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Field of mathematics For other uses, see Theory of Chaos (disambigua) and Caos (disambigua). A graph of Lorenz's abstractor for values r = 28, ÏTM = 10, b = 8/3 An animation of a double-powered intermediate pendulum showing chaotic behaviour. Starting the pendulum from a slightly different initial condition would result in a very different trajectory. The double rod pendulum is one of the simplest dynamic systems with chaotic solutions. The Theory of Chaos is an interdisciplinary scientific theory and a branch of mathematics focused on underlying patterns and highly sensitive deterministic laws to the initial conditions of dynamic systems that were believed to have been disorder and irregularities entirely random.[1] The Chaos Theory states that within the apparent randomness of complex chaotic systems, there are underlying patterns, interconnection, constant feedback cycles, repetition, self-similarity, fractals and self-organization.[2] The butterfly effect, a fundamental principle of chaos, describes how a small change in a state of a non-linear deterministic system can lead to great differences in a later state (i.e. a sensitive dependence on initial conditions).[3] A metaphor for this behavior is that a butterfly that slams the wings in Brazil can cause a tornado in Texas.[4] Small differences in initial conditions, such as those due to measurement errors or rounding errors in numerical calculation, can lead to very divergent results for such dynamic systems, making it impossible a long-term forecast of their behavior in general.[5] This can happen even if these systems are deterministic, that is, their future behavior follows a unique evolution[6] and is entirely determined by their initial conditions, without any random element[7]. In other words, the deterministic nature of these systems does not make them predictable.[8][9] This behavior is known as deterministic chaos, or simply chaos. The theory was summarized by Edward Lorenz as:[10] Caos: When the present determines the future, but this approximate does not determine the future approximately. Chaotic behavior is present in many natural systems, including fluid flow, heartbeat irregularities, weather and climate conditions.[11][12][6] It also occurs spontaneously in some systems with artificial components, such as stock market and road traffic.[13][2] This behaviour can be studied through the analysis of a chaotic mathematical model or through analytical techniques such as the p Lotti anniversary and PoincarÃ© maps. The theory of chaos has applications in different disciplines, including meteorology,[6] anthropology,[14] sociology, environmental sciences, computer science, engineering, economics, ecology, pandemic crisis management,[15][16]. The theorythe basis for fields of study such as complex dynamic systems, limits of chaos theory and processes of self-assembly. Introduction The theory of chaos concerns deterministic systems whose behaviorIn principle, be expected. Chaotic systems are predictable for a while and then "appear" to become casual. The amount of time that the behavior of a chaotic system can be predicted effectively depends on three things: How much uncertainty can be tolerated in forecasts, how its current state can be measured and a time scale depending on the system dynamics, called the time of Lyapunov. Some examples of Lyapunov era are: chaotic electrical circuits, about 1 millisecond; Weather systems, a few days (not demonstrated); The internal solar system, from 4 to 5 million years. [17] In chaotic systems, uncertainty in a forecast increases exponentially with the time spent. So, mathematically, doubling the forecast time more than square the proportional uncertainty in the forecasts. This means, in practice, a significant forecast cannot be made on a range of more than two or three times the time of Lyapunov. When significant forecasts cannot be made, the system appears random. [18] Chaos theory is a qualitative and quantitative analysis method to investigate the behavior of dynamic systems that cannot be explained and foreseen by individual data reports, but must be explained and foreseen by full and continuous data reports. Chaotic dynamism The map defined by x â † '4 x (1 â € "x) and y â †' (x + y) MOD 1 displays sensitivity to the initial positions X. Here, two sets of X and Y values diverge considerably over time from a tiny initial difference. In common use, "Chaos" means "a state of disorder". [19] [20] However, in the theory of chaos, the term is defined more precisely. Although there is a universally accepted mathematical definition of chaos, a commonly used definition, originally formulated by Robert L. Devaney, says that classifying a dynamic system as chaotic, must have these properties: [21] It must be sensitive to initial conditions, It must be topologically transitive, it must have a dense periodic orbit. In some cases, the last two properties above have shown to imply sensitivity to initial conditions. [22] [23] In the case of discrete time, this is true for all the continuous maps [needs necessary] on spaces. [24] In these cases, while it is often the most important significant property, the "sensitivity to the initial conditions" should not be declared in the definition. If attention is limited to intervals, the second property implies the other two. [25] An alternative and a generally weaker definition of chaos uses only the first two properties in the previous list. [26] Caos as a spontaneous distribution of the main article of topological supersymmetry: Supersymmetrical theory of dynamic systems of the continuous time of stochastic dynamics, chaos is theOf the spontaneous breakdown of topological overresimental, which is an intrinsic owner of the evolution operators of all the evolution operators of all stochastic and deterministic differentials (partial) differential equations. [27] [28] This image of dynamic chaos works not only for deterministic models, but also for With external noise that is an important generalization from a physical point of view, since all dynamic systems are actually experiencing the influence from their stochastic environments. Within this image, long-range dynamic behavior associated with chaotic dynamics (for example, the butterfly effect) is a consequence of Goldstone's theorem, in the application to spontaneous rupture of topological supersimmetry. Sensitivity to the initial conditions Main article: Butterfly Lorenz equations used to generate textures for the Y variable. The initial conditions for X and Z were maintained the same but those per y were changed between 1.001, 1.0001 and 1.00001. The values for ï {DisplayStyle RHO}, ïƒ {DisplayStyle SIGMA} and Î² {DisplayStyle Beta} were 45.92, 16 and 4. How can you see from the graph, also the slightest difference of Initial values causes significant changes after about 12 seconds of evolution in the three cases. This is an example of sensitive dependence on the initial conditions. Sensitivity to initial conditions means that every point in a chaotic system is arbitrarily strictly approximated by other points that have significantly different future paths or trails. So, an arbitrarily small change or disturbance of the current trajectory can lead to significantly different future behavior. [2] The sensitivity to the initial conditions is commonly known as "butterfly effect", so called due to the title of a document given by Edward Lorenz in 1972 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, DC, from Predictability title: The flap of a Butterfly's Wings in Brazil put out a tornado in Texas? [29] The tilting wing represents a small change in the initial condition of the system, which causes a chain of events that prevents the preparation of phenomena on a wide phenomena ladder. If the butterfly did not have its wings, the general system trajectory would have been very different. A consequence of sensitivity to the initial conditions is that if we start with a limited amount of system information (as usually it is the case in practice), then over some time, the system would no longer be predictable. This is more widespread in the case of time, which is generally predictable only about a week before. [30] This does not mean that nothing can be affirmed on distant events in the future, only that some restrictions on the system are present. For example, we know that the temperature of the earth surface will naturally reach 100 Â ° C (212 Â ° F) or descend under Â'130 Â ° C (Â'202 Â ° F) on earth (during the era Current geological), but we cannot expect exactly what day it will have the warmest temperature of the year. In more mathematical terms, the exponent Lyapunov measures sensitivity to the initial conditions,

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