

Math 53: Chaos!: Midterm 2, FALL 2011

2 hours, 60 points total, 6 questions worth various points (proportional to blank space)

1. [9 points] Complex dynamics. Please show working or some explanation.

(a) Is i in the Julia set $J(1)$?

(b) Is 1 in the Mandelbrot set, and why?

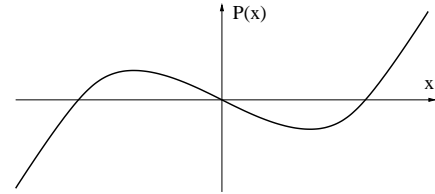
(c) Consider the map $f(z) := z^2 + 1$, for $z \in \mathbb{C}$. Could there exist a periodic sink for this map?

(d) Could there exist a $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $f^n(z_0)$ remains bounded as $n \rightarrow \infty$?

(e) Based on your answers above, do you expect $J(1)$ to be connected/disconnected? Have nonzero/zero measure? (circle those that apply; no explanation needed)

BONUS: Either find an example of a bounded such z_0 from part (d), or prove there cannot exist any.

2. [16 points] Consider 1D motion of a point particle in the potential $P(x) = x^3/3 - x$, which has roughly the following graph:



- (a) Write a system of first-order ODEs for the dynamics in this potential, with no damping.
- (b) Sketch the phase plane (x, \dot{x}) showing several orbits including all the types of motion that can occur:

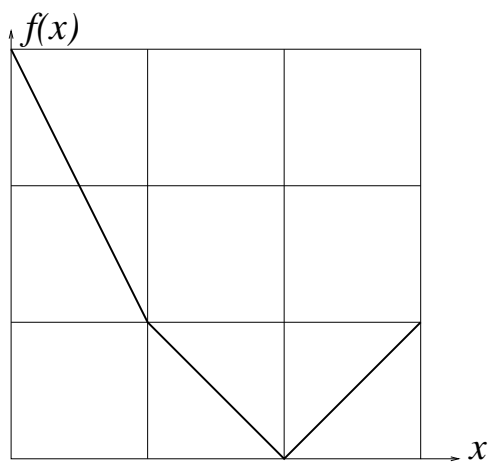
(c) Find all equilibria and categorize their stability. Justify your stabilities by giving a rigorous argument in each case. [Hint: use the phase plane]

(d) In what set of energies do periodic orbits lie? [take care with endpoints]

(e) Sketch the set of all phase plane points which have the unstable equilibrium as their limit as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

- (f) Imagine a small amount of damping is now added. Sketch on a phase plane the basin of the stable equilibrium.

3. [10 points] Consider the continuous function f with the following graph:



- (a) Draw the transition graph (use three intervals A, B, and C):

- (b) Prove that a period-2 orbit exists.

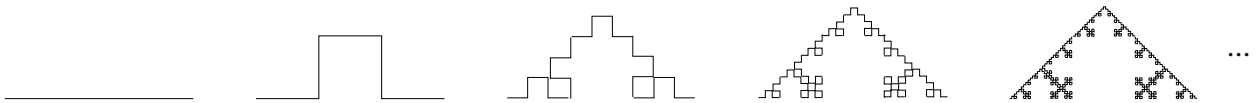
- (c) Can a period-3 orbit exist? Prove your answer.

- (d) List all periods that *must* exist, giving a proof of your answer. [Hint: check the obvious before you get fancy]

BONUS: Assuming that f is linear in each of the three intervals, prove that if a period-4 orbit exists, it must enter all three intervals.

4. [6 points]

- (a) Find the box-counting dimension of the curve (a subset of \mathbb{R}^2) formed by the limiting process sketched below: for each straight line segment remove the middle third and replace it by the other three sides of the square. [Hint: describe your 'boxes'. To avoid colliding boxes you may rotate them to cover without collisions]



(b) Could there be a subset of \mathbb{R} with this same box-counting dimension? Explain.

BONUS: Describe an alternative construction whose limit gives this same fractal

5. [8 points] Consider the following map acting on points (x, y) in the unit square $[0, 1]^2$:

$$B(x, y) = \begin{cases} (\frac{x}{4}, 2y(\bmod 1)), & \text{if } y < 1/2, \\ (\frac{x+3}{4}, 2y(\bmod 1)), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) What is the complete set of Lyapunov exponents (for almost all initial conditions) for this map?

(b) Orbits of this map are attracted to a limiting set in \mathbb{R}^2 . Is $(4/5, 1/4)$ in this set, and why?

(c) What is the box-counting dimension of this attractor in \mathbb{R}^2 ?

(d) Let $(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1) \rightarrow \dots$ be any orbit with (x_0, y_0) in the unit square. Give a tight upper bound on the distance of (x_n, y_n) from the attractor.

6. [11 points] Random short-answer questions

(a) What can you deduce about the ODE system $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = A\mathbf{x}$ for $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ given that the matrix A has eigenvalues $-3, -1, 0,$ and 0 ?

(b) Give the mathematical definition of an equilibrium point \mathbf{v} of a flow being *stable*.

- (c) What is the measure of the set of points in $[0, 1]$ whose *decimal* expansion never uses the digit “0” ?

Prove if this set is finite, countably infinite, or uncountably infinite. (You may use known properties of the set $[0, 1]$.)

- (d) What is the Lyapunov exponent of almost all bounded orbits of $G(x) = 4x(1 - x)$? Explain why.

- (e) Prove that there exists an orbit of $G(x) = 4x(1 - x)$ that is dense in $[0, 1]$.