



LES FACULTÉS
DE L'UNIVERSITÉ
CATHOLIQUE DE LILLE

Non linear models examples

PERCOLATION THEORY

Baptiste Mokas

baptiste.mokas@gmail.com

weeki.io/dynamical-système

linktr.ee/baptistemokas

+33 7 69 08 54 19 



Part 1: Introduction to Nonlinear Models

1.1 Nonlinear vs. Linear Models

- Distinction Between Linear and Nonlinear Models
- Importance of Nonlinearity in Modeling
- Applications of Nonlinear Models

1.2 Nonlinear Regression

- Nonlinear Regression vs. Linear Regression
- Nonlinear Model Formulation
- Parameter Estimation in Nonlinear Regression

1.3 Dynamical Systems

- Introduction to Dynamical Systems
- Continuous vs. Discrete Dynamical Systems
- Phase Space and Trajectories

Part 2: Nonlinear Models and Chaos Theory

2.1 Chaos Theory Basics

- What Is Chaos Theory?
- The Butterfly Effect
- Attractors and Strange Attractors

2.2 Logistic Map

- Logistic Equation and Population Growth
- Bifurcation Diagrams
- Chaos in the Logistic Map

2.3 Fractals and Self-Similarity

- Fractal Geometry
- Self-Similarity in Nature
- Applications of Fractals

Part 3: Percolation Theory Fundamentals

3.1 Introduction to Percolation

- What Is Percolation Theory?
- Percolation in Networks and Materials
- Percolation Threshold

3.2 Percolation Models

- Site Percolation
- Bond Percolation
- Percolation Clusters

3.3 Critical Phenomena

- Critical Exponents
- Universality in Percolation
- Scaling Laws

Part 4: Applications of Percolation Theory

4.1 Network Percolation

- Percolation in Social Networks
- Percolation in Epidemic Spread
- Robustness of Complex Networks

4.2 Porous Media and Transport

- Percolation in Porous Materials
- Fluid Flow in Porous Media
- Applications in Geology and Hydrology

4.3 Disordered Systems

- Random Resistor Networks
- Ising Model and Magnetic Percolation
- Applications in Materials Science

$$S(\beta_1, \beta_2) = n(\beta_1 - (\bar{y} - \beta_2 \bar{x}))^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right) \left(\beta_2 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right)^2 \\ + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \right) \left(1 - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}))^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2} \right),$$

KEYWORDS (NEW)

KEYWORDS

- Nonlinear Models
- Nonlinearity
- Nonlinear Regression
- Dynamical Systems
- Continuous Systems
- Discrete Systems
- Phase Space
- Trajectories
- Chaos Theory
- Butterfly Effect
- Attractors
- Strange Attractors
- Logistic Map
- Bifurcation Diagrams
- Chaos Emergence
- Fractals
- Self-Similarity
- Fractal Geometry
- Percolation Theory
- Site Percolation
- Bond Percolation
- Percolation Clusters
- Critical Phenomena
- Critical Exponents
- Universality in Percolation
- Scaling Laws
- Network Percolation
- Social Networks
- Epidemic Spread
- Complex Networks
- Porous Media
- Fluid Flow
- Geology
- Hydrology
- Disordered Systems
- Random Resistor Networks
- Ising Model
- Materials Science
- Applications of Nonlinear Models

In the context of the course on Nonlinear Models and Chaos Theory, which covers topics related to nonlinear modeling, chaos theory, percolation theory, and their applications, let's explore a use case related to modeling population growth using the logistic map.

Description:

In this use case, we will apply the logistic map, a classic example of a nonlinear dynamical system, to model the population growth of a hypothetical species. The logistic map exhibits chaotic behavior under certain conditions, making it an interesting system to explore.

Key Components:

Introduction to Nonlinear Models: Understanding the distinction between linear and nonlinear models, the importance of nonlinearity in modeling, and real-world applications of nonlinear models.

Nonlinear Regression: Comparing nonlinear regression to linear regression, formulating nonlinear models, and estimating parameters using nonlinear regression techniques.

Dynamical Systems: Introduction to dynamical systems, differentiation between continuous and discrete dynamical systems, and the concept of phase space and trajectories.

Chaos Theory Basics: Exploring chaos theory, including the butterfly effect, attractors, and strange attractors. Understanding the chaotic behavior of nonlinear systems.

Logistic Map: Examining the logistic map, its equation, and its application in modeling population growth. Analyzing bifurcation diagrams and chaos observed in the logistic map.

Python Code Example (Population Growth Modeling with the Logistic Map):

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 # Logistic map function
5 def logistic_map(r, x):
6     return r * x * (1 - x)
7
8 # Parameters
9 r_values = np.linspace(2.4, 4.0, 1000) # Range of growth rates
10 x0 = 0.5 # Initial population density
11 n_iterations = 1000 # Number of iterations
12
13 # Plot bifurcation diagram
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 for r in r_values:
16     x = np.zeros(n_iterations)
17     for i in range(n_iterations):
18         x[i] = x0
19         x0 = logistic_map(r, x0)
20     plt.plot([r] * n_iterations, x, 'k', alpha=0.25)
21
22 plt.xlim(2.4, 4.0)
23 plt.ylim(0, 1)
24 plt.xlabel('Growth Rate (r)')
25 plt.ylabel('Population Density')
26 plt.title('Bifurcation Diagram of Logistic Map')
27 plt.show()
```

In this code, we define the logistic map function and explore the bifurcation diagram of the logistic map by iterating through different growth rates (r_values). The bifurcation diagram reveals the chaotic behavior of population growth as r increases, with the emergence of multiple bifurcation points and eventually chaotic regions.

This use case illustrates how nonlinear models, such as the logistic map, can capture complex and chaotic phenomena, which are important in fields like ecology and population dynamics.

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Delve into the captivating world of nonlinear models, where you'll explore the distinctions, applications, and theories of nonlinear modeling.

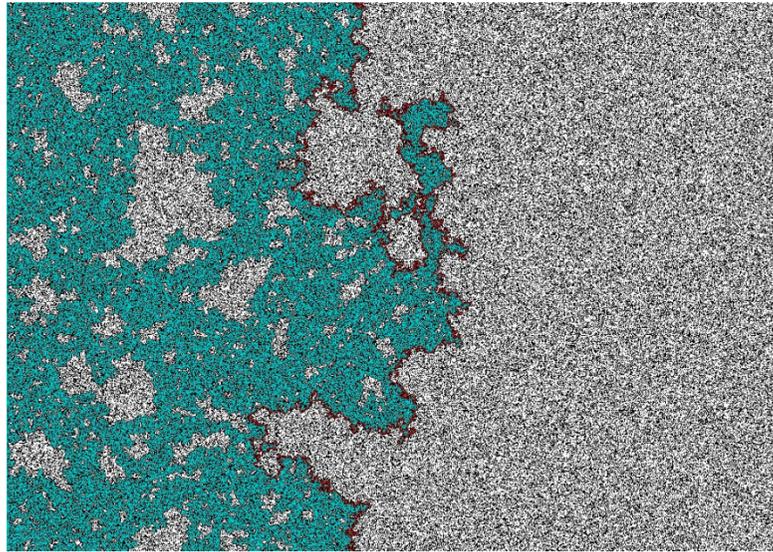
In the first part, you'll distinguish between linear and nonlinear models, uncover the importance of nonlinearity in various applications, and delve into the intricacies of nonlinear regression, including model formulation and parameter estimation. You'll also embark on an exploration of dynamical systems, understanding both continuous and discrete systems, as well as the concept of phase space and trajectories.

The course then immerses you in the realm of nonlinear models and chaos theory. You'll grasp the fundamentals of chaos theory, including the intriguing "Butterfly Effect" and the concept of attractors, including strange attractors. Dive into the world of the logistic map, uncovering its connection to population growth, bifurcation diagrams, and the emergence of chaos. Additionally, you'll explore fractals and self-similarity, gaining insights into fractal geometry, self-similarity in nature, and various practical applications of fractals.

Part 3 introduces you to percolation theory, starting with an understanding of what percolation theory is and its relevance in networks and materials. You'll delve into percolation models, including site percolation, bond percolation, and percolation clusters. Explore critical phenomena, including critical exponents, universality in percolation, and scaling laws.

The course culminates in Part 4, where you'll discover the real-world applications of percolation theory. Dive into network percolation, exploring its role in social networks, epidemic spread, and the robustness of complex networks. Explore porous media and transport, investigating percolation in porous materials, fluid flow in porous media, and its applications in geology and hydrology. Lastly, delve into disordered systems, including random resistor networks, the Ising model, and its relevance in materials science.

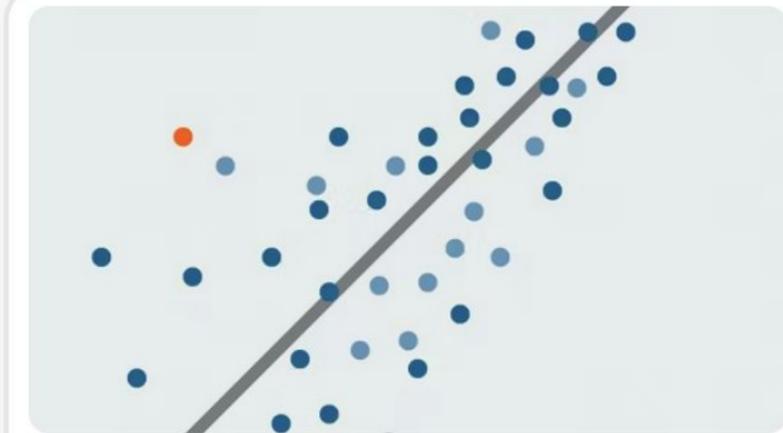
By the end of this course, you'll have a deep understanding of nonlinear models and their diverse applications, from chaos theory to percolation theory, equipping you with valuable knowledge for various fields of study and research.



Author: Baptiste Mokas, Weeki

Course Name: Simple Linear Regression

#NonlinearModels
#ChaosTheory
#PercolationTheory



 Duke University

Linear Regression and Modeling

Compétences que vous acquerez: Probability & Statistics, Regression, Business Analysis, Data Analysis, General Statistics, Statistical Analysis,...

★ **4.8** (1.7k avis)

Débutant · Course · 1 à 4 semaines