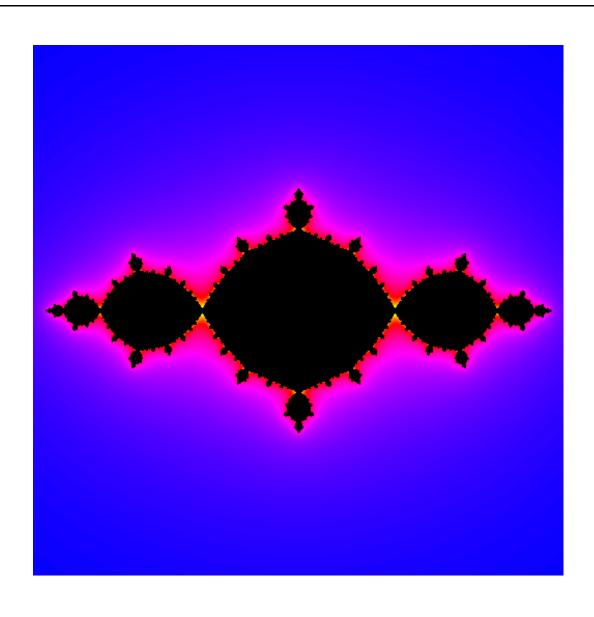


# Images of Julia sets that you can trust

João Batista Oliveira (PUC-RS)

Luiz Henrique de Figueiredo (IMPA)

## Can we trust this beautiful image?



#### **Julia sets**

Let  $f: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ ,  $f(z) = z^2 + c$ , where  $c \in \mathbb{C}$  is fixed.

What is the *dynamics* of f?

What happens with the the *orbit* of  $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$  under f?

$$z_1 = f(z_0), \quad z_2 = f(z_1), \quad \dots, \quad z_n = f(z_{n-1}) = f^{(n)}(z_0)$$

Some orbits stay bounded forever. Other orbits go away to infinity.

Attraction basin of 
$$\infty$$
  $A(\infty) = \{z_0 \in \mathbb{C} : |f^{(n)}(z_0)| \to \infty\}$   
Julia set of  $f$   $J = \partial A(\infty)$   
Filled Julia set of  $f$   $K = \mathbb{C} \setminus A(\infty)$ 

The Julia set is usually a fractal and so is elusive to draw.

Pictures usually show the filled Julia set instead.

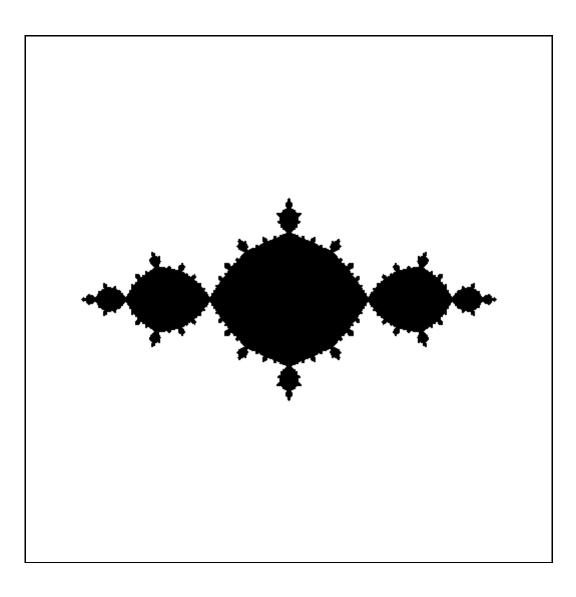
#### Popular algorithm for generating images of Julia sets

Crucial observation: If an orbit ever goes outside the circle B of radius  $R = \max(|c|, 2)$  centered at the origin, then it goes away to infinity.

Simple algorithm for drawing the filled Julia set K in a region  $\Omega \subset \mathbf{C}$ :

- Choose a large integer N.
- Lay a grid of pixels over  $\Omega$ .
- For each pixel in the image:
  - $\diamond$  Compute up to N points of the orbit starting at the pixel center.
  - $\diamond$  If the orbit goes outside B, then paint the pixel white.
  - $\diamond$  If the orbit remains inside B, then paint the pixel black.
- K is the black region,  $A(\infty)$  is the white region.

## Typical image computed with popular algorithm



No guarantees given:

What happens between pixels?

What happens for larger N?

What about round-off?

White pixels hint at  $A(\infty)$ 

Black pixels may turn white

Border pixels uncertain

#### Tools for computing guaranteed images of Julia sets

The main tool is interval arithmetic.

Extend  $f(z) = z^2 + c$  to F defined on rectangles  $Z \subset \mathbf{C}$ 

$$F(Z) \supseteq f(Z) = \{ f(z) : z \in Z \}$$

Then  $F^{(m)}(Z) \supseteq f^{(m)}(Z)$  for all  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Validating the exterior of K:

If  $F^{(m)}(Z)$  is outside B for some m, then *all* orbits starting in Z are unbounded, and so  $Z \subseteq A(\infty)$ .

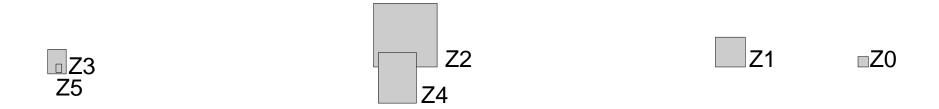
Validating the interior of K:

If 
$$F^{(m)}(Z) \subseteq F^{(m_0)}(Z)$$
 for  $m > m_0$  and  $F^{(k)}(Z) \subseteq B$  for all  $k \leq m$ , then  $F^{(k)}(Z) \subseteq B$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and so  $Z \subseteq K$ .

These are *computational proofs*!

### Validating the interior of K – example

$$c = -1$$
,  $Z_k = F^{(k)}(Z)$ ,  $Z = [1.40625, 1.43750] \times [0, 0.03125]$ 



 $Z_0 \subseteq B, \ldots, Z_5 \subseteq B$  and  $Z_5 \subseteq Z_3 \Rightarrow all$  orbits starting at Z remain inside  $Z_3 \cup Z_4$  and so  $Z \subseteq K$ .

In general, check whether  $Z_k$  is inside the  $Z_0 \cup \ldots \cup Z_{k-1} \subseteq B$ , or even inside the union of *previously validated* rectangles.

Recursive, adaptive algorithm:

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\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{explore}(Z) \colon \\ \mathsf{status} \leftarrow \mathsf{orbit}(Z) \\ \mathsf{if} \ \mathsf{status} = \text{``unbounded''} \\ \mathsf{paint} \ Z \ \mathsf{white} \\ \mathsf{elseif} \ \mathsf{status} = \text{``bounded''} \\ \mathsf{paint} \ Z \ \mathsf{black} \\ \mathsf{elseif} \ \mathsf{diam}(Z) \leq \varepsilon \ \mathsf{then} \\ \mathsf{paint} \ Z \ \mathsf{grey} \\ \mathsf{else} \\ \mathsf{split} \ Z \ \mathsf{into} \ Z_1, \ Z_2, \ Z_3, \ Z_4 \\ \mathsf{explore}(Z_j) \ \mathsf{for} \ j = 1, 2, 3, 4 \end{array}
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Start with explore  $(\Omega)$ 

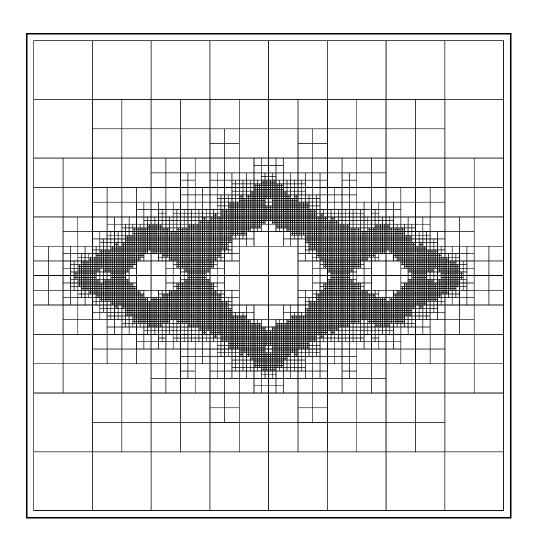
Guarantees:

All points in the white region have unbounded orbits.

All points in the black region have bounded orbits.

K is definitely inside the union of the black and grey regions.

 ${\cal J}$  is definitely inside the grey region.



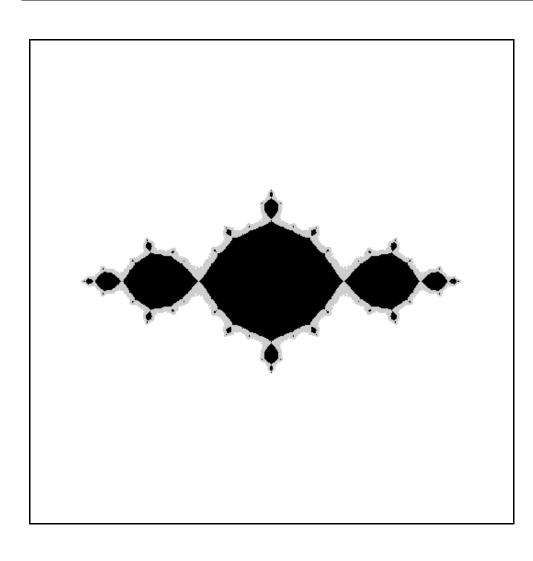
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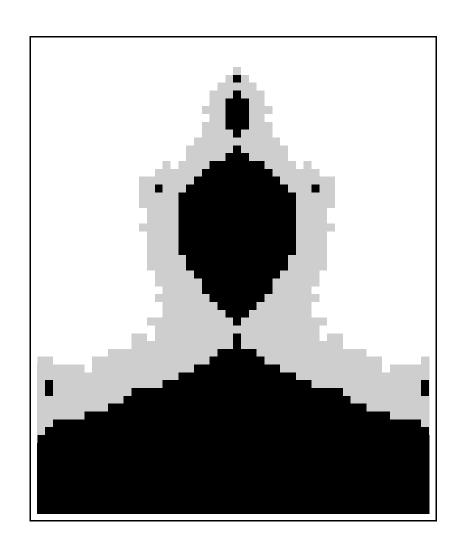
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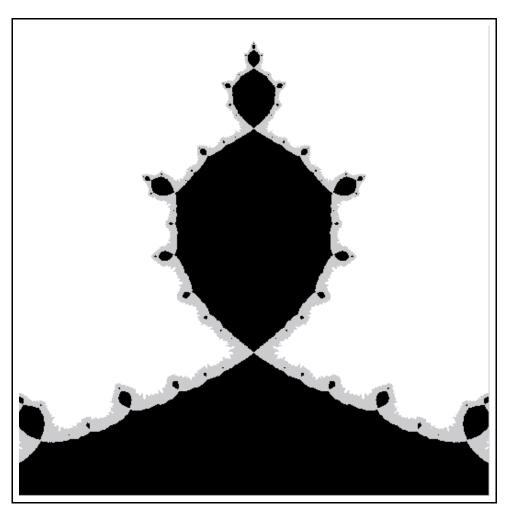
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## Are these the first verified pictures of Julia sets?

