

Homework for Lecture 12 of Dr. Z.'s Dynamical Models in Biology class

Email the answers (as .pdf file) to

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by 8:00pm Monday, Oct. 20, 2025.

Subject: hw12

with an attachment hw8FirstLast.pdf and/or hw12FirstLast.txt

Using

<http://sites.math.rutgers.edu/~zeilberg/Bio25/DMB12.txt>

1. What is the ultimate period of

$\text{evalf}(\text{Orb}((1-x)*(2-x)*(3-x)/12, x, 0.5, 1000, 1010), 10);?$

By Playing 'high-low', estimate the cut-offs r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 such that

the recurrence

$$a(n+1) = (1 - a(n))(2 - a(n))(3 - a(n))/r \quad ,$$

has

- ultimate period 1 for $r_1 < r$
- ultimate period 2 for $r_2 < r < r_1$
- ultimate period 4 for $r_3 < r < r_2$

(challenging!):

- ultimate period 8 for $r_4 < r < r_3$

2.

In the Maple package <http://sites.math.rutgers.edu/~zeilberg/Bio25/DMB12.txt>

Run the following line 20 times

$T := \text{RT}([x, y], 30); \text{SSg}(T, [x, y]); \text{ORB}(T, [x, y, z], [100., 200.], 1000, 1020);$

Here the first command, $T := \text{RT}([x, y], 30);$ generates a random rational transformation in R^2 , the second command, $\text{SSg}(T, [x, y]);$, finds steady-states (i.e. fixed points of the transformation T , using

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> read("DMB12.txt") :
For a list of the Main procedures type: Help12(); for help with a specific procedure type: Help12(ProcedureName); for example
Help12(Feig);
> L := evalf( Orb( (1-x)*(2-x)*(3-x)/12, x, 0.5, 1000, 1010 ), 10 ) :
nops( convert(L, set) );
1
> Period := r -> nops( convert( evalf( Orb( ((1-x)*(2-x)*(3-x))/r, x, 0.3, 1000, 1040 ), 10 ), set ) ) :
> Period(20); Period(15); Period(12); Period(10); Period(9.5); Period(9); Period(8.5);
2
1
1
2
2
1
2
```

