

10.1.3

HW #09

Blank Col  
P1

$$x_{n+1} = e^x \geq 0$$

lowest possible

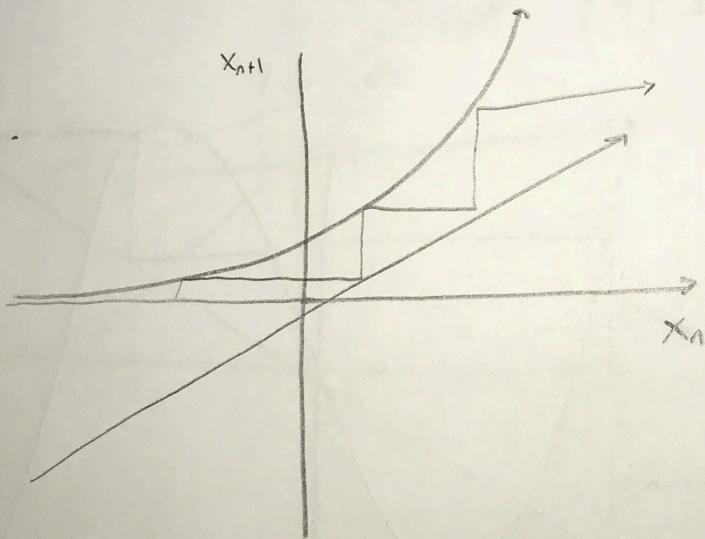
value

$$e^{-\infty} = 0 = x_{n+1} \rightarrow e^0 = 1 \rightarrow e^1 = e \rightarrow e^e$$

this function continuously grows exponentially from a minimum value of zero.

fixed points occur when:  $x_n = x_{n+1} = e^x$

which is not true for all values of  $x_n$  so there are no fixed points and unstable trajectories only



#10.1.11

HW#09

Blake Cole

P2

$$x_{n+1} = 3x_n - x_n^3$$

Fixed point:  $x_n = 3x_n - x_n^3$

$$1 = 3 - x^3$$

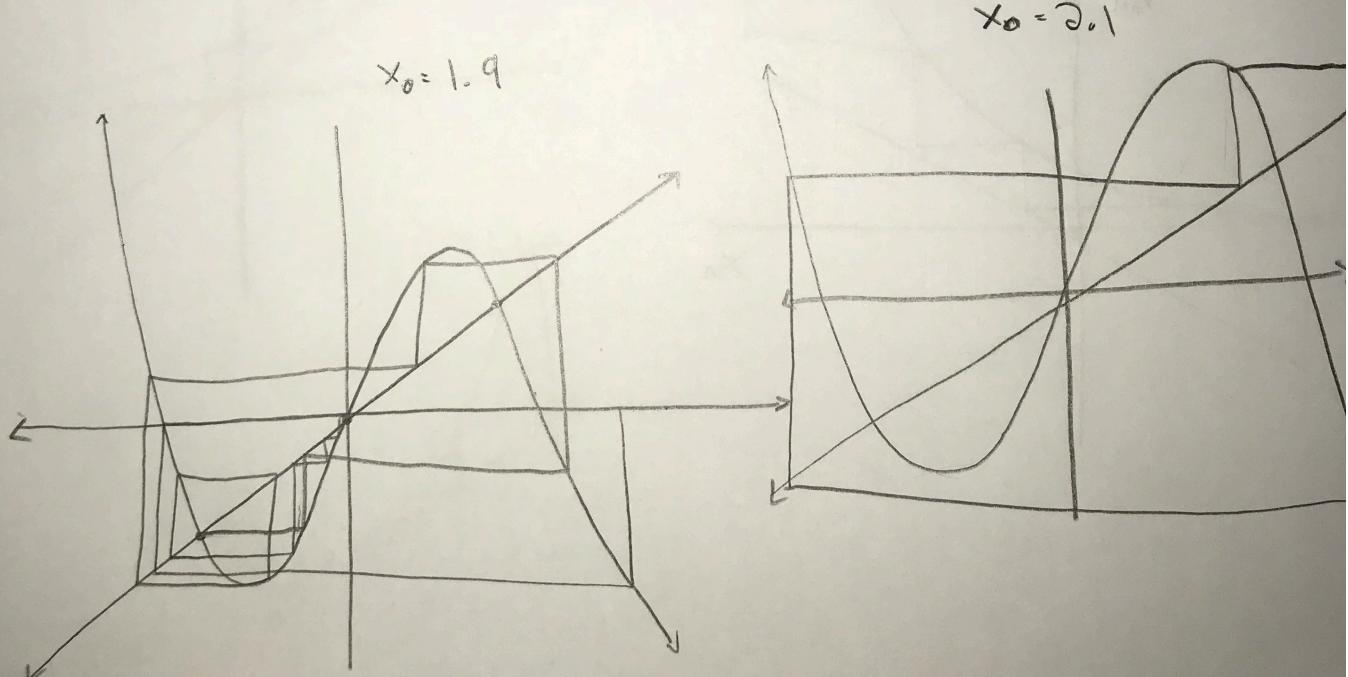
$$x_n = \sqrt[3]{2}, 0$$

$$f'(x_n) = 3 - 3x^3$$

$$f'(\sqrt{2}) = 3 - 6 = -3$$

$$|-3| > 1 \text{ unstable } (\pm\sqrt{2})$$

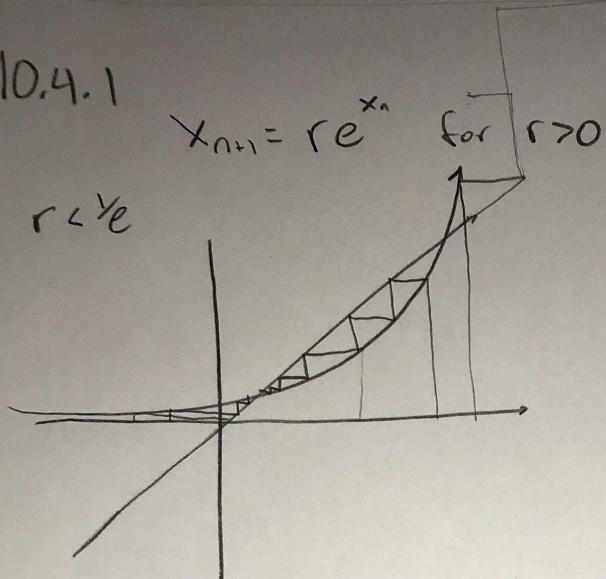
$$f'(0) = 3 - 0 = 3 > 1 \text{ unstable } (0)$$



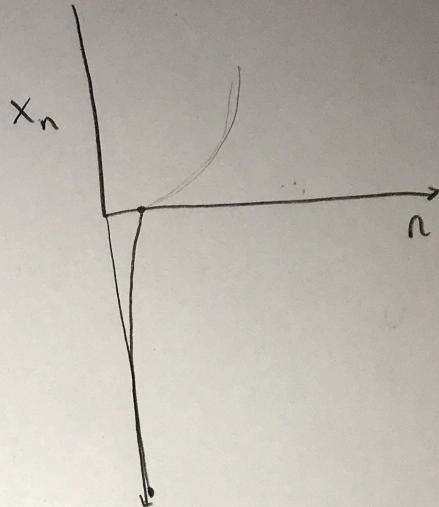
Starting above  $x_0 = 2$ , the trajectory falls outside the bounded region, seen for  $x_0 = 1.9$ , which gets caught in bounded orbits

10.4.1

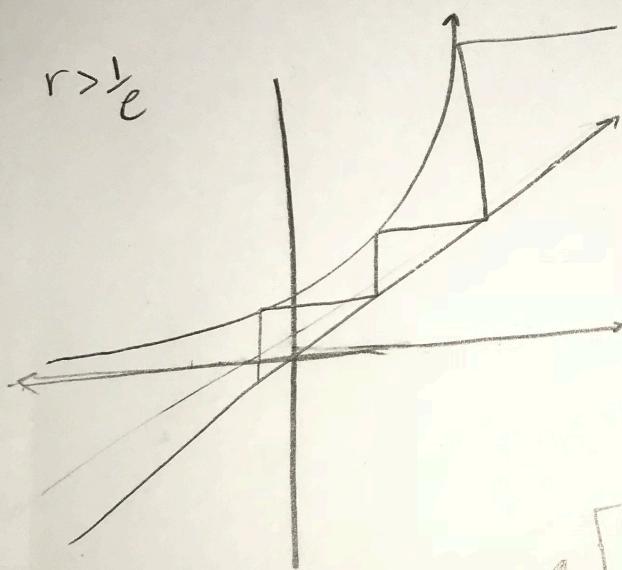
$r < \gamma_e$



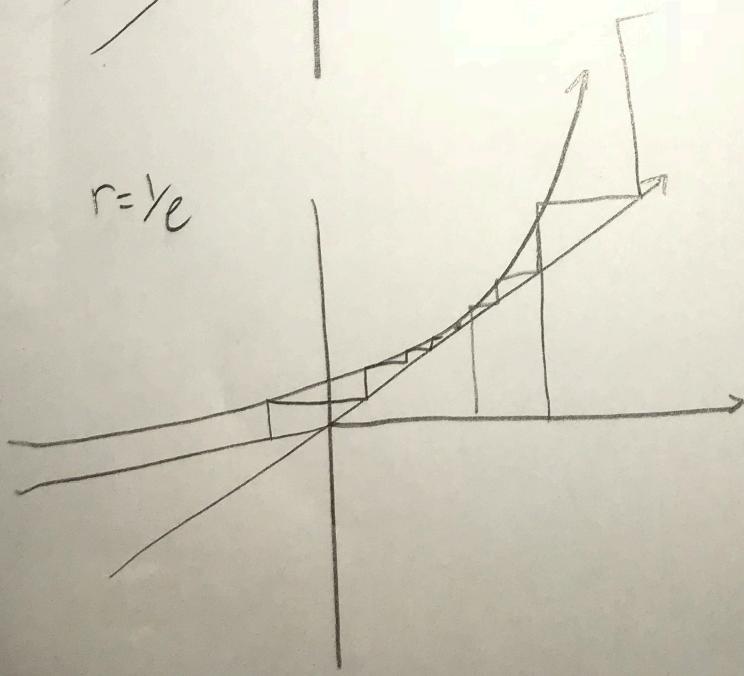
BC p3

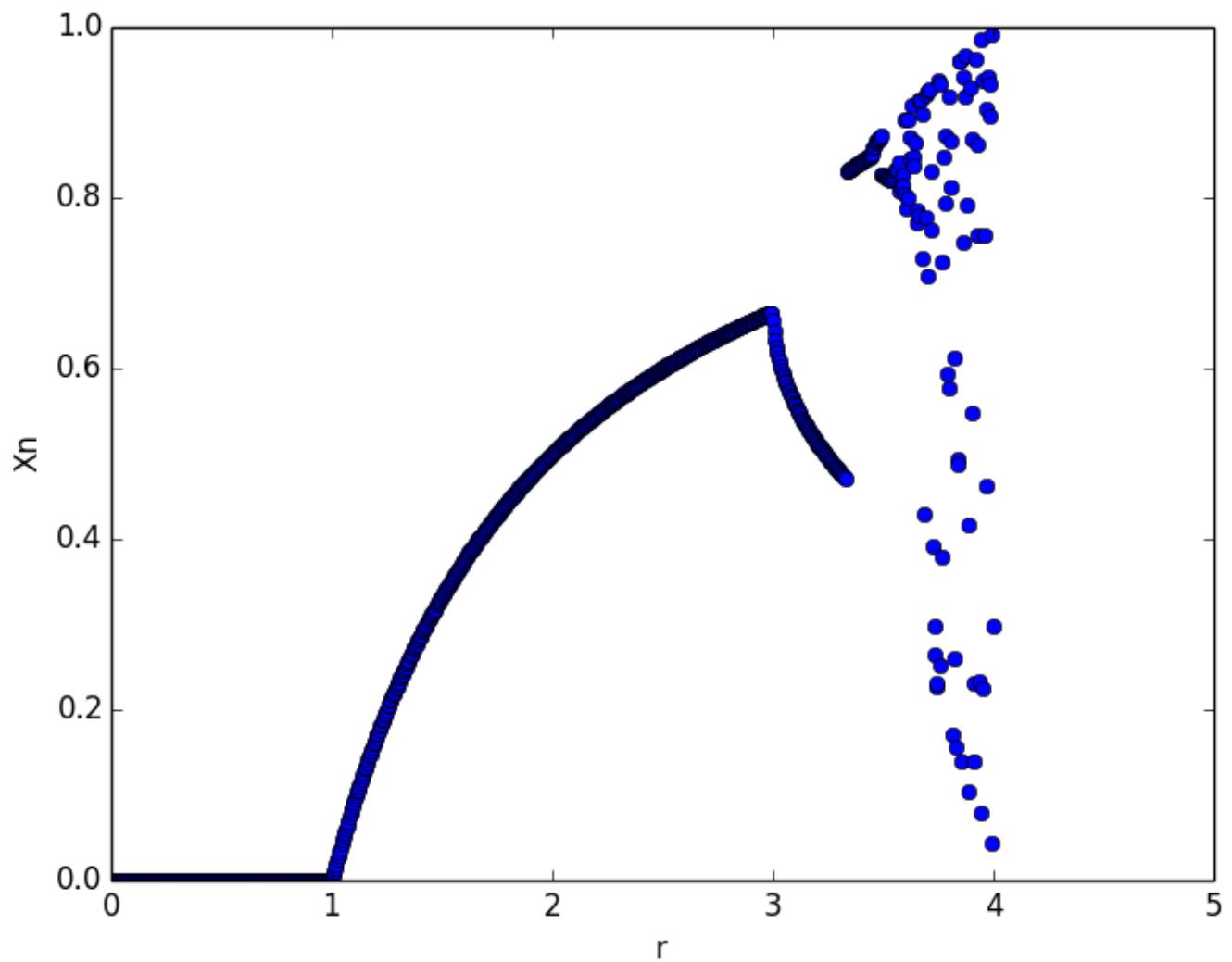


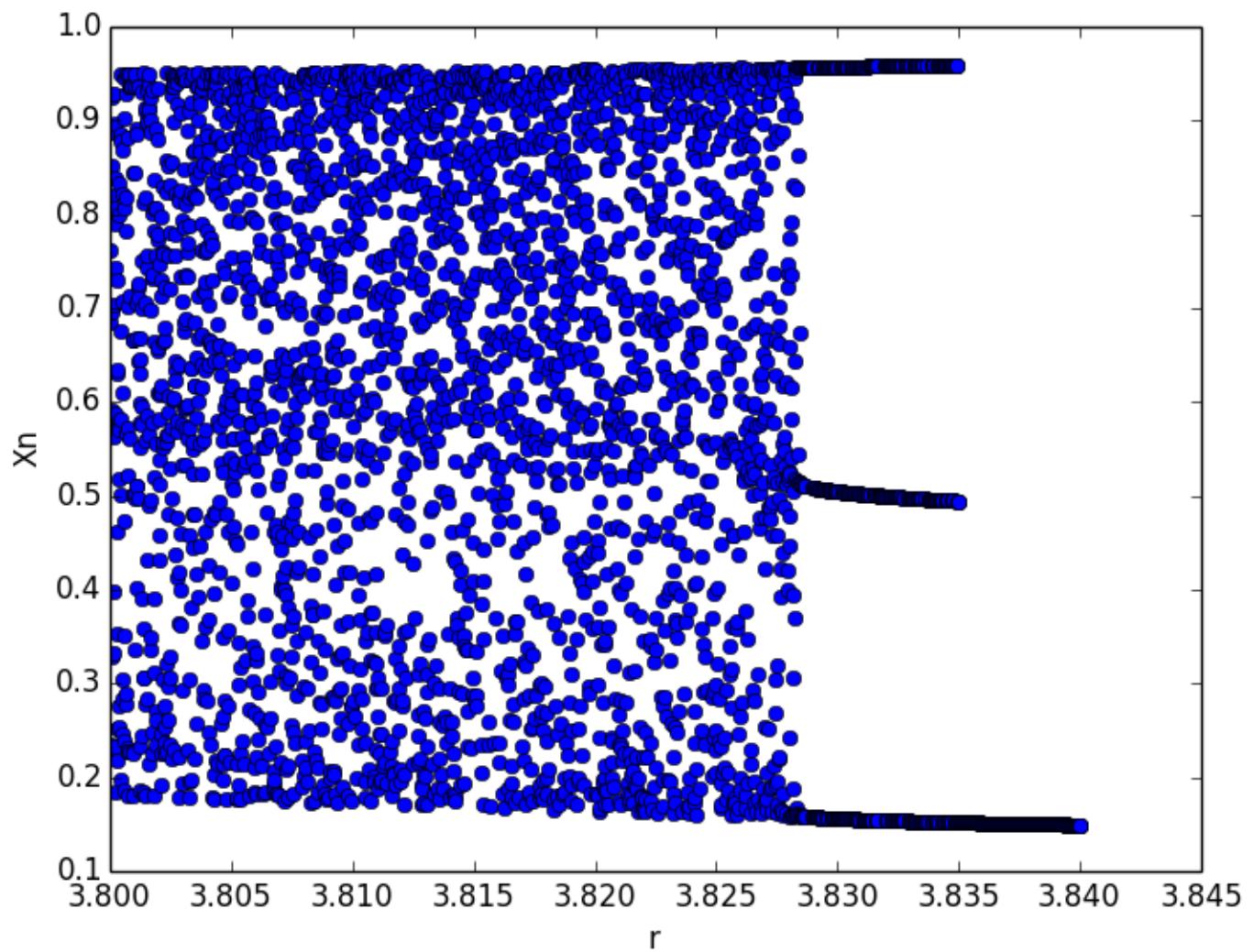
$r > \frac{1}{e}$

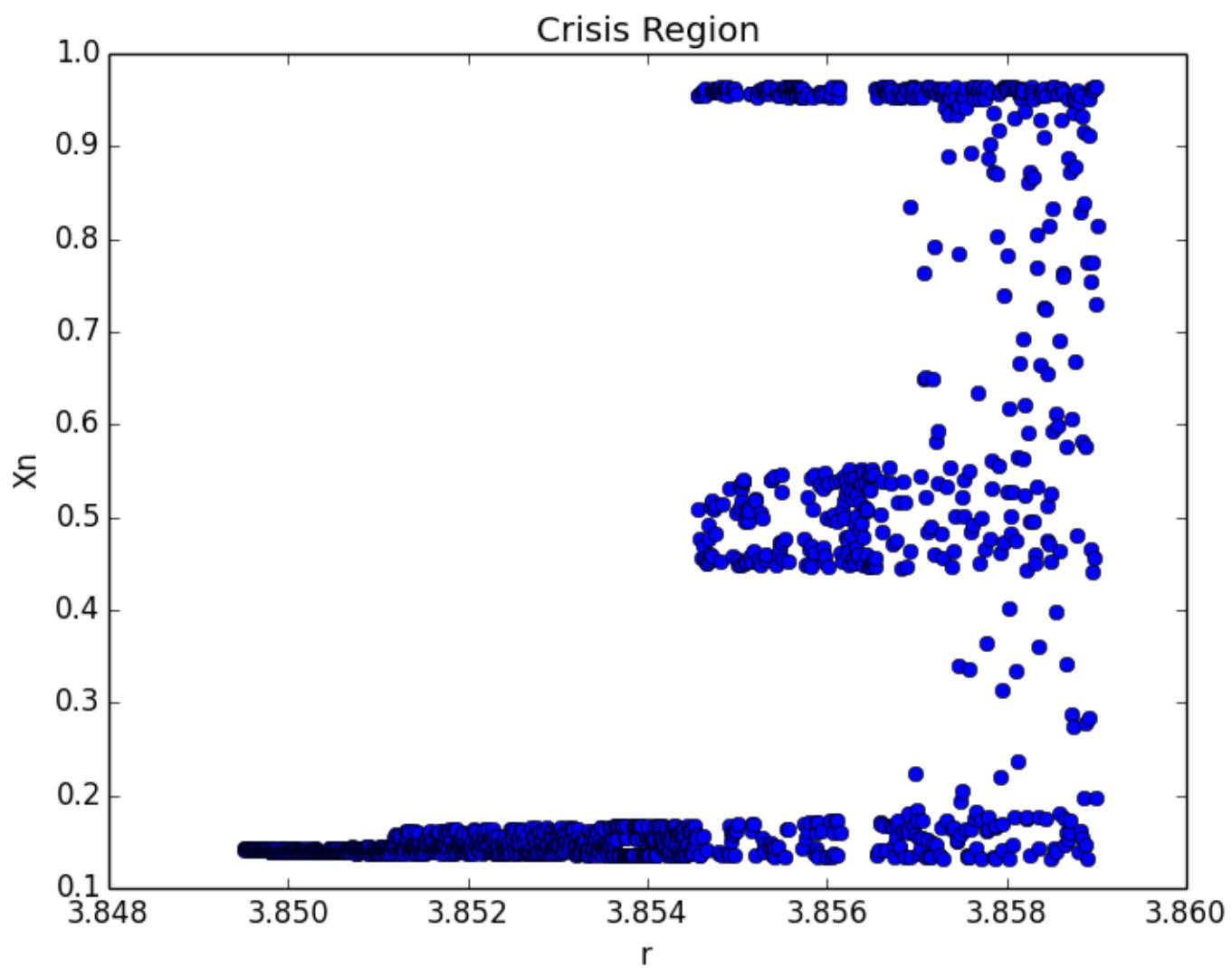


$r = \gamma_e$









```
1  #written in python 2.7##
2  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4  ## fixed initial value of r
5  r=3.8495
6  ##
7
8  x_list=[]
9
10 def function(r):
11     x0=0.001          ##initial x value to seed
12     for i in range(0,500):
13         xn=r*x0*(1-x0)    #f(x)
14         x_list.append(xn)   #adds value to list
15         x0 = xn           ##restarts loop using the value of xn
16
17     plt.plot(r,x_list[-1],'-bo')  ##plots last value of xn vs r
18     while r<3.859:            ##adjusted this value to "zoom in" without losing point resolution
19         r+= .000007
20         function(r)          #call the function for iterating values of r
21
22
23 plt.xlabel("r")
24 plt.ylabel("Xn")
25 plt.title("Crisis Region")
26 plt.show()
~ ~
```