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Global Scaling in a One-Parameter Family of Parametric Kicked-Oscillator Maps

John H. Lowenstein

New York University Dept. of Physics

Review

A one-dimensional harmonic oscillator is kicked four times per natural period. Each kick is an instantaneous momentum shift proportional to a periodic, piecewise linear function of the position.

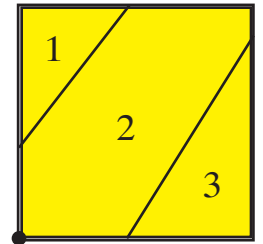
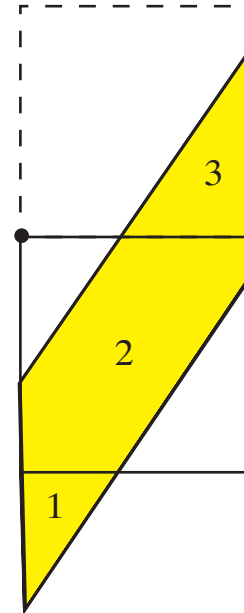
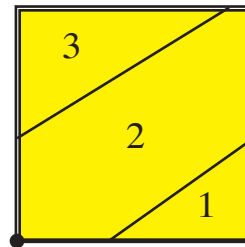
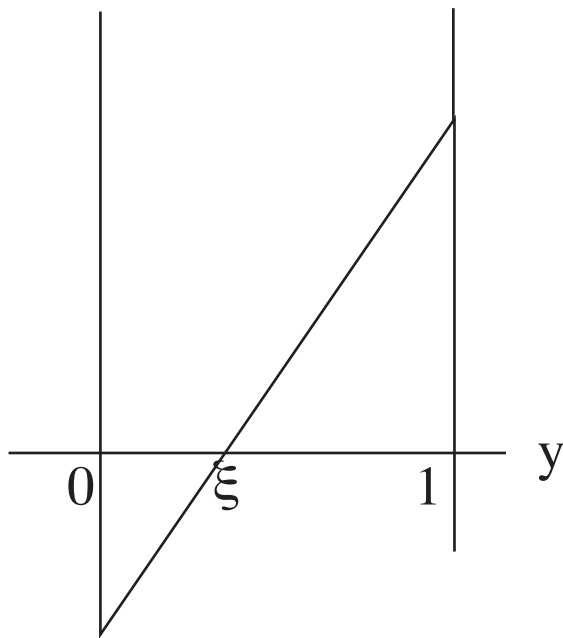
We consider the Poincaré map on the 2D phase space, which has the periodicity of a 2D square crystal.

Are there aperiodic orbits which tend to infinity for asymptotically long times, with non-diffusive power-law behavior?

Global Kicked-Oscillator Map

$$W \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = R(-\pi/2) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x + f(y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(y) = \alpha (y \bmod 1 - \xi)$$

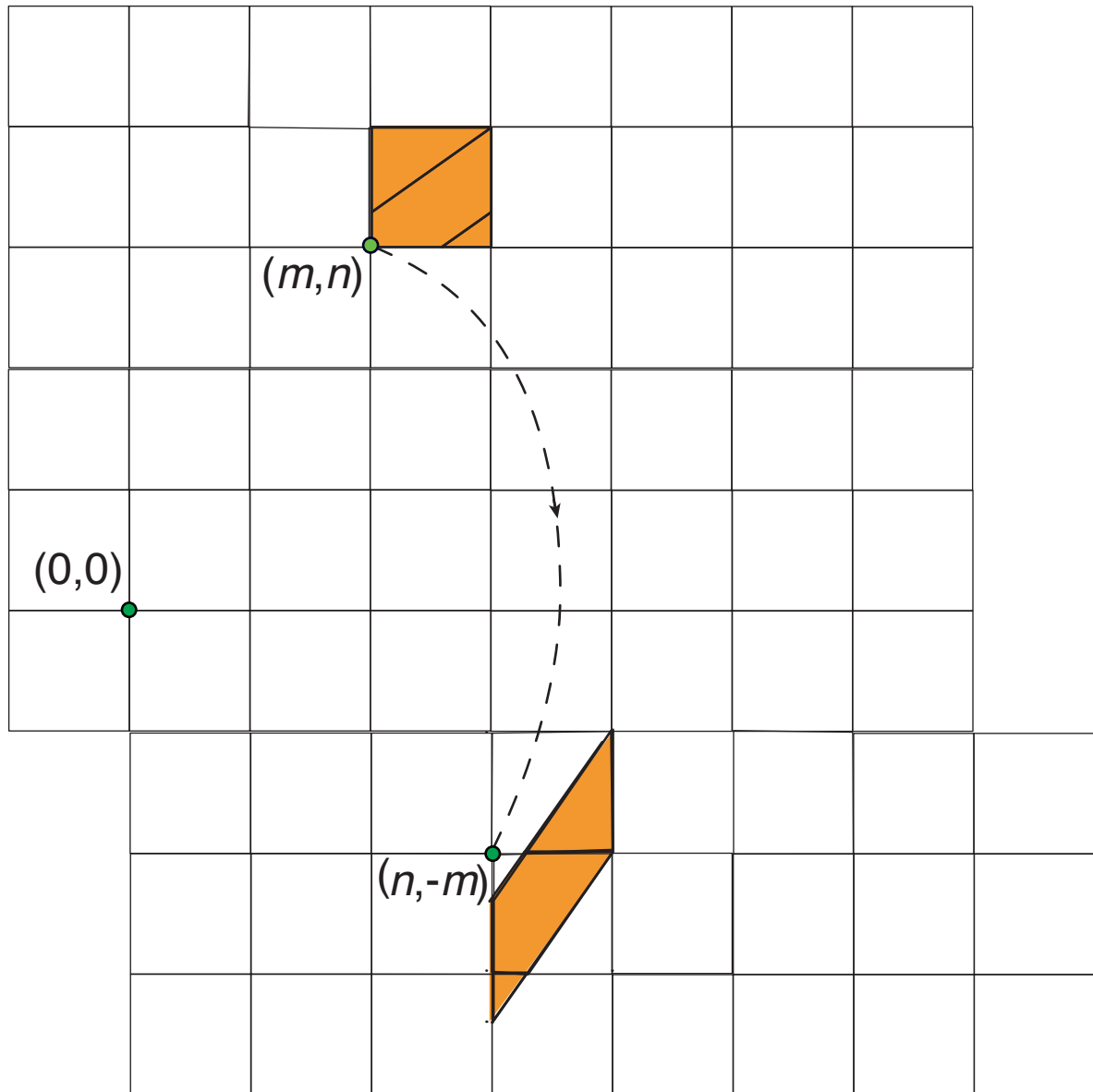


Local Map K

$$K \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ (-x + \alpha y - \xi) \bmod 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 - \iota(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

piecewise affine transformation

Action of map W on the plane

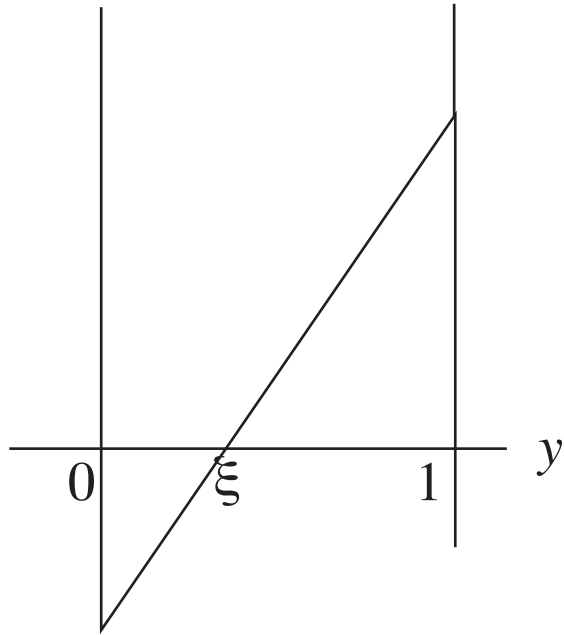


W decomposes into K plus a $\mathbb{Z}^2$ lattice isometry

$$W(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{m}) = K(\mathbf{u}) + R(-\pi/2) \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u})$$

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{cases} (0,-2) & \mathbf{u} \in D_1 \\ (0,-1) & \mathbf{u} \in D_2 \\ (0,0) & \mathbf{u} \in D_3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(y) = \alpha (y \bmod 1 - \xi)$$



My choice of parameters:

$$\text{slope } \alpha : \sqrt{2}$$

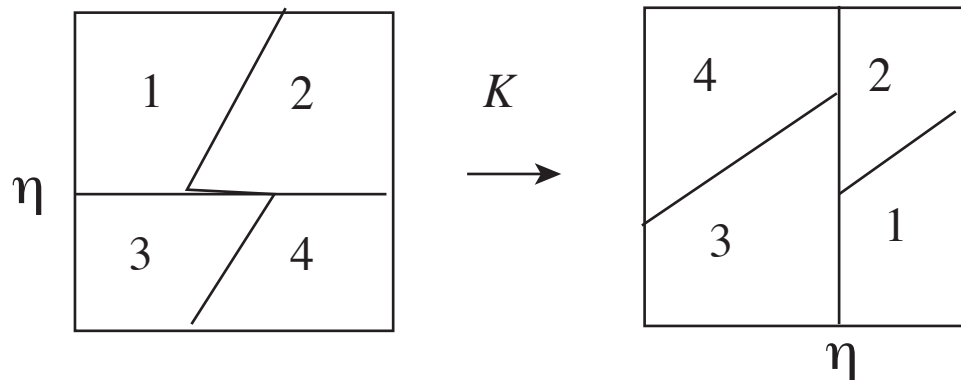
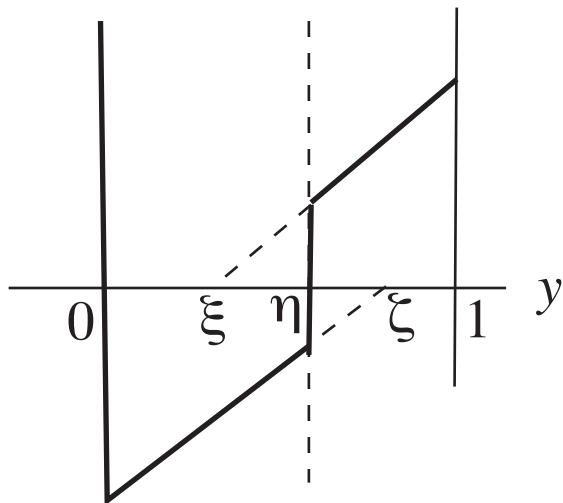
$$\text{intercept } \xi = \frac{\beta}{2}(\alpha - \beta s), \quad 0 \leq s < \alpha$$

Notation:

$$\beta = \alpha - 1$$

$$\omega = \alpha + 1$$

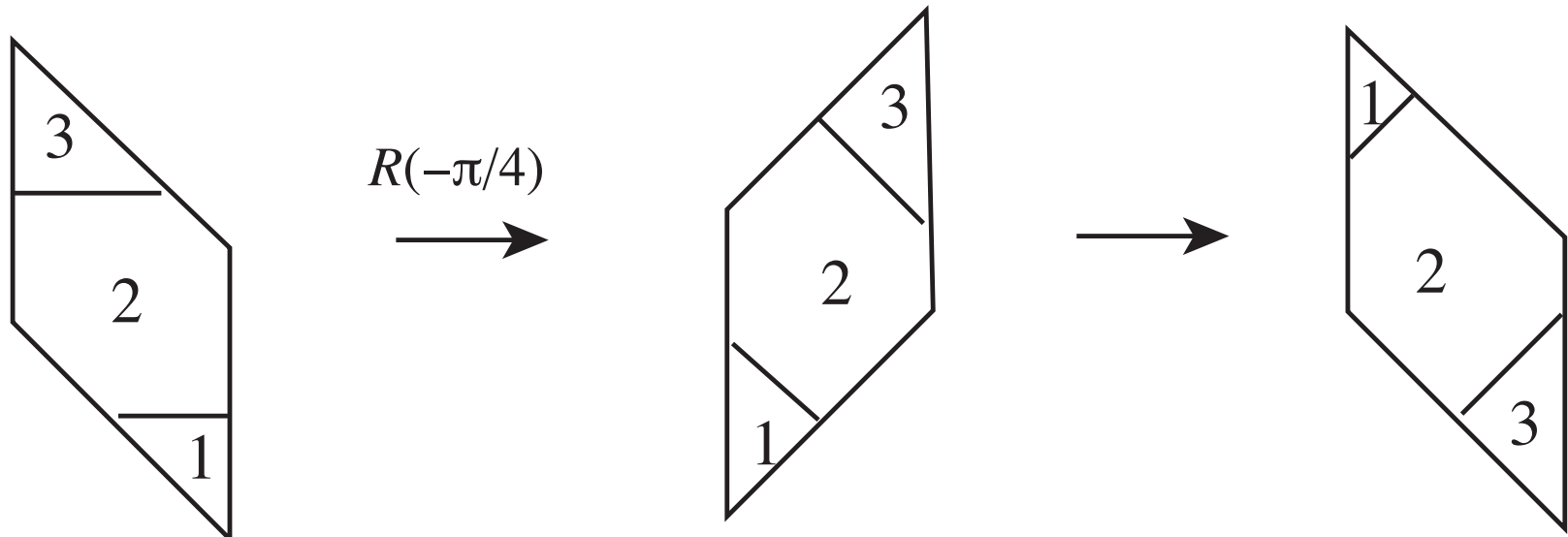
More complicated $f(y)$:



K expressed as a true piecewise isometry

K is conjugate to a rotation followed by a piecewise translation, applied to a rhombus with vertex angle θ .

Example for $\alpha = \sqrt{2}$, $\theta = \pi/4$

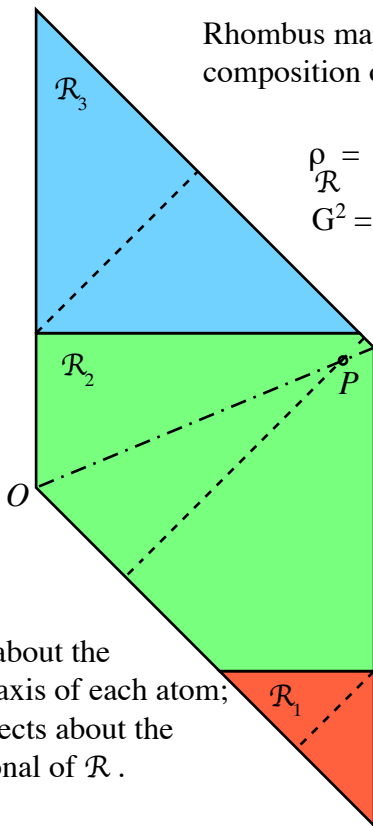


Rhombus map as a
composition of involutions

$\mathcal{R}$

$$\rho_{\mathcal{R}} = G \circ H$$

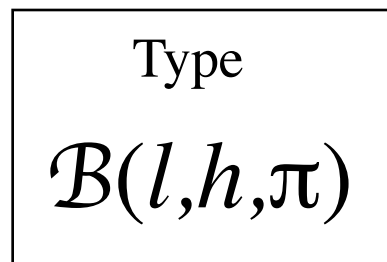
$$G^2 = H^2 = 1$$



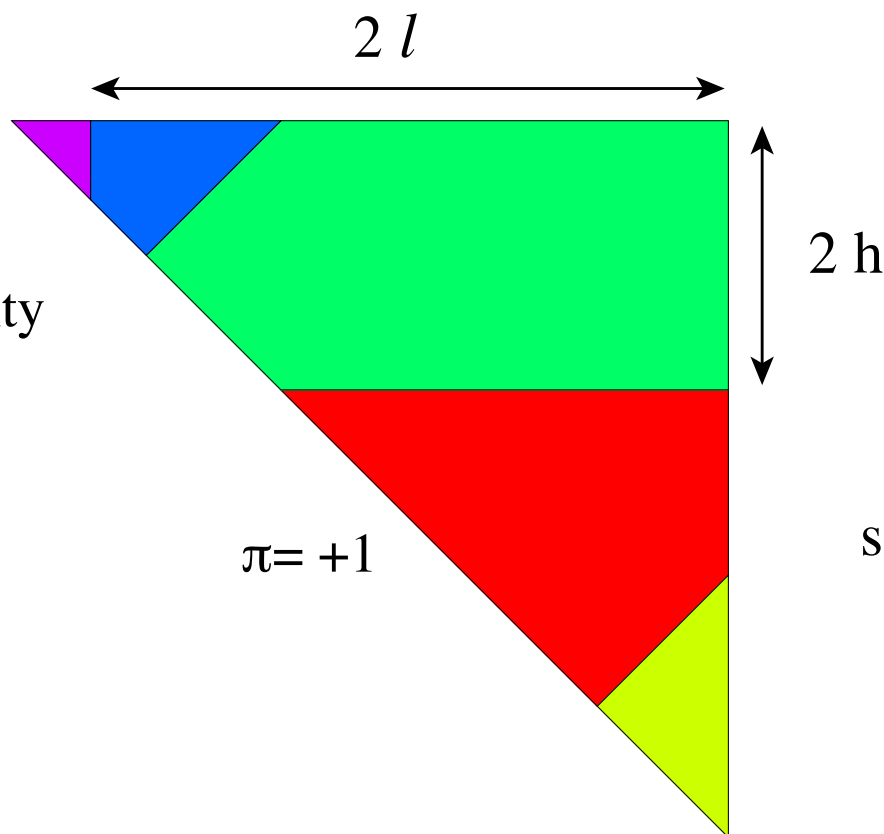
H reflects about the
symmetry axis of each atom;
 G then reflects about the
short diagonal of $\mathcal{R}$.

$$\rho_{\mathcal{R}}^{-1} = H \circ G$$

Induced map on atom $\Omega_1 \longrightarrow$ tiled domain $B(s) =$ base triangle



$\pi =$ reflection parity



Notation:

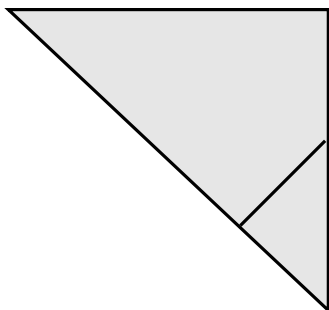
$$\alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\beta = \alpha - 1$$

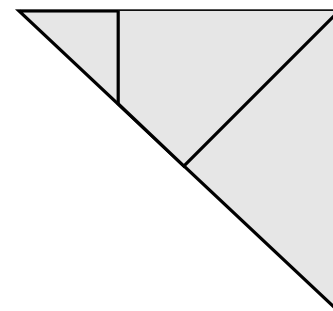
$$\omega = \alpha + 1$$

$$s = \frac{h}{l}$$

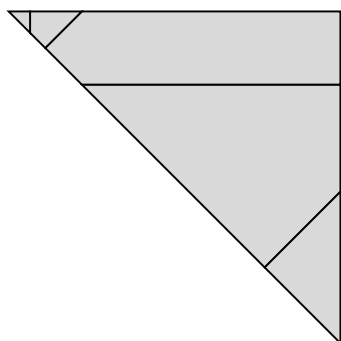
$s = 0$



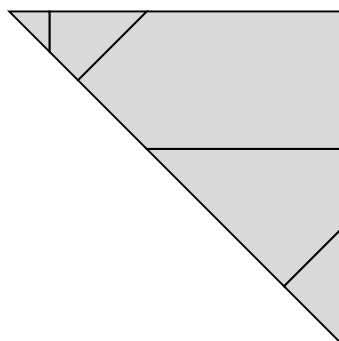
$s = \alpha$



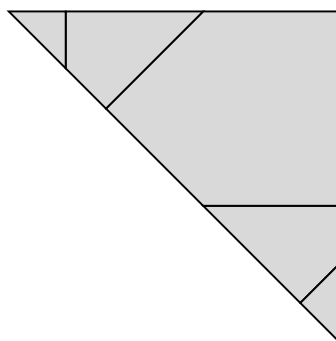
$s = \alpha/6$



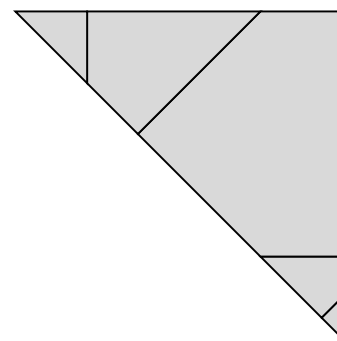
$s = \alpha/3$



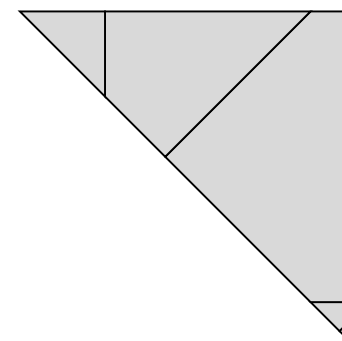
$s = \alpha/2$



$s = 2\alpha/3$



$s = 5\alpha/6$



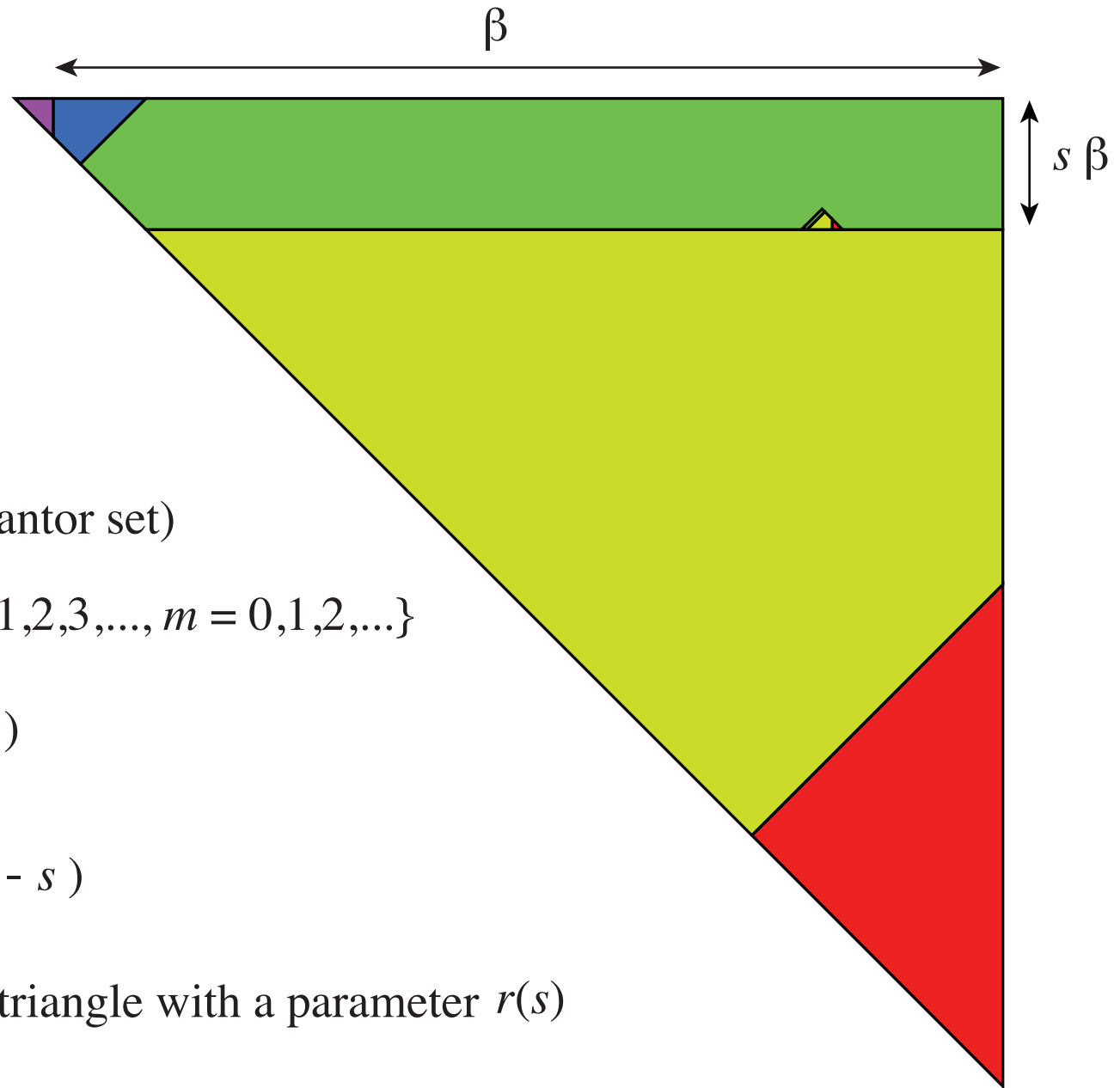
Notation

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\beta = \alpha - 1$$

$$\omega = \alpha + 1$$

Renormalization for a special parameter set



Special parameter set (Cantor set)

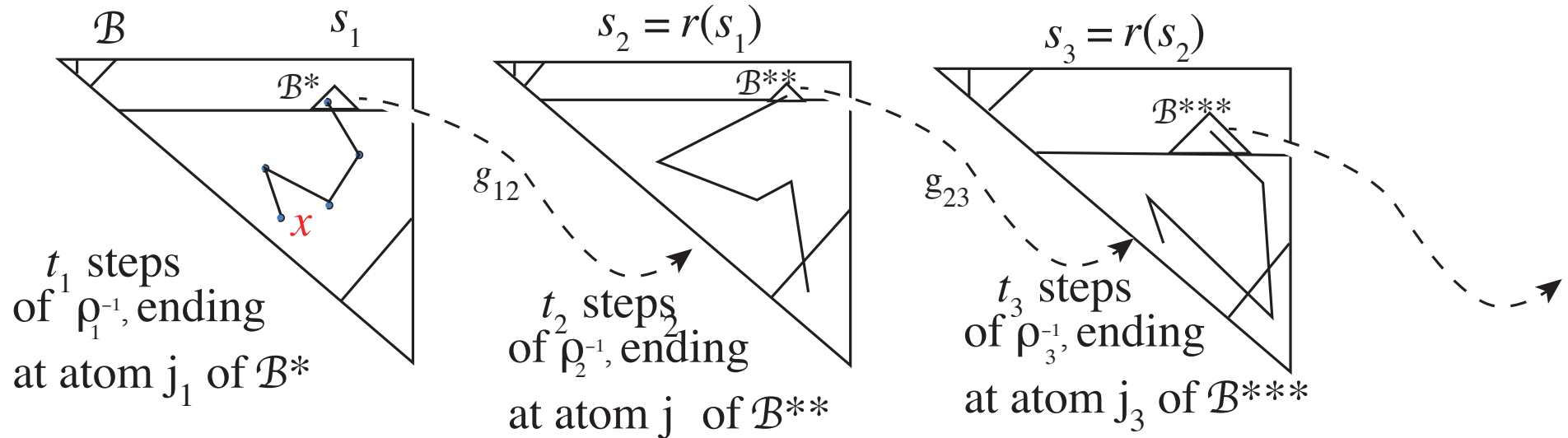
$$\hat{S} = \{ s : r^m(s) \in I_{-2k,0}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \}$$

$$I_{-2k,0} = (\alpha \beta^{2k+1}, 2 \beta^{2k+1})$$

$$r(s) = \omega^{2k+2} (2 \beta^{2k+1} - s)$$

Small base triangle is a base triangle with a parameter $r(s)$ “pencil”.

Symbolic representation of boundary-avoiding aperiodic points (residual set)



Point x corresponds to code

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ j_1 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_2 \\ j_2 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_3 \\ j_3 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_4 \\ j_4 \\ t_4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

For an n -cycle point

$$x = g_{n-1,n} (\rho_{n-1}^{-1})^{t_{n-1}} \dots g_{2,3} (\rho_2^{-1})^{t_2} g_{1,2} (\rho_1^{-1})^{t_1} x$$

$$x = S \circ R x + \delta \quad (S = \text{scaling}, R = \text{rotation matrix})$$

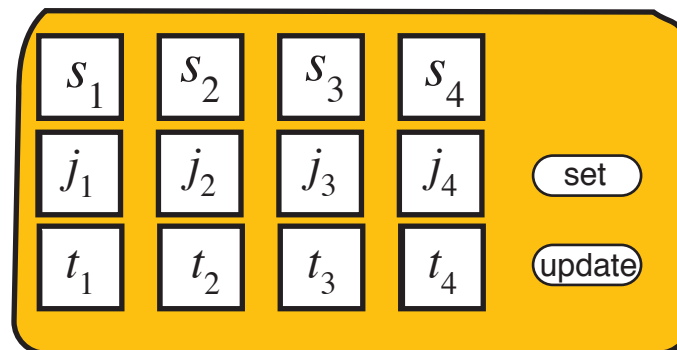
$$x = (1 - S \circ R)^{-1} \delta$$

Rules for Symbolic Updating

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ j_1 \\ t_1 < t_1^{\max} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot \right) \mapsto \left(\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ j_1 \\ t_1 + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot \right) \\
 & \left(\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ j_1 \\ t_1^{\max} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_2 \\ j_2 \\ t_2^{\max} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot \begin{pmatrix} s_k \\ j_k \\ t_k^{\max} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_{k+1} \\ j_{k+1} \\ t_{k+1} < t_{k+1}^{\max} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot \right) \mapsto \\
 & \left(\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ j'_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_2 \\ j'_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot \begin{pmatrix} s_k \\ j'_k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_{k+1} \\ j_{k+1} \\ t_{k+1} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot \cdot \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$j'_i = p(s_{i+1}, j_{i+1}, 0), \quad i = 1, \dots, k, \quad j_k = p(s_{i+1}, j_{k+1}, t_{k+1} + 1)$$

The codometer



Simple example of symbolic coding

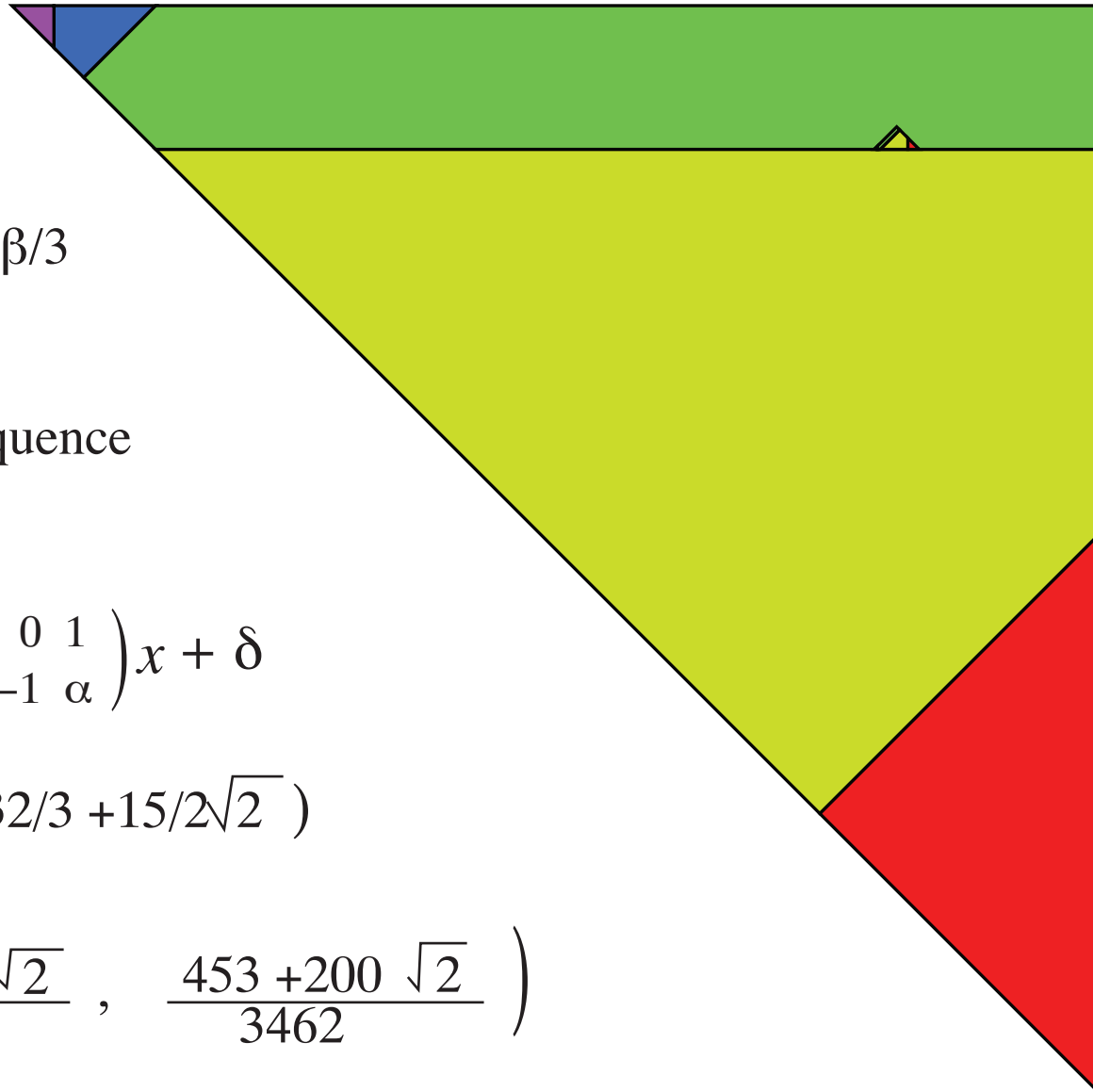
s^* = fixed point of $r(s)$ in $I_{-2,0} = \beta/3$

$x = \begin{pmatrix} s^* \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^\infty$ period-1 code sequence

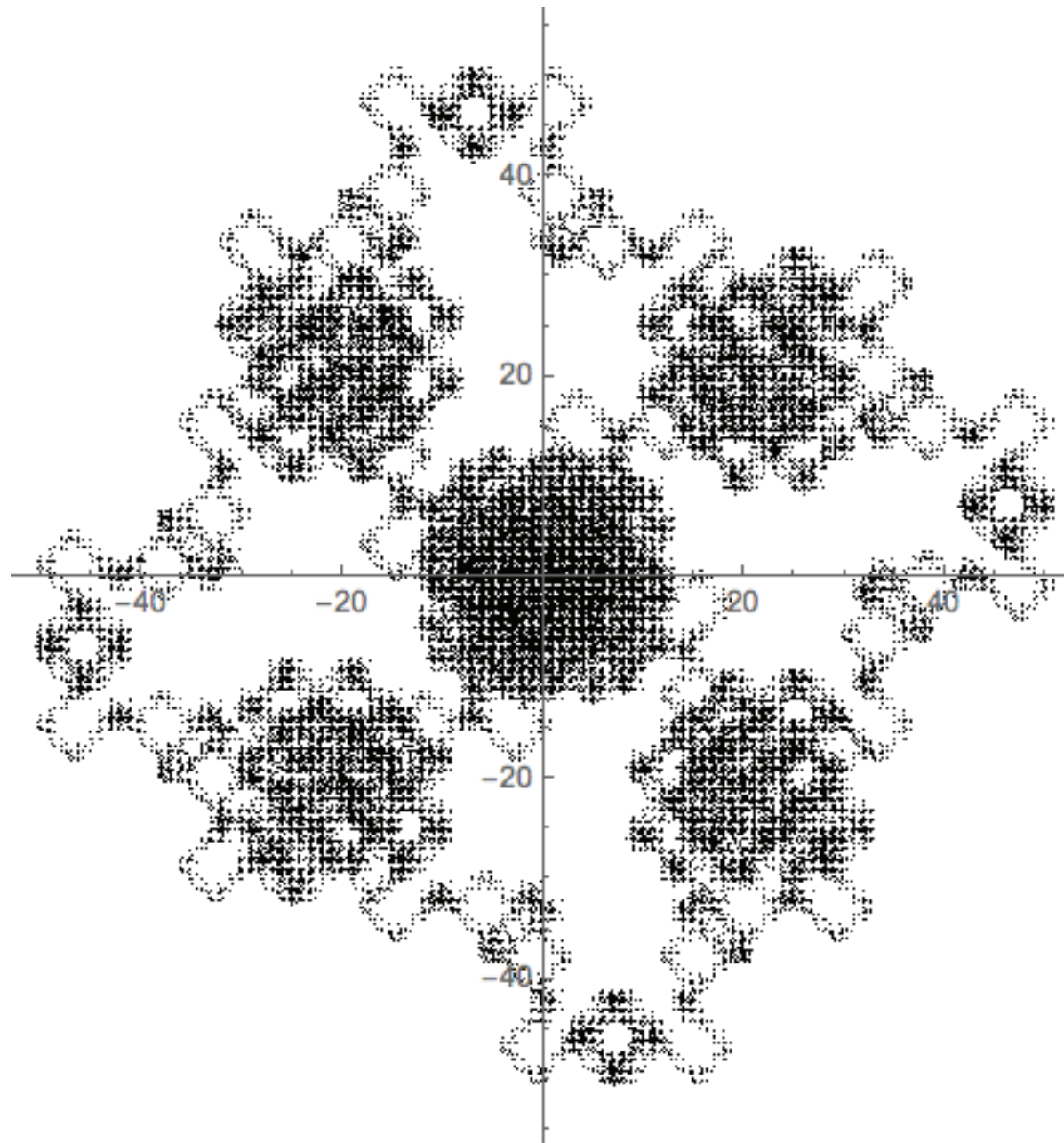
$$x = g_{12}(x) = \omega^4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} x + \delta$$

$$\delta = (-3 - 7/3 \sqrt{2}, 32/3 + 15/2 \sqrt{2})$$

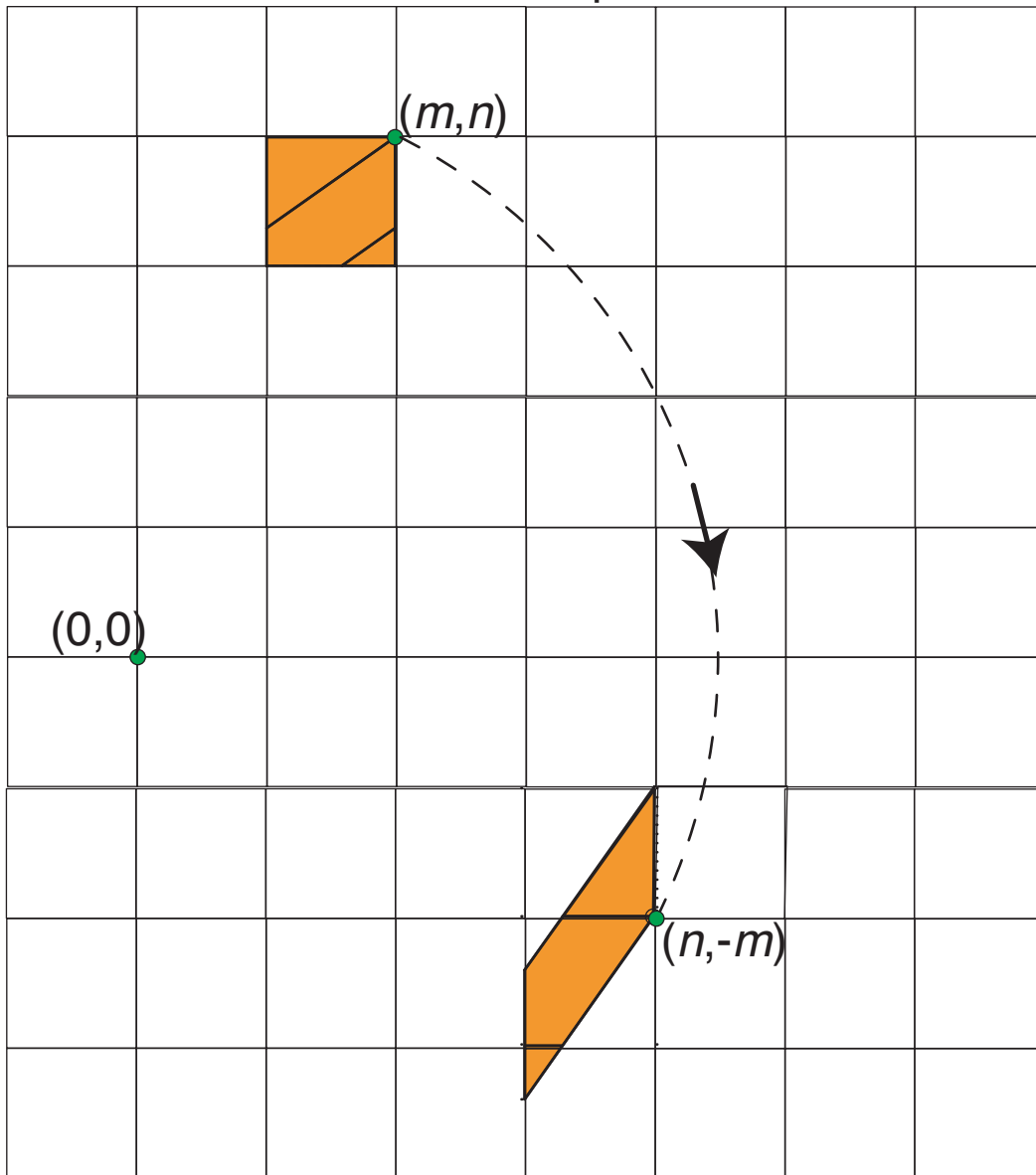
$$x = \left(\frac{2115 + 758 \sqrt{2}}{3462}, \frac{453 + 200 \sqrt{2}}{3462} \right)$$



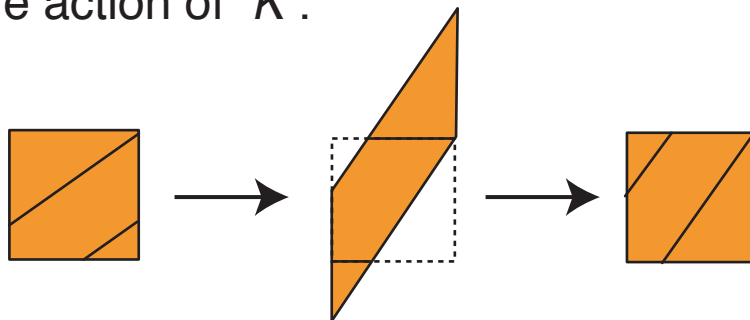
100000 iterations of the global map, starting at x



Action of map W



Compare action of K :



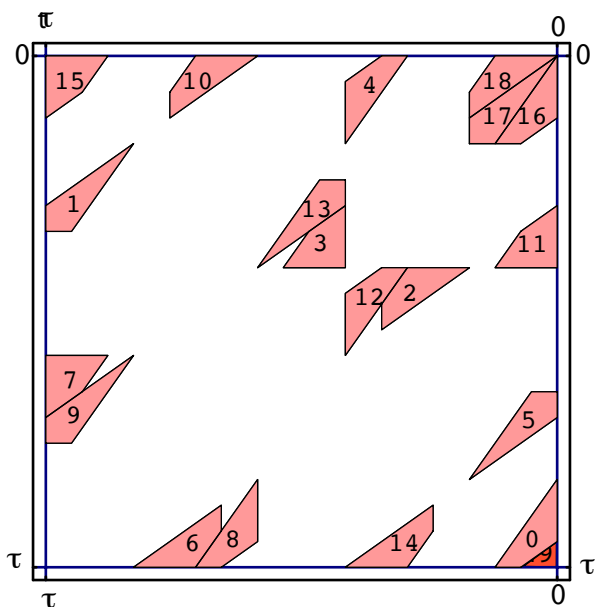
$$K u = C u - d(u)\tau$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

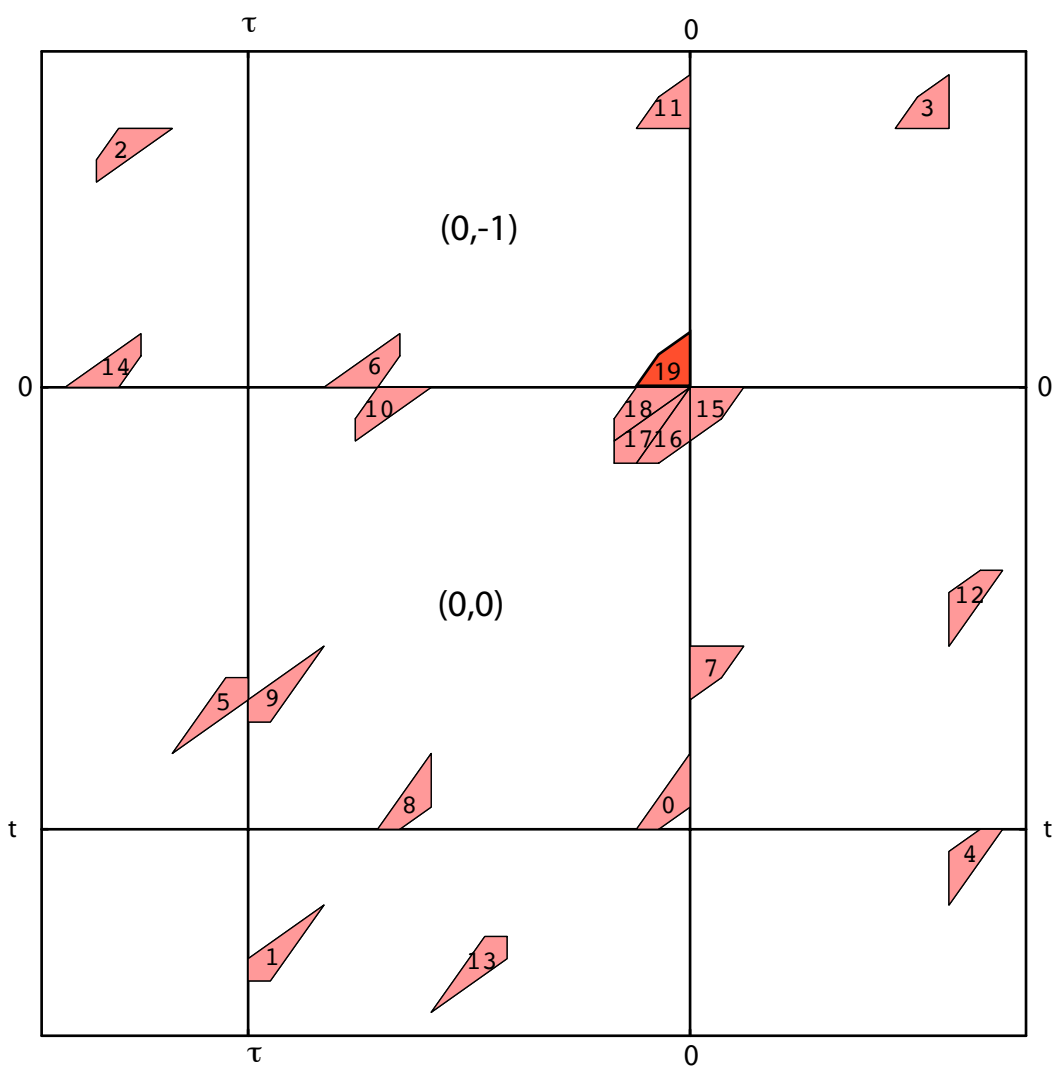
$$W[u, z] = [K u, F z + d(u)] \quad d(u) = d_j, \quad u \in \Omega_j, \quad z \in \mathbb{Z}^2$$

Tiles

$$D_0(0) = D_0^0(0), \\ D_0^1(0), \dots, D_0^{18}(0)$$



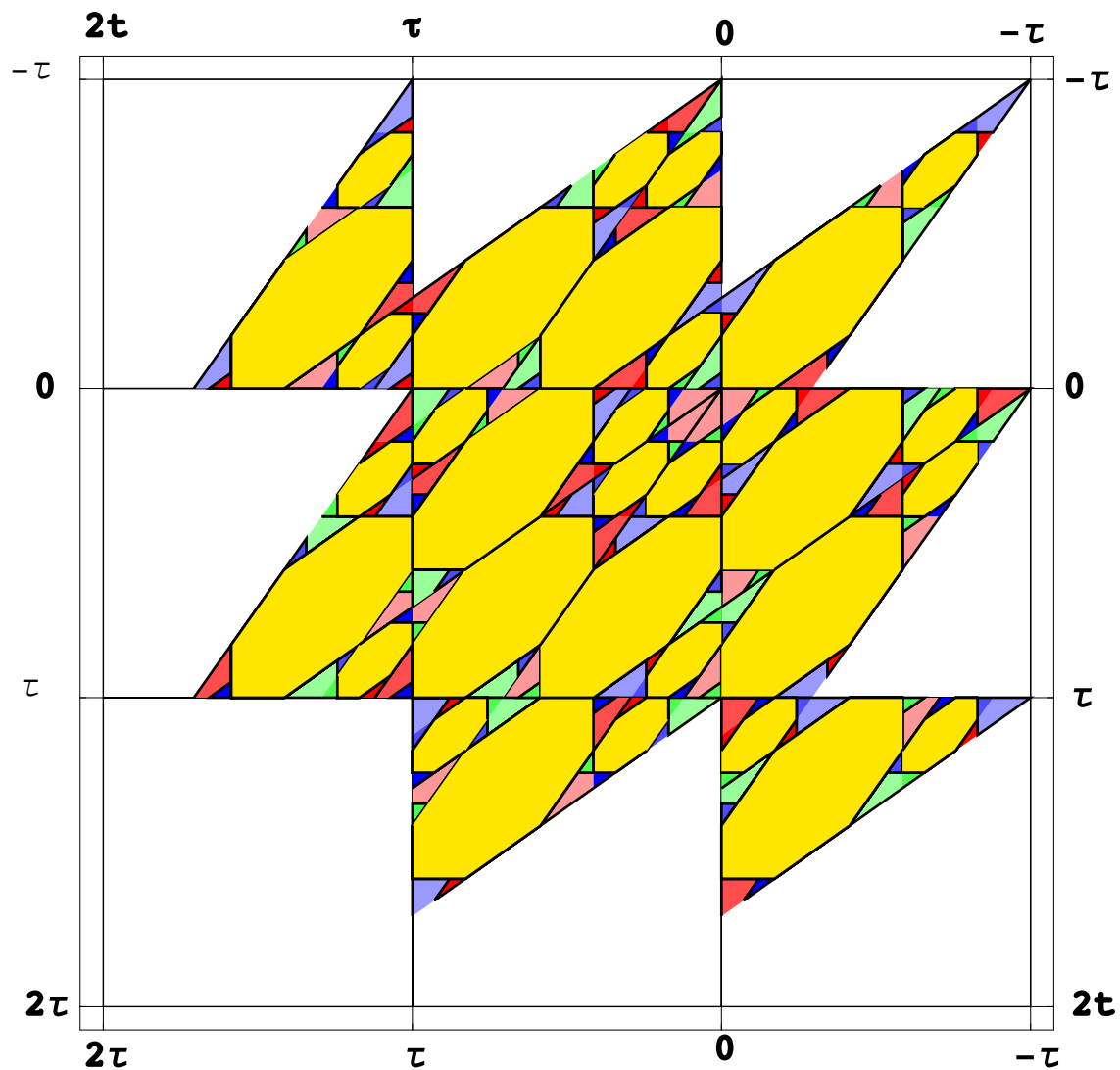
K - orbit of $D_0(0)$ in Ω

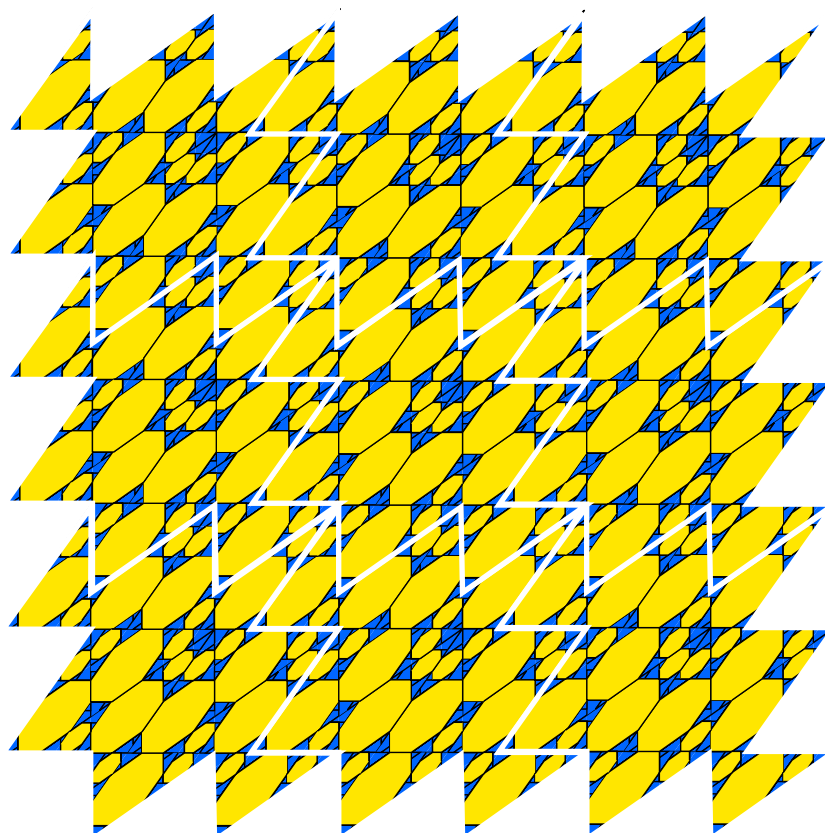
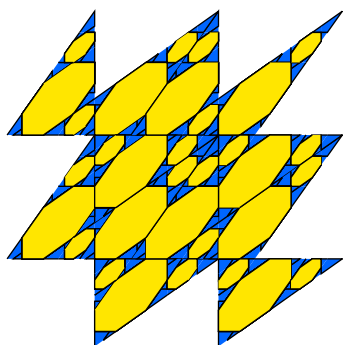


W - orbit of $D_0(0)$ in $\mathbf{R}^2 = \Omega \times \mathbf{Z}^2$

Tiles $[D_0^0(0), (0,0)], [D_0^1(0), (0,1)], [D_0^2(0), (1,-1)], \dots, [D_0^{18}(0), (0,0)]$

Combining orbits initiated in cells $[D(0), (0,0)]$, $[D(0), (0,1)]$, $[D(0), (1,1)]$, and $[D(0), (1,0)]$ with the lowest-level periodic orbits (yellow octagons) produces a **supertile**. These invariant non-convex polygonal regions tile the plane with periodicity 2τ in both x and y directions. Here $t = -\sqrt{2}/2$.





Scaling for the lifted map : a third scale factor

Represent $\mathbf{R}^2$ as

$$\Omega \times \mathbf{Z}^2 = \{ [(x,y), (m,n)] : (x,y) \in \Omega, (m,n) \in \mathbf{Z}^2 \}$$

Then, for $u \in \Omega_j$, $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{Z}^2$,

$$\mathbf{m} = (m,n)$$

$$W[u, \mathbf{m}] = [K u, F \mathbf{m} + \Delta_j]$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_j = (0, d_j)$$

Complex representation

$$W[u, \zeta] = [K u, i \zeta + d_j]$$

$$\zeta = n + i m$$

For the return maps, $u \in D_j(L+1)$, $z \in \mathbf{Z}^2$,

$$\rho_W^{(L+1)}[u, \zeta] = [\rho_K^{(L+1)} u, i^{T_j(L+1)} \zeta + d_j(L+1)],$$

where

$$d_j(L+1) = i^{\kappa(j,0)} d_{p(j,0)}(L) + i^{\kappa(j,1)} d_{p(j,1)}(L) + \cdots + d_{p(j, v_j-1)}(L)$$

$$\kappa(j,t) = \sum_{k=t+1}^{v_j-1} T_{p(j,k)}$$

$$d_j(L+1) = \sum_{k=0}^{J-1} M_{jk} d_k(L)$$

M_{jk} = matrix of Gaussian integers

Complex Representation

In place of $\Omega \times \mathbb{Z}^2$, we may represent $\mathbb{R}^2$ as $\Omega \times \mathbb{C}$, $\mathbb{C}$ = complex plane. The formulas of the previous slide remain valid with the replacements

$$d_j(L) = (m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \longleftrightarrow n + i m \quad (i = \sqrt{-1})$$

$$F^p(m, n) \longleftrightarrow i^p (n + i m)$$

Global recursion matrix $\mathbf{M}$ has entries which are Gaussian integers (Re and Im parts are integers). The asymptotic scaling properties, for $L \rightarrow \infty$, of the translation vectors $d_j(L)$ are revealed by examining the Jordan canonical form $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{M})$ of $\mathbf{M}$.

The global geometric scale factor ω_W is defined as the absolute value of the largest-magnitude diagonal element of $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{M})$.

Global Expansivity

A scaling sequence with translation vectors $d_j(L)$ is globally expansive if $\omega_W > 1$, and there exists a complex vector ξ such that for $L \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\mathbf{d}(L) \sim \omega_W^L \xi$$

Long-Time Asymptotic Behavior of Residual Set Orbits

Theorem: Let z be a point in the residual set of a globally expansive scaling sequence, with temporal scale factor ω_T and global expansion factor ω_W .

Let
$$\mu = \frac{\log \omega_W}{\log \omega_T}$$

Then

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|W^t(z)|}{t^\mu} > 0$$

Renormalization Tour for $i < -1, j = 0$

base $\mathcal{B}$

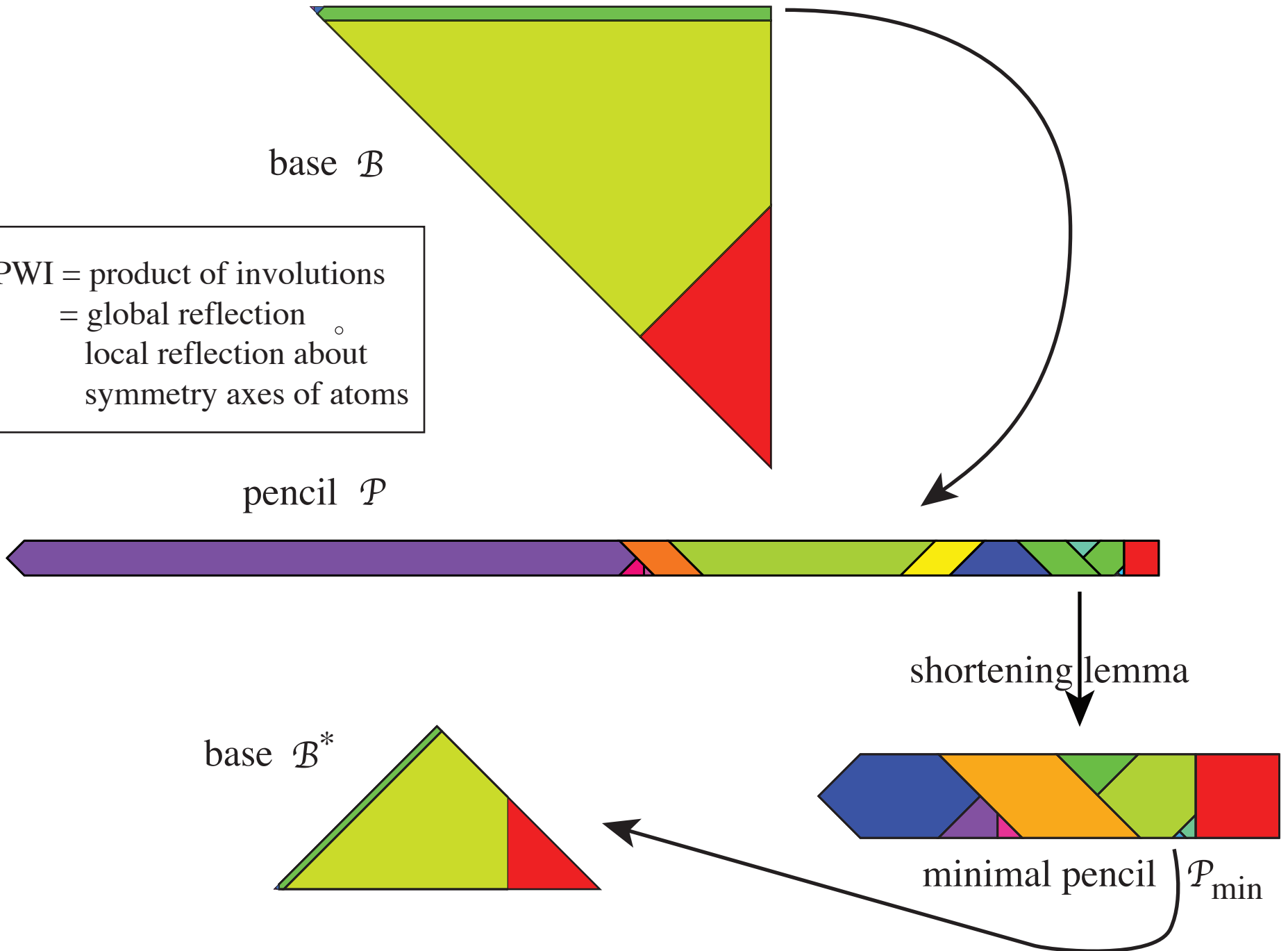
PWI = product of involutions
= global reflection $\circ$
local reflection about
symmetry axes of atoms

pencil $\mathcal{P}$

shortening lemma

base $\mathcal{B}^*$

minimal pencil $\mathcal{P}_{\min}$



Renormalization scenario $\mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\min} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^*$ on the parameter intervals

$$r^m(s) \in I_{-2k,0} = (\alpha \beta^{2k+1}, 2 \beta^{2k+1}), \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

This is an r - invariant Cantor set whose Hausdorff dimension is determined by the equation

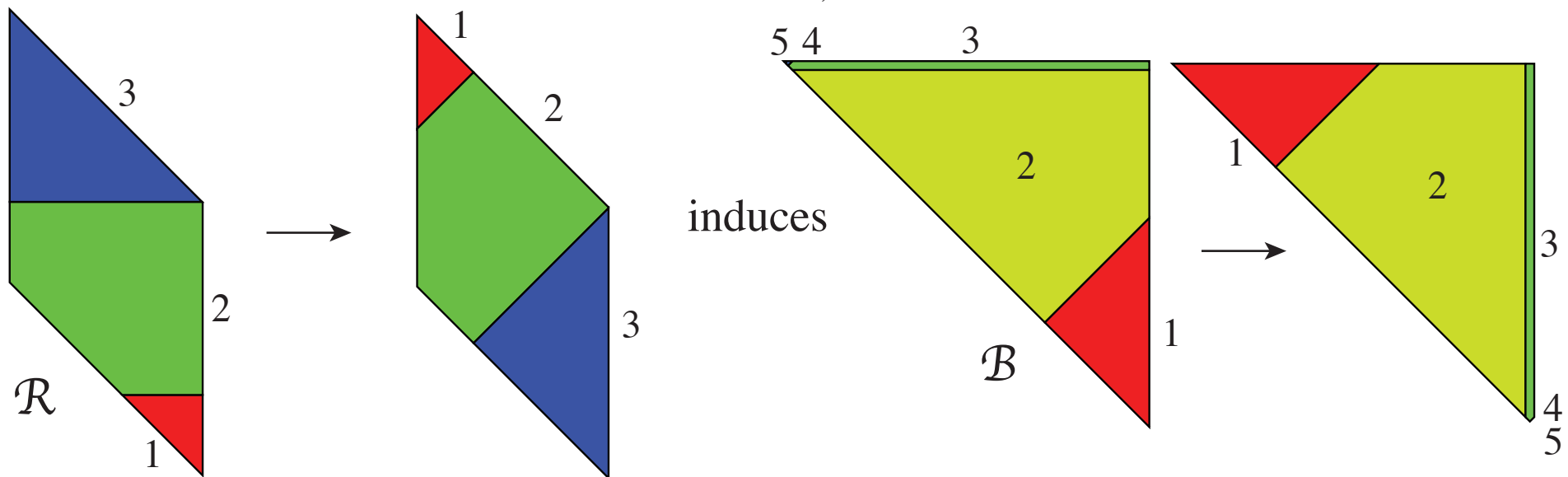
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \beta^{(2k+4)d} = \frac{\beta^{4d}}{1 - \beta^{2d}} = 1$$

$$d = \frac{\log \gamma}{2 \log \beta}, \quad \gamma = (\sqrt{5} - 1)/2$$

$$d = 0.2729897 \dots$$

$$\text{On } I_{-2k,0}, \quad r(s) = \omega^{2k+2} (2 \beta^{2k+1} - s) \quad \omega = \beta^{-1} = \alpha + 1$$

Renormalization scenario for $s \in I_{-2k,0}$, step 1 : $\mathcal{R}$ induces $\mathcal{B}$

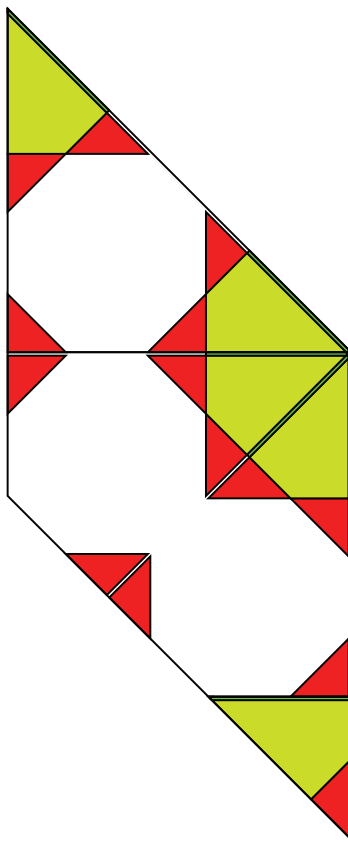


Return paths:

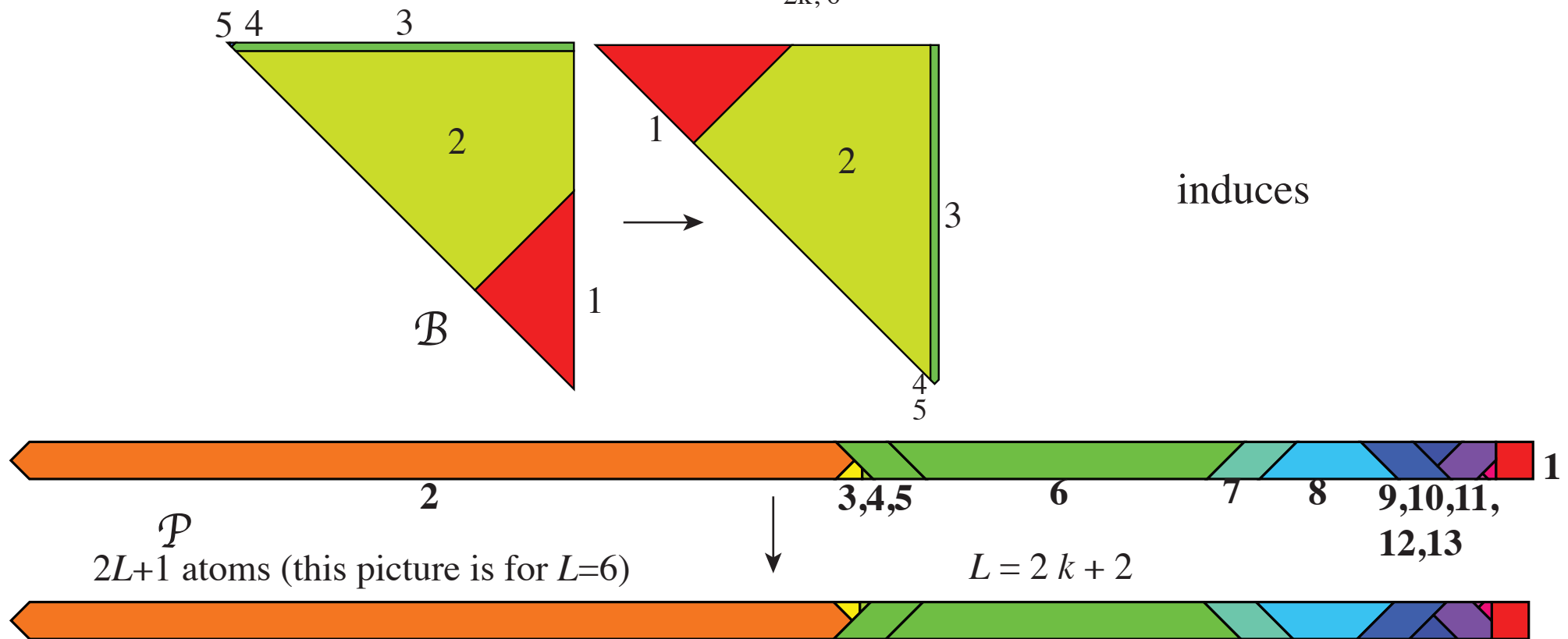
- 1: $1, (3, 2^2)^4, 3$
- 2: $1, 3, 2^2, 3$
- 3: $1, 3, 2^3, 3$
- 4: $1, 3, 2^4, 3$
- 5: $1, 3, 2^5, 3$

Incidence matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Renormalization scenario for $s \in I_{-2k,0}$, step 2 : $\mathcal{B}$ induces $\mathcal{P}$



1: 3

2: 3, 1

3: 3, 1, 4, 1

4: 3, 1, 5, 1

5: 3, 2

6: 3, 2^6

7: 3, 2^3

8: 3, 2^2 , $\phi(1^5)$, 2

9: 3, 2^2 , $\phi(1^2)$, 2

$m = 5, 6, \dots, L$

$2m$: 3, 2^2 , $\phi(1^2, \sigma(1)^2, \sigma^2(1)^2 \dots, \sigma^{L-5}(1)^2, \sigma^{L-4}(1)^5)$, 2

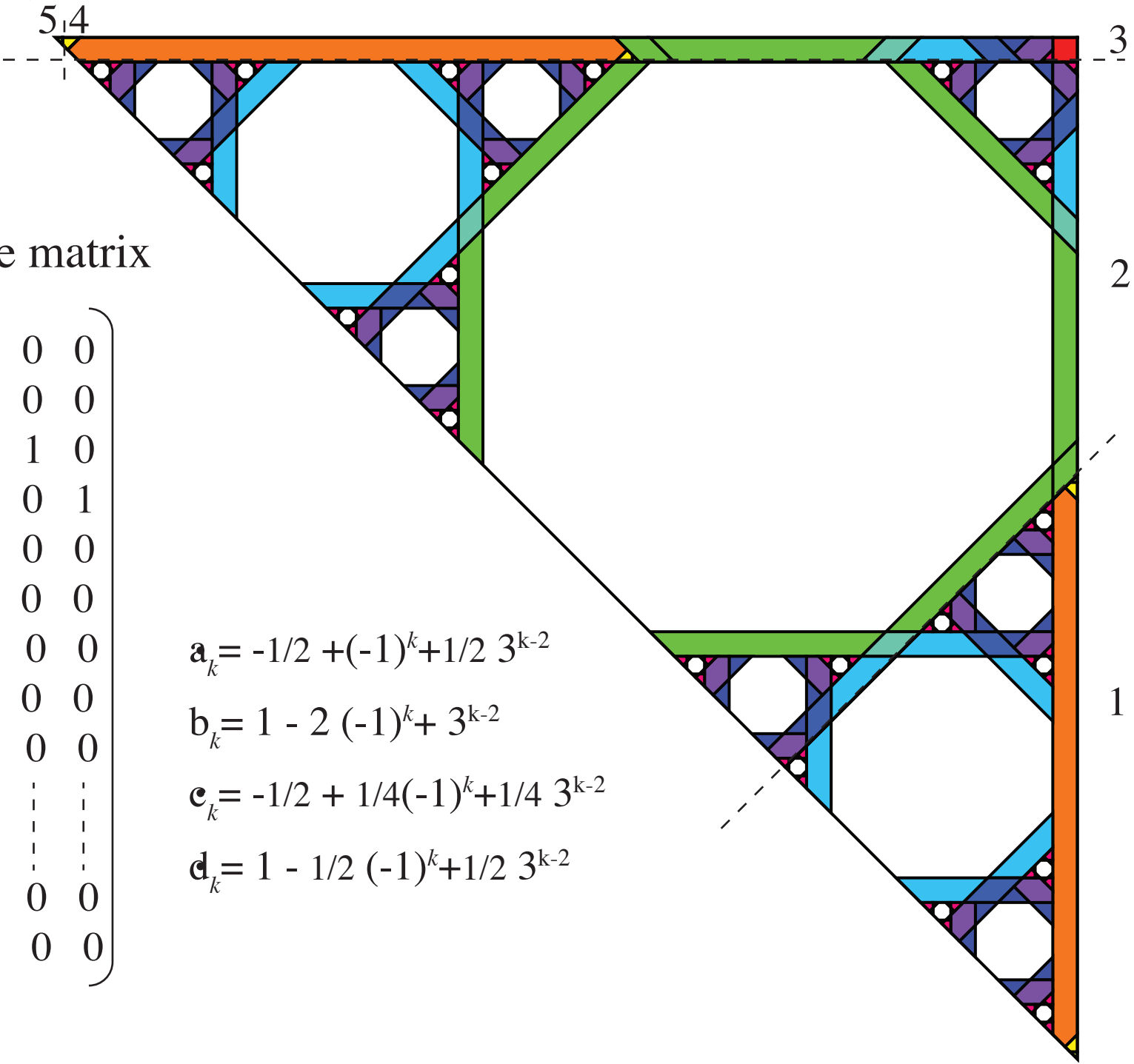
$2m+1$: 3, 2^2 , $\phi(1^2, \sigma(1)^2, \sigma^2(1)^2 \dots, \sigma^{L-5}(1)^2, \sigma^{L-4}(1)^2)$, 2

Substitutions: $\phi(1) = (1, 2)$
 $\phi(2) = (2, 2, 2)$

$\sigma(1) = (2, 1, 1)$

$\sigma(2) = (1, 1, 1)$

$\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ (continued)

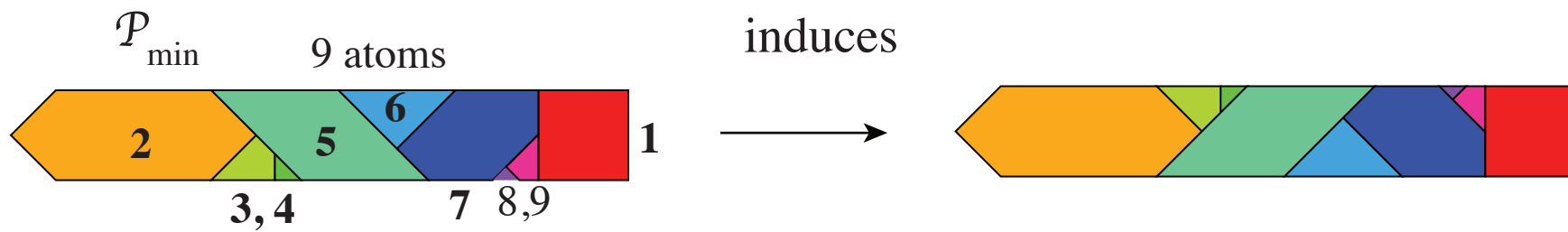
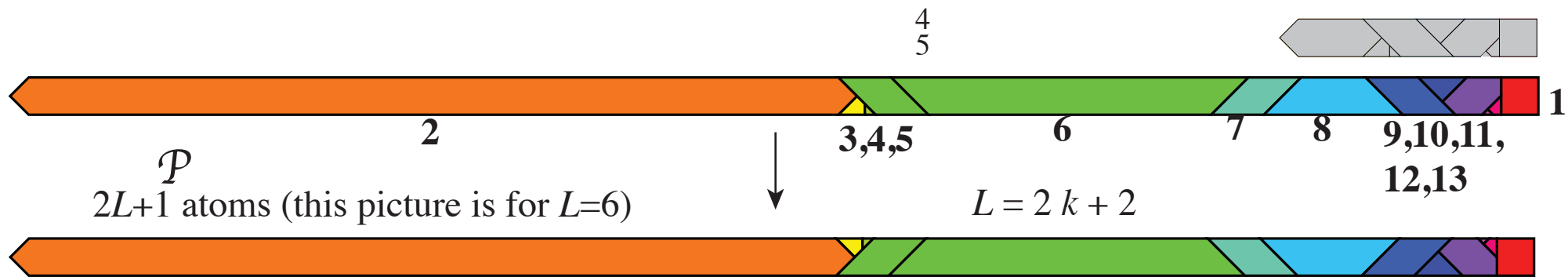


Incidence matrix

0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	1	0
2	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	0
a_3	c_3	1	0	0
b_3	d_3	1	0	0
a_4	c_4	1	0	0
b_4	d_4	1	0	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
a_L	c_L	1	0	0
b_L	d_L	1	0	0

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_k &= -1/2 + (-1)^k + 1/2 \cdot 3^{k-2} \\ \mathbf{b}_k &= 1 - 2 \cdot (-1)^k + 3^{k-2} \\ \mathbf{c}_k &= -1/2 + 1/4 \cdot (-1)^k + 1/4 \cdot 3^{k-2} \\ \mathbf{d}_k &= 1 - 1/2 \cdot (-1)^k + 1/2 \cdot 3^{k-2} \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: $\mathcal{P}$ induces $\mathcal{P}_{\min}$



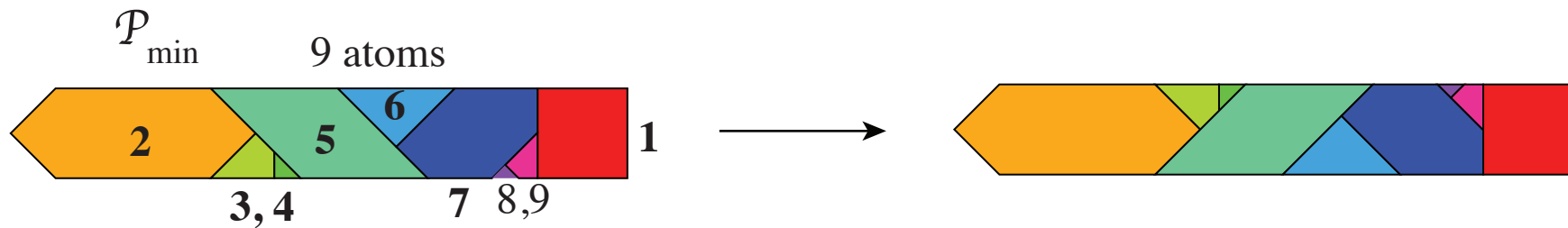
Return paths

- 1: 1
- 2: $2L - 4$
- 3: $2L-4, 2L-5, \dots, 6, 5, 3, 5, 6, \dots, 2L-4$
- 4: $2L-4, 2L-5, 2L-5, 2L-4$
- 5: $2L-3$
- 6: $2L-2$
- 7: $2L-1$
- 8: $2L$
- 9: $2L+1$

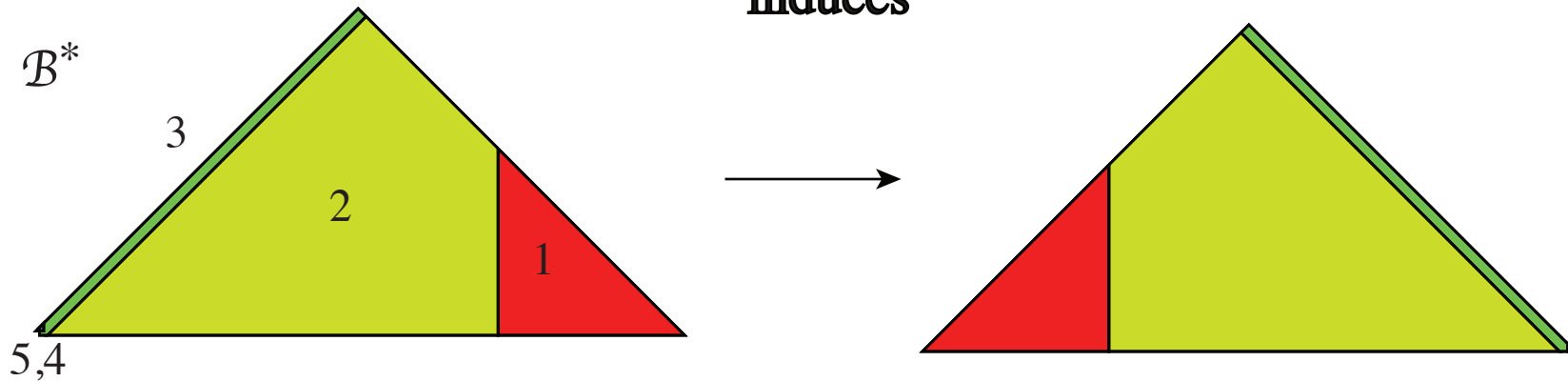
Incidence matrix

[illegible]

And finally, step 4: $\mathcal{P}_{\min}$ induces $\mathcal{B}^*$



induces

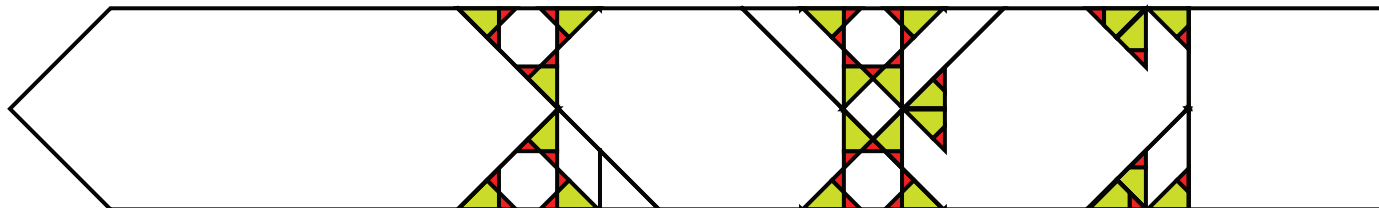


Return paths

- 1: $8,7^2,9,7,6,(5,3,5,6)^6,7,9,7,7$
- 2: $8,7^2,9,7,6,(5,3,5,6)^3,7,9,7,7$
- 3: $8,7^2$
- 4: $8,7,6,5,3,5,6,7,9^3,7,6,5,3,5,6,7$
- 5: $8,7,6,5,3,5,6,7,9^6,7,6,5,3,5,6,7$

Incidence matrix

0	0	6	0	12	7	6	1	2
0	0	3	0	6	4	6	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
0	0	2	0	4	4	4	1	3
0	0	2	0	4	4	4	1	6



Global Recursion Matrix, $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$

$$M_{\mathcal{BP}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+i & 0 & -i & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & -i & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \text{n=k-1 odd:} \\ \frac{5-n}{2} & \frac{n-3}{2}(1+i) & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \text{n=k-1 even, n/2 odd} \\ \frac{6-n}{4}(1+i) & \frac{n-4}{2}i & -i & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \text{n=k-1 even, n/2 even} \\ \frac{n-4}{4}(i-1) & \frac{n-2}{2} & i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Global Recursion Matrices, $\mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\min}$, $\mathcal{P}_{\min} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}^*$

$$M_{\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}_{\min}} = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & - & - & - & 2L-7 & 2L-6 & 2L-5 & 2L-4 & 2L-3 & 2L-2 & 2L-1 & 2L & 2L+1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & - & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & - & - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2i & 1+i & 2 & 1+i & - & - & - & 2i & 1+i & 2 & 1+i & | & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - & - & - & 0 & 0 & 1+i & 0 & | & & & & & \\ \hline - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & | & 1 & - & - & - & - \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & | & & 1 & - & - & - \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & | & & & 1 & - & - \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & | & & & & 1 & - \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & | & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & | & & & & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$M_{\mathcal{P}_{\min}\mathcal{B}^*} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1+i & 0 & -2+2i & i & 3+3i & -1 & -1+i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2i & 0 & 2 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+i & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-i & 0 & 2+2i & 2 & 2-2i & 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix}$$

Cumulative Global Recursion Matrix for $\mathcal{B} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}^*$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}^*} = \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{P}\min\mathcal{B}^*} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\min} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{P}} = \mathbf{M}_0 + \mathbf{M}_1 L + \mathbf{M}_2 L^2$$

$$\mathbf{M}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -3-16i & -7+11i & 2+8i & -1-i & 0 \\ 10-13i & 2+14i & 6+4i & -1 & 0 \\ -3+4i & 5-i & 2-i & 0 & 0 \\ 1-4i & -3+2i & 2i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+12i & 7-9i & -4i & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{13+15i}{2} & -1-10i & -2-2i & 0 & 0 \\ 1-i & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-1+3i}{2} & 2-i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & -7-7i & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2i & -2+2i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1-i & 2i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2+2i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Global expansion factor:

$$\gamma(L) = \left| \text{largest eigenvalue of } M_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}^*} \right|$$

$$= \left| \text{largest root of } x^3 + a x^2 + b x + c \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 3 - 2L \\ b &= -19 + 18L - 4L^2 \\ c &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(-a + (a^2 - 3b) d^{1/3} + d^{1/3} \right) / 3$$

$$2d = -2a^3 + 9ab - 27c + 3 \sqrt{3(-a^2b^2 + 4b^3 + 4a^3c - 18abc + 27c^2)}$$

Asymptotic large-time power = $\text{Log } \gamma(L) / \text{Log } \eta(L)$,
 where $\eta(L)$ is the temporal scaling factor, i.e. the largest
 eigenvalue of the cumulative incidence matrix $A_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}^*}$

$$\eta(L) = \text{largest root of } x^3 + a x^2 + b x + c$$

$$= \left(-a + (a^2 - 3b) d^{1/3} + d^{1/3} \right) / 3$$

where

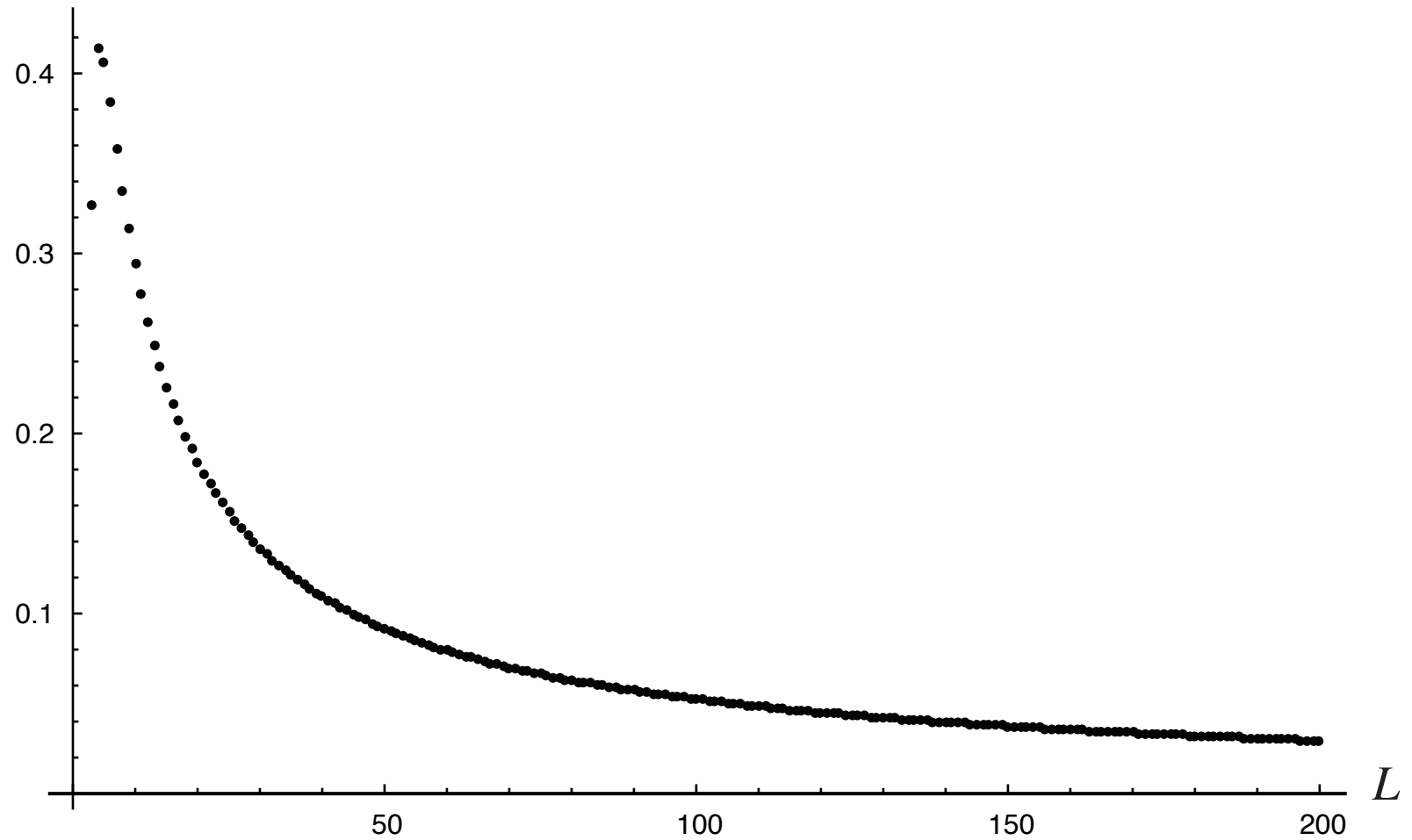
$$a = -1 - 10 \times 3^{L-2}$$

$$b = -56 + 253 \times 3^{L-2} - 72 \times 3^{L-2} L,$$

$$c = 29 \times 3^{L-2}$$

Note: as L tends to infinity, the global expansion factor increases
 only quadratically, so that the asymptotic power tends to zero.

Asymptotic powers for long-time behavior



[illegible]

```

update := Module[{k, m},
  For[k = 1, k ≤ Length[codometer], k++,
    If[codometer[[k, 3]] == v[codometer[[k, 1]]][[codometer[[k, 2]]]] - 1,
      If[k == Length[codometer], Return["Overflow"], Continue[]];
    codometer[[k, 3]]++;

  For[m = k - 1, m ≥ 1, m--,
    codometer[[m, 2]] = p @@ codometer[[m + 1]];
    codometer[[m, 3]] = 0]; Break[]]]

dl = {2 - 20 i, -8 - 10 i, 2 - 3 i, 1 + i, -19};

codometer = {{1, 3, 0}, {0, 3, 0}, {1, 3, 0}, {0, 3, 0}, {1, 3, 0}};
orbit = Table[0, {100 000}];
step = 1;
z = 0;
Do[update; step++; j = p @@ (codometer[[1]]);
  z = I^(τ[0][[j]]) z + dl[[j]];
  orbit[[step]] = z, {99 999}];
ListPlot[{Im[#], Re[#]} & /@ orbit, PlotStyle → {Black, PointSize[.005]},
  AspectRatio → Automatic, Frame → True]

```

