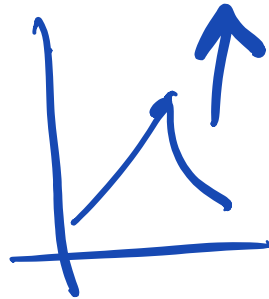
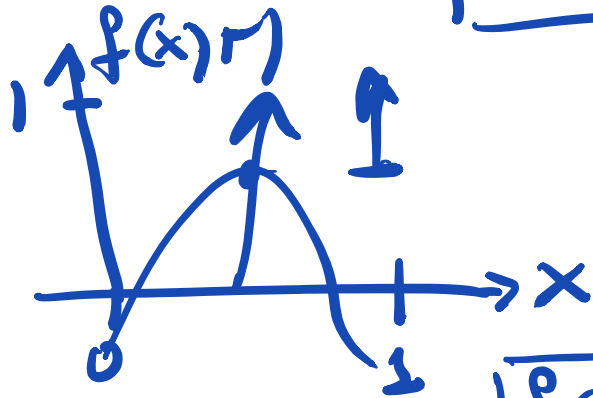


# 1-D Maps

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$



$$f(x) = r(1-x)x$$

## Fixed point

$$x_x = f(x_x)$$



## periodic orbits



For period 2  $f(f(x_n)) = x_{n+2} = x_n$

period 3 fixed point  
 $f_3 = f(f(f(x)))$

Stability of fixed point

$$y = f(x)$$

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

$$x_n = x_x + \delta_n$$

$$\delta_{n+1} = f'(x_x) \delta_n$$

$$|f'(x_x)| < 1 \quad \text{[linear stab.]}$$

$$|f'(x_x)| > 1 \quad \text{[instability]} \\ \text{linear}$$

Borderline Case  $|f'(x_*)| = 1$

Then non-linearity  
needed to ascertain  
answers

↖ will correspond to  
Bifurcations

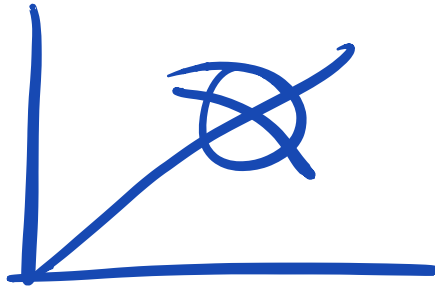
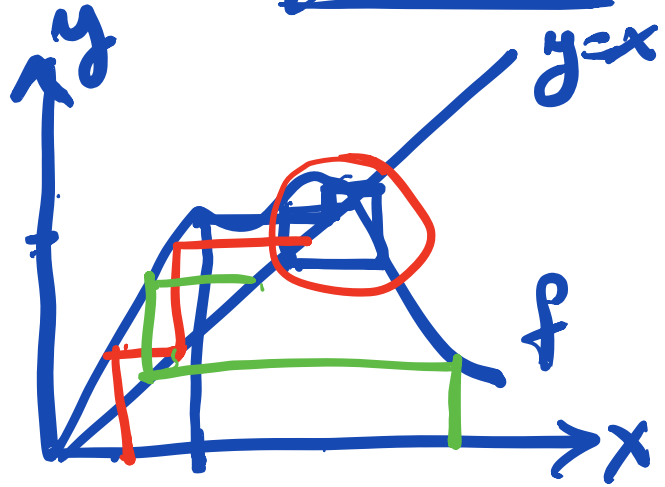
$|f'(x)| = 0$

Super stable  
case

# Examples and graphs

"Cobweb"

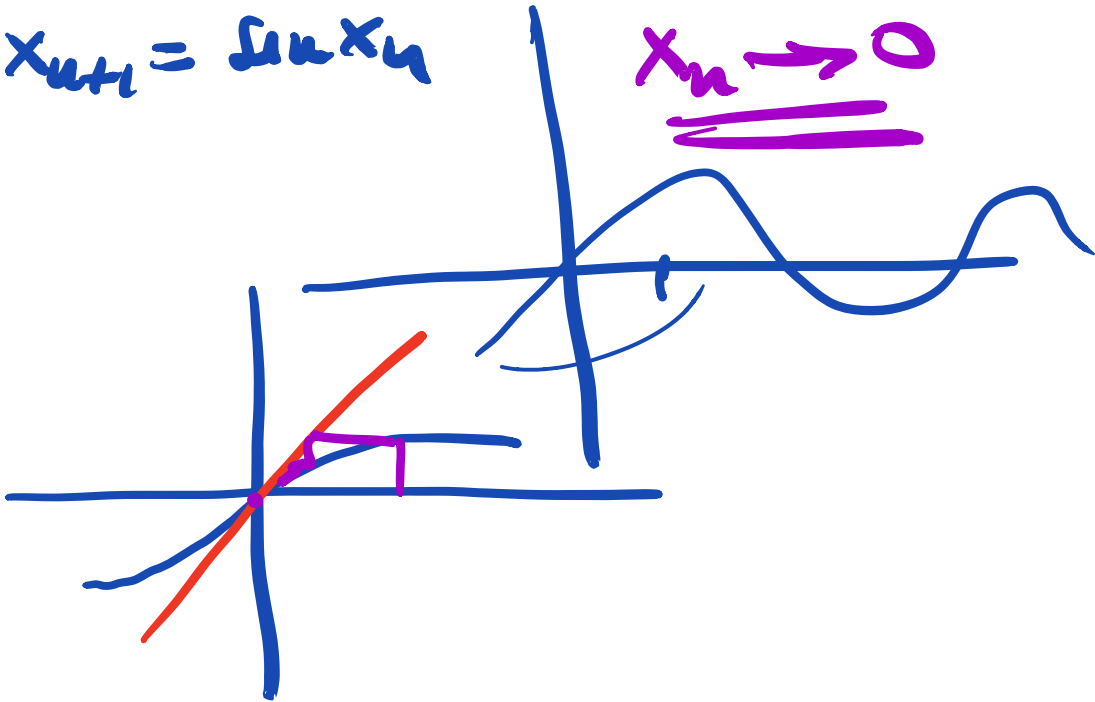
$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$



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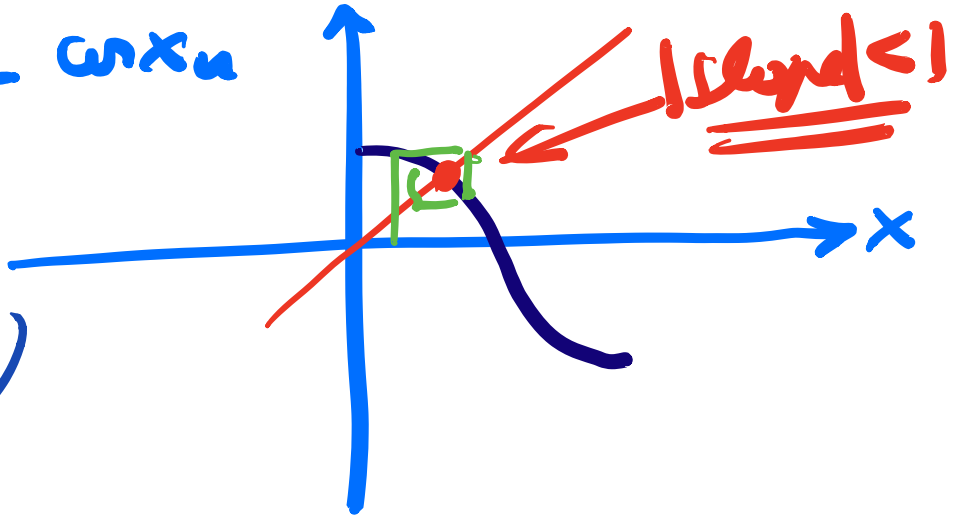
$$x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_n \rightarrow 0}}$$



$$x_{n+1} = rx_n$$

np 359

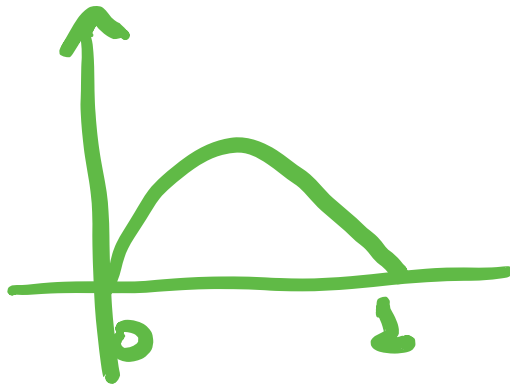


Logistic map

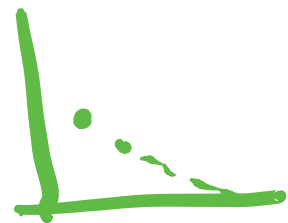
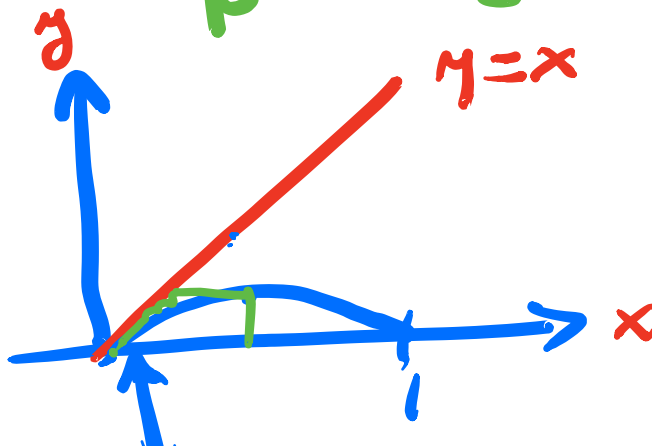
$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 4$$

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

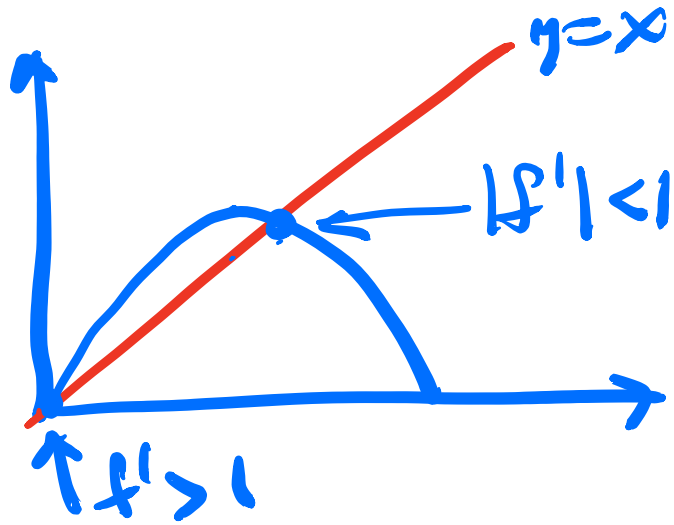


$r < 1$

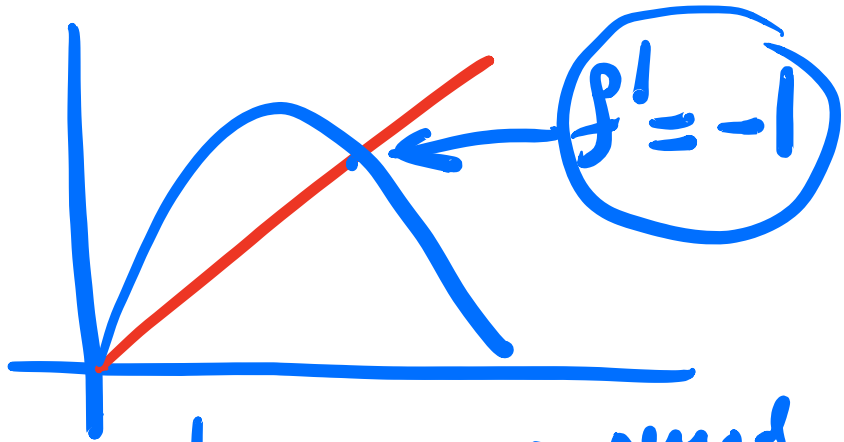


$$|f'(0)| < 1$$

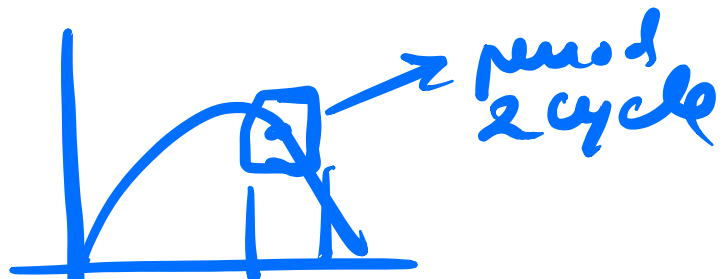
$r > 1$   
small  
( $r-1$ )



$$\Gamma = 3$$



$$3 < r < \Gamma_2$$



$$\underline{\Gamma_2 \sim 3.449}$$

$$\Gamma_2 < \Gamma < \Gamma_3$$

$$\Gamma_3 = 3.544$$



∇. period 4

period  $\delta$   
for  $\Gamma > 5$

$$\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2 < \Gamma_3 \dots \Gamma_\infty$$

$$\underline{\Gamma_n \rightarrow \Gamma_\infty}$$

for n large  $\Gamma_n \sim \Gamma_\infty - \delta \delta^{-n}$

$$\underline{\underline{\delta \sim 4.1x}}$$