Logistic

迭代

定义函数f, 迭代iter

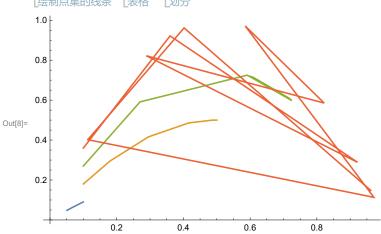
```
ln[1]:= f[a_:2] := Function[x, ax (1-x)]
               纯函数
In[2]:= (*x0: 起始点,m: 最大迭代次数*)
    iter[a_, m_:100, x0_:0.2]:=
     NestWhileList[f[a], x0, Count[{##}, Last@{##}] == 1 &, All, m]
     嵌套列表循环
                            计数
                                       最后一个
    iter[2]
Out[3]= \{0.2, 0.32, 0.4352, 0.491602, 0.499859, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5\}
    使用UnsameQ性能差
|n[4]:= (*x0: 起始点,m: 最大迭代次数*)
    iter2[a_, m_:100, x0_:0.2] := NestWhileList[f[a], x0, UnsameQ, All, m]
                                  嵌套列表循环
                                                         【不恒等判定 【全部
    iter2[2]
Out[5] = \{0.2, 0.32, 0.4352, 0.491602, 0.499859, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5\}
    对比性能
ام(اه):= Grid@Table[First@Timing@h[3, m], {h, {iter, iter2}}, {m, {100, 300, 500, 600}}]
    L格子 L表格 L第一个 L计算时间
            0.015625 0.03125 0.046875
    0.03125 0.75
                   3.4375 5.9375
In[7]:= Grid@Table[First@Timing@h[3, m],
    L格子 L表格 L第一个 L计算时间
       {h, {NestList[f[#1], 0.2, #2] &, iter}}, {m, {100, 300, 500, 600, 1000, 2000, 3000}}]
           嵌套列表
    0.
          0.
                  0.
                         0. 0. 0. 0.
Out[7]= 0. 0.015625 0.03125 0.046875 0.125 0.5 1.125
```

说明使用NestList的性能远高于NestWhileList

可视化迭代

选取不同的a值,从初值0.1开始迭代

In[8]:= ListLinePlot[Table[Partition[iter[a, 10, 0.1], 2, 1], {a, 1, 4}]] **L**绘制点集的线条 **L**表格 **L**划分



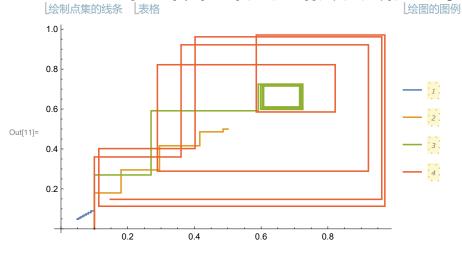
加入y=x上的点作为参考

ln[20]:= lps[1_] := ReplacePart[{1, 2} \rightarrow 0]@Partition[Riffle[1, 1], 2, 1] 划分

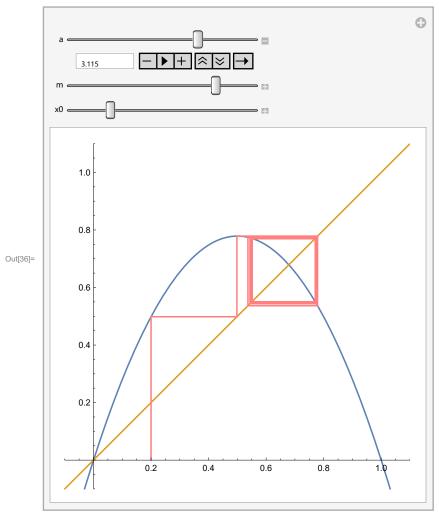
lps[iter[2]]

Out[21]= $\{\{0.2, 0\}, \{0.2, 0.32\}, \{0.32, 0.32\}, \{0.32, 0.4352\},$ $\{0.4352, 0.4352\}, \{0.4352, 0.491602\}, \{0.491602, 0.491602\},$ $\{0.491602, 0.499859\}, \{0.499859, 0.499859\}, \{0.499859, 0.5\}, \{0.5, 0.5\},$ $\{0.5, 0.5\}, \{0.5, 0.5\}, \{0.5, 0.5\}, \{0.5, 0.5\}, \{0.5, 0.5\}, \{0.5, 0.5\}\}$

 $\label{eq:loss_loss} $$ \inf\{11\} = ListLinePlot[Table[lps[iter[a, 10, 0.1]], \{a, 1, 4\}], PlotLegends \to Automatic] $$ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$



```
In[36]:= Manipulate[
     交互式操作
       Show[Plot[\{f[a][x], x\}, \{x, -0.1, 1.1\},
         PlotRange \rightarrow {{-0.1, 1.1}, {-0.1, 1.1}}, AspectRatio \rightarrow 1],
        ListLinePlot[lps@iter[a, m, x0]
        绘制点集的线条
          , PlotStyle \rightarrow Pink, PlotRange \rightarrow All]
                         粉色 绘制范围
       ], \{\{a, 2\}, 1, 4\}, \{m, 10, 100, 1\}, \{\{x0, 0.2\}, 0, 1\}]
```



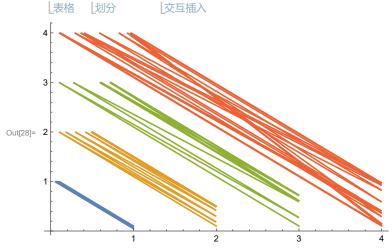
倍增周期分插图

临时效果

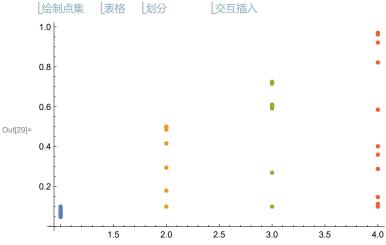
In[28]:= ListLinePlot[

绘制点集的线条

Table[Partition[Riffle[iter[a, 10, 0.1], a, {1, -2, 2}], 2, 1], {a, 1, 4, 1}]]

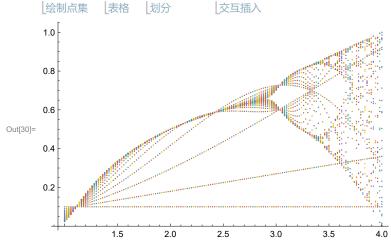


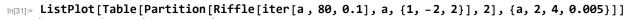
将上面的划分方式改为不重叠的,两个元素一组

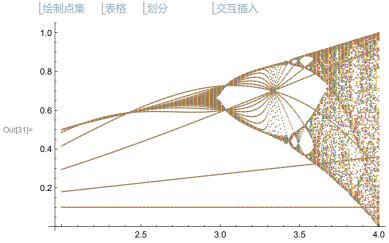


改变迭代次数,和a的取值间隔

In[30]:= ListPlot[Table[Partition[Riffle[iter[a, 30, 0.1], a, {1, -2, 2}], 2], {a, 1, 4, 0.02}]]





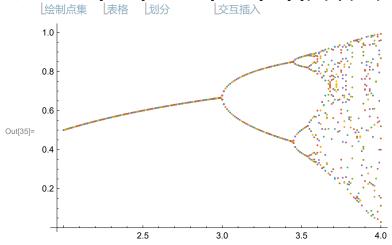


初始值x0只会影响迭代过程,不影响无限次迭代后的(周期性)收敛或发 散

计算500次迭代后结果,如果发现周期性,只保留周期点

```
In[34]:= cal[a_, n_:500] := Block[{1, p}, 1 = iter[a, n];
       p = Position[1, 1[-1]];
       p = If[Length[p] > 1, p[-2, 1], -10];
          上… 上长度
       1[p;; -2]]
```

In[35]:= ListPlot[Table[Partition[Riffle[cal[a], a, {1, -2, 2}], 2], {a, 2, 4, 0.01}]]



In[39]:= Manipulate[ListPlot[

交互式操作 绘制点集

Table[Partition[Riffle[NestList[a # (1 - #) &, 0.1, m] [[-d;;]], a, {1, -2, 2}], 2], | 交互插入 | 嵌套列表

 ${a, 2, 4, interval}]], {{m, 10, "迭代次数"}, 10, 50, 1},$ $\{\{d, 8, "保留"\}, 1, m+1, 1\}, \{\{interval, 0.5, "a$ **的间隔** $"\}, 0.01, 1, 0.01\}\}$

