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## Fractals arising from Newton's method

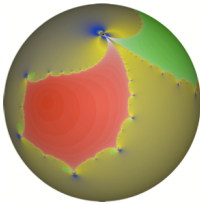
*Abstract.* The aim of this talk is to introduce the concept of fractals arising from Newton's method. We consider the dynamics as a special class of rational functions that are obtained from Newton's method when applied to a polynomial equation. Finding solutions of these equations leads to some beautiful images in complex functions. These images represent the basins of attraction of roots of complex functions. If  $z_0$  is an attracting periodic point of some rational function of degree larger than one, its basin of attraction is as follows:

$$\mathcal{B}(z_0) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid N_f^n(z_0) \text{ converges to } z_0, n \rightarrow \infty\}.$$

The basin of attraction  $\mathcal{B}(z_0)$  is a union of components of the Fatou set, and the boundary of  $\mathcal{B}(z_0)$  coincides with the Julia sets of a rational function  $N_f$ . In this presentation, we seek the answer of the following question:

“What is the dynamics near the chosen parabolic fixed points?”

For example,



$f(z) = (z^2 + 4)e^z$  the Newton function of  $f$  is  $N_f(z) = \frac{z^3 + z^2 + 4z - z}{z^2 + 2z + 4}$  and the fractal image of that function on Riemann sphere is presented.

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