

# KUTU SAYMA METODU İLE BOYUT

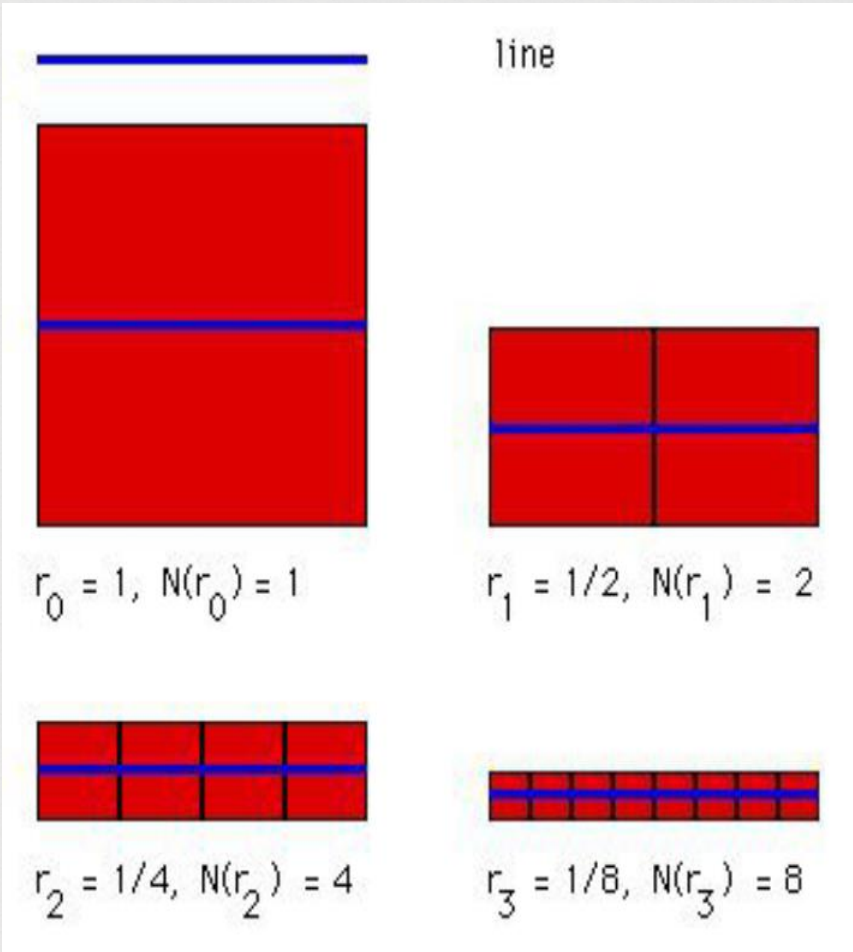


-BU METOD DA AMAÇ ,OBJEYİ  
SABİT KENAR UZUNLĞU  $r$  OLAN  
KARALERLE ÖRTMEK VE  $N(r)$ -  
(KARE SAYISININ)  $r$  YE NASIL  
BAĞLI OLDUĞUNA BAKMAKTIR.

# DOĐRUNUN KUTU-SAYMA BOYUTU



DOĐRUYA GİTTİKÇE KÜÇÜLEN  
KUTULARLA ÖRTTÜĐÜMÜZDE ŐU  
ŐEKLİ ELDE EDERİZ;



$$N(1) = 1$$

$$N(1/2) = 2 = 1 / (1/2)$$

$$N(1/4) = 4 = 1 / (1/4)$$

$$N(1/8) = 8 = 1 / (1/8)$$

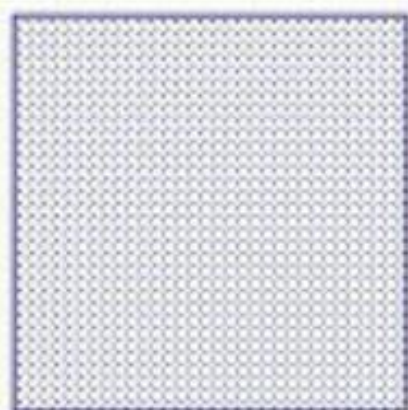
VE GENELLERSEK  
 $N(r) = 1/r$  OLDUĞUNU  
 GÖREBİLİRİZ.

➔ EĞER OBJE DOĞRU PARÇASI GİBİ 1  
 BOYUTLU İSE  $N(r) = 1/r$  OLMASINI  
 BEKLERİZ.

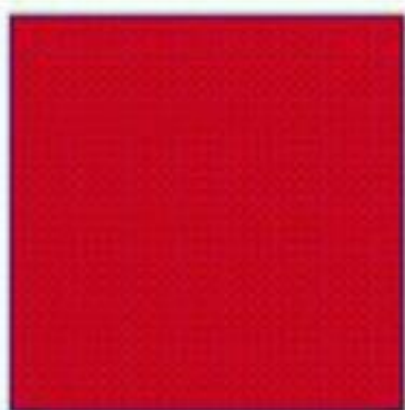
# İÇİ DOLU KARENİN KUTU SAYMA BOYUTU



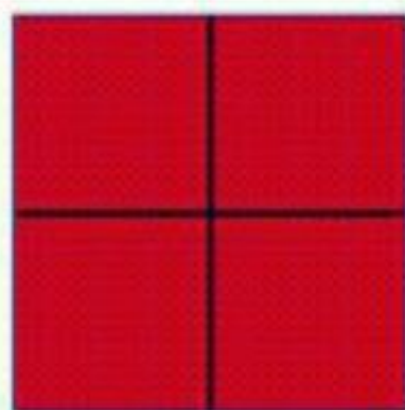
İÇİ DOLU KAREYİ  $a^2$  İLE  
GÖSTERELİM. ÖNCEKİ ŞEKİLDE  
YAPTIĞIMIZ GİBİ BU KAREYİ  
GİTTİKÇE KÜÇÜLEN KARELERLE  
ÖRTERSEK;



(filled-in) square



$$r_0 = 1, N(r_0) = 1$$



$$r_1 = 1/2, N(r_1) = 4$$



$$r_2 = 1/4, N(r_2) = 16$$



$$r_3 = 1/8, N(r_3) = 64$$

$$N(1)=1$$

$$N(1/2)=4=1/(1/4)=(1/(1/2))^2$$

$$N(1/4)=16=1/(1/16)=(1/(1/4))^2$$

$$N(1/8)=64=1/(1/64)=(1/(1/8))^2$$

$$\text{VE GENELLERSEK } N(r)=\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2$$

-BÖYLECE OBJE İÇİ-DOLU BİR KARE  
GİBİ 2 BOYUTLU İSE  $N(r)=\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2$  OLMASI  
BEKLENİR.

DAHA KARMAŞIK ŞEKİLLER İÇİN  $N(r)$  VE  $1/r$  ARASINDA Kİ İLİŞKİ AÇIK OLMAYABİLİR. EĞER  $N(r)$  NİN YAKLAŞIK olarak  $(\frac{1}{R})^d$  OLACAĞINI TAHMİN EDERSEK ;  $d$  'Yİ NASIL BULABİLİRİZ ONA BAKALIM;

$N(r) = (\frac{1}{R})^d$  NİN LOĞARİTMASI ALINILIRSA , $r$  NİN DAHA KÜÇÜK DEĞERLERİ İÇİN DAHA İYİ SONUÇ VERDİĞİ GÖRÜLMEKTEDİR.

$\log(N(r)) = \log(\frac{1}{R})^d = d \cdot \log(\frac{1}{R})$  BULUNUR.

BU İSE BİZE  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(N(ra))}{\log(\frac{1}{ra})} = d$  TANIMINI VERİR.

BU LİMİT VAR İSE  $d$  ;  
İLGİLİ OBJENİN KUTU SAYMA BOYUTU  $d_k$   
ADINI ALIR. BU LİMİTİN ALTERNATİF  
YAKLAŞMASI İSE  $\log(N(r)) = d \cdot \log(\frac{1}{r})$   
İFADESİNİN EĞİMİ  $d$  OLAN BİR  
DOĞRUNUN DENKLEMİ OLDUĞUDUR.

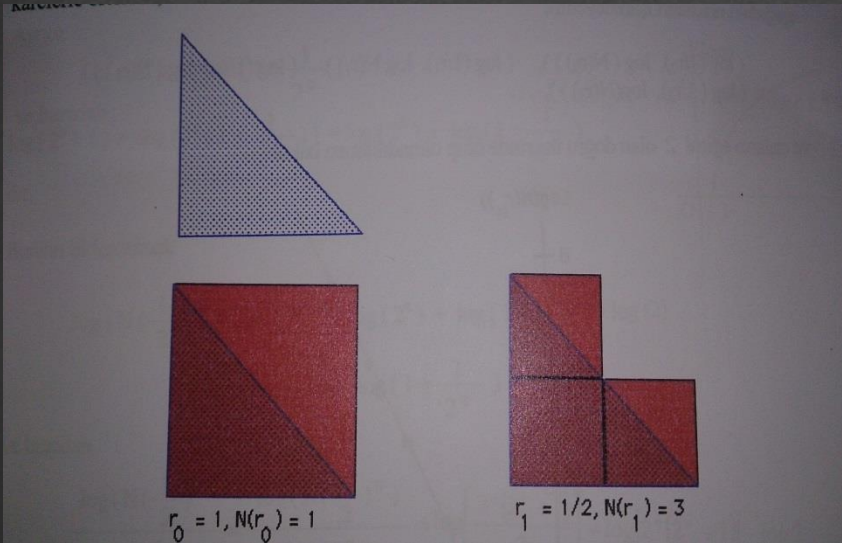


$\log N(r)$  KARŞISINDA  $\log(1/r)$   
İŞARETLENDİĞİNDE ,ELDE EDİLEN  
NOKTALAR EĞİMİ  $d_k$  OLAN BİR DOĞRU  
ÜZERİNDE OLMALIDIR.

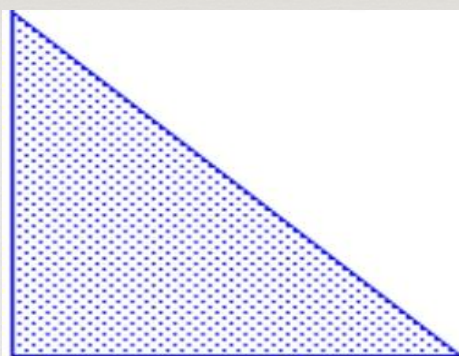
BU METOD BOYUTU BULMADA  $\log$ - $\log$   
YAKLAŞIMI ADINI ALIR.

ÖRNEK OLARAK İÇİ DOLMUŞ ÜÇGENİ  
ELE ALABİLİRİZ

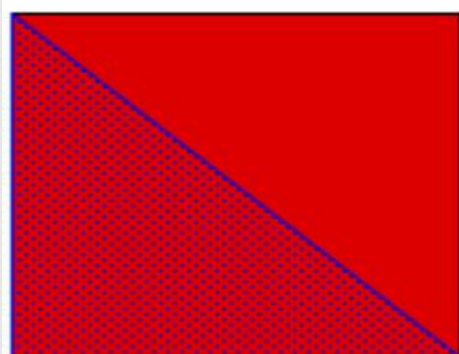
# İÇİ DOLU ÜÇGENİN KUTU SAYMA BOYUTU



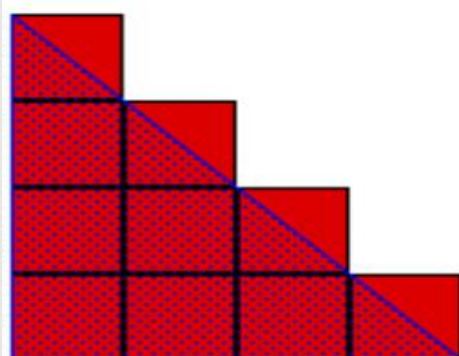
İÇİ DOLU ÜÇGENİ  
GİTTİKÇE  
KÜÇÜLEN  
KARELERLE  
ÖRTELİM;



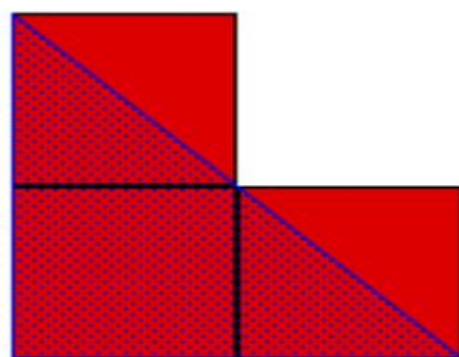
(filled-in) triangle



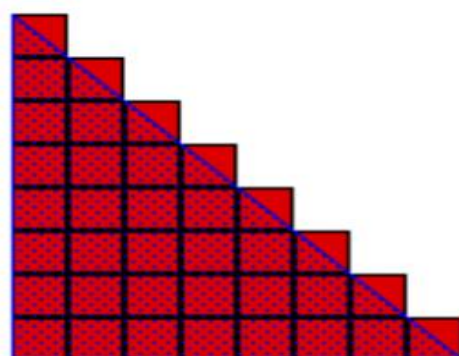
$$r_0 = 1, N(r_0) = 1$$



$$r_2 = 1/4, N(r_2) = 10$$



$$r_1 = 1/2, N(r_1) = 3$$



$$r_3 = 1/8, N(r_3) = 36$$



$$N(1)=1$$

$$N(1/2)=3=1+(2=2')=N((1/2)')$$

$$N(1/4)=1+2+3+(4=2^2)=N((1/2)^2)$$

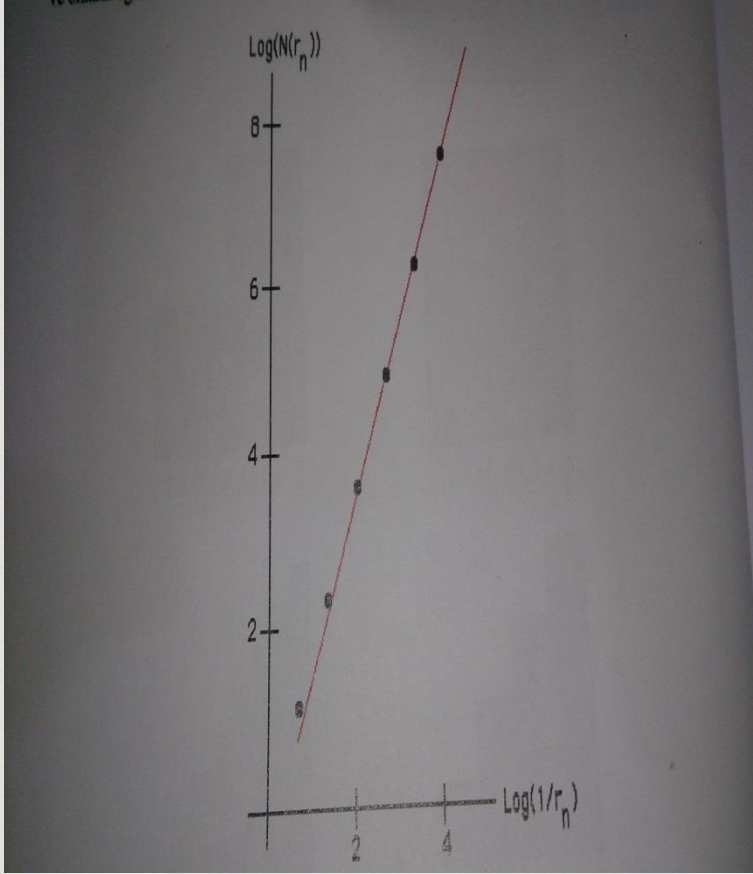
$$N(1/8)=36=1+2+3+4+5+6+7+(8=2^3) \\ =N((1/2)^3) \quad \forall E$$

$$N(1/2)^n=1+2+3+\dots\dots\dots+2^n$$

OLUŞAN ŞEKİL ,DOĞRU VEYA KAREDE  
OLDUĞU GİBİ AŞIKAR OLMAYABİLİR.İÇİ  
DOLU ÜÇGENİN 2-BOYUTLU OLDUĞUNU  
BEKLERİZ.O HALDE KUTU-SAYMA BOYUTU  
2 OLMALIDIR.

$(\text{LOG}(1/r_0), \text{LOG}(N(r_0))),$   
 $((\text{LOG}(1/r_1)).(\text{LOG}N(r_1))),$   
 $(\text{LOG}(1/r_2), (\text{LOG}(N(r_2))) \dots\dots\dots$

NOKTALAR EĐİMİ 2  
OLAN DOĐRU  
ÜZERİNDEDİR..



ŐEKİLDE İSE  
BAZILARI TAM  
ÜSTÜNDE DEĐİL  
GİBİDİR, BUNUN  
SEBEBİ **KARELERİN  
BİRDEN FAZLA  
ÜÇGENİ  
ÖRTMESİNDEN**DİR

# İÇİ DOLU ÜÇGENİN 2 BOYUTLU OLMASINI N İSPATI;

$$N(1/2)^k = 1+2+3+\dots+k = \frac{k \cdot (k+1)}{2} \text{ VE}$$

$$\log\left(\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^n\right) = 1+2+3+\dots+2^n = \frac{2^n \cdot (2^n + 1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \log(N(1/2)^n) &= \log\left(\frac{2^n \cdot (2^n + 1)}{2}\right) \\ &= \log(2^n) + \log(2^n + 1) - \log(2) \end{aligned}$$



$$(2^{n+1}) = (2^{(1 + \frac{1}{2^n})}) \text{ BURADAN};$$

$$\log \left( N \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right) = \log \left( 2^n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \right) = \log(2^n) + \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \right)$$

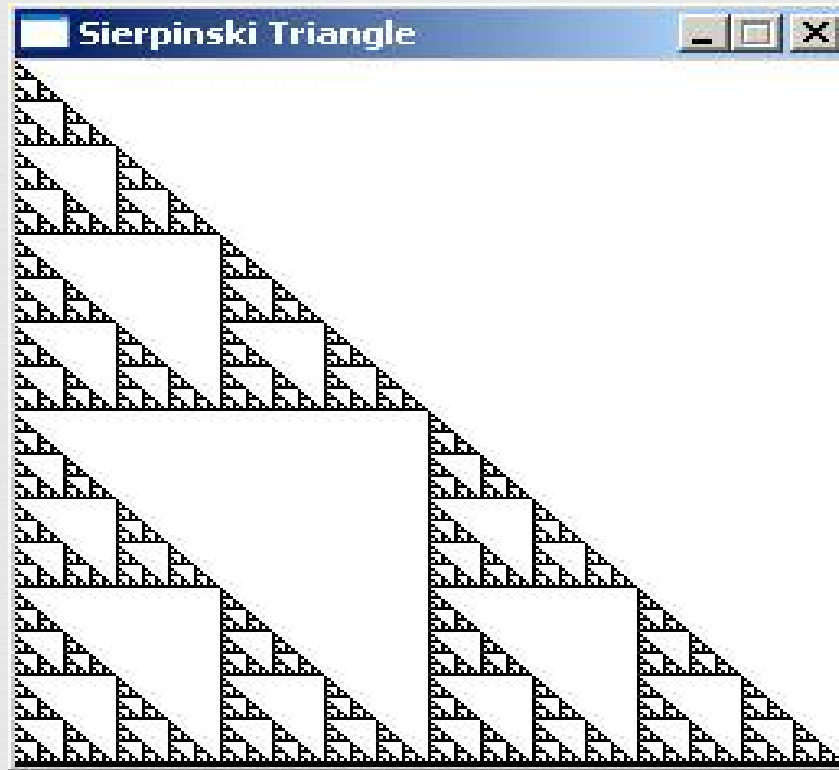
BU İFADELERİ BİRLEŞTİRELİM;

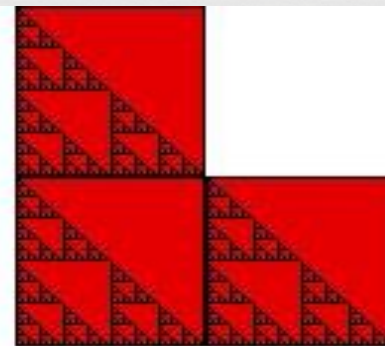
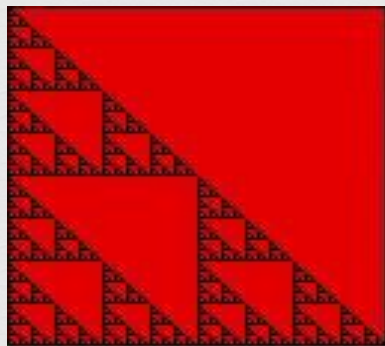


n SAYISI BÜYÜDÜKÇE (BÖYLECE  $(\frac{1}{2})^n$  KÜÇÜLÜR.) ,İKİNCİ VE ÜÇÜNCÜ TERİMLER 0 A GİDER VE  $\log(2^n)$  LER İLK TERİMDE SADELEŞİR .

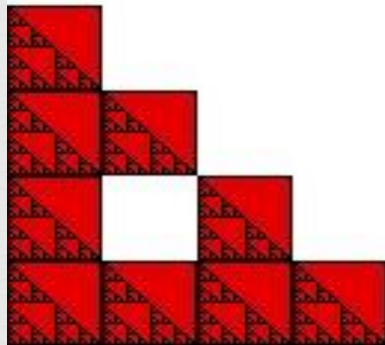
BÖYLECE  $d_k = 2$  KALIR ,BU DA BEKLEDİĞİMİZ SONUÇTUR.

ŞİMDİ DE ;SİERSPİNSKİ ŞAPKANIN  
KUTU SAYMA BOYUTUNU BULALAIM;

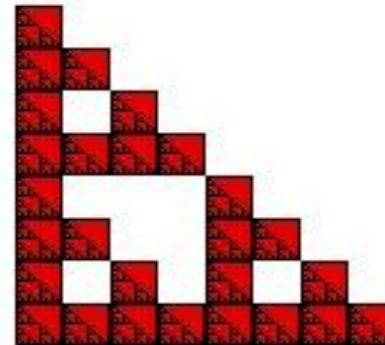




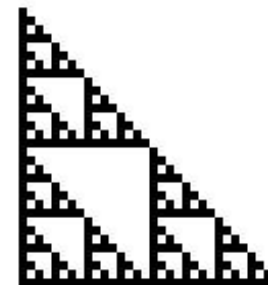
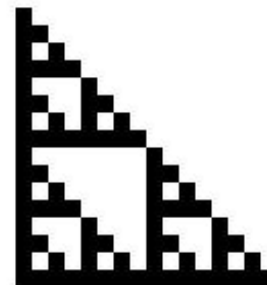
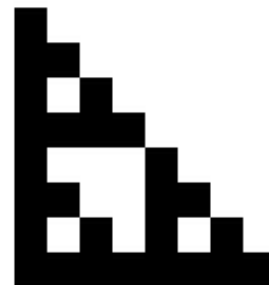
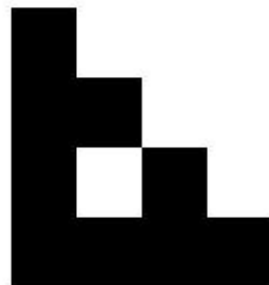
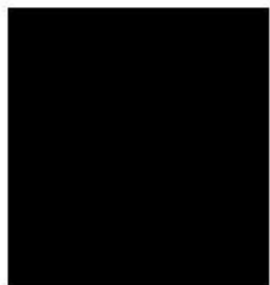
$$r_1 = 1/2, N(r_1) = 3$$



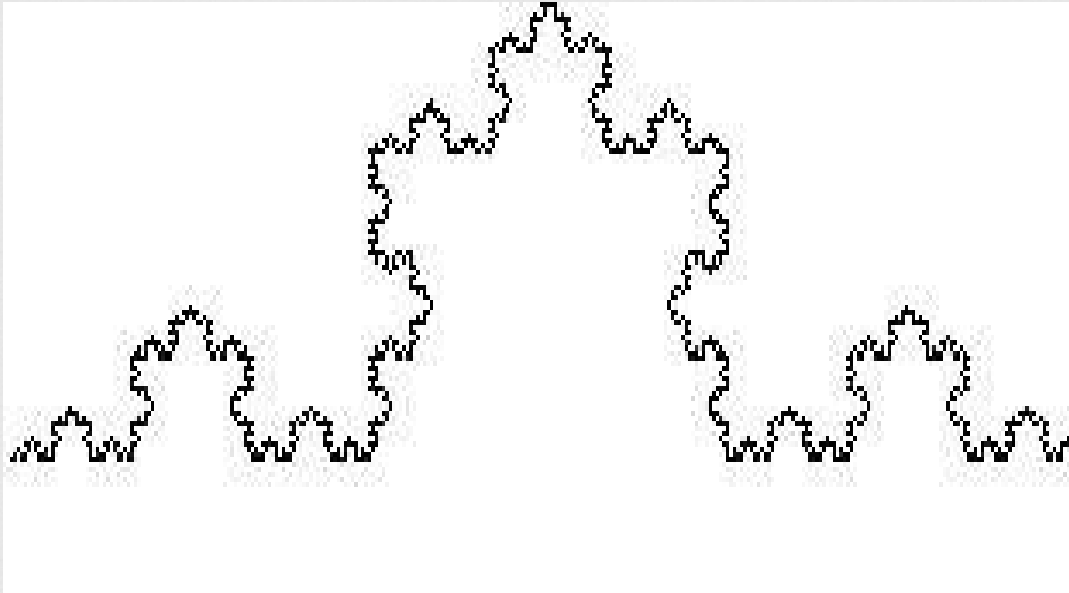
$$r_2 = 1/4, N(r_2) = 9$$

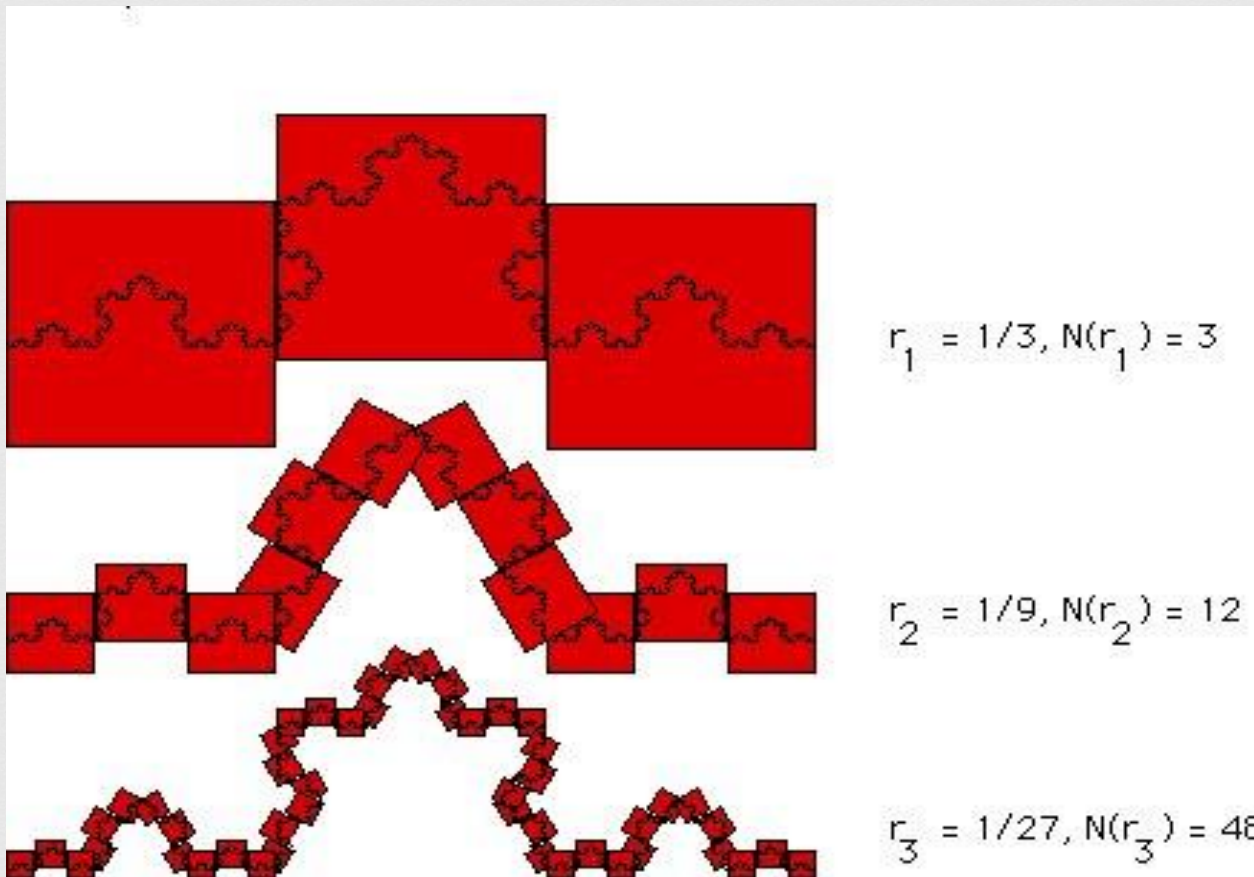


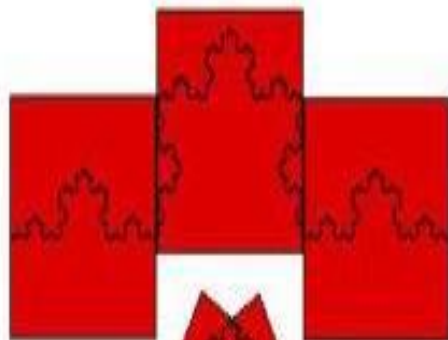
$$r_3 = 1/8, N(r_3) = 27$$



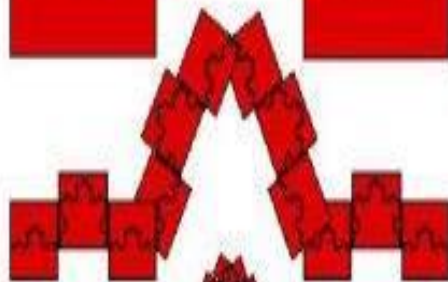
ŞİMDİ DE KOCH EĞRİSİ İÇİN KUTU SAYMA  
BOYUTUNU BULALALIM;



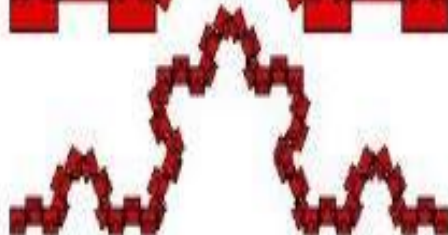




$$r_1 = 1/3, N(r_1) = 3$$

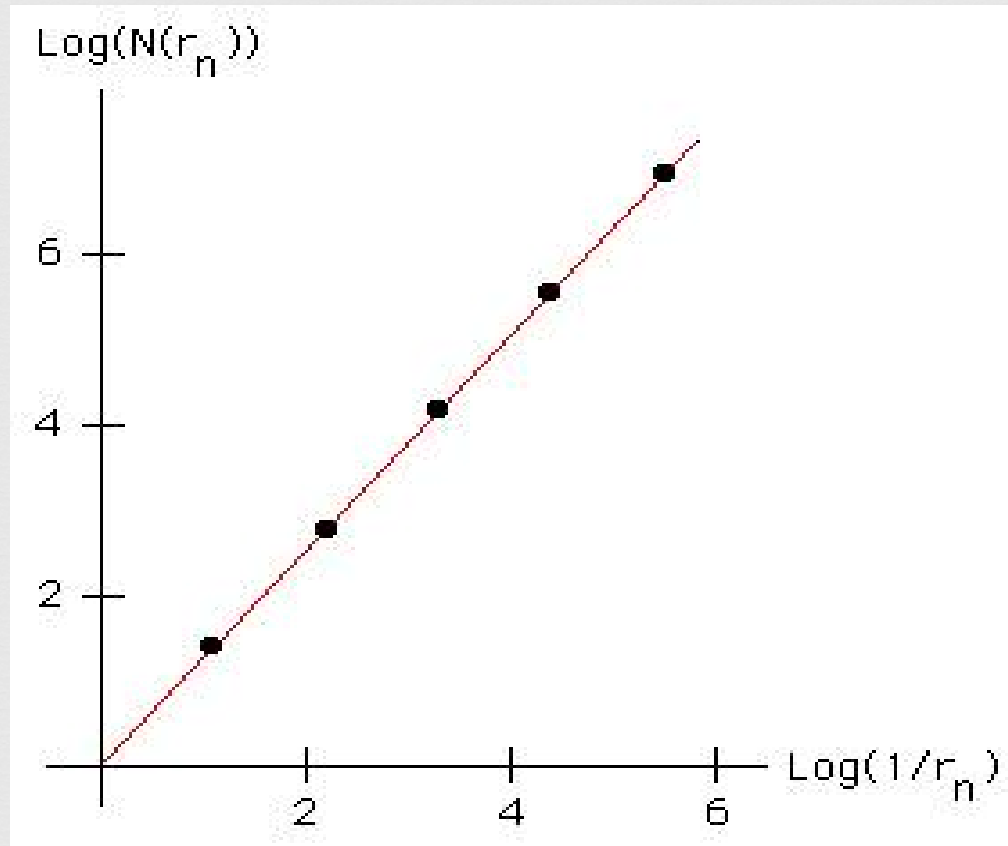


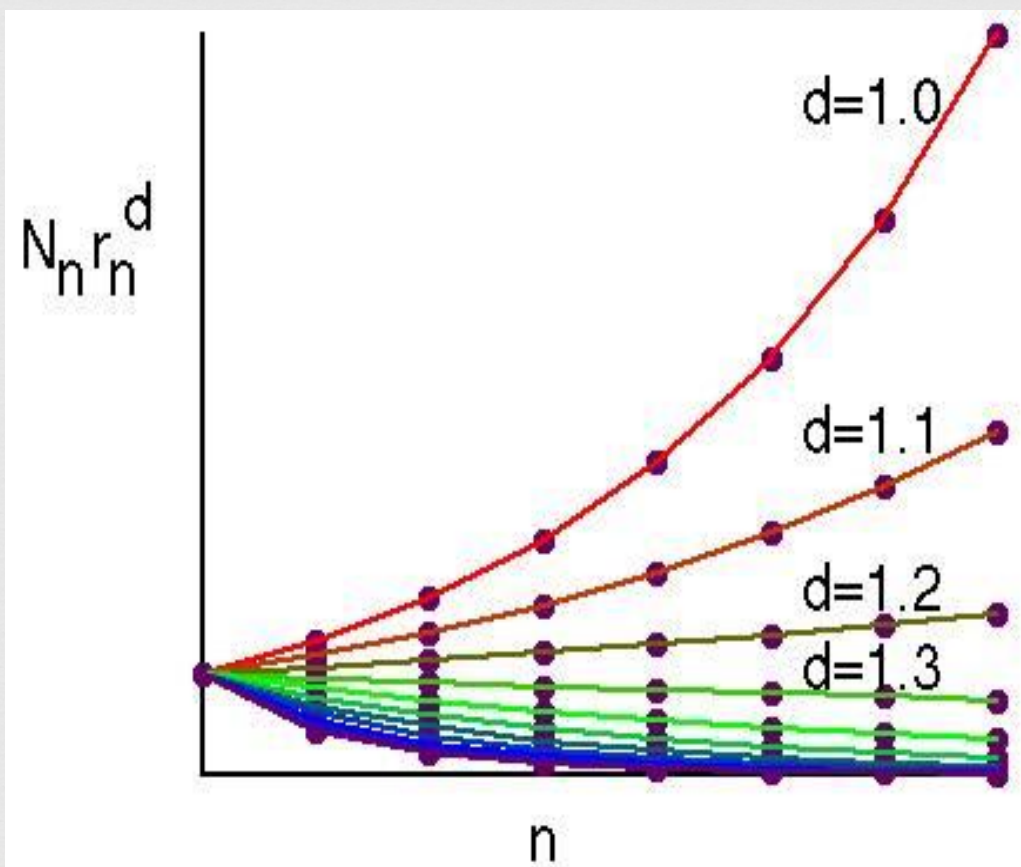
$$r_2 = 1/9, N(r_2) = 12$$



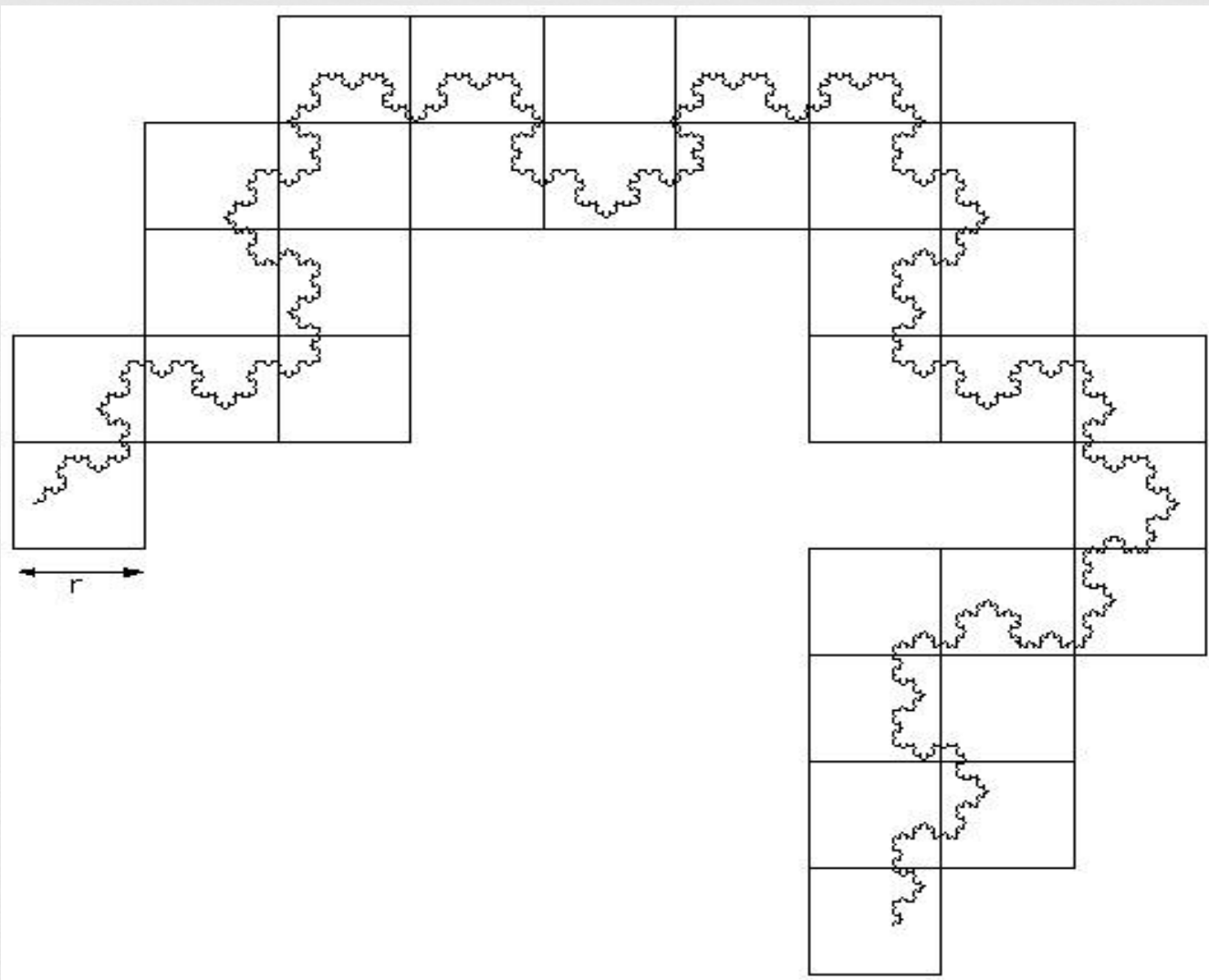
$$r_3 = 1/27, N(r_3) = 48$$

$N(1/3) = 3$
$N(1/9) = N((1/3)^2) = 12 = 3 \cdot 4$
$N(1/27) = N((1/3)^3) = 48 = 3 \cdot 4^2$
and in general
$N((1/3)^n) = 3 \cdot 4^{n-1}$



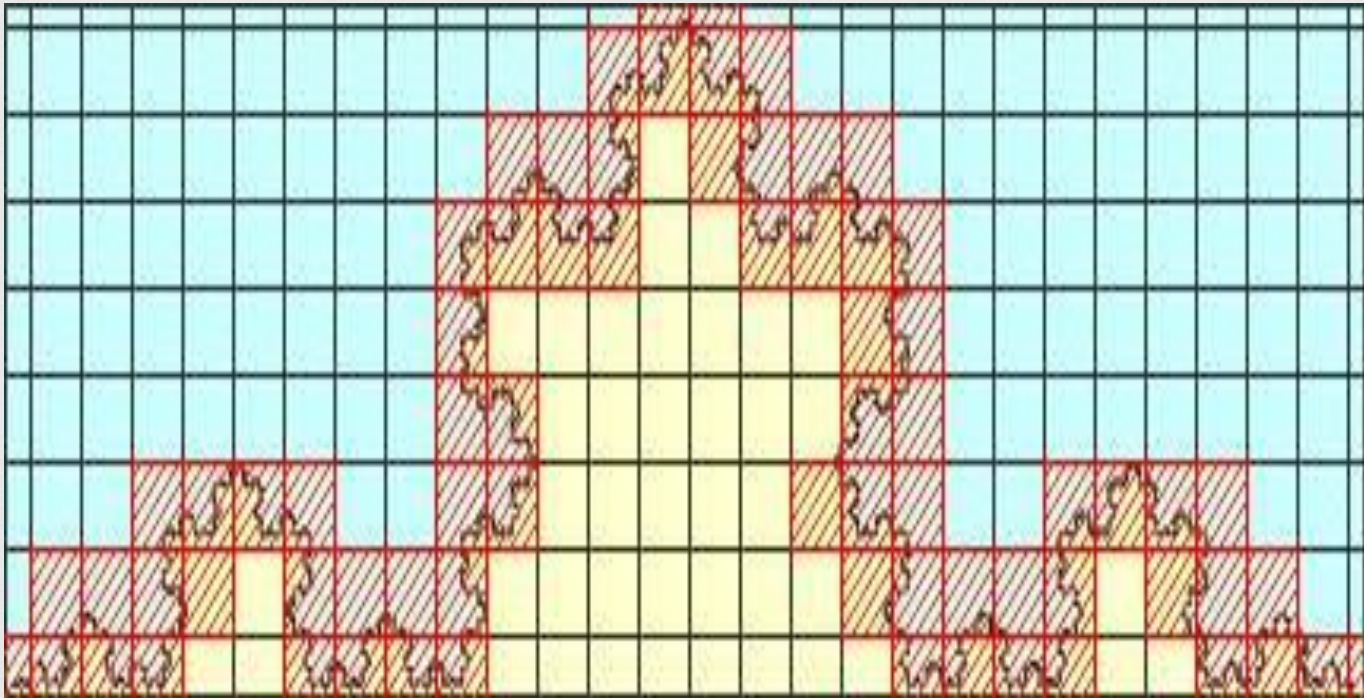




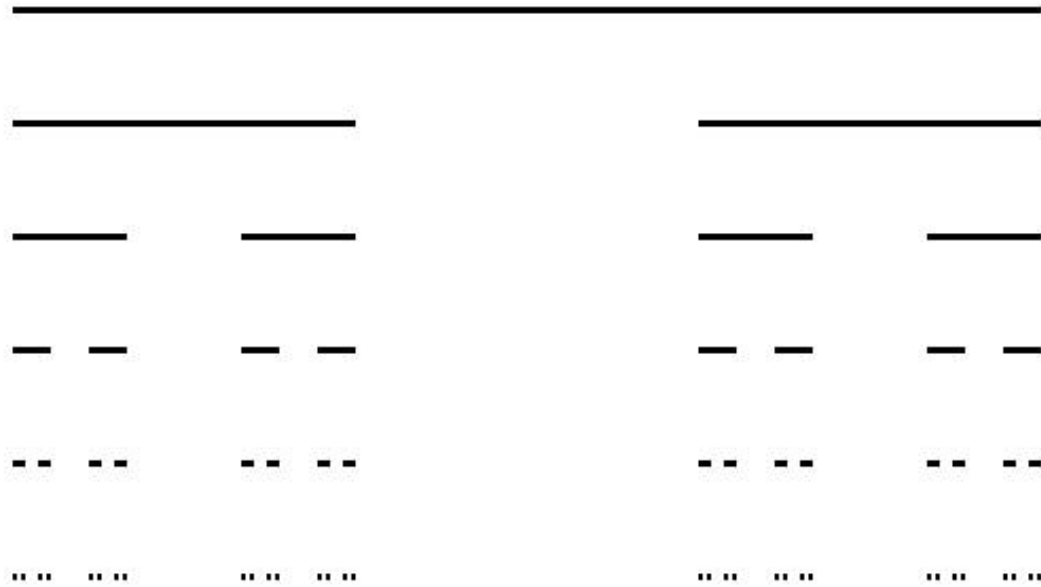


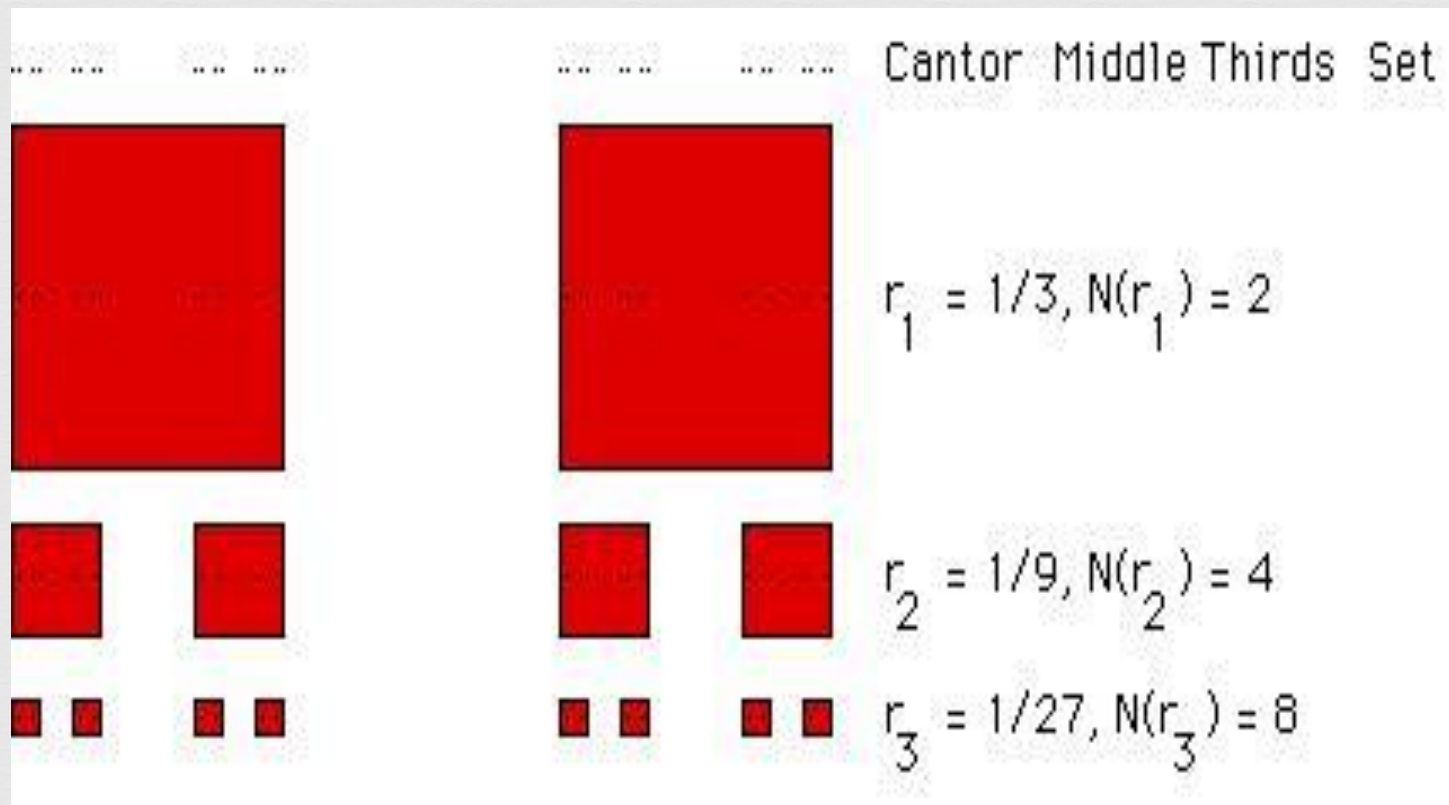
3

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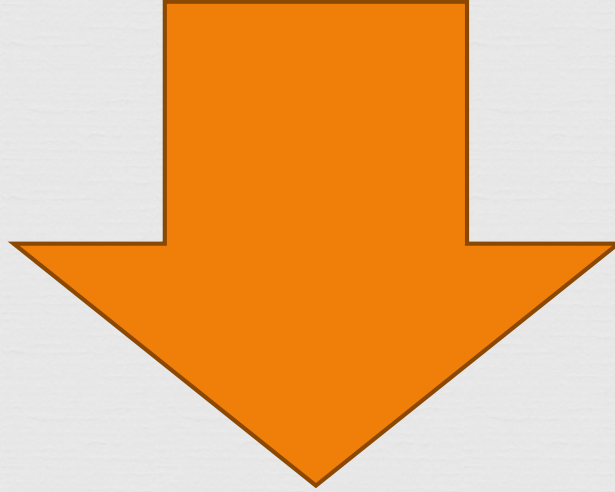


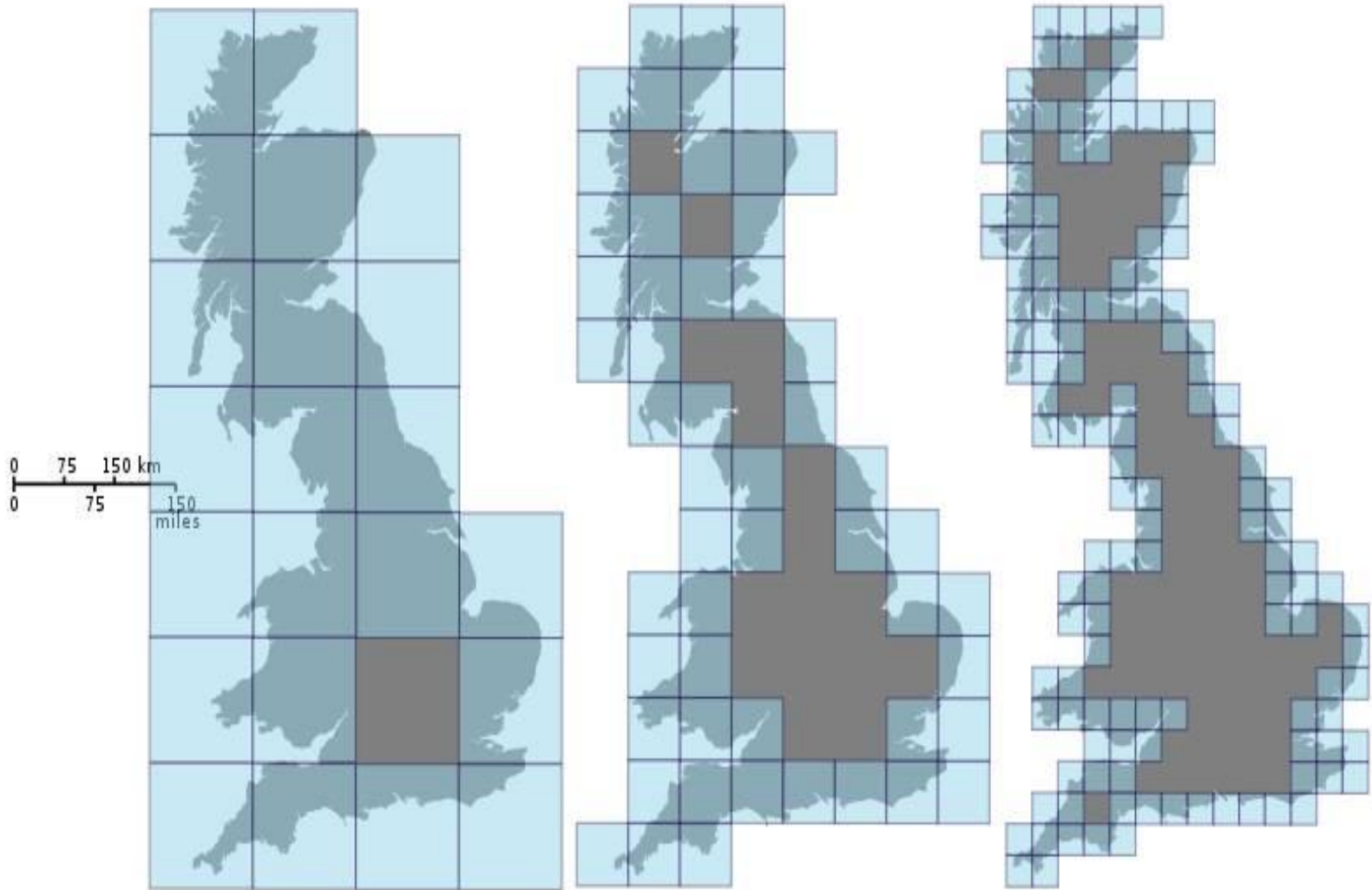
# KANTOR ORTA ÜÇLÜLERİNİN KUTU SAYMA BOYUTUNU BULALALIM ;





KONUMUZ LA İLGİLİ GÖRSELLERE GÖZ  
ATALIM ;





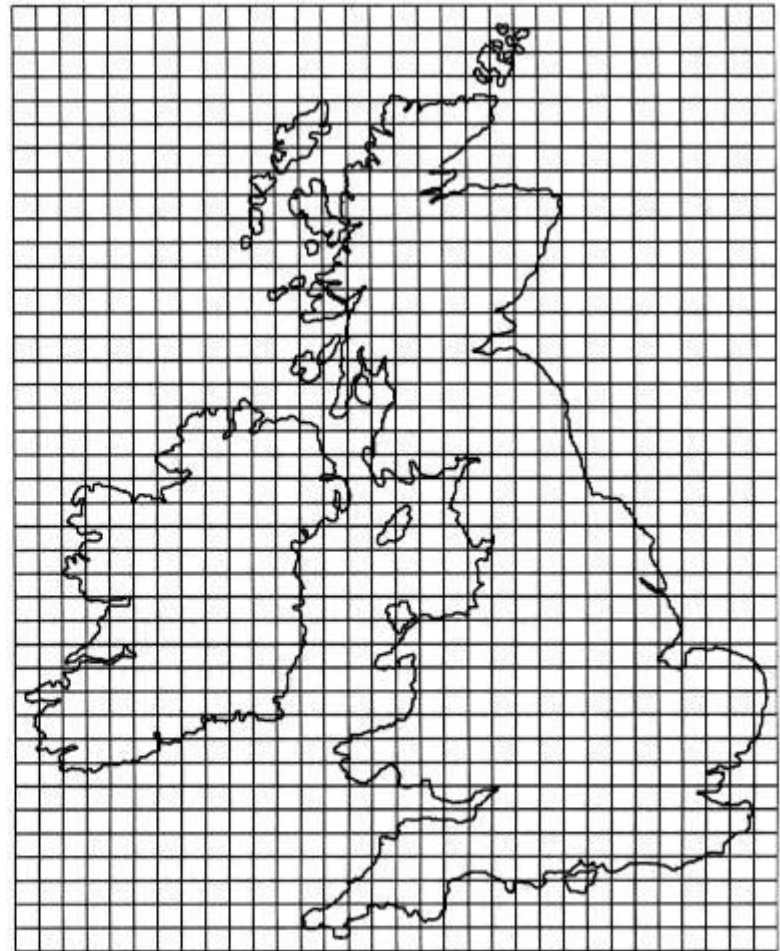
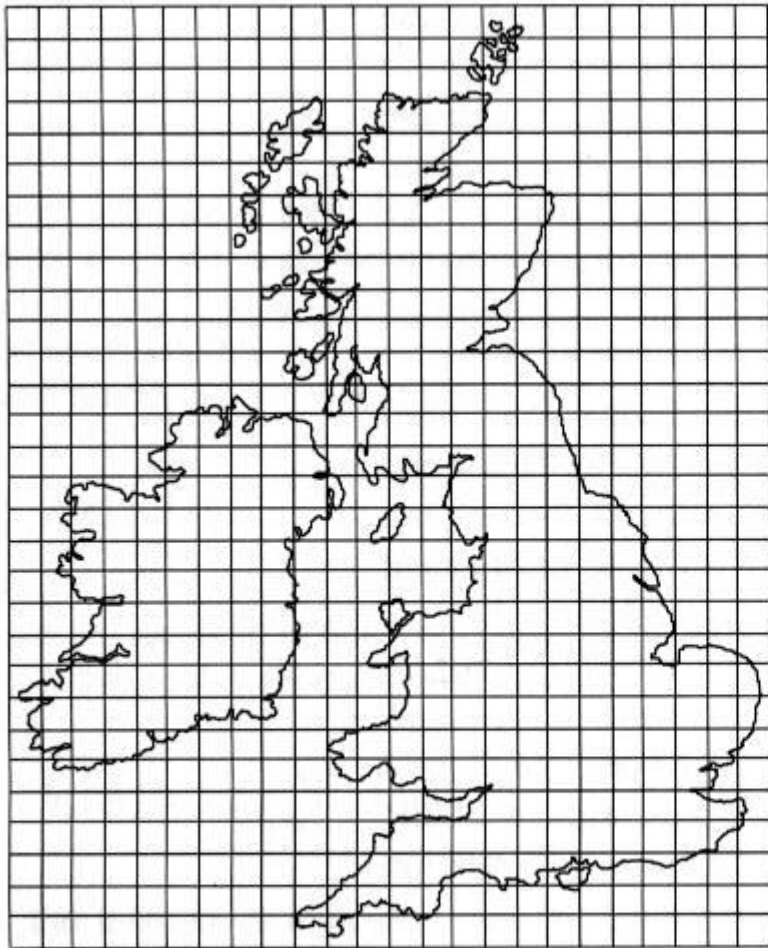
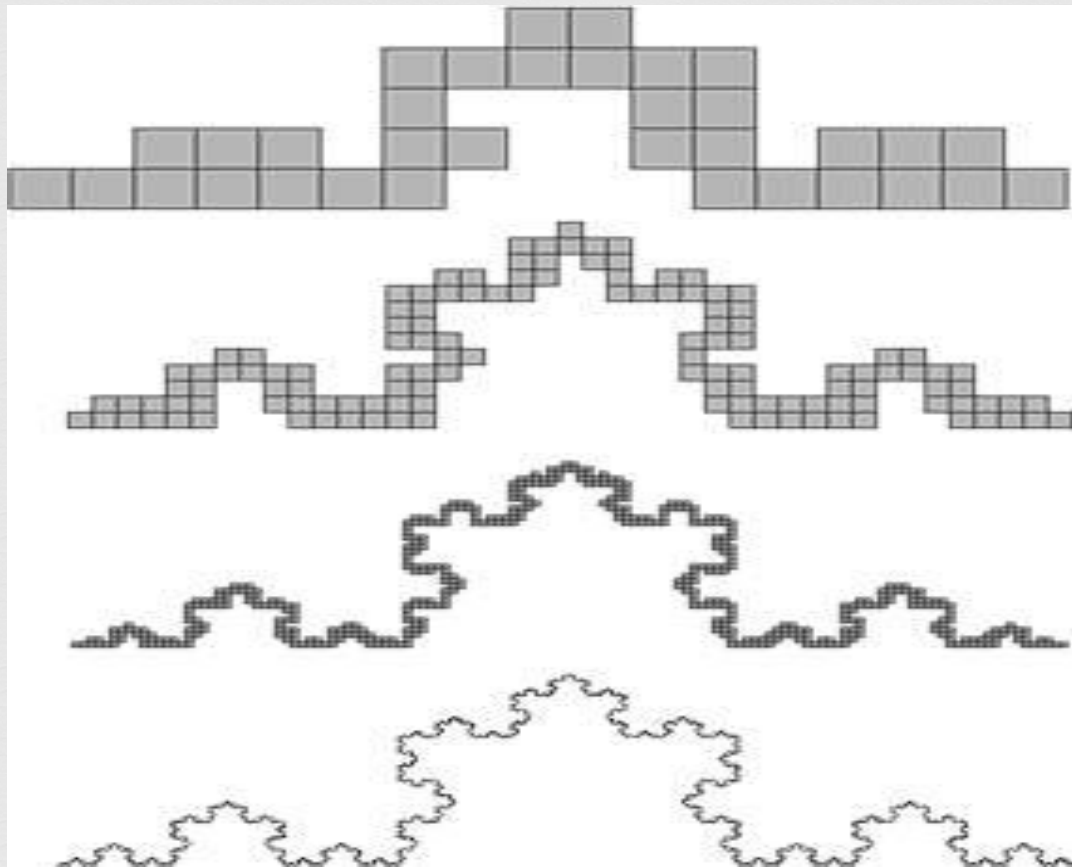


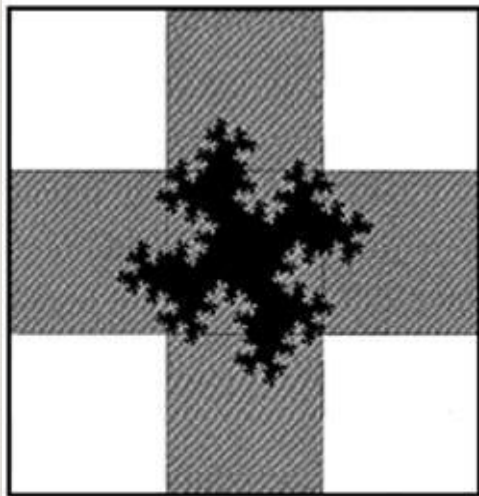
Figure 4.32 : Count all boxes that intersect (or even touch) the coastline of Great Britain, including Ireland.

$\mathcal{B}$

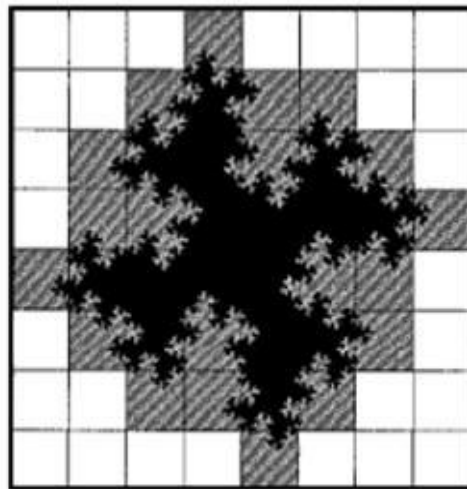
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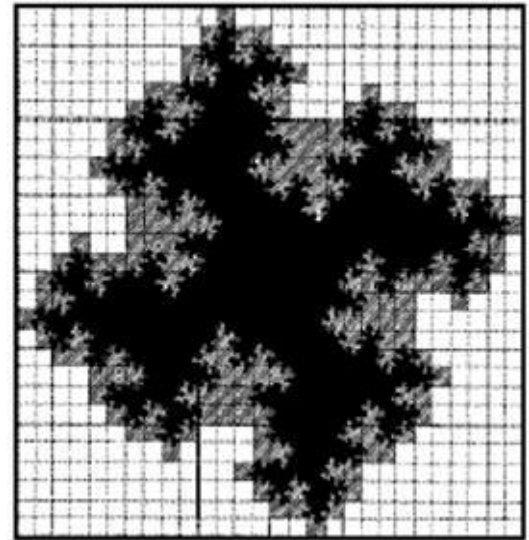




$\epsilon = 1$



$\epsilon = 1/4$



$\epsilon = 1/16$