

## Appendix G: Relative Rotation Rate Package

The following *Mathematica* package calculates relative rotation rates and intertwining matrices by the methods described in section 5.5.4.

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Relative Rotation Rates --- Mathematica Package

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Bugs:

Many of these symbolic computations are exponential time algorithms, so they are slow for long periodic orbits and templates with many branches. A "C" version of these routines exists which runs considerably faster. The algorithm for the calculation of the relative rotation rate from a single word pair, however, is polynomial time.

About the Package:

This collection of routines automates the process for the symbolic calculation of relative rotation rates, and the intertwining matrix for an arbitrary template. The template is represented algebraically by a framed braid matrix, which is specified by the global variable "bm" in these routines. This variable must be defined by the user when these routines are entered.

There are three major routines:

RelRotRate[word pair], AllRelRotRates[word pair], and  
Intertwine[start row, stop row].

The input for the RelRotRate programs is a word pair, which is just a list of lists. For example, a valid input for these programs is

```
{ {0,1,0,1,1,0}, {1,1,0} }
```

where the first word of the word pair is "010110" and the second word is "110". The input for the Intertwine program is just two integers, "start row" and "stop row". For instance, Intertwine[2,3] would produce all relative rotation rates for all words of length between 2 and 3.

In addition, the routine

## Relative Rotation Rate Package

GetFunCyc[branches, period]

generates all fundamental cycles of length "period" for a template with "b" branches or a symbolic alphabet of "b" letters. This routine can be useful for the cycle expansion techniques (see, R. Artuso, E. Aurell, and P. Cvitanovic, Recycling of strange sets I and II, Nonlinearity Vol 3., Num. 2, May 1990, p. 326.).

References:

- [1] G. B. Mindlin, X.-J. Hou, H. G. Solari, R. Gilmore, and N. B. Tufillaro, Classification of strange attractors by integers, Phys. Rev. Lett. 64 (20), 2350 (1990).
- [2] N. B. Tufillaro, H. G. Solari, and R. Gilmore, Relative rotation rates: fingerprints for strange attractors, Phys. Rev. A 41 (10), 5717 (1990).
- [3] H. G. Solari and R. Gilmore, Organization of periodic orbits in the driven Duffing oscillator, Phys. Rev. A 38 (3), 1566 (1988).
- [4] H. G. Solari and R. Gilmore, Relative rotation rates for driven dynamical systems, Phys. Rev. A 37 (8), 3096 (1988).

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The template braid matrix is a global variable that should be defined by the user before this package is used. Comment out the default setting for the braid matrix.

Examples for the braid matrix are presented below.

Global Variable Abbreviation.

bm braid matrix --- algebraic description of template

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(\* Braid Matrix Example: The Horseshoe Template \*)

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```
bm = {
  { 0, 0 },
  { 0, 1 }
};
```

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(\* Braid Matrix Example: Second Iterate of The Horseshoe Template \*)

```
bm = {
  { 0, 0, 0, 0 },
  { 0, 1, 1, 1 },
  { 0, 1, 2, 1 },
};
```

```

    { 0, 1, 1, 1}
};

(* Calculate the relative rotation rate for a pair of words.
Variables local to RelRotRate.
wordp      wordpair
lcm        lowest common multiple of word pair lengths
ewordp     expanded word pair
top        top list
bottom     bottom list
rrr        relative rotation rate of word pair
*)

RelRotRate[wordp_List] :=
Block[
  {
    lcm,
    ewordp, top, bottom,
    rrr,
  },
  If[wordp[[1]] == wordp[[2]], Return[0]];      (* Self rotation rate *)

  ewordp = ExpandWordPair[wordp];
  top = GetTop[ewordp];
  bottom = GetBottom[ewordp];
  lcm = Length[top];

  rrr = (SumAll[top] + SumAll[bottom])/(2 lcm);
  Return[rrr]
]

(* Permute the word pair list to generate
all possible relative rotation rates *)

AllRelRotRates[wordp_List] :=
Block[
  {i, pa, pb, lcm, wordstep, rrr,
  firstword, secondword, rrrs},

  firstword = wordp[[1]];
  secondword = wordp[[2]];
  pa = Length[firstword];
  pb = Length[secondword];

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  lcm = LCM[pa, pb];
  wordstep = (lcm*lcm)/(pa*pb);
  rrrs = {};
  For[i = 0, i < lcm, i += wordstep,
    rrr = RelRotRate[{firstword, secondword}];
    rrrs = Append[rrrs, {firstword, secondword, rrr}];
    firstword = RotateRight[firstword, wordstep];
  ];
  Return[rrrs];
]

(* Calculate the Intertwining Matrix of all orbits of length "startrow"
to length "stoprow", startrow <= stoprow. *)

Intertwine[startrow_Integer, stoprow_Integer] :=
Block[
  {b, i, j, k, rowsize, rsum, colsize, csum, mult,
  cycls = {}, rcycls = {}, ccycls = {}, rrr = {}, rrrs = {}},

  b = Length[bm];

  rowsize = 0; rsum = 0;
  For[i = startrow, i <= stoprow, ++i,
    cycls = GetFunCyc[b, i]; rowsize = Length[cycls];
    rsum += rowsize;
    For[j = 1, j <= rowsize, ++j,
      rcycls = Append[rcycls, cycls[[j]]];
    ];
  ];

  colsize = 0; csum = 0;
  For[i = 1, i <= stoprow, ++i,
    cycls = GetFunCyc[b, i]; colsize = Length[cycls];
    csum += colsize;
    For[j = 1, j <= colsize, ++j,
      ccycls = Append[ccycls, cycls[[j]]];
    ];
  ];

  rrr = {}; rrrs = {};
  For[i = 1, i <= rsum, ++i,
    For[j = 1, j <= csum, ++j,
      rrr = AllRelRotRates[{rcycls[[i]], ccycls[[j]]}];
      mult = Length[rrr];
      rrrs = {rrr[[1,1]], rrr[[1,2]]};
      For[k = 1, k <= mult, ++k,

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rrrs = Append[rrrs, rrr[[k,3]]];
];
Print[rrrs];
If[rcycls[[i]] == ccycls[[j]], Break[]];
];
];
]

(* Subroutines for major programs: RelRotRate, AllRelRotRates,
   Intertwine *)

ExpandWordPair[wp_List] :=
Block[

{i, lcm, firstword, secondword},

firstword = wp[[1]]; secondword = wp[[2]];
lcm = LCM[Length[firstword], Length[secondword]];
Return[
  { Flatten[ Table[firstword, {i, lcm/Length[firstword]}]],
    Flatten[ Table[secondword, {i, lcm/Length[secondword]}]] }
];
]

GetTop[ewp_List] :=
Block[
  {i, lcm},
  lcm = Length[ ewp[[1]] ];
  Return[
    Table[ bm[[ ewp[[1,i]]+1, ewp[[2,i]]+1]], {i, lcm} ]
];
]

GetBottom[ewp_List] :=
Block[
  {i=0, s=0, j=0, prevj=0, nextj=0, cnt=0, lcm=0, sgn=0,
  top={}, ewpd={}, b1={}, b2={}, b3={}, bot={}},

  lcm = Length[ewp[[1]]];
  top = GetTop[ewp];
  ewpd = ewp[[1]] - ewp[[2]];

  (* initialize rows b1, b2, b3 *)
  For[i = 1, i < lcm+1, i++,

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AppendTo[b1,0]; AppendTo[b2,0]; AppendTo[b3,0];
];

(* calculate b1 row *)
For[i = 1, i < lcm + 1, i++,
  If[ewpd[[i]] != 0, b1[[i]] = Mod[top[[i]],2]];
];

(* calculate b2 row *)
For[s = 0, ewpd[[s+1]] == 0, ++s];
For[i = 1, i < lcm + 1, i++,
  j = i + s; If[j > lcm, j -= lcm];
  prevj = j - 1; If[prevj < 1, prevj += lcm];
  If[0 == ewpd[[j]],
    cnt = 0;
    For[k = j, ewpd[[k]] == 0, k++,
      cnt = cnt + top[[k]];
      If[k == lcm, k = 0];
      i++;
    ];
  cnt = Mod[cnt, 2];
  b2[[prevj]] = cnt;
];

];

(* calculate b3 row *)
For[i = 1, i < lcm + 1, i++,
  j = i + s; If[j > lcm, j -= lcm];
  nextj = j + 1; If[nextj > lcm, nextj -= lcm];
  k = nextj;
  While[0 == ewpd[[nextj]],
    ++nextj; ++i;
    If[nextj > lcm, nextj -= lcm];
  ];
  If[Negative[ewpd[[j]]*ewpd[[nextj]]], sgn = 1, sgn = 0];
  b3[[j]] = sgn;
];

bot = Mod[b1 + b2 + b3, 2];
Return[bot];
]

SumAll[l_List] :=

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Block[{i},
Return[Sum[l[[i]], {i, Length[l]}]]
]

(* Generates the fundamental cycles of length "period" for a template
with "b" branches *)

GetFunCyc[b_Integer, period_Integer] :=
Block[
{cycles},
(* get all cycles of length *)
cycles = GetAllCyc[b, period]; (* "period", and b "branches" *)
cycles = DelSubCyc[b, cycles]; (* delete nonfundamental subcycles *)
cycles = DelCycPerm[cycles]; (* delete cyclic permutations
of fundamental cycles *)

Return[cycles];
]

(* Subroutines for GetFunCyc *)

GetAllCyc[branches_Integer, levels_Integer] :=
Block[
{n, m, i, j,
roots, tree, nextlevel, cycle, cycles},

For[i = 0; roots = {}, i < branches, ++i,
roots = Append[roots, i];
];

(* creates full n-ary tree recursively *)
tree = {roots};
For[n = 1, n < levels, ++n,
nextlevel = {};
For[m = 1, m <= branches, ++m,
nextlevel = Append[nextlevel, Last[tree]];
];
tree = Append[tree, Flatten[nextlevel]];
];

(* reads up each branch of tree to root, from left to right *)
cycles = {};
For[i = 1, i <= branches^levels, ++i,
cycle = {};
For[j = levels, j > 0, --j,

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k = Ceiling[i/(branches^(levels-j))];
cycle = Prepend[cycle, tree[[j]][[k]]];
];
cycles = Append[cycles, cycle];
];
Return[cycles];
]

DelSubCyc[b_Integer, allcycls_List] :=
Block[
{i, j, k, levels, period, numofdivs, numofsub, copies, wordpos,
cycles = {}, div = {}, word = {}, droplist = {},
subcycles = {}, subword = {}, nonfun = {}, funcycls = {}},

(* Initializations and gets divisor list *)
cycles = allcycls; levels = Length[cycles[[1]]];
period = levels; div = Divisors[levels];

(* Creates nonfundamental words from periodic orbits created from
divisor list *)
numofdivs = Length[div];
For[i = 1, i < numofdivs, ++i, (* go throw divisor list *)
copies = period/div[[i]];
subcycles = GetAllCyc[b, div[[i]]];
numofsub = Length[subcycles];
(* create subwords of lengths found in divisor list *)
For[j = 1; subword = {}, j <= numofsub, ++j,
subword = subcycles[[j]];
(* expand subwords to length of periodic orbits *)
For[k = 1; word = {}, k <= copies, ++k,
word = Flatten[Append[word, subword]];
];
(* find positions of nonfundamental cycles in all cycles *)
wordpos = Flatten[Position[cycles, word]][[1]];
droplist = Union[Append[droplist, wordpos]];
];
];

(* this is a kludge to delete nonfundamental cycles *)
For[i = 1; nonfun = {}, i <= Length[droplist], ++i,
nonfun = Append[nonfun, cycles[[droplist[[i]]]];
];
funcycls = Complement[cycles, nonfun];

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Return[funcycls];
]

DelCycPerm[funcycls_List] :=
Block[
{size, i, j, period,
cycs, word },
cycs = funcycls;
size = Length[cycs]; period = Length[cycs[[1]]];
For[i = 1, i < size, ++i,
word = cycs[[i]];
For[j = 1, j < period, ++j,
word = RotateLeft[word];
cycs = Complement[cycs, {word}];
size = size-1;
];
];
Return[cycs];
]

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<sup>1</sup>H. Poincaré, (Gauthier-Villars: New methods of cele

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<sup>3</sup>H. Poincaré, *Sun*  
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