

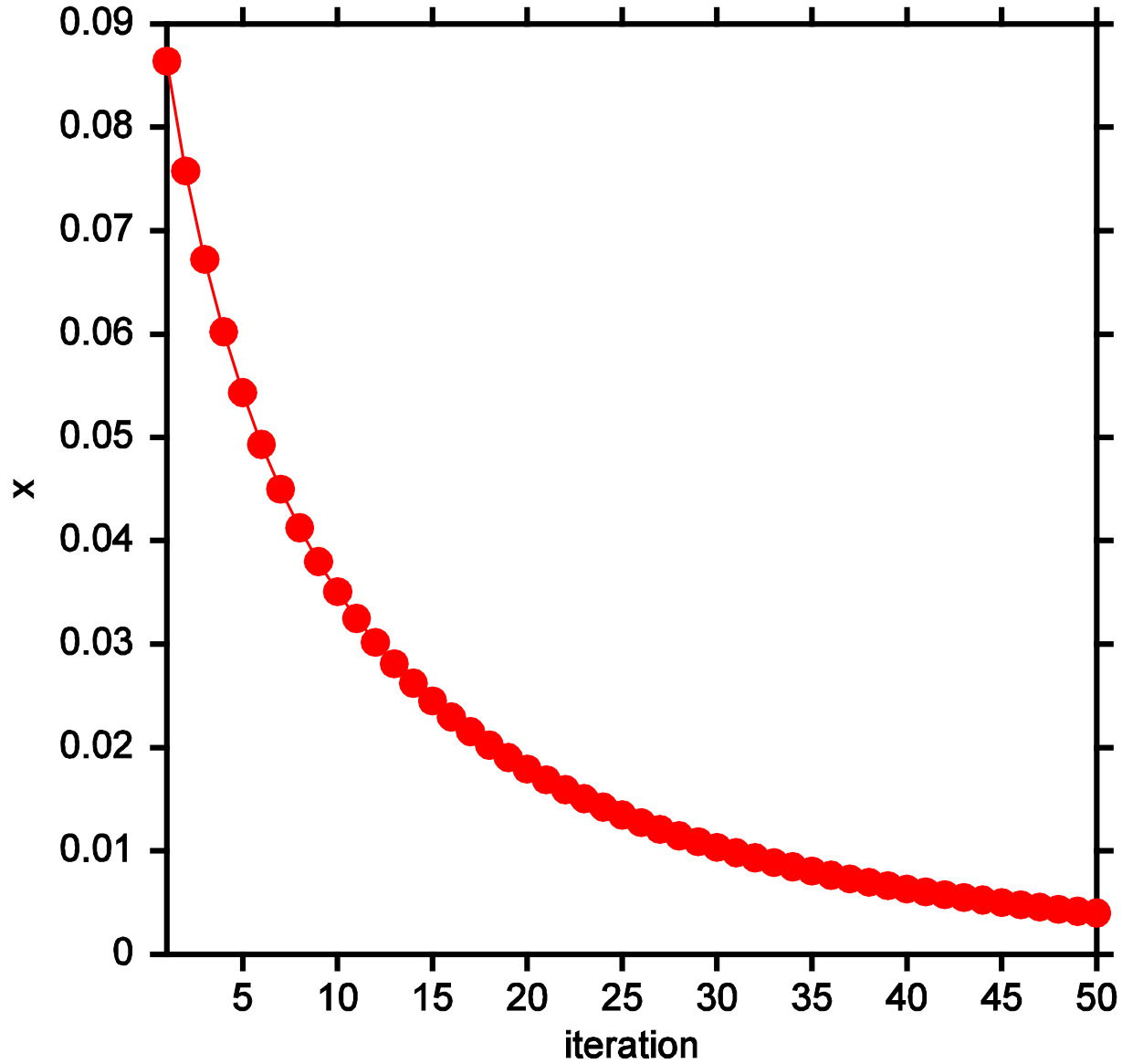
Chaos

Let's look at difference equation: Logistic Map

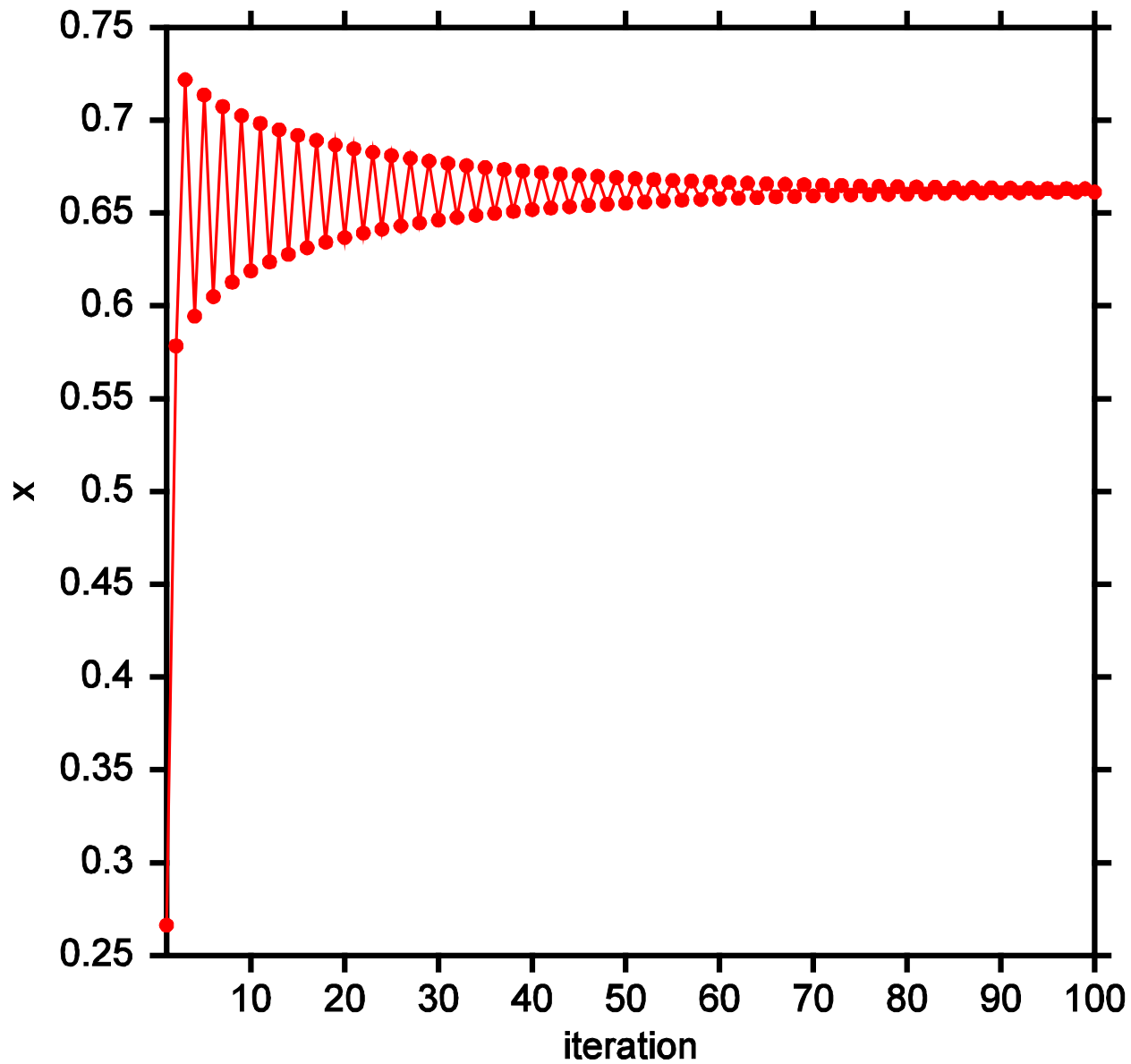
$$x_{n+1} = 4rx_n(1 - x_n)$$

Maps $[0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$

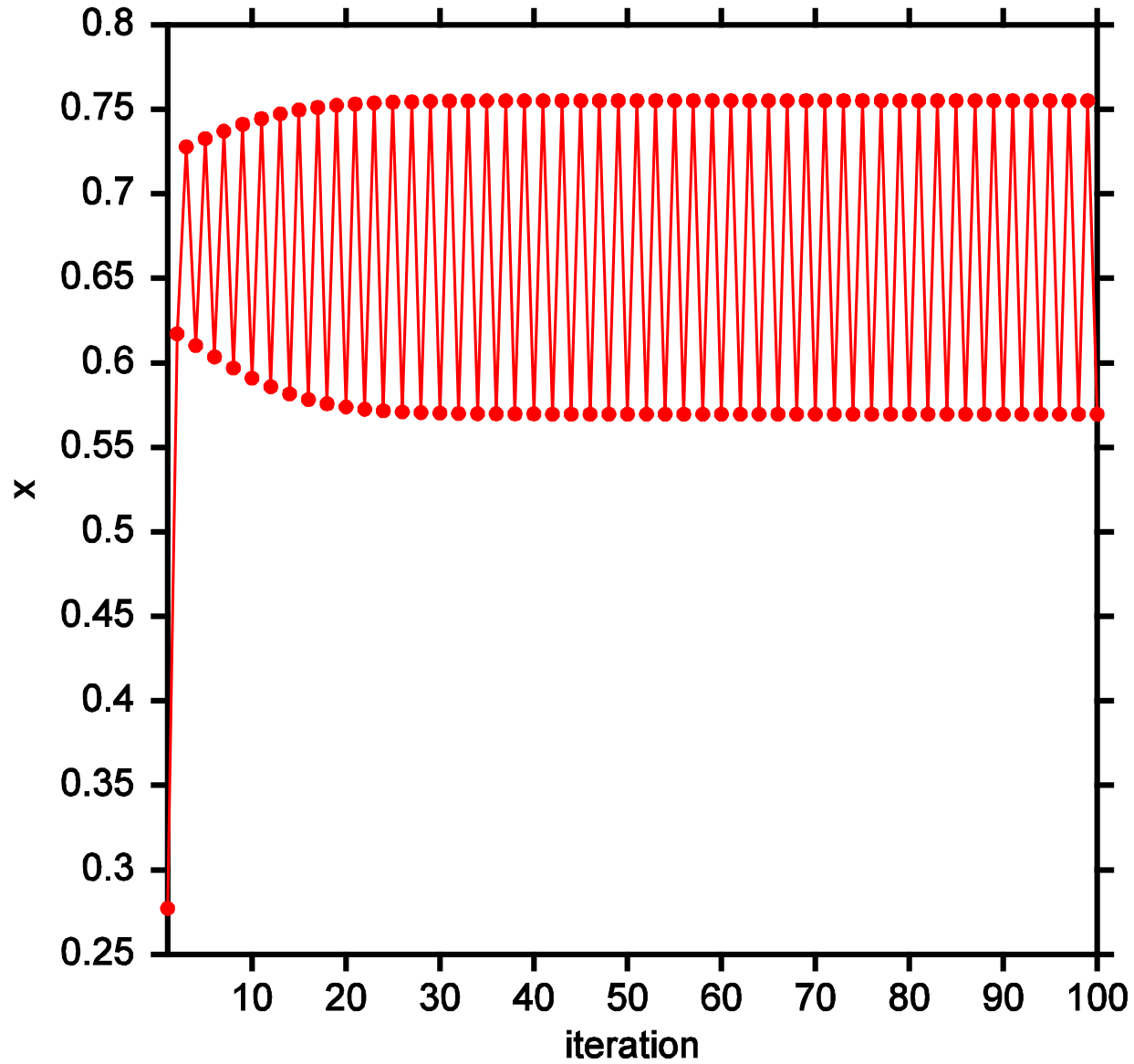
Logistic map: $r = 0.240$, $x_0 = 0.100$



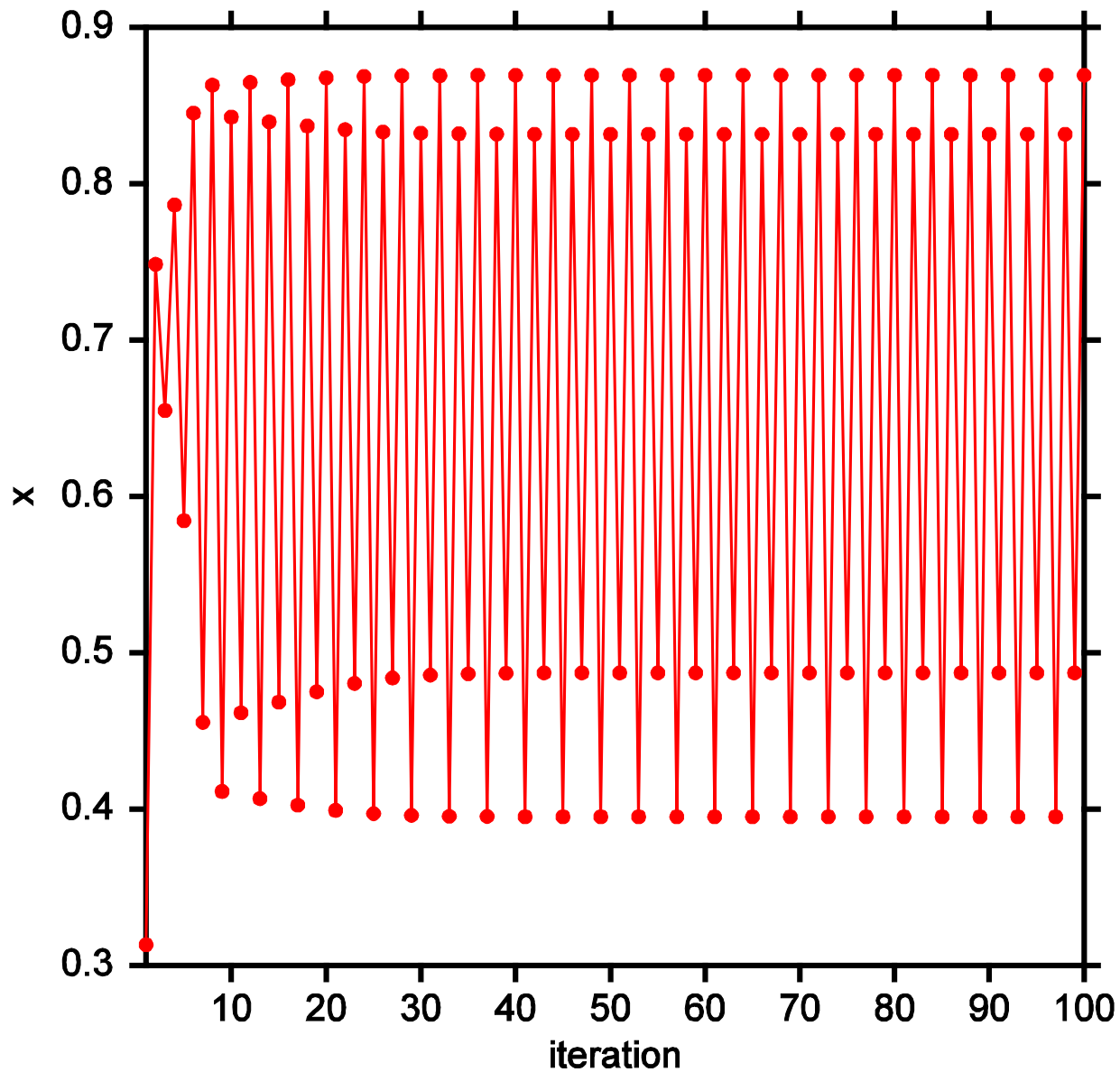
Logistic map: $r = 0.740$, $x_0 = 0.100$



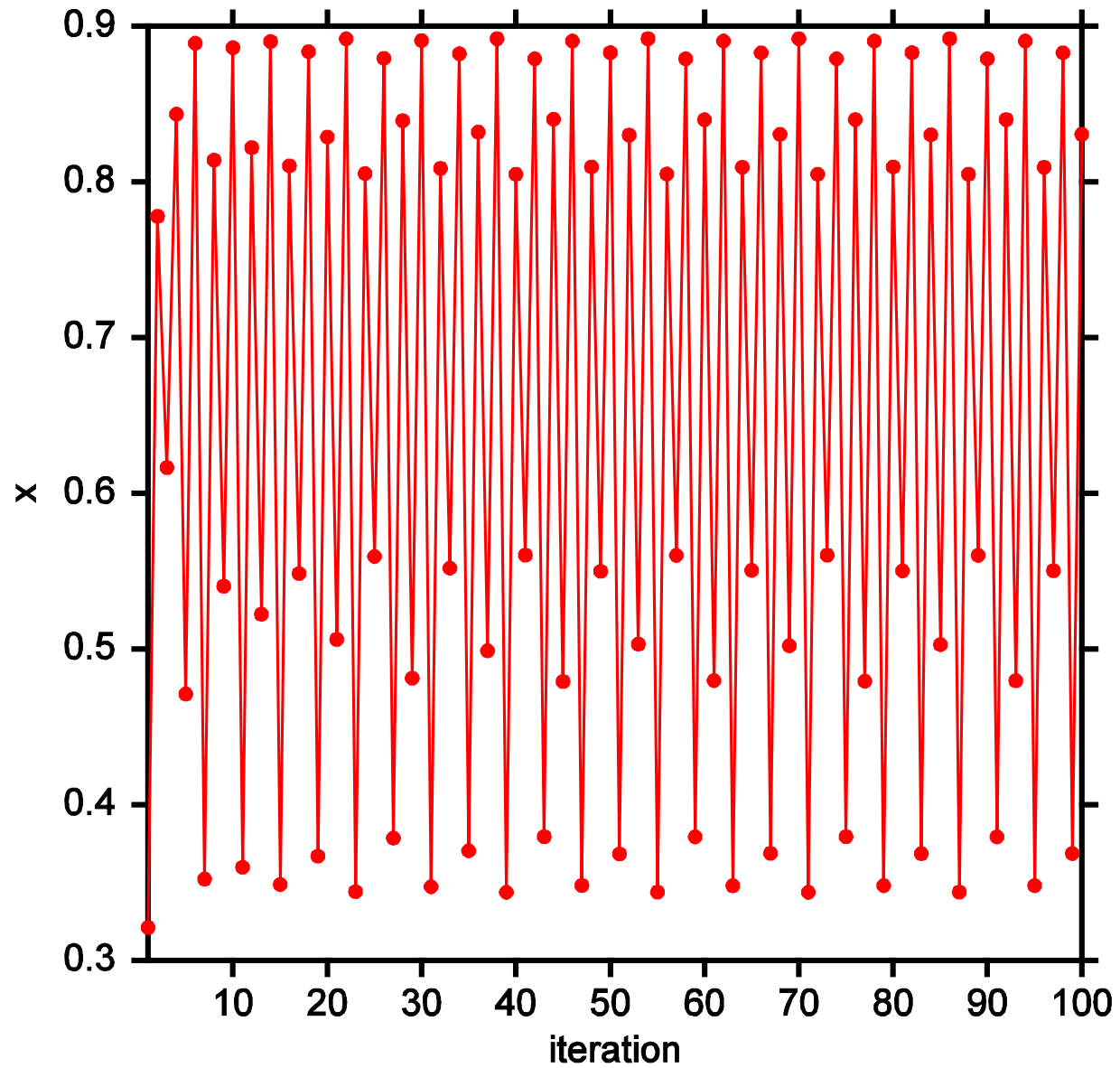
Logistic map: $r = 0.7700$, $x_0 = 0.100$



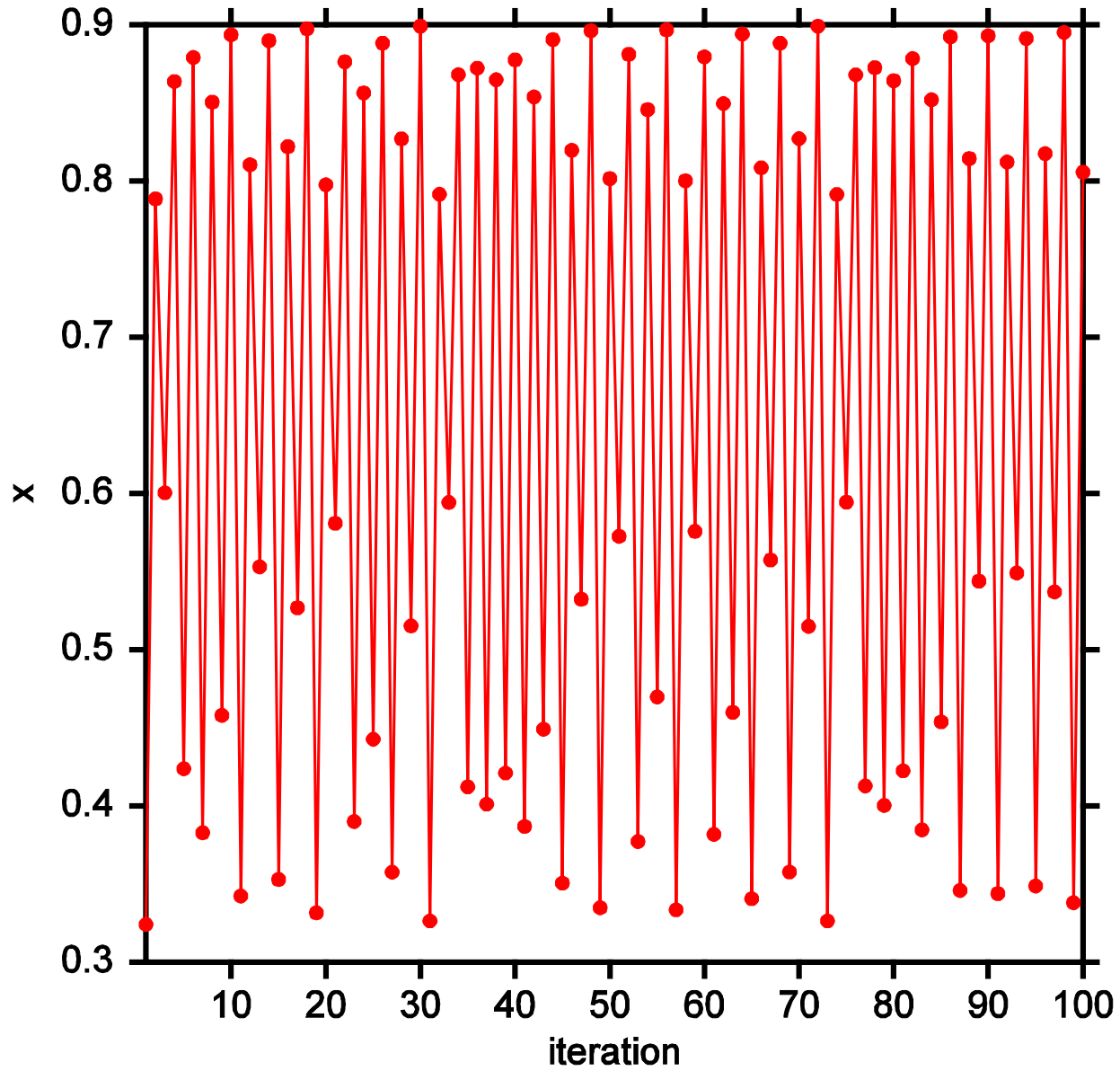
Logistic map: $r = 0.8700$, $x_0 = 0.100$

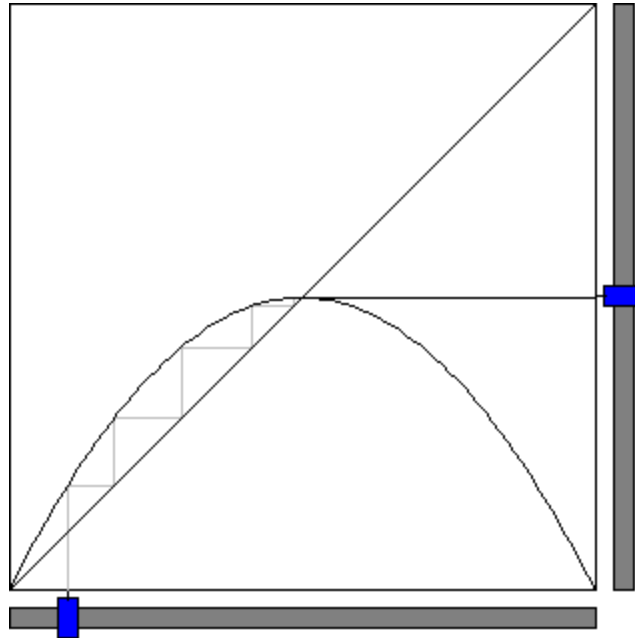


Logistic map: $r = 0.8920$, $x_0 = 0.100$

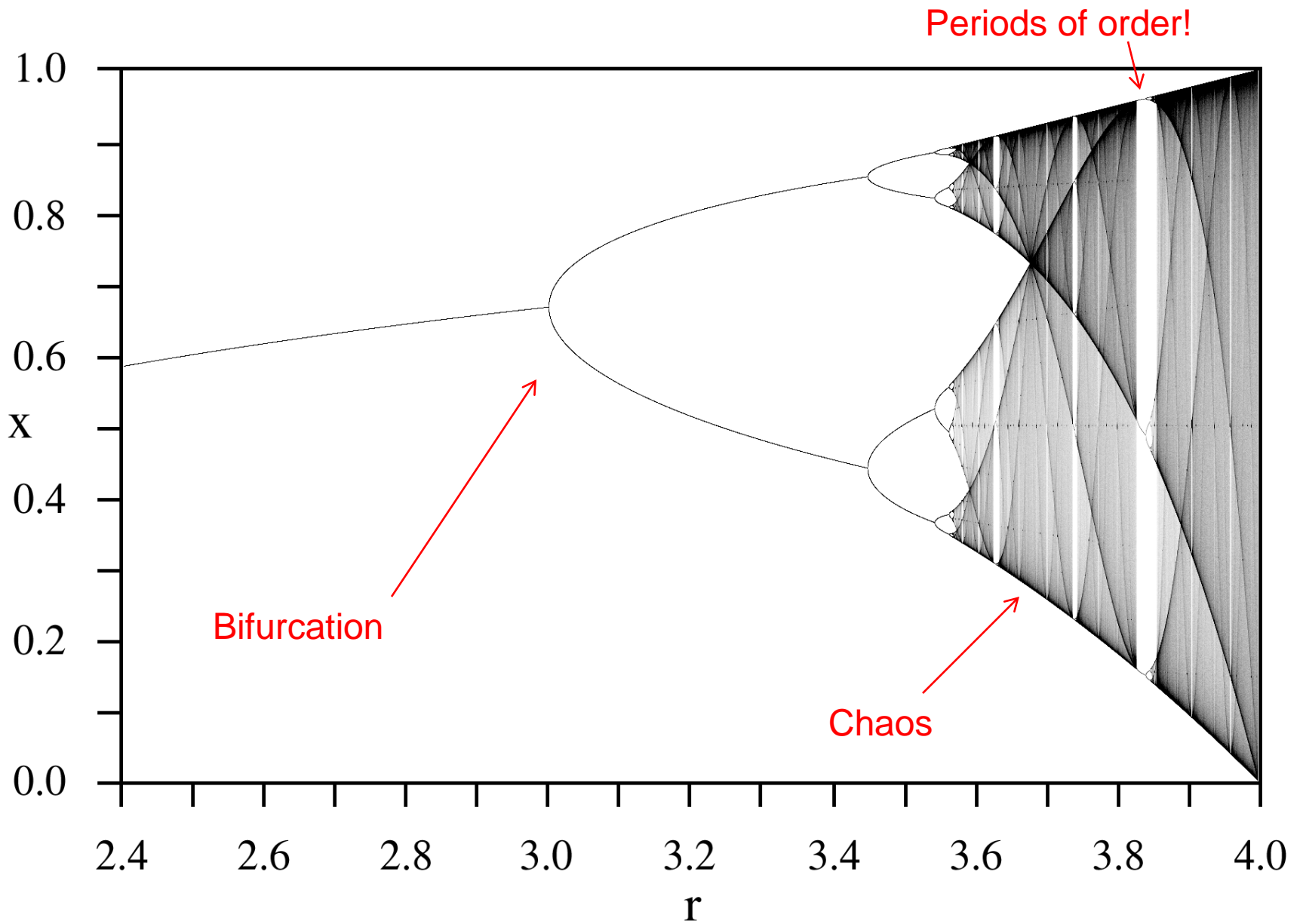


Logistic map: $r = 0.90$, $x_0 = 0.100$





Iterated Logistic Map Demo

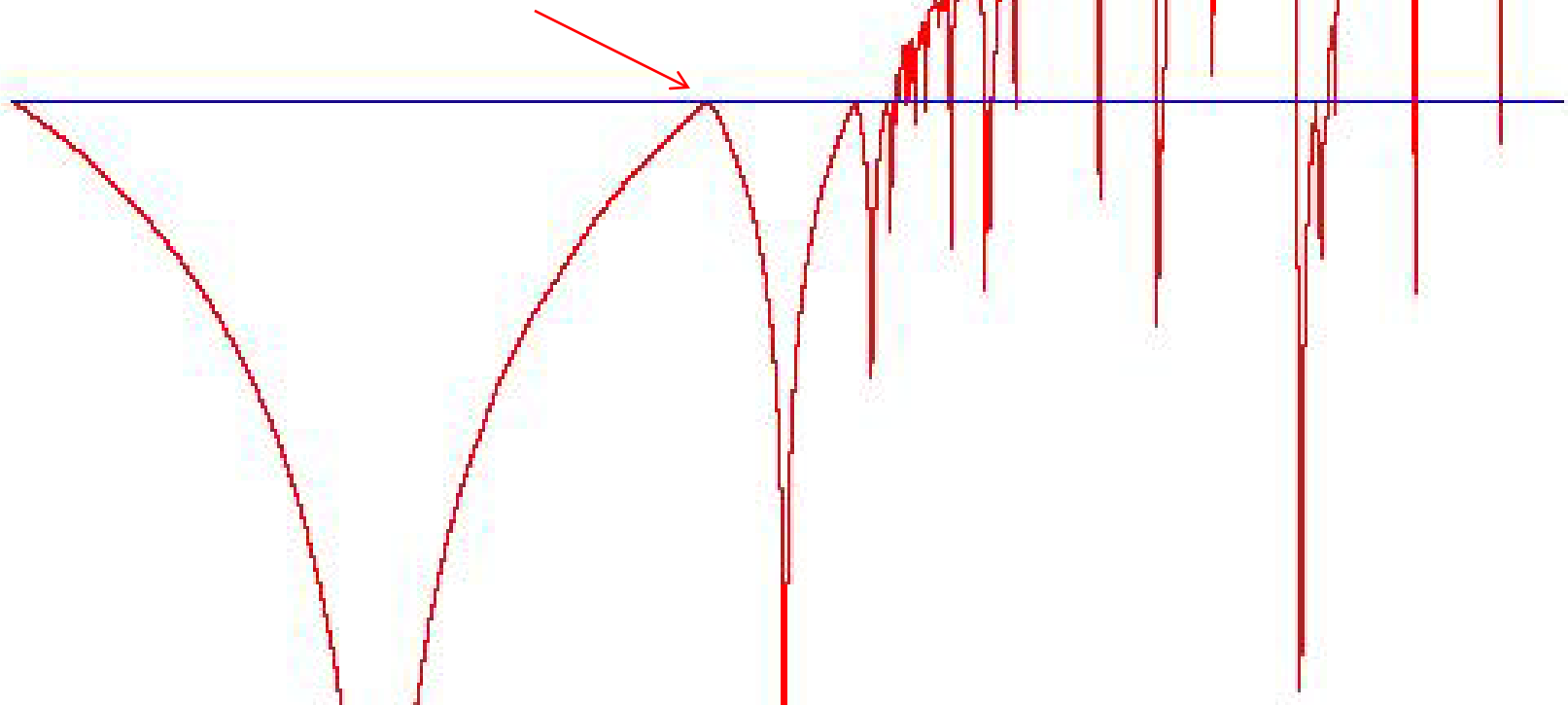


Bifurcation diagram

Lyapunov exponent – how quickly do solutions diverge under perturbation?

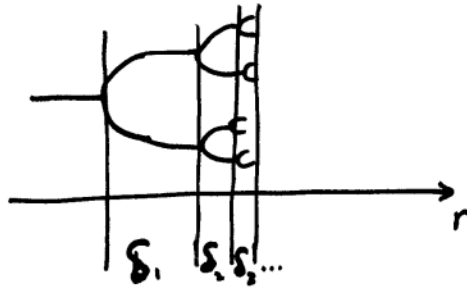
Chaos

Period doubling



Super-stable
trajectories

Pitchfork bifurcations & Approach to Chaos



get smaller & smaller

$$\text{define } \delta = \lim \frac{\delta_k}{\delta_{k+1}}$$

$$\delta = 4.669201609102991\dots$$

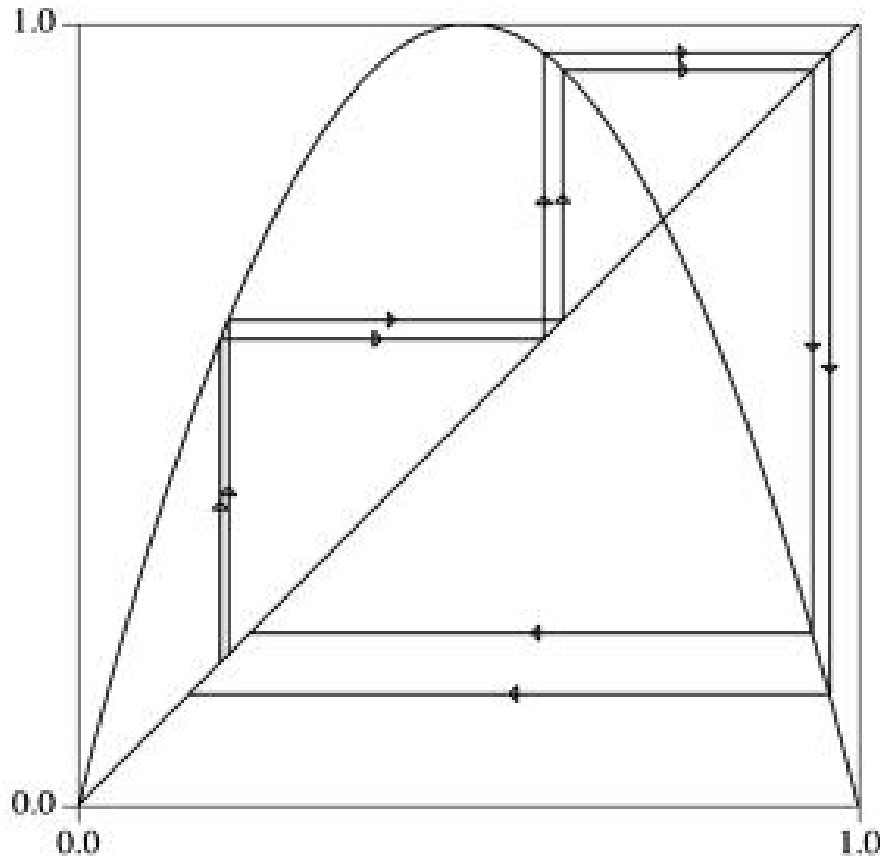
Feigenbaum constant

Feigenbaum showed that δ is independent of the shape of the map, as long as map has $f'(x) = 0$ & $f''(x) < 0$ at max.

this "route to chaos" is universal!

- Electrical circuits (ODEs)
- water flow (PDEs)

Iterated logistic map



Economic applications: see Medio 92, Puu 03

Corn-Hog cycle:

[Corn-Hog cycle \(William King, Drexel\)](#)