

Instituto de Física da USP

Dimensões generalizadas e a conjectura de Kaplan-Yorke

Aluno: Vitor Martins de Oliveira

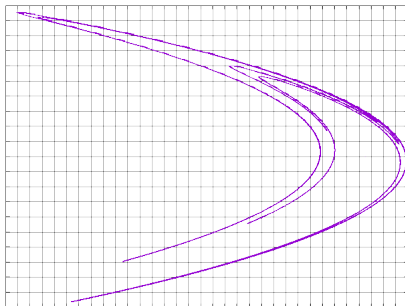
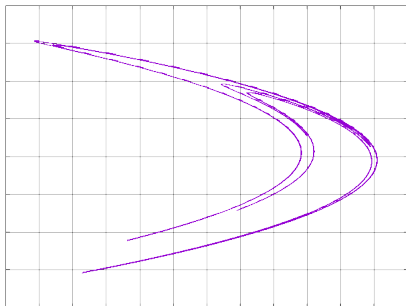
Disciplina: Caos em Sistemas Dissipativos

Professor: Iberê Luiz Caldas

2018

Objetivos

- Introduzir o conceito de dimensão generalizada
- Expor as dimensões mais importantes, a saber, D_0 , D_1 e D_2
- Apresentar a conjectura de Kaplan-Yorke
- Discutir a relação entre geometria e dinâmica



Dimensão da contagem de caixas

$$D = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln N(\epsilon)}{\ln(1/\epsilon)}$$

Medida natural

$$\mu_i = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta(C_i, \mathbf{x}_0, T)}{T}$$

$\eta(C_i, \mathbf{x}_0, T)$: tempo que a órbita que se origina em \mathbf{x}_0 passa na caixa C_i durante o intervalo de tempo $0 \leq t \leq T$.

Espectro de dimensões generalizadas

$$D_q = \frac{1}{1-q} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln l(q, \epsilon)}{\ln(1/\epsilon)}, \quad l(q, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(\epsilon)} \mu_i^q$$

$$D_{q_1} \leq D_{q_2} \text{ se } q_1 > q_2$$

Dimensão D_0

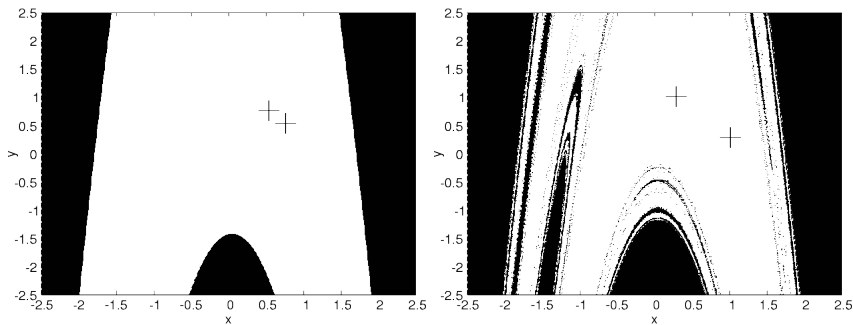
- $q = 0 \Rightarrow I(0, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(\epsilon)} \mu_i^0 = N(\epsilon)$

$$\therefore D_0 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln N(\epsilon)}{\ln(1/\epsilon)} \Rightarrow D_0 \text{ é a dimensão da contagem de caixas}$$

- $\mu_i = \frac{1}{N(\epsilon)} \Rightarrow I(q, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(\epsilon)} \left(\frac{1}{N(\epsilon)} \right)^q = N(\epsilon)^{1-q}$

$$\therefore D_q = D_0, \forall q$$

Importância de D_0



Função incerteza

$$f(\epsilon) \sim \epsilon^{2-D_0}$$

Dimensão D_1

Definimos

$$D_1 = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1} D_q = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1-q} \frac{\ln I(q, \epsilon)}{\ln(1/\epsilon)}, \quad I(q, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(\epsilon)} \mu_i^q$$

Dimensão de informação

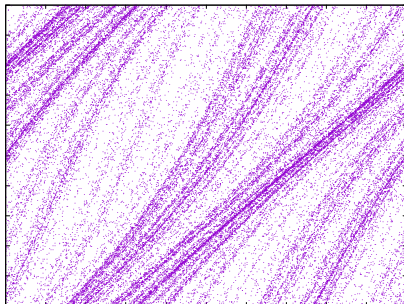
$$D_1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N(\epsilon)} \mu_i \ln \mu_i}{\ln \epsilon}$$

Importância de D_1

Mapa de Sinai

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + y_n + \delta \cos(2\pi y_n) \quad \text{mod } 1$$

$$y_{n+1} = x_n + 2y_n \quad \text{mod } 1$$



$$D_0 = 2$$

$$D_1 < 2$$

$$D_0(\theta) = D_1, \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

Dimensão D_2

“Integral” de correlação

$$C(\epsilon) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K^2} \sum_{ij}^K \Theta(\epsilon - |\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j|)$$

Podemos mostrar que

$$C(\epsilon) \sim I(2, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=1}^{N(\epsilon)} \mu_i^2$$

Portanto

$$D_2 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln C(\epsilon)}{\ln \epsilon}$$

Importância de D_2

- Dados experimentais
- Alta dimensionalidade

Outro exemplo: periodicidade induzida em computadores

$$\bar{m} \sim \delta^{-D_2/2}$$

\bar{m} : tamanho do período

δ : erro de arredondamento

Conjectura de Kaplan-Yorke

Dimensão de Lyapunov

$$D_L = K + \frac{1}{|h_{k+1}|} \sum_{j=1}^k h_j, \quad \sum_{j=1}^k h_j \geq 0$$

Conjectura de Kaplan-Yorke

$$D_L = D_1$$

Mapa do padeiro

Definição geral

$$\mathbf{B}(x_n, y_n) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} & , \text{se } y < \alpha \\ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_b & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\beta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda_b \\ -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \end{pmatrix} & , \text{se } y > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$h_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^{n_1} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)^{n_2} \right] = \alpha \ln \frac{1}{\alpha} + \beta \ln \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$h_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln [(\lambda_a)^{n_1} (\lambda_b)^{n_2}] = \alpha \ln \lambda_a + \beta \ln \lambda_b$$

Mapa do padeiro

Por outro lado,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{l}(q, \epsilon) &= \hat{l}_a(q, \epsilon) + \hat{l}_b(q, \epsilon) \\ \hat{l}_a(q, \epsilon) &= \alpha^q \hat{l}_a(q, \epsilon/\lambda_a) \\ \hat{l}_b(q, \epsilon) &= \beta^q \hat{l}_b(q, \epsilon/\lambda_b) \\ \hat{l}(q, \epsilon) &\simeq K \epsilon^{(q-1)\hat{D}_q}\end{aligned}$$

Equação transcendental para o mapa do padeiro

$$\alpha^q \lambda_a^{(q-1)\hat{D}_q} + \beta^q \lambda_b^{(q-1)\hat{D}_q} = 1$$

Conjectura de Kaplan-Yorke satisfeita

$$D_L = 1 + \frac{\alpha \ln(1/\alpha) + \beta \ln(1/\beta)}{\alpha \ln(1/\lambda_a) + \beta \ln(1/\lambda_b)} = D_1$$

Referências

- Edward Ott - *Chaos in dynamical systems*, Cambridge University Press, 1993
- Farmer et. al. - *The dimension of chaotic attractors*, Physica 7D, 1983
- Grassberger - *Generalized dimensions of strange attractors*, Physics Letters. 1983
- Grassberger and Procaccia - *Characterization of strange attractors*, Physical Review Letters, 1983
- Grebogi et. al. - *Roundoff-induced periodicity and the correlation dimension of chaotic attractors*, Physical Review A, 1988
- Hentschel and Procaccia - *The infinite number of generalized dimensions of fractals and strange attractors*, Physica 8D, 1983
- Sinai - *Gibbs measures in ergodic theory*, Russ. Math. Surv., 1972
- Kaplan and Yorke - *Chaotic behavior of multidimensional difference equations*, Springer, 1979