

# Geometric Transient Solutions of Autonomous Scalar Maps

SHANDELLE M. HENSON<sup>a,†</sup> and J. M. CUSHING<sup>b,†</sup>

<sup>a</sup>

<sup>b</sup>

*K. ...*

## 1. THE PROBLEM

$$x(t + \Delta t) = f(x(t)) \tag{1}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n r^{nt}, \quad c = x_e$$

---

†

<| |< ?

?

=

+

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ & \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned} \quad = \quad =$$

$$x(t + \Delta t) = f(a, x(t)) = ax(t) + h(a, x(t)) \quad (1)$$

$$h(a, x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^i f}{i! \partial x^i}(a, x) x^i.$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \{x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

$\mathbf{x}$

$$\mathbf{x}_e = \{x_e\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \mathbf{0} = \{0\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \times H$$

$$\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle >$$

$\mathbf{x}$

$\mathbf{0}$

$$= > \quad = -$$

$>$

$\in$

$<$

$<$

$$a \mapsto x_e(a) =$$

$\in \quad \in \quad H$

## 2. LINEAR THEORY

$\in$

$$x(t + \Delta t) = ax(t) \quad (1)$$

$$x(t + \Delta t) = ax(t) + b(t) \quad (2)$$

$$b(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n r^{nt}$$

$H$

$E \neq \dots \in \dots H$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a}$$

$\in \quad H$

$\neq$   $\in$   
 $H$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= a^t x(0) + a^{t-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \sum_{i=0}^{t-n} \left(\frac{r^n}{a}\right)^i \\ &= a^t x(0) + a^{t-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \frac{-(r^n/a)^{t-n}}{-(r^n/a)} \\ &= a^t \left( x(0) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a} \right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a} r^{nt} \end{aligned}$$

$H$

$$x(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a}$$

$\in$   $\in$

$H$   $\in$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= r^{mt} x(0) + r^{m(t-)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \sum_{i=0}^{t-n} \left(\frac{r^n}{r^m}\right)^i \\ &= r^{mt} x(0) + r^{m(t-)} \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} d_n \frac{-(r^n/r^m)^{t-n}}{-(r^n/r^m)} + t d_m r^{m(t-)} \\ &= r^{mt} \left( x(0) - \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - r^m} \right) + \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - r^m} r^{nt} + t d_m r^{m(t-)} \end{aligned}$$

$H$   $=$

$H \rightarrow H$

$$L\{x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} = \{x(t+1) - ax(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$L\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \quad (1)$$

$$L\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in H \quad \mathbf{x} = \{x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \quad \mathbf{b} = \{b(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\in \quad \mathbf{v} = \{r^{mt}\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

$$H \rightarrow H$$

$$P\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} - \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{v} \rangle \mathbf{v}$$

$$I- \quad \mathbf{b} \in H \quad H = \perp \oplus H \quad \mathbf{b} + I- \mathbf{b}$$

$$\in H \quad E = \mathbf{0} \quad \in H \quad \neq \mathbf{0} \quad H \quad I- = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\in \quad H$$

### 3. NONLINEAR THEORY

$$x(t + \Delta t) = f(a, x(t)) = ax(t) + h(a, x(t)) \quad ( )$$

$$\in \quad H$$

#### 3.1. Bifurcations from Zero

$$\in$$

$$x(t + \Delta t) - r^m x(t) = (a - r^m)x(t) + h(a, x(t)).$$

$$H \longrightarrow H$$

$$L\{x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} = \{x(t+1) - r^m x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$B: H \longrightarrow H$$

$$B(a, \{y(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}) = \{(a - r^m)y(t) + h(a, y(t))\}_{t=0}^{\infty} .$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \{r^{mt}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$L\mathbf{x} = B(a, \mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in H \quad = ,$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \varepsilon \mathbf{v} + \varepsilon \mathbf{w}(\dots)$$



$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon^t + \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon^t + \varepsilon^t + \dots$$

$$w(t + \varepsilon) - rw(t, \varepsilon) = \lambda(\varepsilon)[r^t + w(t, \varepsilon)] + \frac{h}{\varepsilon}(r + \lambda(\varepsilon), \varepsilon r^t + \varepsilon w(t, \varepsilon))$$

$$= \lambda(\varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = \quad \varepsilon \times \varepsilon =$$

$$\mathbf{x} \varepsilon = > \quad + \times H$$

**0**

$$R_+ \times H_{r,M}$$

$$(a, \mathbf{x}(\varepsilon)) = (a, \{x(t, \varepsilon)\}_{t=0}^{\infty})$$

$\varepsilon$

$\mathbf{x}$

### 3.2. Bifurcations from the Positive Equilibrium Branch

$$\mathbf{x} = B \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} -$$

$$y(t + \Delta t) = \alpha y(t) + \eta(y(t)) \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \dots = +$$

$\alpha$

$\alpha \in$

$$\alpha \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha$$

$\alpha \mathbf{0}$

$$\alpha \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{x} = B \quad \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \varepsilon = \mathbf{y} \varepsilon + \mathbf{x}$$

$$A \quad A \quad A \quad F \quad \in \dots = +$$

$$\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha = B \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow \dots =$$

$$F \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow \dots =$$

$\mathbf{x}$

$$(a, \mathbf{x}(\varepsilon)) = (a, \{x(t, \varepsilon)\}_{t=0}^{\infty})$$

$\varepsilon$

$\rightarrow \infty$

$$= \dots = +$$

*H*

### 3.3. *H*-stability

$\varepsilon$

$$\begin{matrix} A & A & A & \dots & + & = & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \in & \dots & \dots & \dots & H & \dots & \dots & \dots & \in \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & H & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{matrix}$$

#### 4. EXAMPLE: CALCULATING SOLUTIONS OF THE LOGISTIC MAP

$$x(t+1) = ax(t)[1 - x(t)]$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n r^{nt}$$

$$c = ac(1 - c)$$

$$rc = ac - ac^2$$

$$rc^2 = ac - ac^2 - ac$$

⋮

$$c = \frac{c}{r} \quad c = \frac{-c}{a}$$

$$/ \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad \backslash$$

$$c = \frac{r=a}{c=\varepsilon} \quad c = \frac{r=-a}{c=\varepsilon} \quad c =$$

$$/ \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad \backslash$$

$$c = \frac{r=a}{c=\varepsilon} \quad c = \frac{r}{r-r} \varepsilon \quad c = \frac{-r}{r-r} \varepsilon \quad r = -a \quad c =$$

$$/ \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad \backslash$$

>

<

.....

..... B .....  
A L ..... D .....  
71

D ..... E ..... A ..... 2 ..... J .....  
J ..... I ..... E ..... 4  
L ..... A ..... D ..... C

