

**Exercises Set 9**

Dec. 21, 2015

**Exercise 1: Lyapunov exponents**The *Hénon map*

$$\begin{aligned}x_1(n+1) &= 1 - ax_1^2(n) + bx_2(n) \\x_2(n+1) &= x_1(n)\end{aligned}$$

generates for  $a = 1.4$  and  $b = 0.3$  the chaotic *Hénon attractor*.

- a) Compute both Lyapunov exponents of the *Hénon attractor* using recursive  $QR$ -decomposition (use Python function `numpy.linalg.qr` and make sure that all diagonal elements of the triangular matrix are positive by introducing a diagonal matrix  $D = \text{diag}(\text{sign}(R_{11}), \text{sign}(R_{22}))$  such that  $\hat{Q}\hat{R}$  with  $\hat{Q} = QD$  and  $\hat{R} = DR$ , where  $Q$  and  $R$  are obtained with the Python function and  $\hat{Q}$  and  $\hat{R}$  are required for the computation of the Lyapunov exponents).
- b) Show that the local contraction rate of the *Hénon map* is constant (hint: consider the Jacobian matrix). Since it is constant this contraction rate equals the sum of all Lyapunov exponents (giving the volume contraction rate - here: area contraction). Apply this relation between the Lyapunov exponents and the contraction rate to check the results of the numerical computation of both Lyapunov exponents of the *Hénon attractor*.

**Exercise 2: Synchronization**

- a) Synchronization of coupled phase oscillators is given by the Adler equation

$$\frac{d\Delta\phi}{dt} = f(\Delta\phi) = \Delta\omega - \varepsilon \sin(\Delta\phi)$$

where  $\Delta\phi$  denotes the phase difference of both oscillators and  $\Delta\omega$  the difference of their natural frequencies. Perform a fixed point and a stability analysis and determine the type of local bifurcation which leads to synchronization ( $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Delta\phi(t) = \text{const.}$ )

- b) Compute and plot the bifurcation diagram and the winding number (devil's staircase) of the circle map

$$\theta_{n+1} = f(\theta_n) = \theta_n + \Omega - \frac{K}{2\pi} \sin(2\pi\theta_n)$$

for  $K = 0.9$  and  $\Omega$  ranging from 0 to 2.

- c) Compute and plot the Lyapunov exponent of the circle map for  $K = 0.9$  and  $\Omega$  ranging from 0 to 2 and interpret the result.