

# Introduction to dynamical systems

## One-dimensional iterated maps

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**The logistic map and other maps** Let  $f(x) = ax(1-x)$  the logistic map.

**Q1.** Find the period-two orbit for  $a = 4$ . Are they sinks or sources? Show that  $h = f \circ f \circ f$  has eight fixed points, two of which are fixed points of  $f$ . Show that the other six fixed points make up two period-three orbits of  $f$  (you'll need a computer).

**Q2. Computer experiment:** investigate the long-run behavior of the logistic map for  $a$  near  $1 + \sqrt{6}$ , and for  $a$  slightly smaller. Discuss the speed of convergence.

**Q3.** Construct the periodic table of  $f$  for  $a = 4$  :

Period $k$	Nb of fixed pts of $G^k$	Nb of fixed points of $G^k$ due to lower period orbits	Orbits of period $k$
1	2	0	2
2	4	2	1
3	8	2	2
4	16	4	3
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

Discuss the following assertion: the logistic map for  $a = 4$  has orbits of every period.

**Q4.** Let  $f(x) = x^2 + x$ . Find all fixed points of  $f$ .

**Q5.** Let the iterated map  $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + c$ . Find and classify its fixed points (stable/unstable/period- $k$  cycles/...). Find the values of  $c$  for which there are bifurcations, and classify these bifurcations. For which value of  $c$  is there a stable period-2 cycle? Draw the bifurcation diagram.

**Sensitive dependence on initial conditions** Consider the map  $f(x) = 3x \pmod{1}$  on the unit interval. Sketch it. Notice that  $f$  can be viewed as a map on the circle of circumference one, in which case it becomes continuous (aka diffeomorphism). We call a point  $x$  *eventually periodic* with period  $p$  for the

map  $f$  if for some positive integer  $N$ , we have  $f^{n+p}(x) = f^n(x)$  for all  $n \geq N$ , and if  $p$  is the smallest such positive integer. For example,  $x = 1/3$  is eventually periodic.

A point  $x_0$  has sensitive dependence on initial conditions if there is a nonzero distance  $d$  such that some points arbitrarily near  $x_0$  are eventually mapped at least  $d$  units from the corresponding image of  $x_0$ . More precisely, there exists  $d > 0$  such that any neighborhood  $N$  of  $x_0$  contains a point  $x$  such that  $|f^k(x) - f^k(x_0)| > d$  for some nonnegative integer  $k$ .

**Q6.** Show that a point  $x$  is eventually periodic if it is a rational number.

**Q7.** Construct the periodic table of  $f$ .

**Q8. Computer experiment:** compare the orbits of two nearly equal initial conditions: 0.25 and 0.2501.

**Q9.** Show that the distance between any pair of points that lie within  $1/6$  of one another is tripled by the map. Find a pair of points whose distance is not tripled by the map. Show that to prove sensitive dependence for any point,  $d$  can be taken to be any positive number less than  $1/2$  in the definition above, and that  $k$  can be chosen to be the smallest integer greater than  $\ln(d/|x - x_0|)/\ln 3$ .