

# SISTEMI DINAMICI

- LEZIONE DEL 19 MARZO 2020
- PRIMA PARTE

Biforcazioni

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = f(x(t)) \longrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = f_\mu(x(t))$$

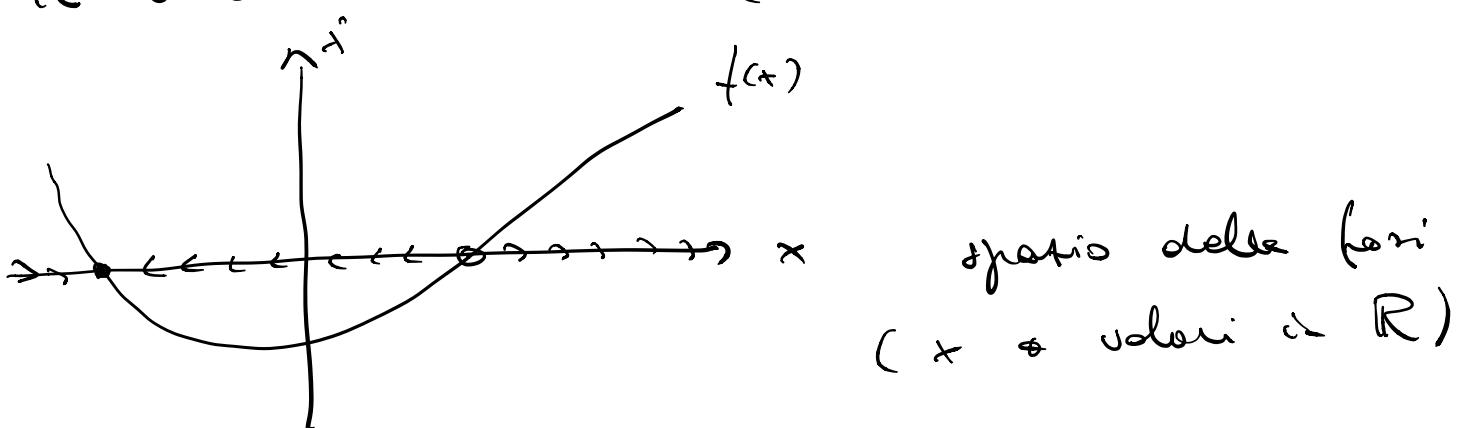
1 parametro  
di controllo

come cambia l'andamento

qualità di variazioni di  $\mu$

Recap  $\dot{x} = f(x)$

le soluzioni di base (phar portrait)



Punti fissi:  $x^*$  per cui  $f(x^*) = 0$

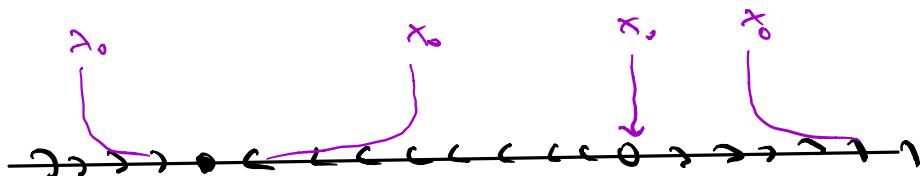
$$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad \quad}^{\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow}$$

$$x \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad f(x) = \dot{x}$$

$$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad \quad}^{\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow}$$

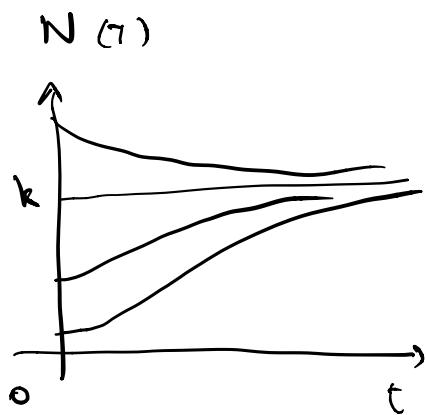
$$x \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$f'(x)$   $\rightarrow$    
  $\text{wiederholt}$    
  $\text{con cun.}$    
  $x$  varia



attractiv  
stabile

↑  
repulsive  
instabile



$$\text{logistische: } N' = \epsilon N \left(1 - \frac{N}{k}\right)$$

$N^* = 0$  instabile  
 $N^* = k$  stable

linearisierung und die priere  
critico fixo

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) = f(x(t))$$

vicius  $x^*$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = y'(t) \frac{f'(x^*)}{\text{exponente}}$$

$$y(t) \sim e^{f'(x^*) t}$$

$$x(t) = x^* + y(t)$$

( linearisierung der priere)  
ordine in  $y$

$$f'(x^*) \neq 0 \quad (\text{iperbolici})$$

Come condizione quest'analisi si valgono  
di parametri di controllo

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) = f_p(x(t))$$

assumiamo di avere  $\mu^*$  tale che  
 $f_{\mu^*}(x^*) = 0$ ,  $f'_{\mu^*}(x^*) \neq 0$  (punto  
iperbolico)

Usiamo il teorema della funzione implicita  
 $\Rightarrow$  esiste una funzione regolare  $\bar{x}(\mu)$   
 $(\xrightarrow{\mu^*}) = U, \mu \in U$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}(\mu^*) = x^* \\ f_p(\bar{x}_{(\mu)}) = 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow$$

$$f'_{\mu^*}(x^*) \neq 0$$

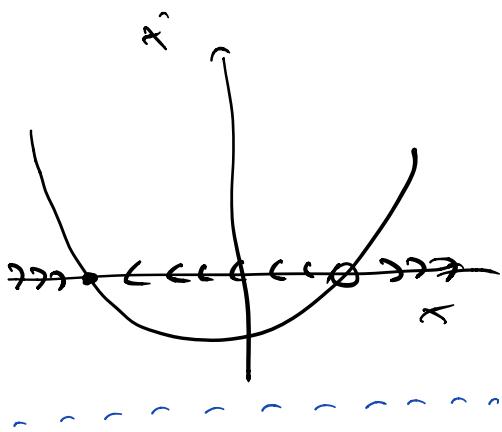
Vediamo esempi per cui  $f_x = f'_p = 0$

## Biforcazione Tangente

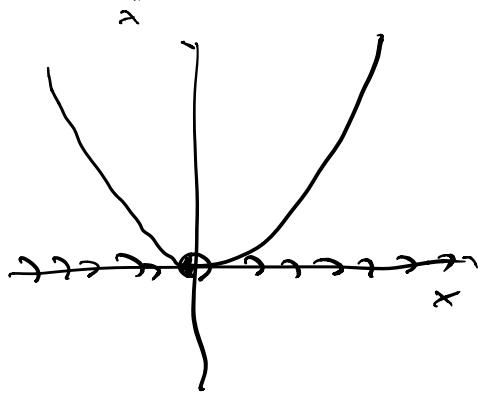
$$x = \varepsilon + x^2 = f_2(x) = f(x; \varepsilon)$$

Punti critici  $f_2(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -\varepsilon$

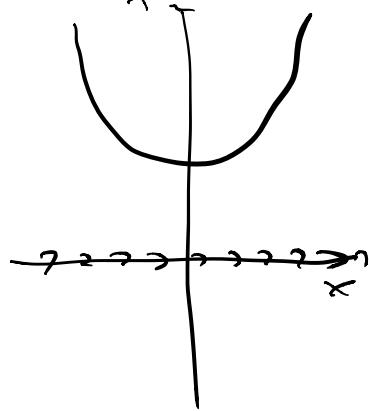
→ 3 casi possibili d'andare del segno di  $\varepsilon$



$$\varepsilon < 0$$



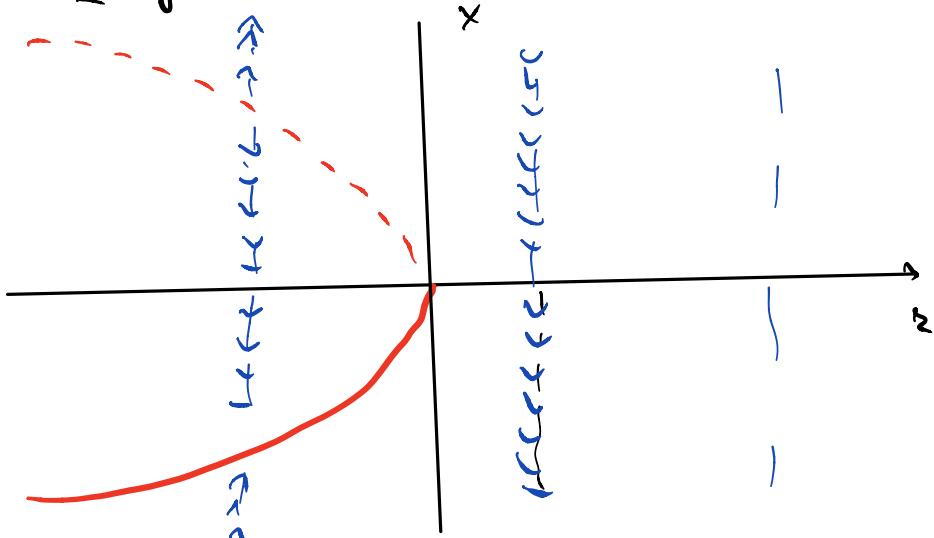
$$\varepsilon = 0$$



$$\varepsilon > 0$$

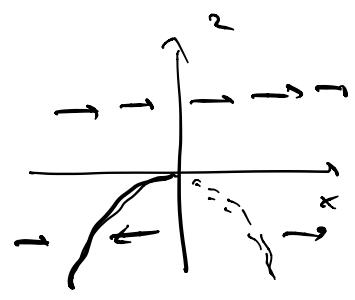
Abbiamo tre differenti qualitative fra i casi  $\varepsilon < 0$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0$ . Diciamo che c'è avvenuto una biforcazione a  $\varepsilon = 0$

## Diagramma di biforcazione



..... instabile

— stabile



## Forme normale

Consideriamo  $x = f(x; \varepsilon)$ , supponiamo che per  $\begin{cases} x = x^* \\ \varepsilon = \varepsilon^* \end{cases}$  ci sia una biforcazione tangente.

Si ha una biforcazione tangente quando

$$f(x^*; \varepsilon_c) = 0$$

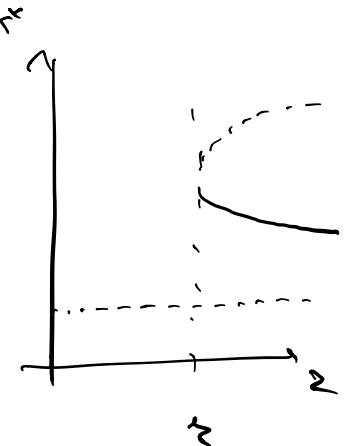
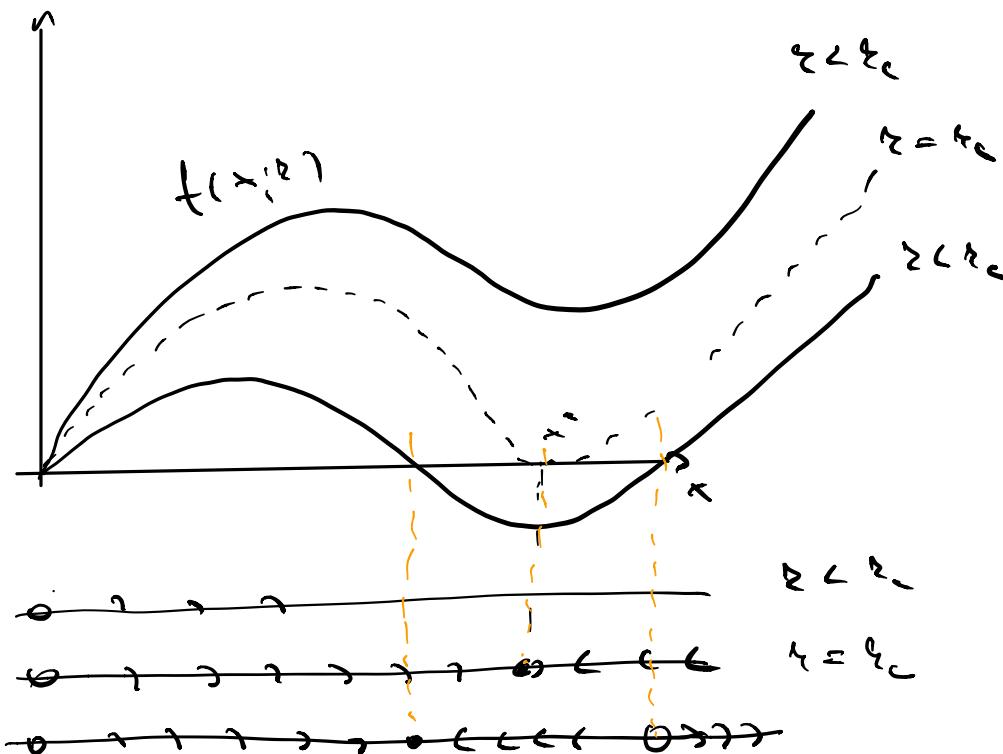
$$f'(x^*; \varepsilon_c) = 0$$

condizione di  
 $x^*$  sia un  
punto critico

condizione  
di tangente

(ma le altre derivate  $\neq 0$ )

Esempio



Localmente (espresso  $f(x; r)$ )

$$\dot{x} = f(x; r)$$

$$f(x; r) = \left. f(x^*; r_c) + (x - x^*) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x^*, r_c} + \\ + (r - r_c) \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right|_{x^*, r_c} + \frac{1}{2} (x - x^*)^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x^*, r_c} + \dots$$

[Trascuriamo Termini quadratici in  $(r - r_c)$   
e Termi cubici in  $(x - x^*)$ ]

$$\dot{x} = \alpha (r - r_c) + \beta (x - x^*)^2$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \Big|_{x^*, r_c} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x^*, r_c} \end{matrix}$$

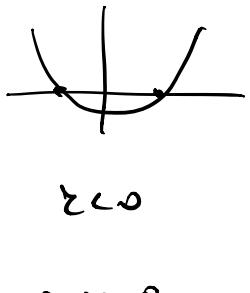
In questo senso l'equazione  $\dot{x} = r + x^2$   
e "canonica": rappresenta lo stesso  
che appare nelle trasformazioni tangentie  
al primo ordine non banale  
 $\rightarrow$  "form canonica"

Idee: → classificare forme caotiche

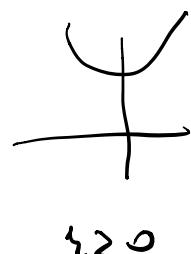
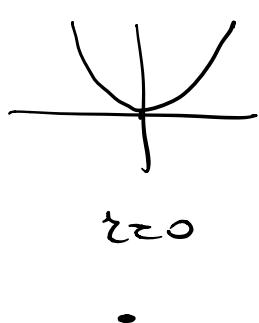
# SISTEMI DINAMICI

- LEZIONE DEL 19 MARZO 2020
- SECONDA PARTE

Biforcazione



Tangente



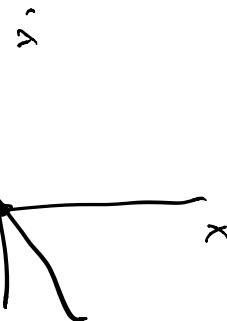
Biforcazione Transcritica in questo tipo di biforcazione cambia lo stabilità di un punto fisso

La forma normale è

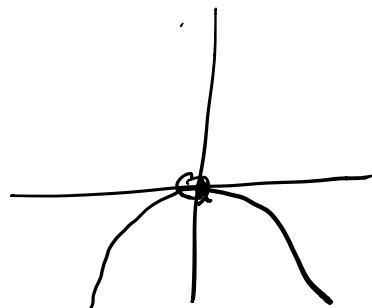
$$\dot{x} = rx - x^2 = x(r-x)$$

$x^* = 0$  punto critico indipend. dal valore di r

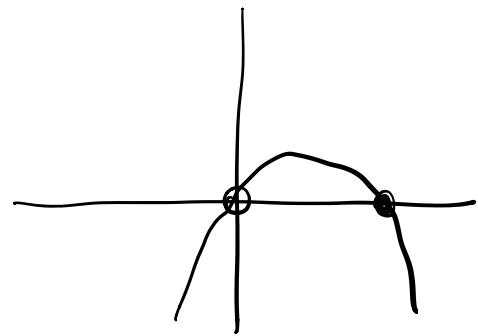
$$x^* = \varepsilon$$



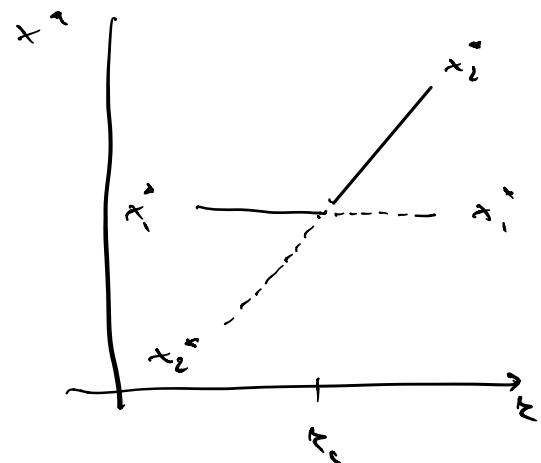
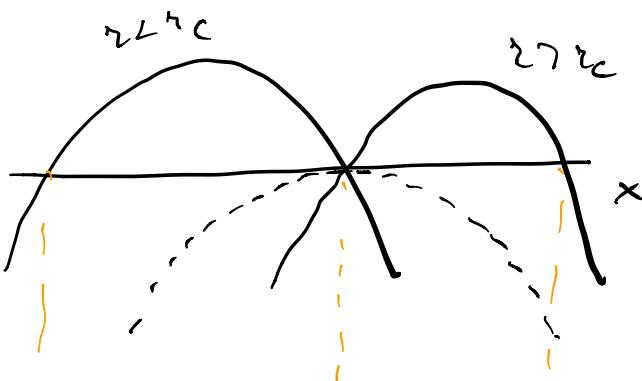
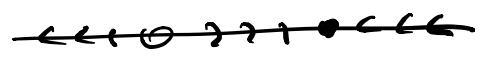
$$\varepsilon < 0$$



$$\varepsilon > 0$$



$$\varepsilon > 0$$



$$f(x^*; \varepsilon)$$

$$f(x^*; \varepsilon_c) \approx 0$$

$$f'(x^*, \varepsilon_c) \approx 0$$

Fürs normale  $x = \varepsilon x - x^2$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\varepsilon_c, x^*} \neq 0$$

Esempio

$$\dot{x} = x(1-x^2) - a(1-e^{-bx})$$

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biforcazione transcritta a  $x=0$ : per quali valori dei parametri?

$x=0$  punto fermo

Vicino a  $x=0$  (localmente)

$$\dot{x} = x - a \left( bx - \frac{1}{2} b^2 x^2 \right) + O(x^3)$$

$$= (1-ab)x + \left(\frac{1}{2}ab^2\right)x^2 + O(x^3)$$

$$\dot{x} = \underbrace{\cancel{bx}}_x - x^2$$

-----

$$\begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=\cancel{2} \end{array}$$

Secondo punto fermo: (opponeendosi)

$$(1-ab) + \left(\frac{1}{2}ab^2\right)x = 0 \Rightarrow x^* \approx \frac{2(ab-1)}{ab^2}$$

Biforcazione ostacolo per  $\boxed{ab=1}$

→ curva di biforcazione

Biforcazione a forchetta (Pitchfork)

di due tipi: super-critica o sub-critica

Caso supercritico : le forme normale

$$\text{e } \dot{x} = rx - x^3$$

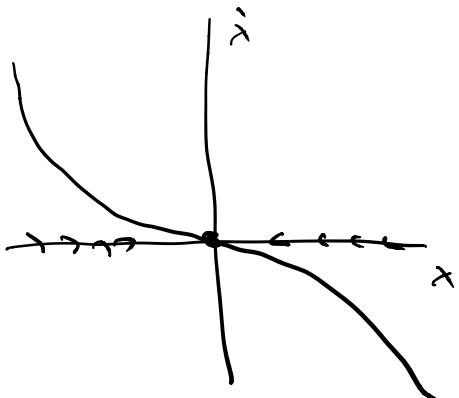
Notiamo :  $x \rightarrow -x$  (simmetria)

- il punto critico  $x^* = 0$  è però instabile per ogni valore di  $r$ . Per  $r < 0$  è l'unico p.t. di equilibrio.

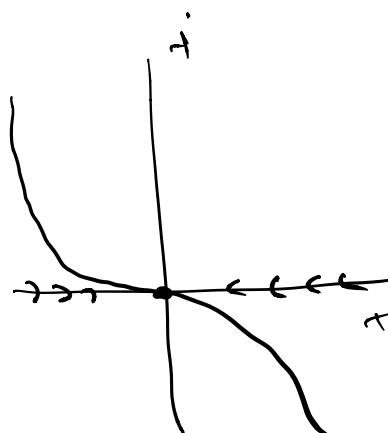
$$[ rx - x^3 = x(r - x^2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\pm\sqrt{r} \end{cases}]$$

- lo stesso per  $r \geq 0$
- se  $r > 0$  : l'origine diventa instabile e appaiono 2 nuovi punti critici

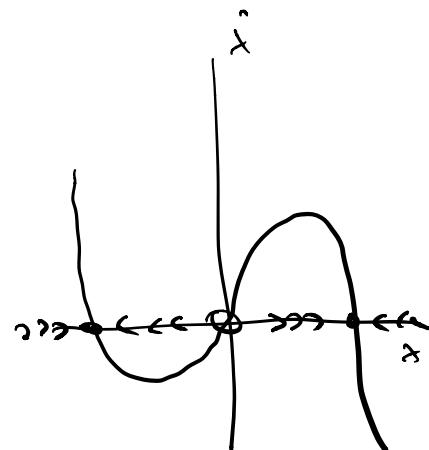
$$x^* = \pm\sqrt{r}$$



$$r < 0$$



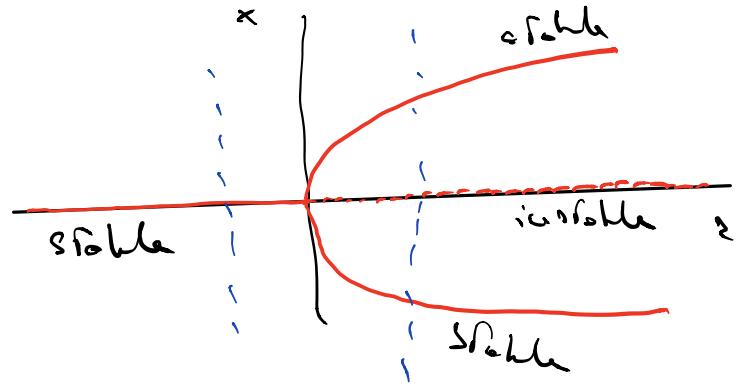
$$r = 0$$



$$r > 0$$

Diagrammes de

bifurcation



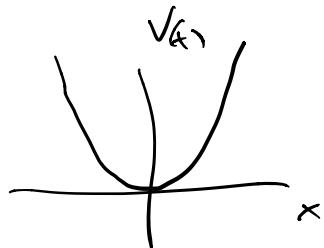
comme

$$\dot{x} = 2x - x^3 \rightarrow \text{potentiel}$$

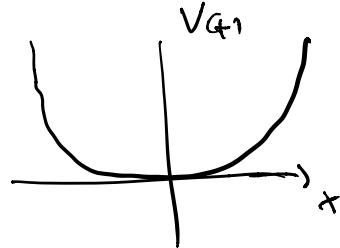
$$\left( \dot{x} = f(x), \quad f(x) = -\frac{dV}{dx} \right)$$

$$-\frac{dV}{dx} = 2x - x^3 \rightarrow V(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

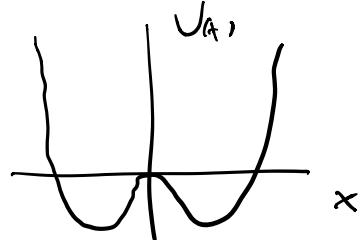
(les deux autres sont le contraire)



$r < 0$



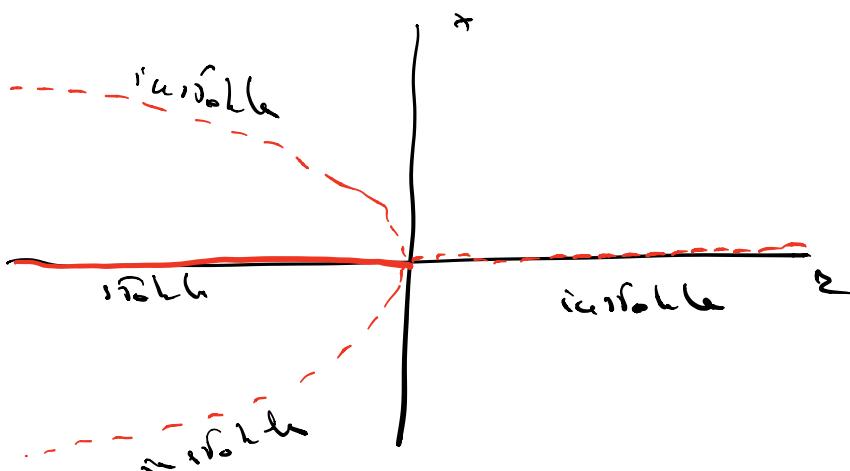
$r = 0$



$r > 0$

D'accord analogue pour la bifurcation cubique

$$\dot{x} = 2x + x^3$$



autres

$$x^* = \pm \sqrt{-\xi}$$

pour finir

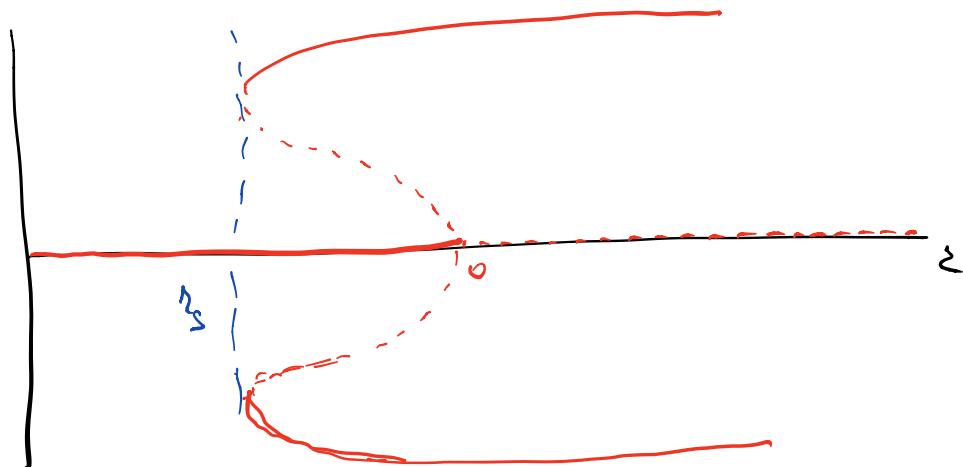
stable

et instable

solo pour  $r < 0$

Esercizio disegnare gli biforchi per

$$\dot{x} = \varepsilon x + x^3 - x^5 = x(\varepsilon + x^2 - x^4)$$



2) il valore per il quale nascono punti lisi  $\neq 0$