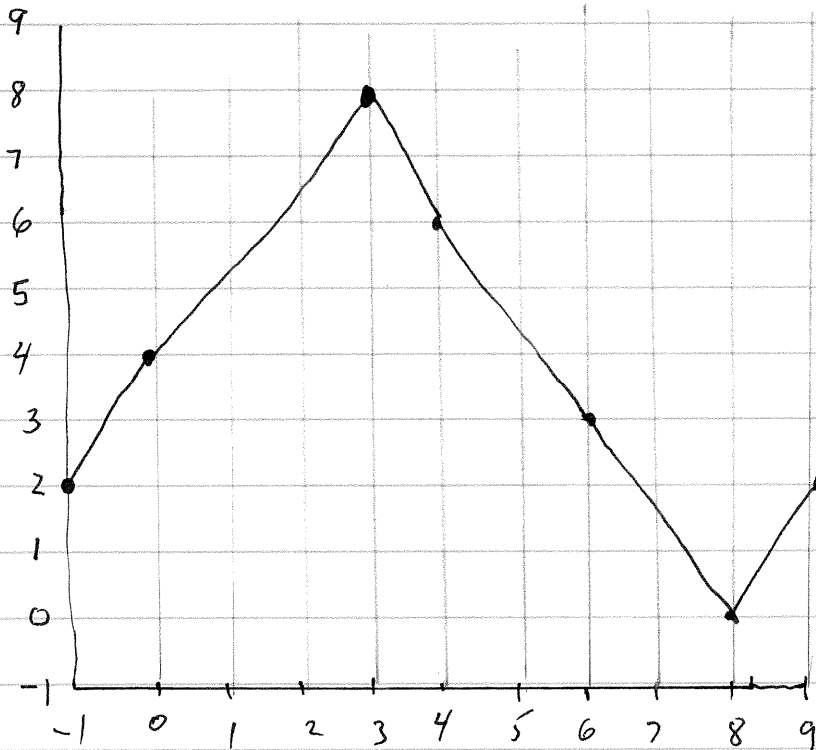


Final 2002

(5)

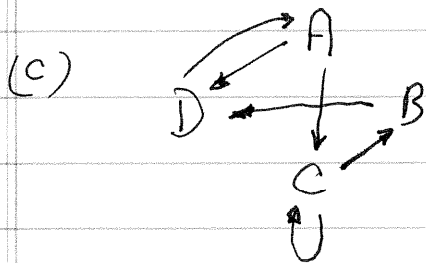
(a)



$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad f[0,3] &= [4,8] = [4,6] \cup [6,8] \\
 f[3,4] &= [6,8] = [6,8] \\
 f[4,6] &= [3,6] = [3,4] \cup [4,6] \\
 f[6,8] &= [0,3] = [0,3].
 \end{aligned}$$

Markov partition $\{ [0,3], [3,4], [4,6], [6,8] \}$

Intervals cover combination of intervals as given above. $[0,3] = I_A$ $[3,4] = I_B$ $[4,6] = I_C$ $[6,8] = I_D$.



Transition graph.

n	Symbol	Periodic
1	C^∞	Yes
2	$(AD)^\infty$	Yes
3		No
4	$(CBDA)^\infty$	Yes
5	$(CCBDA)^\infty$	Yes

all periods except 3

(e) $F[-1,9] = [0,8] \subset (-1,9)$.

contained in interior. so $[-1,9]$ trapping region

$F[0,8] = [0,8]$ so invariant.

so $[0,8]$ is the attracting set for the trapping region $[-1,9]$

(f) & (h) Transition graph is irreducible.

There are two choices to go from C and two choices to go from A.

Therefore f is a continuous piecewise expanding map with Markov partition.

Therefore, topologically transitive on $[0,8]$ and has sensitive dependence.

(g) At each point $|f'(x)| = \frac{4}{3}, 2,$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

The Lyapunov ~~also~~ exponent is an average of $\ln(\frac{4}{3}), \ln(2),$ and $\ln(\frac{3}{2})$.

Therefore

$$0 < \ln(\frac{4}{3}) \leq L(x_0, f) \leq \ln(2)$$

is positive.

(i) $[0,8]$ is an attracting set with sensitive dependence & topologically transitive, so it is a chaotic attractor.