

Gottwald and Melbourne

( )

## Indicators of Chaos and Binary Test for Dynamical Systems

### Abstract

Chaotic phenomena are getting interest in all spheres of knowledge . In this paper, we use a new binary technical test, the 0-1 test for chaos , due to Gottwald & Melbourne and adopt an effective tool in testing the chaotic dynamic systems for both discrete dynamical

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- / / - <sup>1</sup>

- / - <sup>2</sup>

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system and continuous dynamical system . In the past there were certain tools to identify regular and chaos in deterministic dynamical system such as time series curves , phase plots , bifurcation diagrams , lyapunov exponent etc. these tools though very powerful , are not sufficient to differentiate regular and chaos SYSTEMS . In this paper, the binary test has been discussed and its application has been shown with satisfactory results . The Tent map, Tinkerbell map, Henon map, Lorenz system have been studied and their behavior has been observed with respect to these tools and a comparison of binary test with these tools has been done .It has been found that the results obtained by the binary test are quite satisfactory and significant .

**Introduction -1**

: [5]

( )  
.[6]

[2] ( Gottwald and Melbourne )

. [4] [3]

**The Binary Test for Chaos**

-2

Melborne Gottwald

(phase – space)

:[4]

**Description of The Binary Test for Chaos**

$$\phi(j) \quad j=1,2,\dots,T$$

$$c \in (0, \pi) \quad -$$

$$p_c(t) = \sum_{j=1}^t \phi(j) \cos jc \quad , \quad q_c(t) = \sum_{j=1}^t \phi(j) \sin jc \quad (1)$$

$$t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

(bounded)  $q_c(t) \quad p_c(t)$  •  
 ( quasi periodic                      periodic

$$q_c(t) \quad p_c(t) \quad \bullet$$

( Brownian motion )

( Mean – square displacement )

$$c \quad (1) \quad q_c(t) \quad p_c(t) \quad -$$

$$M_c(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=1}^T [p_c(j+t) - p_c(j)]^2 + [q_c(j+t) - q_c(j)]^2$$

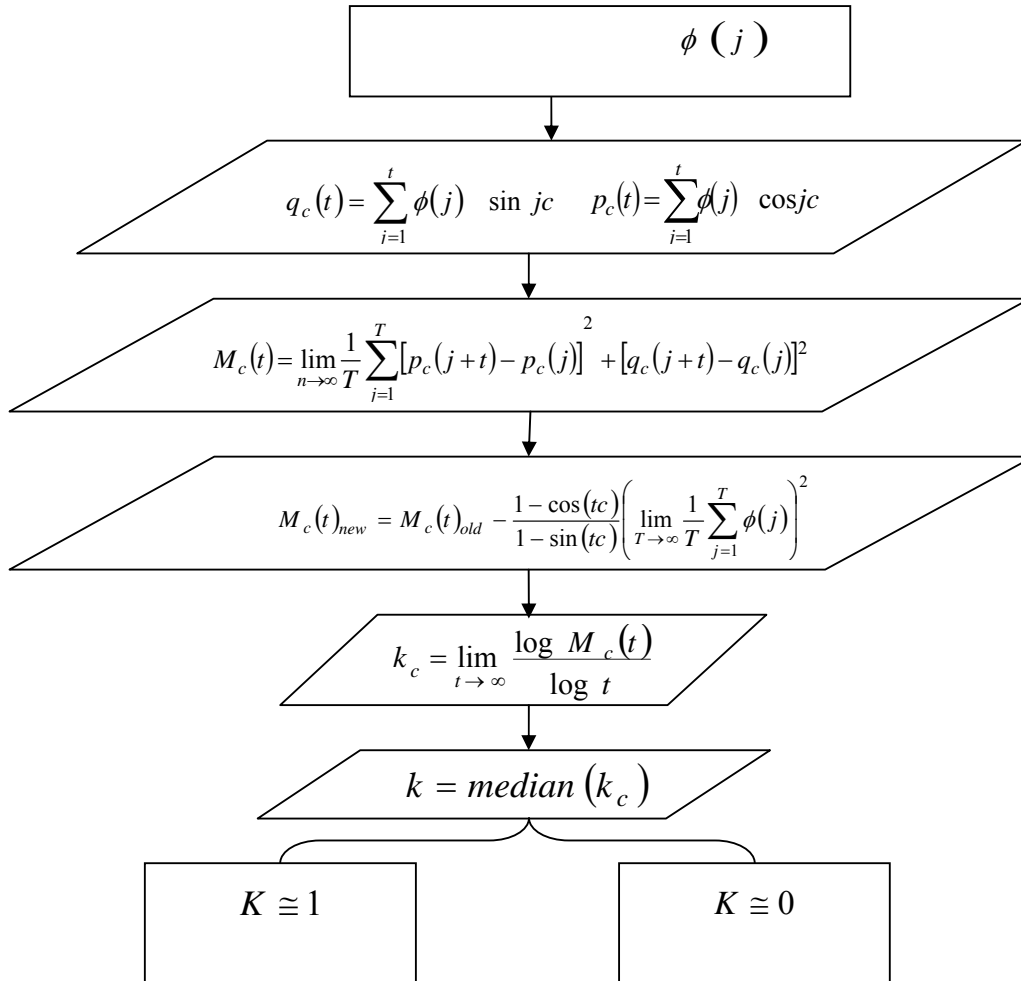
(Smoothing)

$$M_c(t)_{new} = M_c(t)_{old} - \frac{1 - \cos(tc)}{1 - \sin(tc)} \left( \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=1}^T \phi(j) \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 t_{cut} & t_{cut} < T & t \leq t_{cut} & t \ll T \\
 t_{cut} = T/10 & & & M_c(t) \\
 \\
 t & & M_c(t) & \cdot \\
 t & \text{(bounded)} & M_c(t) & \cdot \\
 \\
 M_c(t) & & & \cdot \\
 \\
 \log(t) & & \log M_c(t) & \cdot \\
 \\
 k_c = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_c(t)}{\log t} & & & \cdot
 \end{array}$$

حيث  $k$  يمثل الوسيط لـ  $k_c$  ، إذا كان  $k \cong 0$  فان النظام الديناميكي منتظم بينما إذا كان  $k \cong 1$  فان النظام الديناميكي فوضوي .

### Flow Chart



**Maps            -3**

. MATLAB

**[5] Tent Map**

$$T(x) = \begin{cases} ax & \text{if } x \leq 1/2 \\ ax(1-x) & \text{if } x > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$0 \leq a \leq 2$$

$$\lambda(x_1) > 0 \quad a > 1$$

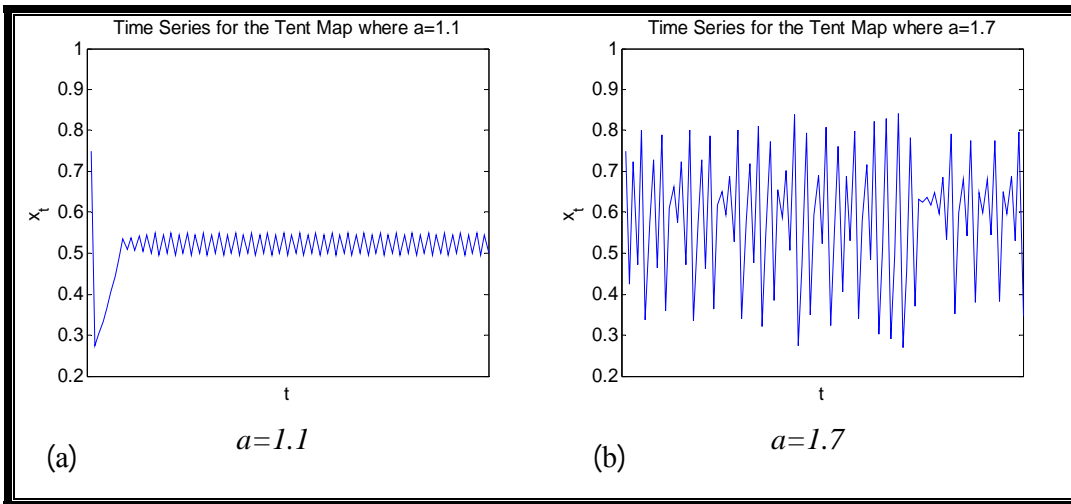
$a$

(Lyapunov Exponent)

$$\lambda(x_1) > 0 \quad a = 1.1$$

$$(1) \quad .$$

$$. \quad a = 1.7 \quad a = 1.1$$



: (a)

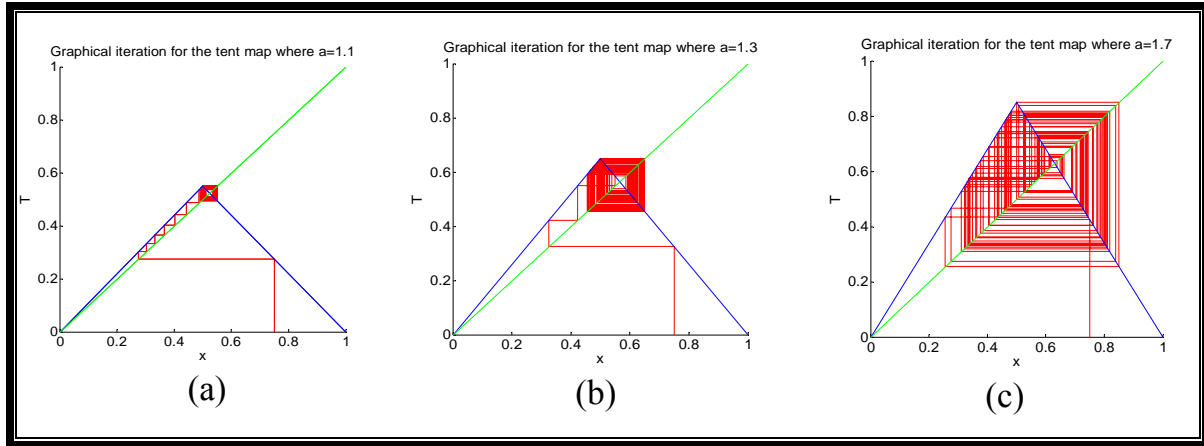
100

: (1)

: (b)

(2)

(Cobweb)



(Cobweb)

: (2)

$a = 1.3$

: (b)

$a = 1.1$

: (a) .  $a$

$a = 1.7$

: (c)

0.001

2

0

$a$

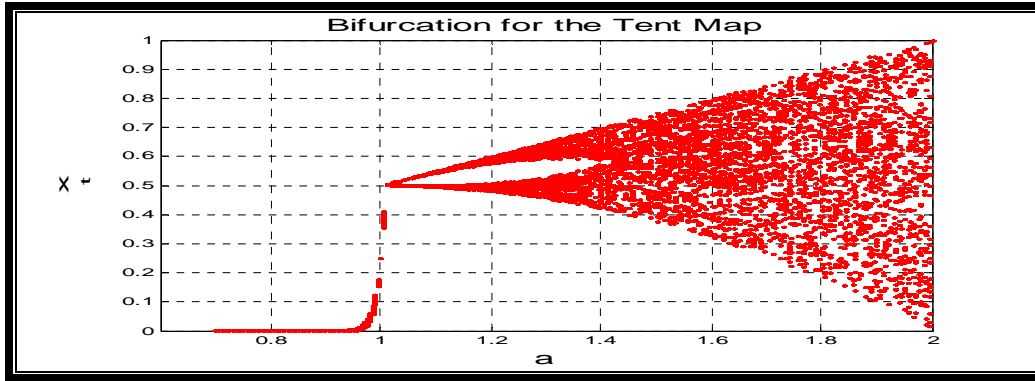
(3)

$a = 1.1$

)  $a$

. ( $a = 1.7$

$a = 1.3$



*a*

:(3)

$$x_0 = 0.75 \quad t = 1000, a = 0 : 0.001 : 2$$

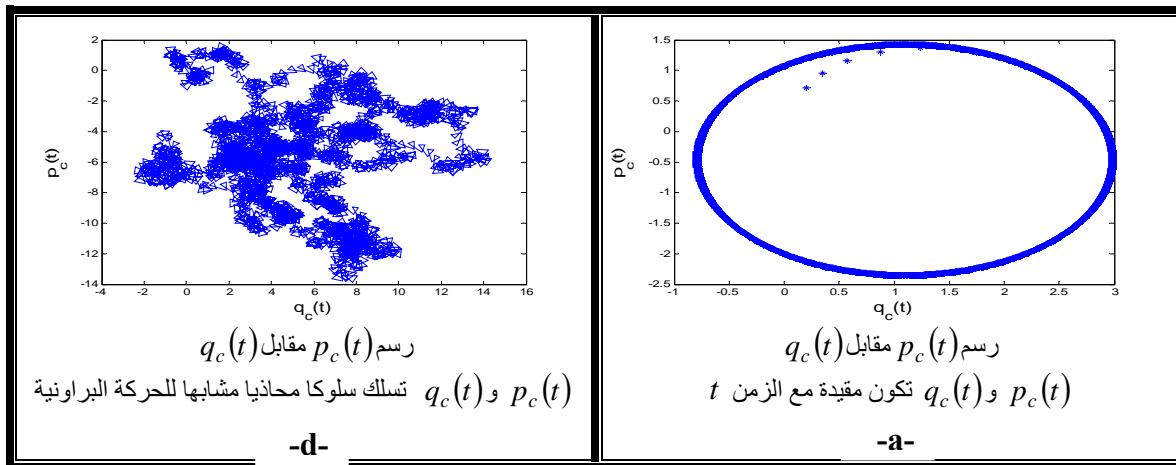
(The Binary Test for Chaos

$$a = 1.1 \quad 5000 \quad )$$

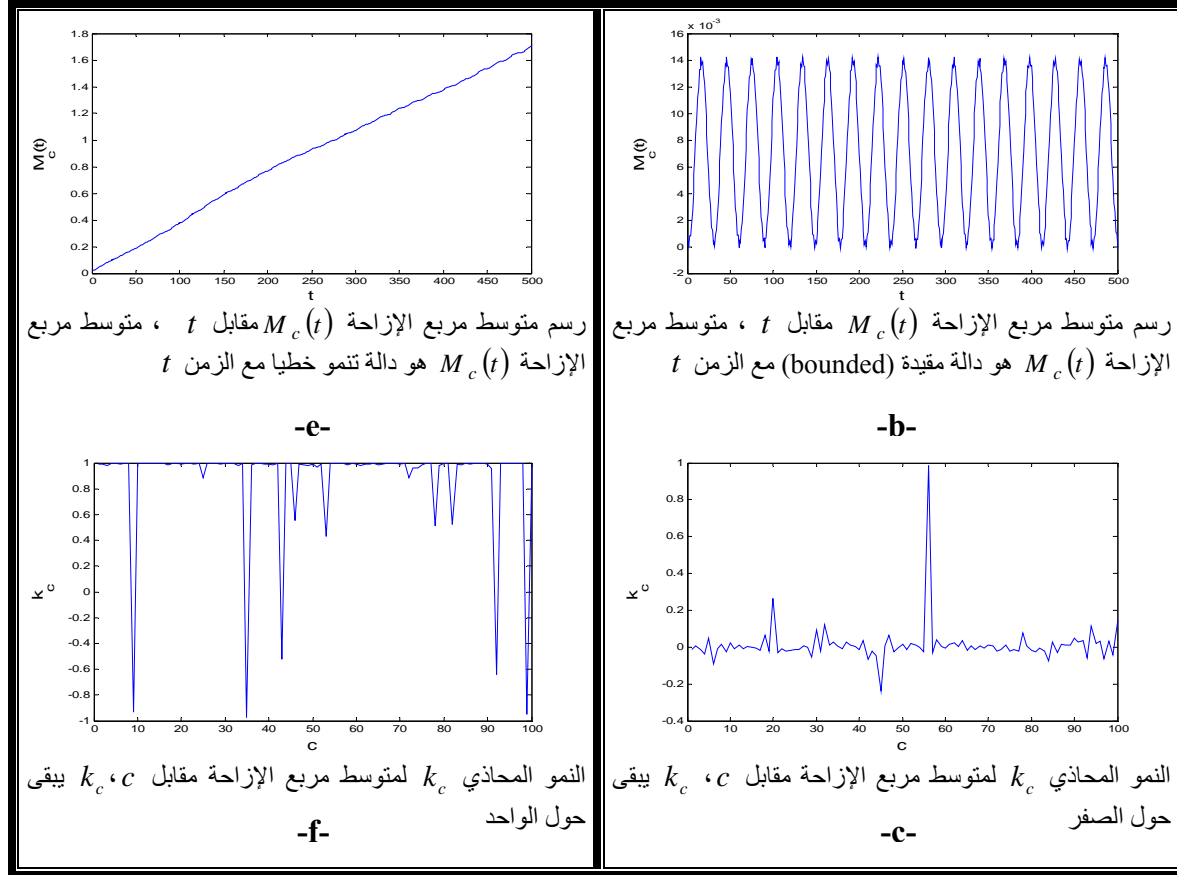
$$K = 0.003 \approx 0 \quad k$$

(4)

$$K = 0.996 \approx 1 \quad a = 1.7$$







(c, b, a)

:(4)

. (f, e, d)

(1)

: (1)

. a

| 1 | a = 1.1 |  |  |  | $\lambda(x_1) > 0$ | $K \cong 0$ |
|---|---------|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------|
|   |         |  |  |  |                    |             |
| 2 | a = 1.7 |  |  |  | $\lambda(x_1) > 0$ | $K \cong 1$ |
|   |         |  |  |  |                    |             |

[1] Tinkerbell Map

-:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{t+1} &= x_t^2 - y_t^2 + ax_t + by_t \\ y_{t+1} &= 2x_t y_t + cx_t + dy_t \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

a, b, c, d

$$t = 1000, a = 0.9, b = -0.6, c = 2, d = 0.5$$

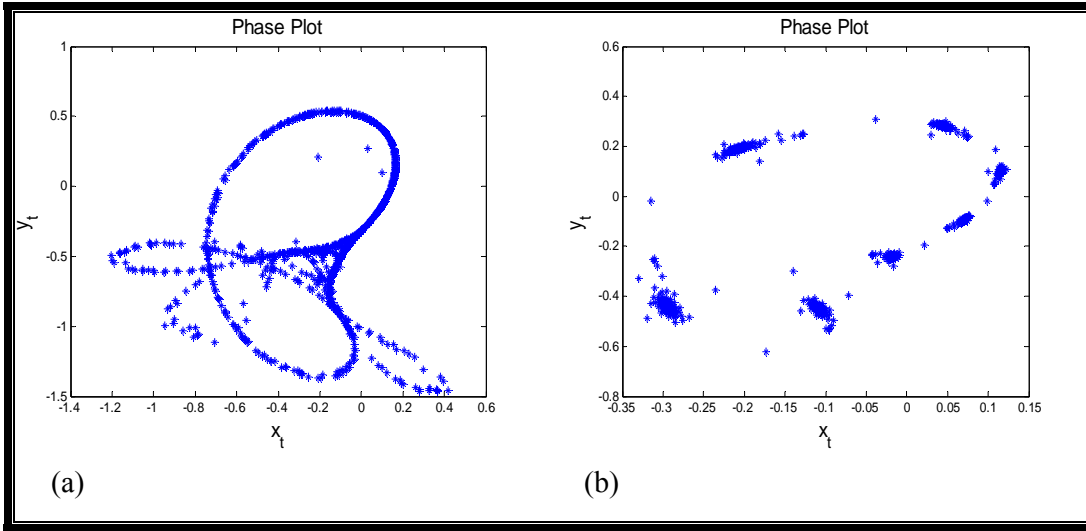
(5a) بالشكل

$$(x_0, y_0) = (0.1, 0.1)$$

$$d = 0.27$$

d

.(5b)



: (5)

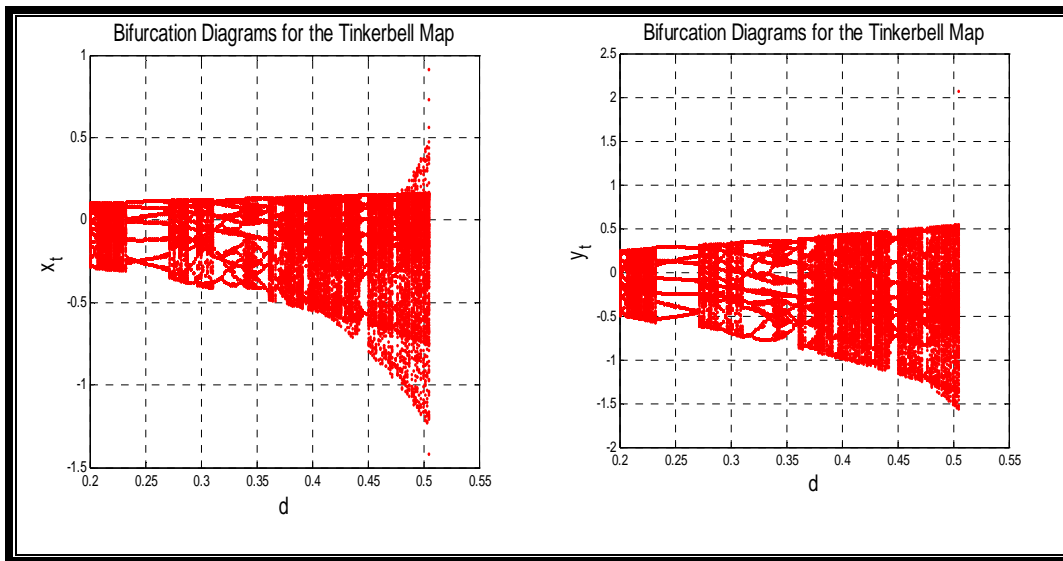
(b)

(a) :  $d$

(6)

$d$

$y_t$   $x_t$



$d$

: (6)

$a = 0.9$  ,  $b = -0.6$  ,  $c = 2$   $t = 1000$

. 0.001

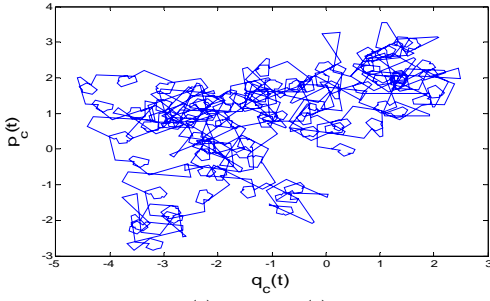
0.55 0.2

$(x_0, y_0) = (0.1, 0.1)$

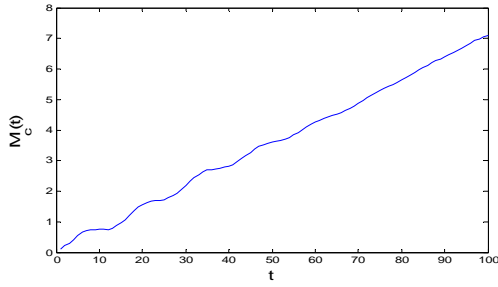
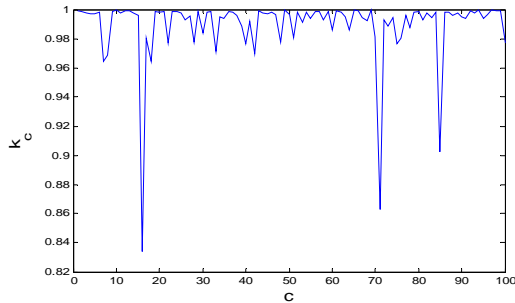
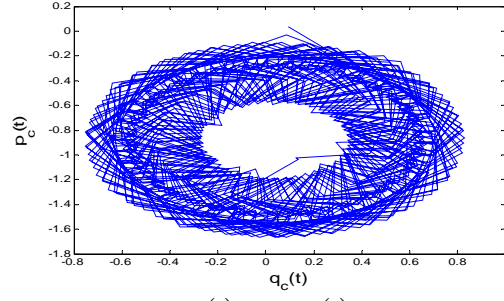
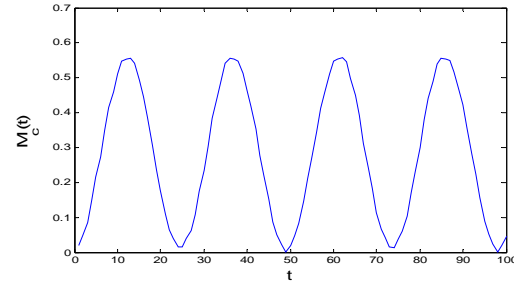
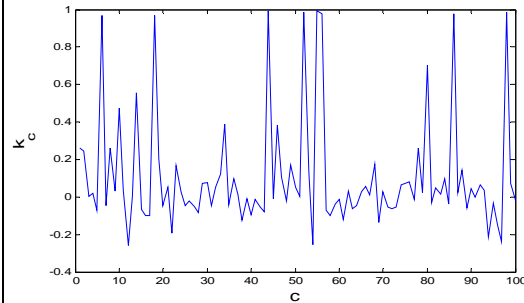
1000

 $k$  $d=0.27$ 

(7)

 $k = 0.019 \approx 0$  $k = 0.997 \approx 1$        $d = 0.5$ رسم  $p_c(t)$  مقابل  $q_c(t)$ 

تسلك سلوكا محاذيا مشابها للحركة البراونية

**-d-**رسم متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  مقابل  $t$  ، متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  هو دالة تنمو خطيا مع الزمن  $t$ **-e-**النمو المحاذي  $k_c$  لمتوسط مربع الإزاحة مقابل  $c$  ،  $k_c$  يبقى حول الواحد**-f-**رسم  $p_c(t)$  مقابل  $q_c(t)$ تكون مقيدة مع الزمن  $t$ **-a-**رسم متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  مقابل  $t$  ، متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  هو دالة مقيدة (bounded) مع الزمن  $t$ **-b-**النمو المحاذي  $k_c$  لمتوسط مربع الإزاحة مقابل  $c$  ،  $k_c$  يبقى حول الصفر**-c-**

(f, e, d) . : (7)  
 (c, b, a)  
 (2)

: (2)  
 . d

| 1 | $d = 0.27$ |  |  | $\lambda_2 = -0.0212 \quad \lambda_1 = -0.0033$ | $K \cong 0$ |
|---|------------|--|--|---|-------------|
| 2 | $d = 0.5$  |  |  | $\lambda_2 = -0.5545 \quad \lambda_1 = 0.1942$  | $K \cong 1$ |

[ 5 ] **Henon Map**

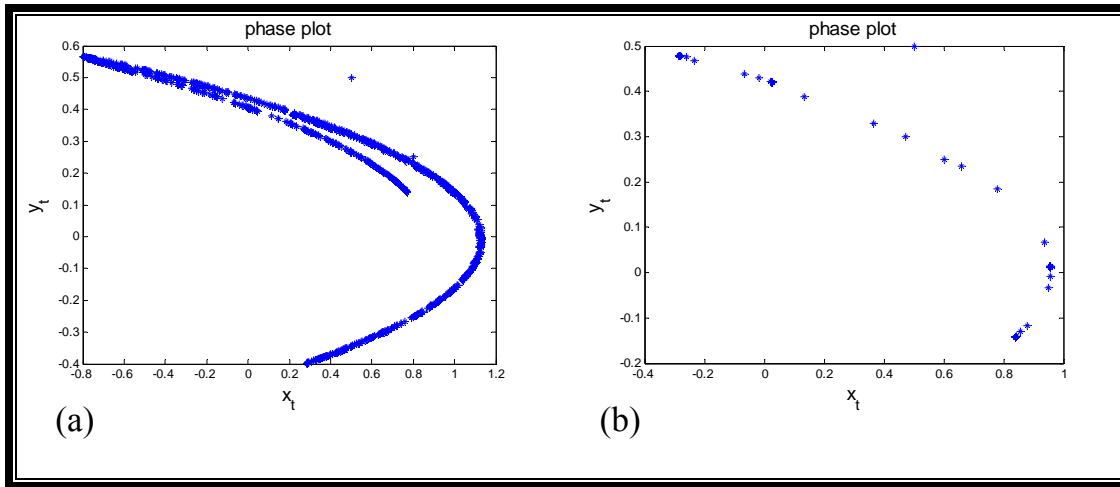
$$\begin{aligned} X_{t+1} &= a + bx_t^2 + cy_t \\ Y_{t+1} &= dx_t \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (0.5, 0.5), \quad t = 1000, \quad d = 0.5, \quad b = -1.4, \quad c = 0.3$$

بالشكل (8a)

$$c = -0.1 \tag{8b}$$

. c



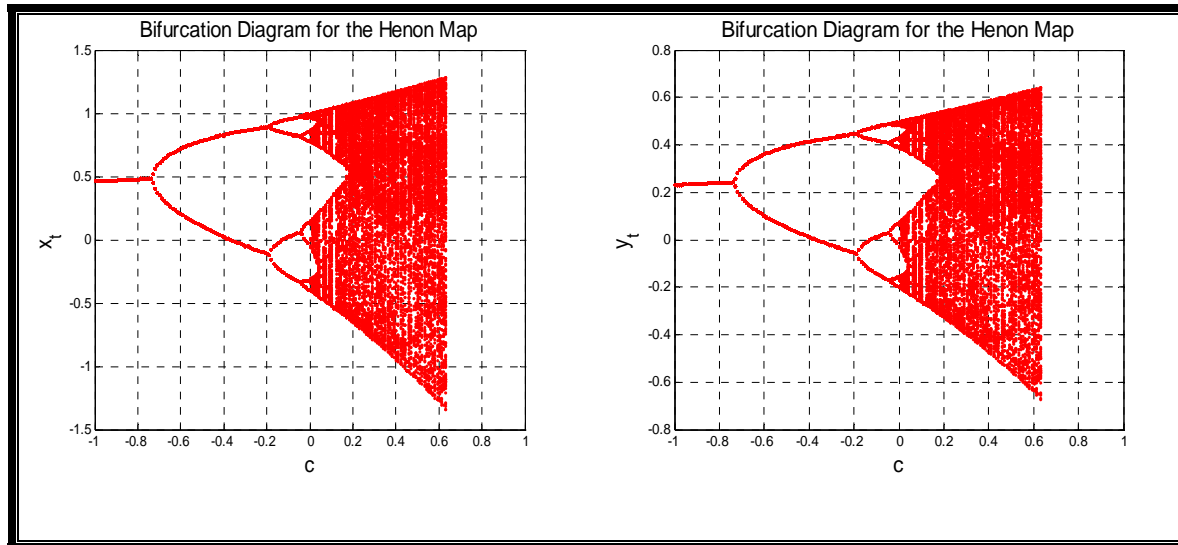
: (8)

(9)

(b) .  
 $c$

(a)

$y_t$   $x_t$



$c$

: (9)

$t = 1000$  ,  $d = 0.5$  ,  $b = -1.4$  . 0.001

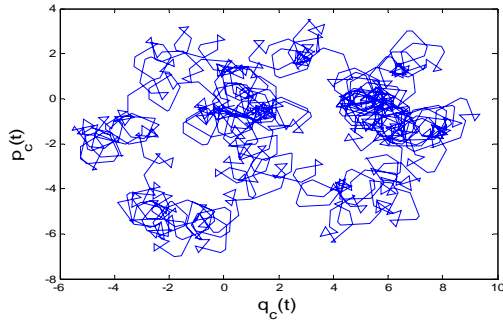
1 (-1)  
 $(x_0, y_0) = (0.5, 0.5)$

$$c = -0.1$$

$$k = 0.0014 \approx 0 \quad k$$

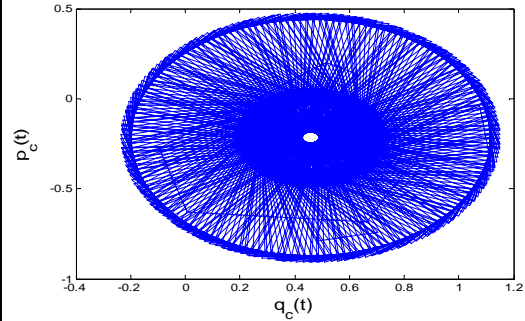
(10)

$$k = 0.997 \approx 1 \quad c = 0.3$$



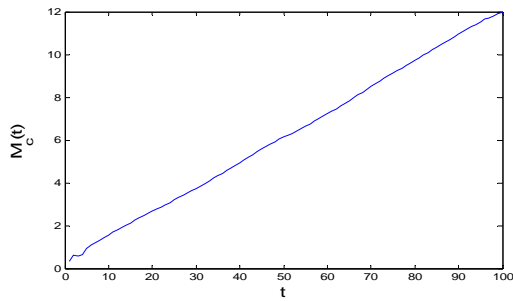
رسم  $p_c(t)$  مقابل  $q_c(t)$   
تسلك سلوكا محاذيا مشابها للحركة البراونية

-d-



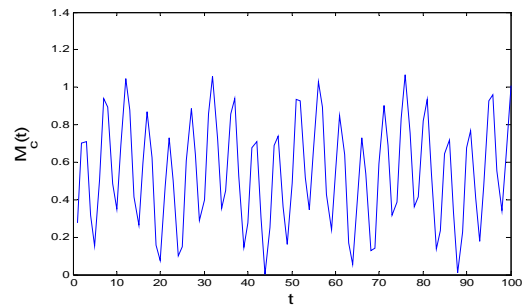
رسم  $p_c(t)$  مقابل  $q_c(t)$   
تكون مقيدة مع الزمن  $t$

-a-



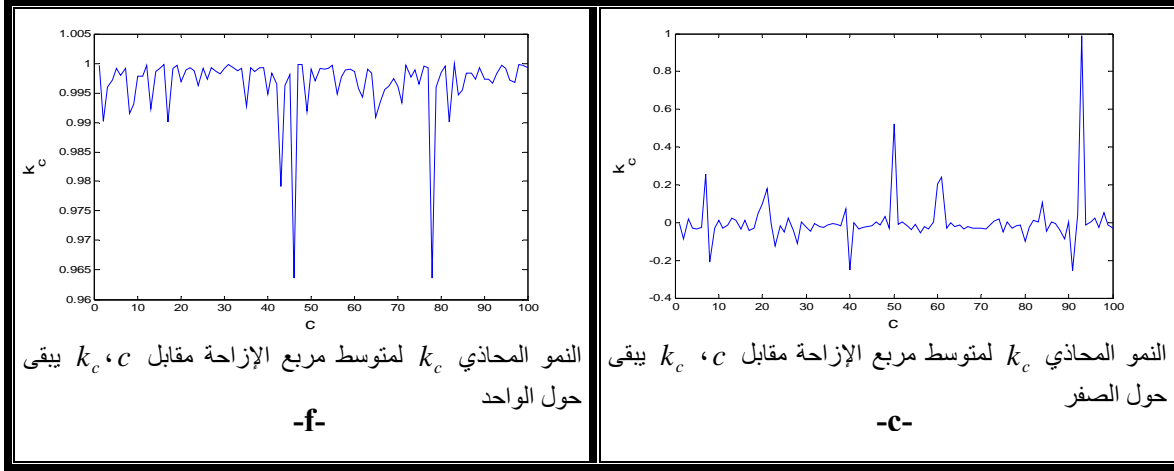
رسم متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  مقابل  $t$  ، متوسط مربع  
الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  هو دالة تنمو خطيا مع الزمن  $t$

-e-



رسم متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  مقابل  $t$  ، متوسط مربع  
الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  هو دالة مقيدة (bounded) مع الزمن  $t$

-b-



:(10)

. (f, e, d)

(c, b, a)

(3)

: (3)

. c

| 1 | $c = -0.1$ |  |  | $\lambda_1 = -0.3725 \quad \lambda_2 = -2.6231$ | $K \cong 0$ |
|---|------------|--|--|---|-------------|
|   |            |  |  |   |             |
| 2 | $c = 0.3$  |  |  | $\lambda_1 = 0.3334 \quad \lambda_2 = -2.2306$  | $K \cong 1$ |
|   |            |  |  |   |             |



## [5] The Lorenz System

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= a(y - x) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= bx - y - xz \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= xy - cz\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

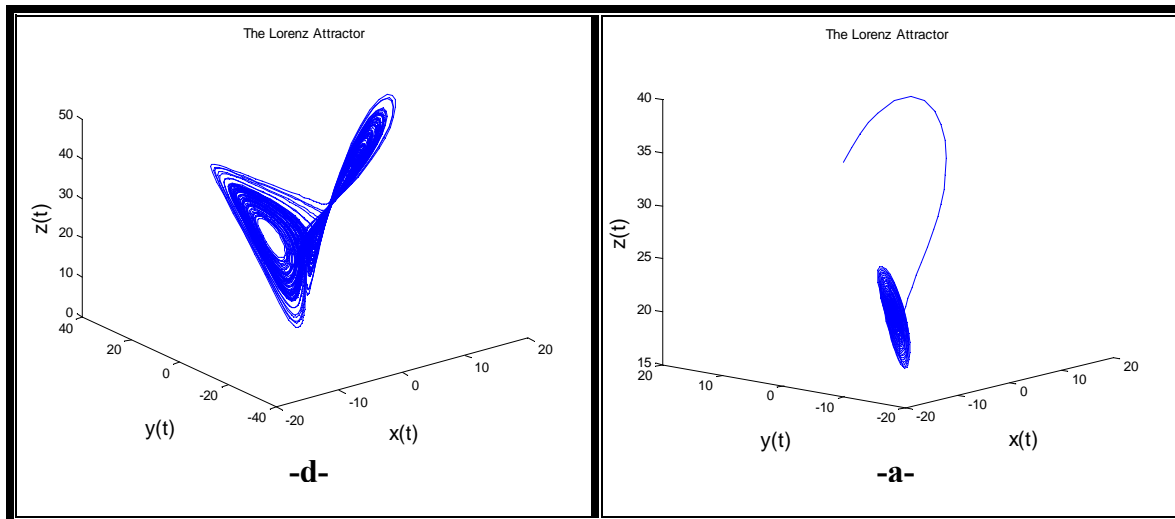
$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (15, 20, 30) \quad c = 8/3 \quad a = 10$$

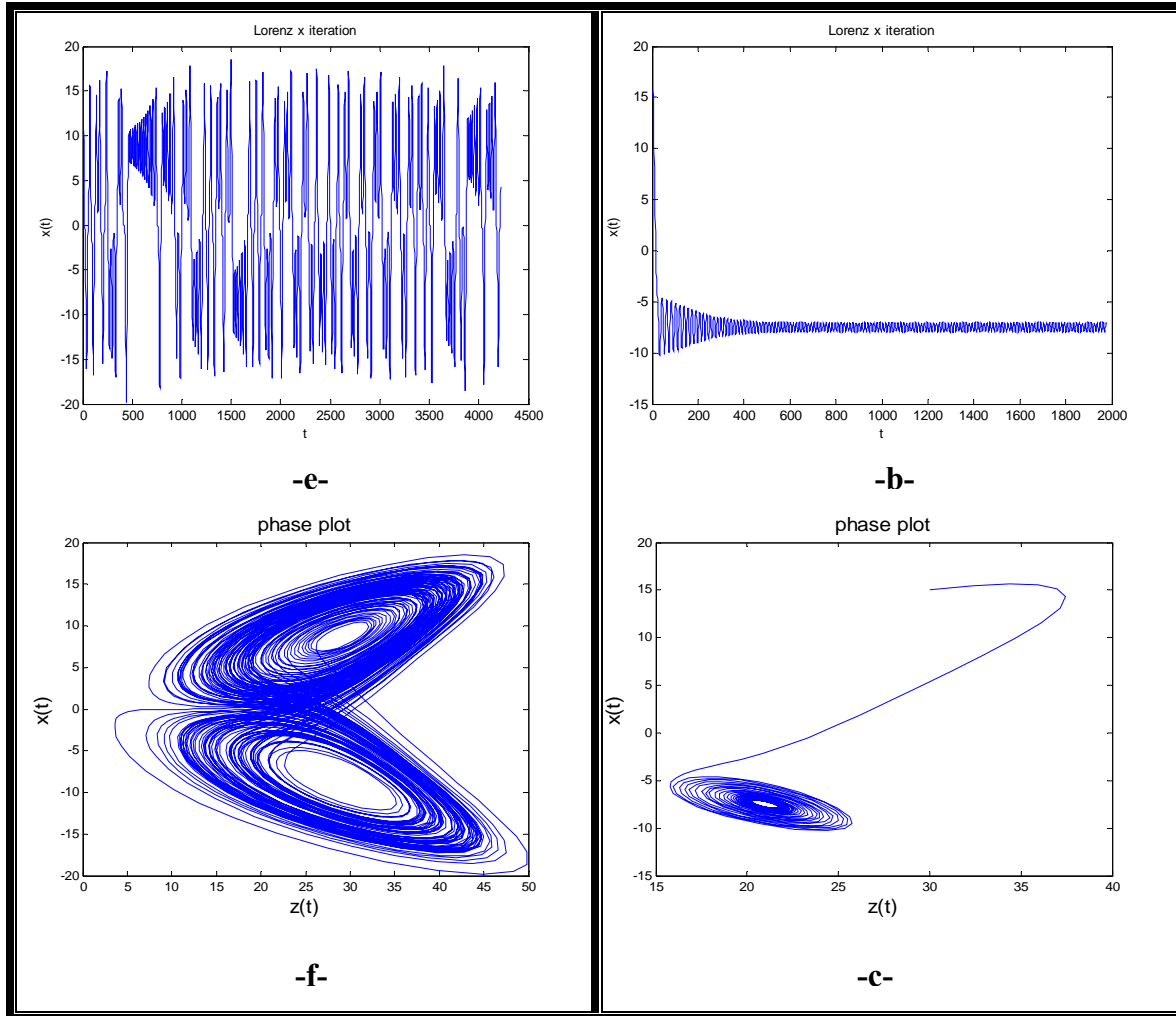
$$b = 22$$

$$. \quad b$$

$$(11)$$

$$b = 30$$





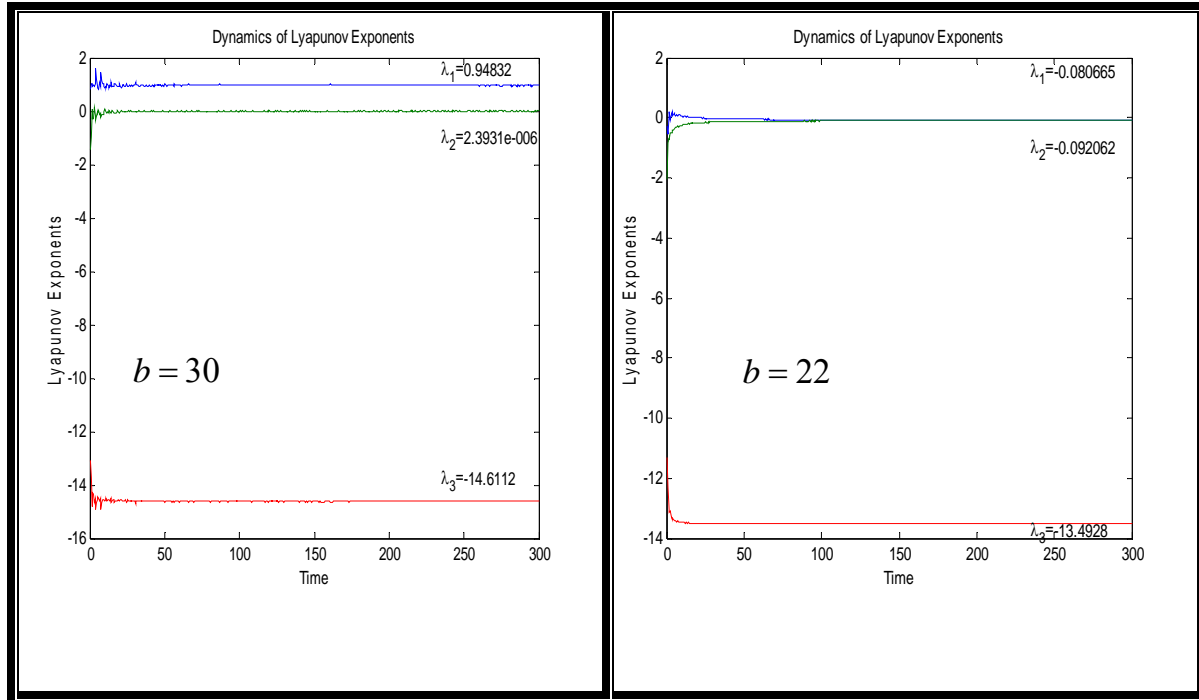
الشكل (11) : رسم فضاء الطور، السلسلة الزمنية، اسقاط الحل في المستوي  $xz$  عند القيم المختلفة للمعلمة  $b$ ، يتضح  $b = 30$ .

(6)

$$b = 22$$

$$b = 30$$

. (12)



: (12)

$b$

$$0 \leq t \leq 100 \quad T = 5000$$

$$c = 8/3 \quad a = 10$$

$$\Delta t = 0.05$$

$$b = 22$$

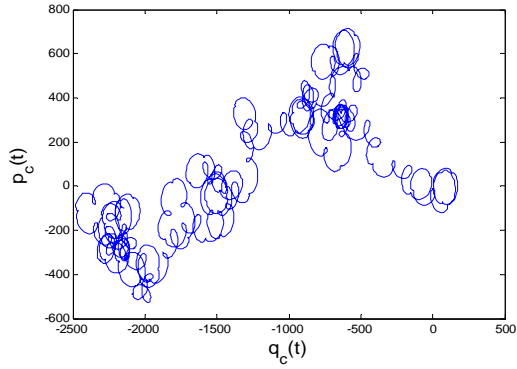
$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (15, 20, 30)$$

$$k = 0.0427 \approx 0 \quad k$$

$$b = 30$$

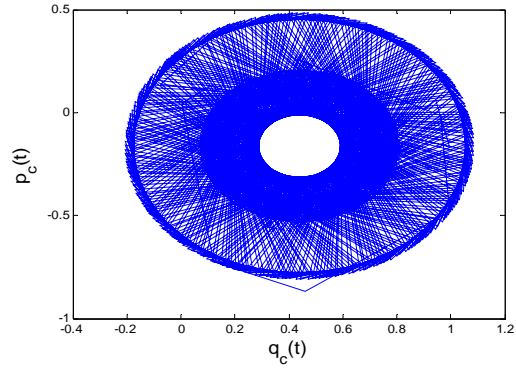
(13)

$$k = 0.9990 \approx 1$$



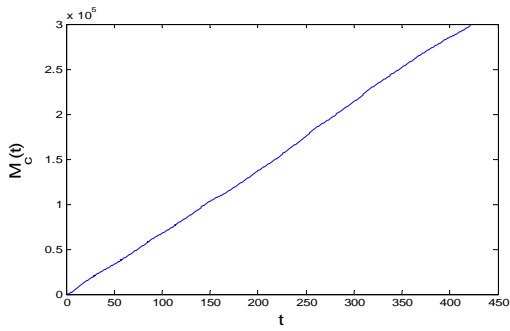
رسم  $p_c(t)$  مقابل  $q_c(t)$   
تسلك سلوكا مصاديا مشابها للحركة البراونية  
 $p_c(t)$  و  $q_c(t)$

-d-



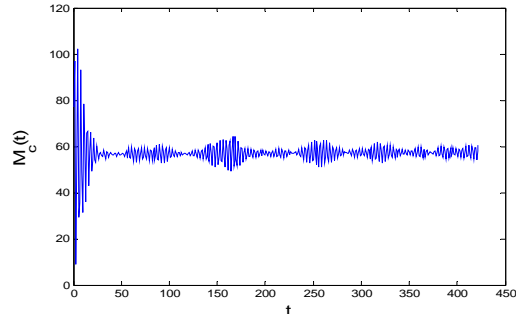
رسم  $p_c(t)$  مقابل  $q_c(t)$   
تكون مقيدة مع الزمن  $t$   
 $p_c(t)$  و  $q_c(t)$

-a-



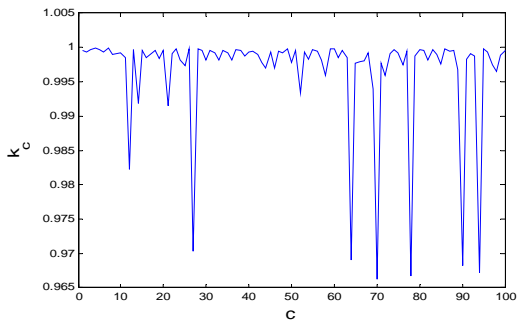
رسم متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  مقابل  $t$  ، متوسط مربع  
الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  هو دالة تنمو خطيا مع الزمن  $t$

-e-



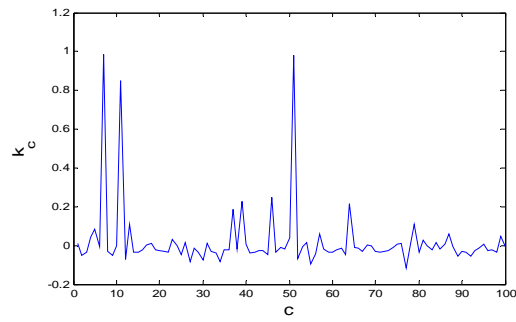
رسم متوسط مربع الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  مقابل  $t$  ، متوسط مربع  
الإزاحة  $M_c(t)$  هو دالة مقيدة (bounded) مع الزمن  $t$

-b-



النمو المصادي  $k_c$  لمتوسط مربع الإزاحة مقابل  $c$  ، يبقى  
حول الواحد

-f-



النمو المصادي  $k_c$  لمتوسط مربع الإزاحة مقابل  $c$  ، يبقى  
حول الصفر

-c-

(6)

:(13)

. (f, e, d)

(c, b, a)

(4)

: (4)

. b

| 1 | $b = 22$ |  | $\lambda_1 = -0.0806 \quad \lambda_2 = -0.0921$<br>$\lambda_3 = -13.4928$    | $K \cong 0$ |
|---|----------|--|--|-------------|
| 2 | $b = 30$ |  | $\lambda_1 = 0.9483 \quad \lambda_2 = 2.39e - 006$<br>$\lambda_3 = -14.6112$ | $K \cong 1$ |

**Conclusions**

**-4**

$K$

$\phi(X(t))$

.  $X(t)$

( )  
.(1)

## References

- [1] Alligood, K. T. & Sauer, T. D. & Yorke J. A. (1997), "Chaos: An Introduction to Dynamical Systems", Springer-Verlag ,New York, Inc.
- [2] Falconer, I. & Gottwald, G. A. & Melbourne, I. (2007), "Application of the 0-1 Test for Chaos to Experimental Data", Xulvi – Brunet, SIAM J. 6, No. 2, pp. 395–402.
- [3] Gottwald, G. A. & Melbourne, I. (2003), "A new Test for Chaos in Deterministic Systems" , Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A 2004 460, 603-611.
- [4] Gottwald, G. A. & Melbourne, I. (2009) , " On the Implementation of the 0–1 Test for Chaos" , Xulvi – Brunet , SIAM J. Appl. Dyn. Syst. (8) 129–145.
- [5] Henk Broer & Floris Takens (2010), "Dynamical Systems and Chaos", Springer- Science+Business Media, Inc.
- [6] Paul, S. Addison (1997) ," Fractals and Chaos ", Napier University, Edinburgh.