

## 5. Domaća zadata

1. Neka je  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$  neprekidni iterativ. Pokazati da  $f$  je 20 periodične točke osnovnog perioda 5. Potom, koristeći Ljapunovov teorem, pokazati da ako  $f(x)$  ima p.p. 5, onda ima i 3.

$x^*$  je periodična točka perioda 5 od  $f(x)$  ako je  $f^5(x^*) = x^*$   
i  $f^k(x^*) \neq x^* \quad \forall k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$x^*$  je p.p. 5 od  $f(x)$  ako je  $f^5(x^*) = x^*$  i

$$f^k(x^*) \neq x^* \quad \forall k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

Ljapunovov teorem  $3 \leq 5 \leq \dots \leq 8 \leq 4 \leq 2$

$\Rightarrow$  ako ima p.p. 5, onda ima i 3.

2. Pokazati da p.p. 3 je neprekidni iterativ  $x$ . Potom pokazati da je  $x^* = 1$  p.p. 3 za  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

$x^*$  je p.p. 3 od  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - 1$  ako je  $f^3(x^*) = x^*$

$$i \quad f^k(x^*) \neq x^* \quad \forall k \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$f(0) = -1 \quad f(-1) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 1$$

$$f(1) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow 0$$

3. Pokazati da ako je  $f: [1, 2] \rightarrow [1, 2]$  neprekidni iterativ i da je  $f([1, 2]) \cap [1, 2] = \emptyset$  tada  $f$  nema f.t. na intervalu  $[1, 2]$

$$f(x^*) = x^*, \text{ što znači da bi } f([1, 2]) \cap [1, 2]$$

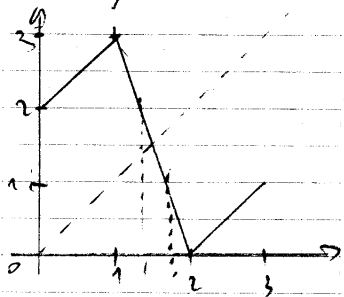
morao imati barem jedan zajednički točku,  $x^*$ , kakvo je nemoguće, zaključujemo da  $f(x)$  nema f.t. na  $[1, 2]$

4. Pokazati da ako je  $f: [2, 3] \rightarrow [2, 3]$  neprekidni iterativ i da je  $f([2, 3]) \cap [2, 3] = [2, 3]$  tada  $f(x)$  ima f.t. na  $[2, 3]$

Ako je iterativ neprekidni, znači da će  $f(x)$  barem jednom presjeci pravac  $y = x$ , a to je upravo fiksna točka.

5. Veći je broj f.t. od  $f^3(x)$  jer se najjednostavnije  
 podelimo krak i od reda 1 i od reda 2, dok su put 3  
 f.t. koje su f.t. od 3, ali manje od 1 i od 2.

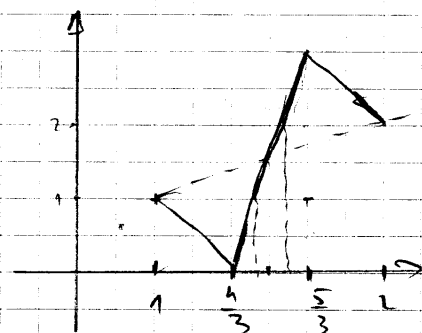
6.  $f: [0,3] \rightarrow [0,3]$  - nema ništa jednog put 3 na  $[0,3]$



$$1^{\circ} f([0,1]) = [2,3] \quad f([0,2]) \cap [0,1] = \emptyset$$

$$f([1,2]) = [0,3] \quad f([1,2]) \cap [1,2] = [1,2] \text{ možda}$$

$$f([2,3]) = [0,1]$$



2. što je  $f(x)$  na  $[1,2]$ ,  $f(x^*) = x^*$

što je  $f^2(x)$  na  $[1,2]$ ,  $f^2(x^*) = x^*$

što je  $f^3(x)$  na  $[1,2]$ ,  $f^3(x^*) = x^*$

(0,2) (1,3)

$$y-2 = \frac{3-2}{1-0} (x) \quad y = x+2$$

(0,3) (2,0)

$$y = \frac{3}{1-2} (x-2) = -3x+6$$

(2,0) (3,1)

$$y = \frac{1}{3-2} (x-2) = x-2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2, & x \in [0,1] \\ -3x+6, & x \in [1,2] \\ x-2, & x \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x^*) = x^* \quad -3x^* + 6 = x^* \\ x^* = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \in [1, \frac{4}{3}] \quad -3x+6 \rightarrow x-2 \quad f(x) = -3x+4$$

$$x \in [\frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}] \quad -3x+6 \rightarrow -3x+6 \quad f(x) = 9x-12$$

$$x \in [\frac{5}{3}, 2] \quad -3x+6 \rightarrow x-2 \quad f(x) = -3x+8$$

$$9x-12 = x^* \quad 8x^* = 12 \quad x^* = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x \in [1, \frac{4}{3}] \quad -3x+4 \rightarrow x-2$$

$$x \in [\frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}] \quad 9x-12 \rightarrow x-2$$

$$x \in [\frac{4}{3}, \frac{13}{9}] \quad 9x-12 \rightarrow x-2$$

$$x \in [\frac{5}{3}, 2] \quad -3x+8 \rightarrow x-2$$

$$x \in [\frac{13}{9}, \frac{14}{9}] \quad 9x-12 \rightarrow -3x+6$$

$$f^3(x) = \begin{cases} -3x+6, & x \in [1, \frac{4}{3}] \\ 9x-10, & x \in [\frac{4}{3}, \frac{13}{9}] \\ -27x+42, & x \in [\frac{13}{9}, \frac{14}{3}] \\ 9x-14, & x \in [\frac{14}{3}, \frac{5}{2}] \\ -3x+6, & x \in [\frac{5}{2}, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$-3x+6 = x^* \quad x=3 \text{ pre nego u interval}$$

$$9x^*-10 = x^* \quad x = \frac{5}{8} \rightarrow \text{u podintervalu}$$

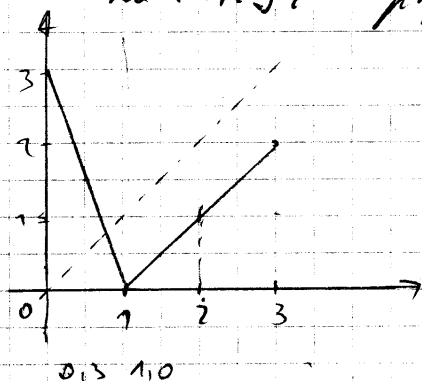
$$-27x^*+42 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{42}{28} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \checkmark$$

$$9x^*-14 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{7}{4} \text{ mjeu intervalu}$$

$$-3x+6 = x \quad x = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{mjeu intervalu}$$

$x^* = \frac{3}{2}$  je JEDINA f.t. od  $f^3(x)$  na  $[1,2]$ , ka $\checkmark$  je ujedno i f.t. za  $f(x)$  i  $f'(x)$  po mji p $\checkmark$  3 od  $f(x)$

2. Neprekidni i konatan  $f: [0,3] \rightarrow [0,3]$  izmesti p $\checkmark$  2 na  $[1,2]$  i p $\checkmark$  3 na  $[2,3]$



$$f([0,1]) \cup [0,3] = \text{f.t.}$$

$$f([1,3]) = [1,2]$$

$$-3x+3$$

$$f(x) = x-1$$

$$f(x^*) = x^* \quad x^*-1 = x^*$$

$$[1,2]: x-1 \rightarrow -3x+3$$

$$[2,3]: x-1 \rightarrow x-1$$

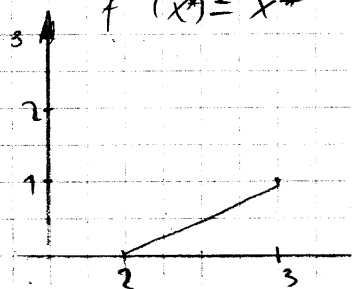
$$f^2(x) = \begin{cases} -3x+6, & x \in [1,2] \\ x-1, & x \in [2,3] \end{cases}$$

$$f^2(x^*) = x^* \quad -3x^*+6 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ p $\checkmark$  2}$$

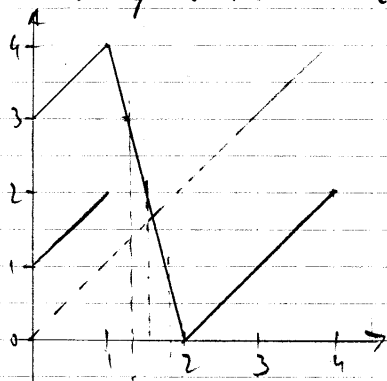
$$f^1(x^*) = x^* \quad x^*-2 = x^* \rightarrow \text{u mjeu f.t. p $\checkmark$  1}$$

$$[2,3] \quad x-2 \rightarrow -3x+3 \quad f^3(x) = -3x+9$$

$$f^3(x^*) = x^* \quad -3x^*+9 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{9}{4} \quad \checkmark$$



8.  $f: [0,4] \rightarrow [0,4]$  poznati prv 3 met. 0.1]



0.3, 1.4

$$y-3 = \frac{4-3}{1-0} x = x$$

$$y = x+3$$

$$f(x) = x+3$$

$$f(x^*) = x^* \quad x^*+3 = x^*$$

nema pr. 1.

$$x+3 \rightarrow x-2 \quad f^1(x) = x+1$$

$$f^2(x^*) = x^* \Rightarrow x^*+1 = x^* \Rightarrow \text{nema pr. 2}$$

$$(1,4) (2,0) \quad y = \frac{4}{1-2} (x-2) = -4x+8$$

$$x+1 \rightarrow -4x+8$$

$$f^3(x) = -4x+8$$

$$f^3(x^*) = x^* \quad -4x^*+8 = x^*$$

$$x^* = \frac{8}{5} \text{ je pr. 3.}$$

9. Zadan je neprekidni interval  $f: [0,4] \rightarrow [0,4]$

pr. 2 na intervalu  $[1,2]$

$$f(x) = -4x+8 \quad f(x^*) = x^* \Rightarrow x^* = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\left[1, \frac{3}{2}\right] \quad -4x+8 \rightarrow x-2 \Rightarrow -4x+6$$

$$\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{4}\right] \quad -4x+8 \rightarrow -4x+8 \rightarrow 16x-24$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{4}, 2\right] \quad -4x+8 \rightarrow x+3 \rightarrow -4x+11$$

$$f^2(x) = \begin{cases} -4x+6, & x \in \left[1, \frac{3}{2}\right] \\ 16x-24 & x \in \left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{4}\right] \\ -4x+11 & x \in \left[\frac{2}{4}, 2\right] \end{cases}$$

$$-4x^*+6 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{6}{5} \Rightarrow \text{pr. 2}$$

$$16x^*-24 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{24}{15} = \frac{8}{5} \rightarrow \text{moguće je da } f(x) \text{ nije pr. 2}$$

$$-4x^*+11 = x^* \quad x^* = \frac{11}{5} \rightarrow \text{izvan je intervala}$$