Complexity of switching chaotic maps

M. Antonelli[1], L. De Micco[1,2], O. A. Rosso[3,4] and H. A. Larrondo[1,2]
[1] Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, Argentina.
[2] CONICET.
[3] LaCCAN/CPMAT Instituto de Computaçao, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió,Alagoas, Brazil.
[4] Laboratorio de Sistemas Complejos, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Abstract

In the last years digital measuring systems become the standard in all experimental sciences because new programable electronic devices, such as Digital Signal Processors (DSP) and Field Programmable Gate Arrays ($FPGA$) allow experimenters to design and modify their own measuring systems.

The effect of finite precision in these new devices needs to be investigated, specially in the case of chaotic systems, because due to roundoff errors digital implementations will always become periodic with a period T. Furthermore floating point, decimal numbers with a finite number of digits and binary numbers are numerical representations available in new programmable devices and each of them produces specific statistical characteristics. It has been recently shown that it is convenient to describe the statistical characteristic using both, a non causal and a causal probability distribution function (PDF). The corresponding entropies, must be evaluated to quantify these PDFs. The period T needs also to be evaluated.

In this paper we study two well known chaotic maps: the tent map and the logistic map. All the above mentioned numerical representations are considered. Furthermore sequential switching between both maps is evaluated as a tool to improve the statistical characteristics.

VERSION: 7 February 2017

1 Introduction

In the last years digital measuring systems become the standard in all experimental sciences. By using *virtual instruments* and new programable electronic devices, such as Digital Signal Processors (DSP) and Field Programmable

Gate Arrays ($FPGA$) experimenters may design and modify their own measuring systems.

The effect of finite precision in these new devices needs to be investigated. This issue is critical if chaotic systems must be implemented, because due to roundoff errors digital implementations will always become periodic with a period T and unstable orbits with a low period may become stable destroying completely the chaotic behavior.

Stochasticity and mixing are also relevant, to characterize these properties several quantifiers were studied [3]. Among them the use of an entropy-complexity representation ($H-C$ plane) and causal-noncausal entropy ($H_{BP}-H_{Val}$ plane) deserves special consideration [4–6,3,7]. A fundamental issue is the criterium to select the distribution function (PDF) assigned to the time series. Causal and non causal options are possible. Here we consider the non-causal traditional PDF obtained by normalization of the histogram of the time series. Its statistical quantifier is the normalized entropy H_{Val} that is a measure of equiprobability among all allowed values. We also consider a causal PDF that is obtained by assigning ordering patterns to segments of trajectory of length D. This PDF were first proposed by Bandt & Pompe in a seminal paper [8]. The corresponding entropy H_{BP} was also proposed as a quantifier by Bandt & Pompe. Amigó and coworkers proposed the number of forbidden patterns as a quantifier of chaos [9]. Essentialy they reported the presence of forbidden patterns as an indicator of chaos. Recently it was shown that the name forbidden patterns is not convenient and it was replaced by *missing patterns* (MP) [10].

Grebogi and coworkers [1] studied this subject and they shaw that the period T scales with roundoff ϵ as $T \sim \epsilon^{-d/2}$ where d is the correlation dimension of the chaotic attractor.

To have a large period T is one an important property of a chaotic map, in [2] Nagaraj et. als studies the effect of switching over the average period lengths of chaotic maps in finite precision.

Switching systems naturally arise in power electronics and many other areas in digital electronics. They have also interest in transport problems in deterministic ratchets [11] and it is known that synchronization of the switching procedure affects the output of the controlled system. Nagaraj et al [2] studied the case of switching between two maps. They shaw that the period T of the compound map obtained by switching between two chaotic maps is higher than the period of each map. Liu et al [12] studied different switching rules applied to linear systems to generate chaos. Switching chaos was also addressed in [13]. Skipping values of the time series is another simple technique used to increase mixing in chaotic maps [5].

In this paper we study the statistical characteristic of two well known maps: the tent map (TENT) and logistic map (LOG). Three additional maps are generated: 1) SWITCH, generated by switching between TENT and LOG; 2) EVEN, generated by skipping all the elements in odd position in SWITCH time series and 3) ODD, generated by discarding all the elements in an even position in SWITCH time series. Binary floating and fixed point numbers are used, these specific numerical systems may be implemented in modern programmable logic boards.

The main contributions of this paper are:

(1) the definition of different statistical quantifiers and their relationship with the properties of the time series generated by the map.
(2) the study of how this quantifiers are modified by the numerical representation. It is specially interesting to note that some systems (TENT) with very nice statistical properties in the world of the real numbers, become "pathological" when binary numerical representations are used. Also we show that is not possible simulate any numerical basis on an binary device.
(3) the effect of switching between two different maps, on the period and the statistical properties of the time series.
(4) the effect of skipping values in any of these maps

Organization of the paper is as follows: section **??** describes the statistical quantifiers used in the paper and the relationship between their value and characteristics of the causal and non causal PDF considered; section 3 shows and discuss the results obtained for all the numerical representations. Finally section 4 deals with final remarks and future work.

2 Information theory quantifiers

The first step to quantify the statistical properties of the values (amplitude statistics) of a time series $\{x_i,\ (i = 1, ..., N)\}$, using information theory is to determine the concomitant PDF because all the quantifiers are functionals of the PDF associated to the time series. This is an issue studied in detail in previous papers [**?**]. Let us summarize the procedure:

(1) a finite alphabet with M symbols $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, ..., a_M\}$ is chosen.
(2) one of these symbols is assigned: (a) to each value of the time series of (b) to each portion of length D of the trajectory.
(3) the normalized histogram of the symbols is the desired PDF.
(4) an ramdomness quantifier is calculated over desired PDF. In our case we calculate (a) normalyzed Shannon entropy H, (b) normalyzed statistical

complexity C and (d) missing patterns MP.

Note that if option (a) is chosen in step 2 then the PDF is *non causal*, because all the information about the time evolution of the system generating $\{x_i\}$ is completely lost. On the contrary if option (b) is chosen in step 2 then the PDF is *causal*, in the sense it has some information about the temporal evolution.

NOMBRAR DE LA BPW, SI ES QUE LA TERMINAMOS USANDO

NOMBRAR LOS PLANOS QUE TERMINEMOS ELIGIENDO

Of course there are infinite possibilities to choose the alphabet $\mathcal{A}$ as well as the length D. Bandt & Pompe made a proposal for a causal PDF that has been shown to be easy to implement and useful in a great variety of applications REFERENCIAS A APLICACIONES. The procedure is the following [8,14,15]: ESTA PARTE EST EN EL TIEMPO Y DEBERA ESTAR EN LAS MUESTRAS

- Given a series $\{x_t : t = 0, \Delta t, \cdots, M\Delta t\}$, a sequence of vectors of length d is generated.

$$(s) \mapsto \left(x_{t-(d-1)\Delta t}, x_{t-(d-2)\Delta t}, \cdots, x_{t-\Delta t}, x_t\right) \quad , \tag{1}$$

  Each vector turns out to be the "history" of the value x_t. Clearly, the longer the length of the vectors D, the more information about the history would the vectors have but a higher value of N is required to have an adequate statistics.
- The permutations $\pi = (r_0, r_1, \cdots, r_{D-1})$ of $(0, 1, \cdots, D-1)$ are called "order of patterns" of time t, defined by:

$$x_{t-r_{D-1}\Delta t} \le x_{t-r_{D-2}\Delta t} \le \cdots \le x_{t-r_1\Delta t} \le x_{t-r_0\Delta t}. \tag{2}$$

  In order to obtain an unique result it is considered $r_i < r_{i-1}$ if $x_{t-r_i\Delta t} = x_{t-r_{i-1}\Delta t}$.
  In this way, all the $D!$ possible permutations π of order D, and the PDF $P = \{p(\pi)\}$ is defined as:

$$p(\pi) = \frac{\sharp\{s | s \le M - D + 1; (s) \quad \texttt{has type } \pi\}}{M - D + 1}. \tag{3}$$

  In the last expression the $\sharp$ symbol means "number".

This procedure has the advantages of being *i)* simple, *ii)* fast to calculate, *iii)* robust in presence of noise, and *iv)* invariant to lineal monotonous transformations. DICE QUE ES ROBUSTO FRENTE A LA PRESENCIA DE RUIDO PERO NO, REFERENCIAS?

It is applicable to weak stationarity processes (for $k = D$, the probability that $x_t < x_{t+k}$ doesn't depend on the particulary t [8]).The causality property of the PDF allows the quantifiers (based on this PDFs) to discriminate between deterministic and stochastic systems [16].

According to this point Bandt and Pompe suggested $3 \leq D \leq 7$. $D = 6$ has been adopted in this work.

HABLAR DE BPW

The entropies H_{hist} and H_{BP} are the normalized version of the Of course there are infinite possibilities to choose the alphabet as well as the length d. The entropy $H[P]$ is the normalized version of the Entropy proposed by Shannon [26]:

$$H[P] = S[P]/S_{max}, \tag{4}$$

where $S[P] = -\sum_{j=1}^{M} \; p_j \; \ln(p_j)$
and S_{max} is the normalizing constant:

$$S_{max} = S[P_e] = \ln M, \tag{5}$$

and $P_e = \{1/M, \cdots, 1/M\}$ is the uniform distribution. The number of symbols M is equal to N for H_{hist} and it is equal to $D!$ for H_{BP}.

The statistical complexity $C[P]$ is given by:

$$C[P] = Q_J[P, P_e] \cdot H[P] \ , \tag{6}$$

, and Q_J is named "disequilibrium" and it is the distance between P and P_e in the probability space. The metric used in this paper is based on the Jensen-Shannon divergence [27]:

$$Q_J[P, P_e] = Q_0 \cdot \{S[\frac{P + P_e}{2}] - S[P]/2 - S[P_e]/2\} \ . \tag{7}$$

The normalization constant Q_0 is:

$$Q_0 = -2 \left\{ \left(\frac{N+1}{N} \right) \ln(N+1) - 2\ln(2N) + \ln N \right\}^{-1} . \tag{8}$$

From the statistical point of view the disequilibrium Q_J is an intensive magnitude, and it is 0 if and only if $P = P_e$. It has been proved that the $C[P]$ quantifies the presence of nonlinear correlations typical of chaotic systems

[28,27]. The complexity $C[P]$ is independent from the entropy $H[P]$, as far as different P's share the same entropy $H[P]$ but they have different complexity $C[P]$.

PONER UN PRRAFO QUE ENGANCHE LAS H's Y C's CON Hbp Y Cbp, POR EJEMPLO

Two representation planes are considered: H_{BP} vs H_{hist} [5] and H_{BP} vs C_{BP} [4]. In the first plane a higher value in any of the entropies, H_{BP} and H_{hist}, implies an increase in the uniformity of the involved PDF. The point $(1,1)$ represents the ideal case with uniform histogram and uniform distribution of ordering patterns. In the second plane not the entire region $0 < H_{BP} < 1$, $0 < C_{BP} < 1$ is achievable. In fact for any PDF the pairs (H, C) of possible values fall between two extreme curves in the plane H-C [29]. Fig. **??** shows two regions labeled as *deterministic* and *stochastic*. In fact transition from one region to the other are smooth and the division is a bit arbitrary. A more detailed discussion can be seen in [4]. Ideal random systems having uniform Bandt & Pompe PDF, are represented by the point $(1, 0)$ [30] and a delta-like PDF corresponds with the point $(0, 0)$.

We also used the number of missing patterns MP as a quantifier[17]. As shown recently by Amigó *et al.* [18–21], in the case of deterministic one-dimensional maps, not all the possible ordinal patterns can be effectively materialized into orbits, which in a sense makes these patterns "forbidden". Indeed, the existence of these *forbidden ordinal patterns* becomes a persistent fact that can be regarded as a "new" dynamical property. Thus, for a fixed pattern-length (embedding dimension D) the number of forbidden patterns of a time series (unobserved patterns) is independent of the series length N. Remark that this independence does not characterize other properties of the series such as proximity and correlation, which die out with time [19,21].

A full discussion about the convenience of using these quantifiers is out of the scope of this work. Nevertheless reliable bibliographic sources do exist [22–24,5,7,25,17].

3 Results

Five pseudo chaotic maps were studied. For each one a floating point representation, a decimal numbers representation with $1 \leq P \leq 27$ and a binary numbers representation with $1 \leq B \leq 27$ are considered. For each representation 1000 time series were generated using randomly chosen initial conditions within the interval $[0, 1]$. The studied maps are tent (TENT), logistic (LOG) a sequential switching between TENT and LOG (SWITCH). Furthermore a skipping randomization procedure is applied to SWITCH [5], discarding the values in the odd positions (EVEN) or the values in the even positions (ODD) respectively. Let us detail our results for each of these maps.

3.1 Simple maps.

Here we report our results for both maps:

3.1.1 Logistic map (LOG)

Logistic map is representative of the very large family of quadratic maps.

$$x_{[n+1]} = 4x_{[n]}(1 - x_{[n]}) \tag{9}$$

with $x_n \in \mathcal{R}$.

Note that to effectively work in a given representation it is necessary to change the expression of the map in order to make all the operations in the chosen representation numbers. For example, in the case of LOG the expression in binary fixed point numbers is:

$$x_{n+1} = 4\epsilon floor\{\frac{x_n(1 - x_n)}{\epsilon}\} \tag{10}$$

with $\epsilon = 2^B$ where B is the length of fractional part.

Figs. 3 (a) to (f) show the statistical properties of LOG map in floating point and fixed point representation. All figures shows: in red dots the results of each run (100 point for each presicion), in black dots the mean of these 100 points (dashed black line connects black dots), in dashed blue lines the results of each run in floating point and (100 horizontal blue dashed lines) and in black the mean for floating point. In figures (d) and (e) the star corresponds to the floating point case.

For $B \geq 30$ the value of H_{val} remains almost identical to the values for the floating point representation whereas H_{BP} and C_{BP} stabilizes at $B > 21$. Their values are: $< H_{hist} >= 0.8621$; $< H_{BP} >= 0.6292$; $< C_{BP} >= 0.4842$. Missing patterns stabilize in 645 for $B > 18$ making H_{BP} to rise to its floating point value $< H_{BP} >= 0.629$. Note that the stable value of missing patterns 645 makes the optimum $H_{BP} \leq ln(75)/ln(720) \simeq 0.65$. Then $B = 30$ is the most convenient choice because an increase in the number of fractional figures does not improve the statistical properties.

We can extract some conclussions when compare BP with BPW quantifiers. We can see that for $B = 1, 2, 3 and 4$, BP quantifiers is almost 0 and BPW quantifiers not exists in the mean, the initial condition of some atractors was rounded to 0 and BPW histogram not exist. For $B = 7, 9 and 12$, an high dispersion in BPW are showed, but not in BP graphs, atractor falls to a fixed point with an short transitory in these cases. Finally, for $B = 45, 49, 51 and 52$ some BP quantifiers has a low value, but BPW quantifiers has a more predictible behavior, we can see that these atractors falls to a fixed point with a long trnsitory. In this case the problem has to do with the plataform that we use, the miltiplication needs the double of bits to be represented but the machine has only 64.

3.1.2 Tent map (TENT)

The Tent map has been extensively studied in the literature because theoretically it has nice statistical properties that can be analytically obtained. For example it is easy to proof that it has a uniform histogram and consequently an ideal $H_{hist} = 1$. The Perron-Frobenius operator and its corresponding eigenvalues and eigenfunctions may be also be analytically obtained for this map [31].

This map is represented with the equation:

$$x_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 2\ x_n & \text{if } \ 0 \leq x_n \leq 1/2 \\ 2\ (1 - x_n) & \text{if } \ 1/2 < x_n \leq 1 \end{cases}, \tag{11}$$

with $x_n \in \mathcal{R}$.

In Base-2 fractional numbers rounding, equation 9 became

$$x_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 2\ x_n & \text{if } 0 \leq x_n \leq 1/2 \\ \epsilon \times floor\{\frac{2\ -\ 2\ x_n}{\epsilon}\} & \text{if } 1/2 < x_n \leq 1 \end{cases}, \tag{12}$$

with $\epsilon = 2^{-B}$ for binary numbers.

When this map is implemented in a computer using any numerical representation system (even floating point!) truncation errors rapidly increases and makes the unstable fixed point in $x^* = 0$ becomes stable producing a short transitory followed by an infinite number of 0's[32,33]. This issue is easily explained in [with chaos meet computers], problem appears but all itarations has an shift-to-left operation that carry the $0's$ from right side. Some authors [34] have proposed to add a random perturbation to avoid this drawback of

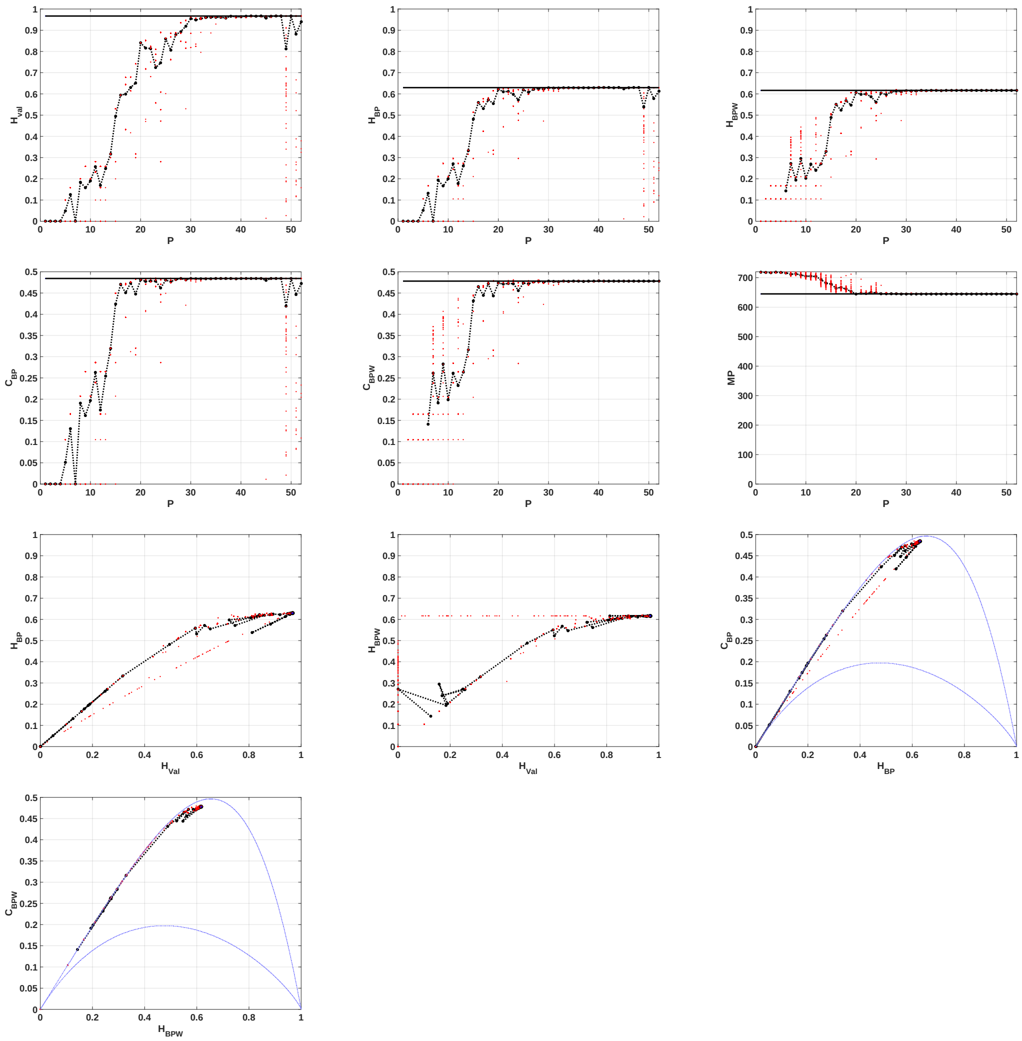

Fig. 1. Statistical properties of the LOG map using binary representation: (a) H_{hist} vs P (b) H_{BP} vs P (c) C_{BP} vs P (d) Number of missing ordering patterns MP vs P. In Figures (a) to (d) dashed line correspond to floating point numbers. (d) representation in the H_{hist}, H_{BP} plane in the the decimal numerical system. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (e) representation in the H_{hist}, H_{BP} plane. The star represents the state for floating point numbers; (f) representation in the H_{BP}, C_{BP} plane. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (f) representation in the H_{BP}, C_{BP} plane for binary numerical system. The star represents the state for floating points numbers.

the Tent map. But this procedure introduces statistical properties of the random perturbation that are mixed with those of the Tent map itself. Skew Tent is an option that allows reach nice statistical properties even in base 2 fractional numbers. Here we study the Tent map "as it is" without any artifact to evaluate its real instead of theoretical statistical properties.

Figs. **??** (a) to (e) show the different quantifiers for floating point and fixed point numerical representation. This map falls to 0 in all cases with a short

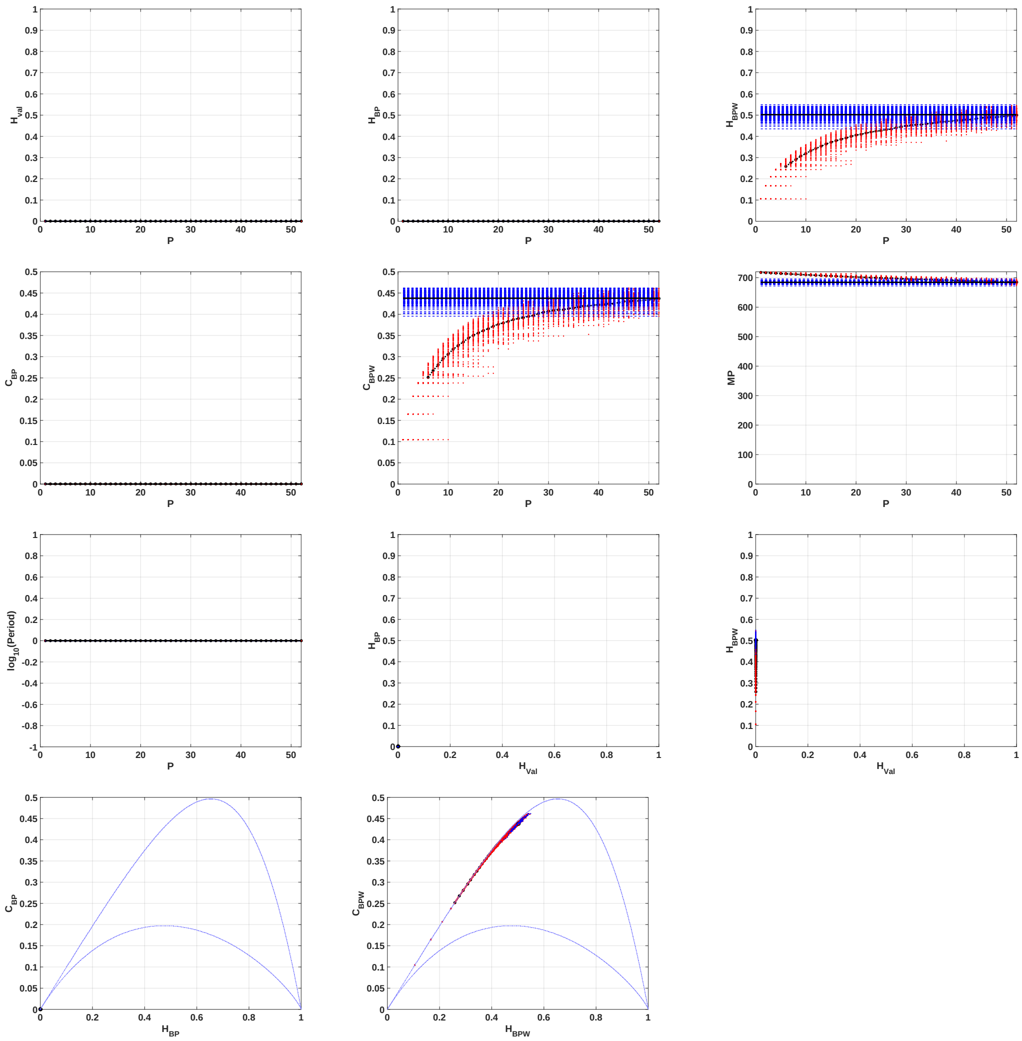

Fig. 2. Statistical properties of the TENT map using binary representation: (a) H_{hist} vs P (b) H_{BP} vs P (c) C_{BP} vs P (d) Number of missing ordering patterns MP vs P. In Figures (a) to (d) dashed line correspond to floating point numbers. (e) representation in the H_{hist}, H_{BP} plane in the the binary numerical system. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (f) representation in the H_{BP}, C_{BP} plane. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (The star represents the state for floating points numbers).

transitory between 0 and B Again BPW quantifiers is diferent of 0 because this procedure discards the elements once they reach the fixed point. Because of this TENT map is not possible to use in 2-bassed computer.

In summary, a comparison between LOG and TENT maps shows that only LOG can be used because TENT is highly anomalous.

3.2 Sequential switching

3.2.1 Sequential switching between Tent and Logistic maps (SWITCH)

SWITCH may be expressed as a composition between $M_1 \circ M_2$ given by the following recurrence:

$$\begin{cases} \quad x_{n+2} = 4\ x_{n+1}\ (1 - n + 1) \\ x_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 2\ x_n & \text{if } 0 \leq x_n \leq 1/2 \\ 2\ (1 - x_n) & \text{if } 1/2 < x_n \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

with $x_n \in \mathcal{R}$. Results with sequential switching are shown in Figs. 2 (a) to (f). The floating point entropy value is $H_{hist} = 0.8658$, a higher value to that obtained for LOG. For binary numbers this value is reached for $B = 24$, but it is stable from $B = 28$. Regarding ordering patterns the number of MP decreases to 586, a value lower than the one obtained for LOG. It means the entropy H_{BP} may increase up to $ln(134)/ln(720) \simeq 0.74$. BP and BPW quantifiers reachs their maximum at $B = 16$, but they stabilishes at $B = 24$. This means that an amount of $B \geq 28$ is necessary to obtain optimal results. We can see some points with anomalies from $B \geq 49$ due to same problem of LOG map.

3.2.2 Skipping on sequential switching between Tent and Logistic maps (EVEN and ODD)

Skipping is a usual randomizing technique that increases the mixing quality of a single map and correspondingly increases the value of H_{BP} and decreases C_{BP} of the time series. Skipping does not change the values of H_{hist} and C_{hist} evaluated using the non causal PDF (normalized histogram)[5]. In the case under consideration we study Even and Odd skipping of the sequential switching of Tent and Logistic maps.

(1) Even skipping of the sequential switching of Tent and Logistic maps (EVEN).
If $\{x_n,\ (n = 1, ...\infty)\}$ is the time series generated by 3.2.1 discard all the values in odd positions and retain the values in even positions.
(2) Odd skipping of the sequential switching of Tent and Logistica maps. If $\{x_n,\ (n = 1, ...\infty)\}$ is the time series generated by 3.2.1 discard all the values in even positions and retain all the values in odd positions.

The reason for studying even and odd skipping cases is the sequential switching map M_{switch} is the composition of two different maps. Even skipping may be

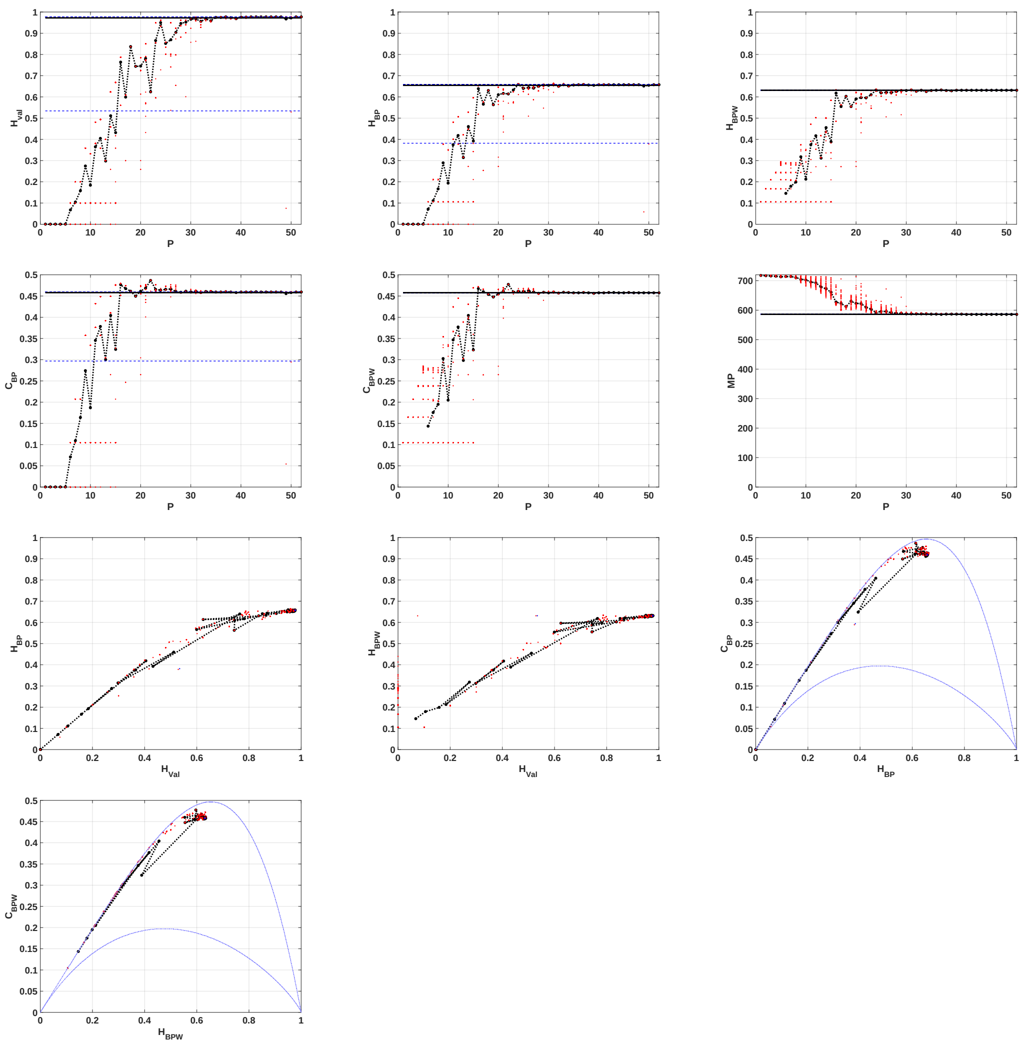

Fig. 3. Statistical properties of SWITCH, using binary representation: (a) H_{hist} vs P (b) H_{BP} vs P (c) C_{BP} vs P (d) Number of missing ordering patterns MP vs P. In Figures (a) to (d) dashed line correspond to floating point numbers. (e) representation in the H_{hist}, H_{BP} plane in the the binary numerical system. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (f) representation in the H_{BP}, C_{BP} plane. The star represents the state for floating points numbers.

expressed as $M_{TENT} \circ M_{LOG}$ while odd skipping may be expressed as $M_{LOG} \circ M_{TENT}$.

This is very interesting that in floating point an high dispersion was obtained for H_{val}, H_{BP} and C_{BP} but not for H_{BPW} or C_{BPW}. This is because an fixed point is reached after a long transitory for some initial conditions.

LLEGU HASTA AC!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

This is very interesting to note that a great improvement is obtained using any of the skipping strategies but EVEN is slightly better than ODD.

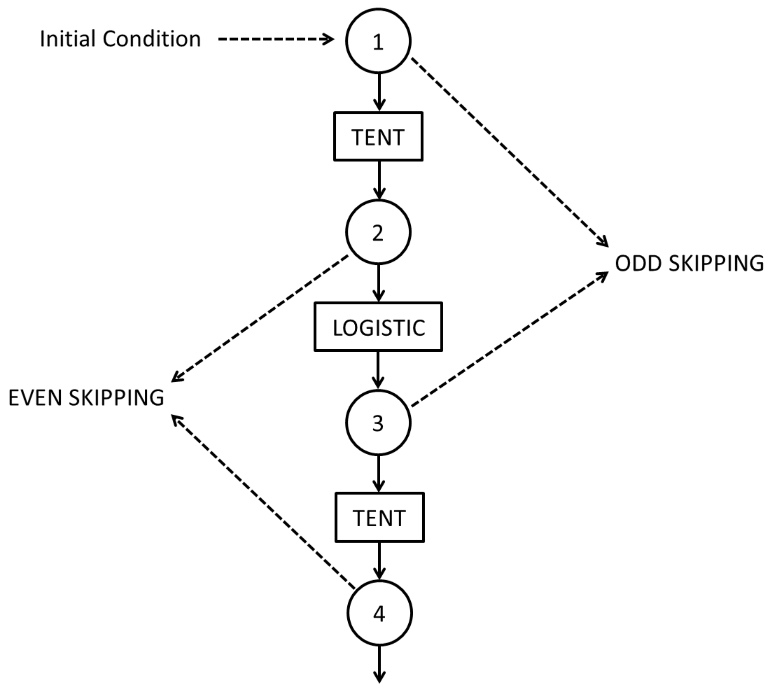

Fig. 4. Sequential switching between Tent and Logistic maps. In the figure are also shown even and odd skipping strategies

MP are reduced to $MP \simeq 163$ for EVEN and $MP \simeq 164$ for ODD, increasing the maximum allowed Bandt & Pompe entropy that reaches the mean value $< H_{BP} >\simeq 0.905$ for EVEN, and $< H_{BP} >\simeq 0.854$ with variance $\sigma_{H_{BP}} \simeq= 0.285 \times 10^{-6}$ for a decimal representation with $9 \leq P \leq 27$. The complexity is reduced to $< C_{BP} >\simeq 0.224$ with $\sigma_{C_{BP}} \simeq= 0.166 \times 10^{-6}$ for EVEN and $< C_{BP} >\simeq 0.282$ with $\sigma_{C_{BP}} \simeq= 0.281 \times 10^{-6}$ for ODD.

Quantifiers related to the normalized histogram slightly degrades with the skipping procedure. For example H_{hist} reduces from 0.866 without skipping to 0.813 for any EVEN or ODD.

Results in binary numbers are similar to those obtained for the equivalent number of figures in decimal numbers. For example the minimum in MP is reached for $B = 27$, and this number of bits is almost equivalent to $P = 9$.

In Figs. **??** and Figs. 4 are shown the results for EVEN. We do not give the Figs. for ODD because they are very similar, as pointed above.

3.3 Period T as a function of P and B

The issue of how the period T is related with the representation with P decimal digits was studied by Grebogi and coworkers [1]. There they shaw that

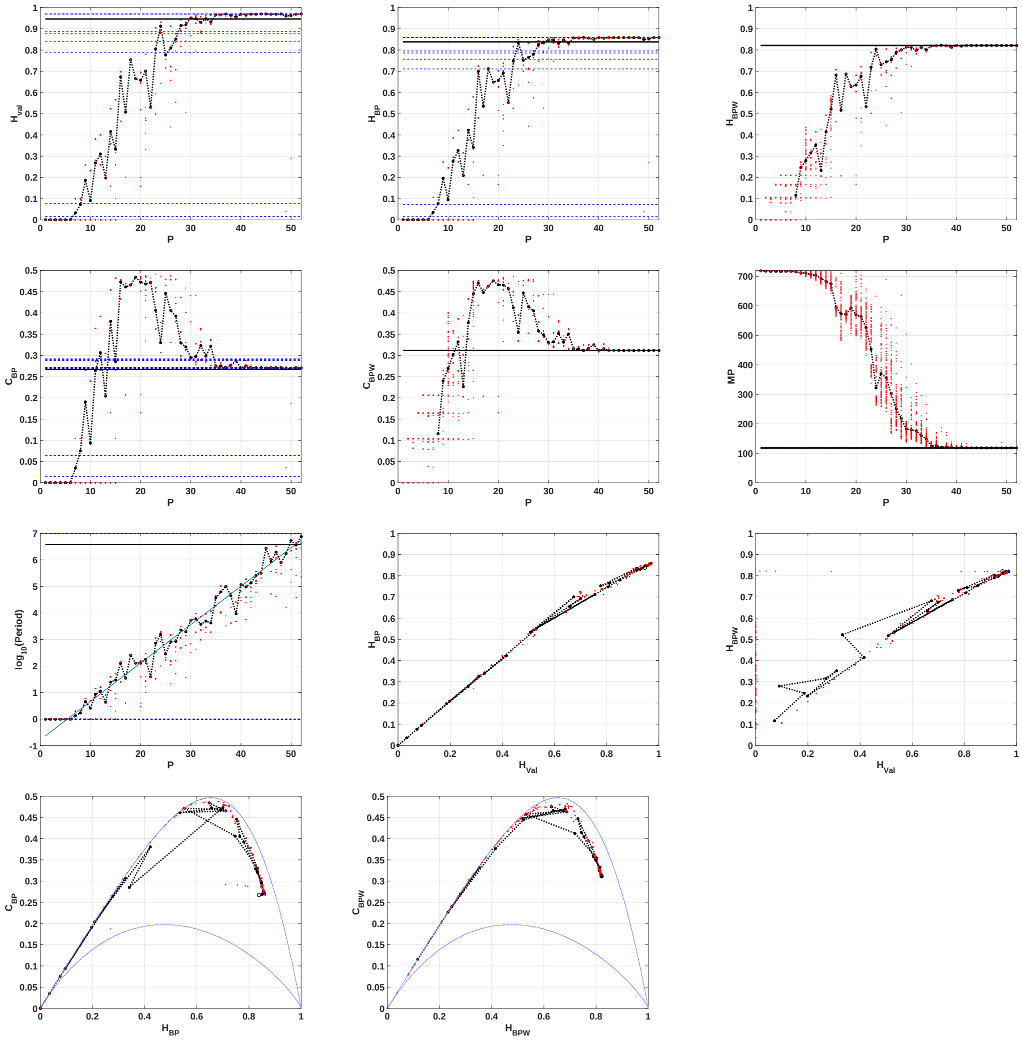

Fig. 5. Statistical properties of EVEN, obtained by skipping the values in the odd position of the time series of SWITCH, using binary representation: (a) H_{hist} vs P (b) H_{BP} vs P (c) C_{BP} vs P (d) Number of missing ordering patterns MP vs P. In Figures (a) to (d) dashed line correspond to floating point numbers. (e) representation in the H_{hist}, H_{BP} plane in the the binary numerical system. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (f) representation in the H_{BP}, C_{BP} plane. The star represents the state for floating points numbers.

the period T scales with roundoff ϵ as $T \sim \epsilon^{-d/2}$ where d is the correlation dimension of the chaotic attractor. Nagaraj et al [2] studied the case of switching between two maps. They shaw that the period T of the compound map obtained by switching between two chaotic maps is higher than the period of each map and they found that a "random" switching improves the results. Here we considered sequential switching to avoid the use of another random variable, because it can include its own statistical properties in the time series. We studied decimal and binary numbers representations. Fig. 8 shows T vs P in semi logarithmic scale. A straight line can fit the points and has the

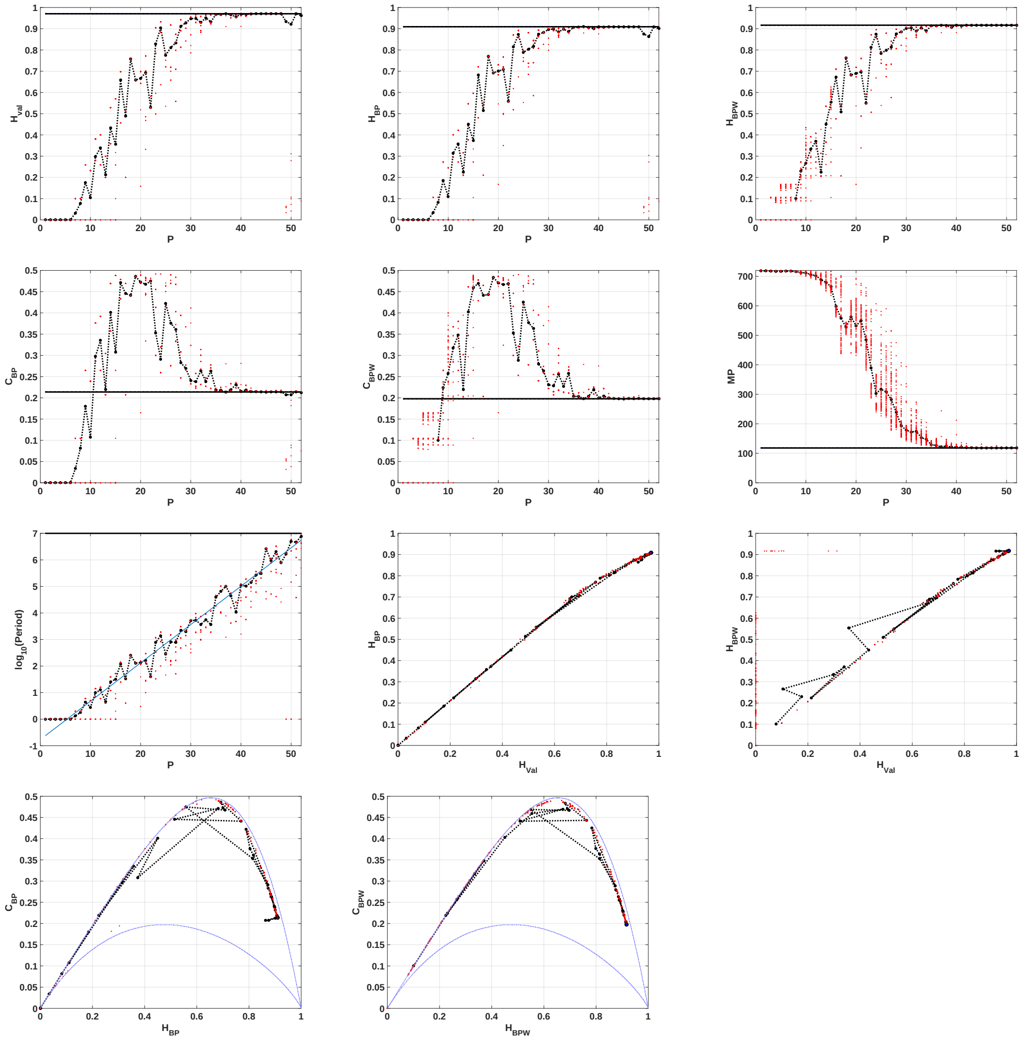

Fig. 6. Statistical properties of ODD, obtained by skipping the values in the odd position of the time series of SWITCH, using binary representation: (a) H_{hist} vs P (b) H_{BP} vs P (c) C_{BP} vs P (d) Number of missing ordering patterns MP vs P. In Figures (a) to (d) dashed line correspond to floating point numbers. (e) representation in the H_{hist}, H_{BP} plane in the the binary numerical system. The star represents the state for floating points numbers. (f) representation in the H_{BP}, C_{BP} plane. The star represents the state for floating points numbers.

expression $log_{10}T = m \times P + b$ for decimal numbers and $log_2T = m \times B + b$ for binary numbers, where m is the slope and b is the y-intercept. Results for all considered maps are summarized in Table **??** and 1.

Results are compatible for those obtained in [2]. Switching between maps increase de period T but the skipping procedure decrease it esentially to one half.

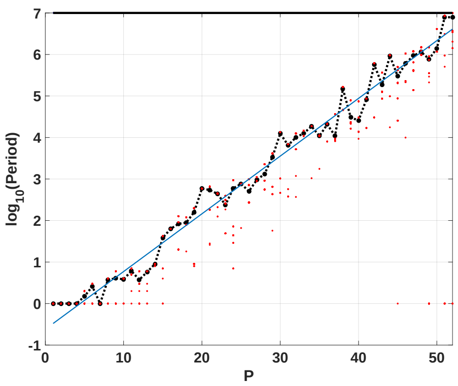

Fig. 7. Period as function of presition in binary digits

Table 1
Period T as a function of B for the maps considered

map	m	b
TENT	0	0
LOG	0.139	-0.6188
SWITCH	0.1462	-0.5115
EVEN	0.1447	-0.7783
ODD	0.1444	-0.7683

4 Conclusions

In summary:

- No todas las bases numricas son representables con una mquina de base distinta. Por ejemplo, no se puede representar la base 10 con base 2.
- En una mquina de clculo "a medida", como la que puede implementarse en ASICs o FPGAs existen limitaciones en el bus de datos y en la electrnica de clculo. Si la electrnica de clculo debe ser reducida se recomienda usar mapas que puedan ser calculados slo con sumas y restas de la variable pseudoaleatoria.
- Los mapas que slo tienen operaciones de shifteo en la base de la mquina de clculo inevitablemente caern a cero en tantas iteraciones como el largo de la mantisa de representacin. Por ejemplo el tent en base 2.
- La comparacin entre BP y BPW permite detectar el comportamiento del sistema. Puede detectarse si el atractor cae a un punto fijo y diferenciar si el transitorio es corto o largo, respecto de la cantidad de itaraciones del mapa.
- Como se menciona en el paper de referencia, el perodo del mapa iterado aumenta respecto del simple. Tambin se nota una mejora marginal en la

mezcla de la secuencia. La distribucin de valores es buena en todos los casos.
- el skipping empeora el perodo pero mejora sustancialmente la mezcla de los valores. Esto puede verse en BP, BPW y MP.

produces a non-monotonous evolution toward the floating point result. This result is relevant because it shows that increasing the precision is not always recommended.

Acknowledgment

This work was partially financed by CONICET (PIP2008), and UNMDP.

References

[1] C. Grebogi, E. Ott, J. A. Yorke, Roundoff-induced periodicity and the correlation dimension of chaotic attractors, Phys. Rev. A 38 (1988) 3688–3692. doi:10.1103/PhysRevA.38.3688.
URL `http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevA.38.3688`

[2] N. Nagaraj, M. C. Shastry, P. G. Vaidya, Increasing average period lengths by switching of robust chaos maps in finite precision, The European Physical Journal Special Topics 165 (2008) 73–83.

[3] L. De Micco, H. A. Larrondo, A. Plastino, O. A. Rosso, Quantifiers for randomness of chaotic pseudo random number generators, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A 367 (2009) 3281–3296.

[4] O. A. Rosso, H. A. Larrondo, M. T. Martin, A. Plastino, M. A. Fuentes, Distinguishing noise from chaos, Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 (2007) 154102–154106.

[5] L. De Micco, C. M. González, H. A. Larrondo, M. T. Martin, A. Plastino, O. A. Rosso, Randomizing nonlinear maps via symbolic dynamics, Physica A 387 (2008) 3373–3383.

[6] L. De Micco, J. G. Fernández, H. A. Larrondo, A. Plastino, O. A. Rosso, Sampling period, statistical complexity, and chaotic attractors, Physica A 391 (8) (2012) 25642575.

[7] O. A. Rosso, L. De Micco, H. A. Larrondo, M. T. Martin, A. Plastino, Generalized statistical complexity measure: a new tool for dynamical systems, International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos, Vol. , No. 3 (2010) . 20 (3) (2010) 775785.

[8] C. Bandt, B. Pompe, Permutation entropy: a natural complexity measure for time series, Phys. Rev. Lett. 88 (2002) 174102–1.

[9] J. M. Amigó, S. Zambrano, M. A. F. Sanjuán, True and false forbidden patterns in deterministic and random dynamics, Europhysics Letters 79 (2007) 50001.

[10] O. A. Rosso, L. C. Carpi, P. M. Saco, M. Gómez Ravetti, H. A. Larrondo, A. Plastino, The amig paradigm of forbidden/missing patterns: a detailed analysis, European Physics Journal 85 (2012) 419.1–419.12.

[11] D. G. Zarlenga, H. A. Larrondo, C. M. Arizmendi, F. Family, Complex synchronization structure of an overdamped ratchet with discontinuous periodic forcing, Physical Review E 80.

[12] X. Liu, K.-L. Teo, H. Zhang, G. Chen, Switching control of linear systems for generating chaos, Chaos, Solitons and Fractals 30 (2006) 725–733.

[13] E. Gluskin, The nonlinear-by-switching systems (a heuristic discussion of some basic singular systems), http://arxiv.org/abs/0801.3652.

[14] K. Keller, H. Lauffer, Symbolic analysis of high-dimensional time series, Int. J. Bifurcation and Chaos 13 (2003) 2657–2668.

[15] K. Keller, M. Sinn, Ordinal analysis of time series, Physica A 356 (2005) 114–120.

[16] O. A. Rosso, L. Zunino, D. G. Pérez, A. Figliola, H. A. Larrondo, M. Garavaglia, M. M. T., A. Plastino, Extracting features of gaussian selfsimilar stochastic processes via the bandt & pompe approach, Phys. Rev. E 76 (6) (2007) 061114.

[17] O. A. Rosso, L. C. Carpi, P. M. Saco, M. Gómez Ravetti, A. Plastino, H. A. Larrondo, Causality and the entropycomplexity plane: Robustness and missing ordinal patterns, Physica A 391 (2012) 4255.

[18] J. M. Amigó, L. Kocarev, J. Szczepanski, Order patterns and chaos, Physics Letters A 355 (2006) 27–31.

[19] J. M. Amigó, L. Kocarev, I. Tomovski, Discrete entropy, Physica D 228 (2007) 77–85.

[20] J. M. Amigó, S. Zambrano, M. A. F. Sanjuán, Combinatorial detection of determinism in noisy time series, Europhysics Letters 83 (2008) 60005.

[21] J. M. Amigó, Permutation complexity in dynamical systems, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany, 2010.

[22] R. Wackerbauer, A. Witt, H. Atmanspacher, J. Kurths, H. Scheingraber, A comparative classification of complexity measures, Chaos, Solitons, Fractals 4 (1994) 133–173.

[23] R. López-Ruiz, H. L. Mancini, X. Calbet, A statistical measure of complexity, Phys. Lett. A 209 (1995) 321–326.

[24] O. A. Rosso, H. A. Larrondo, M. T. Martin, A. Plastino, M. A. Fuentes, Distinguishing noise from chaos, Physs. Rev. Lett., pp154102-154106 99.

[25] M. T. Martín, A. Plastino, Generalized statistical complexity measures: Geometrical and analytical properties, Physica A 369 (2006) 439–462.

[26] C. E. Shannon, W. Weaver, The mathematical theory of communication., Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press.

[27] P. W. Lamberti, M. T. Martín, A. Plastino, O. A. Rosso, Intensive entropic non-triviality measure, Physica A 334 (2004) 119–131.

[28] M. T. Martín, A. Plastino, O. A. Rosso, Statistical complexity and disequilibrium, Phys. Lett. A 311 (2003) 126–132.

[29] C. Anteneodo, A. R. Plastino, Some features of the lpez-ruiz-mancini-calbet (lmc) statistical measure of complexity, Phys. Lett. A 223 (5) (1996) 348–354.

[30] C. M. González, H. A. Larrondo, O. A. Rosso, Statistical complexity measure of pseudorandom bit generators, Physica A 354 (2005) 281–300.

[31]

[32] M. Jessa, The period of sequences generated by tent-like maps, IEEE Trans. on Circuits and Systems I: Fundamental theory and Applications 49 (2002) 84–89.

[33] S. Callegari, G. Setti, P. J. Langlois, A cmos tailed tent map for the generation of uniformly distributed chaotic sequences, in: I. Cyrcuits, S. Society (Eds.), Proceedings of ISCAS'97, Vol. 1, IEEE, 2003, pp. 781–784.

[34] hay que buscar el trabajo que propone modificar en forma aleatoria.