

Geometric Transient Solutions of Autonomous Scalar Maps

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K. ...

1. THE PROBLEM

$$x(t + \Delta t) = f(x(t)) \tag{1}$$

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

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$$\begin{aligned} & \dots + x \longrightarrow \\ & \in + \dots = \dots = \end{aligned}$$

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

$$h(a, x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^i f}{i! \partial x^i}(a, x) x^i.$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \{x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

\mathbf{x}

$$\mathbf{x}_e = \{x_e\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H \quad \mathbf{0} = \{0\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \times H$$

$$\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle >$$

\mathbf{x}

$\mathbf{0}$

$$= \dots > \dots = \dots - \dots$$

$\dots >$

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$$a \mapsto x_e(a) =$$

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

2. LINEAR THEORY

\in

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

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

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

H

$$E \neq \in \quad H \quad H \quad H$$

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

$$\in \quad H$$

\neq \in
 H

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= a^t x(0) + a^{t-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \sum_{i=0}^{t-n} \left(\frac{r^n}{a}\right)^i \\&= a^t x(0) + a^{t-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \frac{-(r^n/a)^{t-n+1}}{-(r^n/a)} \\&= a^t \left(x(0) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a} \right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{r^n - a} r^{nt}\end{aligned}$$

H

$$\in \quad \mathbf{v} = \{r^{mt}\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

$$H \rightarrow H$$

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

$$I - \quad \mathbf{b} \in H \quad I - \quad \mathbf{b} + I - \mathbf{b}$$

$$H = \quad \perp \oplus \quad = \quad \oplus \quad H$$

$$\in H \quad E \quad = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\in H \quad \neq \mathbf{0}$$

$$H \quad I - \quad = \mathbf{0}$$

$$H =$$

$$\in$$

3. NONLINEAR THEORY

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

$$\in \quad H$$

3.1. Bifurcations from Zero

$$\in$$

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

$$H \longrightarrow H$$

$$L\{x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} = \{x(t+1) - r^m x(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

$$B: H \longrightarrow H$$

$$B(a, \{y(t)\}_{t=0}^{\infty}) = \{(a - r^m)y(t) + h(a, y(t))\}_{t=0}^{\infty}.$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \{r^{mt}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

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

$$\mathbf{x} \in H \quad =,$$

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

$$\varepsilon \lambda \mathbf{w} \in \dots$$

$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{w}(\varepsilon) - L^{-1} PT(\varepsilon, \lambda, \mathbf{w}) \quad ()$$

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

$$H =$$

\oplus

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

ε

$$\Gamma \times \times H \longrightarrow H$$

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

$$\Gamma \quad \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$$

ε

Γ

λ

$\mathbf{0}$

$$\Delta \lambda \mapsto \{r^{mt} \Delta \lambda\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{w} - L^{-1} T(\varepsilon, \lambda(\varepsilon, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w}).$$

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

ε

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

A

A

F

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ε

ε

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$+ \times H$

$$= B$$

$\mathbf{0}$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow$

ε

ε

$=$

$\mathbf{0}$

ε

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

$$\{x(t, \varepsilon)\}_{t=0}^{\infty} \in H_r$$

$$= \varepsilon$$

3.1.1. D

B

$=$

ε

ε

$\varepsilon <$

$\mathbf{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= \varepsilon^t + \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow \infty \\ &< \quad \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon &= \varepsilon^t + \varepsilon^t + \dots \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \lambda(\varepsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = \quad \varepsilon \times \varepsilon = \\ \mathbf{x} \varepsilon \\ = > \quad + \times H \\ \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{0} \quad R_+ \times H_{r,M}$$

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

ε

\mathbf{x}

3.2. Bifurcations from the Positive Equilibrium Branch

$$\mathbf{x} = B \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \mathbf{x} = \dots -$$

$$y(t + \Delta t) = \alpha y(t) + \eta(y(t)) \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \dots = + \quad \alpha$$

$\alpha \in$

$$\alpha \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha$$

$\alpha \mathbf{0}$

$$\alpha \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha \quad \mathbf{x} = B \quad \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \varepsilon = \mathbf{y} \varepsilon + \mathbf{x}$$

$$A \dots A \quad A \quad F \quad \in \dots = +$$

$$\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^n \times H_\alpha \quad = B \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow \dots \varepsilon =$$

$$F \dots \varepsilon \dots \rightarrow \infty \quad \varepsilon =$$

\mathbf{x}

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

ε

$\rightarrow \infty$

$$= \dots = +$$

H

3.3. *H*-stability

ε

$$\begin{aligned} A &= A + H \\ H &= \end{aligned}$$

4. EXAMPLE: CALCULATING SOLUTIONS OF THE LOGISTIC MAP

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

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

$$c = ac(1 - c)$$

$$rc = ac - ac^2$$

$$rc^2 = ac - ac^2 - ac$$

\vdots

$$c = \frac{c}{r} \quad c = \frac{-c}{a}$$

$$/ \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad \backslash$$

$$c = \frac{r=a}{c=\varepsilon} \quad c = \frac{r=-a}{c=\varepsilon} \quad c =$$

$$/ \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad \backslash$$

$$c = \frac{r=a}{c=\varepsilon} \quad c = \frac{r}{r-r} \varepsilon \quad c = \frac{-r}{r-r} \varepsilon \quad r = -a \quad c =$$

$$/ \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad \backslash$$

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