

SISTEMI DINAMICI

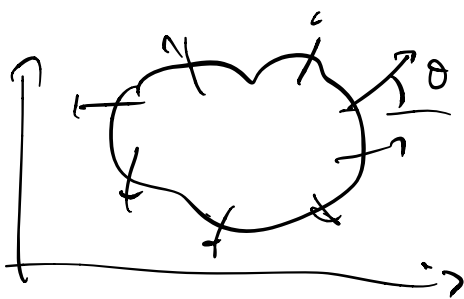
26 maggio 2021

Piano delle fasi

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = P(x,y) \\ \dot{y} = Q(x,y) \end{cases}$$



• $I_\gamma(f) : \quad f = (P, Q)$





$$\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$I_\gamma(f) = \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_\gamma d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_\gamma \frac{P dQ - Q dP}{P^2 + Q^2}$$

→ insensibile per deformazioni

•  → $I_D(f) = 0$

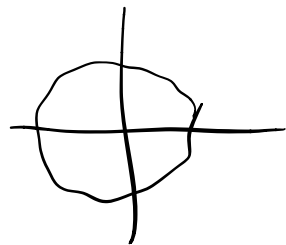
•  → $I_D(f) = \sum_i I_{x_i}(f)$

• $I_D(f) = +1$
↪ orbite periodiche

Es sempre

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 - y^2 = P(x, y) \\ \dot{y} = 2xy = Q(x, y) \end{cases}$$

punto critico $(0, 0)$



$$x = \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sin \theta$$

$$I_C(f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_C d\theta$$

$$P(x, y) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Q(x, y) = 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$dP(x, y) = -u \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$dQ(x, y) = 2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$I_c(f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{P dQ - Q dP}{Q^2 + P^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)^2 + (2 \cos \theta \sin \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \frac{(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)^2 + 4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)^2 + 4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= + 2$$

$$z = x + iy \rightarrow \begin{cases} P = \operatorname{Re} z^2 \\ Q = \operatorname{Im} z^2 \end{cases}$$

$$z^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \operatorname{Re} z^2 \\ \dot{y} = \operatorname{Im} z^2 \end{cases} \quad I_f(f) = +2$$

Teorema (Poincaré - Bendixon)

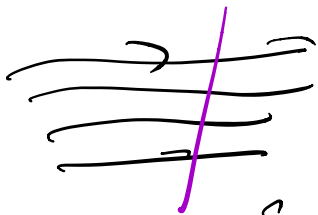
Sia φ_t un flusso su \mathbb{R}^2 , $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

un sottoinsieme chiuso, limitato e
 invariante in avanti

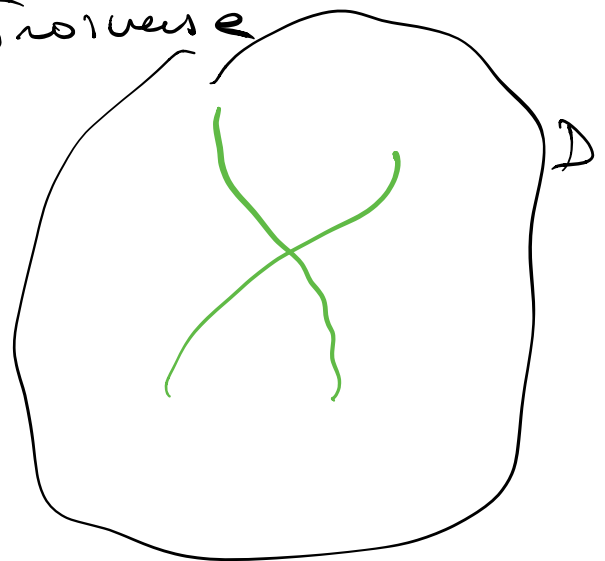
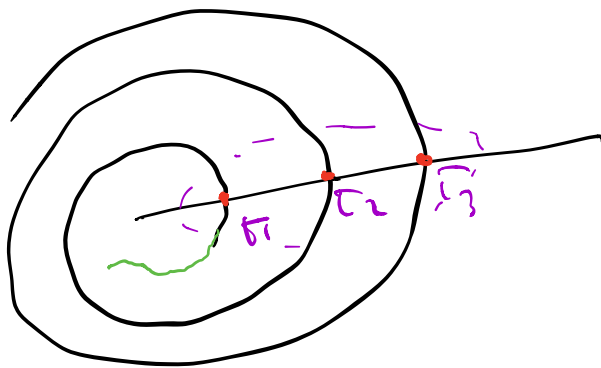
Allora $\forall x \in D$, l'insieme $\omega(x)$

- o contiene un punto di equilibrio
- o è una traiettoria periodica

idea principale



è sempre invariante



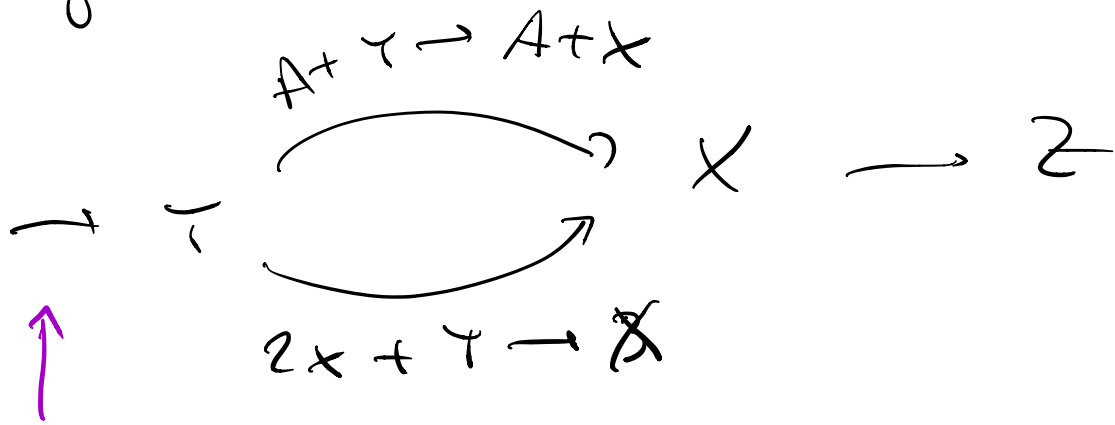
\mathbb{R}^2

Esempio

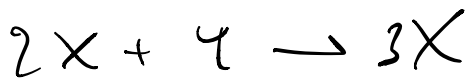
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 1 - x + ay + x^2 \\ \dot{y} = b - ay - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a > 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Modello semplificato della reazione
di glicolisi



rimuove $-ay$ e ax
 aggiunge $+ay$ e x^2y



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \dot{x} = -x + ay + x^2y \\
 \dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} - ay - x^2y
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \dot{x} = -x + ay + x^2y \\
 \dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} - ay - x^2y
 \end{cases}$$

• Punti stazionari

$$\begin{cases}
 -x + ay + x^2y = 0 \\
 \frac{1}{2} - ay - x^2y = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(x^*, y^*) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4a+1} \right)$$

• Stabilität

$$\text{Jac} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 2xy & x^2 + a \\ -2xy & -(x^2 + a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Jac}|_{(x^*, y^*)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + y^{*2} & \frac{1}{2} x^{*2} = \frac{1}{2y^*} \\ -y^* & -\frac{1}{2y^*} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \text{Jac}| = \frac{1}{2y^*} > 0$$

$$\text{Tr Jac} = -1 + y^{*2} - \frac{1}{2y^*} < 0 \text{ stabil}$$
$$> 0 \text{ instabil}$$

$$\text{Vgl. } \text{Tr Jac} > 0$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2y^*} - y^{*2} < 0$$

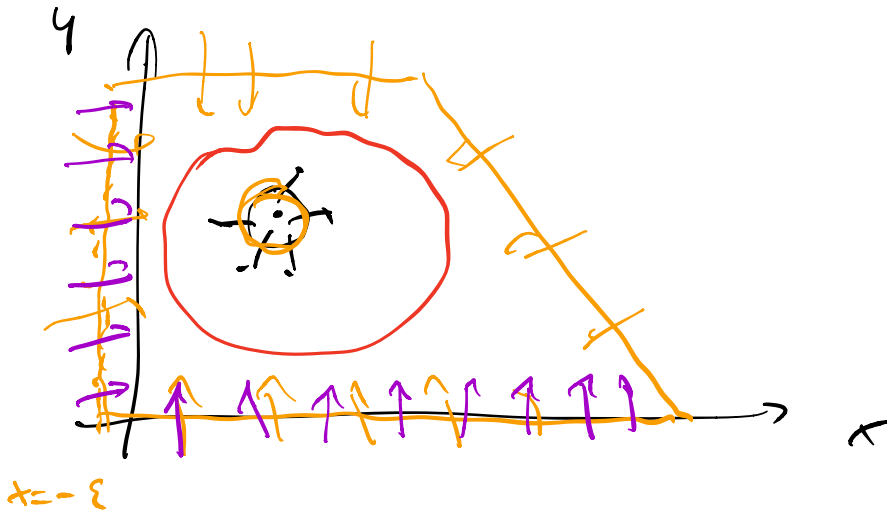
$$y^{*2} = \frac{2}{4a+1}$$

$$1 + \frac{4a+1}{4} - \frac{2}{4a+1} < 0$$

$$4(4a+1) + (4a+1)^2 - 8 = 16a^2 + 24a - 3 < 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow 3 - 24a - 16a^2 > 0$$

See eq. a piccolo \rightarrow punto crítico
 "estable."



$$\dot{x} = -x + ay + x^2y$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} - ay - x^2y$$

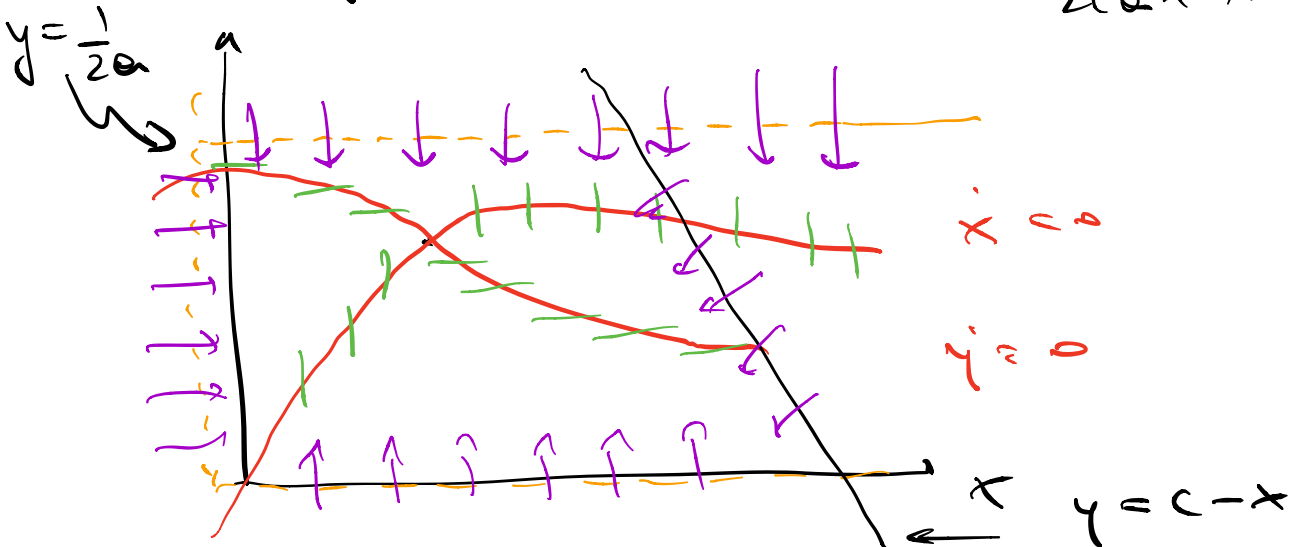
•) $y = 0 \rightarrow \dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$

•) $x = -\epsilon \rightarrow \dot{x} = \epsilon + ay + \epsilon^2y$
 $\dot{x} > 0$ se $y > 0$

•) isocline

$\dot{x} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{2 + x^2}$ $x \neq 0$

$\dot{y} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2(2 + x^2)}$ $y \neq 0$



Si può vedere che $\dot{y} = 0 \implies y = \frac{1}{2(0+x^2)}$

ha un max e $y = \frac{1}{2a}$

Prendiamo $y = \frac{1}{2a} + \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{y} &= \frac{1}{2} - a \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \varepsilon \right) - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \varepsilon \right) = \\ &= -a\varepsilon - \frac{x^2}{2a} - x^2\varepsilon < 0\end{aligned}$$

•) Notiamo

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x + ay + x^2y \\ \dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} - ay - x^2y \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \dot{x} + \dot{y} = -x + \frac{1}{2} \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

e quindi per $x > \frac{1}{2}$, $\dot{x} + \dot{y} < 0$

Prendiamo una retta $x + y = c$

$$F(x, y) = x + y - c \implies \dot{F} < 0 \text{ per } x > \frac{1}{2}$$

e quindi monotonicamente sulla linea

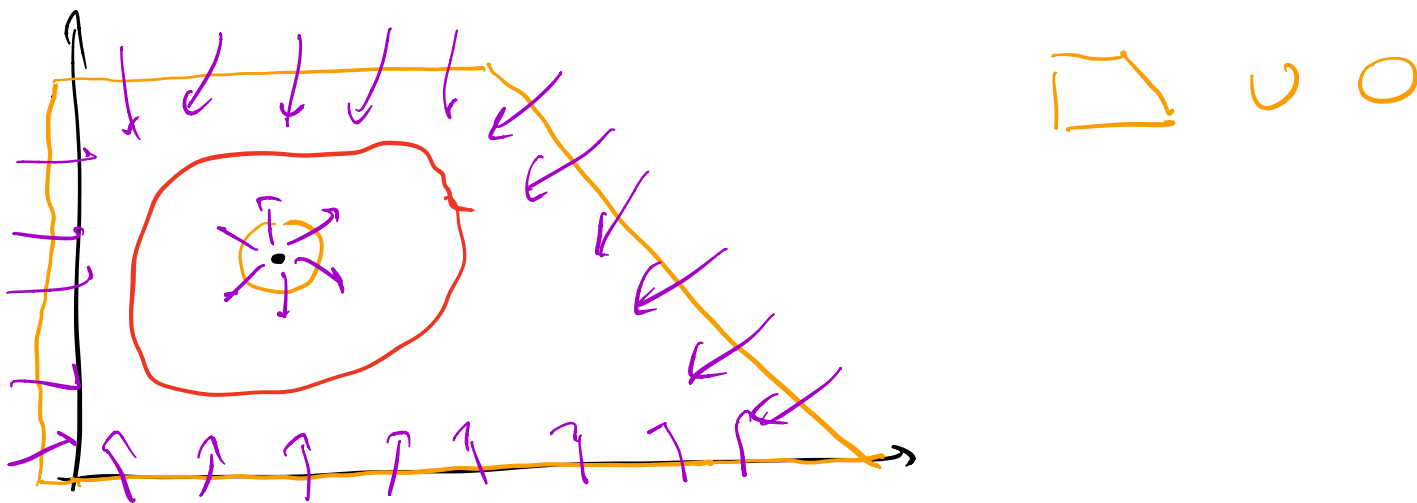
$$x + y = c \text{ entro il } \{(x, y) \mid F(x, y) < 0\}$$

Scegliamo c

$x + y = c$ inferenza $y = \frac{1}{2a} + \varepsilon$

per $x = \frac{1}{2}$ $c = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} + \varepsilon$

Allora



Slogan : non c'è caos in 2D

Dinamica continua

Caos : scrivibile rispetto ai dati
irregolari

Trasmissibile "Vagare un po' ovunque"

Def Un flusso φ ha dipendenza
sensibile dalle condizioni iniziali

su un insieme invariante X e

\exists un punto x_0 tale che $\forall x \in X$

e $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists y \in B_\varepsilon(x) \cap X$

Tale che

$$|\varphi_\tau(x) - \varphi_\tau(y)| > \varepsilon \quad \text{per qualche } \tau \geq 0$$

$\Gamma \quad \dot{x} = Ax$, λ r.c. $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) > 0$

$$y = x + \varepsilon v$$

o autovalore

$$|\varphi_\tau(y) - \varphi_\tau(x)| \approx \varepsilon |\lambda| e^{t \operatorname{Re} \lambda}$$

dimensi due due orbite si

separano esponenzialmente se

$$|\varphi_\tau(y) - \varphi_\tau(x)| \approx c e^{t \sigma}$$

Def Un flusso si dice topologicamente

transitivo su un insieme invariante

X se, dati: $U, V \subset X$

(open, non-empty) $\exists \tau > 0$ tale

che $\varphi_\tau(U) \cap U \neq \emptyset$

↑

Def Un flusso si dice caotico
su un insieme invariante compatto

X se

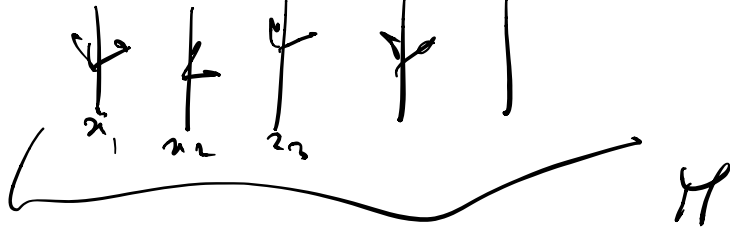
• è transitivo

• dipende in modo sensibile
dalle condizioni iniziali

• questo def è preservato da
congruenze topologiche

• φ su $M \leftarrow x \in M$
la struttura locale vicino a $x \in M$
è $T_x M$

$$TM = \{ (x, \sigma) : x \in M, \sigma \in T_x M \}$$



$$\psi_T(x_0)$$

$$\psi_T(x_0 + \varepsilon v_0) \sim \psi_T(x_0) + \varepsilon D_x \psi_T(x_0) v_0 + \dots$$

Equivalente



$$v(t) = D_x \psi_T(x_0) v_0$$

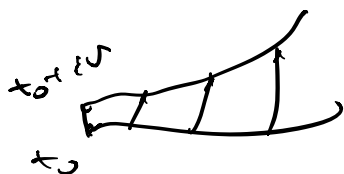
Von nun aus betrachten $v(t)$ als Variable
 bei t — eq. diff für $v(t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\psi_T(x_0 + \varepsilon v(t)) \right) \sim$$

$$f(\psi_T(x_0)) + \varepsilon Df(\psi_T(x_0)) v(t) + \dots$$

↳ kann man als eq. diff für v

$$\dot{v}(t) = Df(\psi_T(x_0)) v(t)$$



l'eq. differenziale \rightarrow e' associata
e una matrice $\underline{\Phi}$ "matrice
fondamentale"

$$\underline{\Phi} : T_x M \rightarrow T_{\varphi(x)} M$$

quando e' associato $v(x)$

$$|\underline{\Phi}(x; \tau) v| \sim e^{\mu \tau} |v|$$

$$\uparrow \mu e^{-}$$

detto esponente
di Liapunov

dim $T_x M = n \rightarrow n$ esponenti
di Liapunov
indipendenti