# 1. Discrete dynamical systems

introduction

## Fixed points theorem

Let:

 $\cdot I \subset \mathbb{R}$  open

 $\cdot f : I \rightarrow I$  differentiable

 $\cdot x \in I$ 

Then, holds:

 $|f'(x)| < 1 \rightarrow x \text{ attractive}$ 

 $|f'(x)| > 1 \to x$  repulsive

Demonstration:

demonstration

# Attractiveness of periodic points does not involve the chosen point

Let:

 $(M, \mathbb{N}, f)$  functional dynamical system

 $\cdot \, x \in M$ n-periodic point

$$\{x_i\}_{i=1}^r$$
 orbit of  $x$ 

Then, holds:

$$\cdot x \text{ attractive } \leftrightarrow \forall x' \in o(x) :$$

$$x'$$
 attractive

Demonstration:

$$\forall x' \in o(x) :$$
 
$$f^{n'}(x') = \prod_{i=1}^{r} f'(x_i) = f^{n'}(x)$$

#### Partition of attraction set

Let:

 $\cdot \left( M,\mathbb{N},f\right)$  functional dynamical system

 $\cdot x$  n-periodic point

 $\cdot o(x)$  orbit of x

Then, holds:

$$\cdot \forall x' \in o(x)$$
:

 $\exists \mathcal{U} \subset M \text{ open } :$ 

 $\forall y \in \mathcal{U}$ :

$$f^n(y) \xrightarrow{n} x'$$

Demonstration:

demonstration

## Homeomorphisms are monotonous

Let:

 $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  homeomorphism

Then, holds:

 $\cdot f$  monotonous

Demonstration:

no demonstration

#### Homeomorphisms and n-periodic points

Let:

 $\cdot \, f \, : \, \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  homeomorphism  $(M,T,\phi)$  dynamical system defined

by f

Then, holds:

 $\cdot \ \forall \ n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

 $\nexists x \in M$  , x n-periodic point

Demonstration:

graphically

## Sarkovskii's theorem

Let:

$$f:I \to I$$

$$(M, \mathbb{N}, f)$$
 dynamical system

Then, holds:

$$\cdot \exists x \in M$$
:

$$o(x)$$
 k-period

$$\cdot \rightarrow \forall l \in \mathbb{N} \mid l > k$$
:

$$\exists x' \in M$$
:

$$x'$$
 l-period

## Invariance of stability over periods

Let:

 $\cdot \left( \mathbb{R}^{n}, \mathbb{N}, f \right)$ n-D dynamical system

 $\cdot \, p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ k-periodic point

 $\cdot \chi$  character of periodic points

Then, holds:

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$$\exists \sigma \in Im(\chi)$$
:

$$\forall \ x \in o(p) :$$

$$\chi(x) = \sigma$$

Demonstration:

i will