

# Generating Fractals Using Complex Functions

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# What is a Fractal?

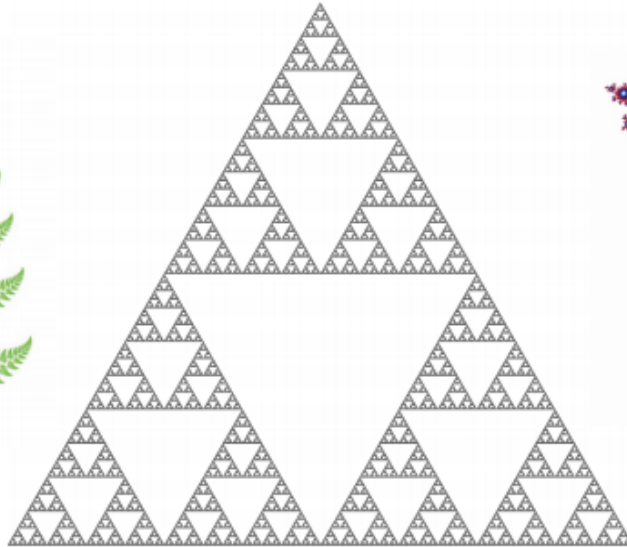
- Fractals are infinitely complex patterns that are self-similar across different scales.
- Created by repeating simple processes over and over in a feedback loop.
- Often represented on the complex plane as 2-dimensional images

# Where do we find fractals?

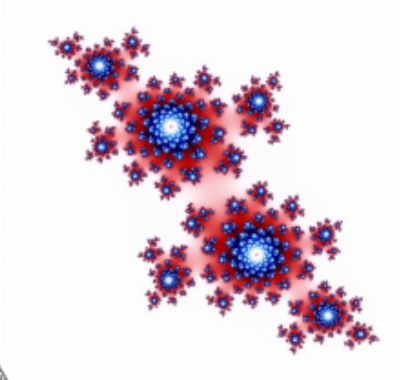
*In Nature*



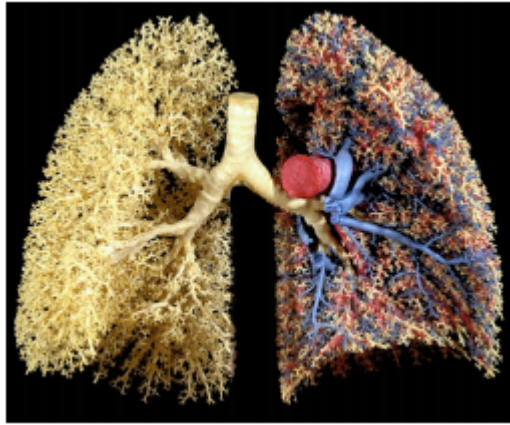
*In Geometry*



*In Algebra*



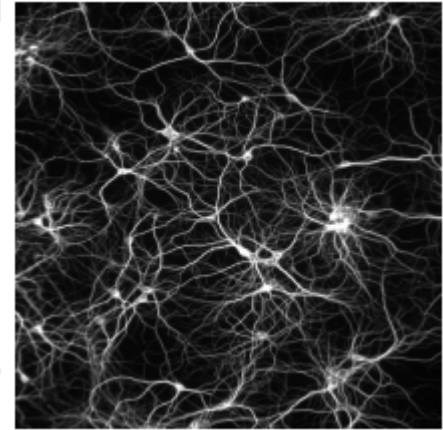
# Fractals in Nature



Lungs



Oak Tree

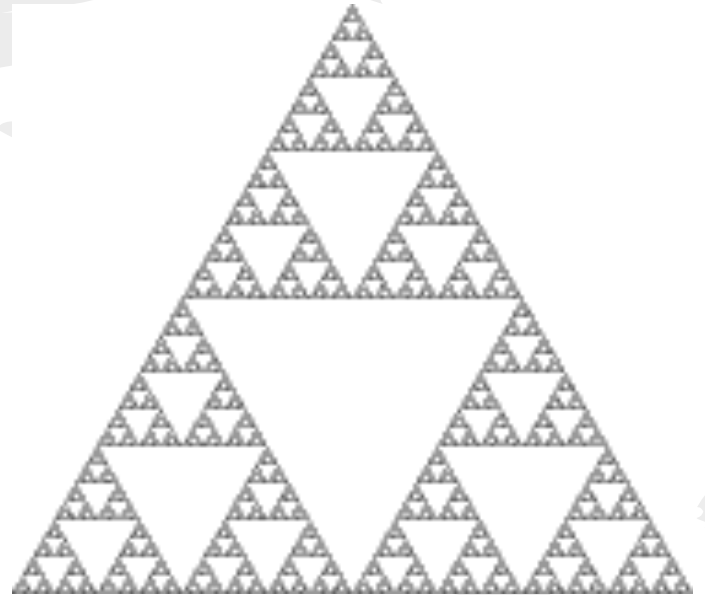


Neurons from the  
human cortex

Regardless of scale, these patterns are all formed by repeating a simple branching process.

# Geometric Fractals

“A rough or fragmented geometric shape that can be split into parts, each of which is (at least approximately) a reduced-size copy of the whole.” Mandelbrot (1983)



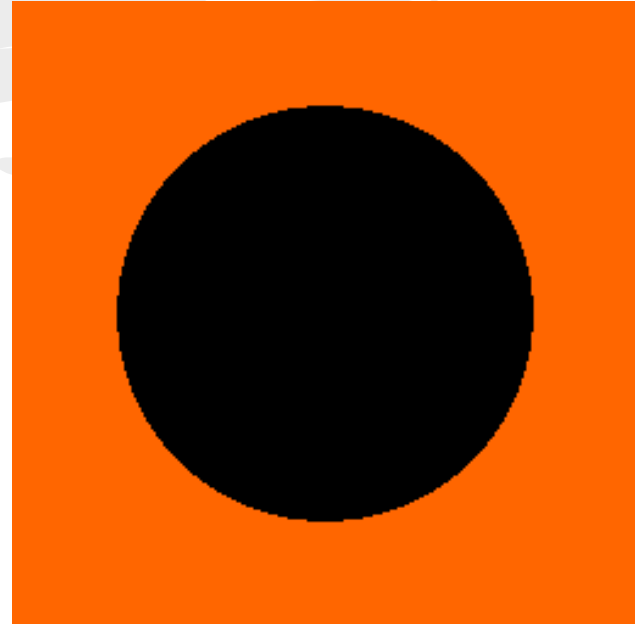
The Sierpinski Triangle

# Algebraic Fractals

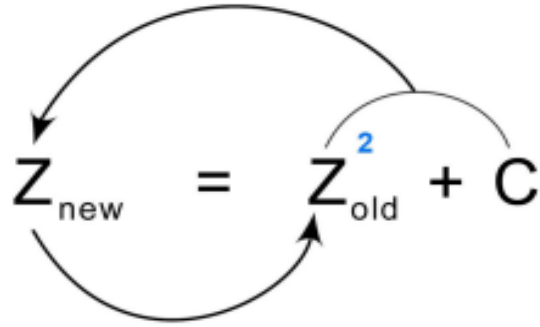
- Fractals created by repeatedly calculating a simple equation over and over.
- Were discovered later because computers were needed to explore them
- Examples:
  - Mandelbrot Set
  - Julia Set
  - Burning Ship Fractal

# Mandelbrot Set

- Benoit Mandelbrot discovered this set in 1980, shortly after the invention of the personal computer
- $z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c$
- That is, a complex number  $c$  is part of the Mandelbrot set if, when starting with  $z_0 = 0$  and applying the iteration repeatedly, the absolute value of  $z_n$  remains bounded however large  $n$  gets.

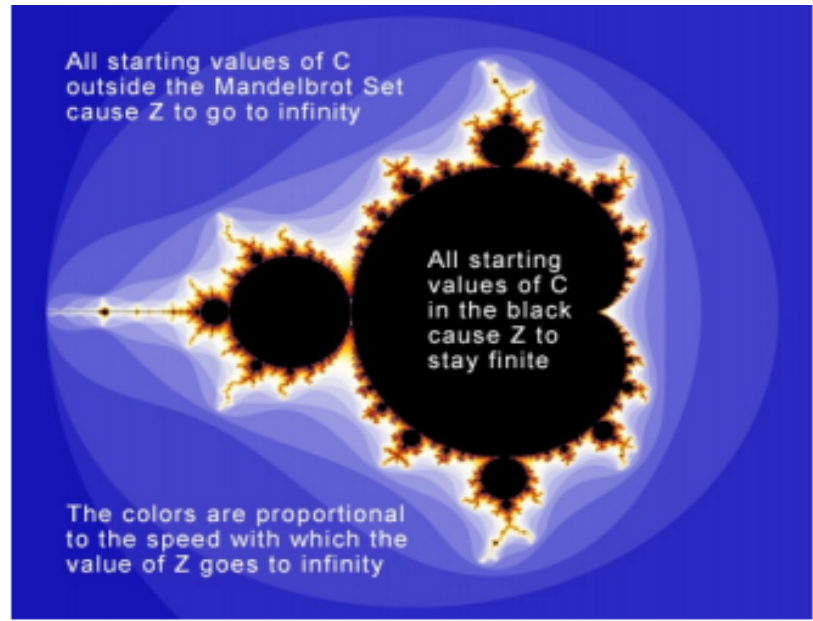


Animation based on a static number of iterations per pixel.



A diagram illustrating the iterative process of the Mandelbrot set. It shows a cycle where a value  $Z_{\text{old}}$  is squared and then a constant  $C$  is added to produce a new value  $Z_{\text{new}}$ . This new value then becomes the old value for the next iteration. The equation is written as  $Z_{\text{new}} = Z_{\text{old}}^2 + C$ .

$$Z_{\text{new}} = Z_{\text{old}}^2 + C$$

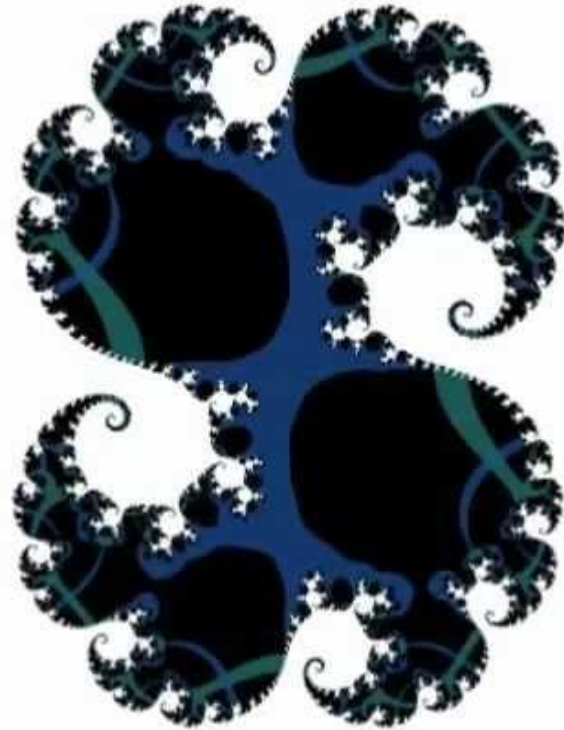


The Mandelbrot set is the complex numbers  $c$  for which the sequence  $(c, c^2 + c, (c^2+c)^2 + c, ((c^2+c)^2+c)^2 + c, (((c^2+c)^2+c)^2+c)^2 + c, \dots)$  does not approach infinity.



# Julia Set

- Closely related to the Mandelbrot fractal
- Complementary to the Fatou Set

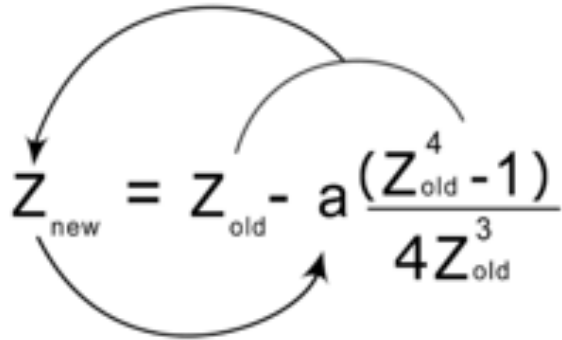


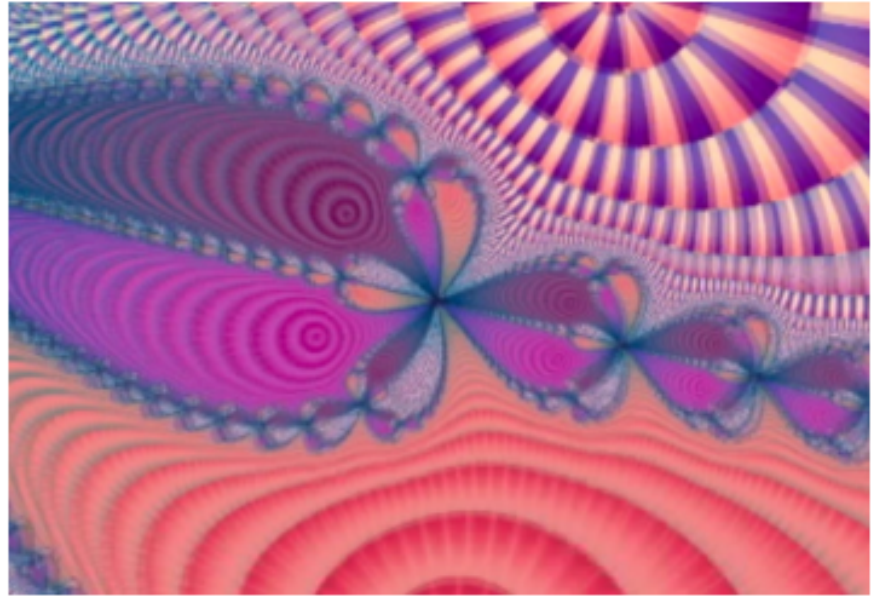
n = 101

# Featherino Fractal

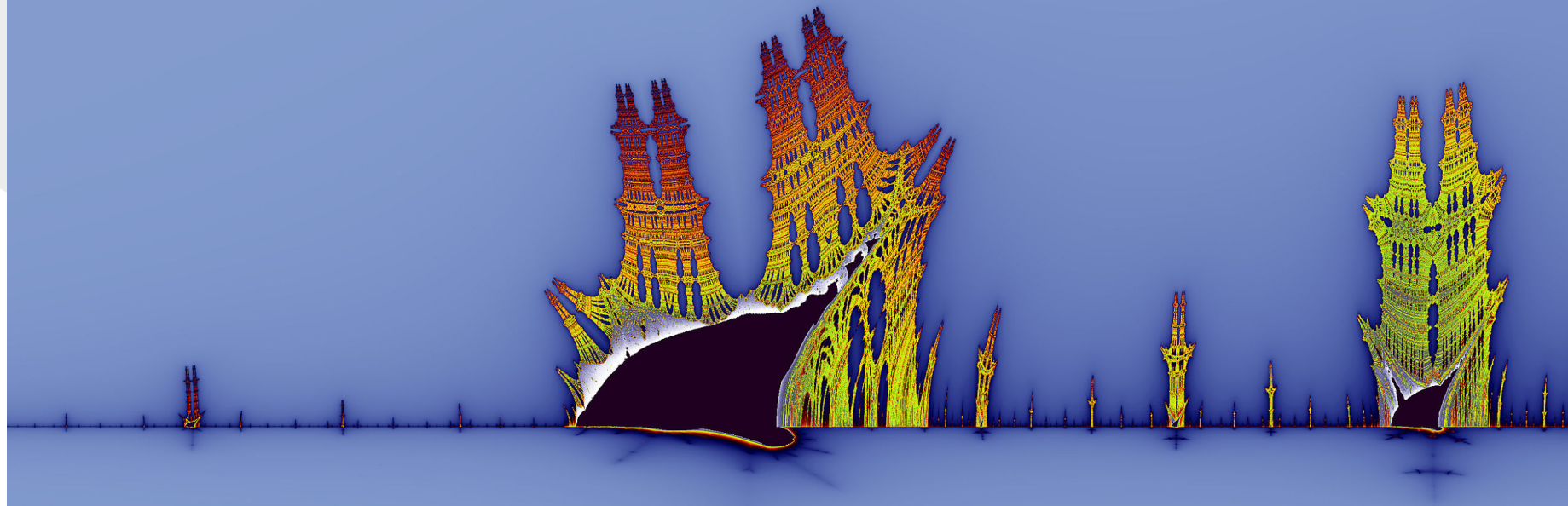
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

Newton's method for the roots of a real valued function

$$z_{\text{new}} = z_{\text{old}} - a \frac{(z_{\text{old}}^4 - 1)}{4z_{\text{old}}^3}$$




# Burning Ship Fractal



## $z^2$ Mandelbrot Render

Generic Mandelbrot  
set.

init:

$z = @start$

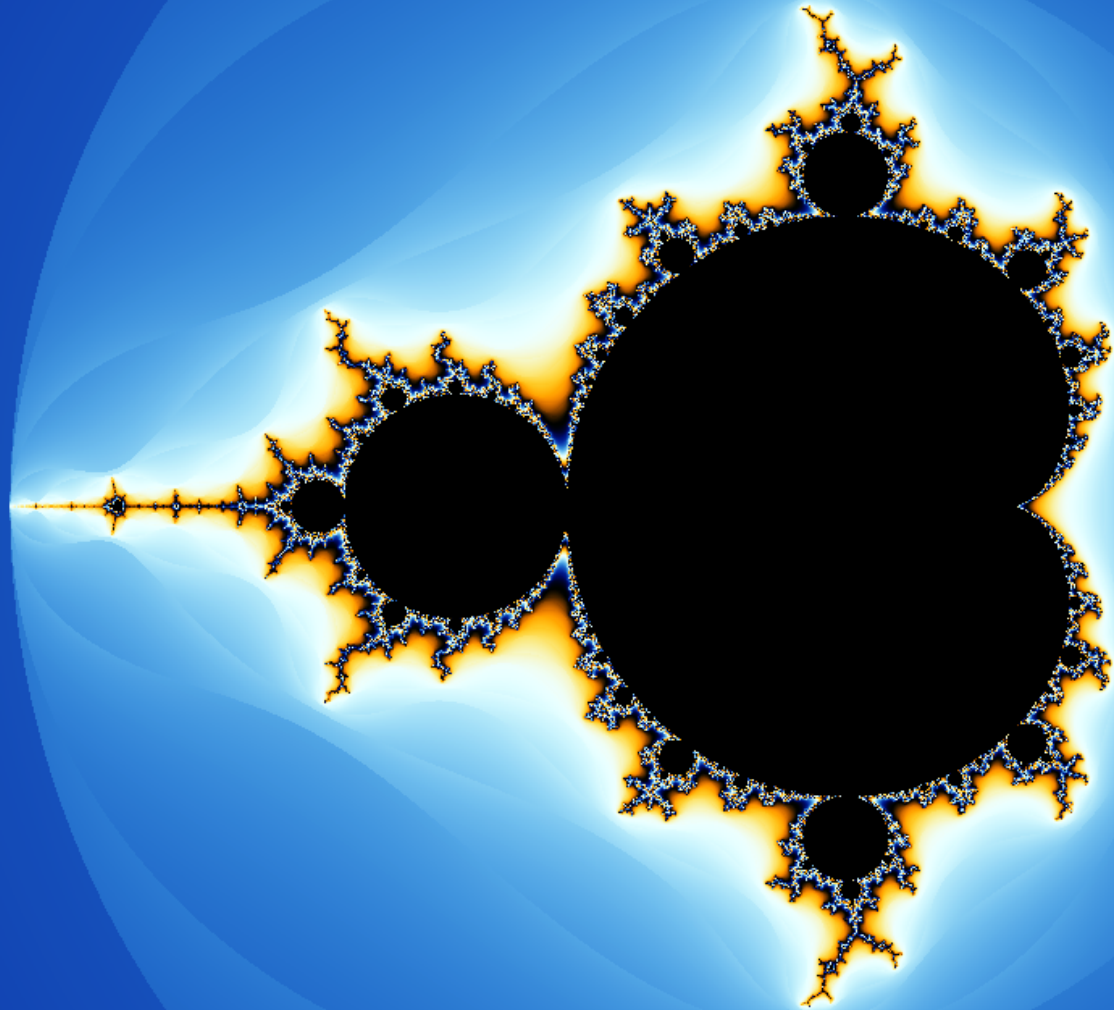
loop:

$z = z^@power +$

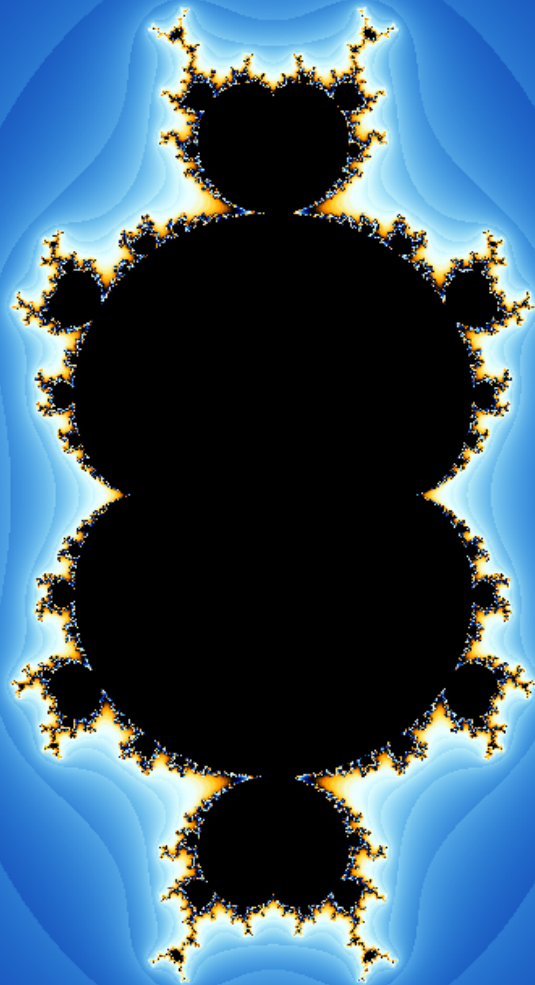
$\#pixel$

bailout:

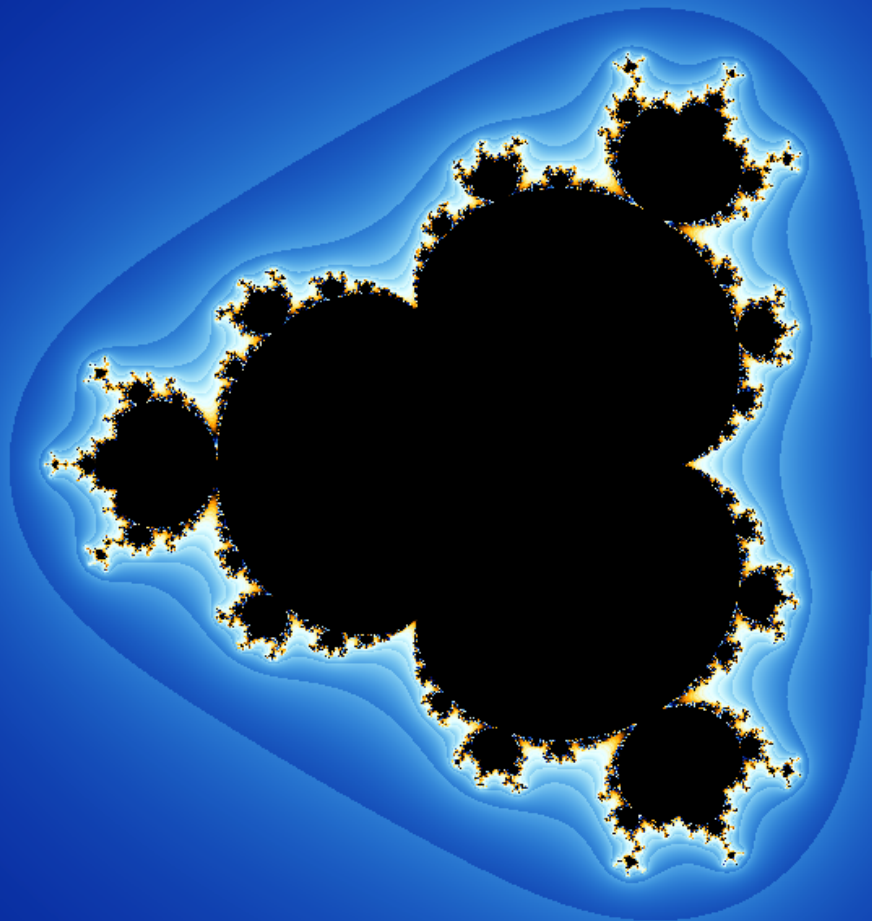
$|z| \leq @bailout$



$z^3$  Mandelbrot  
Render

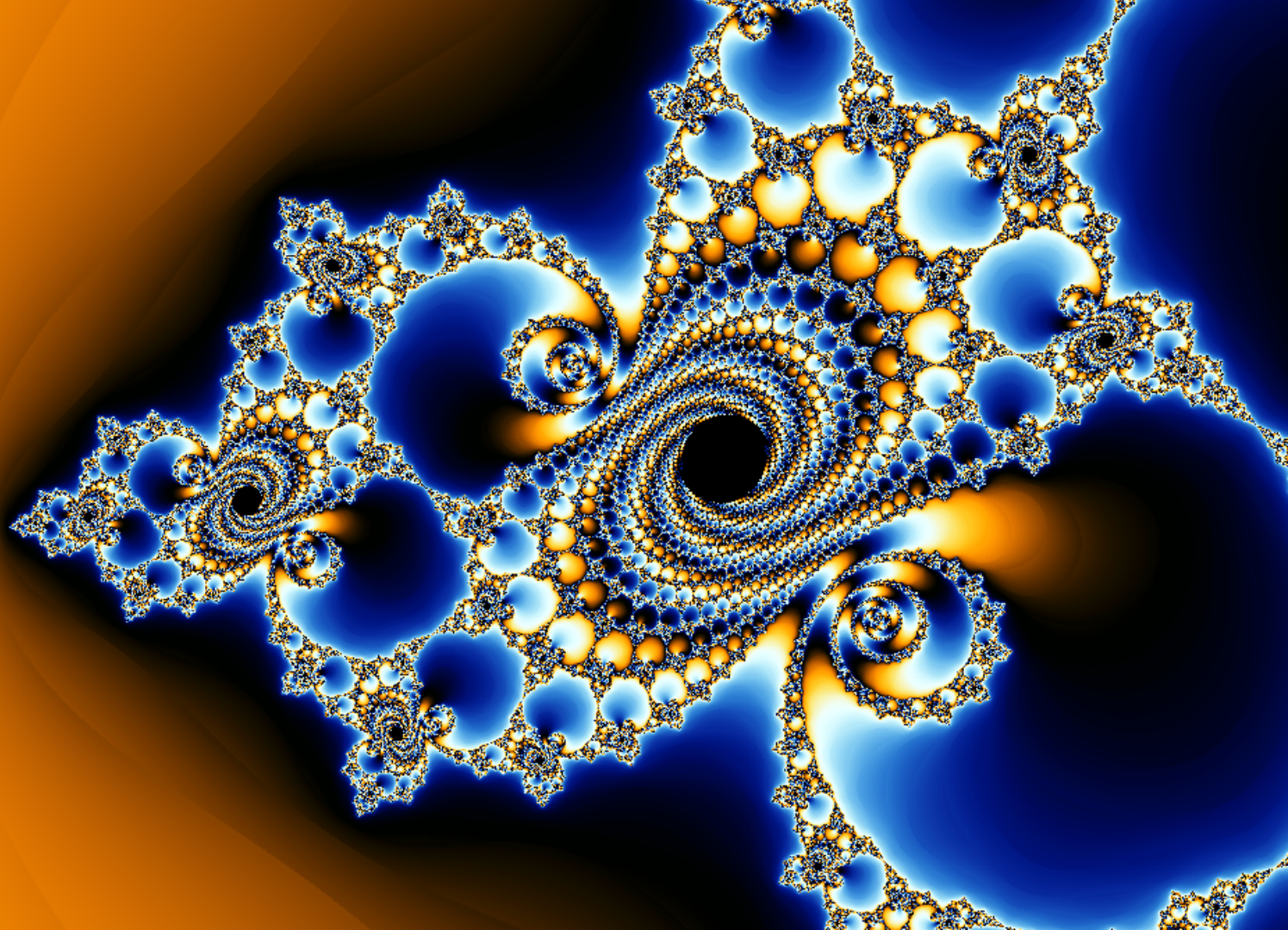


$z^4$  Mandelbrot  
Render



$1.36 \times 10^{16}$   
Magnification

*Extra:  
If the original  $z^2$   
Mandelbrot  
render were 1m  
wide, this would  
be smaller than  
the diameter of a  
proton.*



# Sources

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fractal>

[http://fractalfoundation.](http://fractalfoundation.org/fractivities/FractalPacks-EducatorsGuide.pdf)

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