

## Homework 2: Doubling, Tent and expanding functions.

**1-** Let  $D : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be the doubling function.

1. Try to sketch the graphs of  $D^2$ ,  $D^3$ , and  $D^n$  for any positive integer  $n$ .
2. How many periodic points of period  $n$  has  $D$ ?
3. For each point  $x \in [0, 1]$ , calculate the cardinal of  $D^{-n}(x)$ .
4. Is the map  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = \lambda x$  chaotic? where  $\lambda$  is a constant that verifies that  $|\lambda| > 1$ .

**2-** Let  $T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be the tent function. Answer the same questions formulated in **(1-)**.

**3-** Let  $D : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be the doubling function.

1. Is it expanding? Justify (prove it).
2. Is it chaotic (expansive)? Justify (prove it).
3. Are the periodic point dense? Justify.
4. Is the pre-orbit of any point dense?.

**4-** Let  $T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be the tent function. Answer the same questions formulated in **(3-)**.

**5-** Consider the function  $F : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  given by  $F(z) = z^2$ .

1. Which are the fixed points? Are they repelling or attracting?
2. Try to relate  $F$  with the doubling function.
3. Does the map have periodic points of arbitrarily large period?
4. Is it chaotic (expansive)? Justify.
5. Try to describe the dynamic of  $F$ .

**6-** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$  be a continuous function with continuous derivative and such that  $[a, b]$  and  $[c, d]$  are two intervals with the property that  $[a, b] \subset [c, d]$  and  $|f'(x)| > \lambda$  for some constant  $\lambda > 1$ . Prove that  $f$  has a unique repelling fixed point.

**7-** Let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be a function such that the interval  $[0, 1]$  is subdivided in 2 intervals, i.e.:  $[0, 1] = [0, c) \cup [c, 1]$  for some  $0 < c < 1$  and such that the function  $f$  has 2 branches, i.e.: there are two increasing functions  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  with continuous derivative such that

$$f_1 = f|_{[0, c)} : [0, c) \rightarrow [0, 1) \quad f_2 = f|_{[c, 1]} : [c, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1].$$

Assume that:

1.  $f_1([0, c)) = [0, 1)$  and  $f_2([c, 1]) = [0, 1]$ ;
2. there is a constant  $\lambda > 1$  such that  $f'_1(x) > \lambda$  for any  $x \in [0, c)$  and  $f'_2(x) > \lambda$  for any  $x \in [c, 1]$ .
1. Try to make a model of the graphic of  $f$ . Which are the fixed points of  $f$ ? How many fixed point does  $f$  have?
2. Sketch the graphs of  $f^2(x)$  and  $f^3(x)$ . How does the graph of  $f^n(x)$  look like? How many fixed points does  $f^n$  have for any positive integer  $n$ ? How many periodic points of period  $n$  does  $f$  have for any positive integer  $n$ ? Moreover, prove that the periods of the periodic points are not bounded.
3. Does  $f$  has an attracting periodic point? Does  $f$  has a neutral periodic point? Are all the periodic points repelling?
4. Prove that the periodic points are dense. Prove that the pre-orbit of any point is dense.
5. Is the map  $f$  chaotic? If it is the case, try to prove it.
6. Take a map  $g$   $C^1$ -close to  $f$ . What can you say about this new map?

**8-** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$  be a function such that the following properties hold:

1. the interval  $[a, b]$  is subdivided in  $k$  intervals, i.e.:

$$[a, b] = \cup_{i=1}^{k-1} [a_i, a_{i+1}) \text{ with } a = a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_k = b$$

2. the function  $f$  has  $k$  branches, i.e.: for each positive integer  $i$  with  $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$  follows that there is a function  $f_i$  with continuous derivative

$$f|_{[a_i, a_{i+1})} = f_i : [a_i, a_{i+1}) \rightarrow [a, b]$$

verifying:

$$(a) \quad f_i([a_i, a_{i+1})) = [a, b]$$

- (b) there is a constant  $\lambda > 1$  such that  $f'_i(x) > \lambda$  for any  $x \in [a_i, a_{i+1})$ .

Answer all the same question formulated in problem 3.

**9-** Let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  be a function such that the interval  $[0, 1]$  is subdivided in 2 intervals, i.e.:  $[0, 1] = [0, c] \cup [c, 1]$  for some  $0 < c < 1$  and such that the function  $f$  has 2 branches, i.e.: there are two functions  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  with continuous derivative such that  $f_1$  is increasing and  $f_2$  is decreasing,

$$f_1 = f|_{[0, c]} : [0, c] \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad f_2 = f|_{[c, 1]} : [c, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1].$$

Assume that:

1.  $f_1([0, c]) = [0, 1]$  and  $f_2([c, 1]) = [0, 1]$ ;
2. there is a constant  $\lambda > 1$  such that  $f'_1(x) > \lambda$  for any  $x \in [0, c]$  and  $|f'_2(x)| > \lambda$  for any  $x \in [c, 1]$ .

**10-** Try to generalize the tent map as we have done in the third question with the doubling function.

1. Try to make a model of the graphic of  $f$ . Which are the fixed points of  $f$ ? How many fixed point does  $f$  have? How do you relate this map with the tent map?
2. Sketch the graphs of  $f^2(x)$  and  $f^3(x)$ . How does the graph of  $f^n(x)$  look like? How many fixed points does  $f^n$  have for any positive integer  $n$ ? How many periodic points of period  $n$  does  $f$  have for any positive integer  $n$ ? Moreover, prove that the periods of the periodic points are not bounded.
3. Does  $f$  has an attracting periodic point? Does  $f$  has a neutral periodic point? Are all the periodic points repelling?
4. Prove that the periodic points are dense. Prove that the pre-orbit of any point is dense.
5. Is the map expansive? Is the map chaotic? If it is the case, try to prove it.
6. Take a map  $g$   $C^1$ -close to  $f$ . What can you say about this new map?