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SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVENTS AND CHAOS THEORY- THE "DROP OF HONEY EFFECT"

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ABSTRACT

The applications of chaos theory began first by natural sciences and then follow to the humanities and social sciences. Since the beginning got rapidly a developing field. Chaos is extremely complex and difficult to be identified in the real life. But using the available information, it is possible, anyway, up to a certain extent, to find specific mathematical relationships for problems to be solved. In this work some issues are presented in order to consider this subject in the humanities and social sciences fields

Key words: Chaos theory, dynamical systems, politics, "butterfly effect", "drop of honey effect"

1. INTRODUCTION

The most of the progress in the area of chaos theory was evident after the 1960s. Chaos, in the sense it is studied, is consequently yet a not very well known field and is still distant from being completely understood or determined. Chaos is extremely complex

and difficult to be identified in the real world, using the available information. However, up to a certain extent, it is possible to present specific mathematical relationships for problems to be solved in several areas. As soon as the idea of nonlinearity¹ was introduced into theoretical models, chaos got a little more obvious. A very complex structure is observed in the field data and just simple patterns can be found and approximated theoretically. Complex patterns to be got through models are another matter. In any event, we cannot just grab a nice little set of data, apply a simple test or two, and declare "chaos" or "no chaos." (Williams, 1997). Chaos occurs as far as known in deterministic, nonlinear, dynamical systems.

The word "chaos", in common sense, presumes the existence of turbulence and disorder. The predisposition to a profound change in the direction of a phenomenon generates an own force, understood as a deep change that results from small changes in their initial conditions. The chaos is - from this point of view - something extremely sensitive to the initial conditions. The sensitive dependence on initial conditions shows how a small change at one place or moment in a nonlinear system can result in large differences to a later state in the system.

The understanding of inherently nonlinear phenomena present in social situations shows that it is possible to use mathematical models in the social environment and social issues analysis. Moreover, when this does not happen, some kind of qualitative analysis is yet possible to be performed by following the ideas of chaos theory.

The deterministic chaos present in many nonlinear systems can impose fundamental limitations on the human ability of predicting behaviors. Additionally, the analysis of a big number of conditions by a single deterministic result may create the possibility of having a prospective outcome in terms of adaptation and evolution. In the context of artificial life models this has led to the notion of "life at the edge of chaos" expressing the principle that a delicate balance of chaos and order is optimal for successful evolution (Campbell and

¹ Nonlinear means that output isn't directly proportional to input. Or that a change in one variable doesn't produce a proportional change or reaction in the related variable(s).

Mayer-Kress, 1997). Nevertheless, the essence of life may conduct to specific situations that sometimes bring new situations creating a new order even considering extremely difficult situations.

A substantial part of this work is in (Filipe and Ferreira, 2013).

2. SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATIONS AND CHAOS

In social phenomena, chaos may be evidenced in many situations. Historically, simple facts with no visible significant consequences have registered considerable impacts that could not be predictable at the initial moment. Nowadays, such a kind of situations goes on occurring in many social contexts around the world.

The recent “Arabian Spring” is an example of the way the “butterfly effect” can be found when causing a wide spread regional political reform in the political regimes of some countries in that geographical area. The “flapping of the butterfly wings” may be represented by the immolation by fire of a Tunisian salesman that was the starting point for the regime change in Tunisia first and then the contagion to the neighbors Egypt and Libya. The consequences would be seen as well in Syria where a civil war is still in course.

The well-known “butterfly effect” could also be named as the “drop of honey effect”², expression got from the wonderful tale written by the Armenian poet Hovanés Tumanian (1869-1923).

Presenting another example and considering the political situation in Greece there is a new stage to be studied for Greek, European and World economy. The political *status quo* has been broken in Greece: a new party has taken an advantage that it has never had. The emergent crisis in Greece, which was felt severely after the Greece-*Troika* agreement. Throughout this Program, Greece has to respect an austerity program in order to put national budgeting at acceptable levels and is compelled to obey the agreement that conducted Greek people to severe self well being sacrificing. This situation made Greeks to vote in favor of a new situation. This entire new situation has imposed a new socio-economic condition to European Union and to the World that has

² It is about how an apparently insignificant and inoffensive drop of honey provokes a war.

threatened the world economic stability. The possible bankruptcy in Greece has tormented world leaders and a new *status quo* is being redefined for Europe with considerable implications for the world.

3. CHAOS IN MATHEMATICAL TERMS

As Williams (1997) says, phenomena happen over time as at discrete, separate or distinct, intervals³ or as continuously⁴. Discrete intervals can be spaced evenly in time or irregularly in time. Continuous phenomena might be measured continuously. However, we can measure them at discrete intervals⁵. Special types of equations apply to each of those two ways in which phenomena happen over time. Equations for discrete time changes are difference equations and are solved by iteration, the most of the times, or analytically. In contrast, equations based on a continuous change (continuous measurements) are differential equations. The term "flow" often is associated to differential equations⁶.

It follows a mathematical model that works the concepts of chaos theory and contributes to explain the possible presence of some effects based on the idea of chaos.

So, in Berliner (1992) it is referred that non-invertibility is required to observe chaos for one-dimensional dynamic systems. Additionally it is said "everywhere invertible maps in two or more dimensions can exhibit chaotic behavior". The study of strange attractors shows that in the long term, as time proceeds, the systems trajectories may become trapped in certain bounded regions of the states' space.

The model presented in Berliner (1992) is an example in two dimensions of the Hénon map, displaying the property of having a strange attractor. The Hénon map appears represented by the equations:

³ Examples are the occurrence of earthquakes, rainstorms or volcanic eruptions.

⁴ Examples are air temperature and humidity or the flow of water in perennial rivers.

⁵ For example, we may measure air temperature only once per hour, over many days or years.

⁶ For some authors (see Bergé and Pomeau, 1984), a flow is a system of differential equations. For others (see Rasband, 1990), a flow is the solution of differential equations. Note that for the Navier–Stokes equations, that describe the motion of fluid substances, surprisingly, given their wide range of practical uses, mathematicians have not yet proven that in three dimensions solutions always exist, or that if they do exist, then they do not contain any singularity.

$$x_{t+1} = 1 + y_t - ax_t^2 \tag{1}$$

and

$$y_{t+1} = bx_t, \tag{2}$$

for fixed values of a and b with $t = 0, 1, \dots$

This invertible map possesses strange attractors and simultaneously has strong sensitivity to initial conditions. The Hénon map, representing a transformation from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2 , which Jacobian is $-b$. If $0 < b < 1$, the Hénon map contracts the domains to which it is applied. These maps are said to be dissipative. On the contrary, maps that maintain the application domain are said to be conservative.

4. MODELLING MATHEMATICALLY THE DISSIPATIVE EFFECT ON POLITICS

Considering the model in Berliner (1992), it is possible now to suggest a model on this basis for economics' politics in the area of fisheries⁷.

So, if a general situation is considered, the following equations may represent a system in which fish stocks, at time t , are given by x_t and catches by y_t . The model is as described below:

$$x_{t+1} = F(x_t) - y_t \text{ and } y_{t+1} = bx_t. \tag{3}$$

It is a generalization of Hénon model. The Jacobian is equal to b . As y_{t+1} is a portion of x_t , $0 < b < 1$. So, it is a dissipative model and the values of x_t are restricted to a bounded domain.

Considering the particular case:

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - y_t, \text{ and } y_{t+1} = bx_t. \tag{4}$$

⁷ And also, evidently, in the area of other reproducing and harvesting natural resources.

so,

$$x_{t+2} = x_{t+1} - y_{t+1} \text{ and } x_{t+2} - x_{t+1} + bx_t = 0 \quad (5)$$

Now, solving the characteristic equation associated to the difference equation (see Ferreira and Menezes, 1992) it is obtained:

$k = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4b}}{2}$ or $k = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4b}}{2}$; calling $\Delta = 1 - 4b$ and being $0 < b < 1$, comes that $-3 < \Delta < 1$.

So, $0 < \Delta < 1$ if $0 < b < \frac{1}{4}$ and $-3 < \Delta < 0$ if $\frac{1}{4} < b < 1$, being $\Delta = 0$ when $b = \frac{1}{4}$. Consequently for $0 < b < \frac{1}{4}$,

$$x_t = A_1 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4b}}{2} \right)^t + A_2 \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4b}}{2} \right)^t \quad (6)$$

And for $b = \frac{1}{4}$,

$$x_t = (A_1 + A_2 t) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^t \quad (7)$$

Finally, for $\frac{1}{4} < b < 1$

$$x_t = (\sqrt{b})^t \left[A_1 \cos \left(\left(\arccos \frac{1}{2\sqrt{b}} \right) t \right) + A_2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\left(\arccos \frac{1}{2\sqrt{b}} \right) t \right) \right] \quad (8)$$

In these solutions, A_1 and A_2 are real constants.

Note that the bases of t powers are always between 0 and 1. So, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_t = 0$ and whatever the value of b , the dissipative effect is real, even leading to the extinction of this species. Of course, this is

evident according to the hypotheses of this particular situation for the model.

Concluding this approach:

-The general model does not allow obtaining in general such explicit solutions.

-But, of course, with simple computational tools it is possible to obtain recursively concrete time series solutions after establishing the initial value x_0 and to check the dissipative effect.

Another example may be presented for politics, in general, considering the political credibility.

Call x_t the political credibility, of a politician or of a party measured, for instance, in number of votes, or in the number of chamber's members, or even in money, in the year t ; and consider b the credibility rate, $-1 \leq b \leq 1$. It is admissible that in the year $t+1$, $x_{t+1} = x_t + bx_t$, that is: in a certain year the political credibility is the one of the former year plus, or minus, a part of it. So:

$$x_{t+1} - (1 + b)x_t = 0 \quad (9)$$

Solving this difference equation (see Ferreira and Menezes, 1992) it is obtained⁸:

$$x_t = x_0(1 + b)^t, b \neq 0 \text{ and } x_t = x_0, b = 0. \quad (10)$$

Then, according to this model, if the credibility rate is null the political credibility is kept unchanged, assuming always the initial value. If $0 < b \leq 1$, the political credibility follows an increasing exponential path. If $-1 < b < 0$, the political credibility follows a decreasing exponential path converging to 0. Finally, if $b = -1$, x_t is permanently null. Evidently, values like $-1 \leq b < 0$ define political credibility paths that may lead to people's chaotic behaviors.

⁸Evidently, this is the compound interest capitalization formula, at interest rate b used for financial purposes.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Along this study it was shown that in politics, the possible existence of chaos may be evidenced for innumerable situations. Historically, there are a lot of simple facts, thought insignificant in the moment for the consequences they had, that in a completely unexpected way gave rise to huge impacts that could not be predicted, or even guessed, at the initial moment of its occurrence. Definitely, they are situations for which the output is not directly proportional to the input.

Nowadays, such a kind of facts goes on happening in many socio-political contexts around the world. It is at least strange that the simple – despite the greatness of the personal sacrifice – immolation by fire of a Tunisian salesman was the starting point for the regime change in Tunisia first and then the contagion to Egypt and Libya. The consequences would then be seen as well in Syria where a bloody civil war is still in course, despite the actual and relatively promising peace tentative.

Two mathematical models with difference equations were presented in this paper. They contribute to identify possible chaotic situations, in politics, through the models' parameters values. The more accurate is these parameters evaluation, the more is the usefulness of each of the models.

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