

Fractals: properties and applications

MATH CO-OP

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Fractal ball experiment: DIY!

How do we think of <u>dimension</u>?



Conclusions: Fractal properties

- Fractals exhibit **fractal dimensions**: all objects whose dimension is not an integer are fractals.
- Fractals are self-similar.





d = 1.2683

Fractals - mathematical objects





Variation of a Mandelbrot set

Mandelbrot set

Fractals - around us



Lake Mead coastline



The Great Wave off Kanagawa - Hokusai

1. Fractal antennas



Sierpinski triangle



Example of fractal antenna

- Fractal-shape antennas can respond to more frequencies than regular ones.
- They can be ¼ the size of the regular ones: use in cellular phones and military communication hardware.
- BUT: Not all fractal shapes are best suited for antennas.



Koch curve fractal antenna

2. Coastlines

Border length



987 km (reported by the Portuguese)

1214 km (reported by the Spanish)

Measurements were using different scales!



Returning to coastlines...



South Africa



Britain

Approximating a smooth curve using straight lines – guaranteed to get closer to the true value of the curve length



Can we say the same for the UK coastline?



Scale/ruler length: $l = \frac{1}{r}$



Perimeter/length: N * l

9 *
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 = 9 19 * $\frac{1}{2}$ = 9.5 48 * $\frac{1}{4}$ = 12 97 * $\frac{1}{8}$ = 12.125

• Coastlines have fractal-like properties: complexity changes with measurement scale

• A lot like the Koch curve

• This curve has **infinite length**!

• Length: makes little sense





But, concept of **fractal dimension** makes sense!



South Africa: d = 1.02



Britain: d = 1.25



- This is called the **"Coastline paradox"**: measured length of a stretch of coastline depends on the measurement scale
- But for practical use, the ruler scale is not that fine: km's are enough!
- Approximating the coastline with an infinite fractal is thus not so useful in this case.