Exercises

Henon@Hénon!attractor!Lyapunov exponent
expectation value
kurtosis

Exercise 10.1 **How unstable is the Hénon attractor?**

(a) *Evaluate numerically the Lyapunov exponent λ by iterating the Hénon map*

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - ax^2 + y \\ bx \end{bmatrix}$$

for $a = 1.4$, $b = 0.3$.

(b) *Now check how robust is the Lyapunov exponent for the Hénon attractor? Evaluate numerically the Lyapunov exponent by iterating the Hénon map for $a = 1.39945219$, $b = 0.3$. How much do you trust now your result for the part (a) of this exercise?*

Exercise 10.2 **Expectation value of a vector observable and its moments.** *Check and extend the expectation value formulas (10.12) by evaluating the derivatives of $s(\beta)$ up to 4-th order for the space average $\langle \exp(\beta \cdot A^t) \rangle$ with a_i a vector quantity:*

(a)

$$\left.\frac{\partial s}{\partial \beta_i}\right|_{\beta=0} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \langle A_i^t \rangle = \langle a_i \rangle \ , \tag{10.39}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \left.\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial \beta_i \partial \beta_j}\right|_{\beta=0} &= \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \left(\langle A_i^t A_j^t \rangle - \langle A_i^t \rangle \langle A_j^t \rangle \right) \\ &= \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \left\langle (A_i^t - t\langle a_i \rangle)(A_j^t - t\langle a_j \rangle) \right\rangle \ . \end{aligned} \tag{10.40}$$

Note that the formalism is cmart: it automatically yields the variance *from the mean, rather than simply the 2nd moment $\langle a^2 \rangle$.*

(c) *compute the third derivative of $s(\beta)$.*

(d) *compute the fourth derivative assuming that the mean in (10.39) vanishes, $\langle a_i \rangle = 0$. The 4-th order moment formula*

$$K(t) = \frac{\langle x^4(t) \rangle}{\langle x^2(t) \rangle^2} - 3 \tag{10.41}$$

that you have derived is known as kurtosis*: it measures a deviation from what the 4-th order moment would be were the distribution a pure Gaussian (see (24.22) for a concrete example). If the observable is a vector, the kurtosis is given by*

$$K(t) = \frac{\sum_{ij} \left[\langle A_i A_i A_j A_j \rangle + 2 \left(\langle A_i A_j \rangle \langle A_j A_i \rangle - \langle A_i A_i \rangle \langle A_j A_j \rangle \right) \right]}{\left(\sum_i \langle A_i A_i \rangle \right)^2} \tag{10.42}$$

Rossler@Rösseler!attractor!Lyapunov exponent
three-disk@3-disk!escape rate

Exercise 10.3 Rösseler attractor Lyapunov exponent.

(a) *Evaluate numerically the Lyapunov exponent λ of the Rösseler attractor (??) for $a =?$, $b =?$.*

(b) *plot your own version of Fig 10.4.*

(c) *give your best estimate of λ*

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Exercise 10.4 Pinball escape rate from numerical simulation*. *Estimate the escape rate for $R : a = 6$ 3-disk pinball by shooting 100,000 randomly initiated pinballs into the 3-disk system and plotting the logarithm of the number of trapped orbits as function of time. For comparison, a numerical simulation of ref. [6.2] yields $\gamma = .410\ldots$.*

put here $\langle n \rangle$ numbers from Per.

list numerical results for different R.