

Geometric Transient Solutions of Autonomous Scalar Maps

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1. THE PROBLEM

$$x(t + \tau) = f(x(t)) \quad (1)$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n r^{nt}, \quad c_0 = x_e$$

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$$+ \times \longrightarrow \in = =$$

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

$$h(a, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^i f}{\partial x^i}(a, \quad)x^i.$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times H$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \{x(t)\}_{t=1}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

$$\mathbf{x}_e = \{x_e\}_{t=1}^{\infty}$$

$$\mathbf{0} = \{ \ }_{t=1}^{\infty}$$

$$+ \times H$$

0

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$$> \quad \in \quad < \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow$$

2. LINEAR THEORY

$$\in \quad \quad \quad$$

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

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

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

$$H$$

$$E - \lambda \neq 0 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad H$$

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

$$\in \quad \quad \quad H$$

$$\neq \in H$$

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= a^t x(\) + a^{t-} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sum_{i=1}^{t-} \left(\frac{r^n}{a} \right)^i \\&= a^t x(\) + a^{t-} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{-(r^n/a)^t}{-(r^n/a)} \\&= a^t \left(x(\) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a} r^{nt}\end{aligned}$$

$$H$$

$$x(\) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a}$$

$$= H \in$$

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= r^{mt} x(\) + r^{m(t-)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sum_{i=1}^{t-} \left(\frac{r^n}{r^m} \right)^i \\&= r^{mt} x(\) + r^{m(t-)} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} d_n \frac{-(r^n/r^m)^t}{-(r^n/r^m)} + t d_m r^{m(t-)} \\&= r^{mt} \left(x(\) - \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - r^m} \right) + \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - r^m} r^{nt} + t d_m r^{m(t-)}\end{aligned}$$

$$H =$$

$$H \longrightarrow H$$

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

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

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

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

$$\in \mathbf{v} = \{r^{mt}\}_{t=1}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

$$H \longrightarrow H$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} I- & \\ \mathbf{b} \in H & \\ H = & \quad ^\perp \oplus & = & \quad \oplus & \\ \in H & \quad E & = & \mathbf{0} & \\ H = & \quad \in H & \neq & \mathbf{0} & \\ H & \quad I- & = & \mathbf{0} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\in$$

3. NONLINEAR THEORY

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

$$\in H$$

3.1. Bifurcations from Zero

$$\in$$

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

$$H_{\cdot}\longrightarrow H_{\cdot}$$

$$L\{x(t)\}_{t=}^{\infty}=\{x(t+\text{ })-r^mx(t)\}_{t=}^{\infty}$$

$$B_{\cdot}H_{\cdot}\longrightarrow H_{\cdot}$$

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

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

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

$$\mathbf{x}\in H_{\cdot}\qquad\qquad =,$$

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

$\varepsilon \lambda w \in \dots$

$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{w}(\varepsilon) - L^- PT(\varepsilon, \lambda, \mathbf{w}) \quad ()$$

$$\mathbf{0} = (I - P)T(\varepsilon, \lambda, \mathbf{w}). \quad (\quad)$$

$$H =$$

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λ ε

W ε

ε

$$\Gamma \times \times H \rightarrow H$$

$$\Gamma(\varepsilon, \lambda, \mathbf{w}) = (I - P)T(\varepsilon, \lambda, \mathbf{w}).$$

$$\Gamma_{\lambda}^{\textbf{0}} = \textbf{0}$$

0

$$\Delta\lambda \longmapsto \{r^{mt}\Delta\lambda\}_{t=1}^\infty$$

$$\lambda = \lambda \varepsilon \mathbf{w} \quad \lambda \mathbf{0} =$$

$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{w} - L^+ T(\varepsilon, \lambda(\varepsilon, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w})$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}_0 \in$$

$$\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$A + \varepsilon H \in \mathcal{E} = B$$

$\mathbf{0} \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow \quad \varepsilon \quad \mathbf{0}$

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

$$\{x(t, \varepsilon)\}_{t=1}^{\infty} \in H_r \quad = \quad \varepsilon$$

3.1.1. P_{cav}

B 25

$$= \omega \wedge \omega \vee \mathbf{0}$$

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

$$< \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \cdots$$

$$w(t + , \varepsilon) - rw(t, \varepsilon) = \lambda(\varepsilon)[r^t + w(t, \varepsilon)] + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} h(r + \lambda(\varepsilon), \varepsilon r^t + \varepsilon w(t, \varepsilon))$$

$$= \lambda(\varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon =$$

$$\varepsilon \cdot \mathbf{x} \cdot \varepsilon =$$

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$= >_+ \times H$$

$$\mathbf{0}$$

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

$$\mathbf{0}$$

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

\mathbf{x}

3.2. Bifurcations from the Positive Equilibrium Branch

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

$$y(t + \varepsilon) = \alpha y(t) + \eta(y(t)) \quad (\text{---})$$

$$\alpha = \dots = +$$

α

$\alpha \in$

$$\alpha \in \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times H_\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha & \in \mathbf{0} & \alpha & \in \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times H_\alpha \\ \mathbf{x} \in & \mathbb{R}_+ \times H_\alpha & \mathbf{x} \in & \mathbb{R}_+ \times H_\alpha & \mathbf{x} = B - \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x} \in & \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} & \end{aligned}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad F \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad \in \mathbb{R}^m = +$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon & \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times H_\alpha & = B & \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 & \varepsilon = 0 \\ F & \in \mathbb{R}^m & \varepsilon & \rightarrow \infty & \varepsilon = \infty \end{aligned}$$

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

\mathbf{x}

ε

$\rightarrow \infty$

$$= \dots = +$$

H

3.3. H_1 -stability

ε

$$A + A = H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

4. EXAMPLE: CALCULATING SOLUTIONS OF THE LOGISTIC MAP

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} c &= ac(1 - c) \\ rc &= ac - ac c \\ r c &= ac - ac c - ac \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & c & = & c & = & -\frac{1}{a} & & \\ & & / & | & & | & \backslash & & \\ c & = & & r = a & & r = -a & & c & = \\ & & & c = \varepsilon & & c = \varepsilon & & & \\ & & / & | & & | & & | & \backslash \\ c & = & r = a & c = \frac{r}{r-a}\varepsilon & c = \frac{-r}{r-a}\varepsilon & r = -a & c = \\ & & c = \varepsilon & & & & c = \varepsilon & & \\ & & / & | & & | & & | & \backslash \end{array}$$

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