

Constant growth rate for a population

$$\frac{P_{n+1} - P_n}{P_n} = r \quad P_n(P_0) = ?$$

or  $P_{n+1} = (1+r)P_n$

There is a solution for all  $n$  and  $r$

$$P_{n+1} = (1+r)^n P_0 \quad \text{"Population explosion"}$$

Normalize the population:

$$p = P/N$$

"maximal" size

$r \propto (1-p)$   
 $r = k(1-p)$   
 Verhulst Model

$p$	$r$
1	0
small	large & positive
$\sim 1$	small
$> 1$	negative

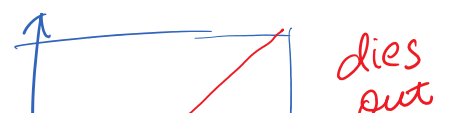
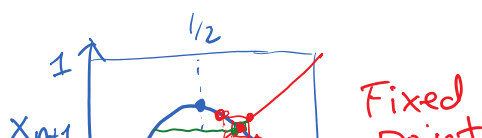
$$\frac{P_{n+1} - P_n}{P_n} = k(1 - p_n)$$

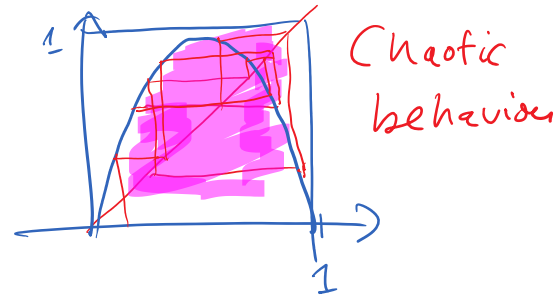
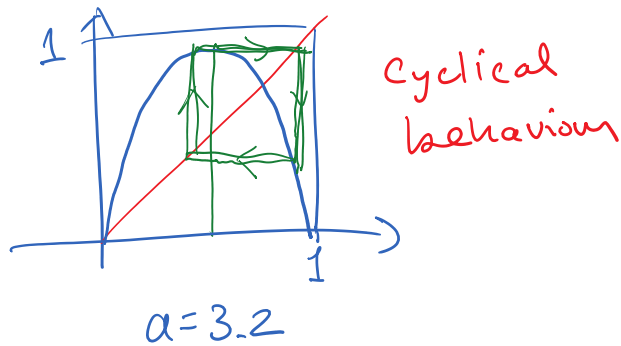
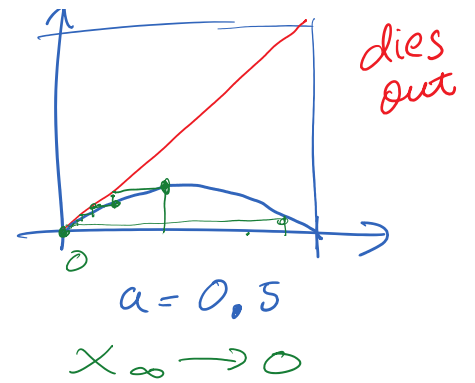
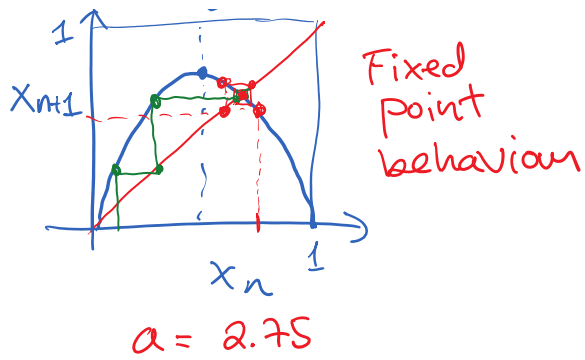
$$P_{n+1} = P_n + k P_n (1 - p_n)$$

$\propto P_n^2$   
 Non-linear

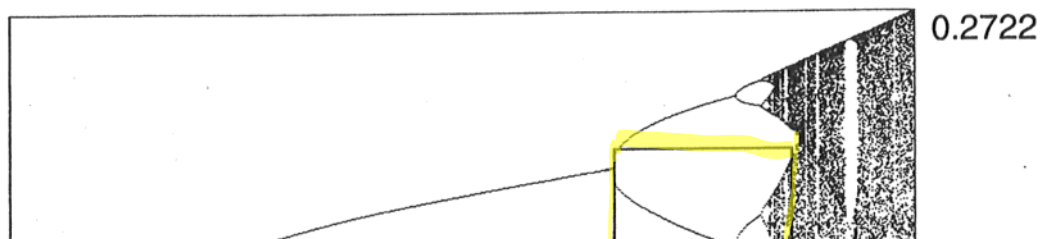
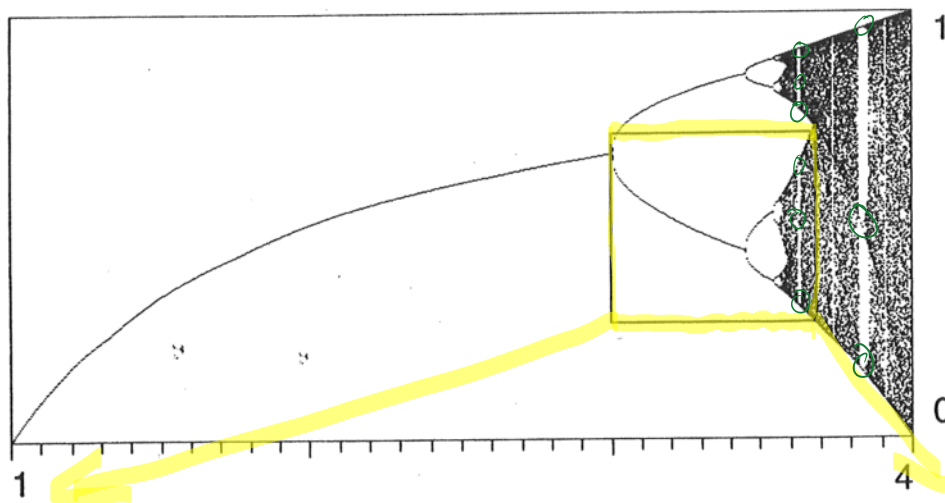
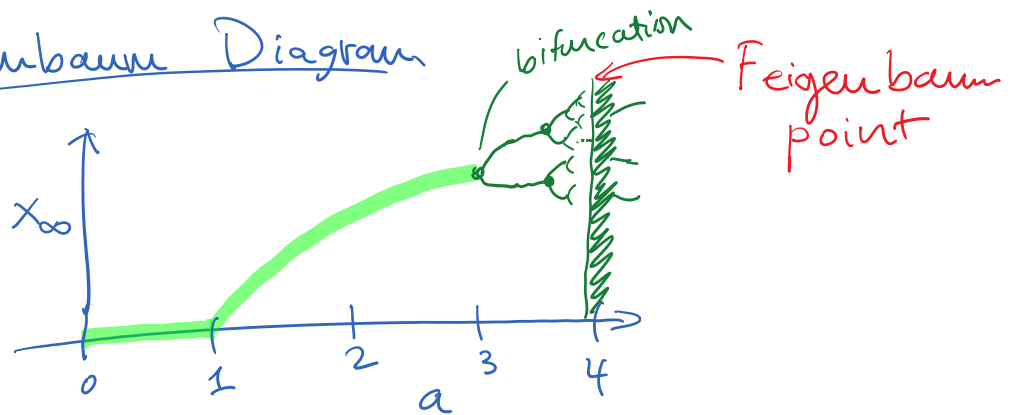
Eg,  $k=3 \quad P_0 = 0.01$   
 $P_0' = 0.009999999999...$

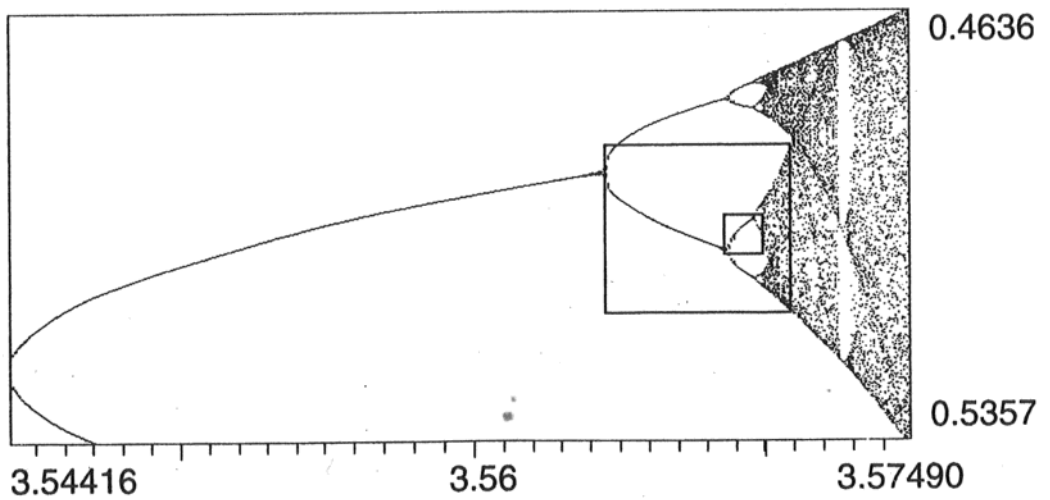
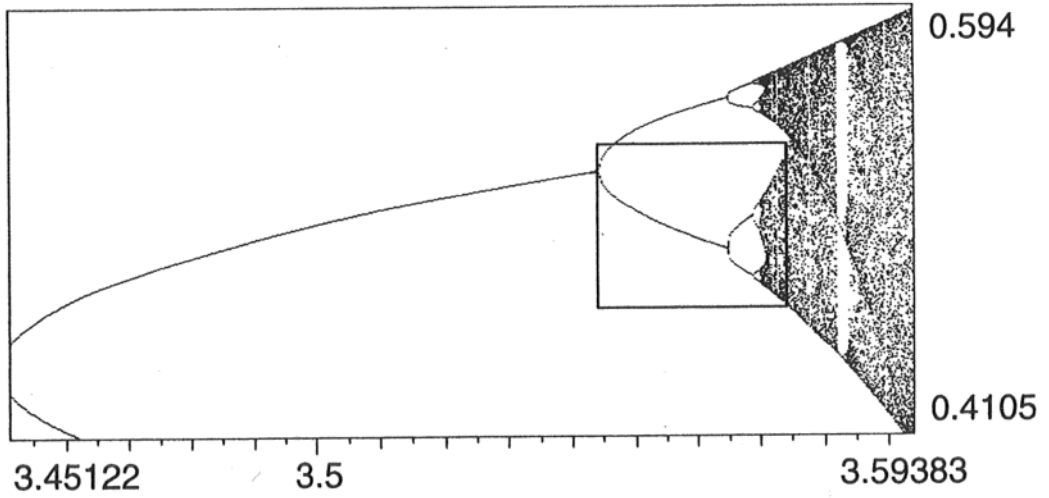
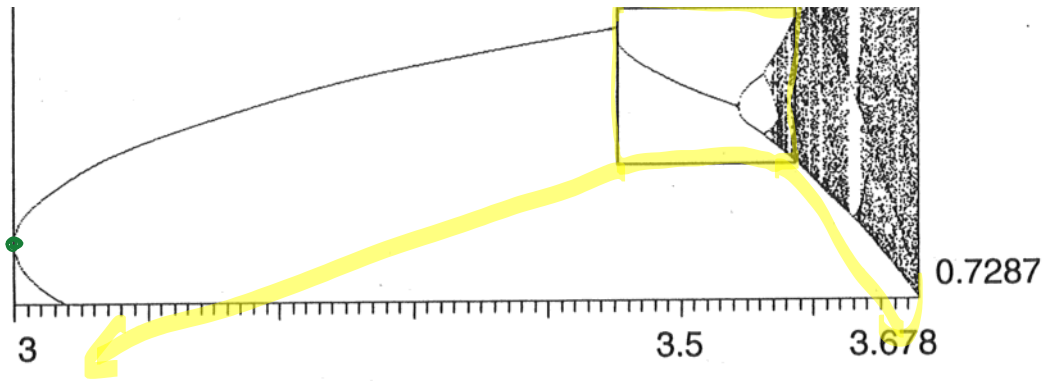
$X_{n+1} = a X_n (1 - X_n)$  Logistic Equation  
 $X \in [0, 1]$   
 $a \in [0, 4]$



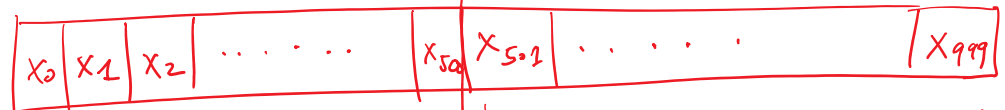


### Feigenbaum Diagram





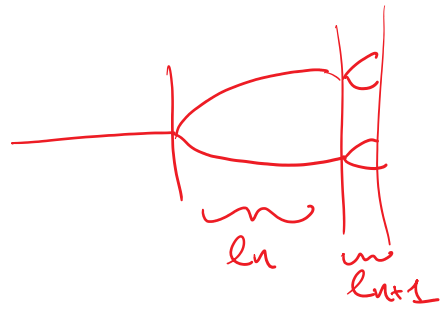
FRACTAL



throw them away

Plot all of these for the given  $a$ !

UNIVERSAL:



$$\frac{l_n}{l_{n+1}} = 4.6692 \dots$$

Universal property