

18 March 2024

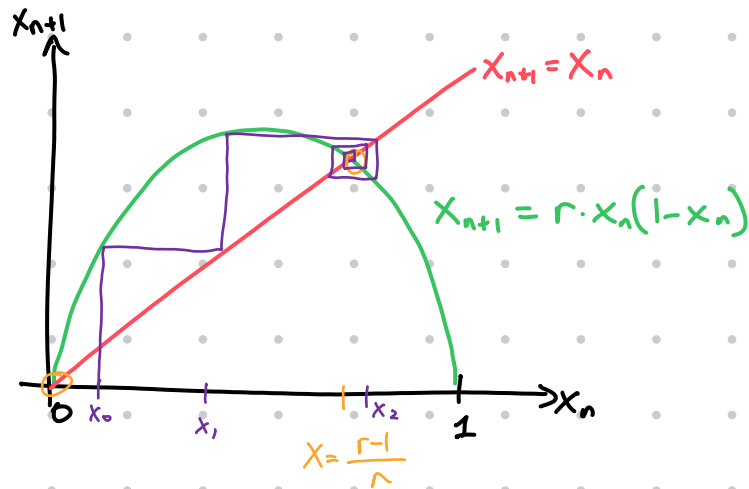
# The Logistic Map

DISCUSS:

What did you observe for  $r > 3$ ?  
At what value(s) does a bifurcation occur?

$r \approx 3.449$   
 $3.450$

How would you describe the bifurcation(s)?



If  $0 < r < 1$ , then only one fixed point at  $x=0$ , and all trajectories converge to this.

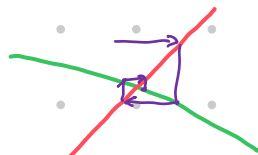
If  $1 < r < 3$ , then there is another fixed point at  $x = \frac{r-1}{r}$ , and all trajectories converge to this. (Trajectories now move away from  $x=0$ .)

If  $1 < r < 3$ , then slope of the parabola at the fixed point is between  $-1$  and  $1$ .

$$y = r x (1-x)$$
$$y = -r x^2 + r x$$

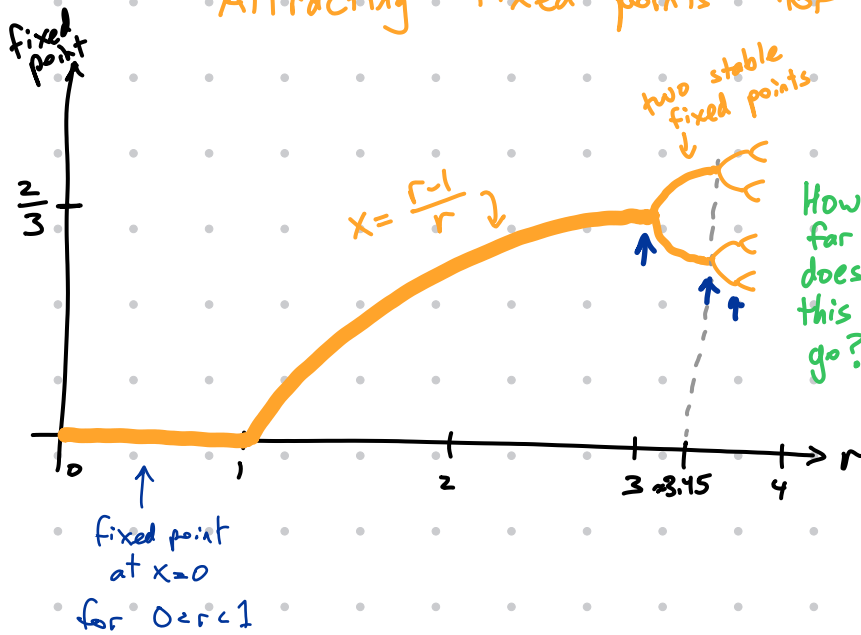
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2r x + r$$

$$\text{fixed point: } x = \frac{r-1}{r} \left. \vphantom{\frac{dy}{dx}} \right\} -2r \left( \frac{r-1}{r} \right) + r = 2 - 2r + r = 2 - r$$



This causes the trajectory to converge to the fixed point.

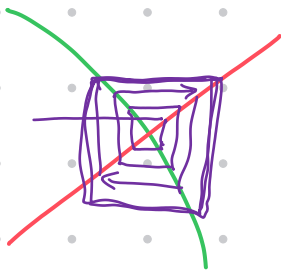
# Attracting fixed points for $0 < r < 4$ .



## Period-Doubling Bifurcations

If  $r=3$ , then fixed point is  $\frac{3-1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

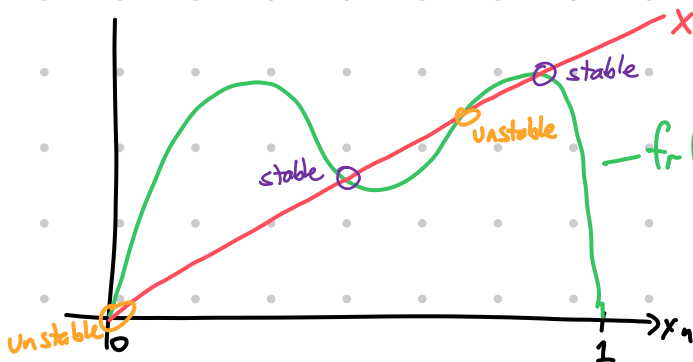
If  $r$  is somewhat larger than 3: the trajectory spirals outward from the fixed point, before entering oscillation between two values.



The fixed point at  $x = \frac{r-1}{r}$  is still present, but now unstable.

Oscillation between two values suggests fixed points of  $f_r(f_r(x))$

compose  $f_r$  with itself



$$f_r(f_r(x)) = f_r(r \cdot x(1-x)) = r \cdot (r \cdot x(1-x)) \cdot (1 - (r \cdot x(1-x)))$$