

Fractal

Geometrical object that is similar on all scales

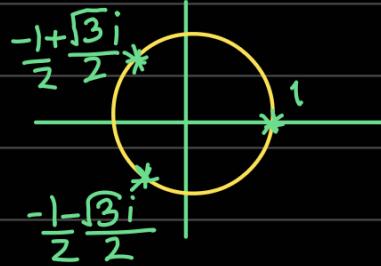
We will be generating a fractal for the equation used to find cube root of 1 :

$$z^3 = 1$$

$$\text{or, } f(z) = z^3 - 1 \rightarrow f'(z) = 3z^2$$

Now we use know the roots of the equation :

$$z = 1, \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$



The roots are spread equally over a unit circle.

Since it simulates a circle in the complex plane, we can use Euler's formula : $\cos\theta + i\sin\theta = e^{i\theta}$
Writing $e^{i\theta}$ as z^3 : $e^{i\theta} = z^3$
or, $z = e^{i2\pi n/3}$

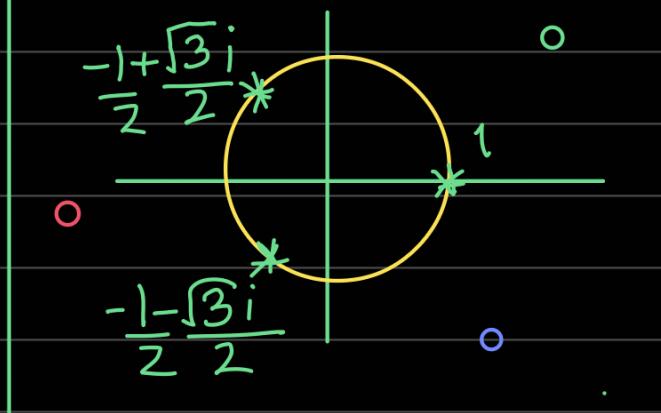
∴ The solution to z is :

$$z = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ e^{i2\pi/3} \\ e^{-i2\pi/3} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{polar forms}$$

These are roots r_1, r_2, r_3

In Newton's method we start with a point in the complex plane and consider the convergence to the 3 roots each :

$$z_{n+1} = z_n - \frac{f(z_n)}{f'(z_n)}$$



→ 3 proposed points in the plane that will converge to each of the 3 roots.

The proposed points will have rgb colours and will create a fractal as they converge to the roots.

Exercise fourth roots of unity

$$z^4 = 1$$

$$f(z) = z^4 - 1$$

$z=1$ is a root

$$\therefore f(z) = (z-1)(z^3 + z^2 + z + 1)$$

$$z-1 \left| \begin{array}{r} z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 \\ z^4 - 1 \\ \hline z^4 - z^3 \\ \hline -1 + z^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -z^2 + z^3 \\ \hline -1 + z^2 \\ -z + z^2 \\ \hline -1 + z \\ -1 + z \end{array}$$

$$\text{Let } c(z) = (z^3 + z^2 + z + 1)$$

$$c(-1) = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore z+1 \text{ is a root of } ((z)^0 - z + 1) | z^3 + z^2 + z + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^2 + 1 \\ \hline z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 \\ z^3 + z^2 \\ \hline z + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = (z-1)(z+1)(z^2+1)$$

$$\text{or } f(z) = (z-1)(z+1)(z+i)(z-i)$$

Matlab

How meshgrid works .

`X = linspace(xmin, xmax, nx);`

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[X Y] = meshgrid(X, Y);
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$[X, Y] = \text{meshgrid}(x, y)$, %meshgrid(x, y) creates a 2D grid of same number of points as X and Y

$\mathcal{Z} = \mathbb{A}^1 + \mathbb{I}\Gamma_1$, %our complex gridpoints used for creating the plane

$$nx = 10, ny = 10, x_{min}/y_{min} = -2$$
$$x_{max}/y_{max} = 2$$

$$x_{\max}/y_{\max} = \angle$$

2D array of 2x10 [complex double](#)

1

After Z has been computed in newton method loop:

100x100 [cc](#)

1 2

100

We can see a few convergences here