

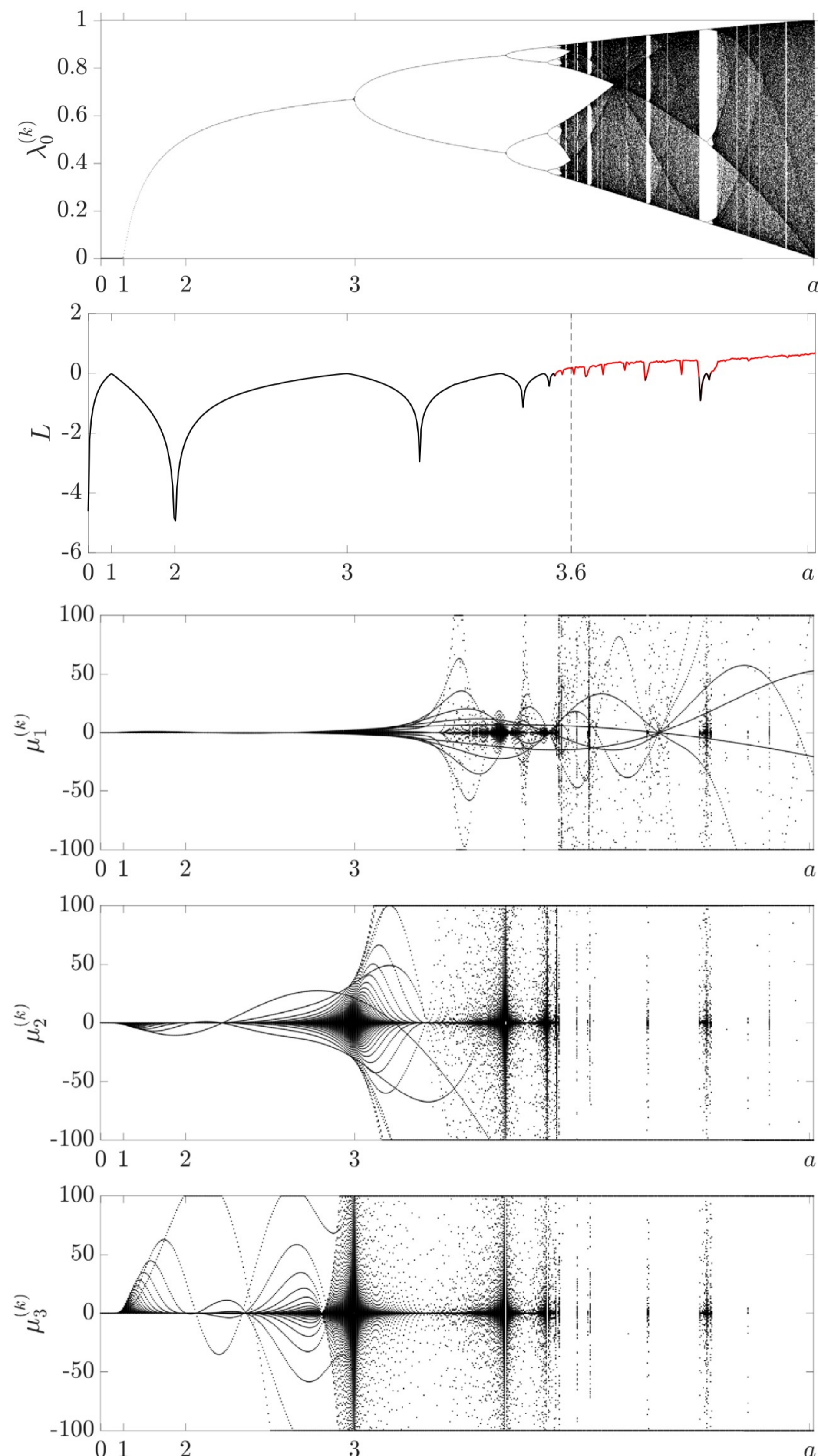
$$x_k = x_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k G_{j-1} (a x_{k-j} (1 - x_{k-j}) - x_{k-j}). \quad G_0 = 1, \quad G_j = \left(1 - \frac{1-\nu}{j}\right) G_{j-1}$$

The fraction logistic map

$\nu \rightarrow 1$ \rightarrow

$$x_{k+1} = a x_k (1 - x_k)$$

The logistic map



Definition. Hyper CML is a 2D CML such that as follows:
 (1) Each scalar discrete node is replaced by an n-dimensional square matrix of discrete variables;
 (2) The size of the matrix n is the same for each node;
 (3) The divergence code for each nodal matrix is maximal;
 (4) The nilpotent of each nodal matrix is the same (note that this condition does not require the recurrent eigenvalue of the nodal matrix to be the same at each node).

$$\mathbf{X}^{(0)} = \lambda_0^{(0)} \mathbf{I} + \mu_1^{(0)} \mathbf{N}_1 + \mu_2^{(0)} \mathbf{N}_2 + \mu_3^{(0)} \mathbf{N}_3,$$

$$\mathbf{N}_1 = \mathbf{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{N}_2 = \mathbf{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{N}_3 = \mathbf{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0^{(k)} = \lambda_0^{(0)} + \sum_{j=1}^k G_{j-1} (a \lambda_0^{(k-j)} (1 - \lambda_0^{(k-j)}) - \lambda_0^{(k-j)}); \\ \mu^{(k)} = \mu^{(0)} + \sum_{j=1}^k G_{j-1} (\mu^{(k-j)} a (1 - 2\lambda_0^{(k-j)}) - \mu^{(k-j)}); \end{cases}$$

