

بالطاعة رقم الزاوية

H.W // Give an example for SDIC function

$$P: S' \rightarrow S$$

$$P(\theta) = 2\theta$$

$$P'(\theta) = 2'\theta$$

$$u + v, v \subseteq S'$$

$$\exists k \text{ s.t. } P^k(u) = S'$$

$$\therefore P^k(u) \cap v \neq \emptyset \quad \underline{u, v} \subseteq S'$$

$$P: S' \rightarrow S$$

عبارة
عن فقرات

$$P(\theta) = 60$$

$$P(\theta_1) = 120$$

$$P(\theta_2) = 240$$

$$P(\theta_3) = 180$$

$$P(\theta_4) = 240$$

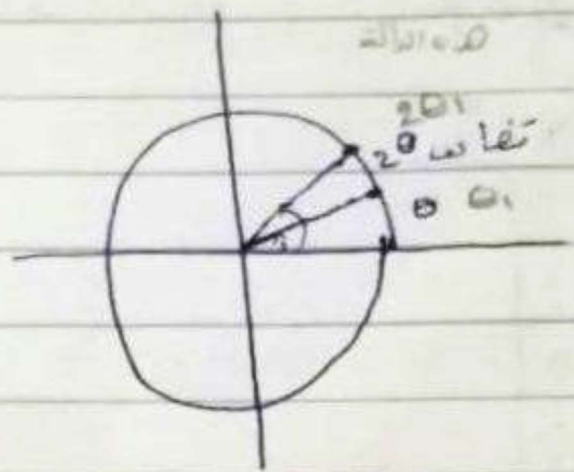
$$P(\theta_5) = 480$$

$$P^k(u) = S'$$

$$\theta_1, \theta_2$$

المانعة البنية

منه



$$\forall u, v \subseteq S'$$

$$\exists k \text{ s.t. } P^k(u) \cap v \neq \emptyset$$

$$\theta_1 = 30, \theta_2 = 60$$

H.W.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

1. $f(x) = 2x$

2. $f(x) = x^2$

3. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$

Is f T.T

$$\exists U, V$$

$$P(U) \cap V = \emptyset$$

$$\forall U, V \exists U, V$$

$$\exists x$$

$$\forall x$$

$$A \neq \emptyset$$

$$A = P$$

Def: Let X be a topological space $A \subseteq X$ we say that

A is dense in X if $\forall B \subseteq X$, then $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$

Ex: $\mathbb{Q}$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}$ 

$$\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{Q}'$$

Remark

1- A dense in X

2- $\bar{A} = X$ i.e. $\forall x \in X$ either $x \in A$ or $x \in d(A)$

3- $\forall x_0 \in A$, $\exists \langle x_n \rangle$ in X s.t.

1 and 2 and 3 are equivalent

Def: A map $f: X \rightarrow X$ is called strongly chaotic if:

1- f is S.D.I.C

2- f is T.T ~~transitive~~

3- The set of Periodic Points is dense in X

Example 1:- $P: S \rightarrow S' \quad f(\theta) = 2\theta$

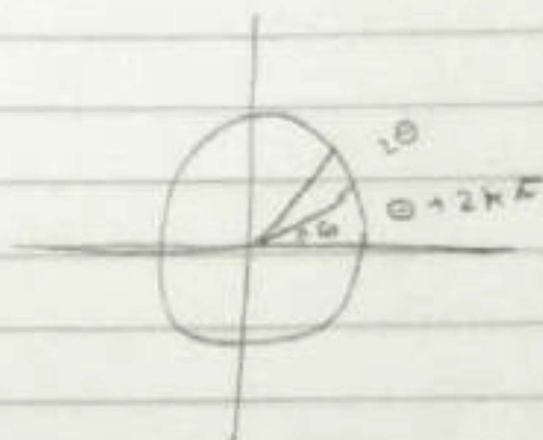
$$\tilde{f}(\theta) = \tilde{2}\theta$$

θ is a p.p. for $P: P \rightarrow P'$ $\tilde{f}(\theta) = \theta + 2k\pi$

$$\therefore \tilde{2}\theta = \theta + 2k\pi$$

$$\tilde{2}\theta - \theta = 2k\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{2k\pi}{\tilde{2}-1} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$



$\therefore$ Then Periodic point for P is of the form

$$\theta = \frac{2k\pi}{\tilde{2}-1} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

Theorem 1:-

If $A = \{ \theta \in S : \theta \text{ is a p.p. for } P \}$

Then A is dense in S

Proof: omitted

Bifurcation theory

نظرية التفرع

تغير سلوك الدالة

المعبر في الموضع النقاط الثابتة والدورية والنقاط الموضع حدية، ظاهرة.

(1) النظام الدينامي في اعداد

$$P: R \rightarrow R$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

نقطة تأثر من نظام الدينامي
حد المعادلة والحدية

$$\alpha \in [P(x)]$$

$$P(x) = \alpha e^x$$

$$P(x) = e^{\alpha x}$$

$$P(x) = e^{\alpha x} - \alpha$$

$$A: x \rightarrow y$$

لا يكون مستقر

(2) اعداد نظام من المعادلات

(3) نظام في جميع اعداد النظام الدينامي

حد دراسة سلوك المعادلة مع تغير الزمن

Bifurcation theory

Def: - We say that the family $F_\alpha = \{P_\alpha(x) : x \in R \text{ or } \mathbb{Q}\}$ has a bifurcation at $\alpha = \alpha_0$ if it has a change in the numbers of types of the Periodic point of P_α

تغير التفرع نقطة اى نقطة

$\alpha \in R \text{ or } \mathbb{Q}$

has a bifurcation at $\alpha = \alpha_0$ if it has a change in the numbers of types of the Periodic point of P_α

حد وان كان النقاط الثابتة تغير اعدادها

in the numbers of types of the Periodic point of P_α

of P_α

α is called
a Parameter

ماتريش التفاضل

Example 1. Let $\Gamma_\alpha = \{P_\alpha(x) = \alpha x(1-x) : \alpha > 0\}$

$\Rightarrow P_\alpha(x) = x$

$$\alpha x - \alpha x^2 = x$$

$$\alpha x - \alpha x^2 - x = 0$$

~~$$x(\alpha - \alpha x - 1) = 0$$~~

~~$$x = 0 \text{ or } \alpha - \alpha x - 1 = 0$$~~

~~$$x = 0 \text{ or } \alpha(1-x) = 1$$~~

$$x(\alpha - \alpha x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = -\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}$$

$$\hat{P}(x) = \alpha - 2\alpha x$$

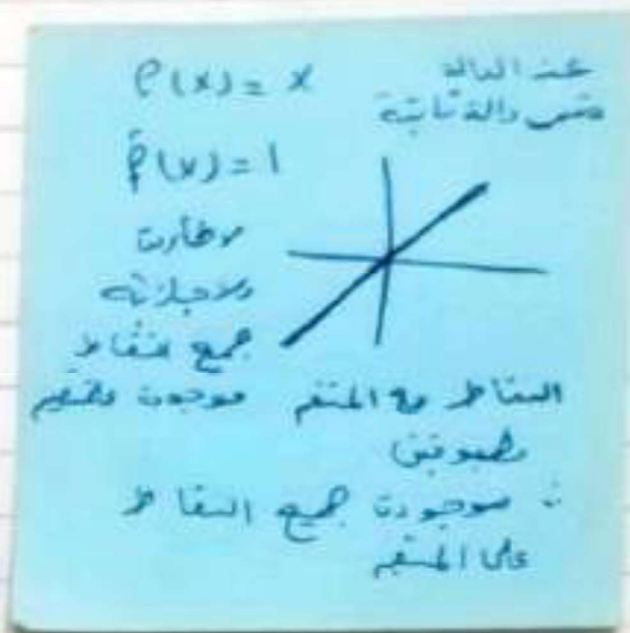
الخطوة الثانية نشتق
الدالة الأصلية

$$|\hat{P}'(0)| = |\alpha|$$

$$|\hat{P}'(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha})| = |\alpha - 2\alpha(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha})|$$

$$= |2 - \alpha|$$

$$|2 - \alpha| = 1$$



دائماً ما يكون واحد

مع تعرف حازية لـ α واحد