

# SISTEMI DINAMICI

- LEZIONE DEL 25 MARZO 2020

- PRIMA PARTE

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Sistemi dinamici unidimensionali

$$\dot{x} = f(x) \quad x \text{ a valori in } \mathbb{R}$$

↳ analisi qualitative

Grafico del flusso



$\mathbb{R}$

R. Trota  
di  
base

$\dot{x} = 0 \rightarrow$  punti critici (equilibrio, crisi)

stabili  
instabili

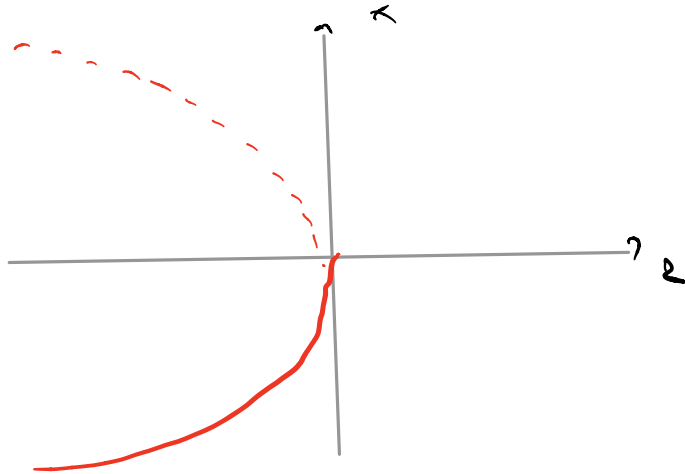
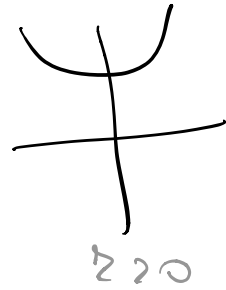
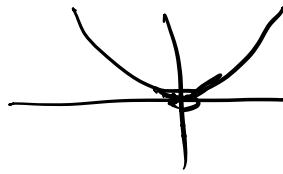
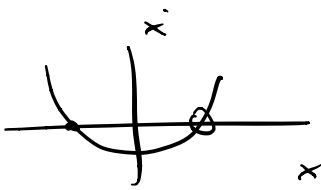
$$\dot{x} = f(x; \epsilon)$$

Biforcazioni = cambi qualitativi

della dinamica al variare  
del parametro

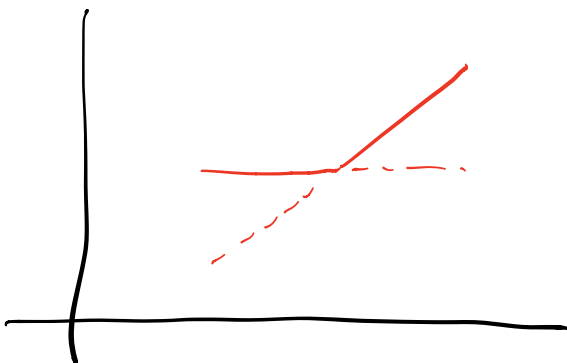
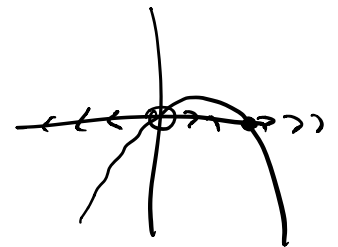
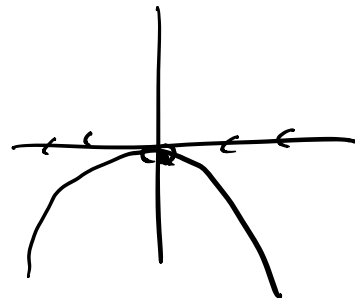
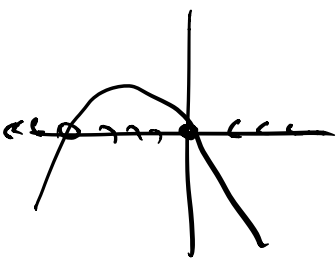
## Biforcazione tangente

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



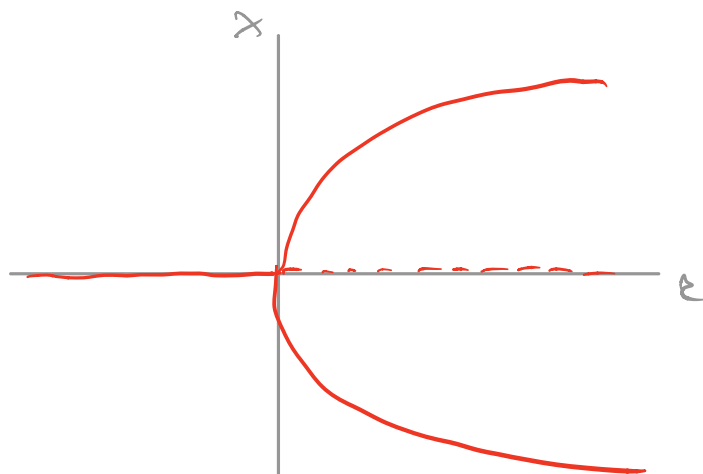
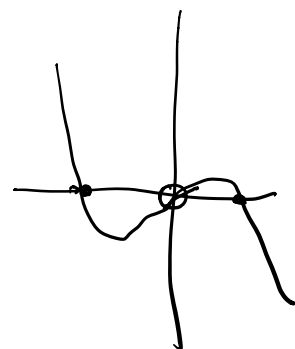
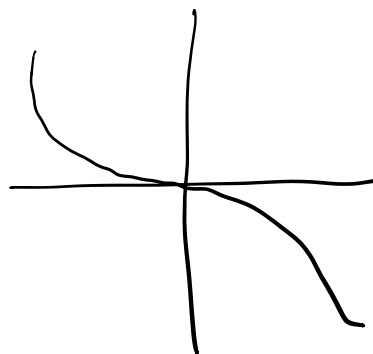
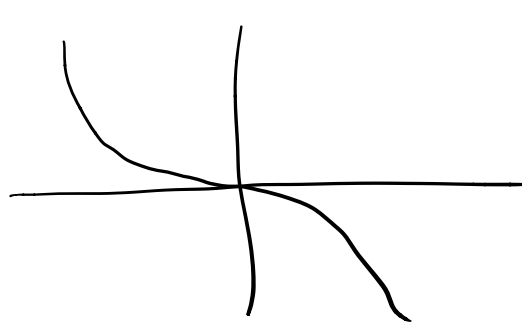
al variare del parametro  $r$ ,  
 appaiono / scompaiono due pt. critici

## Biforcazione transcritical



## Biforcazione a forchetta

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



$$\dot{x} = f(x, \epsilon)$$

→

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

$$\dot{x} = 2x - x^2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} = f(x, \epsilon) &= \underbrace{f(x^*, \epsilon_c)} + (x - x^*) \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} \Big|_{x^*, \epsilon_c} \\ &+ (\epsilon - \epsilon_c) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon} \Big|_{x^*, \epsilon_c} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

## Biforcazione imperfetta

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

$h=0 \rightarrow$  bifurcations o forchetta

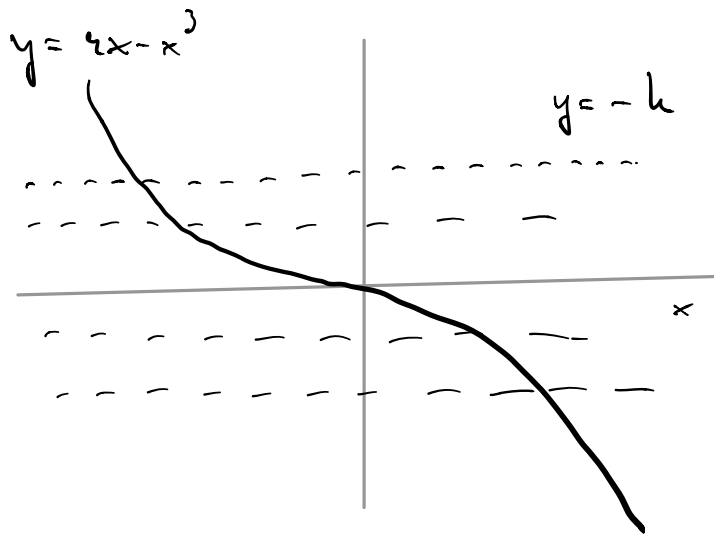
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = \zeta x - x^3 \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{simmetria per } x \leftrightarrow -x \end{array} \right. \text{ ha una}$$

$h \neq 0$  la simmetria è "rotta"

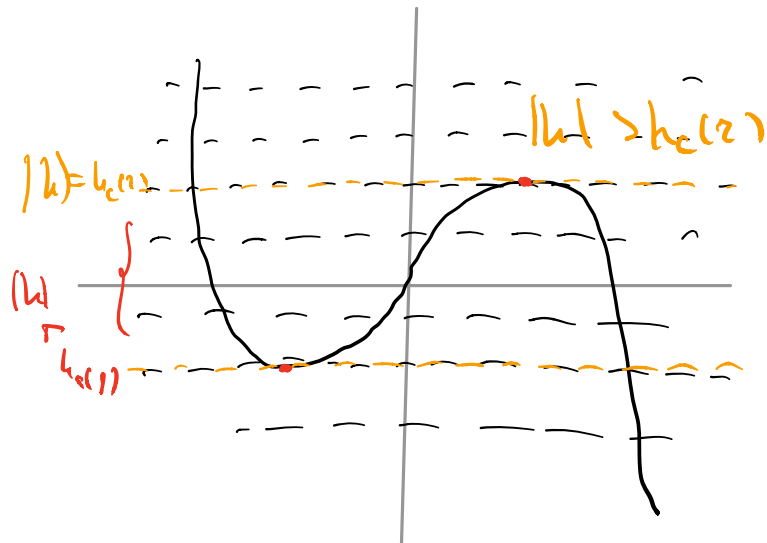
Punti fissi : approccio grafico

$$y = \zeta x - x^3$$

$$y = -h$$



$\zeta \leq 0$



$\zeta > 0$

Valore  $h_c(\zeta)$  per il quale il e' una bifurcazione (due punti critici vengono creati / distrutti)

test locale  $\frac{d}{dx} (\zeta x - x^3) = \zeta - 3x^2 \geq 0$

$$\rightarrow x_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{z}{3}}$$

Per questo valore  $z x_{max} - (x_{max})^3 = \frac{2z}{3} \sqrt{\frac{z}{3}}$

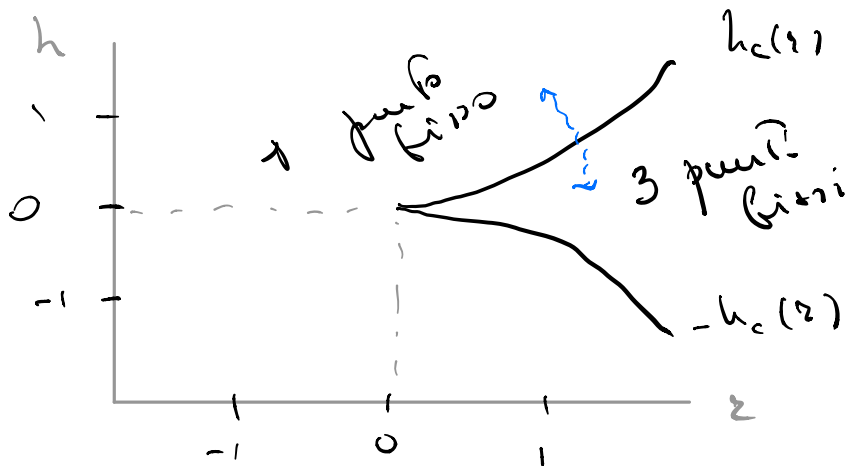
Abbiamo una biforcazione tangente

$$h = \pm h_c(z) \quad h_c(z) = \frac{2z}{3} \sqrt{\frac{z}{3}}$$

per  $|h| < h_c(z) : 3$  punti critici

per  $|h| > h_c(z) : 1$  punto critico

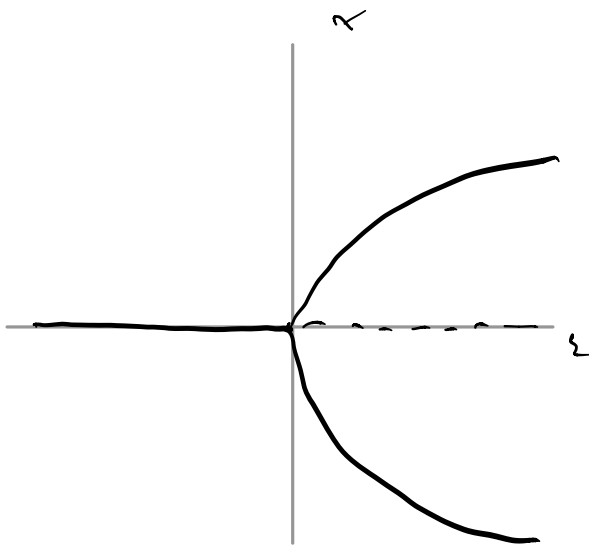
Curve di biforcazione nel piano  $(h, z)$



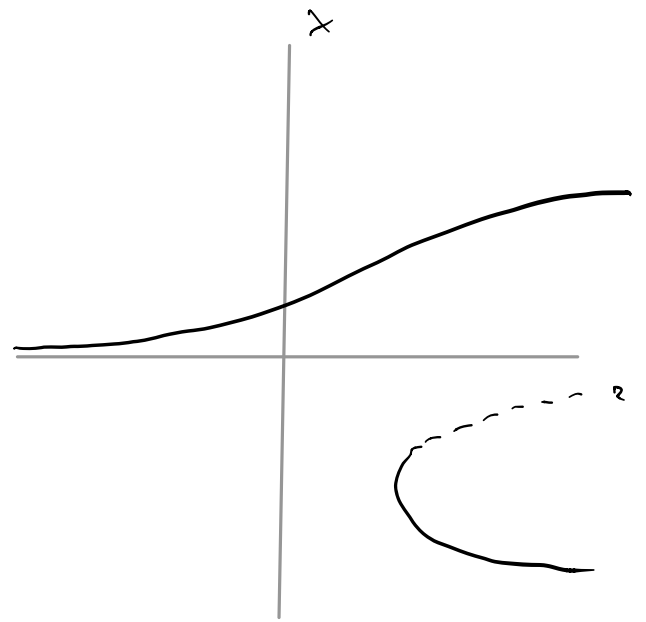
Le due curve  $\pm h_c(z)$  si incontrano tangenzialmente in  $(z, h) = (0, 0)$  dove c'è una cuspidale

Guardiamo il diagramma ponendo  $z$  o  $h$  ad un valore fisso

$$x' = h + zx - x^3$$



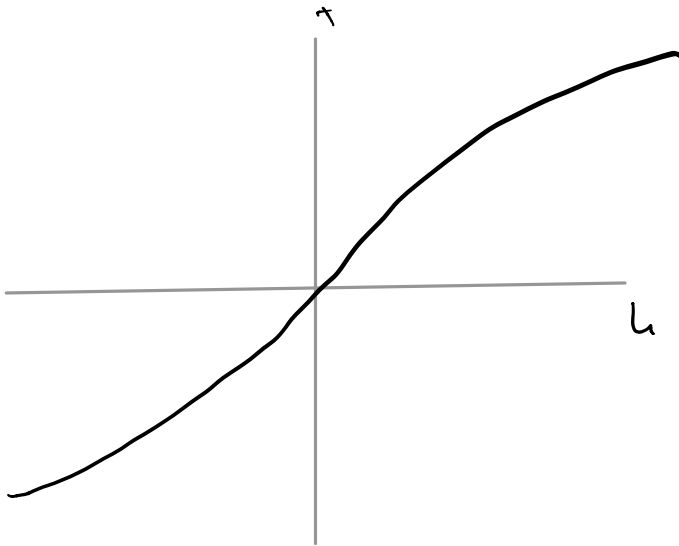
$h=0$



$h \neq 0$

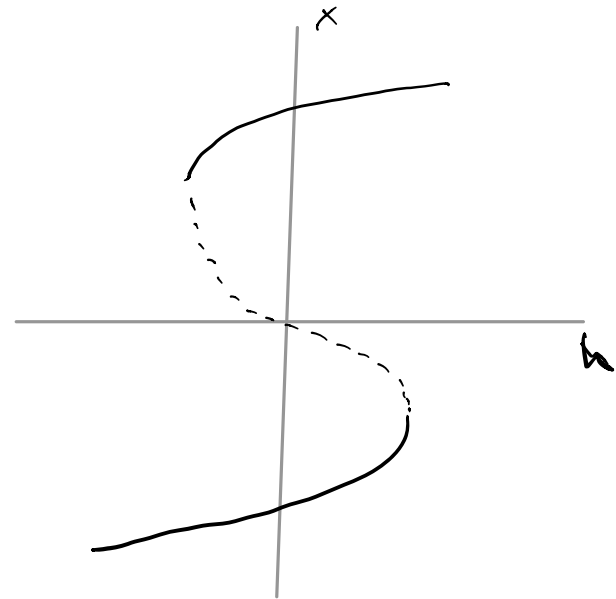
biforcazione  
mancata

Fisicano  $z$



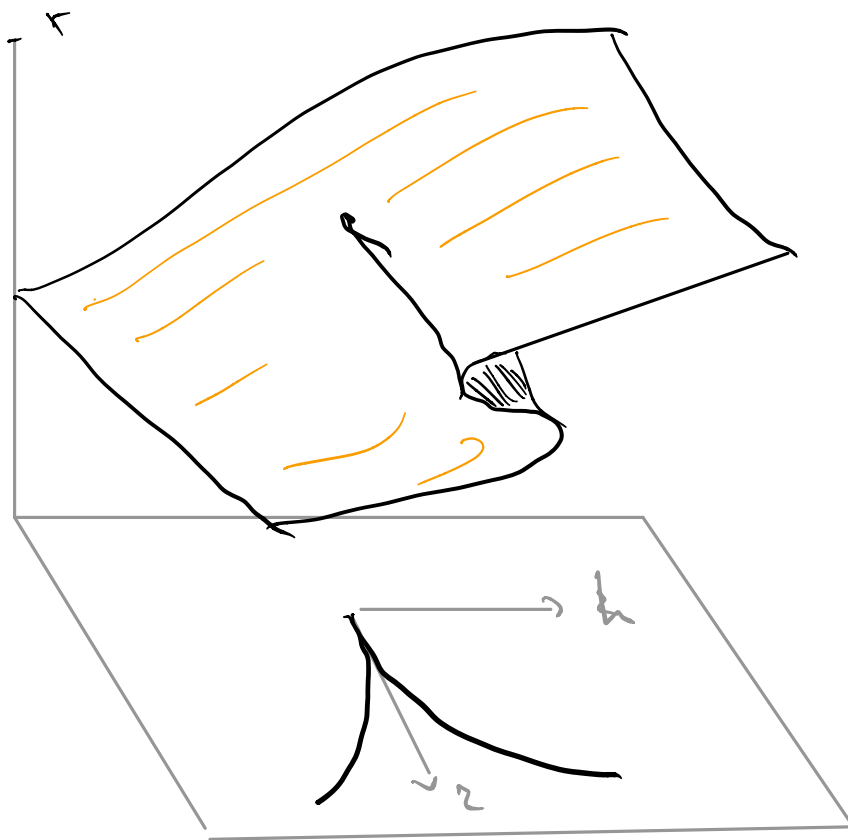
$z \leq 0$

1 punto fisso  $\forall h$



$z > 0$

3 punti fissi  
quando  $|h| < h_c(z)$   
altrimenti: 1 solo



"catastrofe  
di tipo  
cuspidale"  
  
i due  
rami della  
biforcazione  
Tangente  
si incontrano  
in una  
cuspidale

## SISTEMI DINAMICI

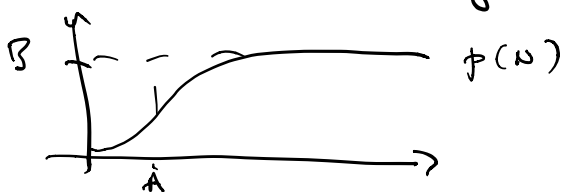
- LEZIONE DEL 25 MARZO 2020
- SECONDA PARTE

(variazioni di cavallette)

$$\dot{N} = RN \left( 1 - \frac{N}{K} \right) - p(N)$$

logistico

↑ predatori  
(uccelli)



$$p(N) = \frac{BN^2}{A^2 + N^2}$$

Ridefinire le variabili

$$\tau = \frac{B}{A} t, \quad z = \frac{RA}{B} x, \quad k = \frac{K}{A}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\tau} = z x \left( 1 - \frac{x}{k} \right) - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$

↑ eq logistica



Punti fissi

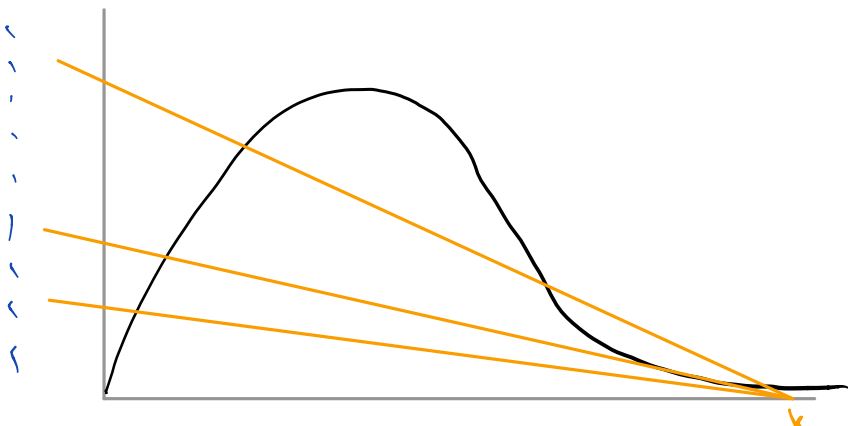
- un punto fisso  $x^* = 0$  (instabile)
- altri punti fissi, sono soluzioni

di  $z \left( 1 - \frac{x}{k} \right) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

indipendente dai parametri



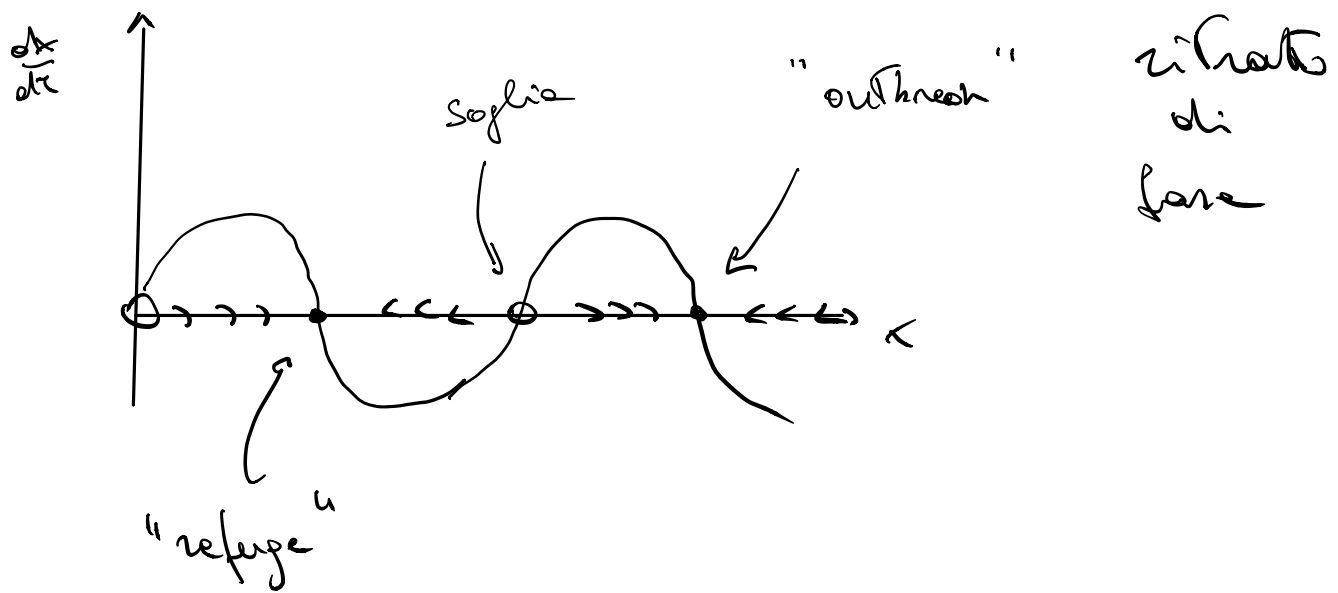
per  $k$  sufficientemente piccolo, solo una intersezione



Per  $k$  grande  
 al variare di  $z$   
 ovvero 1 o 3  
 punti fissi



Caso con 3 punti critici (oltre a  $x^* = 0$ )



Curve di biforcazione: vogliamo vedere  
 quando  $z \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)}$  si

intersecano tangenzialmente

$$1) \quad z \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[ z \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right) \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$-\frac{z}{k} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

da 1)  $z = \frac{z}{k} x + \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

$$= -x \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{x}{(1+x^2)} = \frac{-x + x^3 + x + x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$z = \frac{2x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

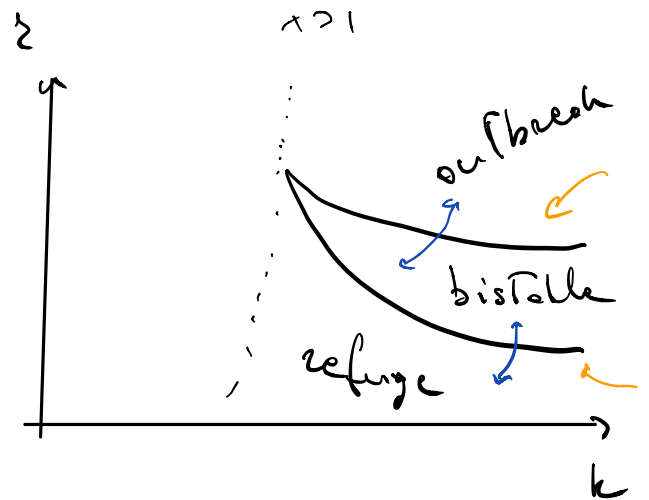
$$\frac{1}{k} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{(1+x^2)^2}{2x^3} \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$k = \frac{2x^3}{x^2-1} > 0$$

Per ogni  $x$  [ $x > 1$ ]

$(k(x), z(x))$

$$\begin{cases} k(x) = \frac{2x^3}{x^2-1} \\ z(x) = \frac{2x^3}{(1+x^2)^2} \end{cases}$$



## FLUSSI SOLI CERCATO

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

$x$  a valori  
in  $\mathbb{R}$



$$\dot{\theta} = f(\theta)$$

$\theta$  a valori  
in  $S^1$

$$(f(\theta + \pi) = f(\theta))$$

campo vettoriale  
essendo un vettore  
ad ogni pto di  $\mathbb{R}$



campo vettoriale  
che associa un  
vettore ad ogni  
punto di  $S^1$

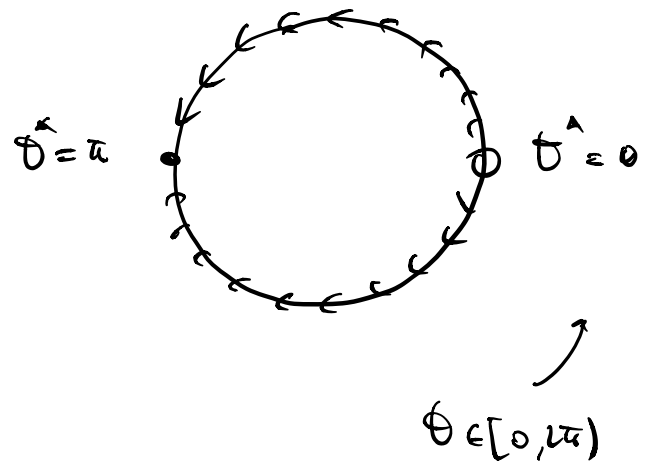
Esempio  $\dot{\theta} = \sin \theta$

punti fissi

$$\theta^* = 0, \theta^* = \pi$$

sempre  $\sin \theta > 0$

"  $\sin \theta < 0$



Esempi :  $\dot{\theta} = \omega - a \sin \theta$  costante

$$\theta(t) = \omega t + \theta_0$$

periodico di periodo

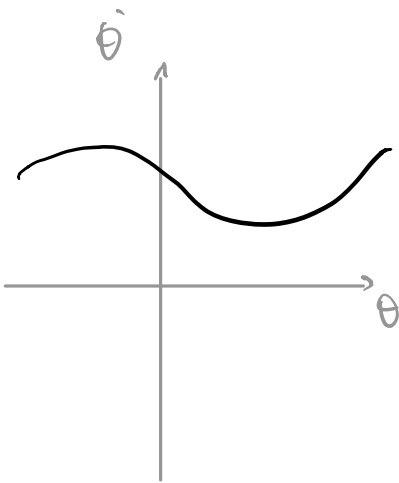
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \omega - a \sin \theta$$

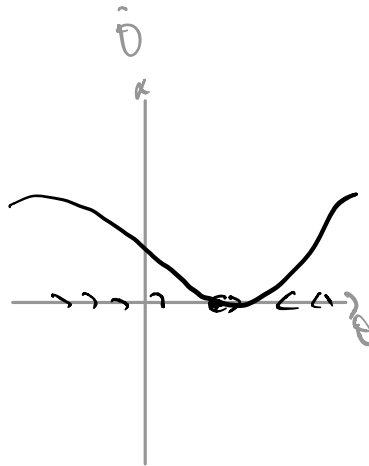
$$\omega > 0$$

$$a \geq 0$$

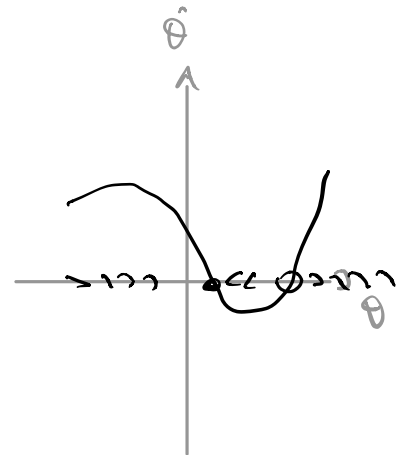
(a > 0 caso precedente)



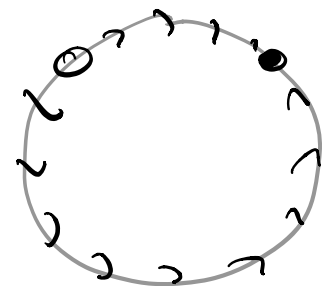
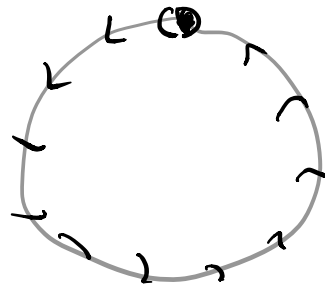
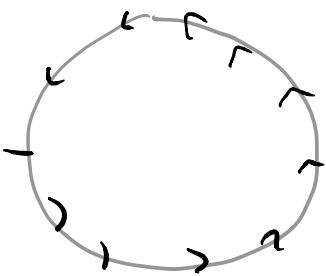
$$a < \omega$$



$$a = \omega$$



$$a > \omega$$



Per  $a < \omega$  ci sono oscillazioni, di periodo

$$T = \int dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{d\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\omega - a \sin\theta} =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - a^2}}$$