

## Sensitive Dependence on Initial Conditions

A dynamical system has sensitive dependence on initial conditions (SDIC) if arbitrarily small differences in initial conditions eventually lead to arbitrarily large differences in the orbits.

More formally

- Let  $f$  be a function and let  $x_0$  and  $y_0$  be two possible seeds.
- The  $f$  has *sensitive dependence on initial conditions* if there is some number  $\delta$  such that for any  $x_0$  there is a  $y_0$  that is not more than  $\epsilon$  away from  $x_0$ , where the initial condition  $y_0$  has the property that there is some integer  $n$  such that after  $n$  iterates, the orbit of  $y_0$  is more than  $\delta$  away from the orbit of  $x_0$ . That is,  $|x_n - y_n| > \delta$ .

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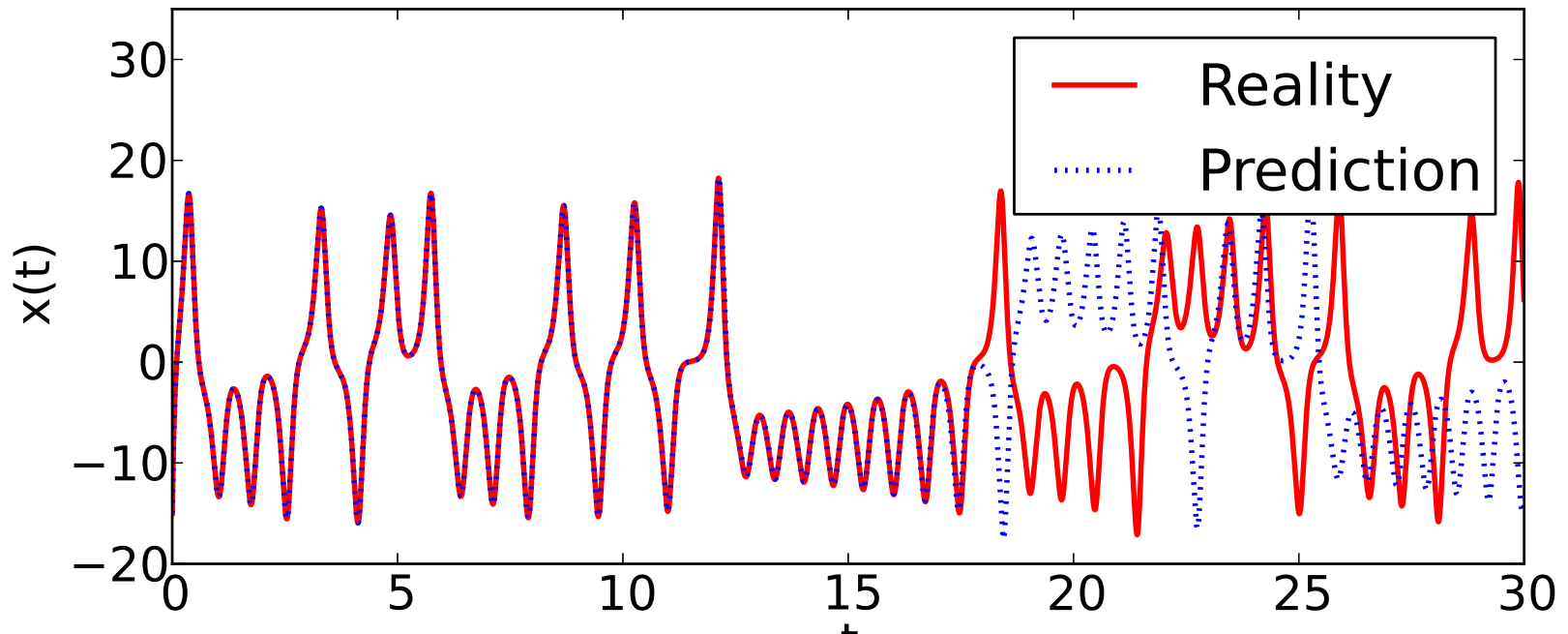
Example: You choose  $x_0 = 0.7$ ,  $\delta = 0.2$ , and  $\epsilon = 0.1$ .

Can I find a  $y_0$  within 0.1 of 0.7 such that  $|x_n - y_n| > 0.2$  for some  $n$ ?

**Yes.**  $y_0 = 0.72$ . Then  $|x_5 - y_5| = 0.626 > 0.2$ .

For a function to have SDIC, I must be able to answer yes to a question of this sort for **any**  $x_0$ ,  $\delta$ , and  $\epsilon$ , (provided they are all between 0 and 1).

## The Butterfly Effect



- Two different initial conditions: 15 and 15.000000001.
- A tiny change, like the effects of a butterfly flapping its wings, can make a large difference later on.
- Hilborn, R. "Sea gulls, butterflies, and grasshoppers: A brief history of the butterfly effect in nonlinear dynamics." *Am. Journal of Physics* 72 (2004): 425.

# Definition of Chaos

A dynamical system is **chaotic** if:

1. The dynamical system is **deterministic**.
2. The system's orbits are **bounded**.
3. The system's orbits are **aperiodic**; i.e., they never repeat.
4. The system has **sensitive dependence on initial conditions**.