



Chaos and Logistic Map : part2

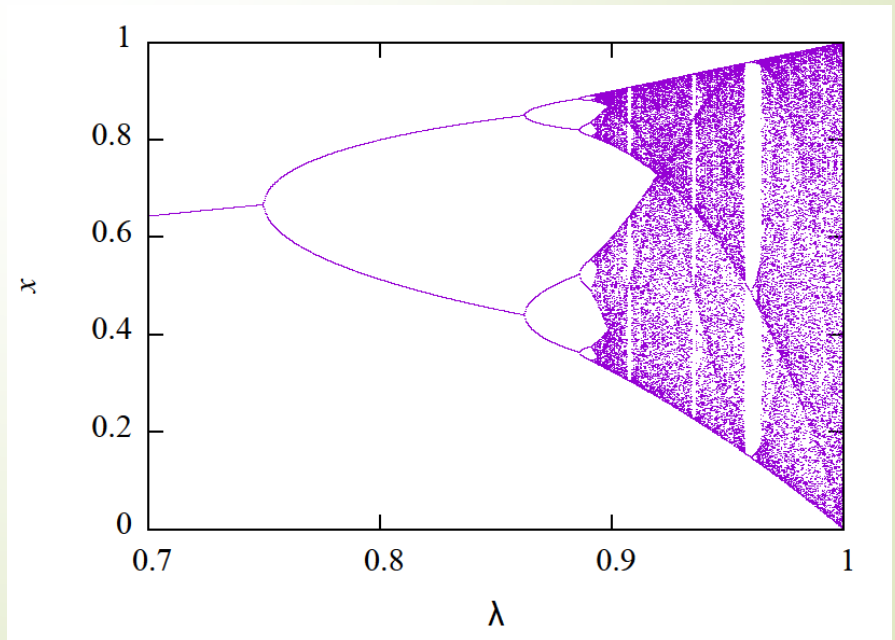
モデリングとシミュレーション特論

2019年度

只木進一

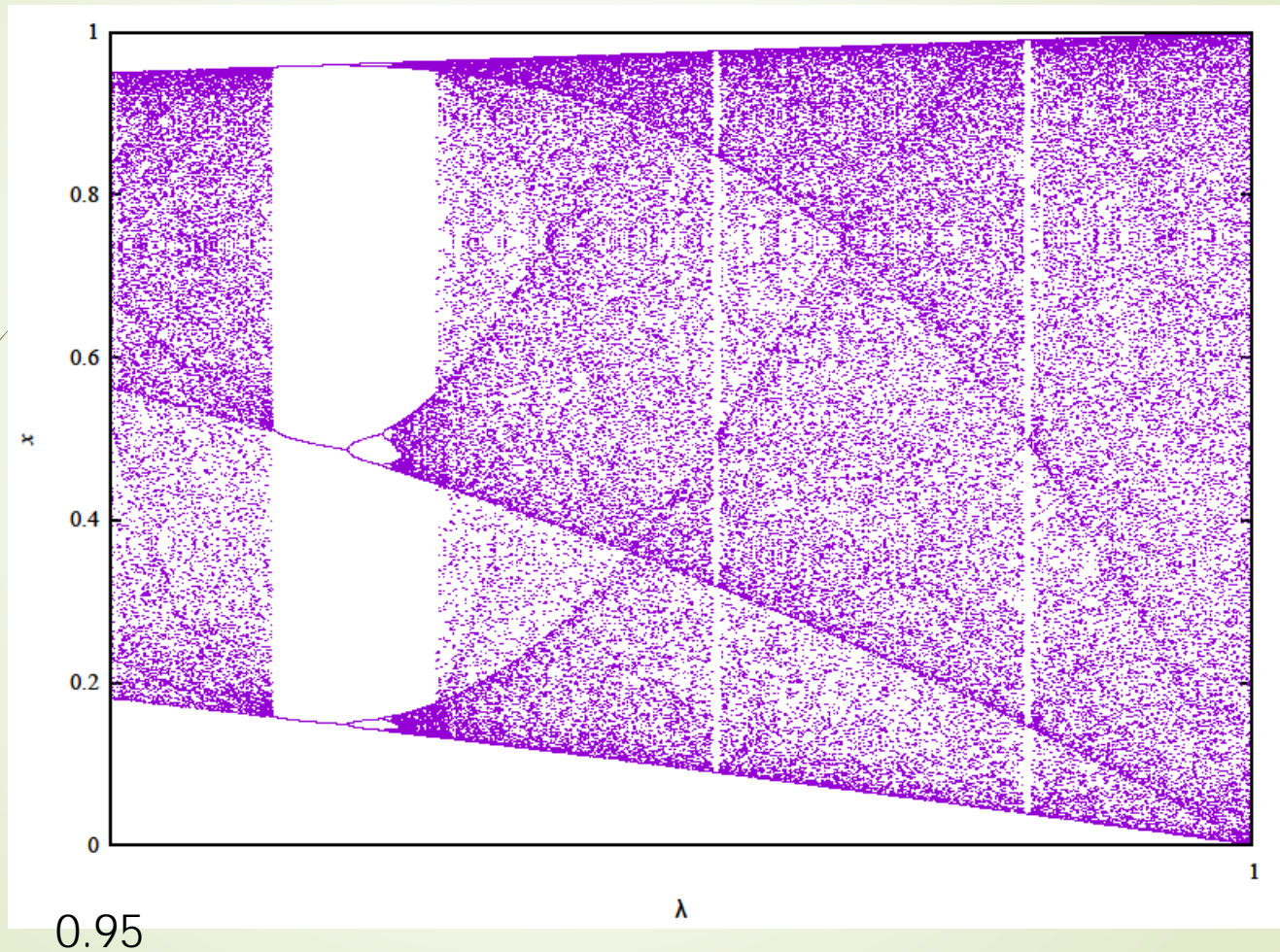
Period doubling to chaos

- Trajectories are doubled repeatedly by increasing λ
- Period becomes infinite at $\lambda \approx 0.893$

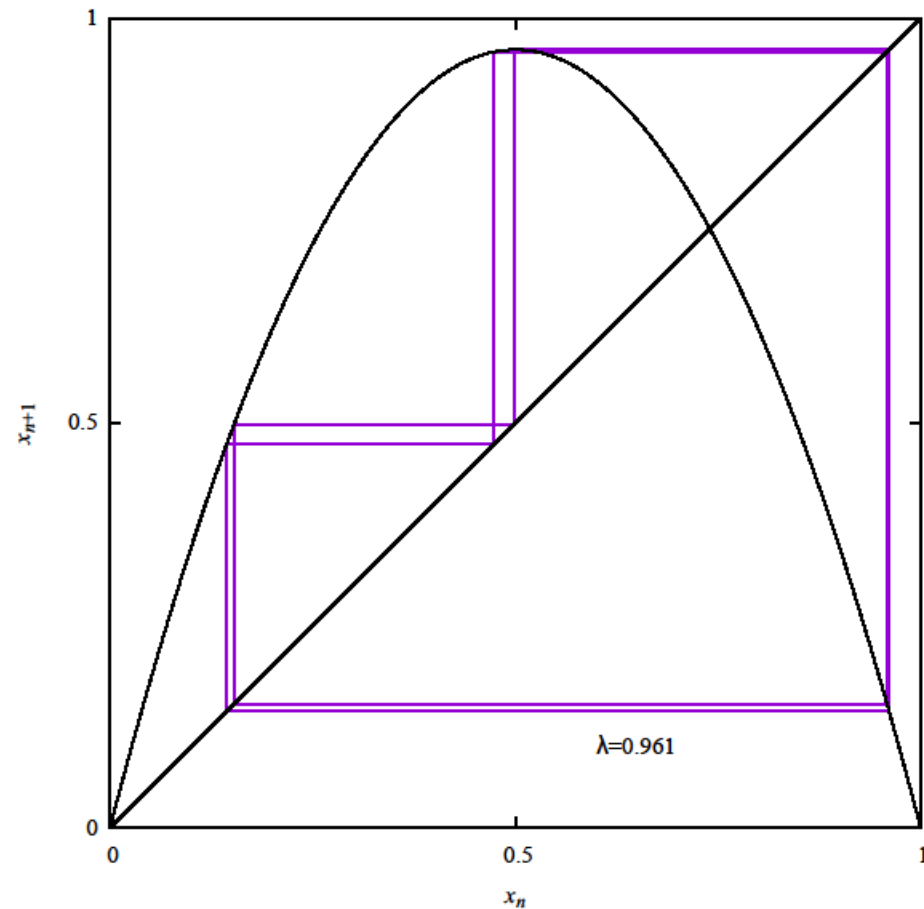
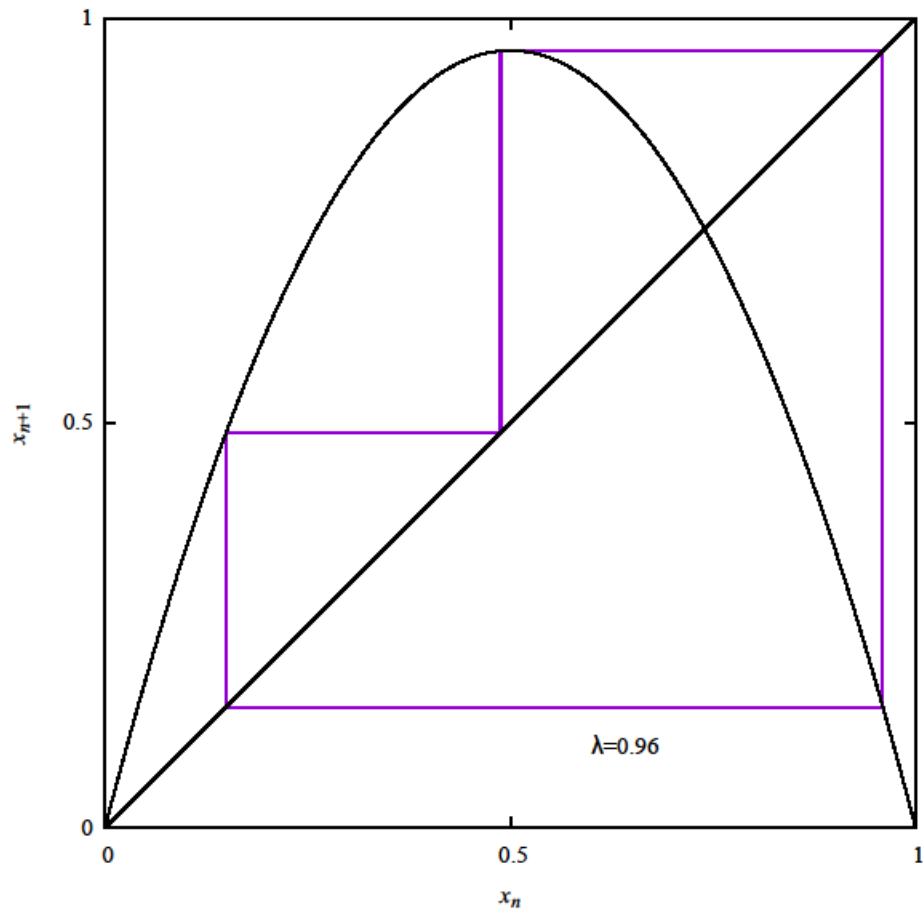


- For $\lambda > 0.893$, trajectories show band structure.
 - Not periodic, not random
 - Non-uniform density of trajectories

Period-3 region



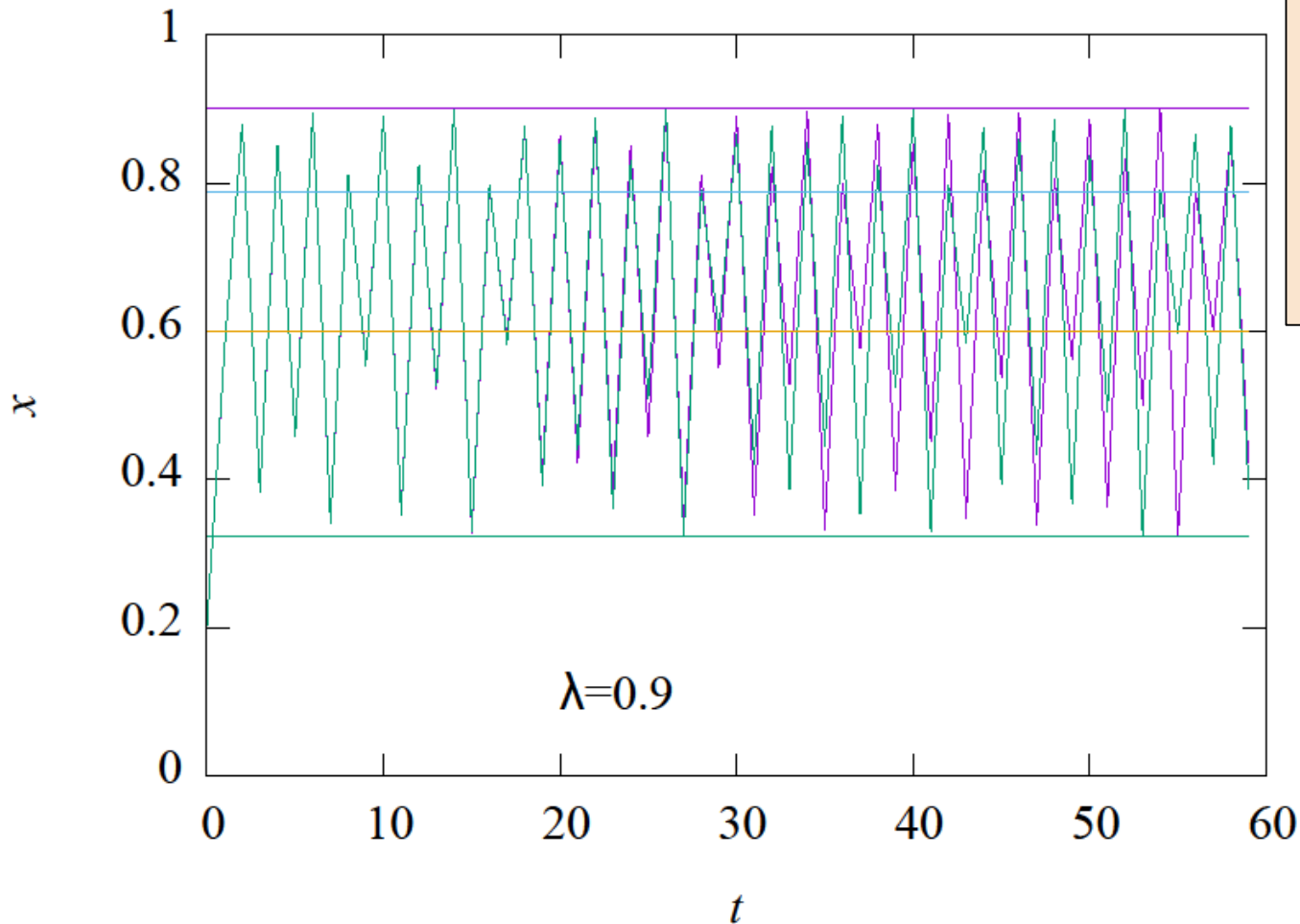
window around $\lambda \sim 0.96$



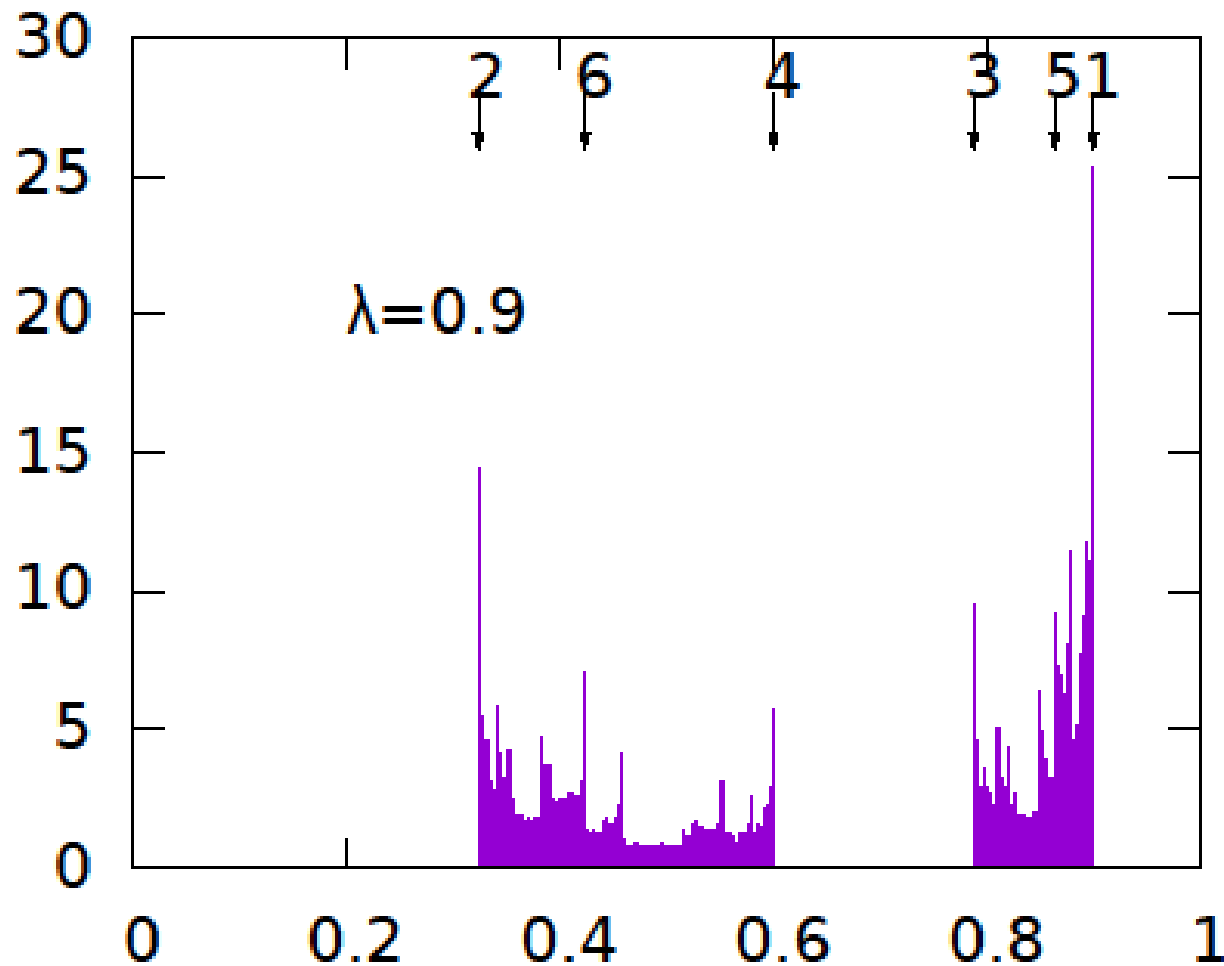
- Period-3 trajectories near $\lambda \sim 0.96$
 - Period doubling to period-6 trajectories

chaotic motions

- small difference in initial values expands
- finally two trajectories seem to behave independently

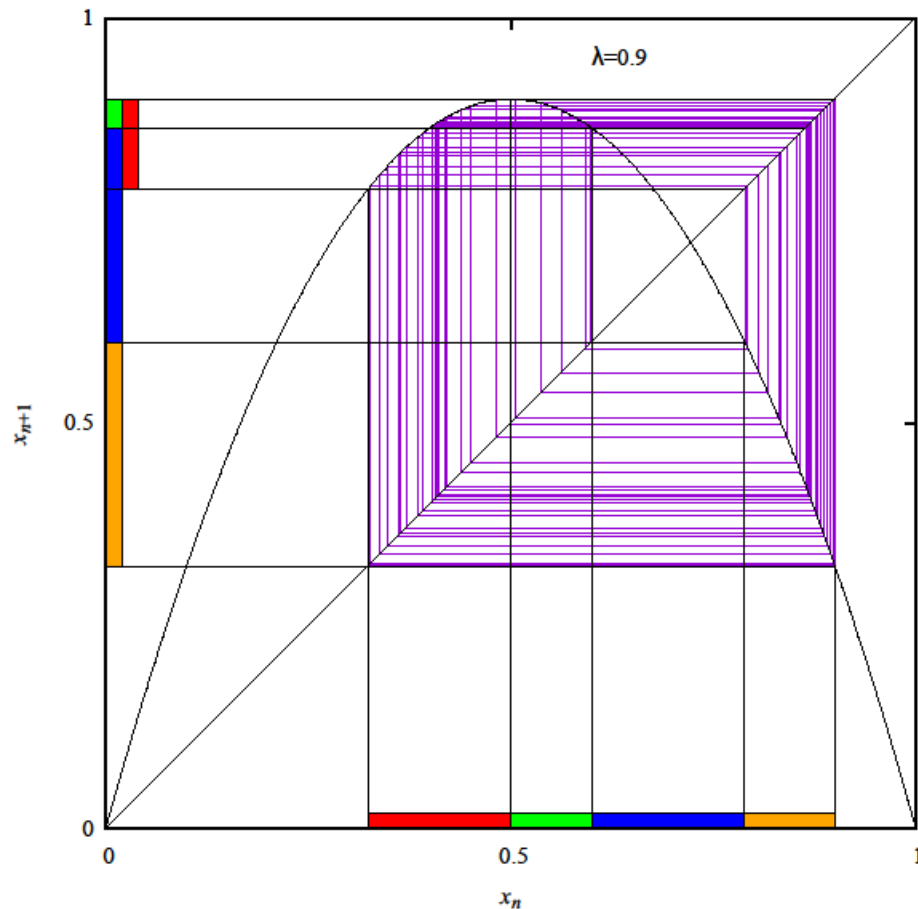


Non-uniform density of trajectories



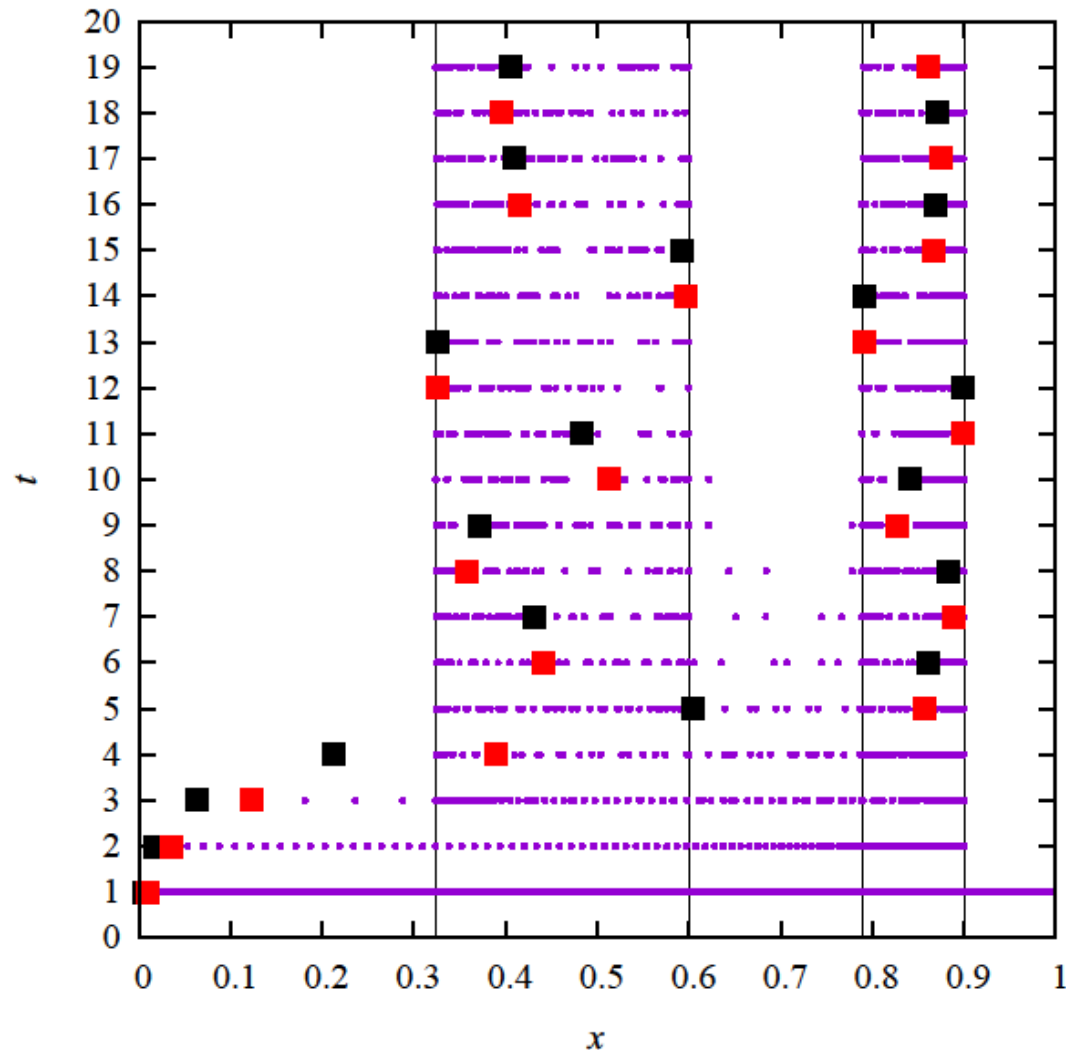
$$f_{\lambda}^{[k]}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

bands of trajectories



- Bands of trajectories are expended and folded.
- This is the origin of chaotic motion.

Uniform initial points are absorbed into two bands



Two point \blacksquare \blacksquare ,
which are
initially close
each other,
separate and
behave almost
independently.

Super-stable point

$$f_{\lambda}(x) = 4\lambda x(1-x)$$

$$f'_{\lambda}(x) = 4\lambda(1-2x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}^{[2]}(x) = f'_{\lambda}(f_{\lambda}(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}^{[n]}(x) = f'_{\lambda}(f_{\lambda}^{[n-1]}(x)) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}^{[n-1]}(x)$$

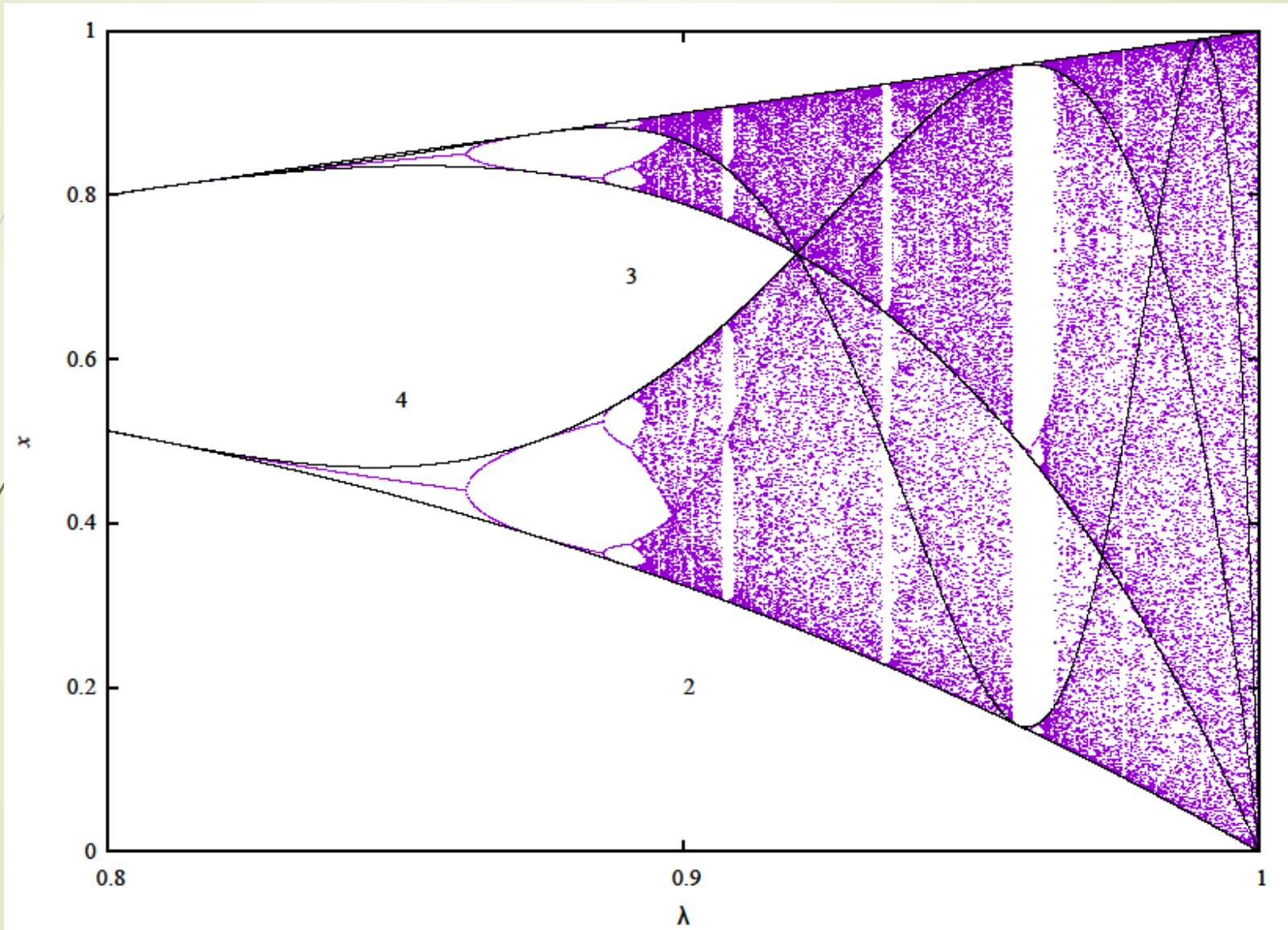
Super-stable point

$$f_{\lambda}'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\lambda\left(1 - 2\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left.\frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}^{[2]}(x)\right|_{x=x_0=1/2} &= f_{\lambda}'(x_1) \cdot \left.\frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}(x)\right|_{x=x_0=1/2} \\ &= f_{\lambda}'(x_1) f_{\lambda}'(x_0) = 0\end{aligned}$$

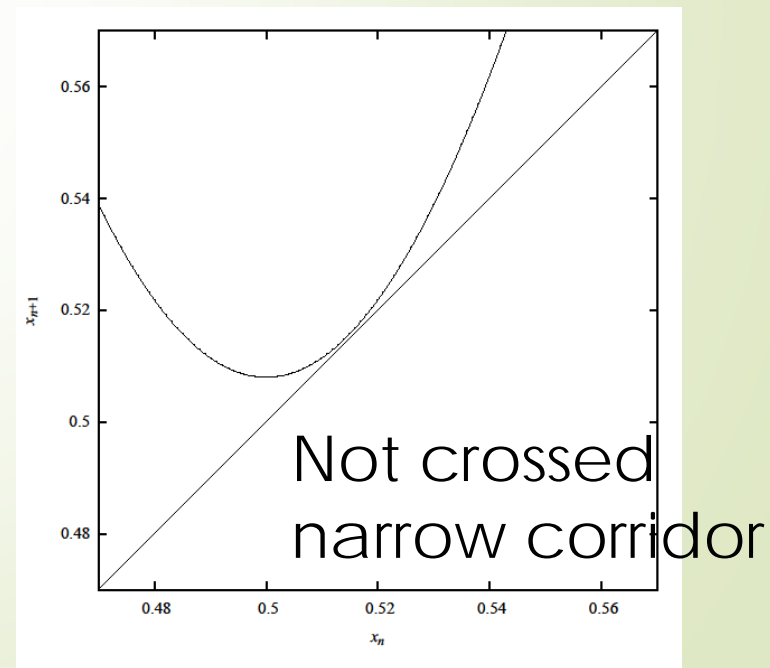
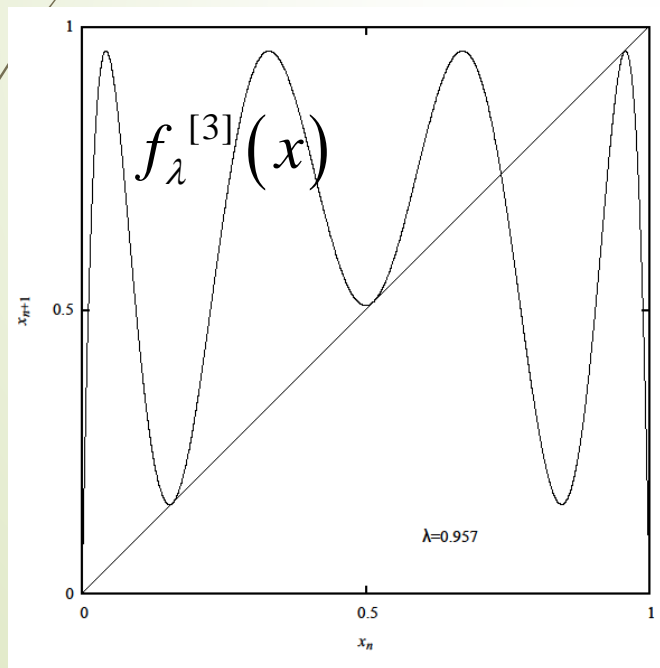
$$\begin{aligned}\left.\frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}^{[n]}(x)\right|_{x=x_0=1/2} &= f_{\lambda}'(x_{n-1}) \cdot \left.\frac{d}{dx} f_{\lambda}^{[n-1]}(x)\right|_{x=x_0=1/2} \\ &= \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} f_{\lambda}'(x_k) = 0\end{aligned}$$

Trajectories of $x = 1/2$ are keys to understand band structure

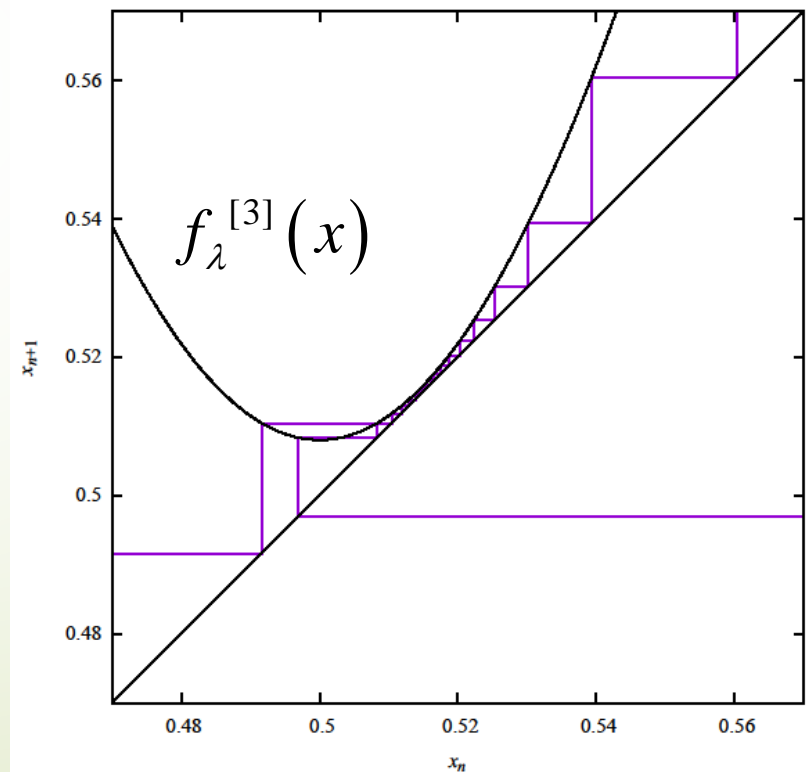


Tangent Bifurcation

- λ_c : period-3 trajectories emerges
- A little bit lower λ than λ_c



- Trajectories (per 3 times) stays long time at the narrow corridor



Intermittency

- After staying the narrow corridor, trajectories varies widely.

