

The Mandelbrot Set: Kernel Review

Neill Warrington
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Introduction

- What is the Mandelbrot Set?

$$M = \{c \in \mathbb{C}, \forall n \leq N, |P_c^n(0)| \leq s\}$$

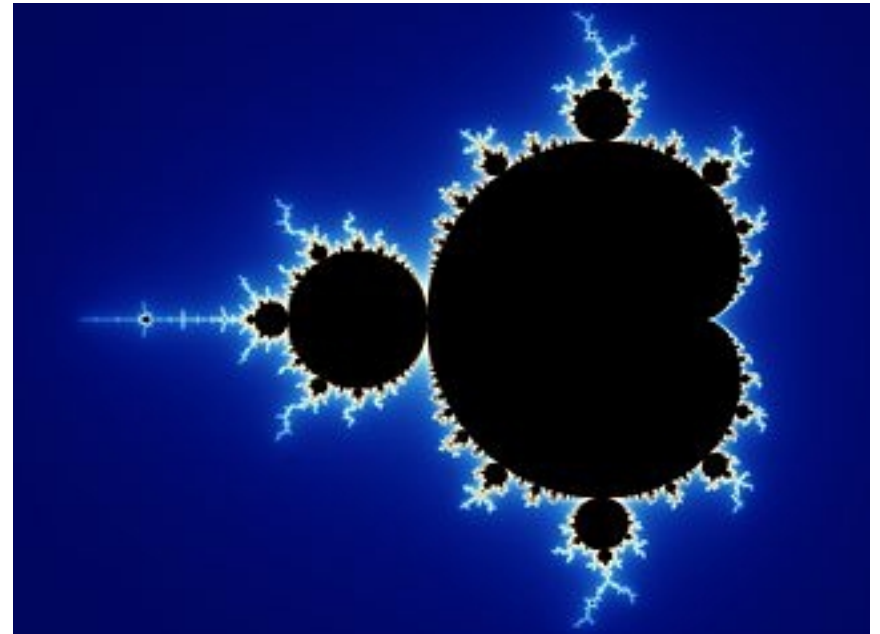
where,

$$c = a + bi$$

$$P(0): z \rightarrow z^2 + c$$

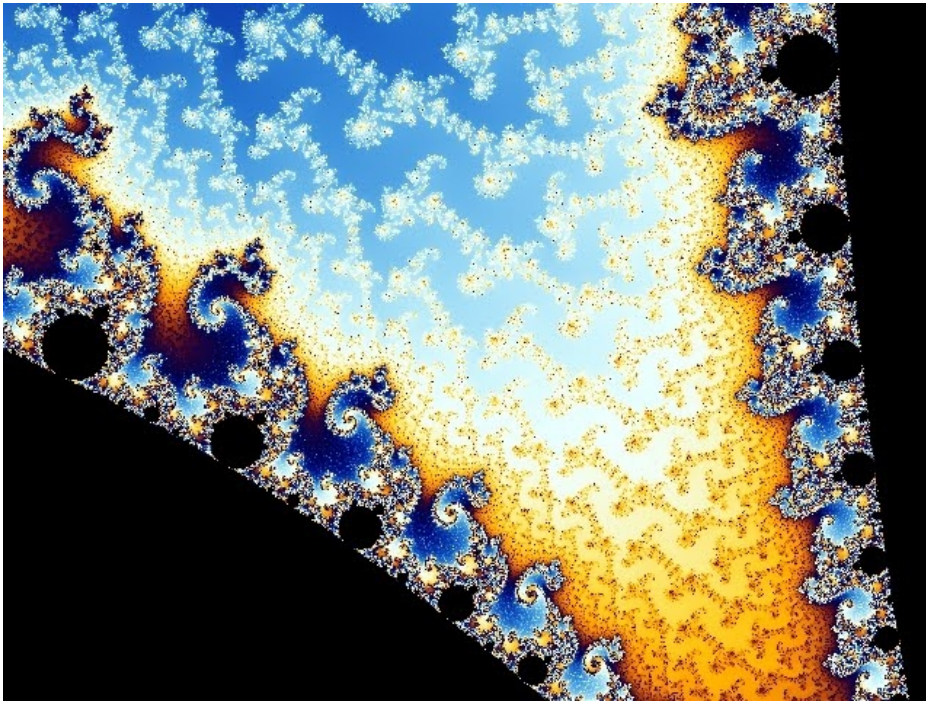
Overview

- In everyday terms?
 - It's just a collection of numbers that make a fractal!
- Black area = in the set
 - Everything else = not an element of the set
- Color due to speed of divergence (see whiteboard)



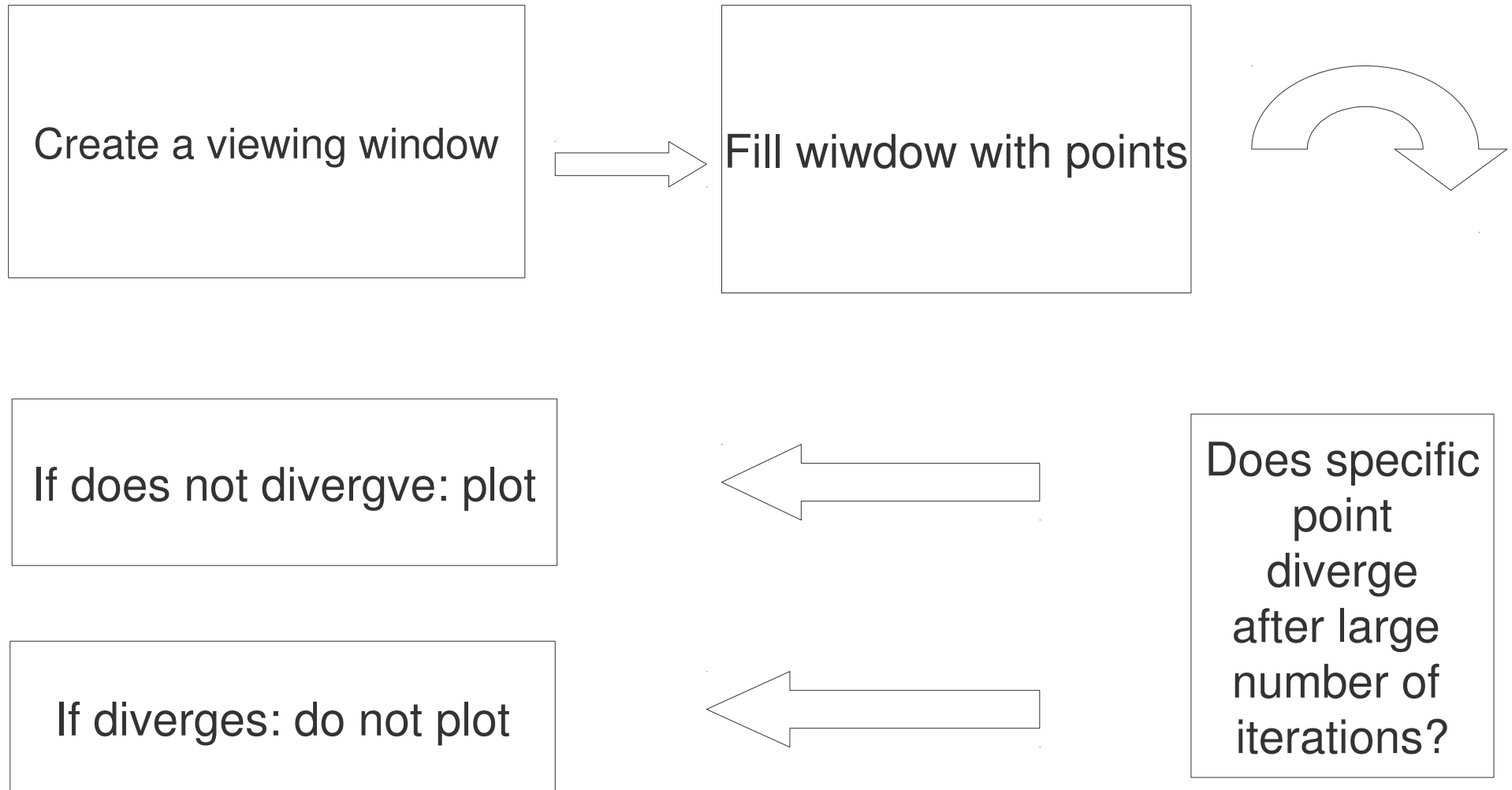
Problem/Goals

- Three parts to this project:
 - Initial plotting of the set (with and without color)
 - Dynamic zooming on the seahorse valley (shown)
 - Calculation of area using Monte Carlo methods

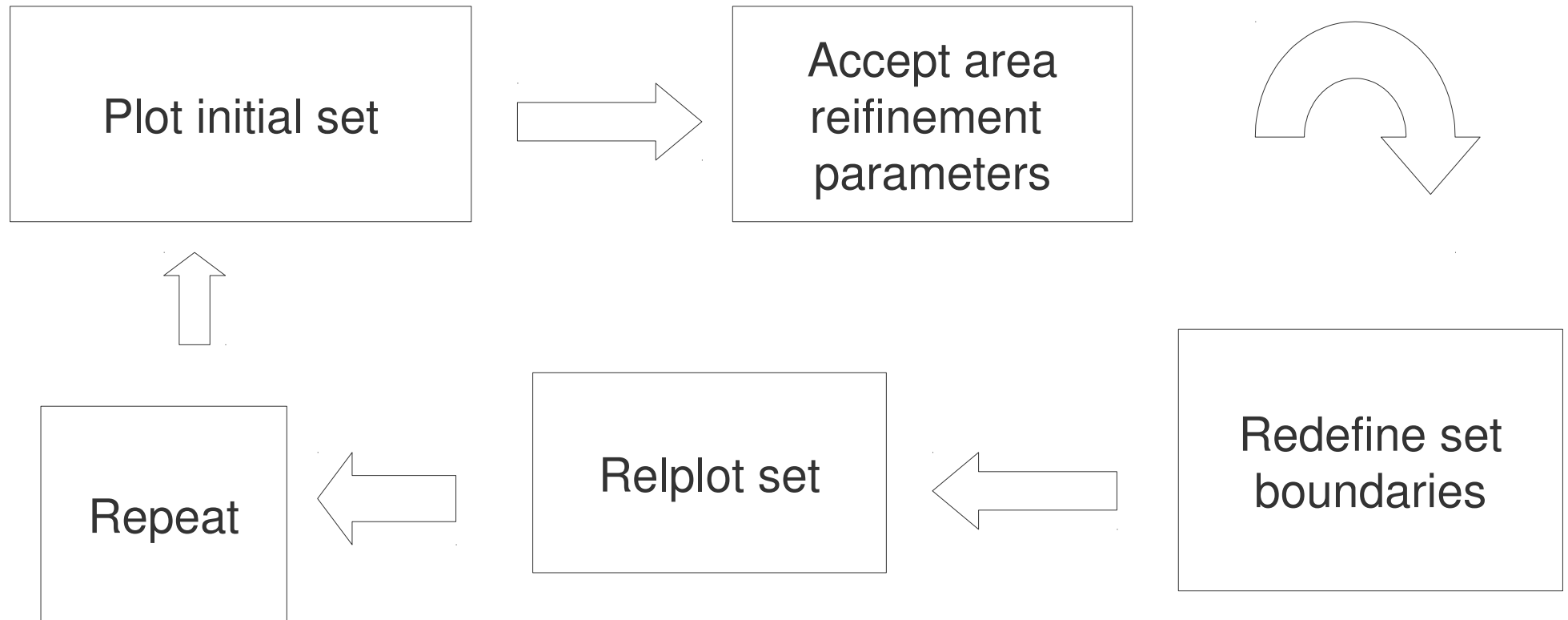


$$A = \pi \left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n (b_n)^2 \right)$$

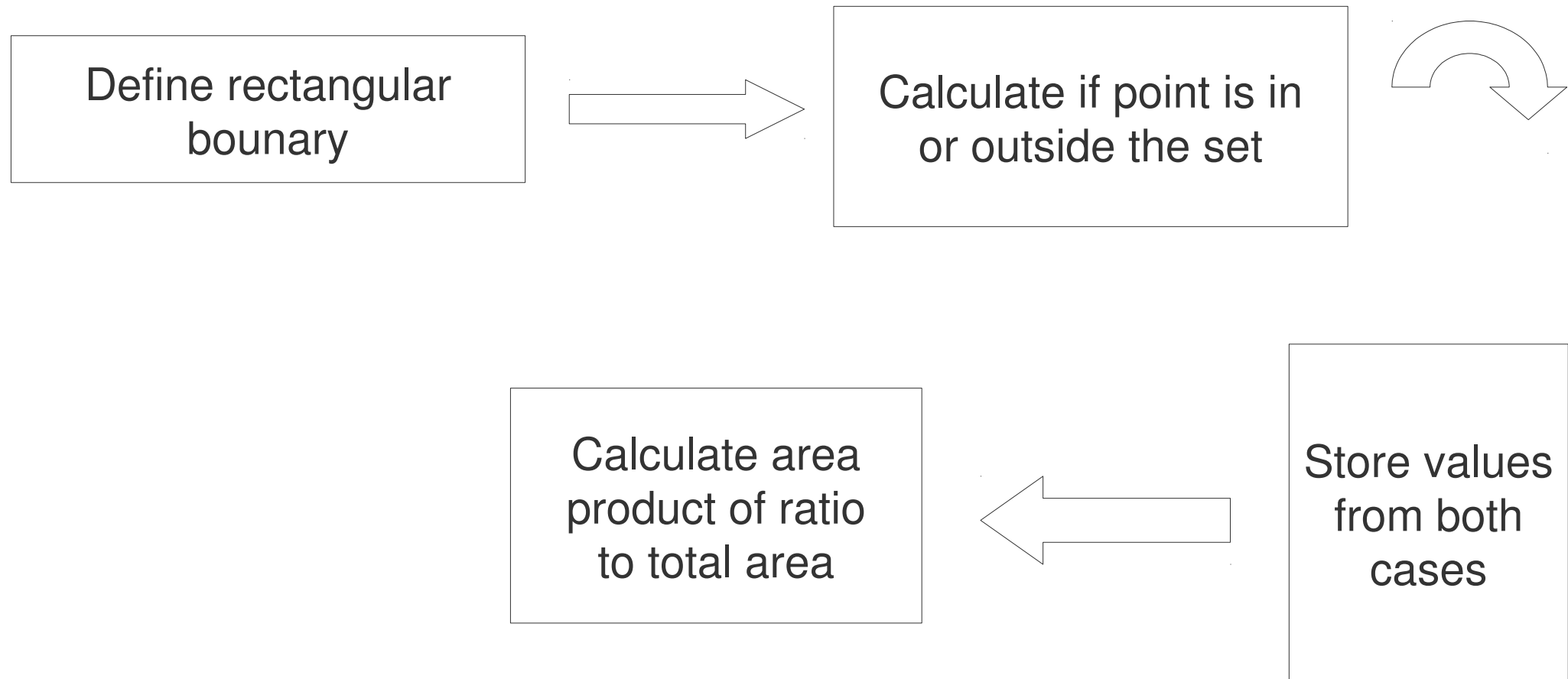
Part 1: Plotting Structure



Part 2: Dynamic Zooming Structure



Part 3: Area Calculation Structure



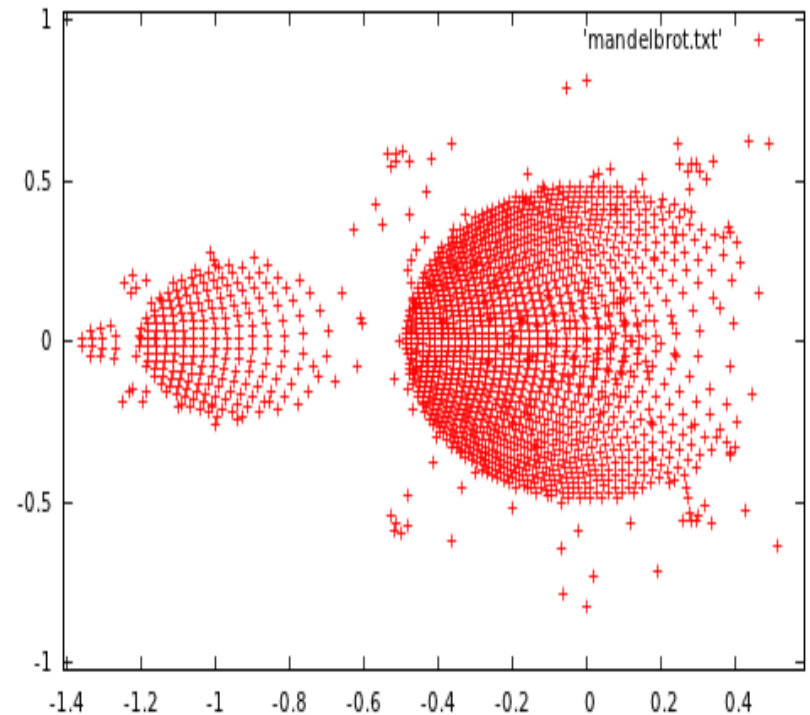
Part 1: Code

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
int main () {
```

```
    double min_real = -2.0;
    double max_real = 1.0;
    double min_im = -1.0;
    double max_im = min_im + (max_real - min_real) * height/width;
    double real_factor = (max_real - min_real) * width;
    double im_factor = (max_im - min_im) * height;
    int iterations = 50;
```

```
    for(unsigned y = 0; y < height; y++) {
        double c_im = max_im - y * im_factor;
        for(unsigned x = 0; x < width; x++) {
            double c_re = min_real + x * real_factor;
            double z_re = c_re;
            double z_im = c_im;
            bool is_it_inside = true;
            for(unsigned n = 0; n < iterations; ++n) {
                double mag_re_part = z_re * z_re;
                double mag_im_part = z_im * z_im;
                if(mag_re_part + mag_im_part > 4.0) {
                    is_it_inside = false;
                    break;
                }
                z_im = 2.0 * z_re * z_im + c_im;
                z_re = mag_re_part - mag_im_part + c_re;
            }
            if(is_it_inside) {
                fout << z_re << "\t\t" << z_im << endl;
            }
        }
    }
```



Part 1.1: Pseudocode

```
int main() {  
  
    //define all variables for plotting the set  
  
    //define a vector that assigns color  
    //to divergence after a number of iterations  
  
    for(unsigned y = 0; y < height; y++) {  
        double c_im = max_im - y * im_factor;  
        for(unsigned x = 0; x < width; x++) {  
            double c_re = min_real + x * real_factor;  
            double z_re = c_re;  
            double z_im = c_im;  
            bool is_it_inside = true;  
  
            for(unsigned n = 0; n < iterations; ++n) {  
                double mag_re_part = z_re * z_re;  
                double mag_im_part = z_im * z_im  
  
                if(mag_re_part + mag_im_part > 4.0) {  
                    is_it_inside = false;  
                    plot(point, color = n)  
                    break;  
                }  
                z_im = 2.0 * z_re * z_im + c_im;  
                z_re = mag_re_part - mag_im_part + c_re;  
            }  
            if(is_it_inside) {  
                plot(plot point, color = black)  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Note: This code is quite similar to that of the previous slide.

Part 2: Pseudocode

```
double function calc_mandelbrot(....., ....., ....) {  
  
    //make a function that calculates set  
    }  
  
int main() {  
  
    double re_min = -2;  
    double re_max = 1;  
    double im_min = -1;  
    double im_max = 1;  
    double step = 0.001;  
    int num_frames = 1000;  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < num_frames; i++) {  
  
        calc_mandelbrot(viewing parameters)  
  
        for(double x = re_min ; x < re_max; x = x + step) {  
            for(double xy= re_min ; y < re_max; y = y + step) {  
                plot(x, y)  
            }  
        }  
  
        //redefine viewing parameters
```

Project Status

- Part 1: Initial plotting done
 - Need to add color
- Part 2: Not started
- Part 3: Not started