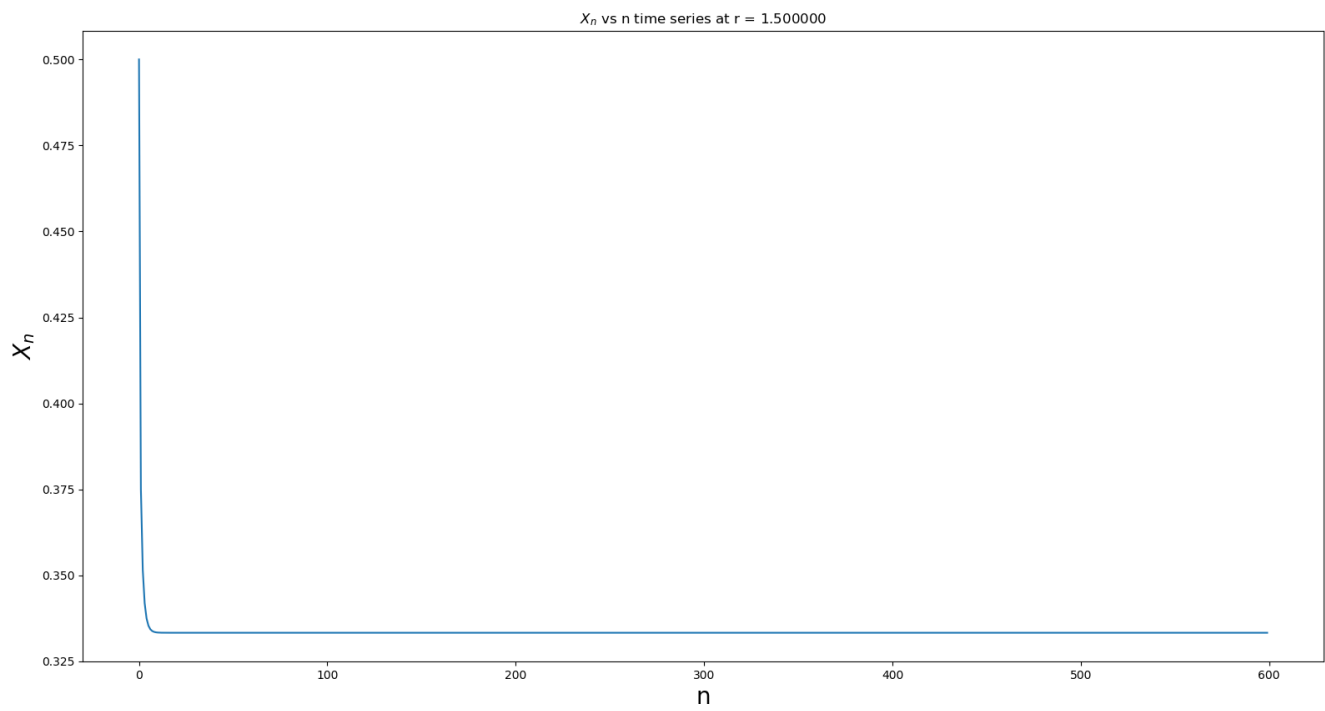
Graph2 (Done by Abhigna)



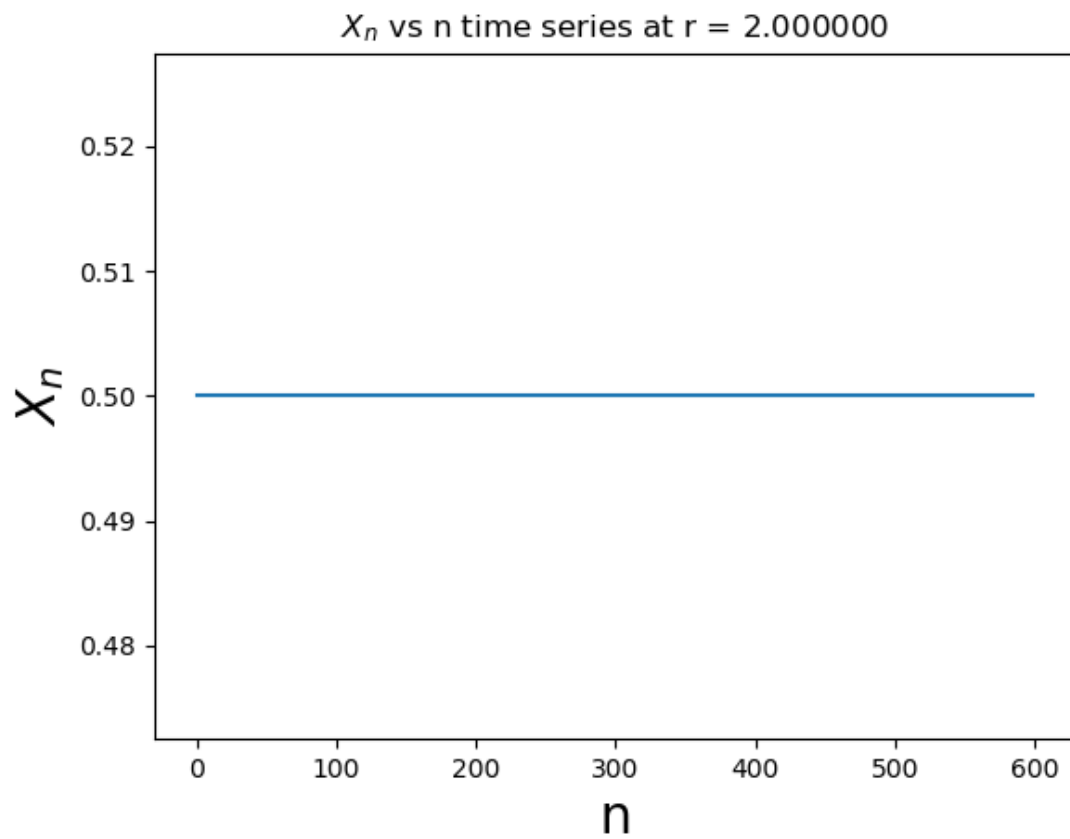
Graph3 (Done by Abhigna)



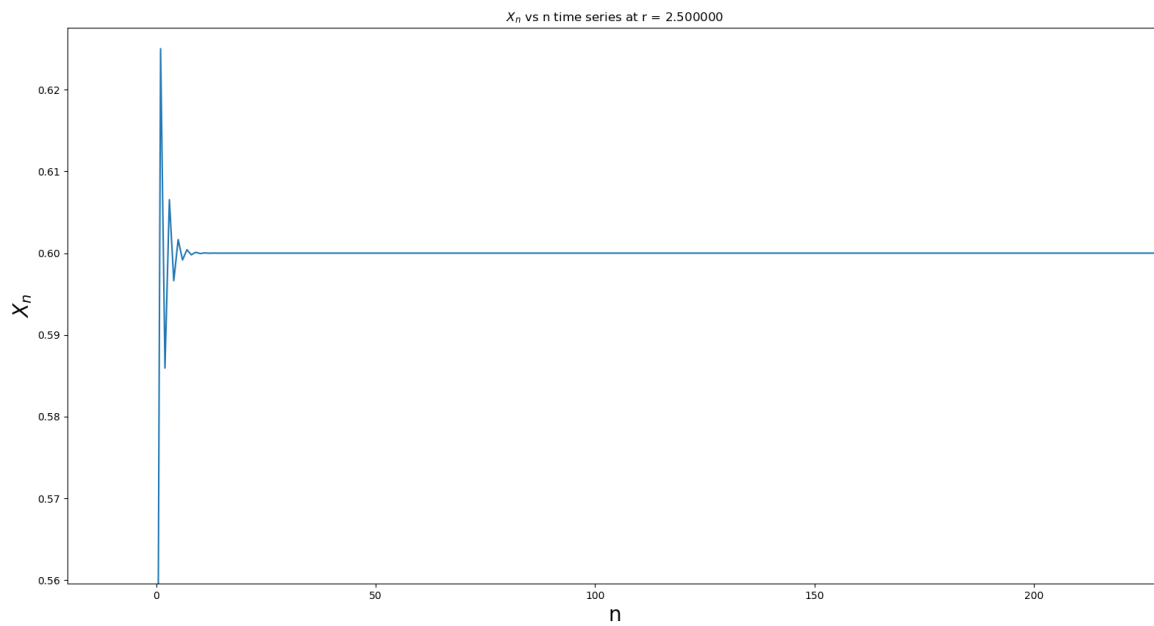
Graph4 (Done by Abhigna)



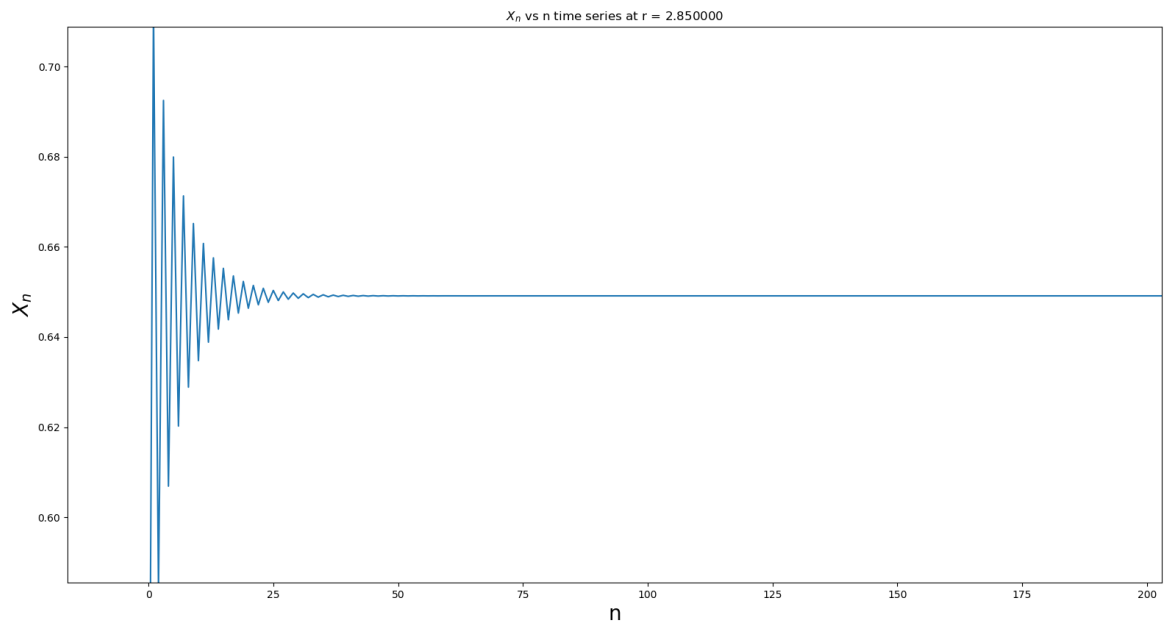
Graph5 (Done by Agam)



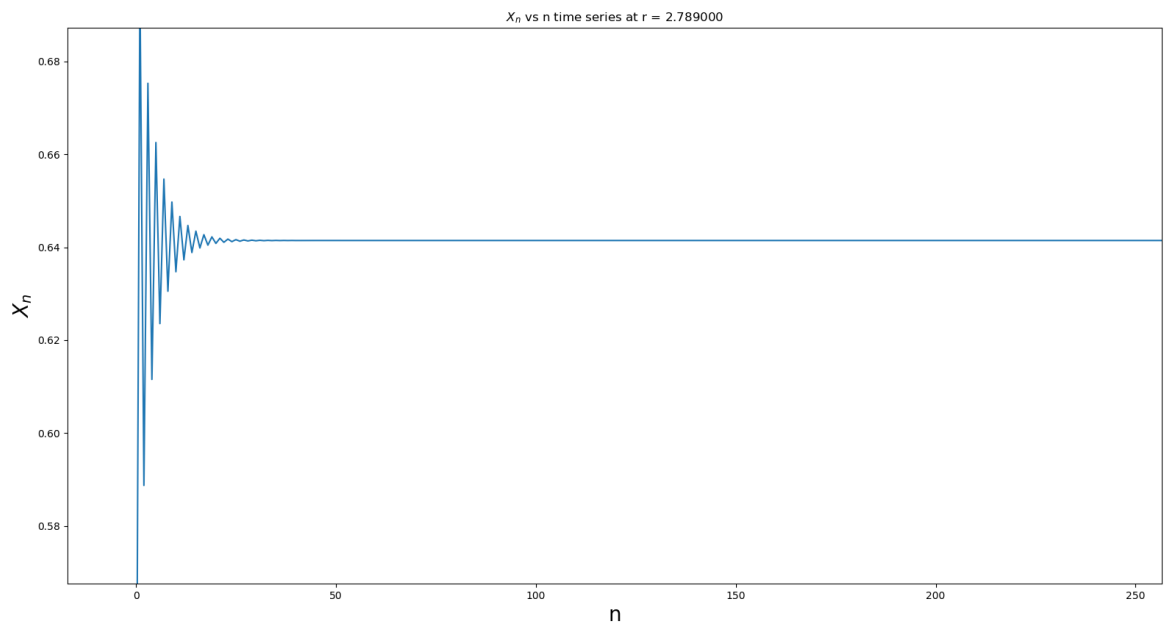
Graph6 (Done by Agam)



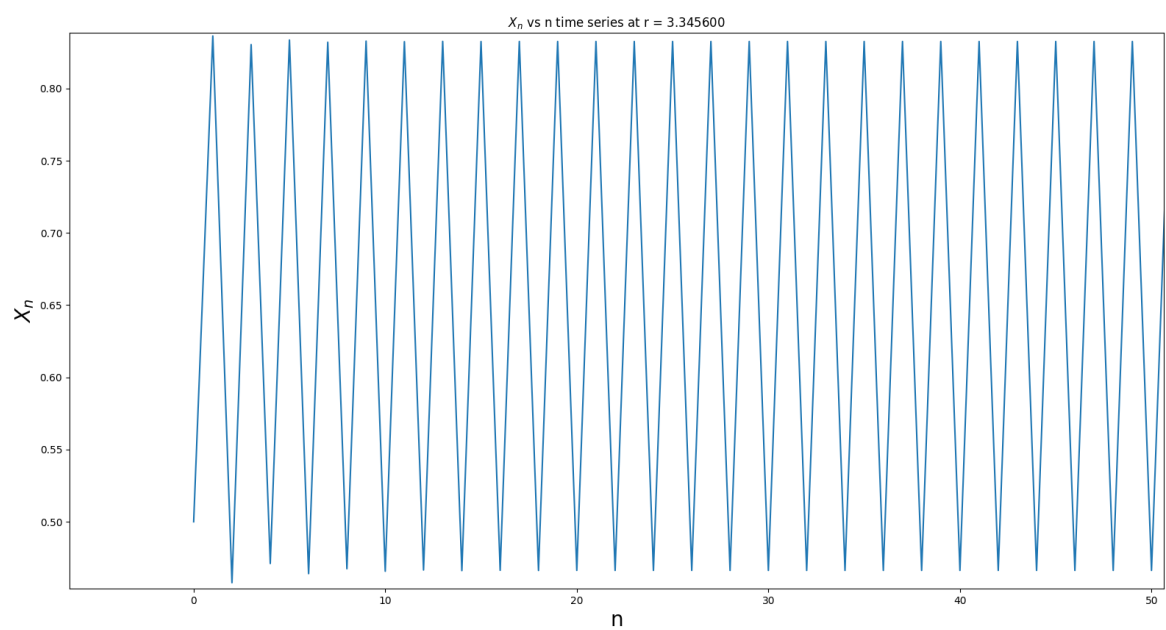
Graph7 (Done by Agam)



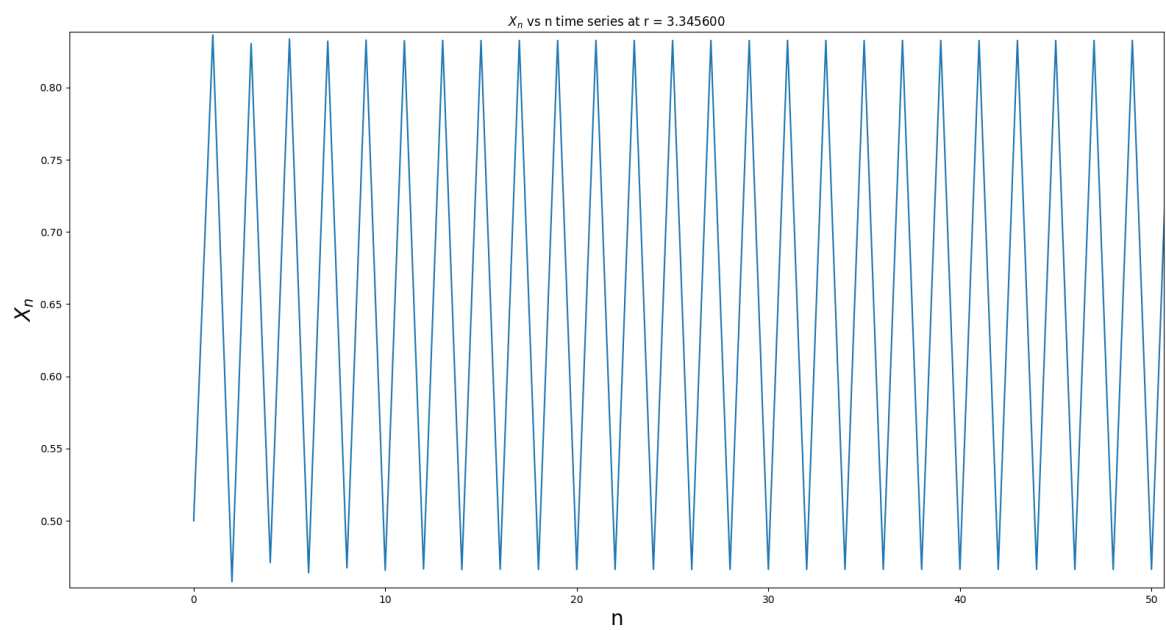
Graph8 (Done by Agam)



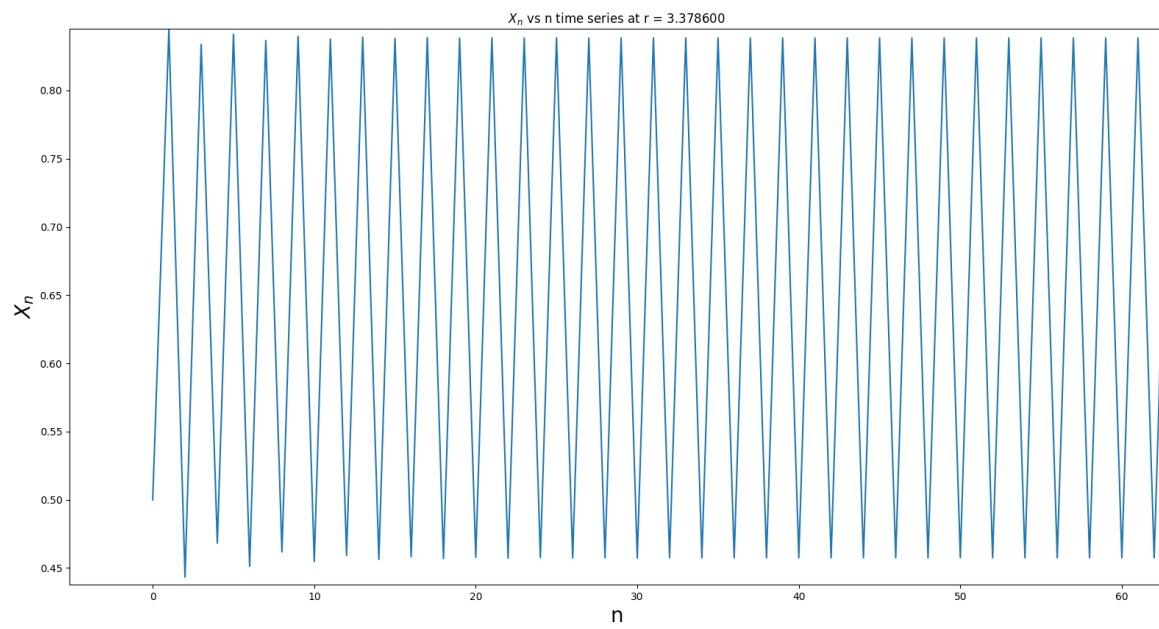
Graph9 (Done by Kashif)



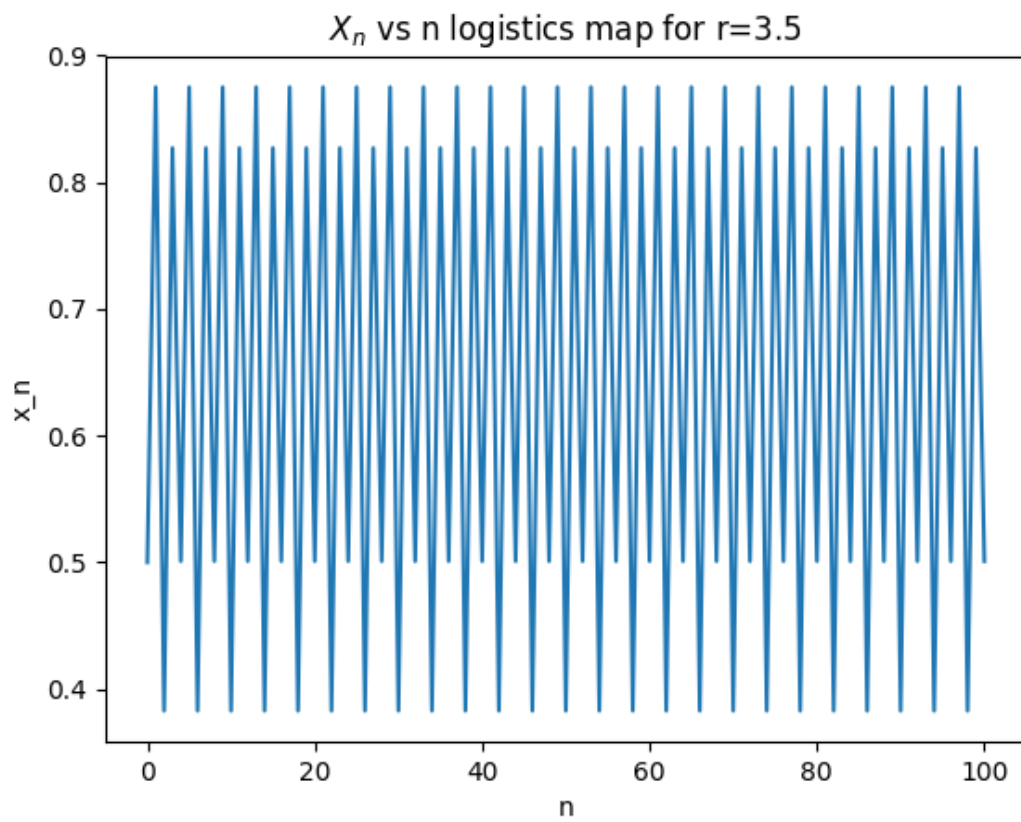
Graph10 (Done by Kashif)



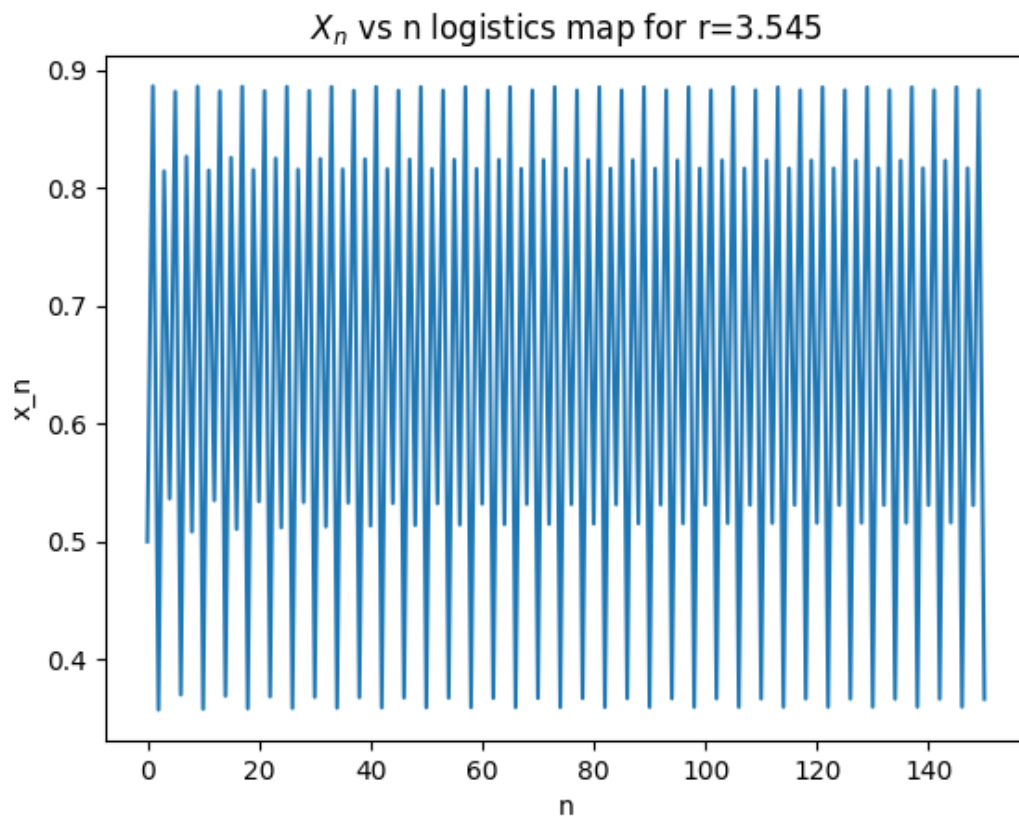
Graph11 (Done by Kashif)



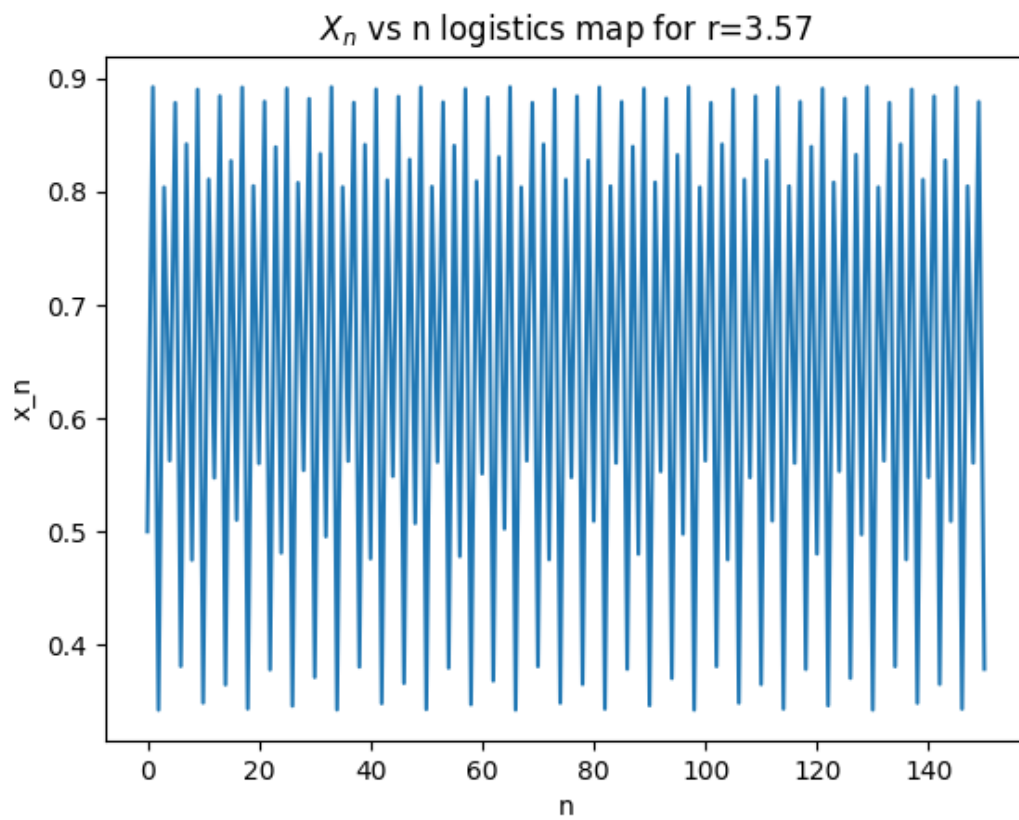
Graph12 (Done by Aarushi)



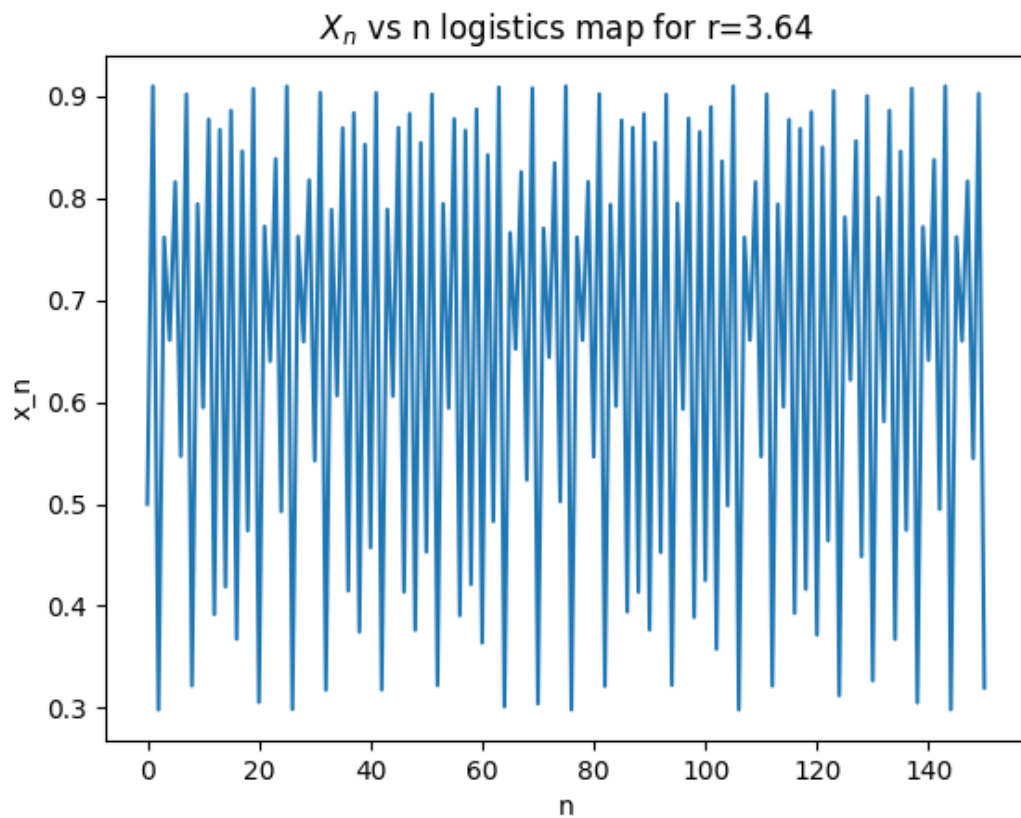
Graph13 (Done by Aarushi)



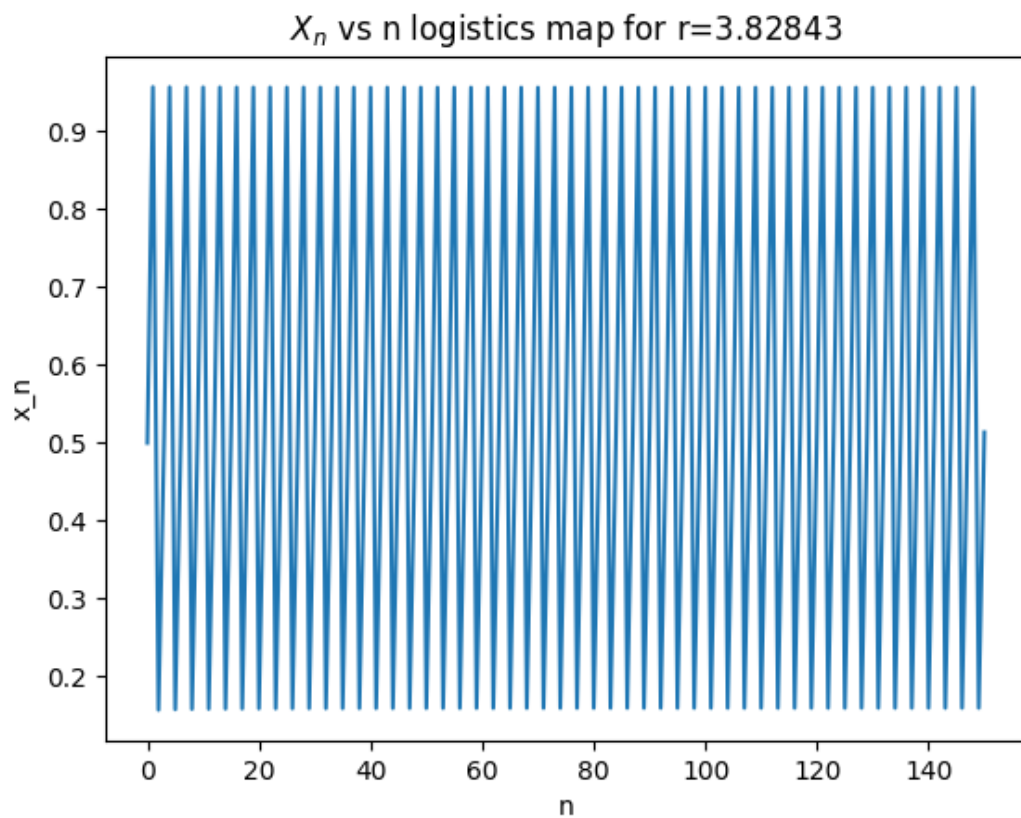
Graph14 (Done by Aarushi)



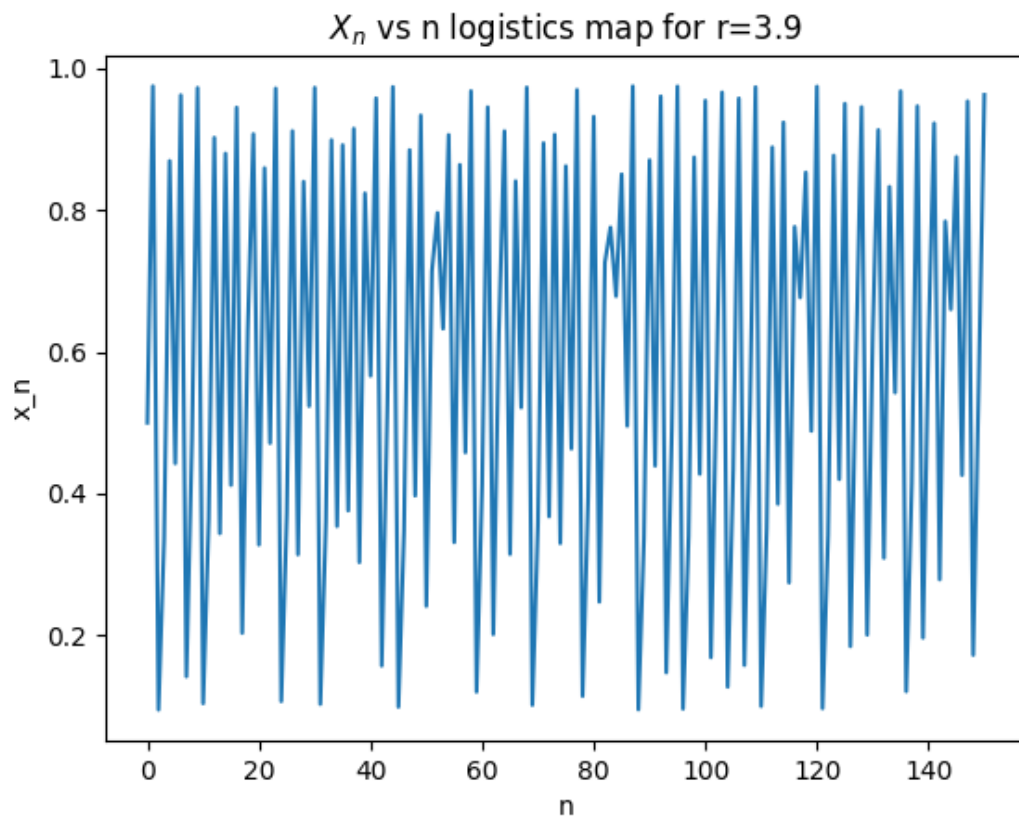
Graph15 (Done by Aarushi)



Graph16 (Done by Aarushi)



Graph17 (Done by Aarushi)



Conclusions Drawn from this

By Aarushi

Values	Observation
≤ 1	Population Will Die i.e. X_n goes to 0
1.5	Gives a Constant Value
2	Gives a Constant Value
2.5	Becomes constant after fluctuating for a while
2.789	Becomes constant after fluctuating for a while
2.85	Becomes constant after fluctuating for a while
3	The rate of convergence is less than linear
3.34560	Oscillates between 2 values : Period 2
3.5	Oscillates between 4 values : Period doubles
3.545	Oscillates between 8 values : Again Period has doubles from before
3.57	It is chaotic, Can't find repeating values periodically
3.64	It is Chaotic
3.82843	should've Oscillated between 3 values but didn't happen

One fine point that we noticed is, after 3.57, a small change in the value of r can make the system change suddenly from chaotic to stable and vice versa.

Time-Series Graphs made from Value of r using $r = 3.847XXX$

Code used by Aarushi

```
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

r = 3.847001

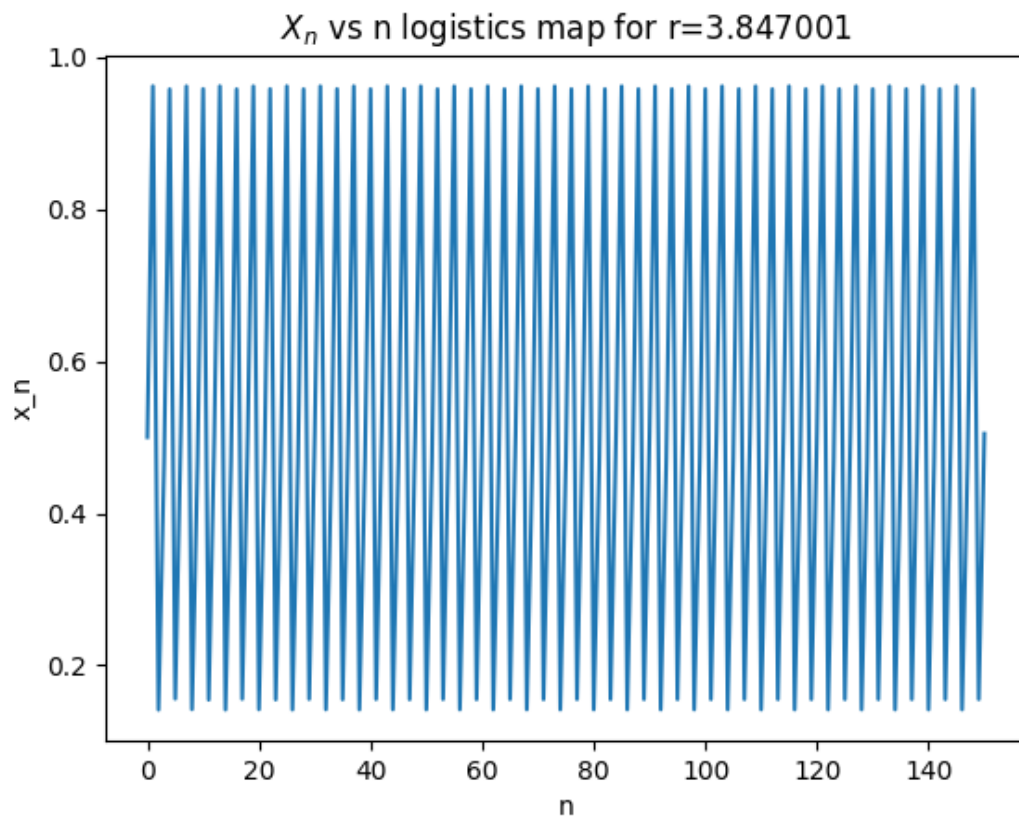
x = np.arange(0,151)

y = [0.5]

for i in range(150):
    g = y[-1]
    y.append(r*g*(1-g))

plt.xlabel('n', fontsize=10)
plt.ylabel('x_n', fontsize=10)
plt.title(r'$X_n$ vs n logistics map for r=3.847001')
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.show()
```

Graph by Aarushi Roll number IMT2018001



Code used by Abhigna

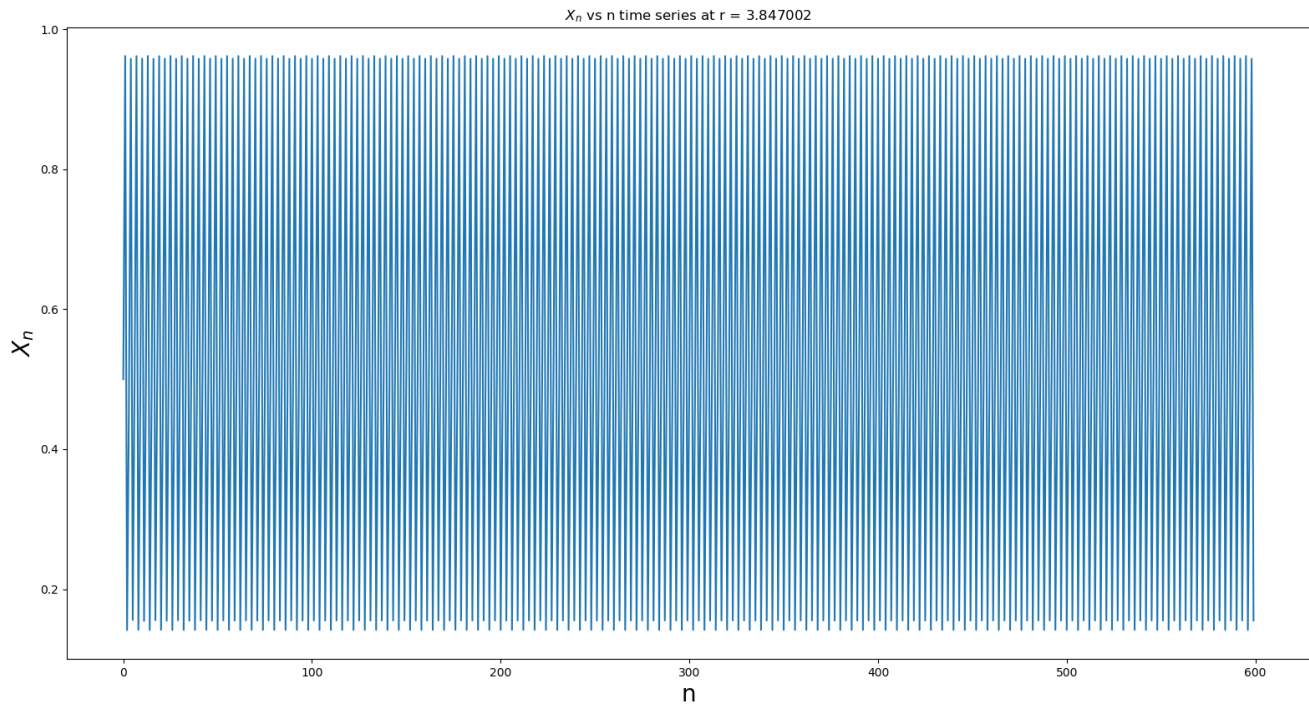
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x0=0.5
r=3.847002
X=[]
Y=[]
X.append(0)
Y.append(x0)
count=0

for n in range (1,600):
    X.append(n)
    Y.append(r*Y[count]*(1-Y[count]))
    count=count+1

plt.xlabel('n', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('$X_n$', fontsize=20)
plt.title('$X_n$ vs n')
plt.plot(X, Y)
plt.show()
```

Graph by Abhigna Roll number IMT2018002



Code by Agam

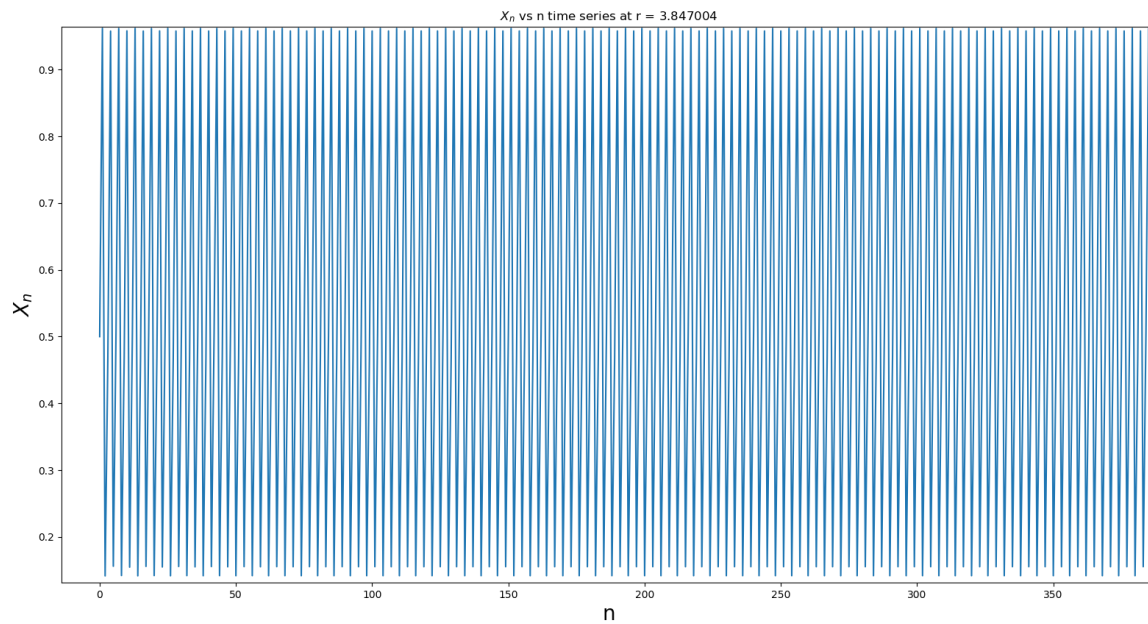
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def fun(r,x):
    return r*x*(1-x)

r_value = 2.85
init_value = 0.5
max_n = 600
xn_values = []
xn_values.append(init_value)
for i in range(1,max_n):
    xn_values.append(fun(r_value,xn_values[i-1]))

plt.xlabel('n', fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel(r'$X_n$', fontsize=20)
plt.title(r'$X_n$ vs n time series at r = %f'%(r_value))
plt.plot(range(0,max_n),xn_values)
plt.savefig('timeseries%f.png'%(r_value))
plt.show()
```

Graph by Agam Roll number IMT2018004



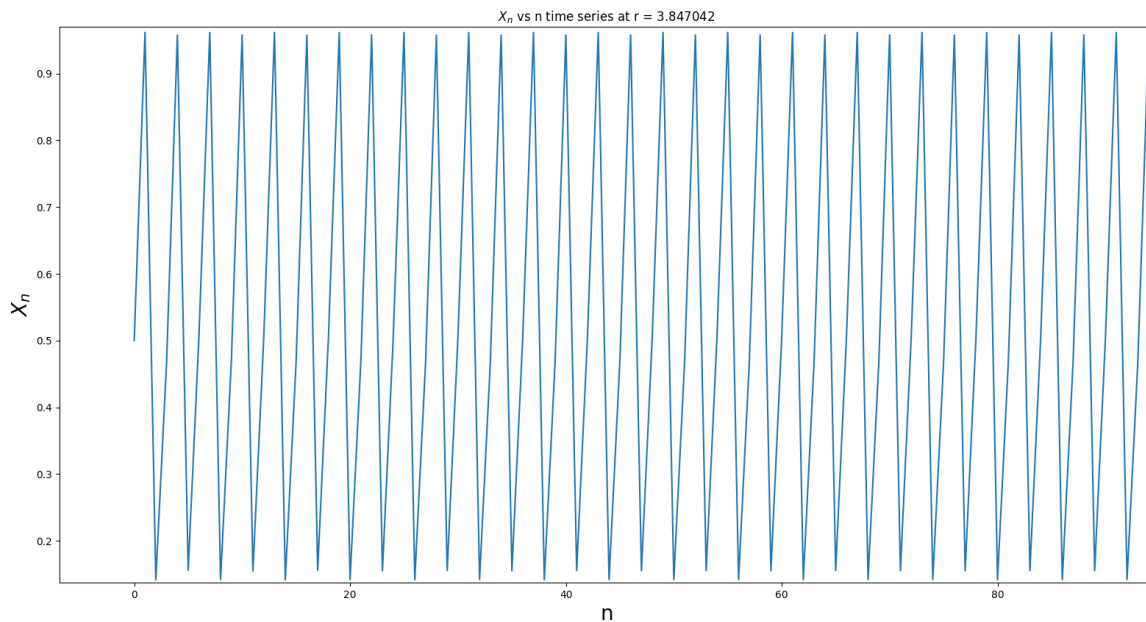
Code by Kashif

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

r = 3.847042
X = []
X.append(0.5)
for i in range(1,800):
    X.append(r*X[i-1]*(1-X[i-1]))

plt.xlabel('n')
plt.ylabel(r'$X_n$')
plt.show()
```

Graph by Kashif Roll number IMT2018042



Bifurcation Diagrams

A bifurcation is a period-doubling, a change from an N -point attractor to a $2N$ -point attractor, which occurs when the control parameter is changed. A Bifurcation Diagram is a visual summary of the succession of period-doubling produced as r increases. The next figure shows the bifurcation diagram of the logistic map, r along the x-axis. For each value of r the system is first allowed to settle down and then the successive values of x are plotted for a few hundred iterations.

Code 1 used (Written by Agam Kashyap)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def fun(r,x):
    return r*x*(1-x)

def calc(n1,n2,nr,init_value):

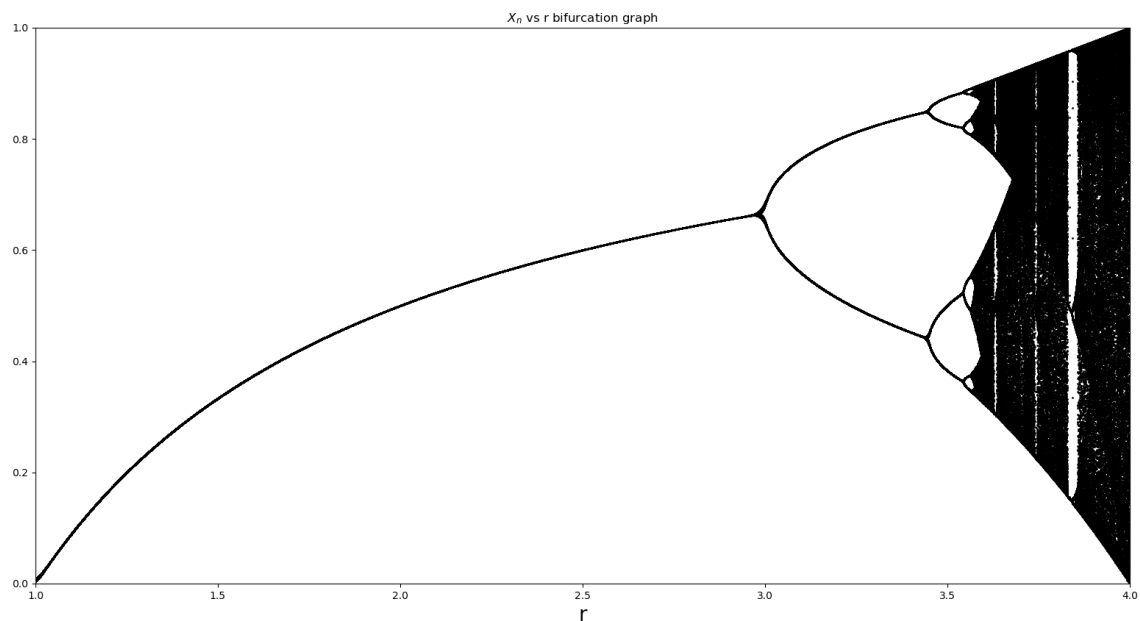
    r_values = np.linspace(nr,4,1000)
    for r in r_values:
        alt = []
        xn_values = []
        alt.append(init_value)
        for i in range(1,n1):
            alt.append(fun(r,alt[i-1]))
        xn_values.append(alt[n1-1])
        for i in range(1, n2-n1):
            xn_values.append(fun(r,xn_values[i-1]))
        xn_values = np.array(xn_values)
        r_arr = xn_values*0.0 + r
        plt.plot(r_arr,xn_values,'ko',markersize=1)
```

```

r_min = 1
plt.xlabel('r', fontsize=20)
plt.axis([r_min,4.0,0,1.0])
plt.title(r'$X_n$ vs r bifurcation graph')
calc(100,200,r_min,0.05)
plt.show()

```

Bifurcation Graph from Code 1



Feigenbaum Constants

The first Feigenbaum constant is the limiting ratio of each bifurcation interval to the next between every period doubling, of a one-parameter map

$$x_{i+1} = f(x_i)$$

where $f(x)$ is a function parameterized by the bifurcation parameter a .

It is given by the limit

$$\delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}}{a_n - a_{n-1}} = 4.669\,201\,609 \dots,$$

where a_n are discrete values of a at the n -th period doubling.

Observations (Done by Abhigna and Kashif)

r1	r2	r3	δ
3.002	3.44912	3.53708	5.083219645
3.002	3.44912	3.54197	4.815508885

3.002	3.44668	3.54197	4.666596705
3.002	3.44668	3.53708	4.919026549

Average value of Feigenbaum constant = 4.871087945999999

Report Made by Agam