

Chaos, Complexity & Christianity

2. An introduction to fractals and complexity

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Summary

- *Recalls the different kinds of numbers: naturals, integers, rationals and reals.*
- *Reviews the concept of dimension for points, lines, planes and volumes.*
- *Shows examples of fractal objects, including Cantor dust, the Koch curve and the Sierpinski triangle.*
- *Contrasts order with chaos via the logistic map.*
- *Introduces power-laws related to natural complexity.*

Let's talk about numbers

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- **Infinity** is certainly an odd concept, for we have shown that

$$2 \cdot \infty + 1 = \infty \quad (!)$$

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- Sometimes such "**steady state**" appears immediately, as in $2/3$ and $1/11$, or it is reached after a *finite* "**transient state**", as it happens with $1/2$.

The rationals

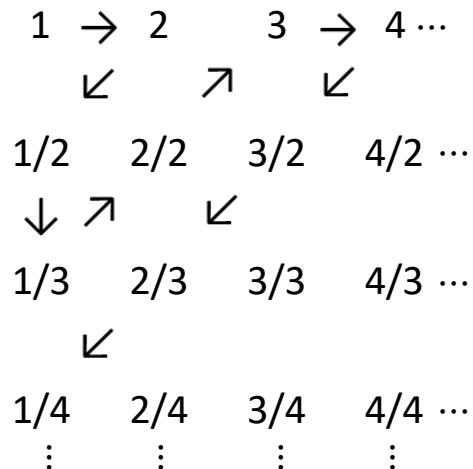
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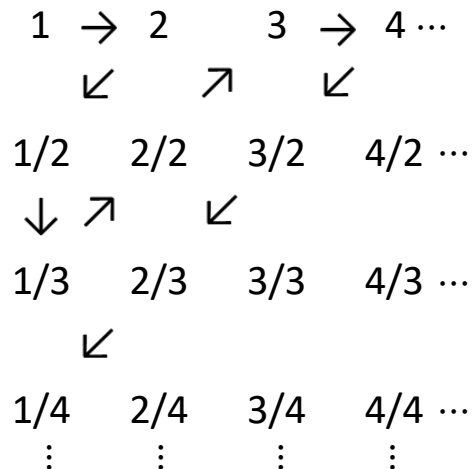
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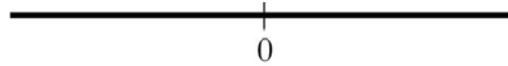
- **Infinity** has, in truth, its own rules: $\infty \cdot \infty = \infty$ (!)

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- Many numbers are not fractions, for their expansions do not exhibit finite repetitions but *infinite transient states*.

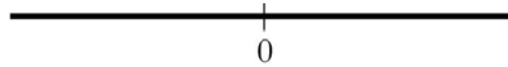
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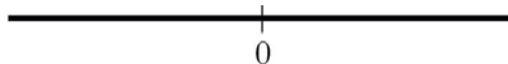
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- For, if we assume there exists a list:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1st \quad 0.a_1a_2a_3a_4a_5 \dots \\ 2nd \quad 0.b_1b_2b_3b_4b_5 \dots \\ \quad \quad \vdots \\ nth \quad 0.x_1x_2x_3x_4x_5 \dots \end{array}$$

then $0.y_1y_2y_3y_4y_5 \dots$ is not in the list if

$y_1 \neq a_1, y_2 \neq b_2, \dots, y_n \neq x_n$, etc., which results in a contradiction. (!)

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- The following are prominent irrationals associated with **squares**, **circles** and **spirals**:

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- For these numbers “dot, dot, dot” is a **mystery**.
- In fact, the digits of these happen as if they were “*guided by chance*”.
- Fully understanding the irrationals is not possible unless they possess a particularly defining property, like the famous numbers above.

The concept of dimension

(Mandelbrot, 1982)

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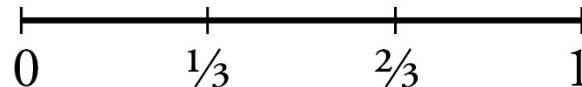
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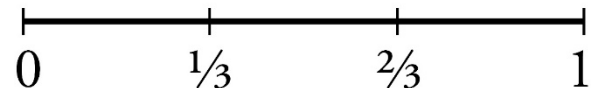
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- If $\delta = 1/n$, $N(\delta) = n$, and then $N(\delta) = \delta^{-1}$, which defines the **dimension** of the *straight line* as the negative of the exponent, or $D = 1$. (!)

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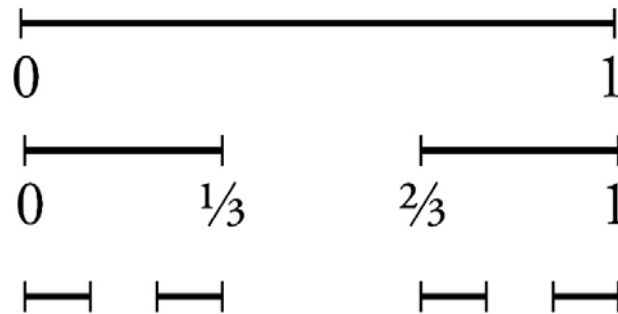
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- For a *plane* one gets $N(\delta) = \delta^{-2}$, so $D = 2$, for, a reduction of δ by a factor of two, increases the number of squares by a factor of four, as is verified looking at floor tiles.
- As the *plane* contains *infinite lines* and *points*, $\infty \cdot 1 = \infty$ and $\infty \cdot 0 = \infty$. (!)

Some fractal sets

(Mandelbrot, 1982; Barnsley, 1988; Feder, 1988)

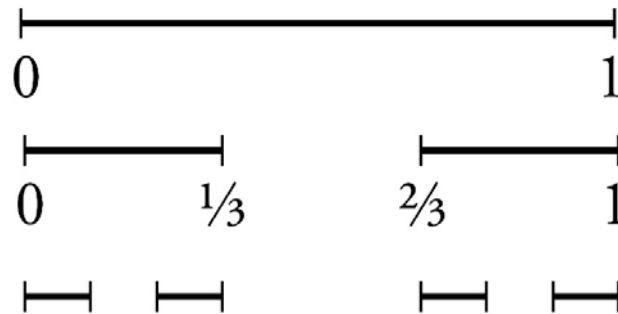
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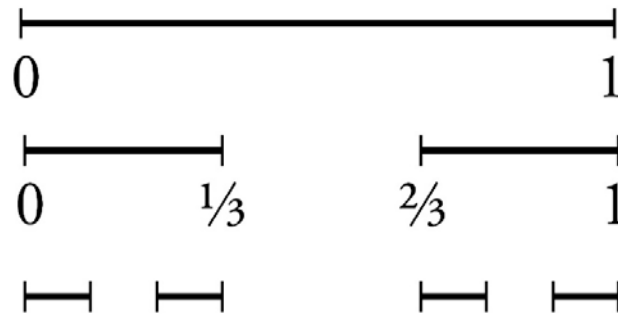
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- As the *fragmentation* increases, an *infinite* number of *uncountable* disperse points emerge: the “**Cantor set**”, made of all reals between 0 and 1 whose ternary expansion does not contain 1’s but 0’s and 2’s.

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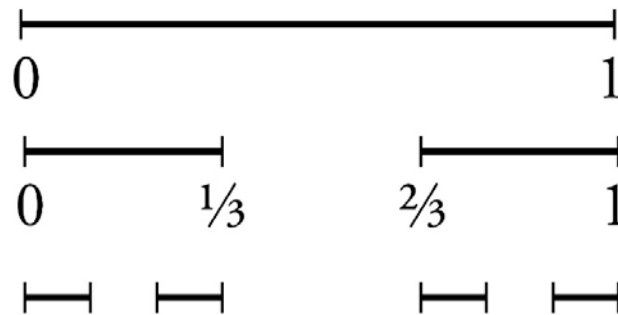
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- As $N(1/3) = 2$, $N(1/9) = 4$; $D = \ln 2 / \ln 3 \approx 0.63$, thus $\infty \cdot 0 \approx 0.63$. (!)

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δ	$N(\delta)$
1	1
$1/3$	2
$1/9$	4
\vdots	\vdots
$1/3^n$	2^n

$$\delta = 1/3^n \Rightarrow \ln \delta = -n \ln 3$$
$$n = -\frac{\ln \delta}{\ln 3}$$

$$\text{Then, } N(\delta) = 2^n$$
$$= 2^{-\frac{\ln \delta}{\ln 3}}$$
$$= e^{-\frac{\ln \delta \ln 2}{\ln 3}}$$
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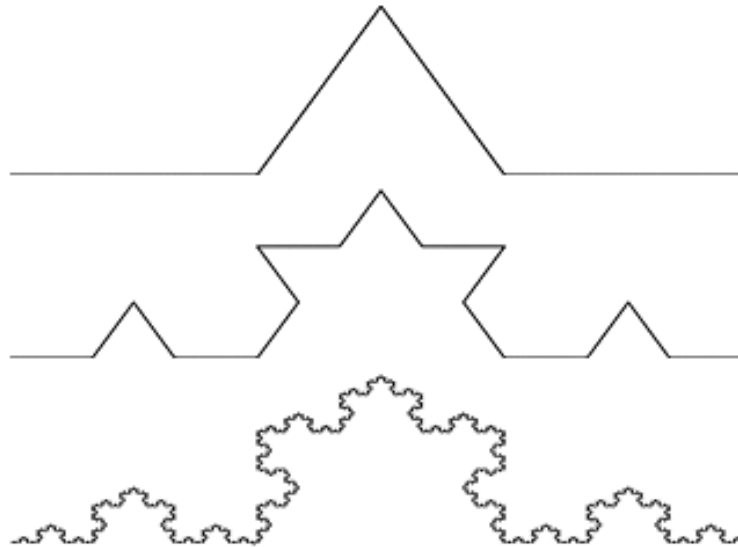
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- There are other **fractals** defined over two and three dimensions.

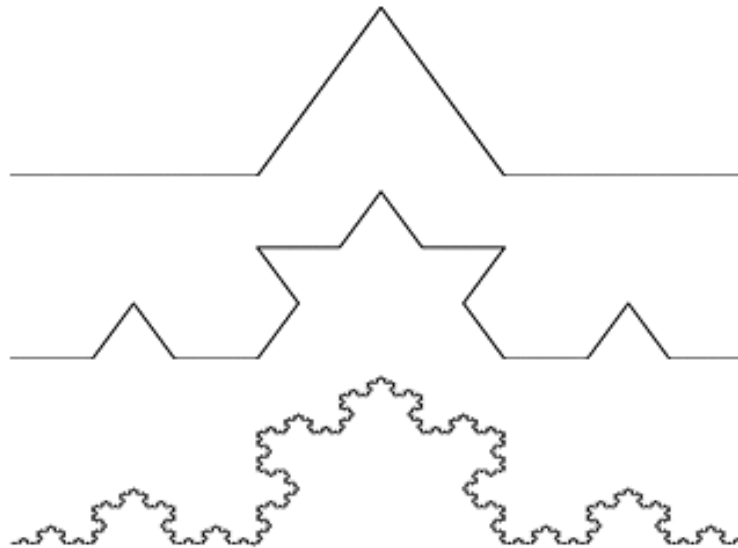
The Koch curve

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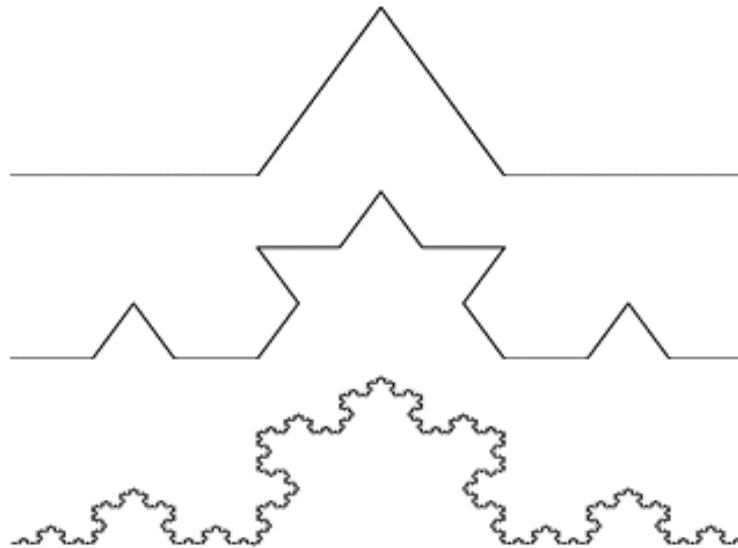
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- This is the **Koch curve** introduced in 1904, $D = \ln 4 / \ln 3 \approx 1.26$. (!)

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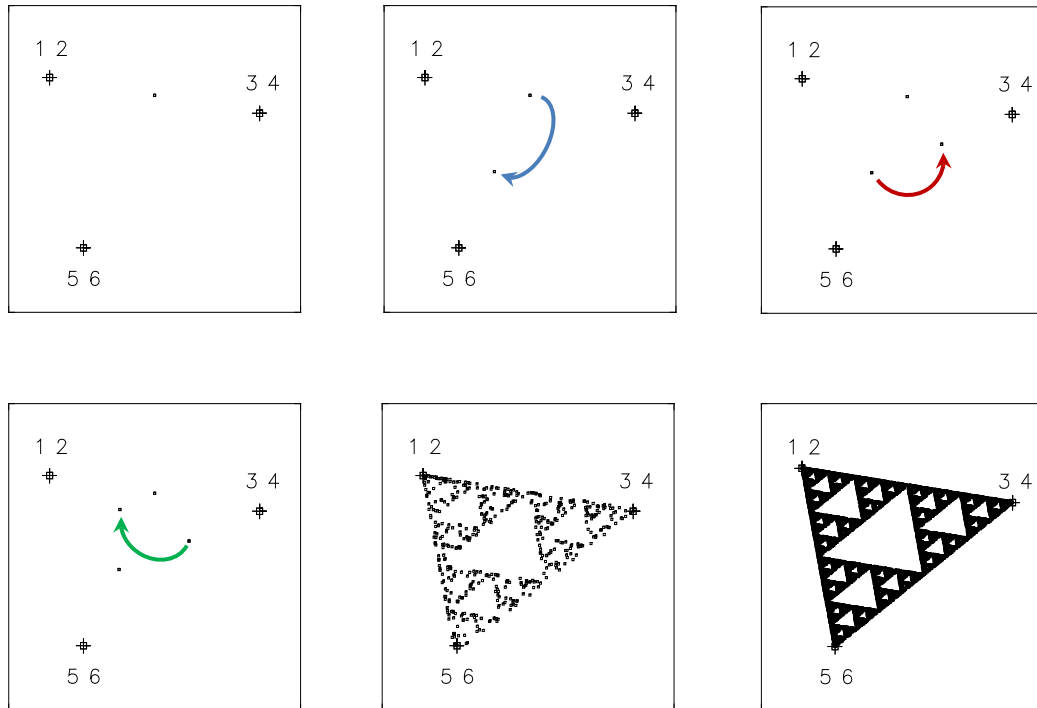
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- This is the *Koch curve* introduced in 1904, $D = \ln 4 / \ln 3 \approx 1.26$. (!)
- There are other such sets with dimensions between 1 and 2 (inclusive).

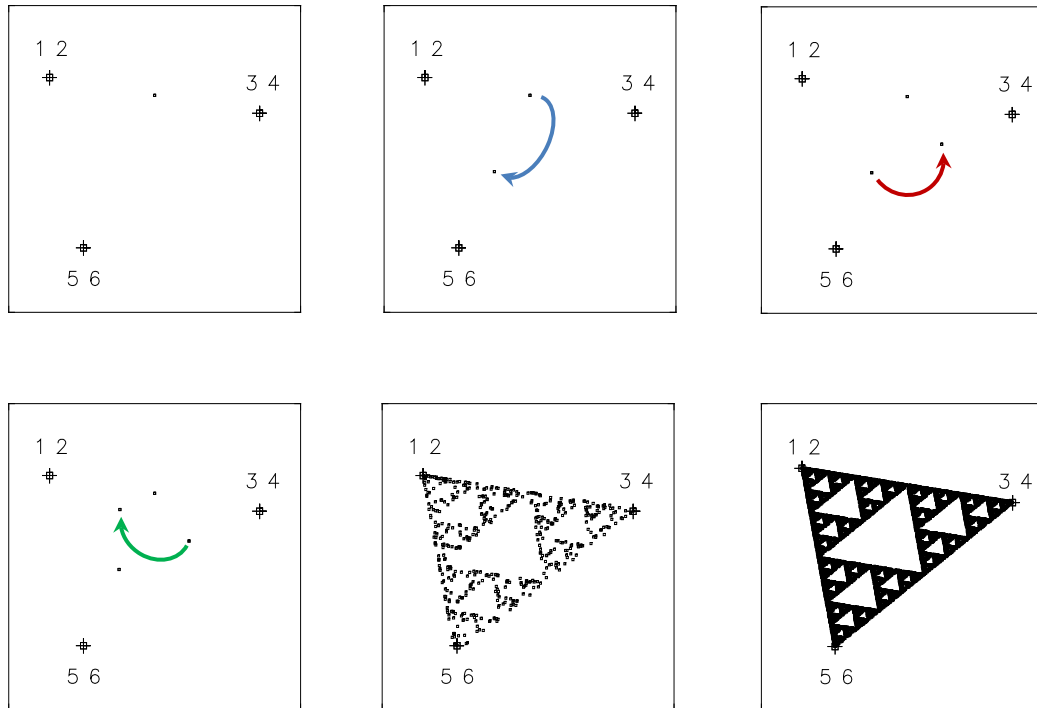
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- This is another **fractal** set, $D = \ln 3 / \ln 2 \approx 1.58$, and here $\infty \cdot 0 \approx 1.58$. (!)

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- Fractals are relevant in physics, geophysics, economics, biology, etc.
- In fact, fractals are everywhere and their implicit repetitiveness, their “*self-similarity*”, is reflected in a *simple power-law*:

$$N(\delta) \sim \delta^{-D}$$

Order and chaos

(Lorenz, 1963; May, 1976; Gleick, 1987)

Order and chaos

- **Fractal** sets are also found in the dynamics of *non-linear* systems. To illustrate this, it is pertinent to study the *quadratic logistic map*:

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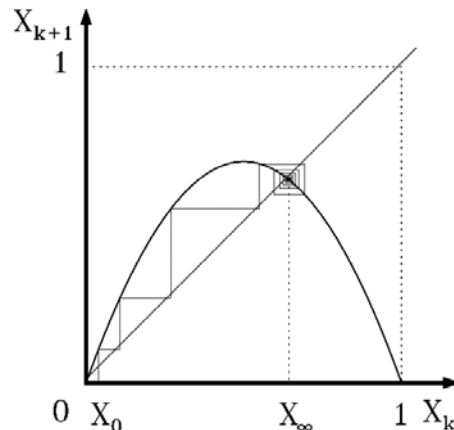
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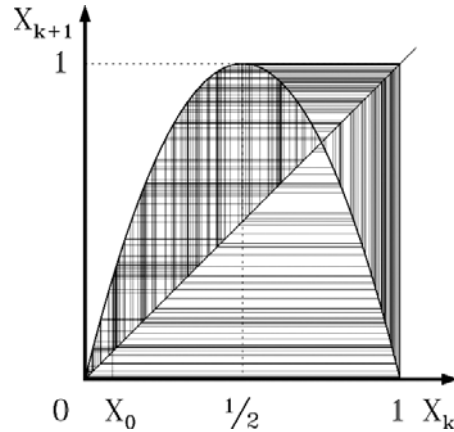
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- When $\alpha = 2.8$, a **stable** population, X_∞ , appears, defining **order**:



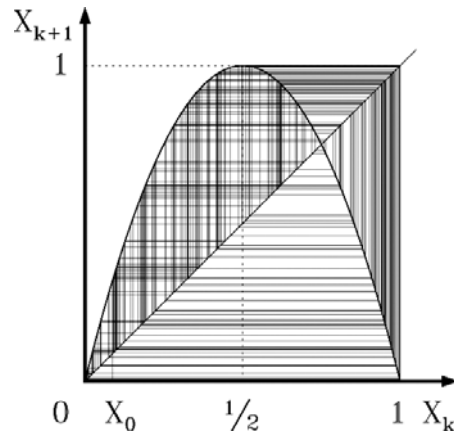
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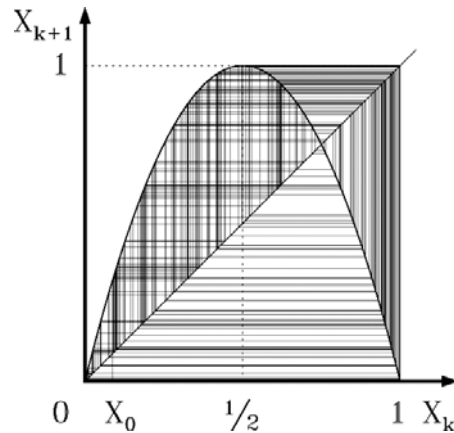
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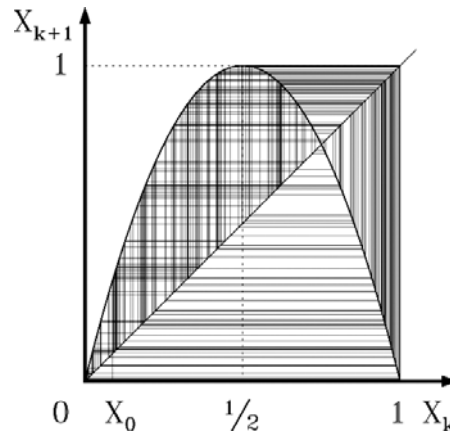
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- A *small* error in the initial value X_0 yields *large* variations: e.g., whereas an initial value of 0.4 yields 0.1 after 7 steps, starting at 0.41 gives 0.69. (!)

Order and chaos

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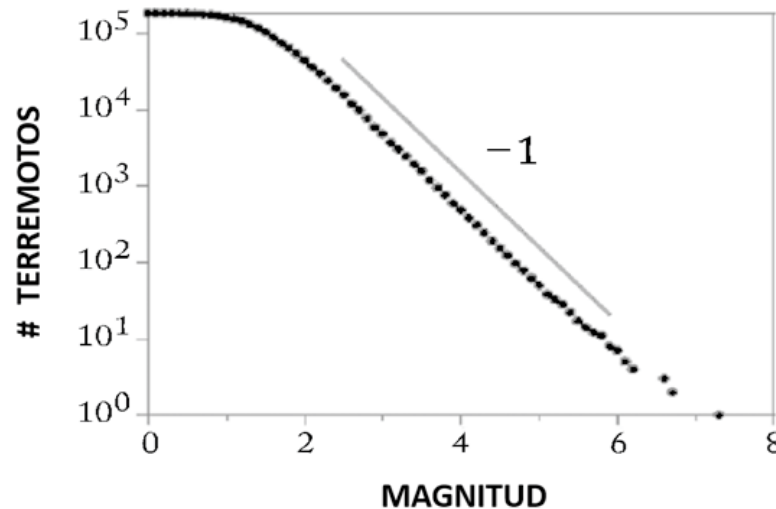
- This **chaos** is *unpredictable*, as the expansion of an *irrational* number.
- A *small* error in the initial value X_0 yields *large* variations: e.g., whereas an initial value of 0.4 yields 0.1 after 7 steps, starting at 0.41 gives 0.69. (!)
- This “**butterfly effect**” was first recognized while studying the *weather*.

Other power-laws

(Pareto, 1898; Schroeder, 1992; Turcotte, 1997)

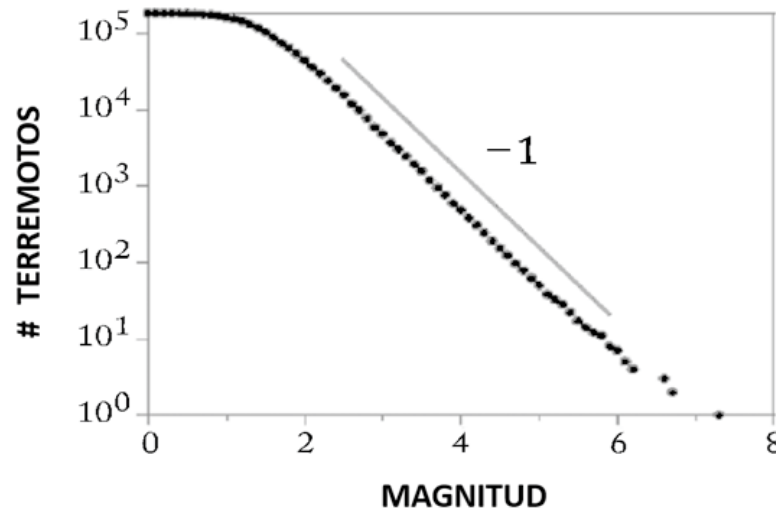
Other power-laws

- They appear describing the frequency of complex natural events, such as *earthquakes*, $P[X \geq x] \sim x^{-c}$, and they yield *straight lines* in *double-logarithmic* scales ($\ln P \sim -c \ln x$):



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- These **Pareto curves**, with “*heavy tails*” and lacking *characteristic scales*, appear in *natural violence*, in *avalanches*, *forest fires*, etc., and also in the distributions of *wealth* and *conflicts* implicit in *human fragmentation*.

...Well, here ends this brief introduction.

Next time we shall see how based on these notions it may be shown that Jesus is the way, the truth, and the life.

Until next time...

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