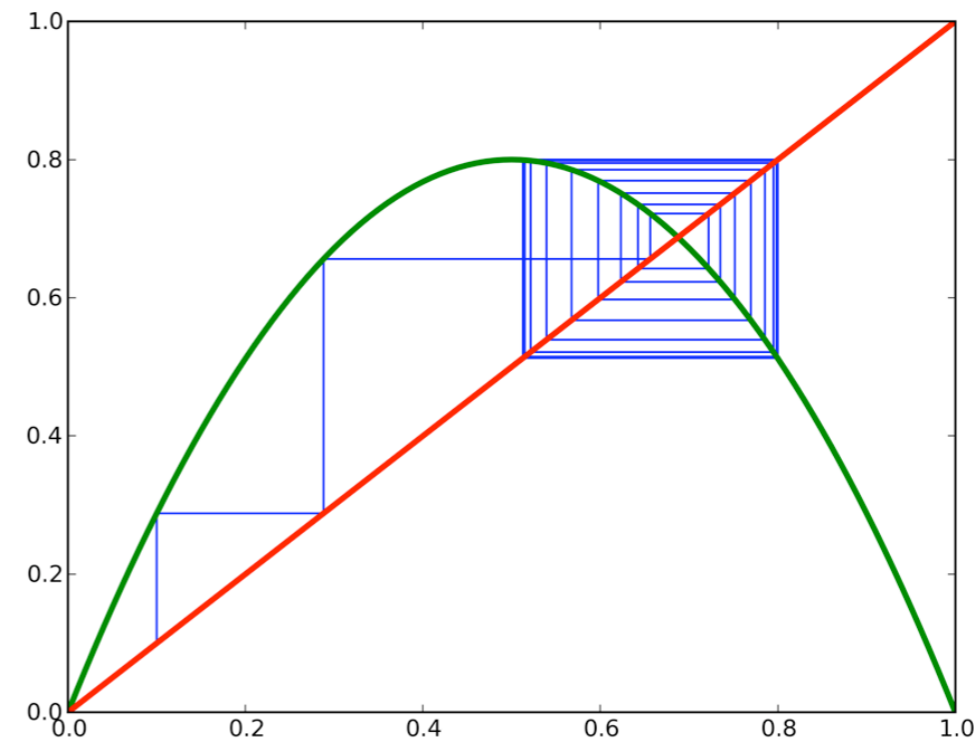
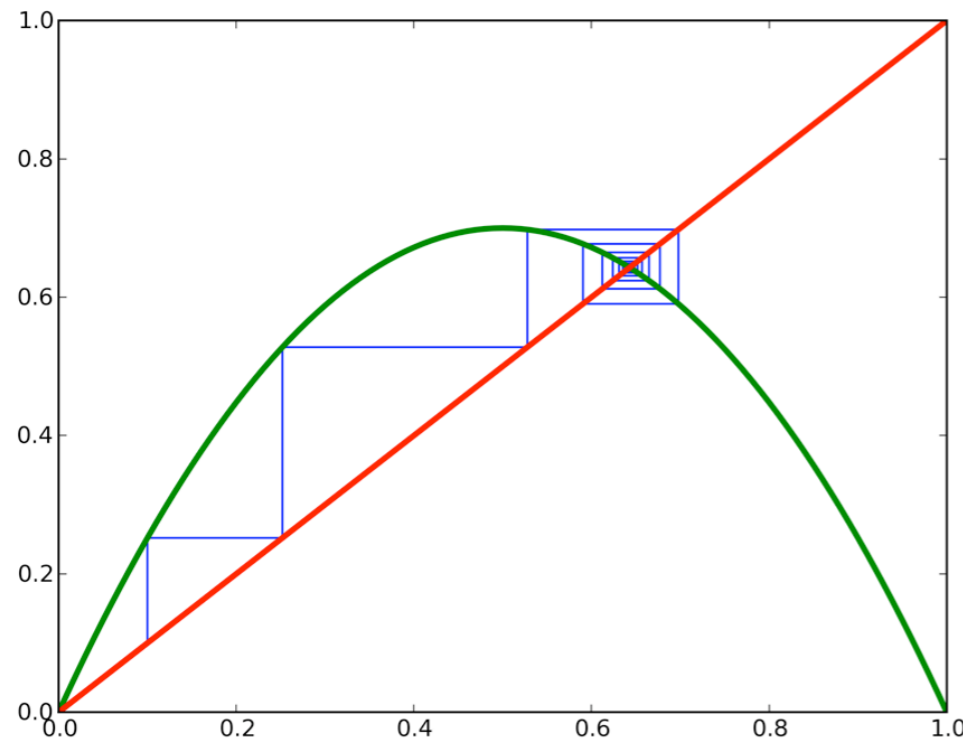


# Bifurcations & Chaos in Iterated Maps I: Chaos & Lyapunov Exponents / Invariant Measure

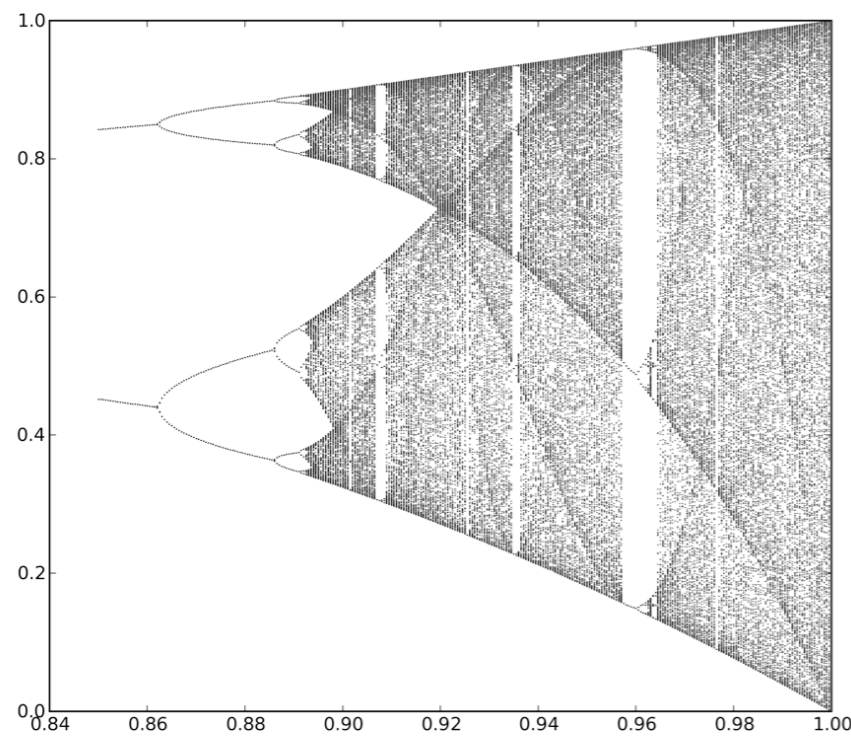
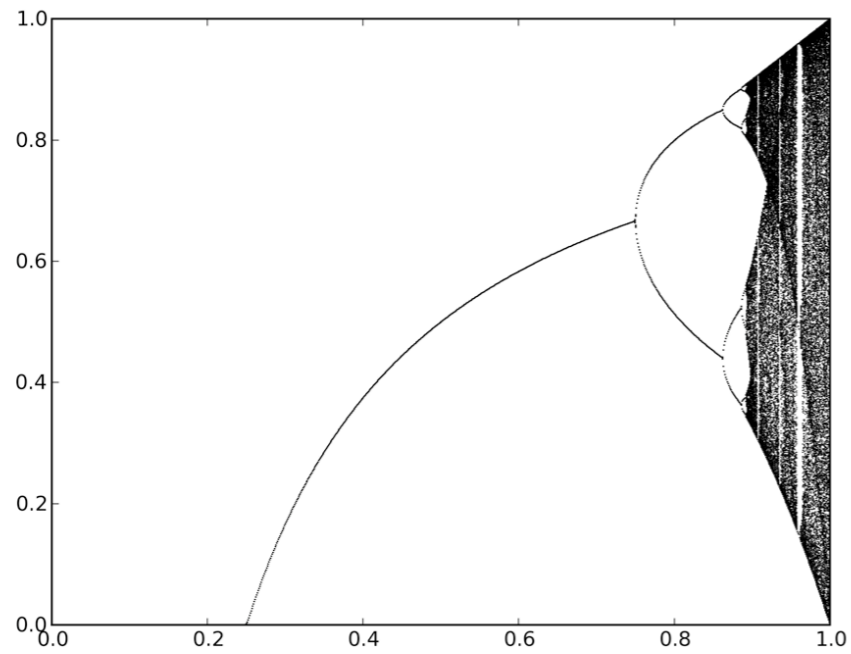
Phys 7882 / CIS 6229: Computational Methods for Nonlinear Systems



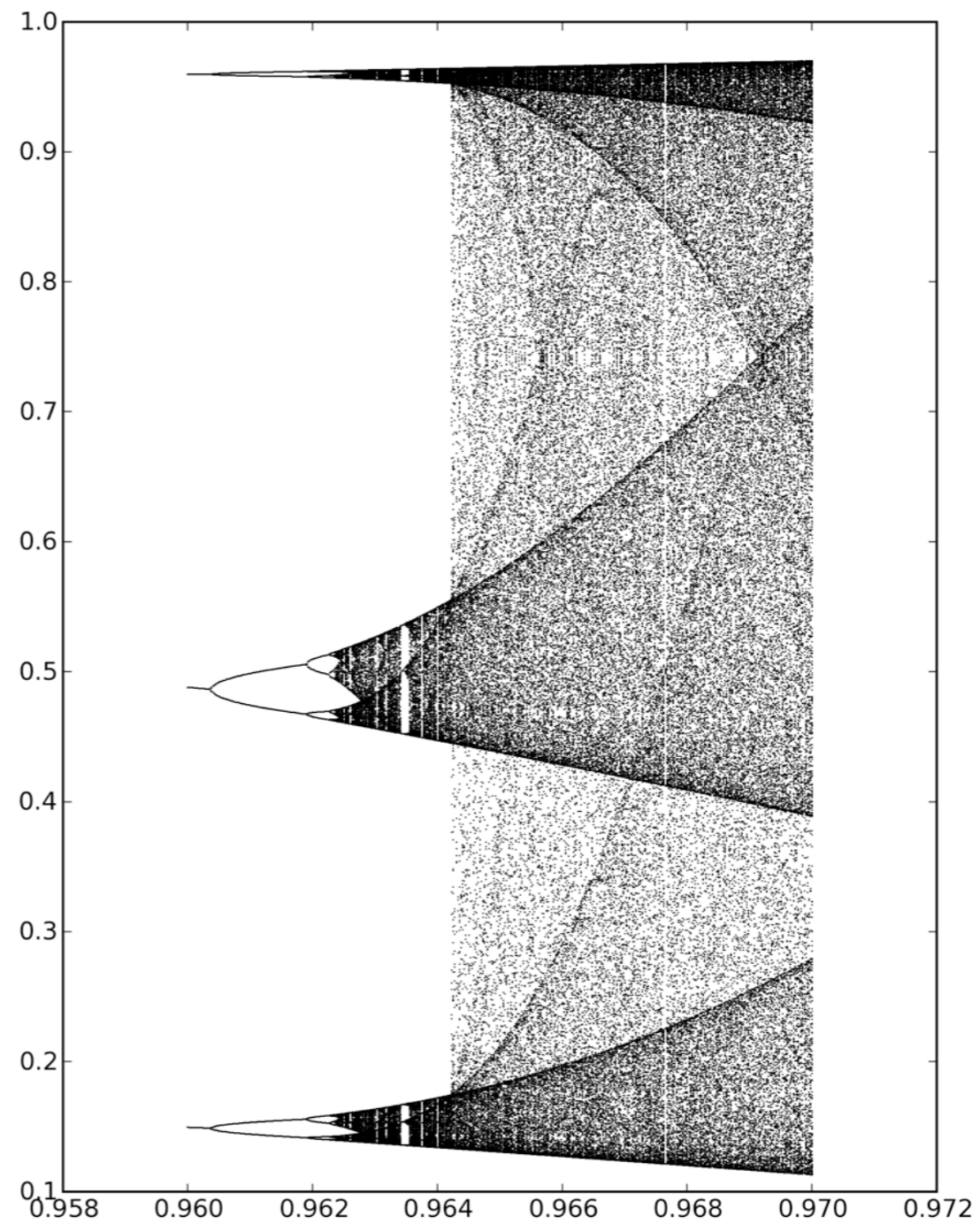
Logistic map:  
$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = 4\mu\mathbf{x}_n(1-\mathbf{x}_n)$$

# Bifurcation Diagram

**x**



**$\mu$**

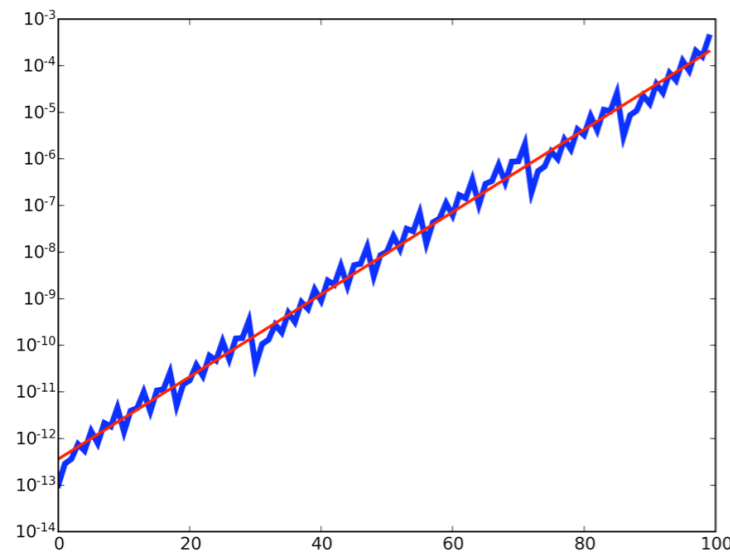


# Lyapunov Exponent

rate of divergence (or convergence) of nearby trajectories

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}_{n+1} \sim \exp(\lambda t) \rightarrow \text{sensitive dependence on initial conditions}$$

$\Delta \mathbf{x}$

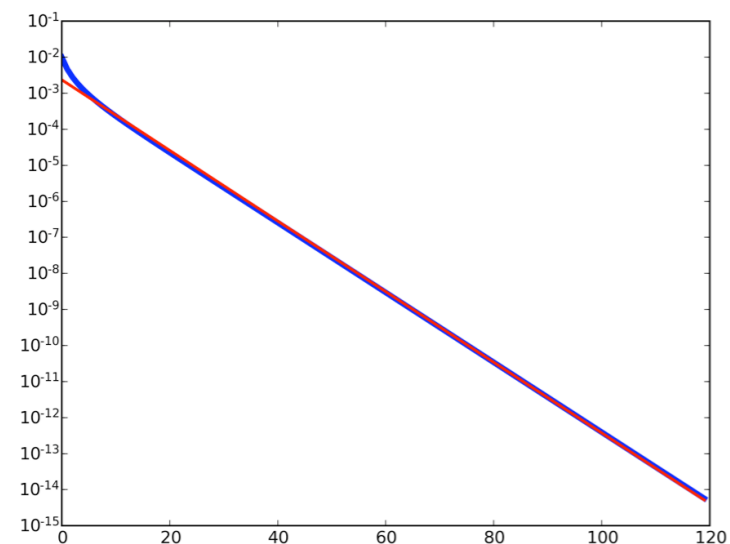


$t$

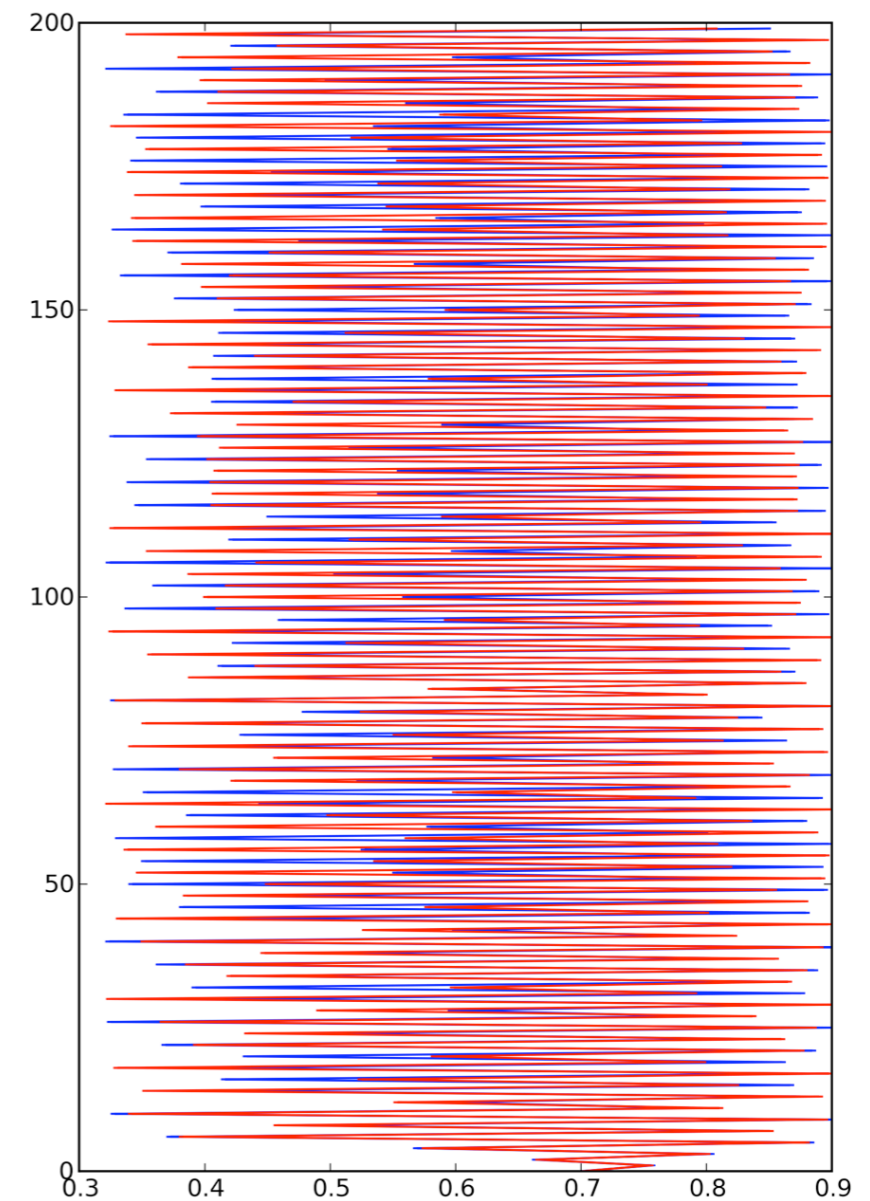
$\mu = 0.9$



$\Delta \mathbf{x}$

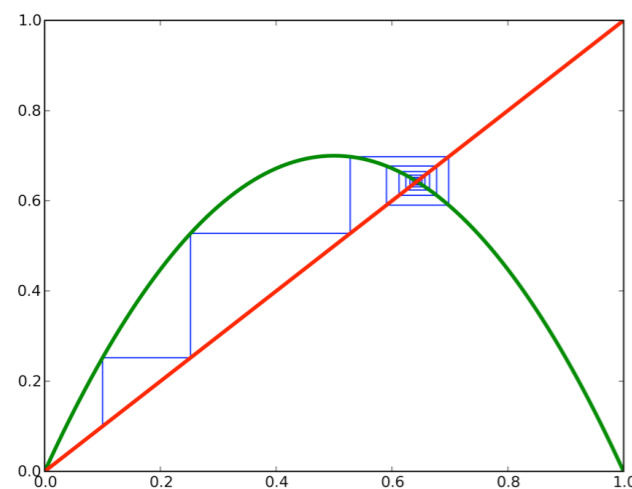
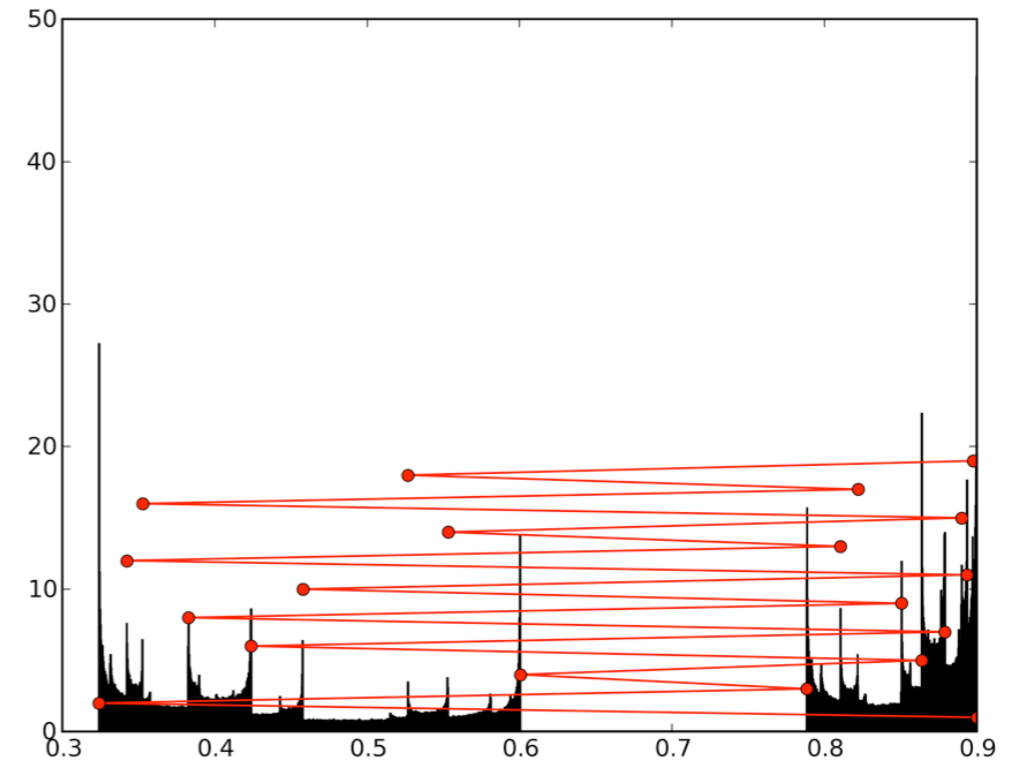
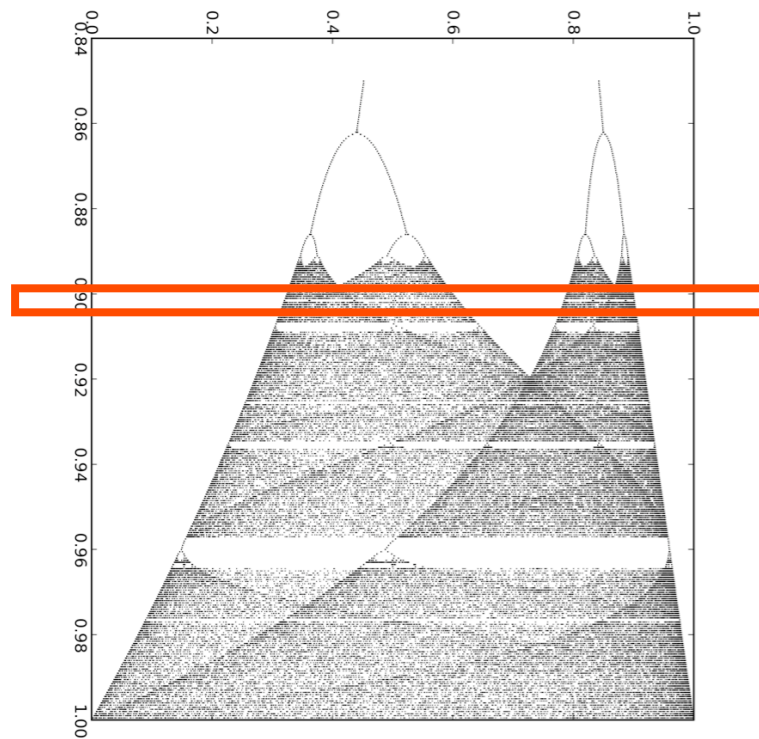


$\mu = 0.3$



# Invariant Measure

stationary probability density in chaotic regime



$$\Delta y = (\text{local slope}) * \Delta x$$

- trajectories get expanded or compressed depending on value of local slope
- at the critical point of the map (at  $x=0.5$ ), slope  $\rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$  compression  $\rightarrow \infty$
- singularities in invariant measure

# Persistence in Python

- Persistence: preserving data
  - also serialization: converting arbitrarily structured data to flat (serial) datastream (e.g., file)
  - in Python, “pickling”

```
import pickle # or, alternatively, import cPickle
```

```
output = open('data.pkl', 'wb')
```

```
# Pickle data1 using protocol 0.  
pickle.dump(data1, output)
```

```
# Pickle data2 using the highest protocol available.  
pickle.dump(data2, output, -1)  
output.close()
```

```
pkl_file = open('data.pkl', 'rb')  
data1 = pickle.load(pkl_file)  
data2 = pickle.load(pkl_file)  
pkl_file.close()
```

# Timing in Python

```
import time

t1 = time.time() # number of seconds since the Epoch (1/1/70)
run_some_big_function()
t2 = time.time() # some slightly bigger integer
diff = t2-t1

print "%s seconds to execute run_some_big_function()" % diff

# or, in ipython, some convenience functions

%time run_some_big_function()

CPU times: user 20.29 s, sys: 1.44 s, total: 21.73 s
Wall time: 22.07 s

%timeit run_some_not_quite_so_big_function()

1000 loops, best of 3: 772 µs per loop
```

# Profiling in Python

```
import cProfile, SmallWorldNetworks
```

```
cProfile.run('SmallWorldNetworks.FindAverageAveragePathLength(100,4,0.1,1000)')  
22883822 function calls in 63.027 CPU seconds
```

Ordered by: standard name

ncalls	tottime	percall	cumtime	percall	filename:lineno(function)
1	0.000	0.000	63.027	63.027	<string>:1(<module>)
100000	41.544	0.000	52.533	0.001	Networks.py:134(FindPathLengthsFromNode)
1000	6.602	0.007	59.691	0.060	Networks.py:167(FindAveragePathLength)
1000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	Networks.py:29(__init__)
440000	0.301	0.000	0.301	0.000	Networks.py:39(HasNode)
440000	0.677	0.000	0.979	0.000	Networks.py:49(AddNode)
220000	1.249	0.000	2.418	0.000	Networks.py:54(AddEdge)
2000	0.003	0.000	0.009	0.000	Networks.py:76(GetNodes)
10000000	6.576	0.000	6.576	0.000	Networks.py:80(GetNeighbors)
1000	0.536	0.001	2.832	0.003	SmallWorldNetworks.py:26(MakeRingGraph)
1000	0.080	0.000	0.473	0.000	SmallWorldNetworks.py:39(AddRandomEdges)
1000	0.007	0.000	3.314	0.003	SmallWorldNetworks.py:48(MakeSmallWorldNetwork)
1	0.022	0.022	63.027	63.027	SmallWorldNetworks.py:95(FindAverageAveragePathLength)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	fromnumeric.py:440(any)
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	numeric.py:126(asarray)
40000	0.126	0.000	0.160	0.000	random.py:246(choice)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	scimath.py:28(_fix_real_lt_zero)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	scimath.py:46(sqrt)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	type_check.py:58(imag)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	type_check.py:77(isreal)
1053723	0.427	0.000	0.427	0.000	{len}
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	{method 'any' of 'numpy.generic' objects}
10338087	4.193	0.000	4.193	0.000	{method 'append' of 'list' objects}
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	{method 'disable' of '_lsprof.Profiler' objects}
100000	0.552	0.000	0.552	0.000	{method 'items' of 'dict' objects}
2000	0.006	0.000	0.006	0.000	{method 'keys' of 'dict' objects}
40000	0.018	0.000	0.018	0.000	{method 'random' of '_random.Random' objects}
102001	0.106	0.000	0.106	0.000	{range}
1000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	{round}