example 2.py July 30, 2006

Bifurcation diagram of a mapping

```
from scipy import *
from pylab import *
```

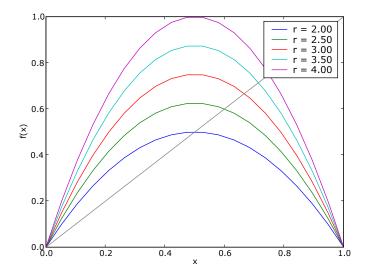
We are interested in the long term behavior of a sequence created by a the iteration of map.

The logistic map

```
10 f = lambda x,r : r * x * ( 1 -x )
```

The logistic map is parametrised by "r"

```
x = linspace( 0, 1, 20 )
rlist = linspace( 2, 4, 5 )
hold(True)
for r in rlist: plot(x, f(x,r), label = 'r = %.2f' % r)
legend()
xlabel('x')
ylabel('f(x)')
plot(x,x,color=(0.5,0.5,0.5), label = '')
show()
```



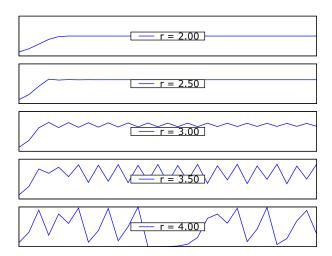
Behavior of the sequence

The sequence is created by iteration of the map over an initial value:

The sequence converges to a stable fixed point if it has one, but can also oscillated between different unstable fixed points, or have no stable long term behavior, exibiting chaos.

```
30  X = [ 0.1 * ones_like(rlist), ]
31  for i in arange(0,30):  X += [ f(X[ -1], rlist) ]
32  X = vstack(X)
33  figure()
34  for i, r in enumerate(rlist):
        subplot( rlist.size, 1, i+1)
        plot( X[ :, i], label = 'r = %.2f' % r)
```

```
37     ylim ( 0, 1)
38     yticks('')
39     xticks('')
40     legend( loc = 10 )
show()
```



Bifurcation diagram

To study the lont term behavior of the sequence we can plot the values it visit after many iterations, as a function of the parameter

```
rlist = linspace( 2, 4, 800)
   X = [0.5 * ones_like(rlist),]
47
   for i in arange (0,10000): X += [f(X[-1], rlist),]
   X = hsplit(vstack(X[-2000:]), rlist.size)
49
   from scipy import stats
50
   H = map(lambda Z : stats.histogram(Z, defaultlimits=(0,1), numbins=300)[0],X)
51
   H = map(lambda Z : 1-Z/Z.max(), H)
52
   H = vstack(H)
53
   figure()
54
55
   imshow(rot90(H), aspect = 'auto', extent = [2, 4, 0, 1])
56
   bone()
   xlabel('r')
57
   ylabel(r'$X_{n \rightarrow \infty}$')
59
   show()
```

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