

Oscillation

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Recap: Fixed points and stability

How to calculate equilibrium / fixed points for discrete time dynamics

There could be multiple fixed points

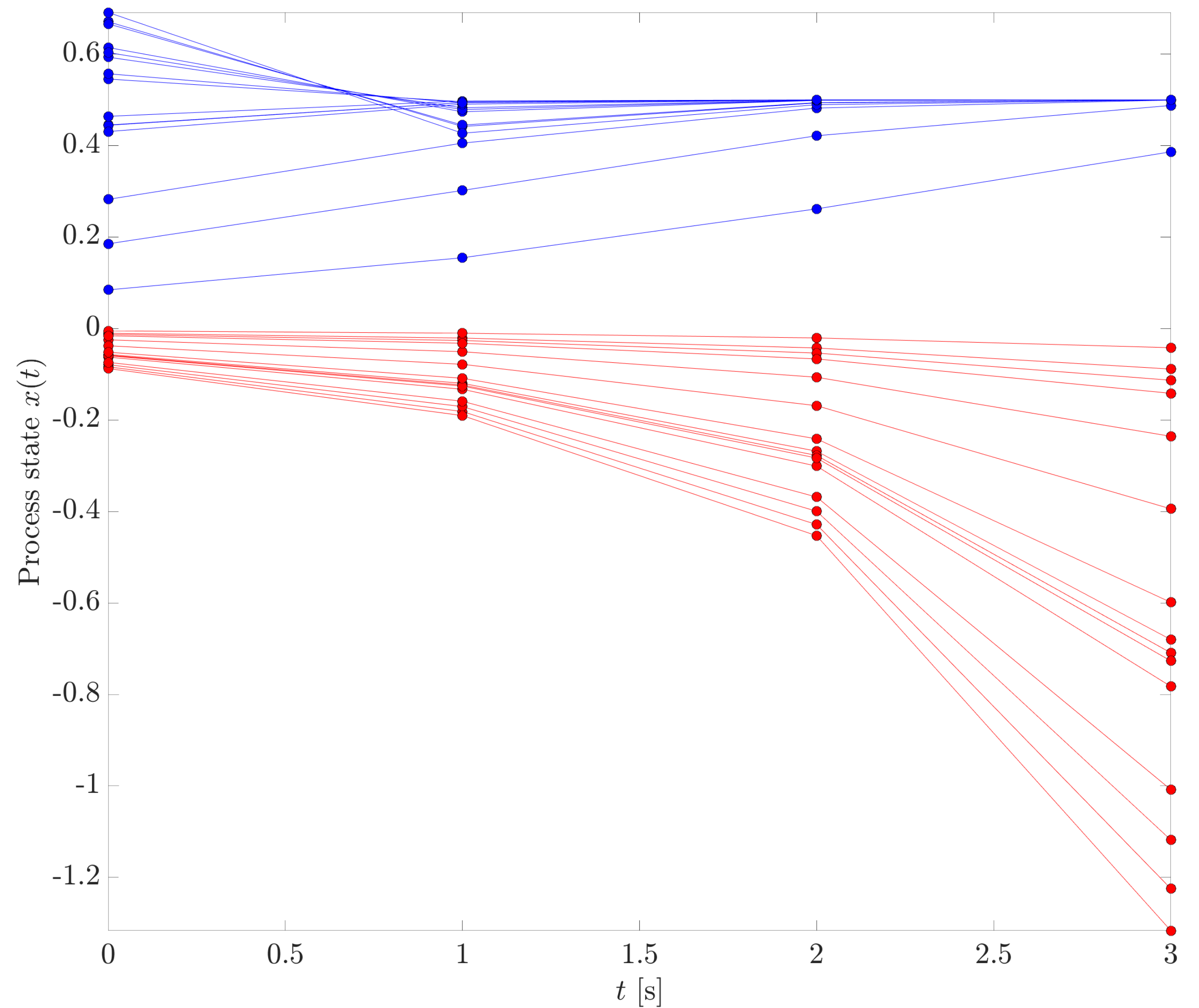
We can simulate the dynamics to investigate if a fixed point is unstable, S, AS, GAS

Recap: Fixed points and stability example

$\rightsquigarrow x = 0$ is unstable, $x = 0.5$ is AS but not GAS

$$x(t + 1) = 2x(t)(1 - x(t))$$

Two fixed points: $x = 0$, and 0.5



Example: Oscillation in discrete time dynamics

$$x(t + 1) = 3.2 x(t)(1 - x(t))$$

Find the equilibrium / fixed point(s)

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← **Still two fixed points**

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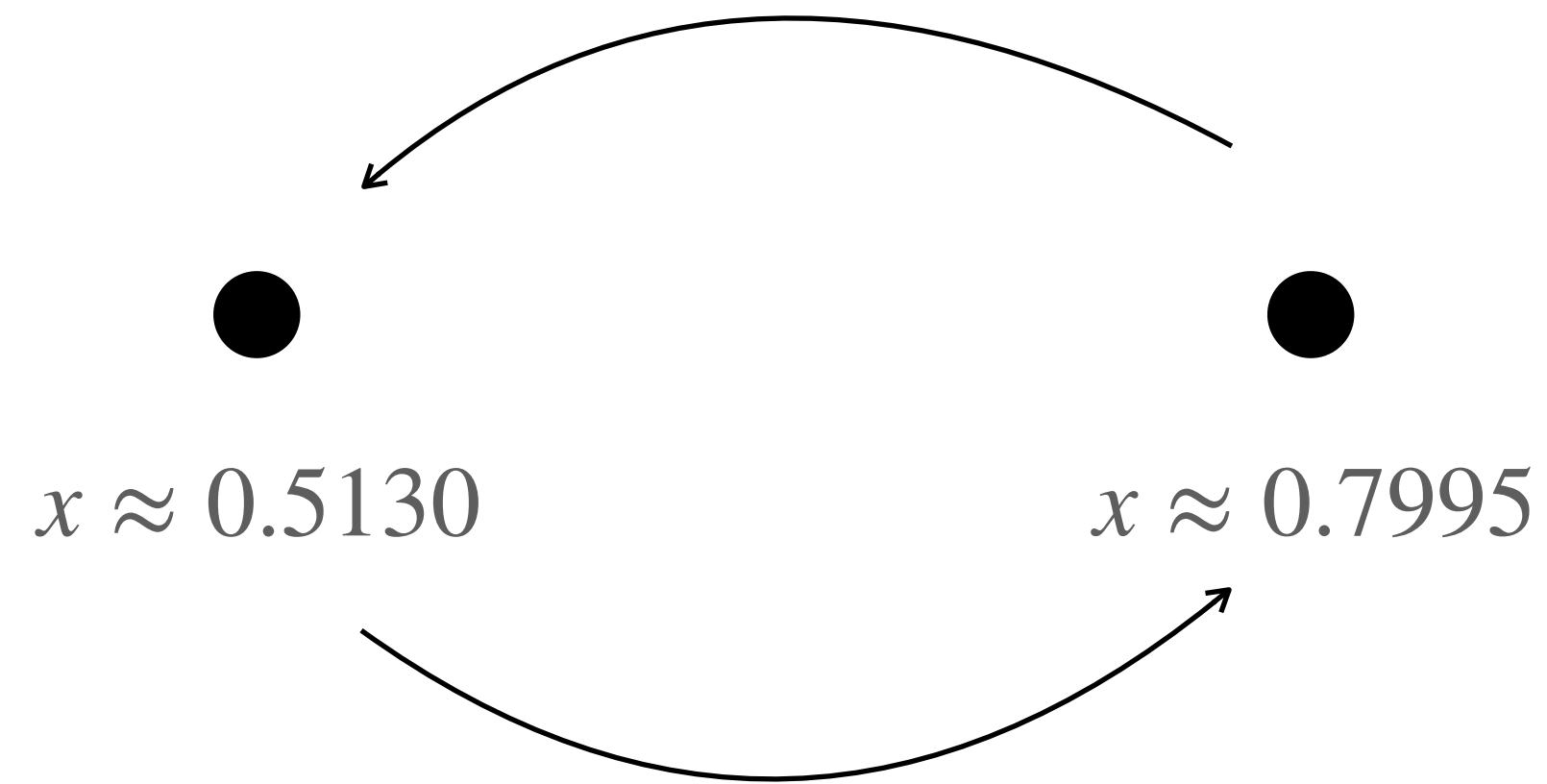
← Still **two** fixed points

Which one is unstable, S, AS, GAS?

Example: Oscillation in discrete time dynamics

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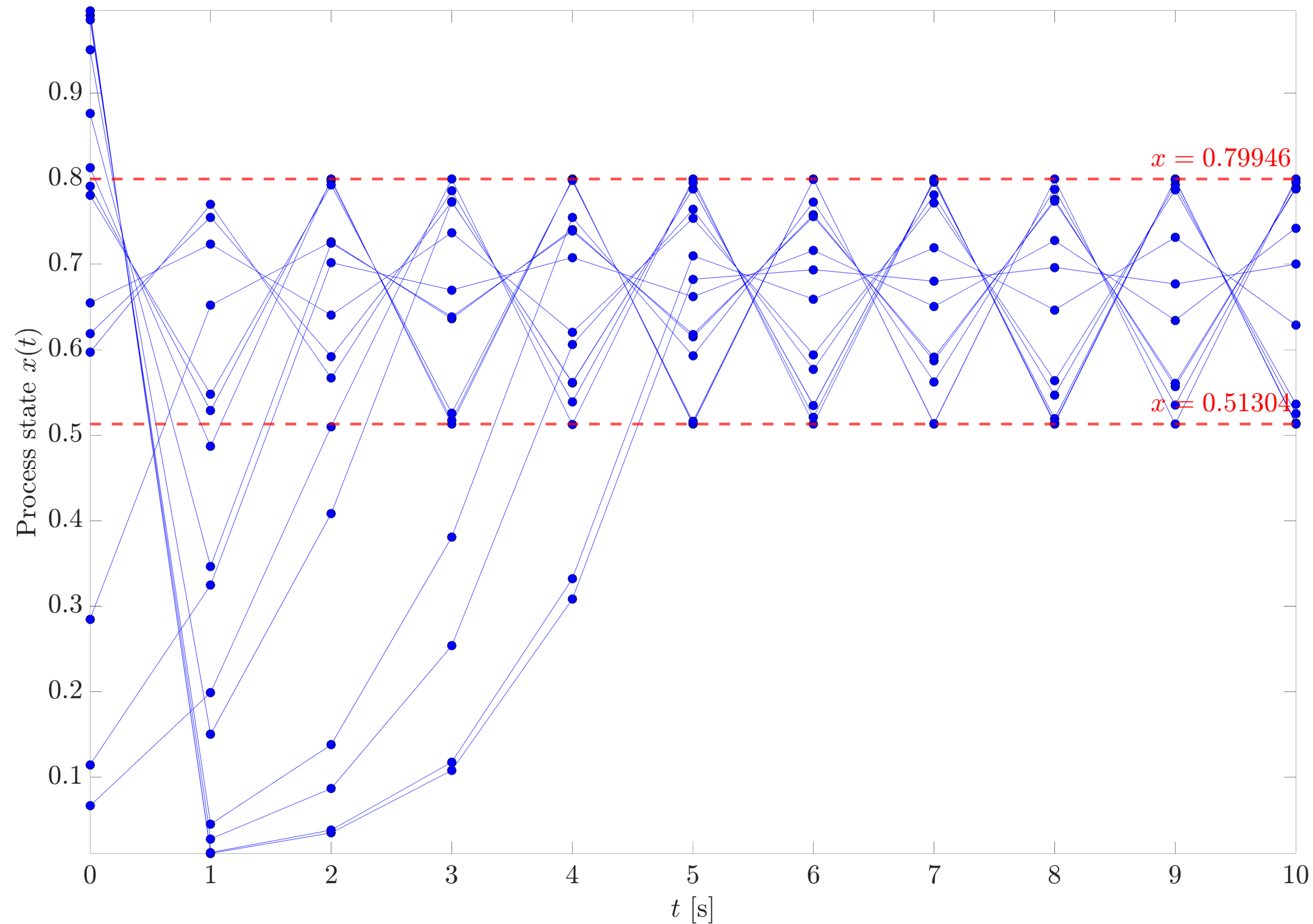
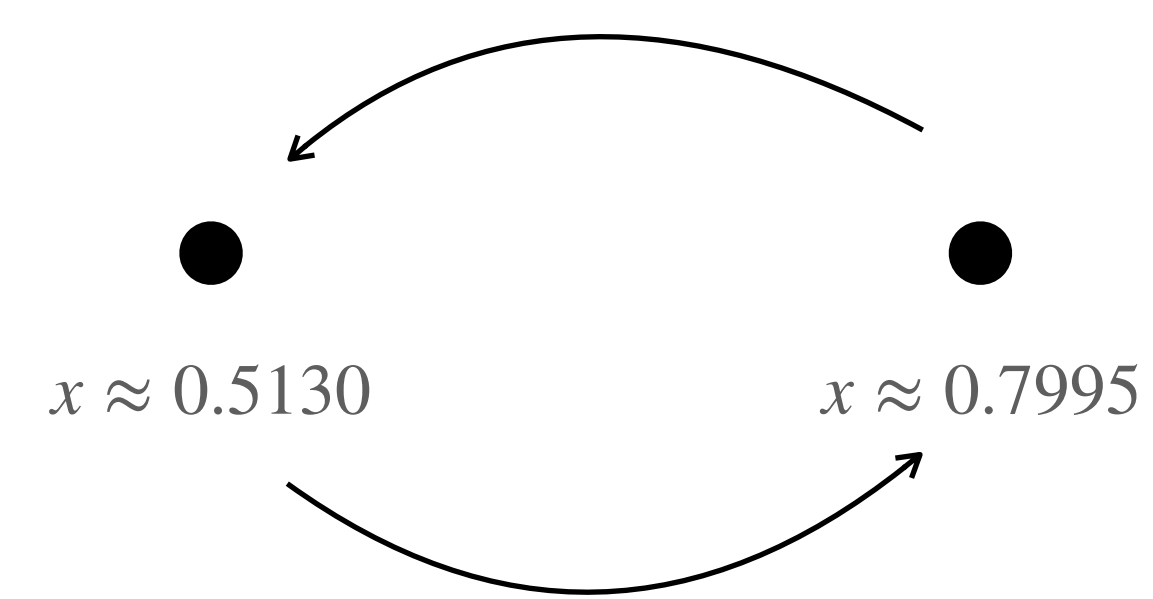
Stable oscillation between two points \Leftrightarrow Stable period 2 cycle



Both fixed points $x = 0, 0.6875$ are unstable!!

Example: Oscillation in discrete time dynamics

$$x(t + 1) = 3.2 x(t)(1 - x(t))$$



How can we analyze such things?

The discrete time process dynamics is a recursion of the form $x(t + 1) = f(x(t))$

The previous example is the specific case $f(x) = rx(1 - x)$, $0 \leq r \leq 4$, $f: [0,1] \mapsto [0,1]$

Fixed points are the solutions / roots of the equation: $x = f(x)$

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Fixed points are the solutions / roots of the equation: $x = f(x)$

For the specific $f(x) = rx(1 - x)$, we get two solutions: $x = 0, \frac{r - 1}{r}$



So we always have **two** fixed points

How can we analyze such things?

Period 2 points are the solutions/roots of the equation: $x = f(f(x))$

For the specific $f(x) = rx(1 - x)$, we get four solutions: $x = 0, \frac{r-1}{r}, \frac{r+1 \pm \sqrt{(r-3)(r+1)}}{2r}$

First two are the already known fixed points

Two period 2 solutions for $r > 3$

How can we analyze such things?

Period 2 points are the solutions / roots of the equation: $x = f(f(x))$

For the specific $f(x) = rx(1 - x)$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= rf(x)(1 - f(x)) \\ &= r^2x(1 - x)(1 - rx(1 - x)) \\ &= r^2x(1 - x)(1 - rx + rx^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left[1 - r^2(1 - x)(1 - rx + rx^2) \right] = 0$$

Factor the left hand side as $x \left(x - \frac{r-1}{r} \right)$ (another quadratic expression in x)