

ON THE CONVERGENCE OF MULTICOMPLEX M-J SETS TO THE STEINMETZ HYPERSOLIDS

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Abstract. In this paper, the analysis of generalized multicomplex Mandelbrot-Julia (henceforth abbrev. M-J) sets is performed in terms of their shape when a degree of an iterated polynomial tends to infinity. Since the multicomplex algebras result from a tensor product of complex algebras, the dynamics of multicomplex systems described by iterated polynomials is different with respect to their complex and hypercomplex analogues. When the degree of an iterated polynomial tends to infinity the M-J sets tend to the higher dimensional generalization of the Steinmetz solid, depending on the dimension of a vector space, where a given generalization of M-J sets is constructed. The paper describes a case of bicomplex M-J sets with appropriate visualizations as well as a tricomplex one, and the most general case - the muticomplex M-J sets, and their corresponding geometrical convergents.

Keywords: *generalized M-J sets, multicomplex M-J sets, convergence, Steinmetz hypersolid*

1. Introduction

The Mandelbrot set and corresponding Julia sets were intensively studied during the 80s of the XX century and many fascinating properties of these sets were observed to date. Considering that M-J sets are defined on a complex plane \mathbb{C} in the form of a quadratic polynomial:

$$z_{k+1} = z_k^2 + c, \quad z, c \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (1)$$

nothing stands in a way of generalization of these sets both in terms of degree of the polynomial as well as in terms of a vector space in which it is constructed. The first generalization of complex M-J sets to quaternionic \mathbb{H} ones was defined by Holbrook [1], and then further developed and analysed by several authors [2-6]. Then, Wang and Sun [7] proposed a generalization of quaternionic M-J sets in terms of a degree of an iterated polynomial p :

$$z_{k+1} = z_k^p + c, \quad z, c \in \mathbb{C}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (2)$$

However, these studies show that the dynamics of quaternionic maps is trivial with respect to their complex analogues. The same can be observed for the further generalization - the M-J sets in octonions \mathbf{O} , introduced and studied by Griffin and Joshi in the early 90s of the XX century [8-10].

An alternative to the above-mentioned generalization was proposed by Rochon and his team. In 2000, Rochon introduced a generalization of M-J sets to a bicomplex vector space [11], further several studies on properties of this type of M-J sets [12-14] as well as their generalization to tricomplex [15] and multicomplex [16] analogues were proposed. The generalized version of bicomplex M-J sets with respect to a degree of an iterated polynomial was also studied by Zireh [17], and Wang and Song [18]. The performed studies of the above-mentioned teams show, in general, the different dynamics with respect to hypercomplex M-J sets which reflect, in particular, in varying character of changing a shape of these sets for varying values of a constant c in an iterated polynomial of type (2).

In the following study, the convergents of the multicomplex M-J sets, i.e. the sets for $p \rightarrow \infty$, are analysed. The study starts with the simplest case - the bicomplex M-J sets, through the tricomplex ones, and ends with the most general case n -complex or multicomplex M-J sets. In each of the considered cases it was shown that the shapes of the convergents of M-J sets in multicomplex vector spaces tend to higher-dimensional generalizations of a Steinmetz solid.

2. Preliminaries to multicomplex algebras

Let us begin with the preliminaries of multicomplex vector spaces from the simplest case - a 4-algebra of bicomplex numbers $\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{C}$. For simplicity, the following notation is introduced: \mathbf{C}_2 , where the lower index denotes a number of tensor product operations on complex algebras (thus \mathbf{C}_2 denotes an algebra of bicomplex numbers, \mathbf{C}_3 denotes an algebra of tricomplex numbers, etc.). The bicomplex numbers can be expressed in the symbolic representation as follows:

$$\mathbf{C}_2 := \{a_1 + a_2 i_1 + a_3 i_2 + a_4 j : i_1^2 = i_2^2 = -1, j^2 = 1\}, \quad (3)$$

where $a_k \in \mathbf{R}$ are the associators, i_1 , i_2 and j are the imaginary units with the following interrelations: $i_2 j = j i_2 = -i_1$, $i_1 j = j i_1 = -i_2$, $i_2 i_1 = i_1 i_2 = j$. Since \mathbf{C}_2 is commutative and considering the existence of idempotents for \mathbf{C}_2 (which follows from the definition of bicomplex numbers):

$$z_1 + z_2 i_2 = (z_1 - z_2 i_1) e_1 + (z_1 + z_2 i_1) e_2, \quad (4)$$

where $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{C}_1 := \{x + y i_1 : i_1^2 = -1\}$ (or just \mathbf{C} since $\mathbf{C} \equiv \mathbf{C}_1$), $e_1 = (1 + j)/2$ and $e_2 = (1 - j)/2$ are idempotents which means that during multiplication e_1 and e_2 do

not change the initial result: $e_1^2 = e_1$, $e_2^2 = e_2$, $e_1 + e_2 = 1$, $e_1 e_2 = e_2 e_1 = 0$. \mathbf{C}_2 is closed under addition and multiplication operations (which are necessary to perform an iteration of a polynomial of type (2)), and these operations can be performed element-wise. Considering that $z_1 = z_{11} + i_1 z_{12}$, $z_2 = z_{21} + i_1 z_{22}$, $z_k \in \mathbf{C}_2$, $z_{kl} \in \mathbf{C}$, the addition and multiplication is defined as follows:

$$z_1 + z_2 := (z_{11} + z_{21}) + i_1 (z_{12} + z_{22}), \quad (5)$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 := (z_{11} + i_1 z_{12})(z_{21} + i_1 z_{22}) = (z_{11}z_{21} - z_{12}z_{22}) + i_1 (z_{11}z_{22} + z_{21}z_{12}). \quad (6)$$

The next generalization of \mathbf{C}_2 is an 8-algebra of tricomplex numbers \mathbf{C}_3 with the following symbolic representation [15]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_3 &:= \{\eta = \varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 i_3 \mid \varsigma_1, \varsigma_2 \in \mathbf{C}_2\} = \{z_1 + z_2 i_2 + z_3 i_3 + z_4 j_3 \mid z_k \in \mathbf{C}\} \\ &= \{a_1 + a_2 i_1 + a_3 i_2 + a_4 i_3 + a_5 i_4 + a_6 j_1 + a_7 j_2 + a_8 j_3 \mid a_k \in \mathbf{R}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

with the following interrelations between imaginary units: $i_1^2 = i_2^2 = i_3^2 = i_4^2 = -1$, $i_2 i_3 = i_3 i_2 = j_3$, $i_4 = i_1 j_3 = i_1 i_2 i_3$, $j_1 = i_1 i_2 = i_2 i_1$, $j_1^2 = j_2^2 = j_3^2 = 1$. Similarly to \mathbf{C}_2 , the tri-complex numbers can be presented as a pair of bicomplex elements:

$$\eta = (\varsigma_1 - \varsigma_2 i_2) \gamma_2 + (\varsigma_1 + \varsigma_2 i_2) \bar{\gamma}_2, \quad \varsigma_1, \varsigma_2 \in \mathbf{C}_2, \quad (8)$$

where $\gamma_2 = (1 + j_3)/2$ and $\bar{\gamma}_2 = (1 - j_3)/2$ are idempotents, or in a form of a quadruple of complex elements:

$$\eta = w_1 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 + w_2 \gamma_1 \bar{\gamma}_2 + w_3 \bar{\gamma}_1 \gamma_2 + w_4 \bar{\gamma}_1 \bar{\gamma}_2, \quad w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 \in \mathbf{C}, \quad (9)$$

$w_1 = (z_1 + z_4) - i_1 (z_2 - z_3)$, $w_2 = (z_1 + z_4) + i_1 (z_2 - z_3)$, $w_3 = (z_1 - z_4) - i_1 (z_2 + z_3)$, $w_4 = (z_1 - z_4) + i_1 (z_2 + z_3)$, the addition and multiplication of two tricomplex numbers $\eta_1 = u_1 \gamma_2 + u_2 \bar{\gamma}_2$ and $\eta_2 = u_3 \gamma_2 + u_4 \bar{\gamma}_2$ can be performed element-wise:

$$\eta_1 + \eta_2 := (u_1 + u_3) \gamma_2 + (u_2 + u_4) \bar{\gamma}_2, \quad (10)$$

$$\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2 := (u_1 \cdot u_3) \gamma_2 + (u_2 u_4) \bar{\gamma}_2. \quad (11)$$

The above expressions can be generalized to a hypercomplex number space \mathbf{C}_n , which is n -tensor product 2^n -algebra with a following symbolic representation [19]:

$$\mathbf{C}_n := \{\xi_n = \xi_{n-1,1} + \xi_{n-1,2} i_n \mid \xi_{n-1,1}, \xi_{n-1,2} \in \mathbf{C}_{n-1}\}, \quad (12)$$

where $i_n^2 = -1$, or alternatively:

$$\mathbf{C}_n := \left\{ \xi_n = \xi_{n-2,1} + \xi_{n-2,2} i_{n-1} + \xi_{n-2,3} i_n + \xi_{n-2,4} j_n \mid \xi_{n-2,k} \in \mathbf{C}_{n-2} \right\}, \quad (13)$$

where $j_n = i_n i_{n-1} = i_{n-1} i_n$, $j_n^2 = 1$. Thus, every multicomplex number in \mathbf{C}_n contains 2^n elements with the associators defined in \mathbf{R} , or equivalently 2^{n-m} elements defined in \mathbf{C}_m for $0 \leq m \leq n$.

The multicomplex algebra is commutative and idempotent representation of multicomplex number has the form [16]:

$$\xi_n = v_1 \gamma_{n-1} + v_2 \bar{\gamma}_{n-1} = (\xi_{n-1,1} - \xi_{n-1,2} i_{n-1}) \gamma_{n-1} + (\xi_{n-1,1} + \xi_{n-1,2} i_{n-1}) \bar{\gamma}_{n-1}, \quad (14)$$

where $\gamma_{n-1} = (1 + j_n)/2$ and $\bar{\gamma}_{n-1} = (1 - j_n)/2$ are idempotents. Extending (5)-(6) and (10)-(11) to the case of \mathbf{C}_n the addition and multiplication operations of two multicomplex numbers $\xi_{n,1} = v_1 \gamma_{n-1} + v_2 \bar{\gamma}_{n-1}$ and $\xi_{n,2} = v_3 \gamma_{n-1} + v_4 \bar{\gamma}_{n-1}$ can be performed element-wise as:

$$\xi_{n,1} + \xi_{n,2} := (v_1 + v_3) \gamma_{n-1} + (v_2 + v_4) \bar{\gamma}_{n-1}, \quad (15)$$

$$\xi_{n,1} \cdot \xi_{n,2} := (v_1 \cdot v_3) \gamma_{n-1} + (v_2 \cdot v_4) \bar{\gamma}_{n-1}. \quad (16)$$

3. Multicomplex M-J sets

Having defined multicomplex algebras and basic operations on multicomplex numbers, one can define M-J sets as follows:

$$M_{\mathbf{C}_n}^p := \left\{ c \in \mathbf{C}_n \mid f^{(s)}(0) \text{ is bounded if } s \rightarrow \infty \right\} \text{ for } p \geq 2, \quad (17)$$

and correspondingly:

$$J_{\mathbf{C}_n}^p(c) := \left\{ c \in \mathbf{C}_n \mid f^{(s)}(z) \text{ is bounded if } s \rightarrow \infty \right\} \text{ for } p \geq 2. \quad (18)$$

The authors of [16] proved that M sets and filled J sets defined in \mathbf{C}_n are connected and the escaping-time radius (known also as a bailout values) equals 2. Moreover, the connectedness of J sets defined in \mathbf{C}_n are of three types: connected, when $c \in M_{\mathbf{C}_n}^p$, totally disconnected (i.e. homeomorphic to the Cantor dust) when $c \notin M_{\mathbf{C}_n}^p$ and $c \in \text{SA}_{\mathbf{C}_n}(\infty)$, where $\text{SA}_{\mathbf{C}_n}(\infty)$ is a strong basin of attraction at infinity (see details in [16]), and disconnected, but not totally in all other cases. More details on connectedness and other properties of M-J sets defined in \mathbf{C}_n can be found in [16].

4. Convergence analysis

When changing a degree p of an iterated polynomial of type (2) significant changes in a shape of the resulting M-J sets can be observed for the small values of p . However, when $p \rightarrow \infty$, a shape of these sets tends to a specific geometrical shape. An example of such behavior for $J_{C_2}^p(-0.5, 0.5, 0, 0)$ is presented in Figure 1.

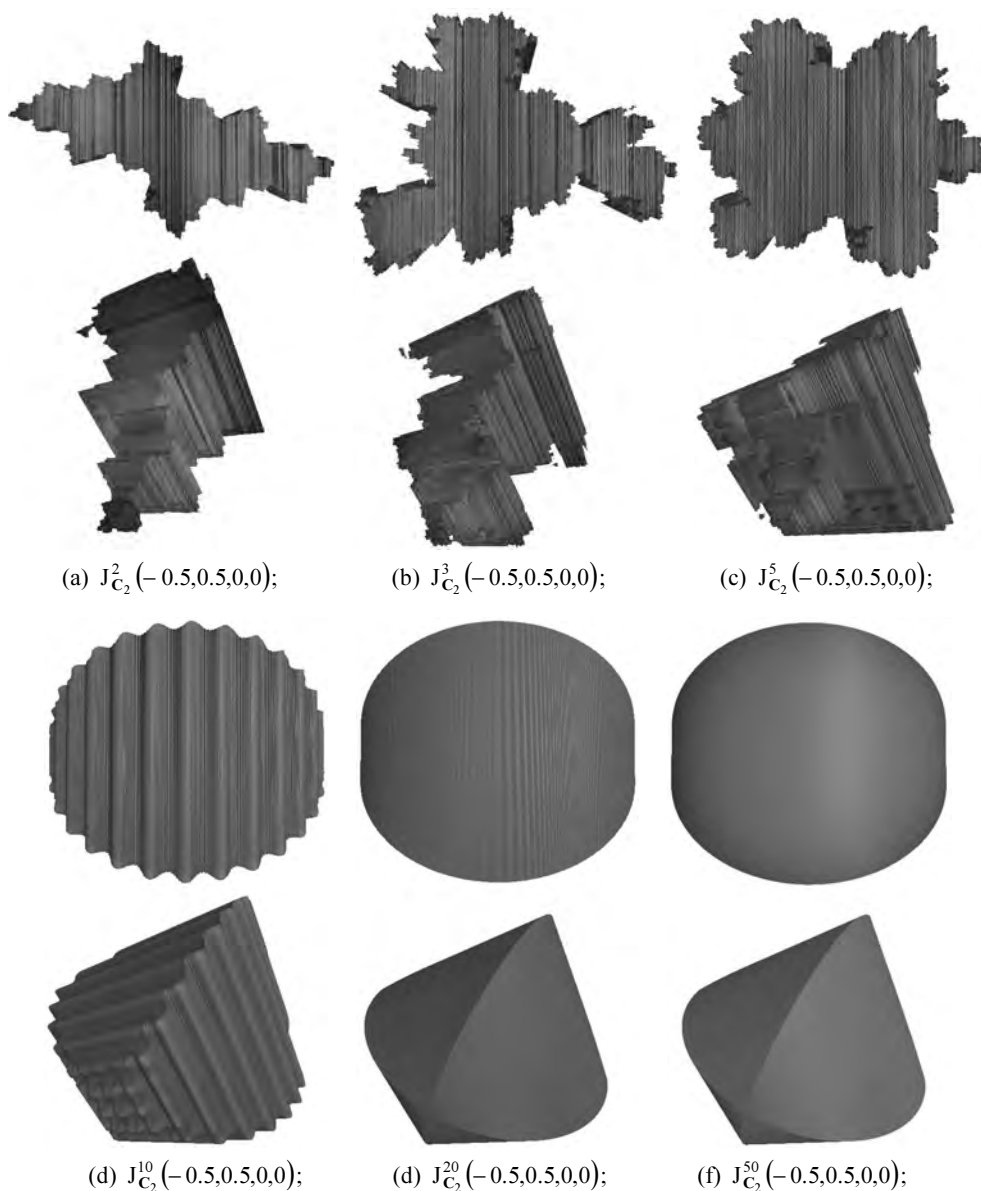


Fig. 1. 3D projections of bicomplex J sets for $c = (-0.5, 0.5, 0, 0)$ and various values of p

Theorem 1. The generalized bicomplex M-J sets of type (2) tend to a 4-dimensional Steinmetz solid when $p \rightarrow \infty$.

Before proceeding with the proof of the Theorem 1, it is necessary to define the generalized n -dimensional Steinmetz solid or the Steinmetz hypersolid.

Definition 1. We say that the Steinmetz hypersolid S_Q^n is an n -dimensional solid resulting from an intersection of Q n -cylinders ($Q \geq 2$) of equal radii r denoted as $C_q^n(L_q, r)$, where $q = 1, \dots, Q$, $L_q = \{t\mathbf{e}_q : t \in \mathbf{R}\}$ is a q -th coordinate axis and $\mathbf{e}_q = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 1)$ is a unitary basis in \mathbf{R}^n unique for each q , and being their common:

$$S_Q^n = \bigcap_{q=1}^Q C_q^n(L_q, r). \quad (19)$$

Proof. Suppose $c = 0$ in (2) defined in bicomplex numbers which is equivalent to the case when $p \rightarrow \infty$. Then (2) takes a form:

$$f(z) : z_{k+1} = z_k^p, \quad z \in \mathbf{C}_2, \quad p \in \mathbf{N}. \quad (20)$$

Recalling representation of a product of two bicomplex numbers by pairs of complex numbers (6), one can present (20) in the following form [20]:

$$f(z) = (f_1(a, b), f_2(a, b)), \quad (21)$$

where $(a, b) = (x_1 + i_1 x_2, x_3 + i_1 x_4)$, x_1, \dots, x_4 are the coordinates in \mathbf{C}_2 . Following this, we can rewrite (20) in the form:

$$f(z) : z_{k+1} = \left((x_1 + i_1 x_2)_k^p, (x_3 + i_1 x_4)_k^p \right), \quad (22)$$

and considering that \mathbf{C}_2 results from a tensor product $\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{C}$, the boundary of sets of prisoner points, i.e. the M and “filled” J sets are given by a common of intersection of two 3-cylinders:

$$\begin{cases} x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = r, \\ x_1^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = r, \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

where $r = 1$. In the limit case (when $p \rightarrow \infty$) the resulting set does not have fractal properties. The system (23) describes S_2^4 .

Corollary 1. One can extend Theorem 1 as follows: The generalized tricomplex M-J sets of type (2) tend to 8-dimensional Steinmetz solid when $p \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Considering Definition 1 and a recursive equation (20) defined in \mathbb{C}_3 , one can express such an equation in terms of quadruple of complex numbers as follows:

$$f(z): z_{k+1} = \left((x_1 + i_1 x_2)_k^p, (x_3 + i_1 x_4)_k^p, (x_5 + i_1 x_6)_k^p, (x_7 + i_1 x_8)_k^p \right). \quad (24)$$

By analogy to the proof of Theorem 1, the tricomplex M-J sets tend to S_4^8 given by:

$$\begin{cases} x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2 + x_8^2 = 1, \\ x_1^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2 + x_8^2 = 1, \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2 + x_8^2 = 1, \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2 + x_8^2 = 1, \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

when $p \rightarrow \infty$.

Corollary 2. One can also extend Theorem 1 to the most general form: The generalized multicomplex M-J sets of type (2) tend to an n -dimensional Steinmetz solid when $p \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Considering Definition 1 and a recursive equation (20) defined in \mathbb{C}_n one can express such equation in terms of $n/2$ -tuple of complex numbers. By analogy to the proofs of Theorem 1 and Corollary 1, the multicomplex M-J sets tend to $S_{n/2}^n$ given by:

$$\begin{cases} x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1, \\ x_1^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1, \\ \dots \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_{n-1}^2 = 1, \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

when $p \rightarrow \infty$.

5. Conclusions

In the presented study, the convergents of multicomplex M-J sets were investigated. Starting from the simplest case - the bicomplex algebra, it was shown that in contrast to hypercomplex generalizations of M-J sets [21], the multicomplex ones tend to higher dimensional Steinmetz solids (with $p \rightarrow \infty$) which, in a general case, results from the intersection of $n/2$ n -cylinders in \mathbb{C}_n .

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