The Chaotic Waterwheel: Exploring the Lorenz Equations

Stephanie Moyerman Math 164 Final Project

Background

- Discovered in 1963 by Ed Lorenz
- Simple model of convection in atmosphere
- First showing of strange attractor and chaos
 - No fixed points
 - No periodic orbits
 - Solutions do not → infinity with time

Derivation

NO! But...

- Conservation of Mass
- Torque Balance
- Amplitude Equations

$$\dot{a}_1 = \omega b_1 - K a_1$$

$$\dot{b}_1 = -\omega b_1 - K \omega + q_1$$

$$\dot{\omega} = (-v\omega + \pi g R a_1) / I$$

K =Leakage Rate

 $q_1 = Inflow Rate$

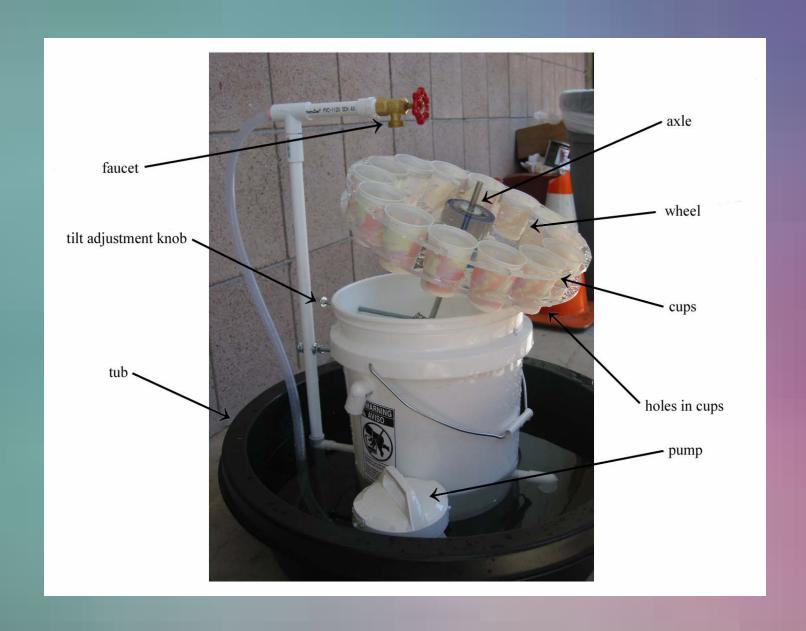
v =Rotational Damping Rate

g = Gravity (Variable)

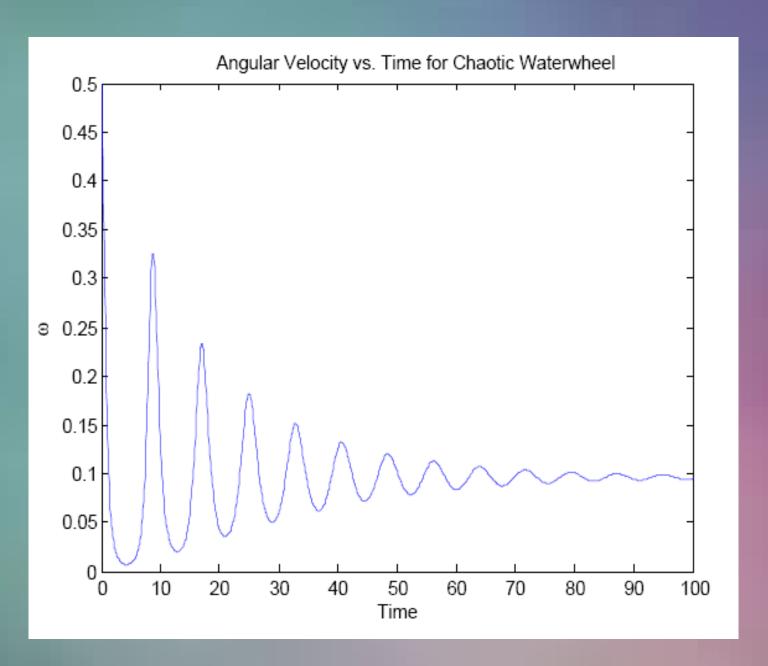
R = Radius of Wheel

I = Moment of Intertia

The Waterwheel



Animations and Results



The Lorenz Equations

Just a change of variables away!

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y-x)$$

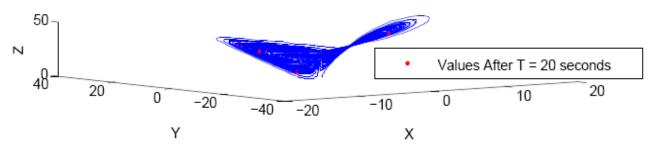
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = rx - y - xz$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = xy - bz$$

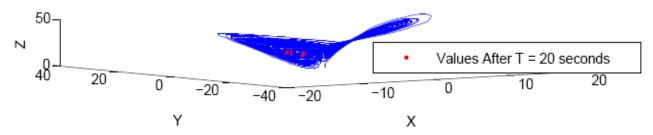
 σ = Prandtl Number r = Rayleigh Number b = No Name

Solution Reliability

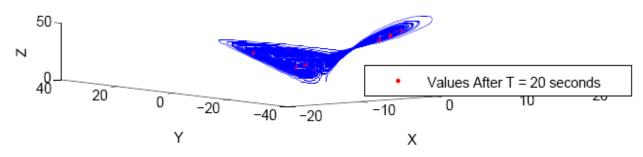




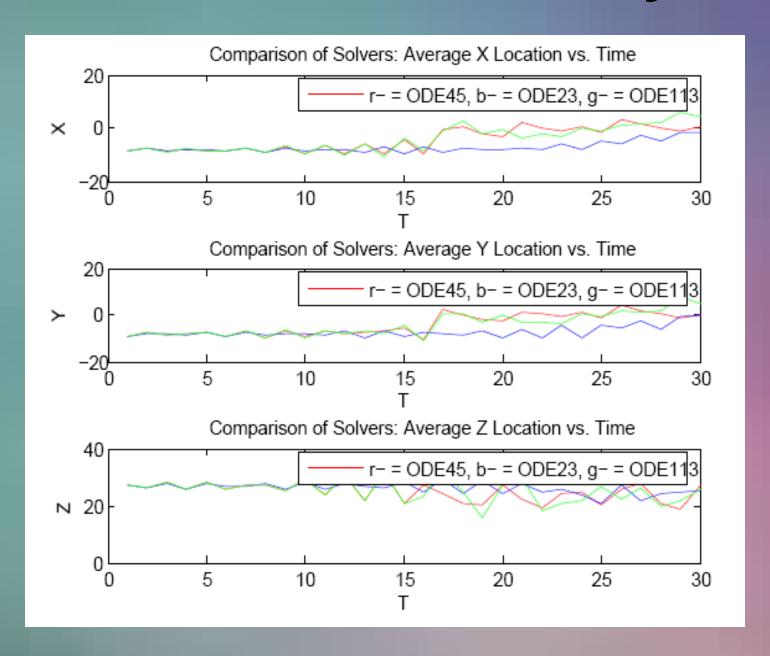
Using ODE23: Trajectories of the Lorenz Equations with σ = 10, r = 28, and b = 2.5



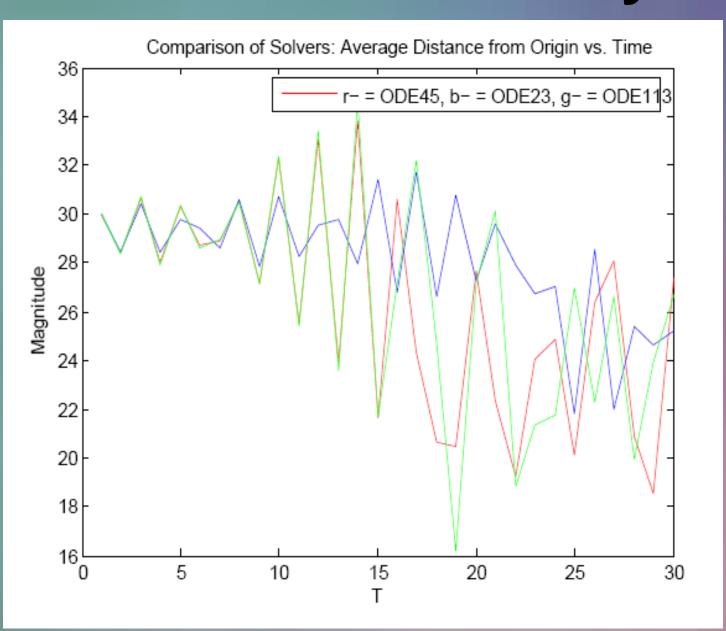
Using ODE113: Trajectories of the Lorenz Equations with σ = 10, r = 28, and b = 2.5



Solution Reliability

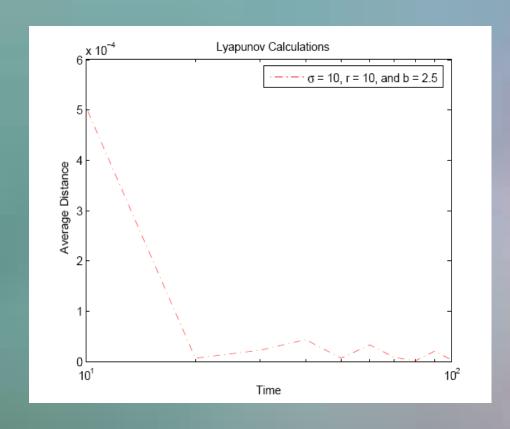


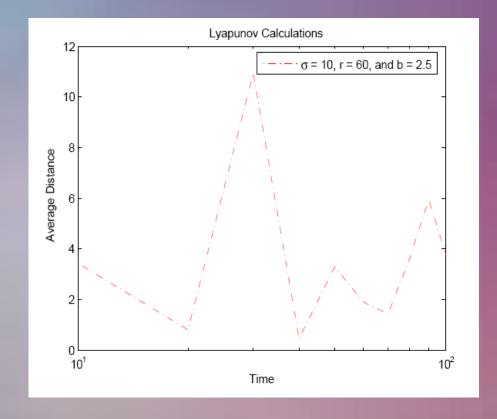
Solution Reliability



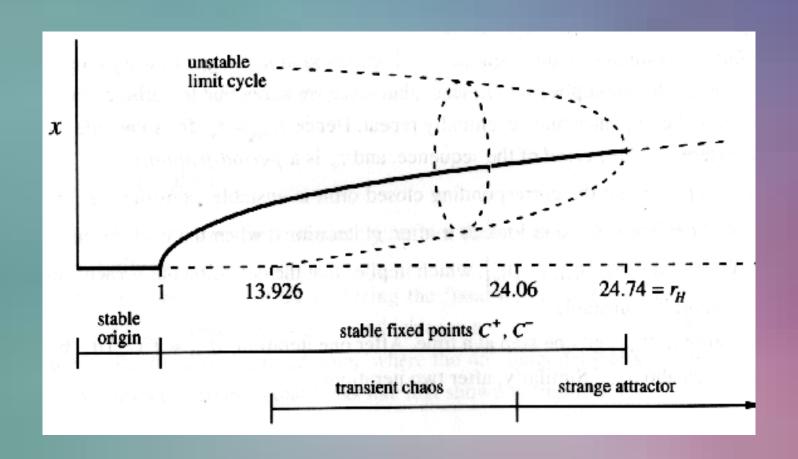
Liapunov Functions

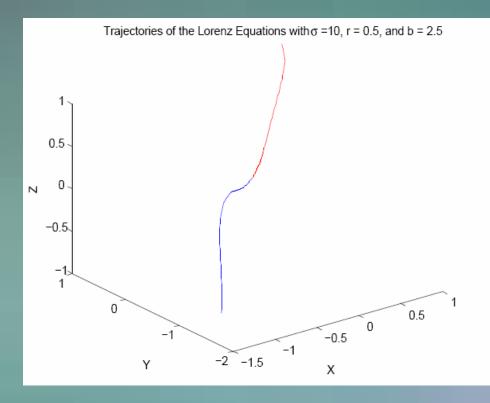
Measure Divergence of Nearby Trajectories with Increasing Time

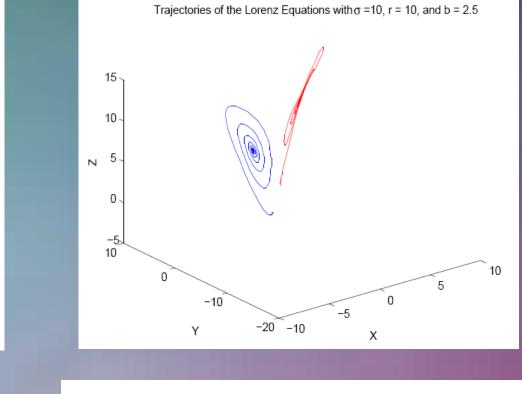


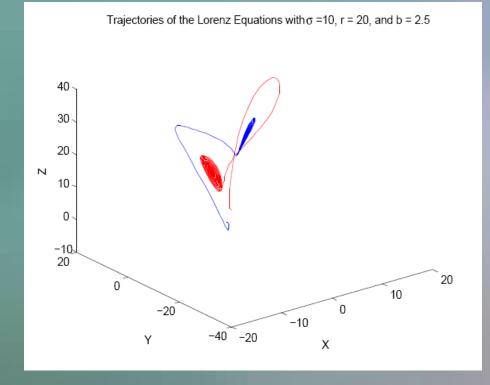


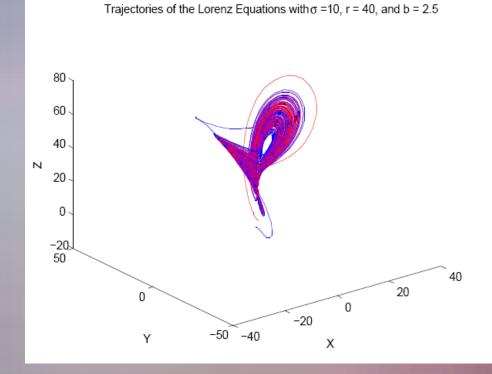
Behaviors



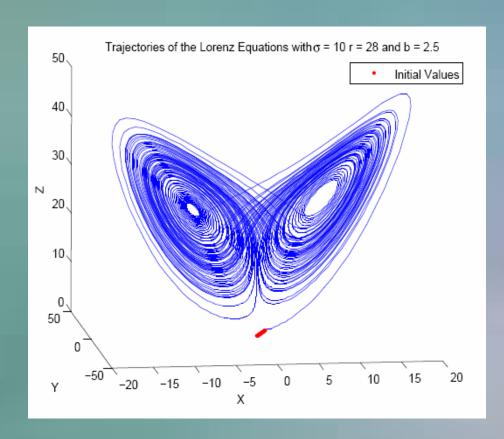


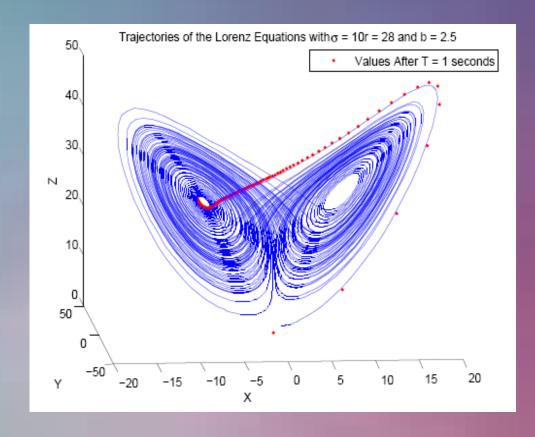




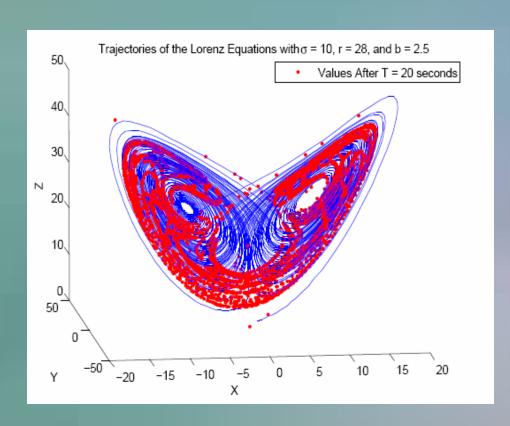


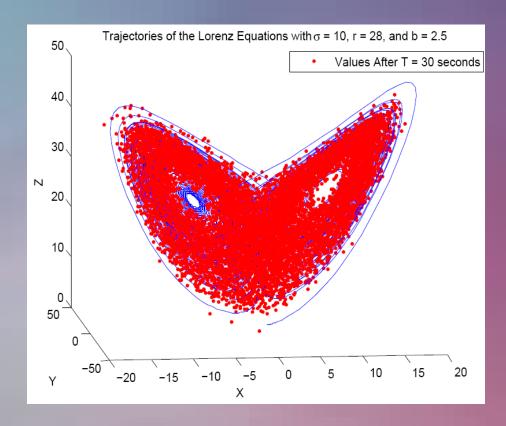
Chaos and Sensitive Dependence





Chaos and Sensitive Dependence





Left or Right Brain?

