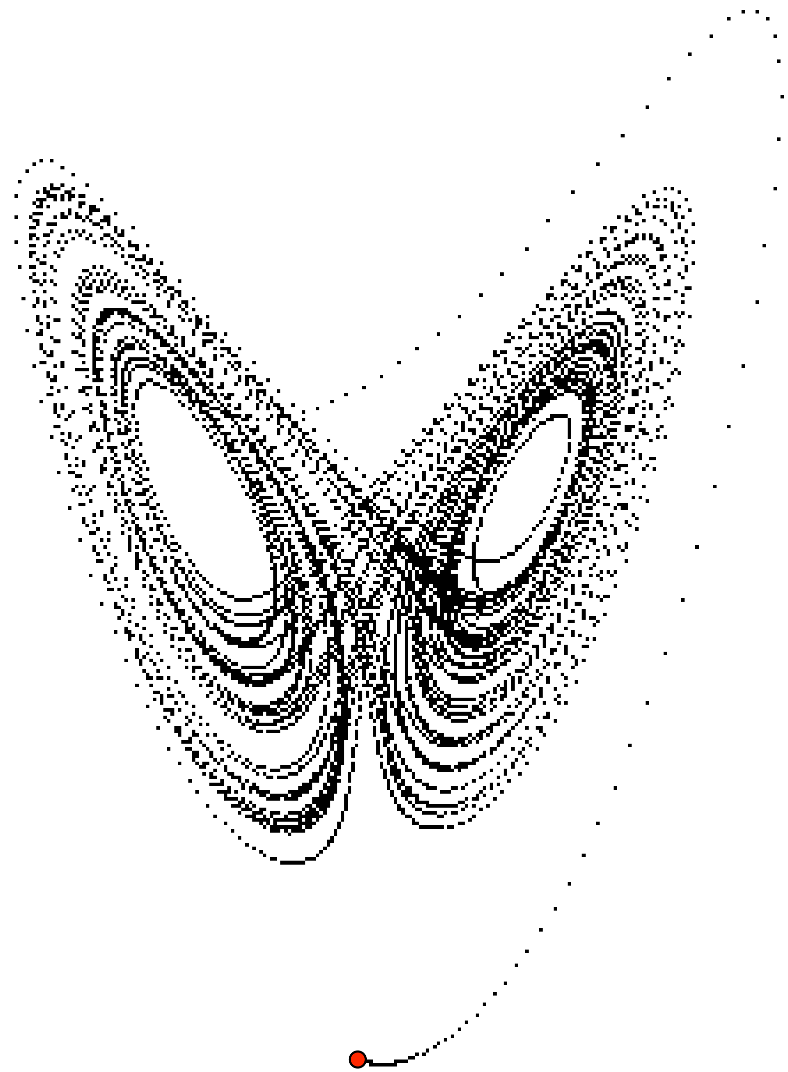


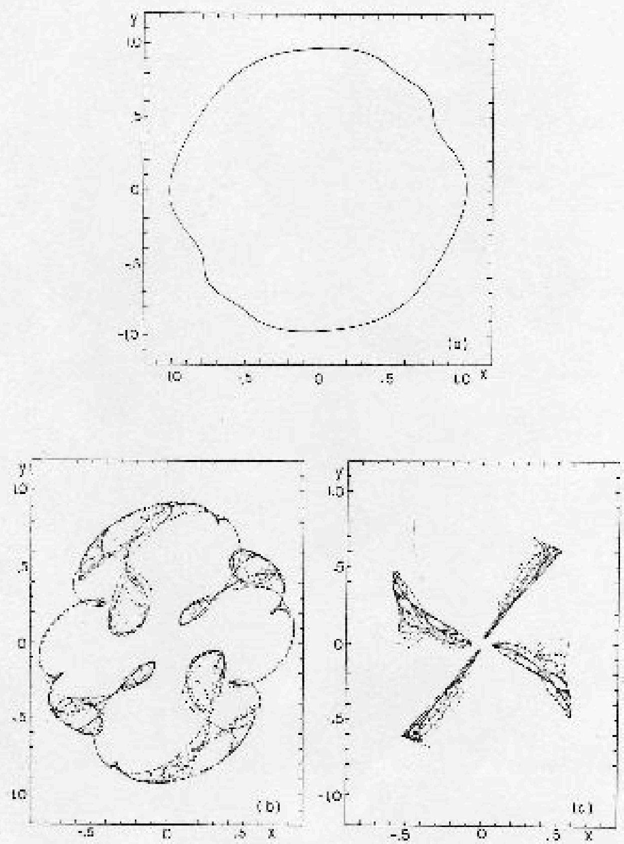
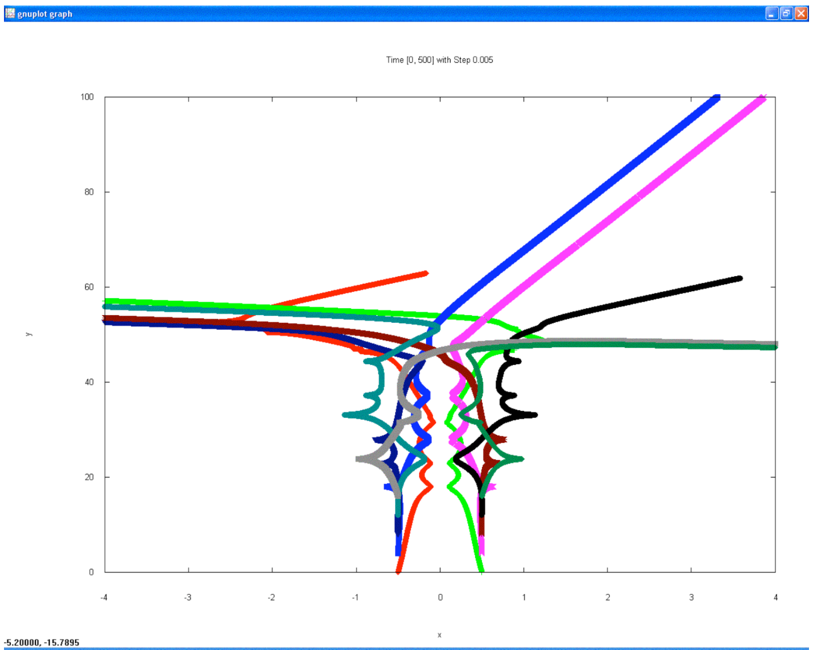
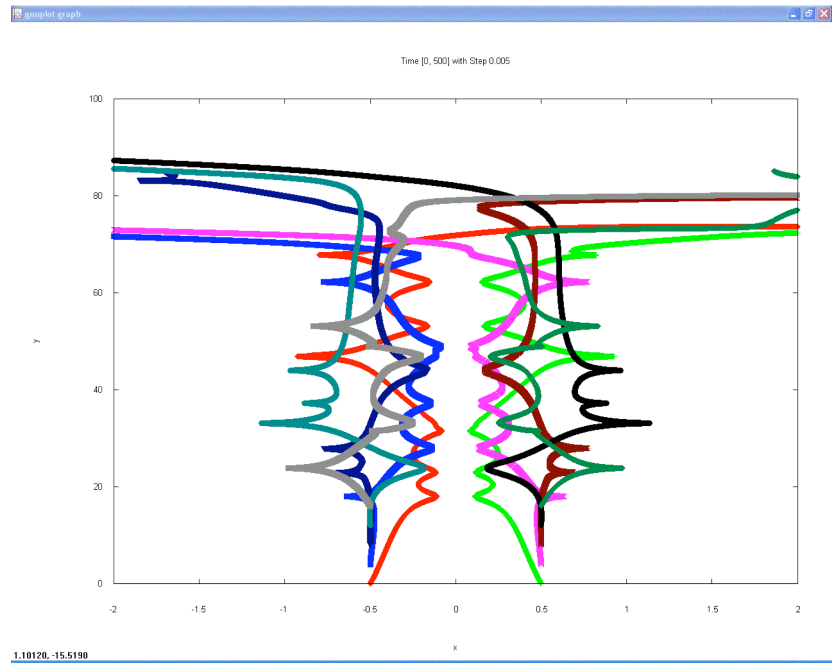


Fig. 15. (a) The attractor A when a fourth-order Runge-Kutta scheme is applied to eqs. (22), with $\tau = 0.91$. (b) The same as (a) except that $\tau = 1.5$. (c) The same as (a), except that $\tau = 1.7$.

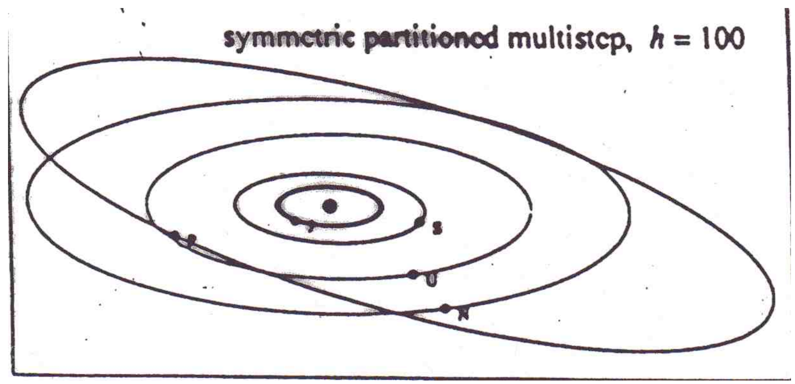
Different timestep

Lorenz, *Physica D* **35:**229

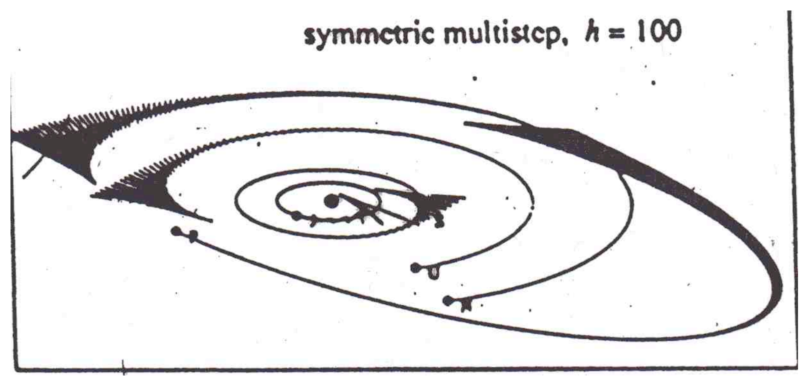


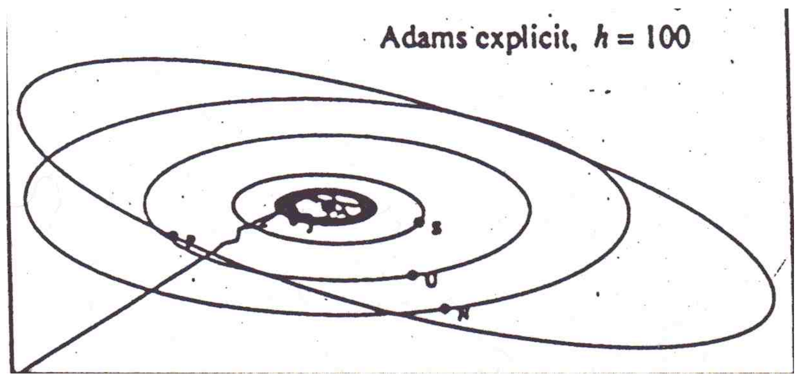


Different arithmetic



Different solver algorithm…


symmetric multistep, $h = 100$


Adams cxplicit, h = 100
S
U
N

Moral: numerical methods can run amok in "interesting" ways…

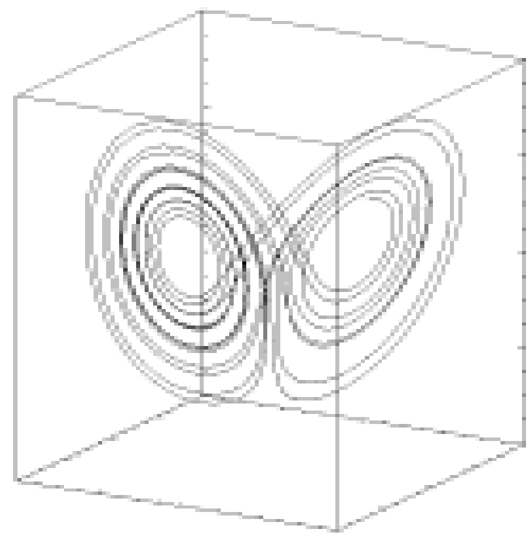
- can cause distortions, bifurcations, etc.
- and these look a lot like *real, physical* dynamics…
- source: algorithms, arithmetic system, timestep, etc.
- Q: what could you do to diagnose whether your results included spurious numerical dynamics?

Moral: numerical methods can run amok in "interesting" ways…

- can cause distortions, bifurcations, etc.
- and these look a lot like *real, physical* dynamics…
- source: algorithms, arithmetic system, timestep, etc.
- Q: what could you do to diagnose whether your results included spurious numerical dynamics?
    - *change the timestep*
    - *change the method*
    - *change the arithmetic*

So ODE solvers make mistakes.

…and chaotic systems are sensitively dependent on initial conditions….



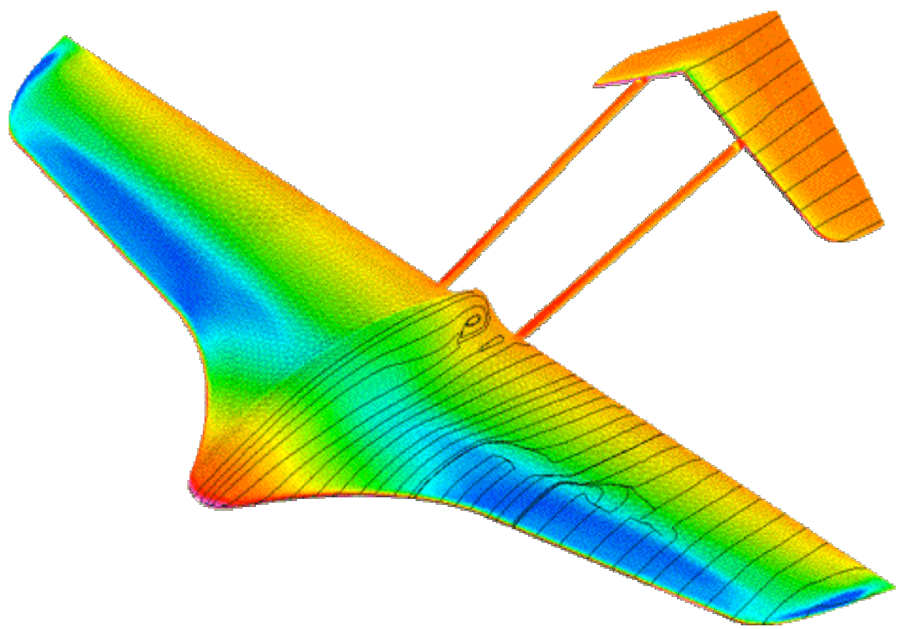
…??!?

Shadowing lemma:

Every noise-added trajectory on a chaotic attractor is *shadowed* by a true trajectory.

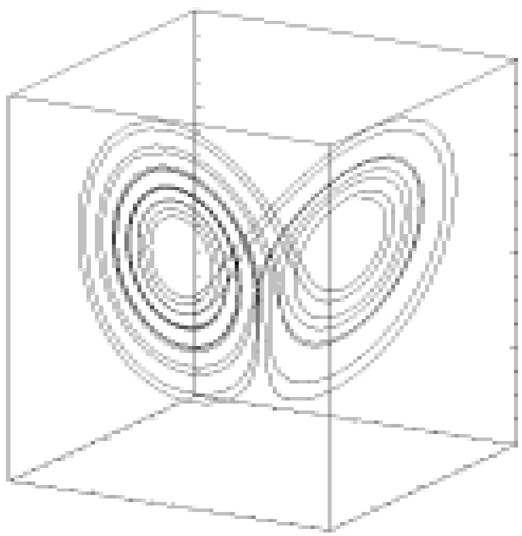
Important: this is for *state* noise, not *parameter* noise.

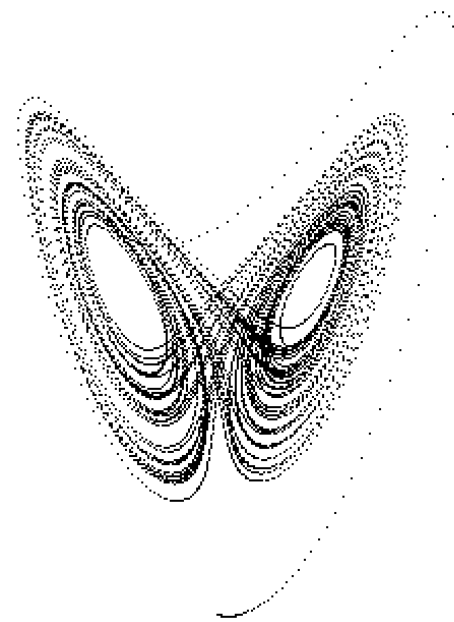
Solving *PDEs*



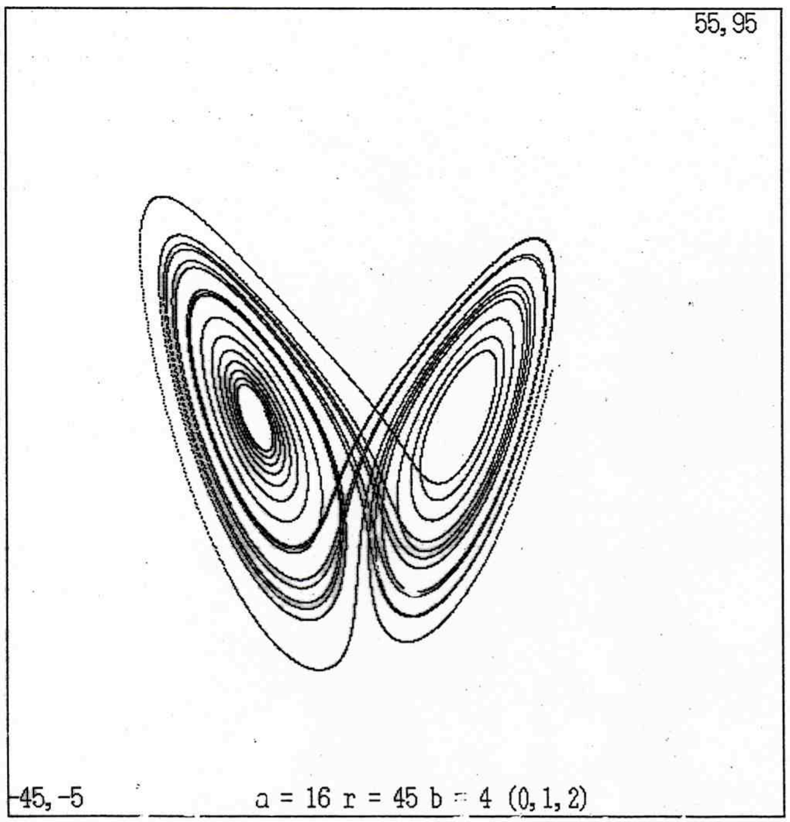
www.tecplot.com

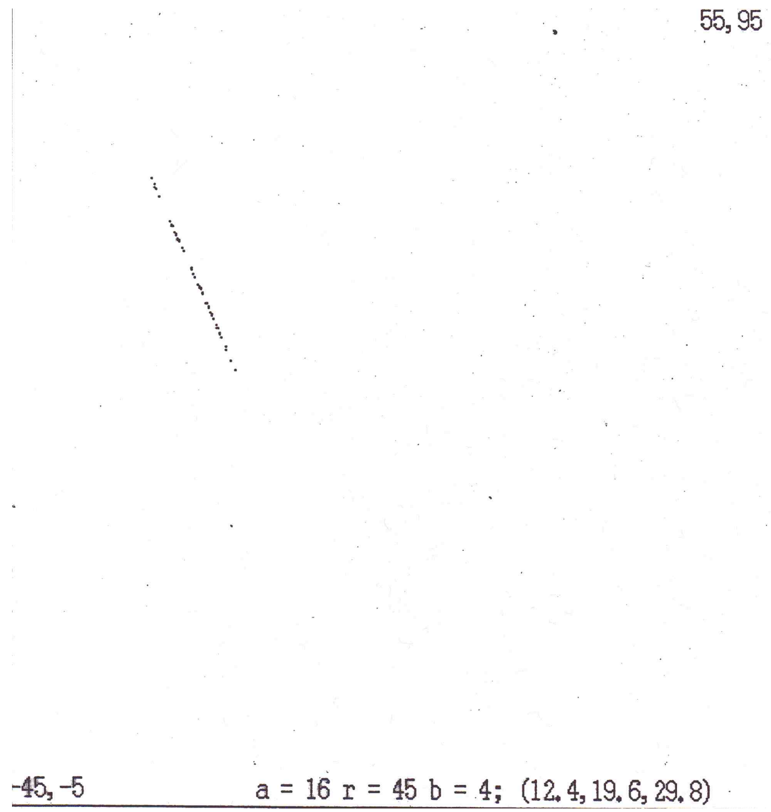
Projection:



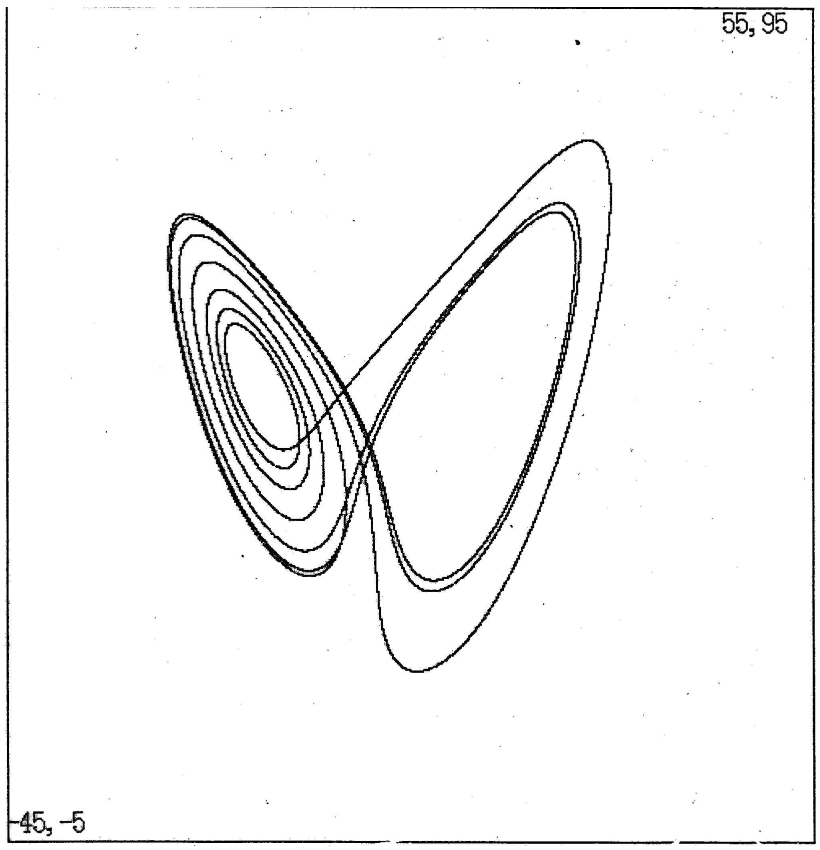


Section:

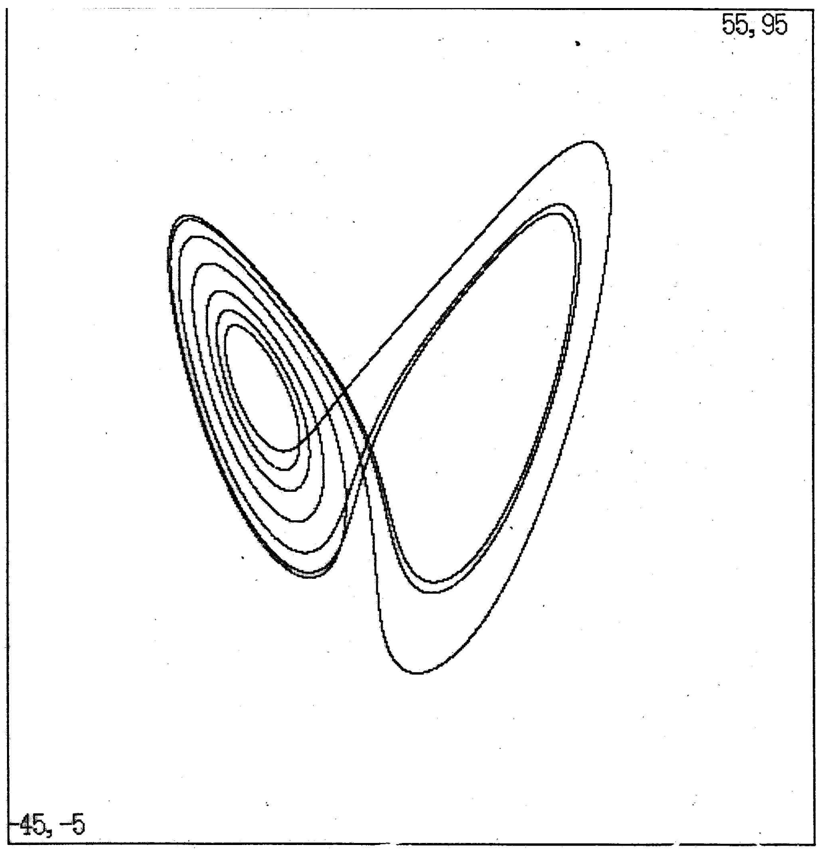


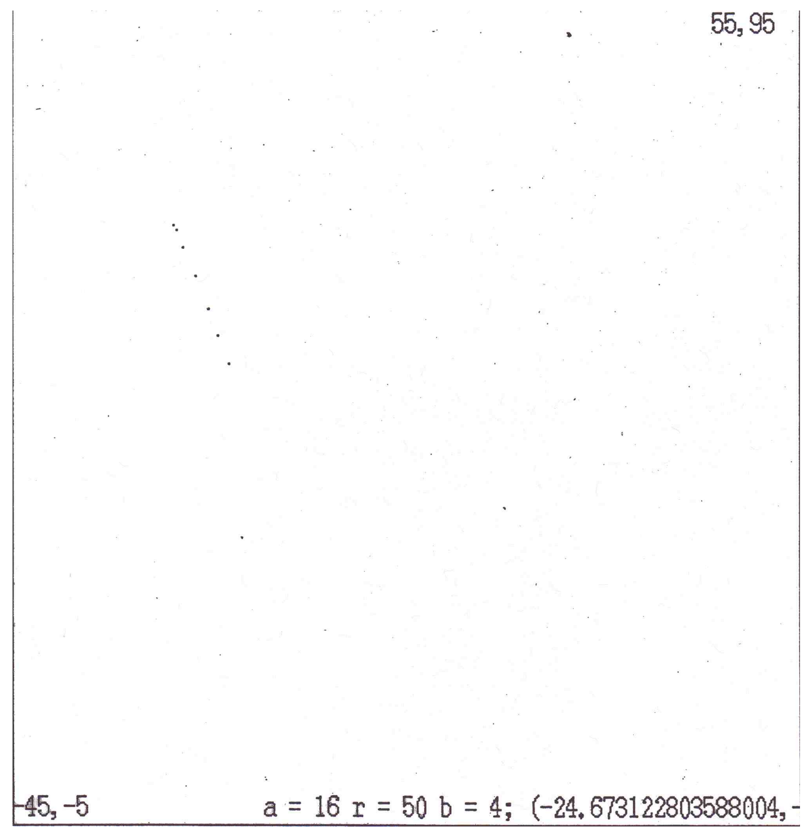


Section of a UPO:

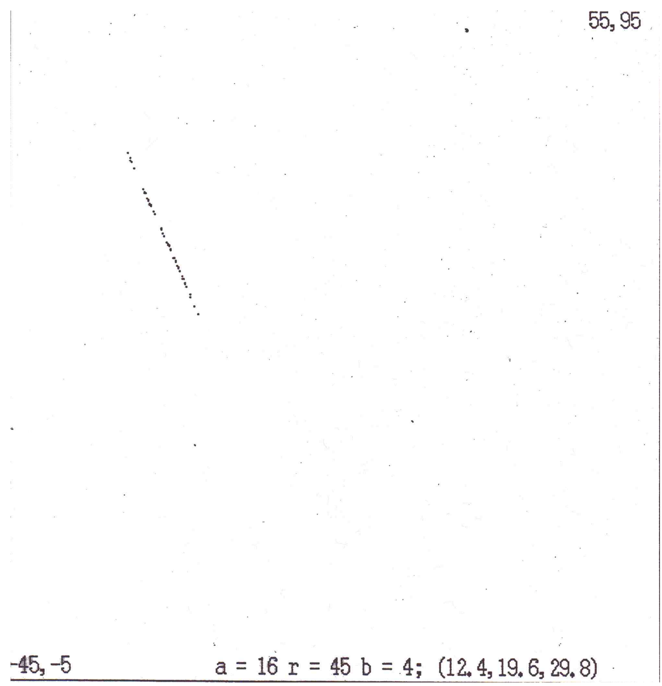


?


55, 95
-45, -5


55, 95
-45, -5
a = 16 r = 50 b = 4; (-24.673122803588004,-

Aside: finding UPOs



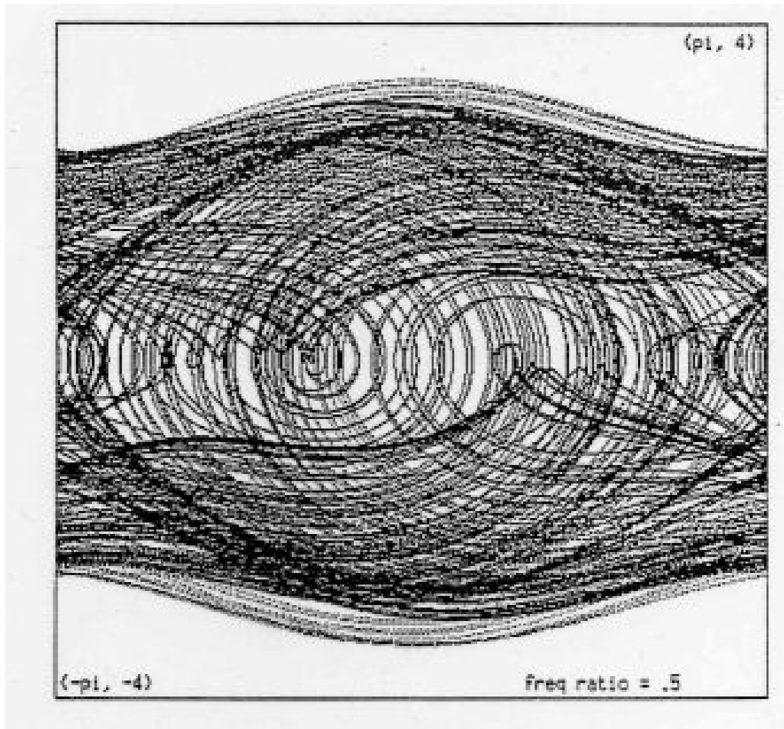
- Section
- Look for close returns
- Cluster
- Average
- See Gunaratne, So papers

Back to sections…*time-slice* ones now.

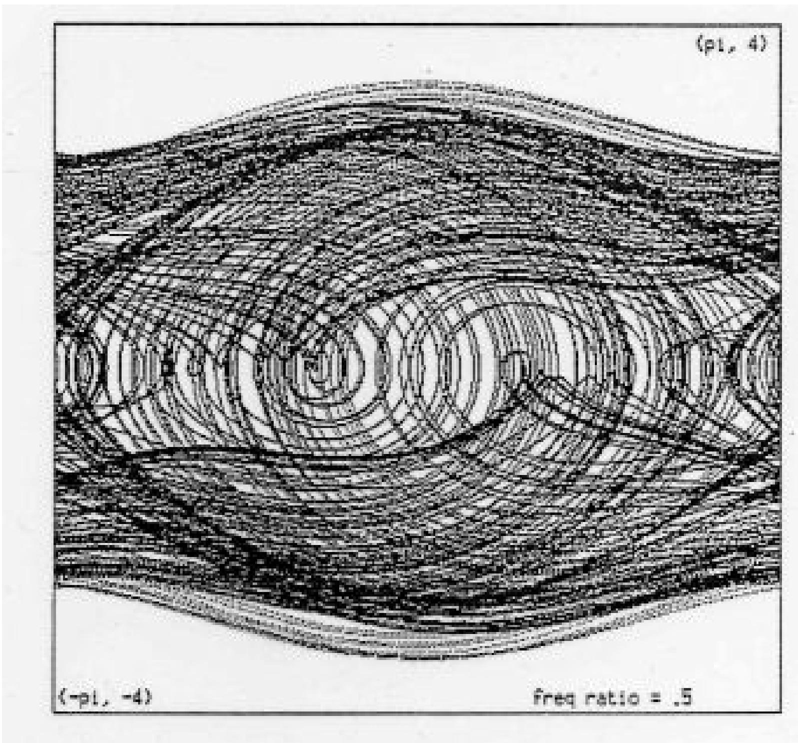
Time-slice sections of periodic orbits: some thought experiments

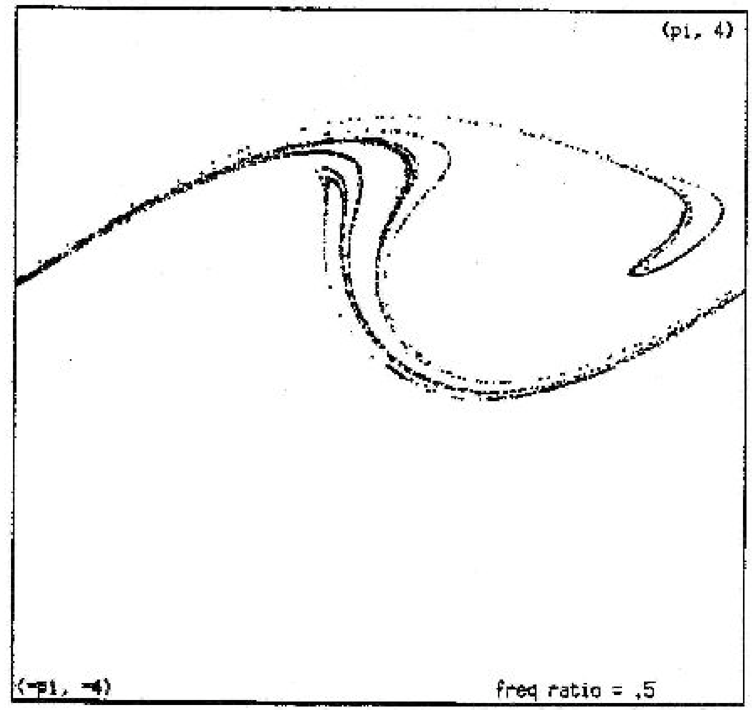
- pendulum rotating @ 1 Hz and strobe @ 1 Hz?
- pendulum rotating @ 1 Hz and strobe @ 2 Hz?
- pendulum rotating @ 1 Hz and strobe @ 3 Hz?
- pendulum rotating @ 1 Hz and strobe @ 1/2 Hz?
- pendulum rotating @ 1 Hz and strobe @ π Hz? (or some other irrational)

When this becomes really useful:

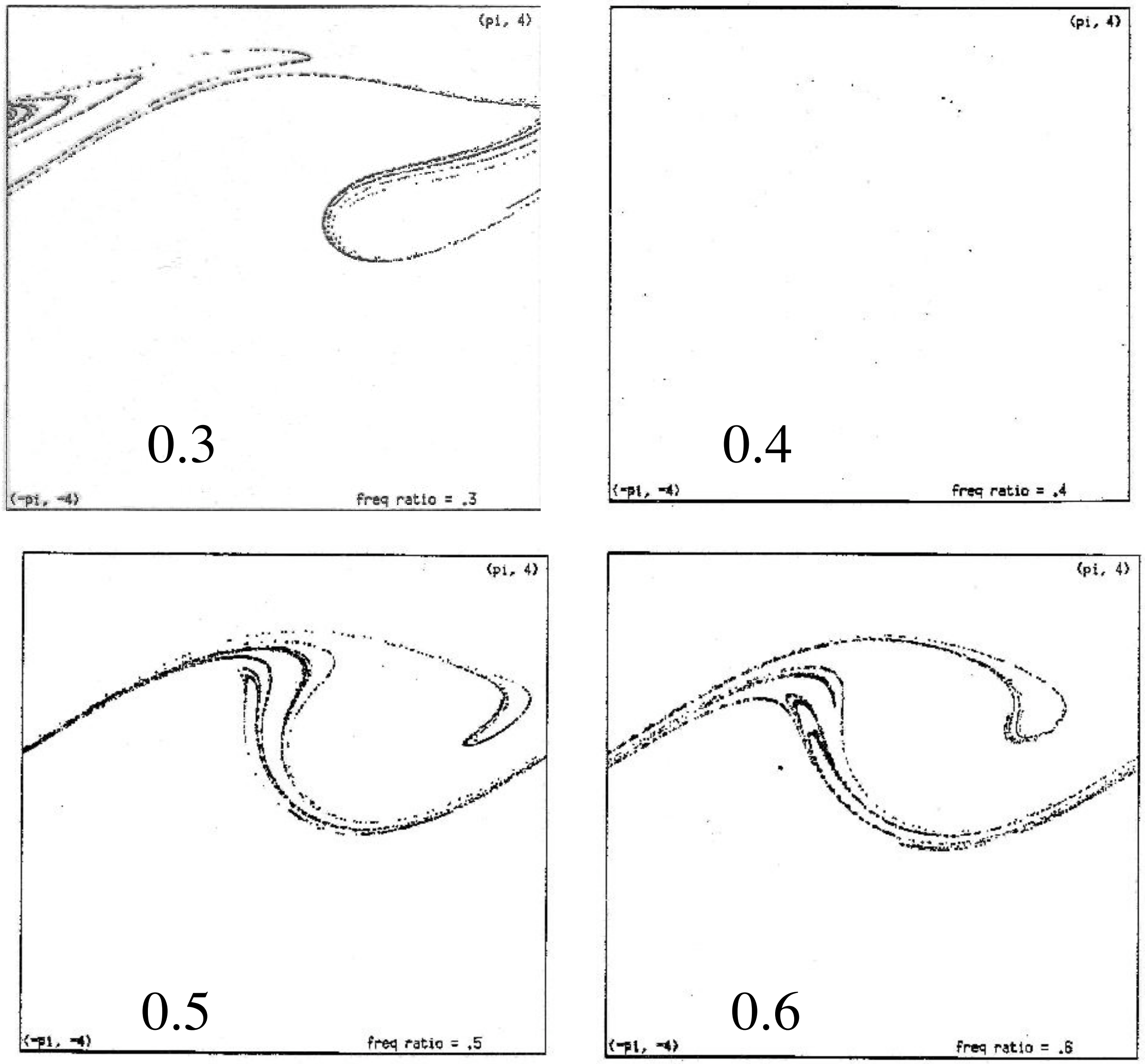


Poincare section:





What bifurcations look like on a Poincare section:



Computing sections:

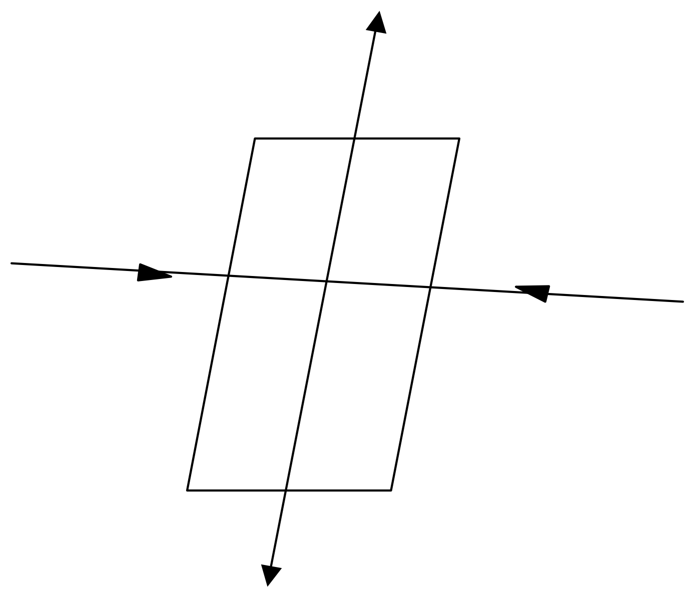
- Space-slice
- Time-slice

Stability, λ, and the un/stable manifolds

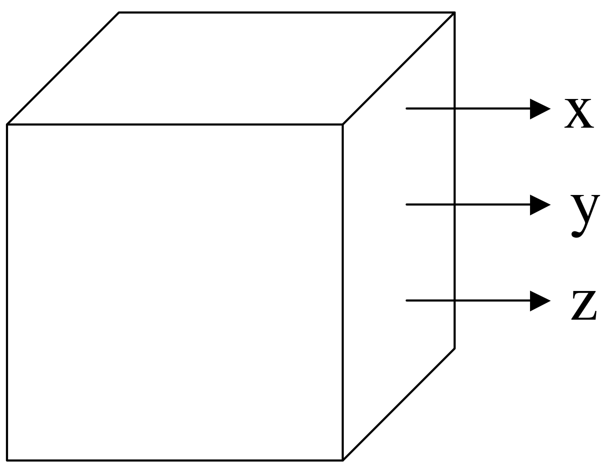
Lyapunov exponents:

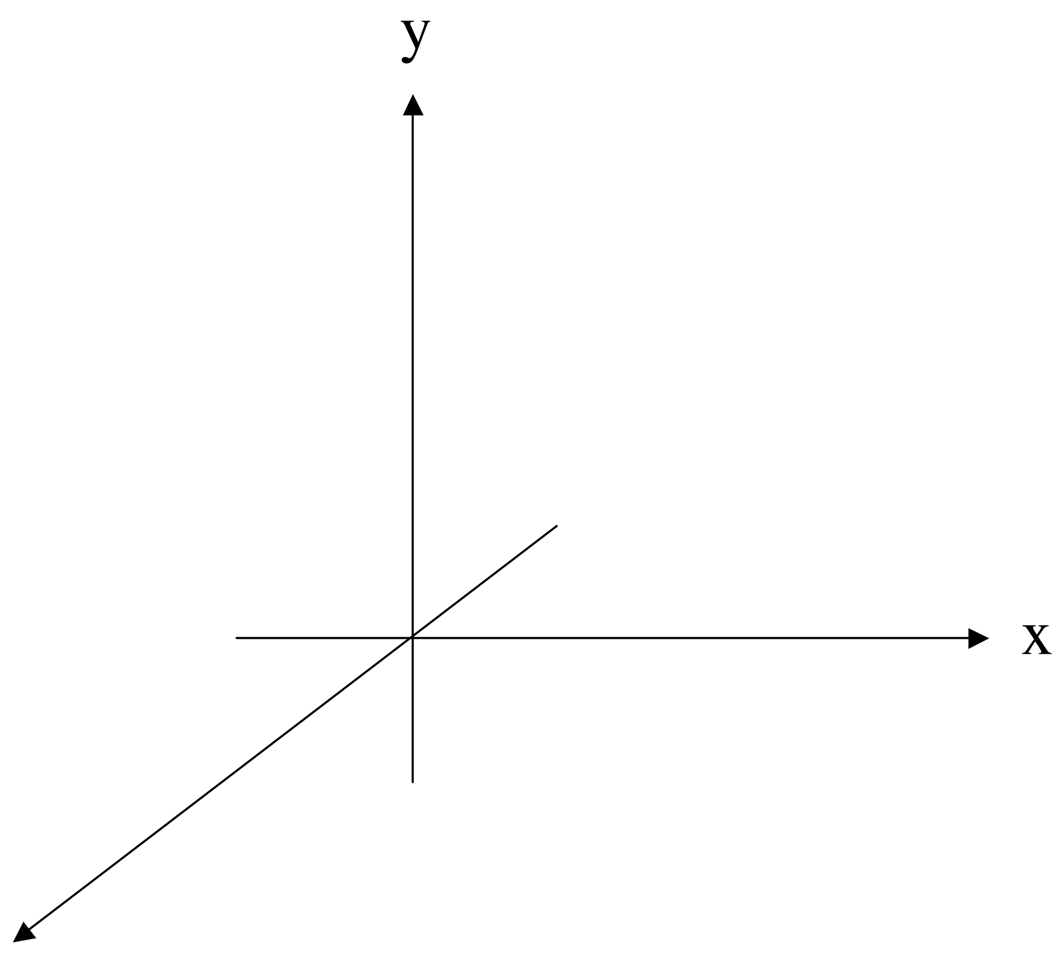
- nonlinear analogs of eigenvalues: one λ for each dimension
- $\Sigma\lambda < 0$ for dissipative systems
- λ are same for all ICs in one basin
- negative λ compress state space along *stable manifolds*
- positive λ stretch it along *unstable manifolds*
- biggest one λ_1 dominates as t $\rightarrow$ infinity
- *positive λ_1 is a signature of chaos*

These λ & manifolds play a role in control of chaos…

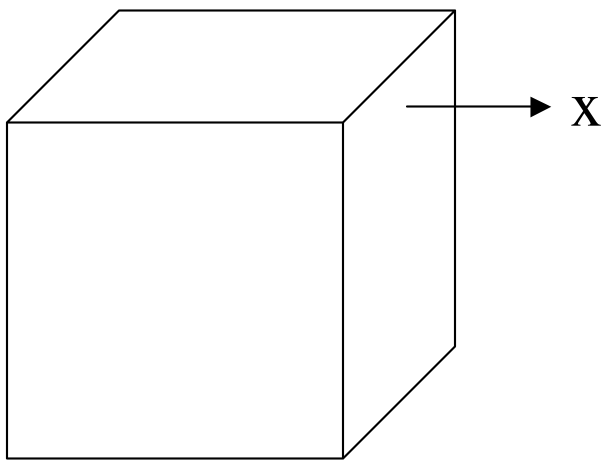


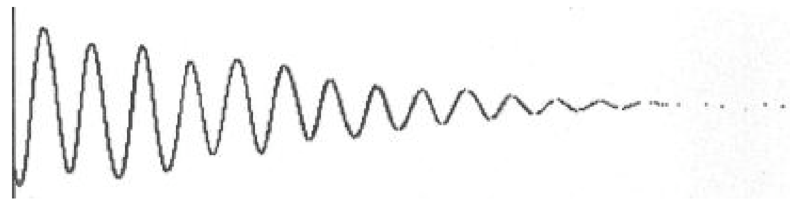
We’ve been assuming that we can measure all the state variables:



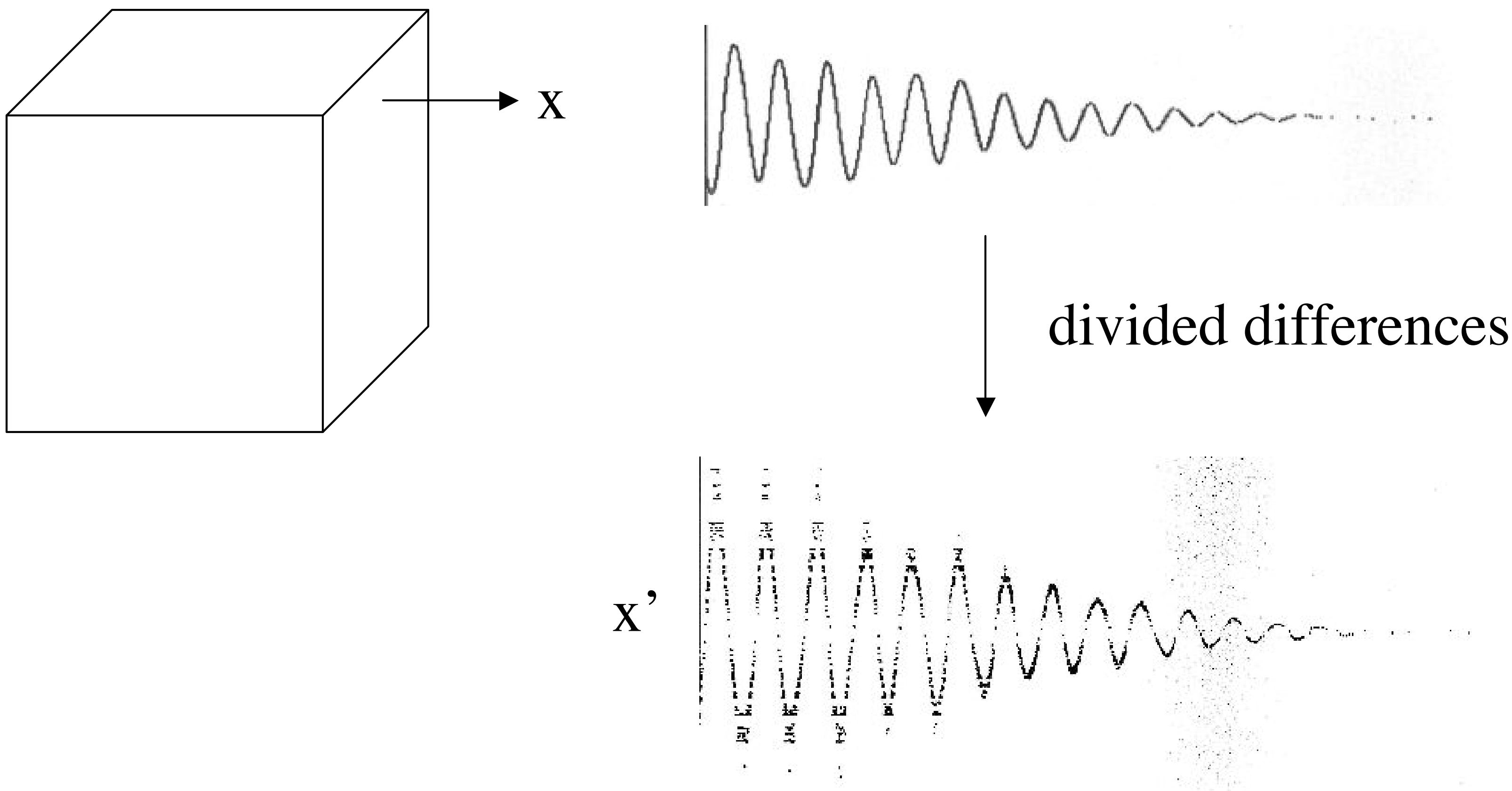


But often you can't:



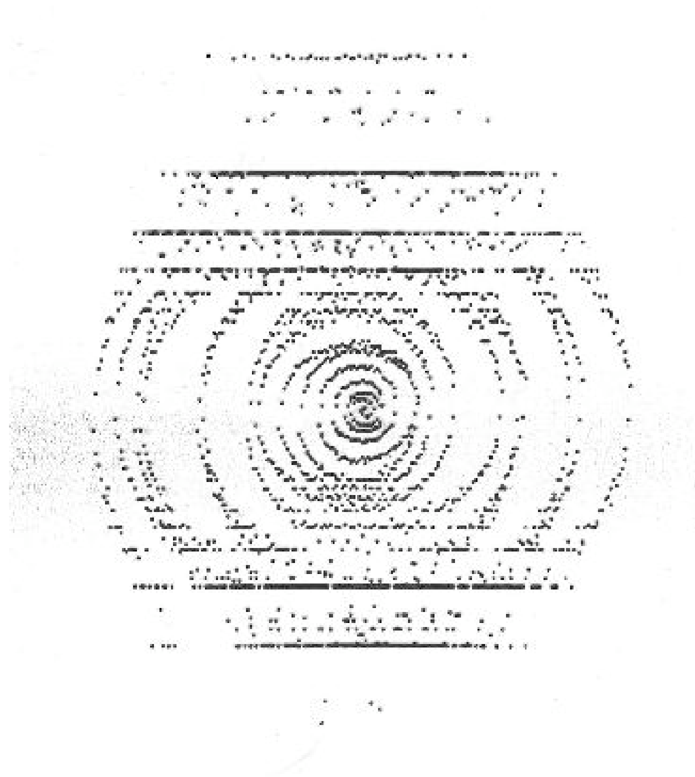


How to reconstruct the other state vars?



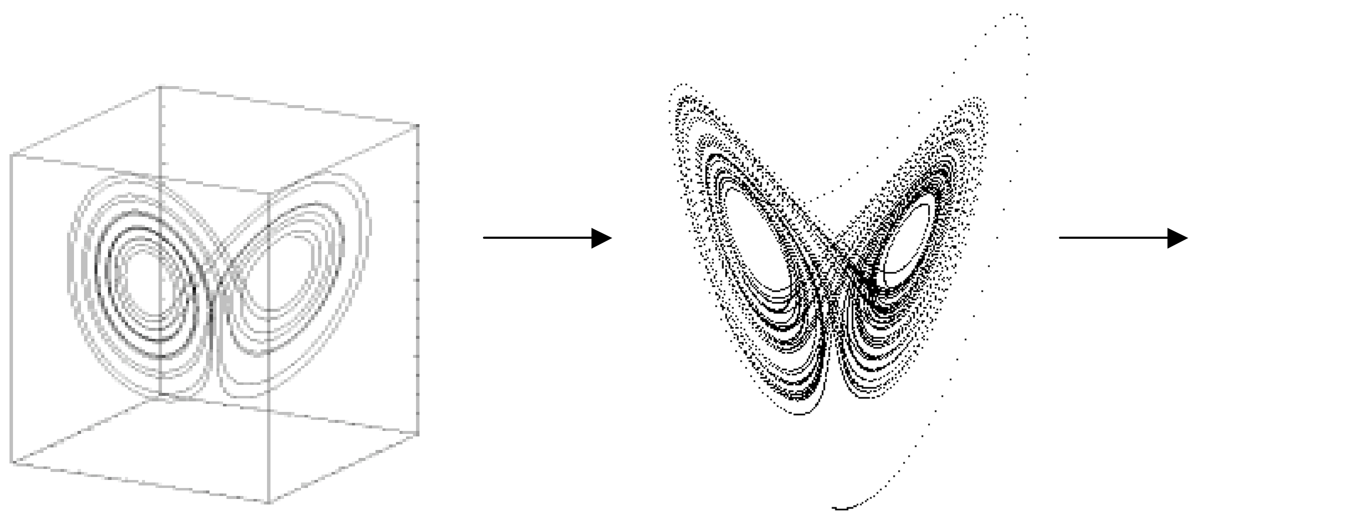
derivatives magnify noise!

What this looks like in the state space:



This is not useful for computation.

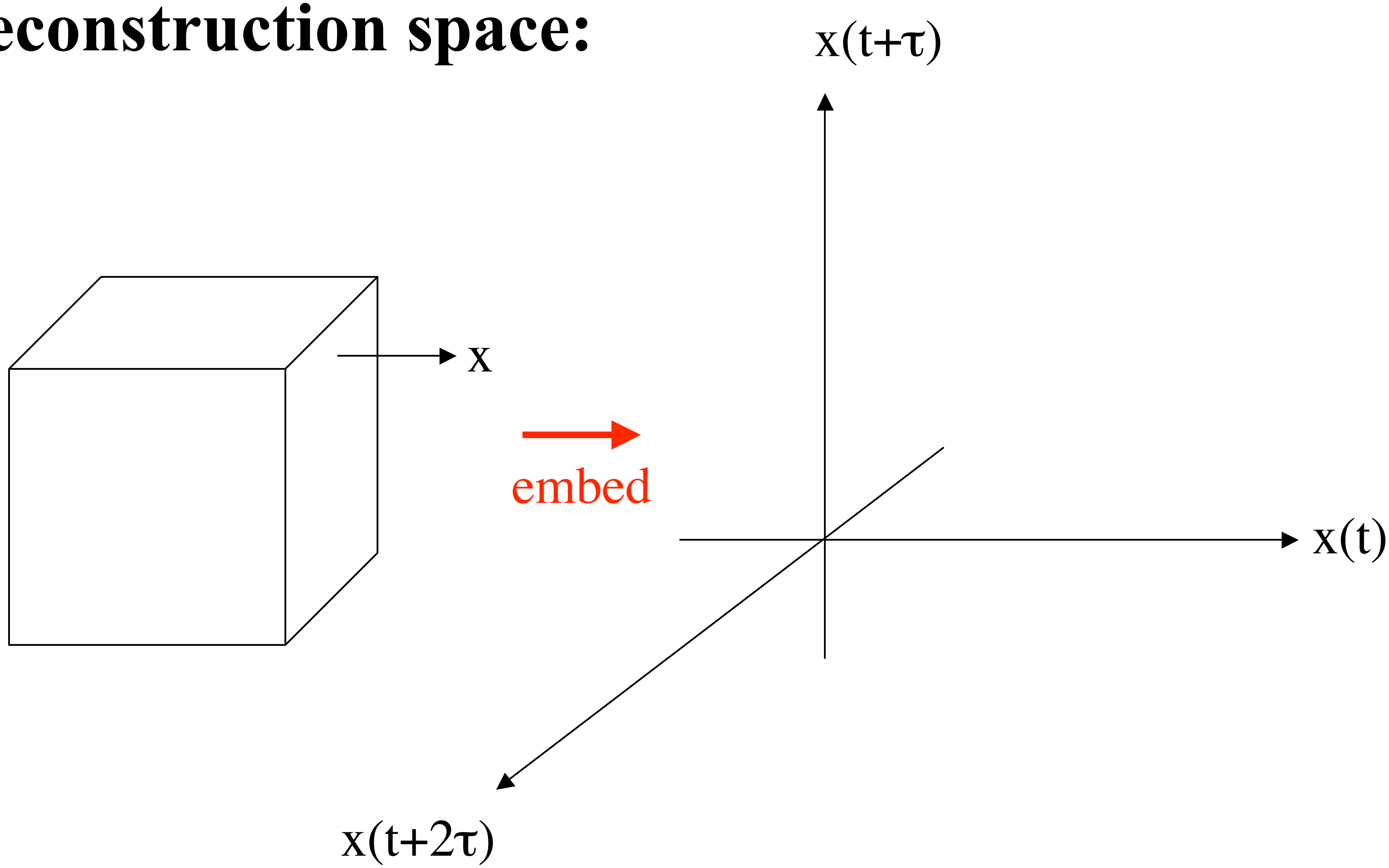
What we want here is to undo a projection:



Delay-coordinate embedding:

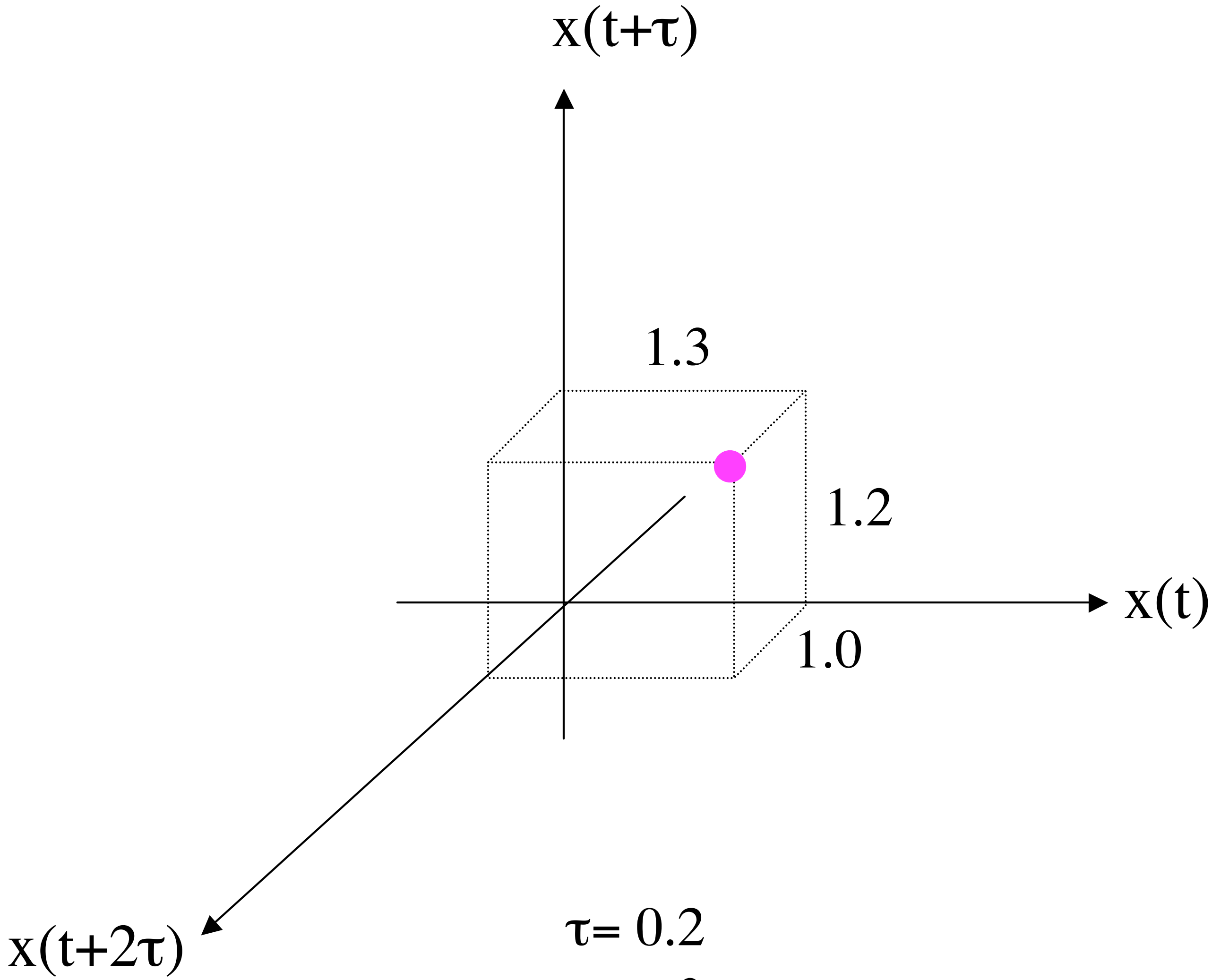
"reinflate" that squashed data to get a *topologically identical* copy of the original thing.

Reconstruction space:



Mechanics:

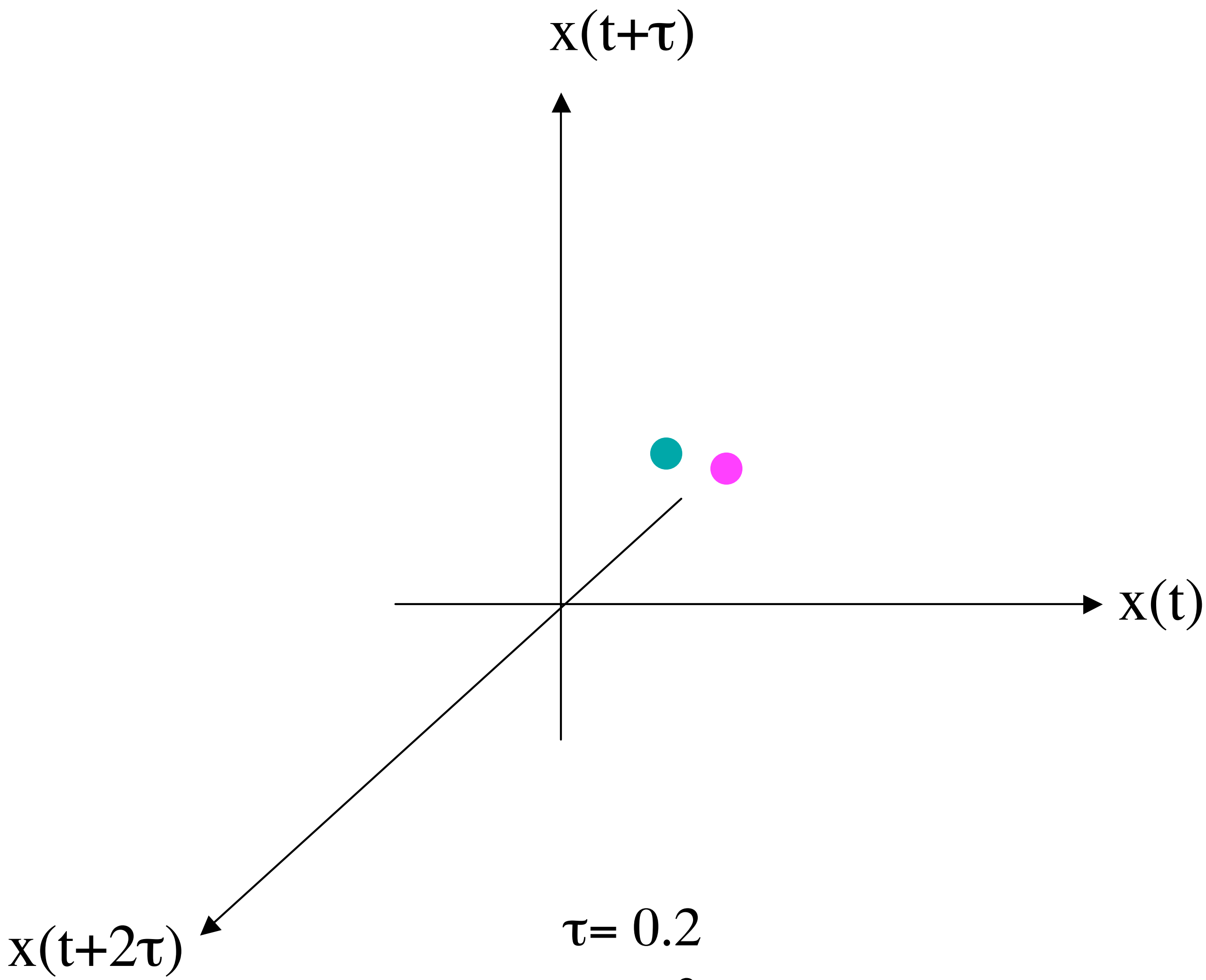
x	t
1.3	0.1
1.2	0.2
1.0	0.3
0.8	0.4
1.1	0.5
1.4	0.6
1.6	0.7



$\tau = 0.2$

$m = 3$

x	t
1.3	0.1
1.2	0.2
1.0	0.3
0.8	0.4
1.1	0.5
1.4	0.6
1.6	0.7

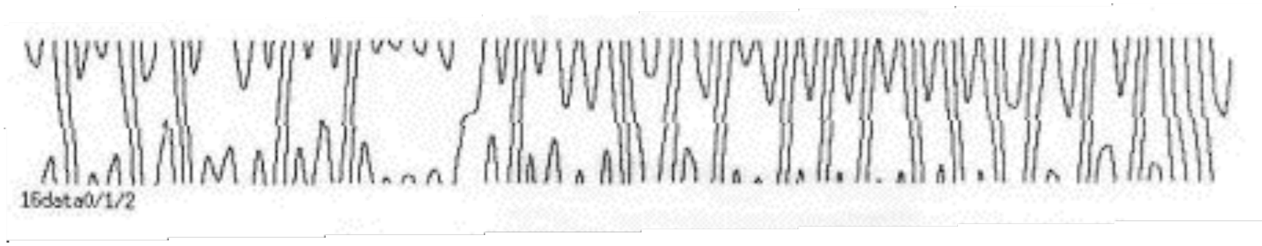


$\tau = 0.2$

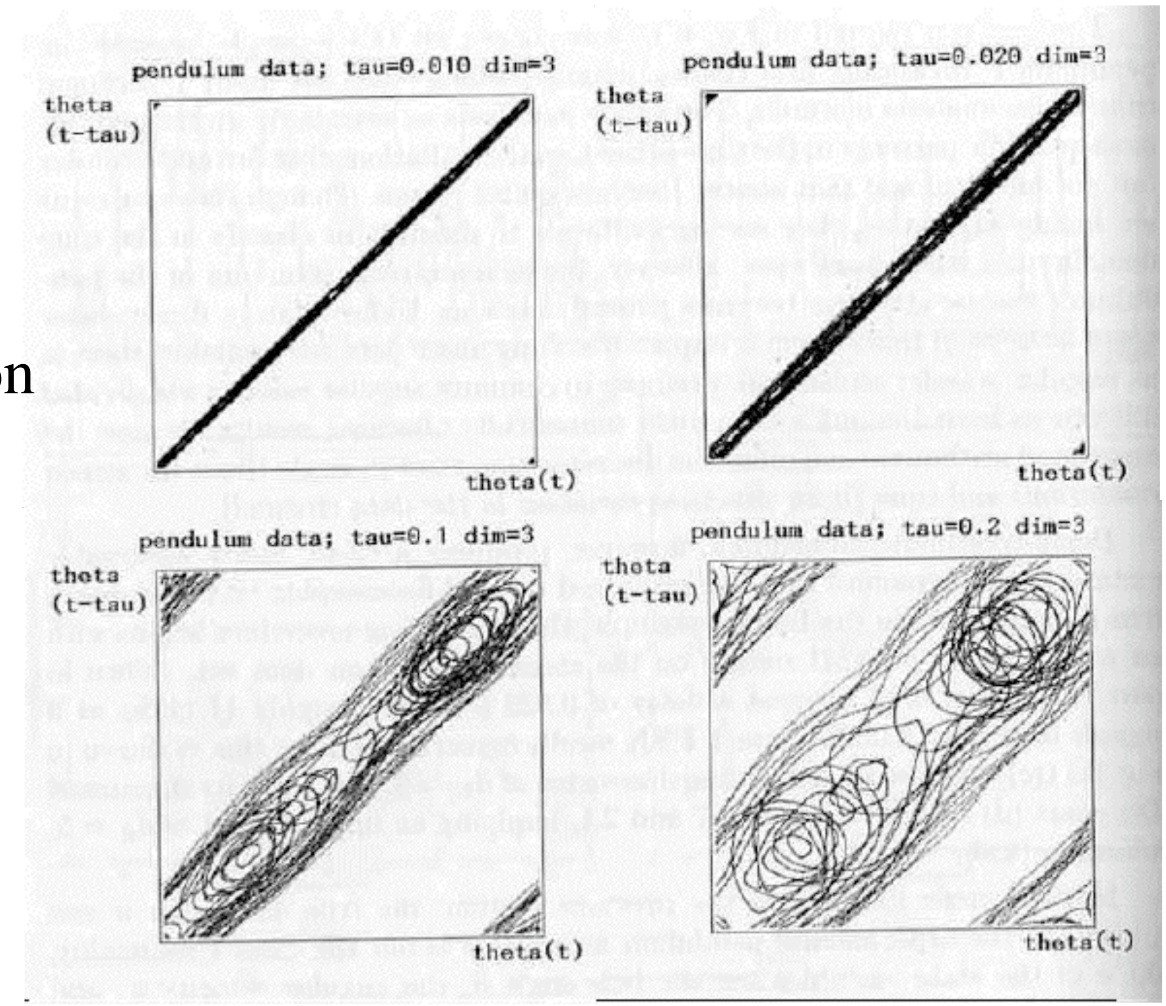
$m = 3$

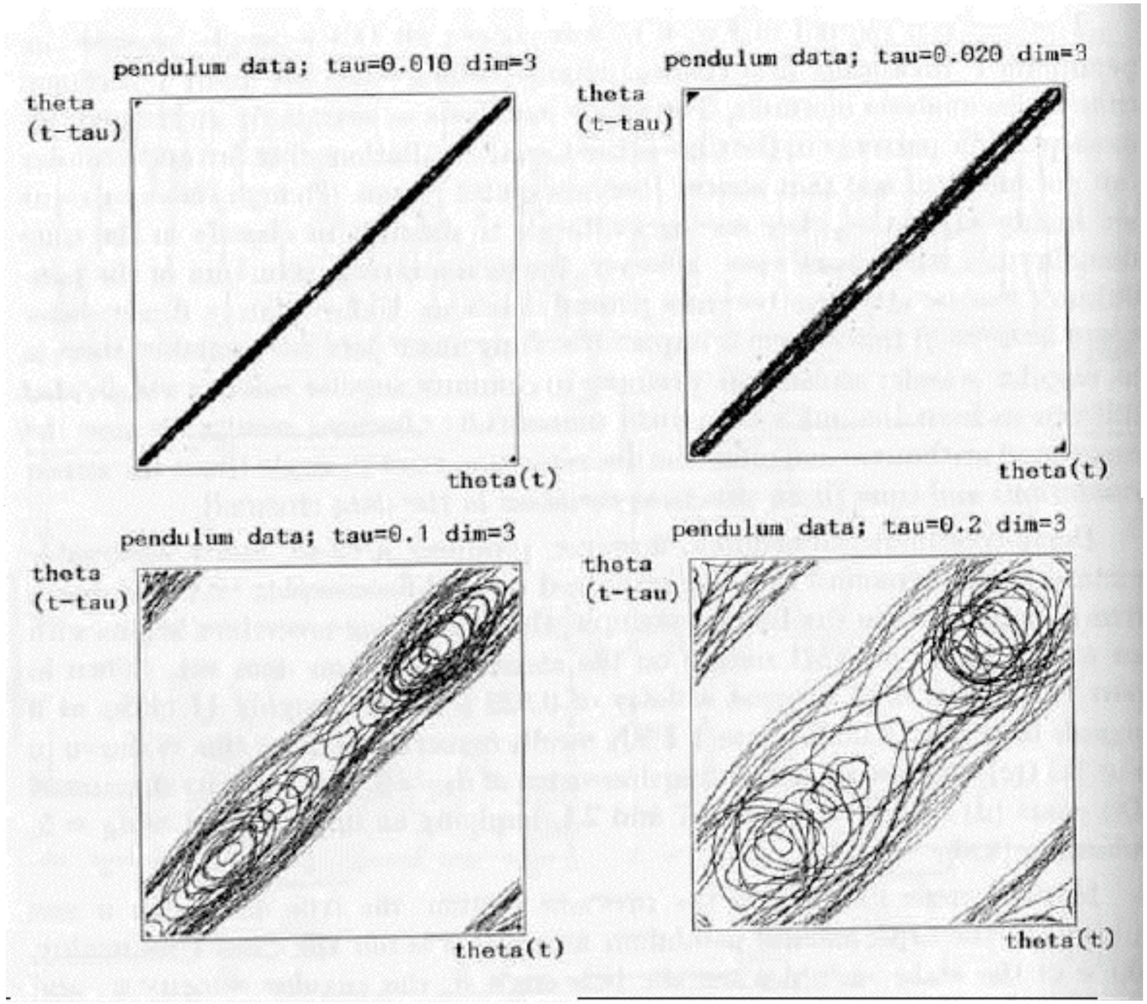
What this looks like:

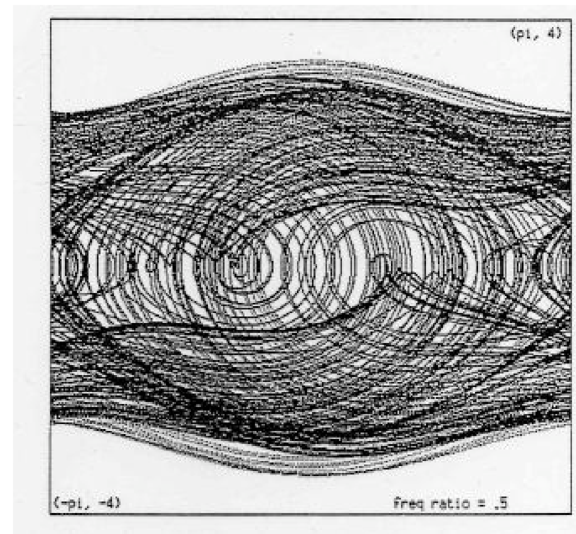
Data:



Reconstruction space:




pendulum data; tau=0.010 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)
pendulum data; tau=0.020 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)
pendulum data; tau=0.1 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)
pendulum data; tau=0.2 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)


(pi, 4)
(-pi, -4)
freq ratio = .5

Takens* theorem:

For the right τ and enough dimensions, the dynamics in this *reconstruction space* are diffeomorphic to the original state-space dynamics.

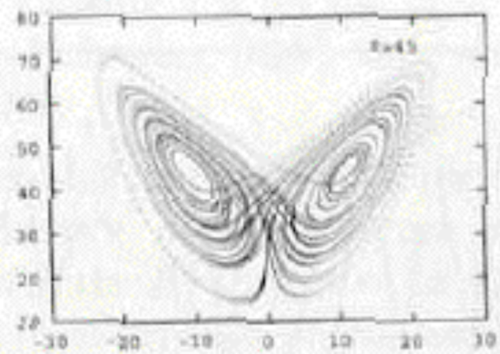
* Whitney, Mane, …

Diffeomorphisms and topology:

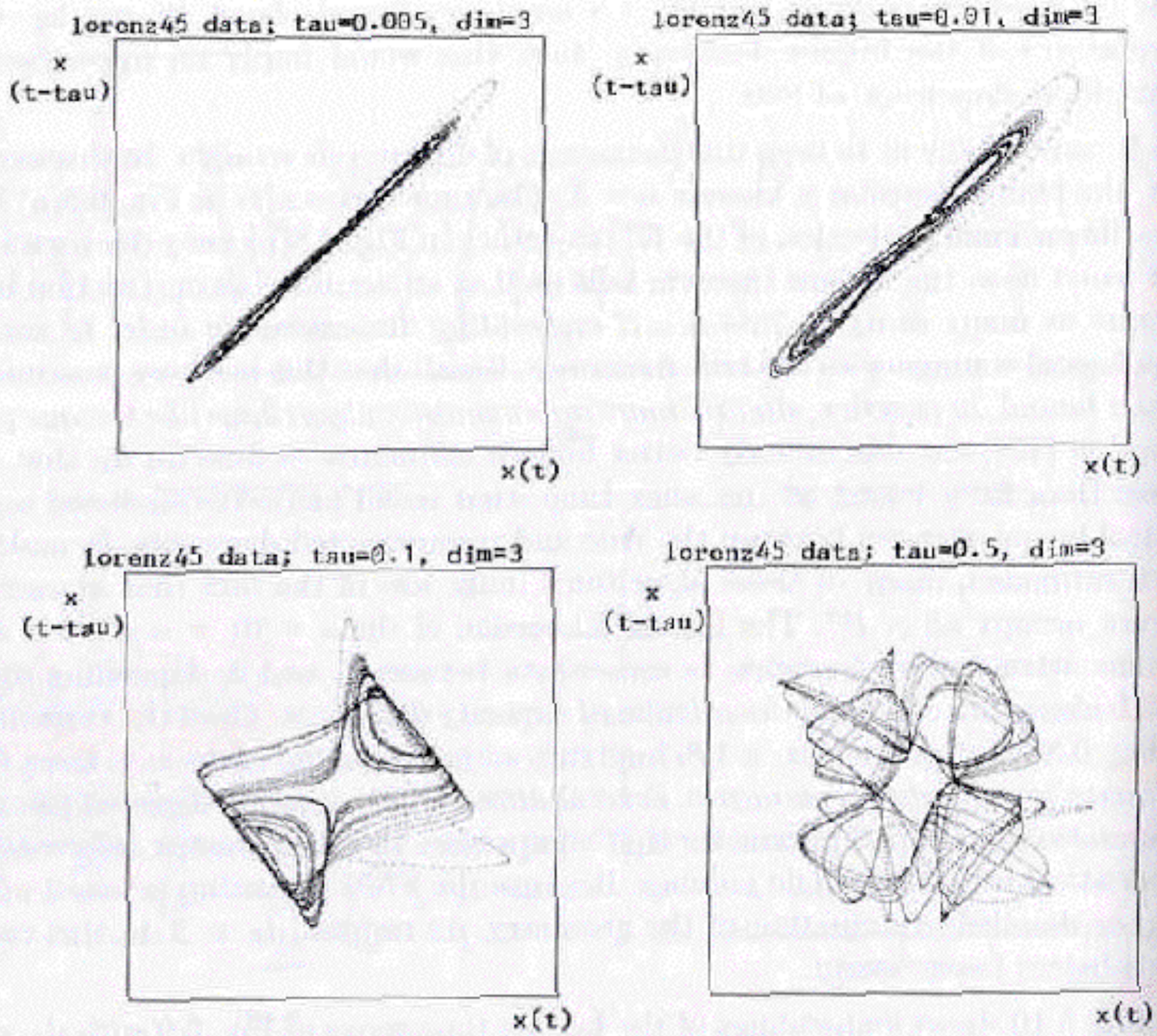
Diffeomorphic: mapping from the one to the other is differentiable and has a differentiable inverse.

What that means:

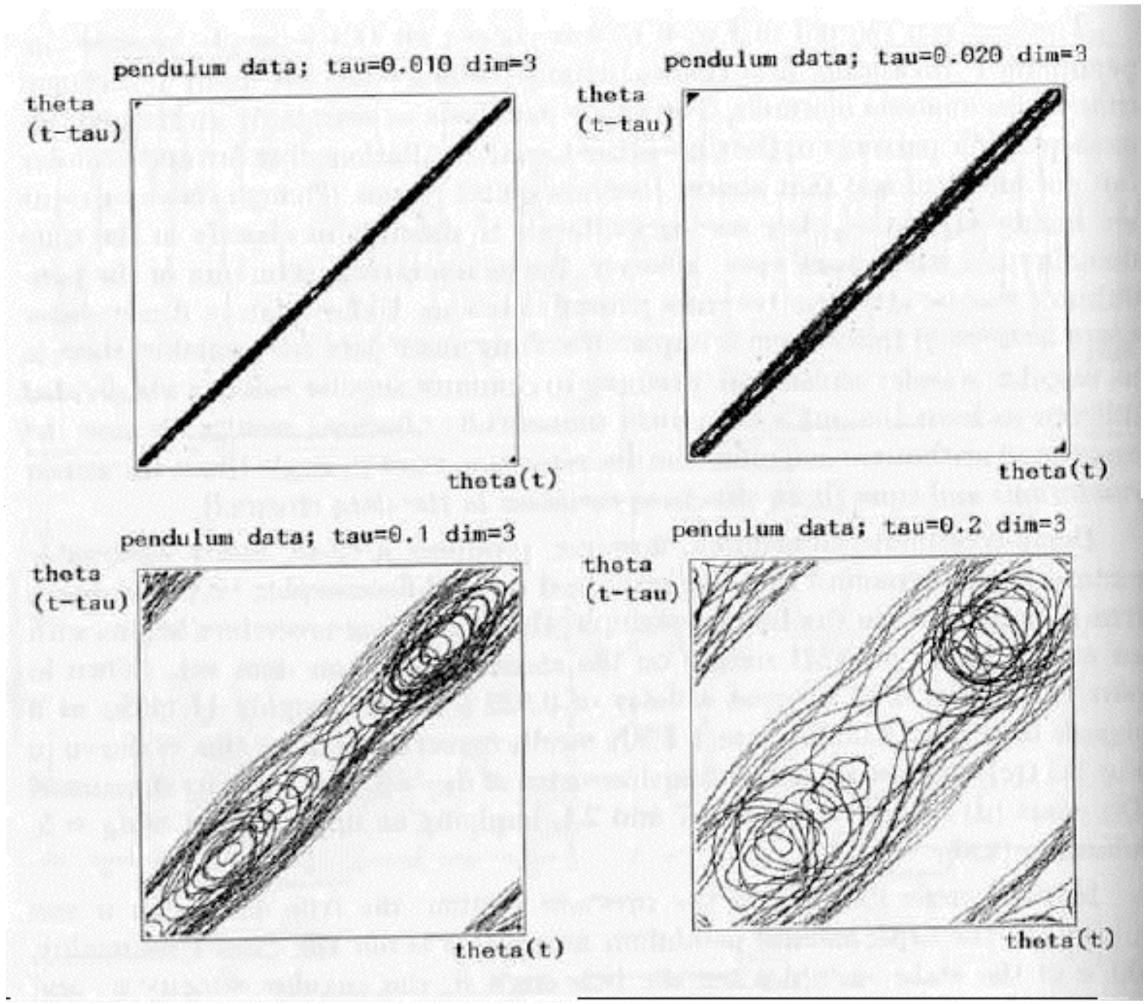
- *qualitatively* the same shape
- have same dynamical invariants (e.g., λ)



(b)


lorenz45 data; tau=0.005, dim=3
x
(t-tau)
x(t)
lorenz45 data; tau=0.01, dim=3
x
(t-tau)
x(t)
lorenz45 data; tau=0.1, dim=3
x
(t-tau)
x(t)
lorenz45 data; tau=0.5, dim=3
x
(t-tau)
x(t)

Picking τ:


pendulum data; tau=0.010 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)
pendulum data; tau=0.020 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)
pendulum data; tau=0.1 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)
pendulum data; tau=0.2 dim=3
theta
(t-tau)
theta(t)

Picking *m*:

$m > 2d$: sufficient to ensure no crossings in reconstruction space:

…may be overkill.

"Embedology" paper: $m > 2\,dc$
(box-counting dimension)

If Δt is not uniform:

Theorem (Takens): for τ>0 and m > 2d, reconstructed trajectory is diffeomorphic to the true trajectory

Conditions: evenly sampled in time