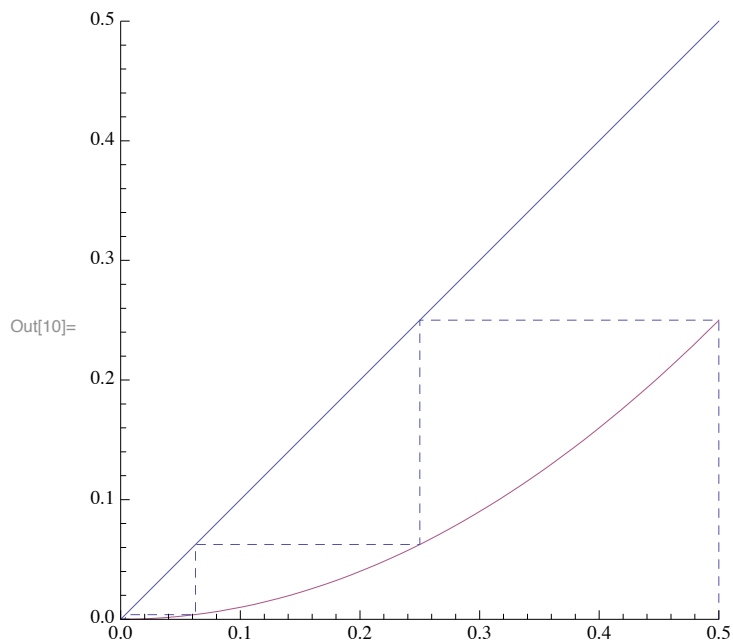


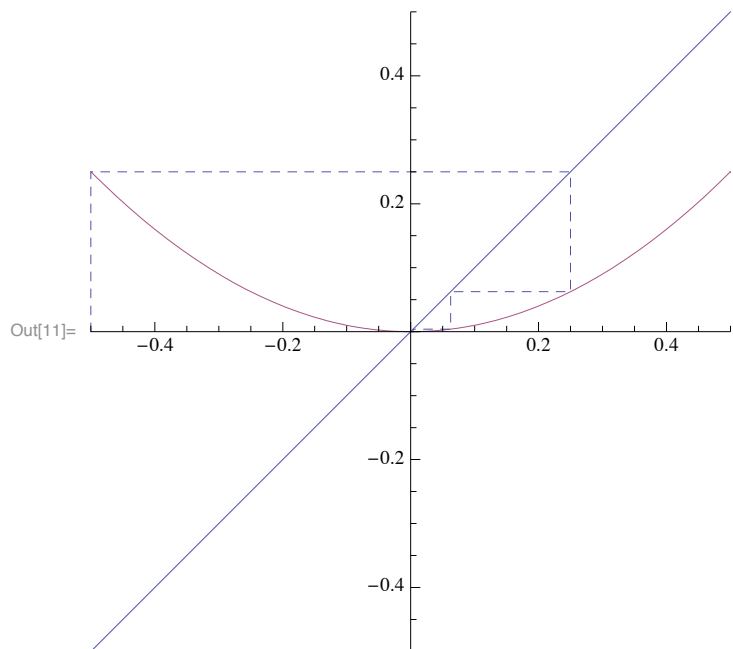
# Cobweb plots for Homework #1

## ■ Exercise E1 cobweb plots :

```
In[10]:= cobweb[#^2 &, 1/2, {0, 1/2}, 5]
```

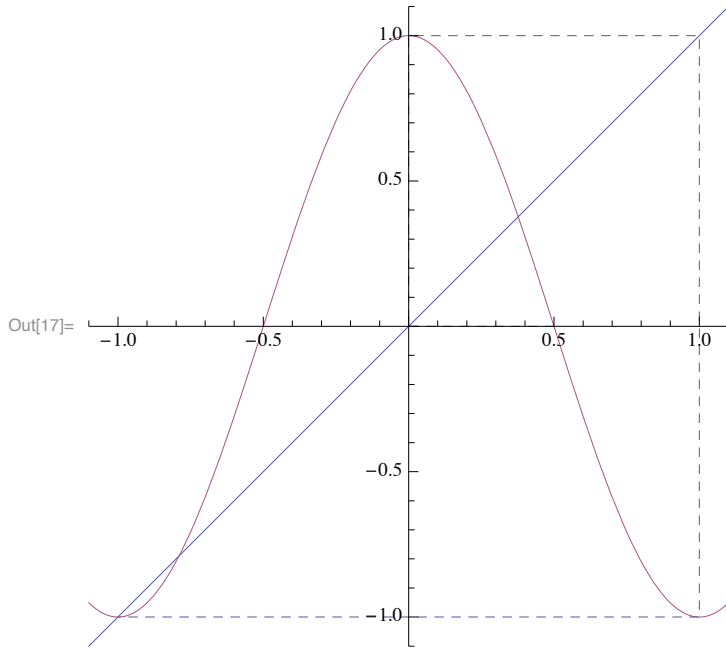


```
In[11]:= cobweb[#^2 &, -1/2, {-1/2, 1/2}, 5]
```



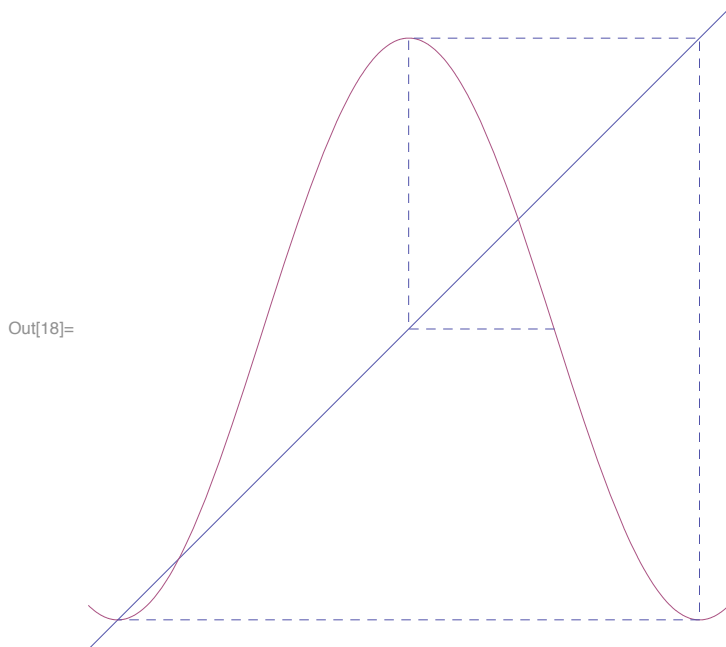
■ Exercise E2 cobweb plots :

```
In[17]:= cobweb[Cos [ $\pi$  #] &,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , {-1.1, 1.1}, 7]
```

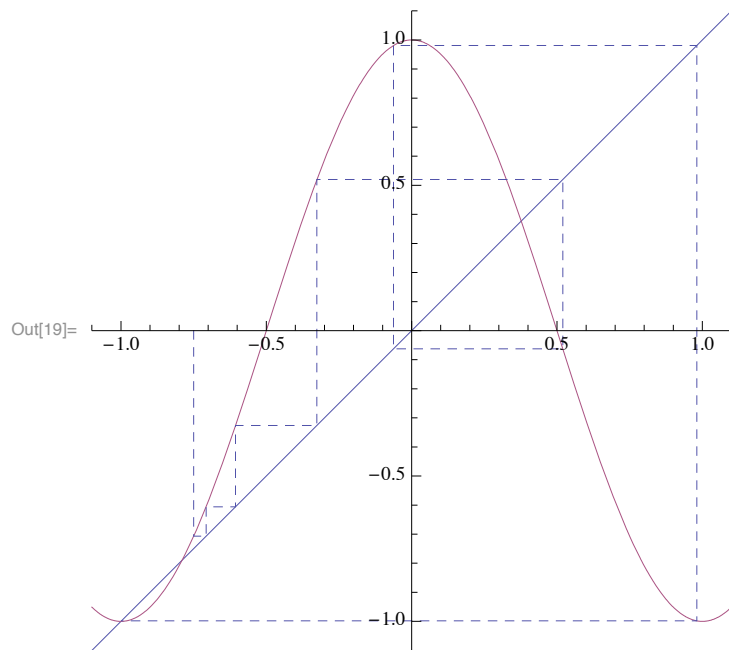


The first few line segments are obscured by the coordinate axes, so we can redisplay the plot with the axes suppressed :

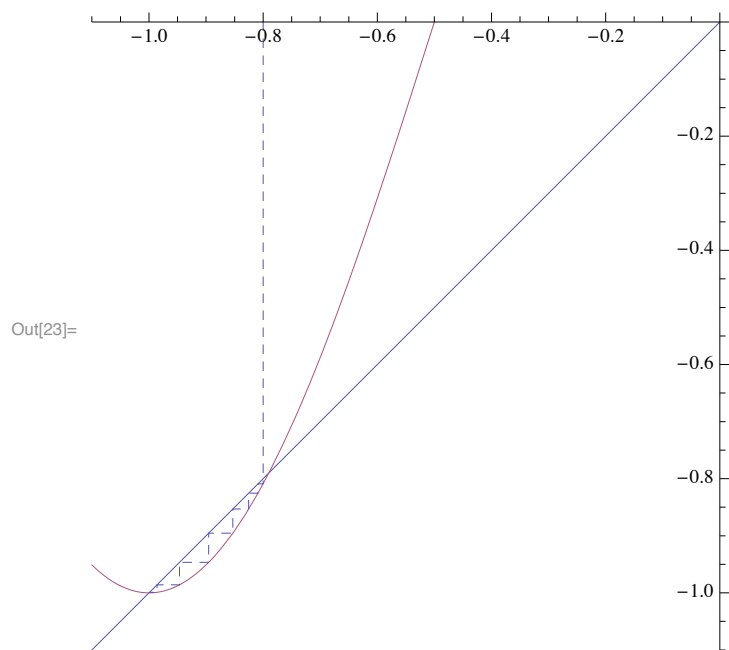
```
In[18]:= Show[% , Axes -> False]
```



In[19]:= `cobweb[Cos[ $\pi$  #] &,  $-\frac{3}{4}$ , {-1.1, 1.1}, 7]`



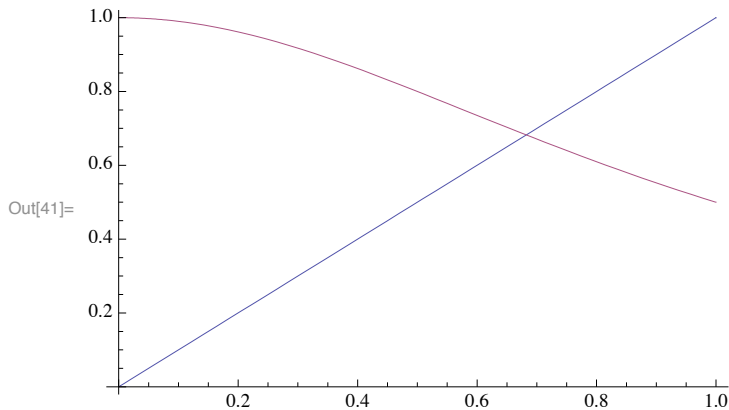
In[23]:= `cobweb[Cos[ $\pi$  #] &,  $-\frac{4}{5}$ , {-1.1, 0}, 7]`



## ■ Approximating fixed points

You can use *Mathematica*'s `FindRoot` function to numerically approximate solutions of nonlinear equations. For example, to approximate the fixed points of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , we could plot  $f(x)$  and  $x$  and look for intersections of the graphs:

```
In[41]:= Plot[{x,  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ }, {x, 0, 1}]
```



(Since  $0 < f(x) < 1$  unless  $x = 0$ , we only need to look for intersections between 0 and 1.)

There is an intersection near  $\frac{2}{3}$ , so we take that as our initial guess for `FindRoot`:

```
In[43]:= FindRoot[ $\frac{1}{1+x^2} == x$ , {x,  $\frac{2}{3}$ }]
```

Out[43]= {x → 0.682328}

We can substitute this value into the derivative of  $f$  to see if we have a sink or source:

```
In[44]:= D[ $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , x] /. %
```

Out[44]= -0.635344

Sink! Here's a sample cobweb plot:

```
In[46]:= cobweb[ $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$  &, 1, {0, 1}, 10]
```

