

5.1 a)

a) 3^{-k}

$$K=1 \Rightarrow N_{\text{box}} = 2^2$$

$$K=2 \Rightarrow N_{\text{box}} = 2^{2^2}$$

$$\text{for } k \quad N_{\text{box}} = 2^{2^k} = 4^k$$

$$\ln(4)^k = D_0(-k) \ln(3) \Rightarrow D_0 = \ln(4)/(-\ln(3))$$

5.1 b)

b) 4^{-k}

Asymmetric

$$\lambda_1 = 1/4 \quad \lambda_2 = 1/2$$

$$N_{\text{Box}} = 4 N_a + 1 N_b$$

Self-similarity

$$N_{\text{box}}(\epsilon) = N_{\text{box}}(\epsilon/\lambda_1) + N_{\text{box}}(\epsilon/\lambda_2)$$

$$N_{\text{box}} = N^* \epsilon^{-D_0}$$

$$1 = 4 (1/4)^{D_0} + 1 (1/2)^{D_0}$$

$$1 = 4/2^{D_0+2} + 1/2^{D_0}$$

$$c = 1/2^{D_0}$$

$$1 = 4c^2 + c$$

$$0 = 4c^2 + c + 1 \quad pq$$

c must be positive

$$c = (\sqrt{17} - 1)/8$$

$$c = 1/2^{D_0}$$

$$\ln c / \ln(1/2) = D_0$$