

# MTH6107 Chaos & Fractals

## Exercises 6

**EXAM QUESTIONS:** Exercises 1–5 below correspond to the various parts of Question 4 on the January 2023 exam paper, and Exercise 6 corresponds to Question 1 on the same exam paper.

**Exercise 1.** For the function  $f_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f_1(x) = \sum_{i=0}^9 x^{2i+1}$ , give a formula for the derivative  $f_1'(x)$ .

**Exercise 2.** Using properties of the derivative  $f_1'$ , or otherwise, show that the only periodic point for  $f_1$  is the fixed point at 0.

**Exercise 3.** For the function  $f_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f_2(x) = \begin{cases} -2(1+x) & \text{for } x < 0 \\ x-2 & \text{for } x \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

evaluate the set  $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : f_2 \text{ has a point of least period } n\}$ , being careful to justify your answer.

**Exercise 4.** For the function  $f_3 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f_3(x) = \begin{cases} -2(1+x) & \text{for } x < 0 \\ x/2 - 2 & \text{for } x \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

evaluate the set  $\{n \in \mathbb{N} : f_3 \text{ has a point of least period } n\}$ , being careful to justify your answer.

**Exercise 5.** Without using Sharkovskii's Theorem, show that every continuous function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which has a periodic orbit must have a fixed point. [*Hint: Use the Intermediate Value Theorem.*]

**Exercise 6.** Given an iterated function system defined by the maps  $\phi_1(x) = (x+1)/10$  and  $\phi_2(x) = (x+4)/10$ , define  $\Phi(A) = \phi_1(A) \cup \phi_2(A)$ , and let  $C_k$  denote  $\Phi^k([0, 1])$  for  $k \geq 0$ .

(a) Determine the sets  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .

(b) If  $C_k$  is expressed as a disjoint union of  $N_k$  closed intervals, compute the number  $N_k$ .

(c) What is the common length of each of the  $N_k$  closed intervals whose disjoint union equals  $C_k$ ?

(d) Compute the box dimension of  $C = \bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k$ , being careful to justify your answer.

(e) Compute the box dimension of  $D = \bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} \Psi^k([0, 1])$ , where  $\Psi(A) = \psi_1(A) \cup \psi_2(A)$ , and  $\psi_1(x) = (x+1)/16$ ,  $\psi_2(x) = (x+4)/16$ .

(f) Describe a set  $E$  whose box dimension is equal to  $4/5$ , being careful to justify your answer.