

SISTEMI DINAMICI

Sistemi dinamici 1-dimensionali

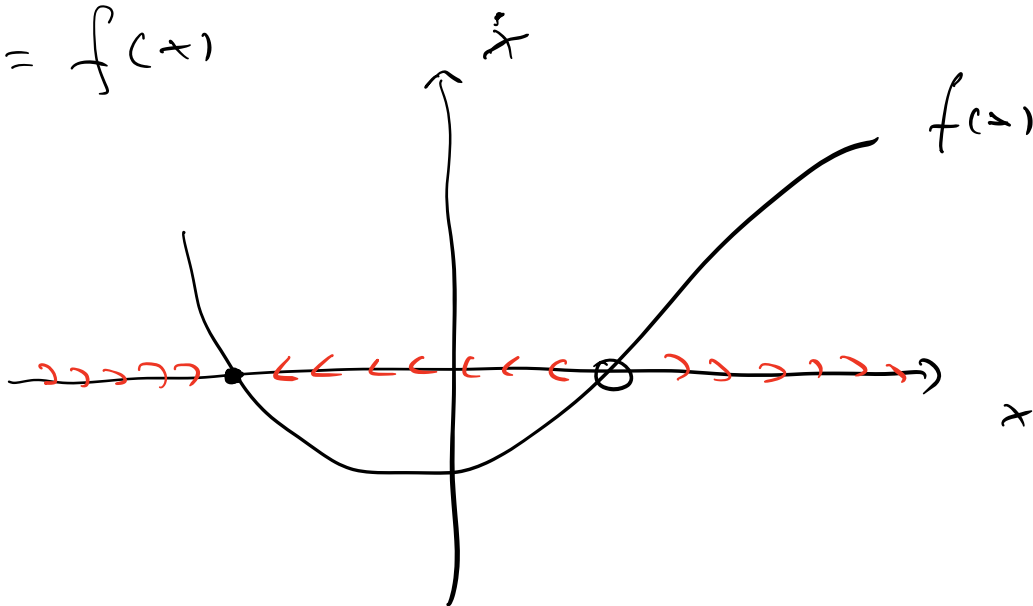
$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) = f(x(t))$$

$$x = x(\tau)$$

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

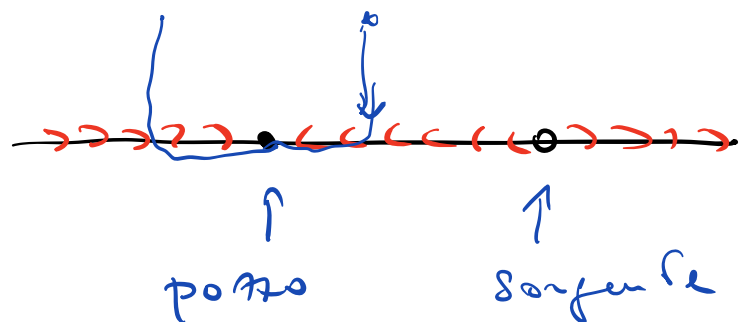
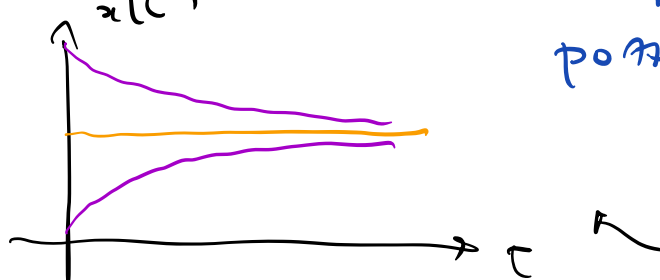
(T)

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



Ritratto di

forze



Lineare intorno a x^* $\rightarrow x(\tau) = x^* + \eta(\tau)$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \eta(\tau) = \eta(\tau) \underbrace{f'(x^*)}$$

Introduciamo un parametro p

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} x(\tau) = f_p(x(\tau))$$

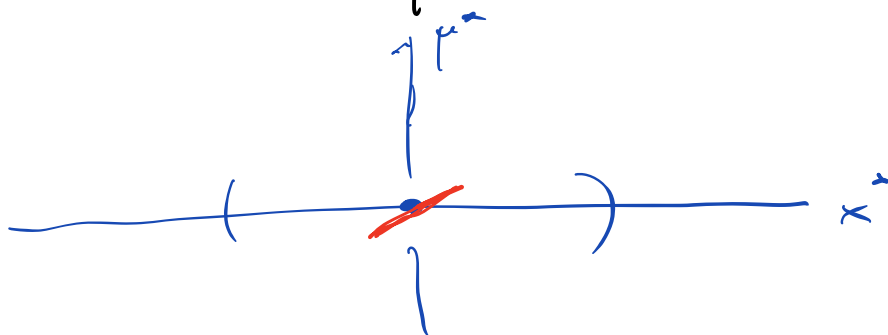
$\hookrightarrow$ Biforcazione = cambio qualitativo della dinamica

Punto critico ipercritico:

supponiamo di avere un p^*

Tale che $f_{p^*}(x^*) = 0$, e valga

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

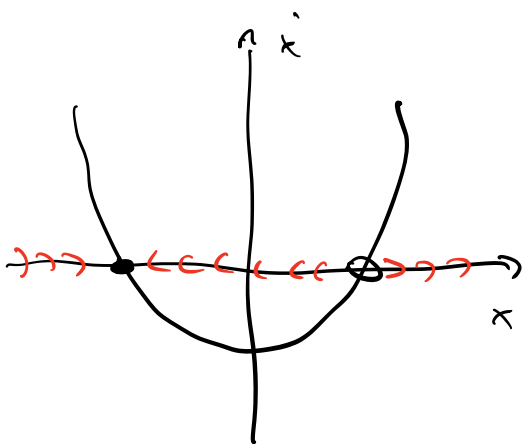


$$x^* = p^*$$

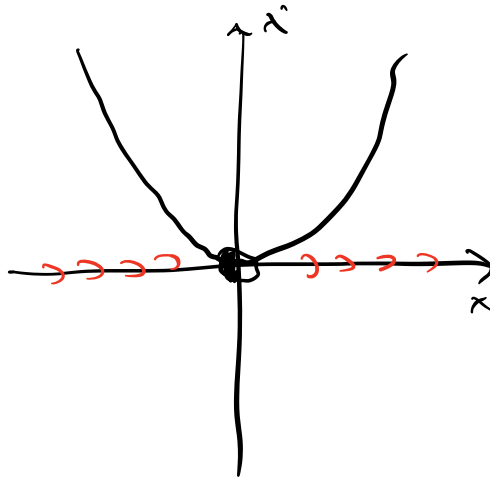
→ Struttura stabile

Biforcazione Tangente → punti critici
vengono creati o distrutti.

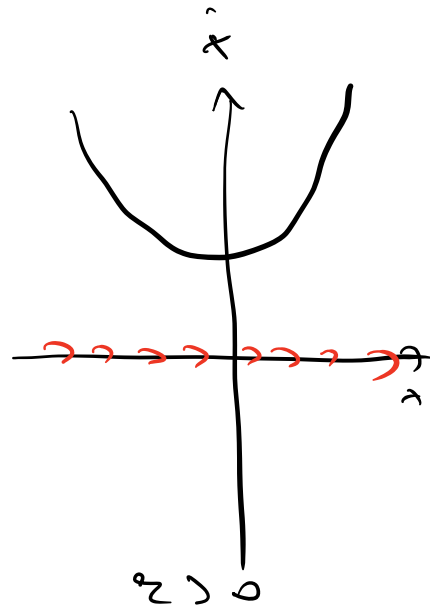
$$\dot{x} = z + x^2$$



$z < 0$



$z = 0$



$z > 0$

punti critici $x^2 = -z$

$$f_z(x) = x^2 + z$$

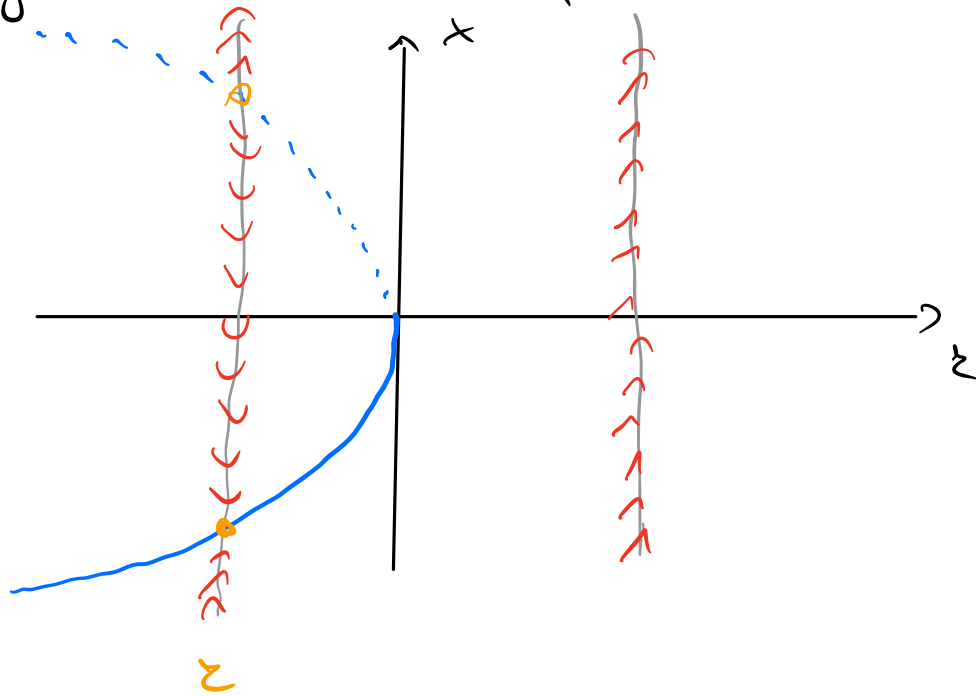
Abbiamo una differenza qualitativa

Tra $z > 0$ e $z < 0 \Rightarrow$ è avvenuta

una biforcazione per $z = 0$

Riassumiamo la situazione nel

diagramma di biforcazione



$$z = -x^2$$

$$\dot{x} = f(x; z) \rightarrow \text{biforcazione}$$

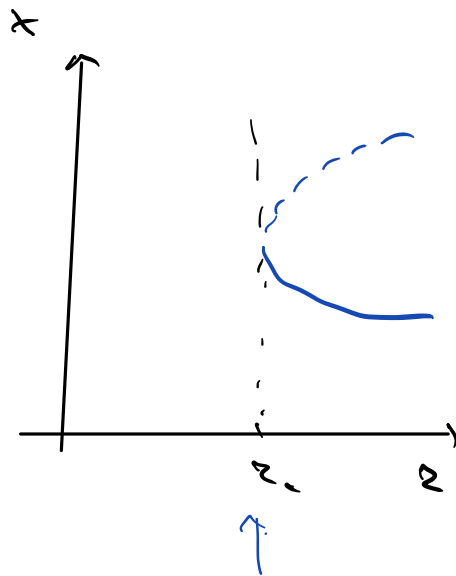
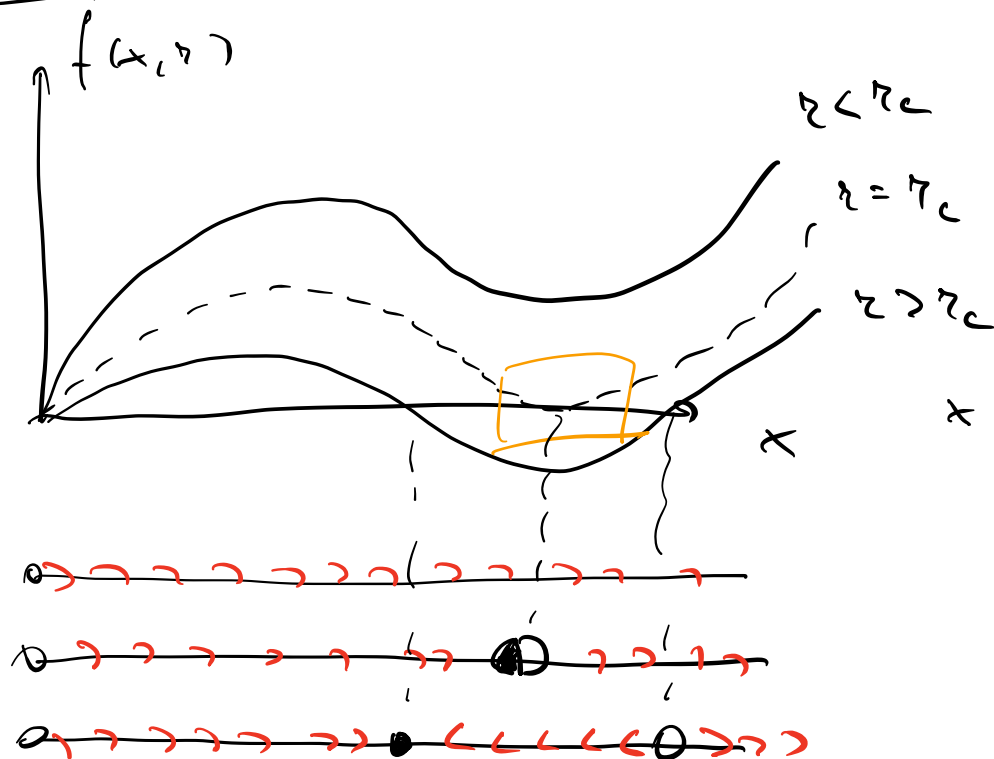
Tangente
 $x = x^*$
 $z = z_c$

biforcazione
Tangente

$$\begin{cases} f(x^*; z_c) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x^*; z_c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

+ e la derivata
 $\neq 0$

Example



Local mode

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \approx f(x, r) &= f(x^*, r_c) + \\
 &+ (x - x^*) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x^*, r_c} + (r - r_c) \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \Big|_{x^*, r_c} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} (x - x^*)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x^*, r_c} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma \approx \alpha (r - r_c) + \beta (x - x^*)^2 \leftarrow$$

$$\alpha = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{x^*, z_c} \quad \beta = \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x^*, z_c}$$

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

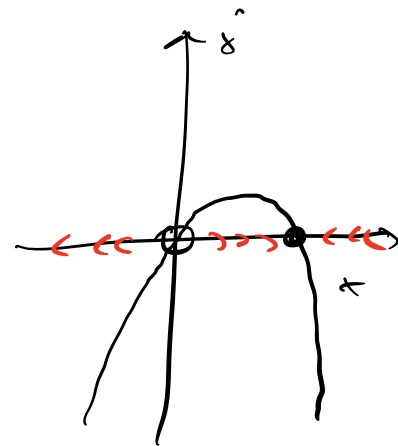
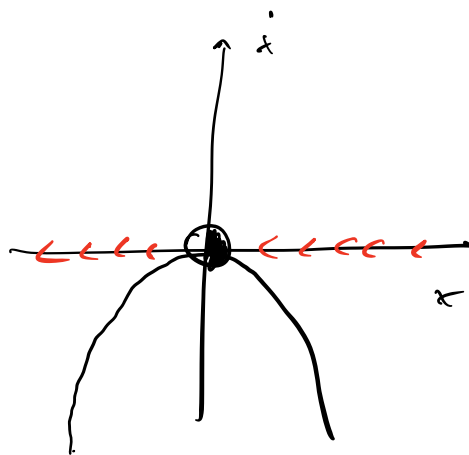
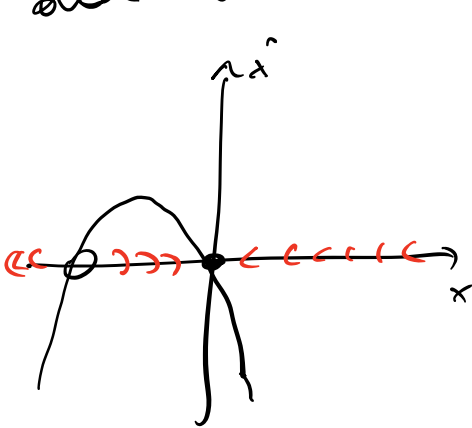
: forme canonico
forme normale

Biforcazione Transcritica cambia

lo stato di un punto critico

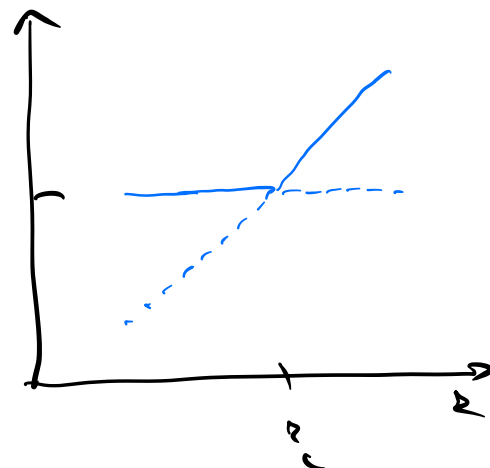
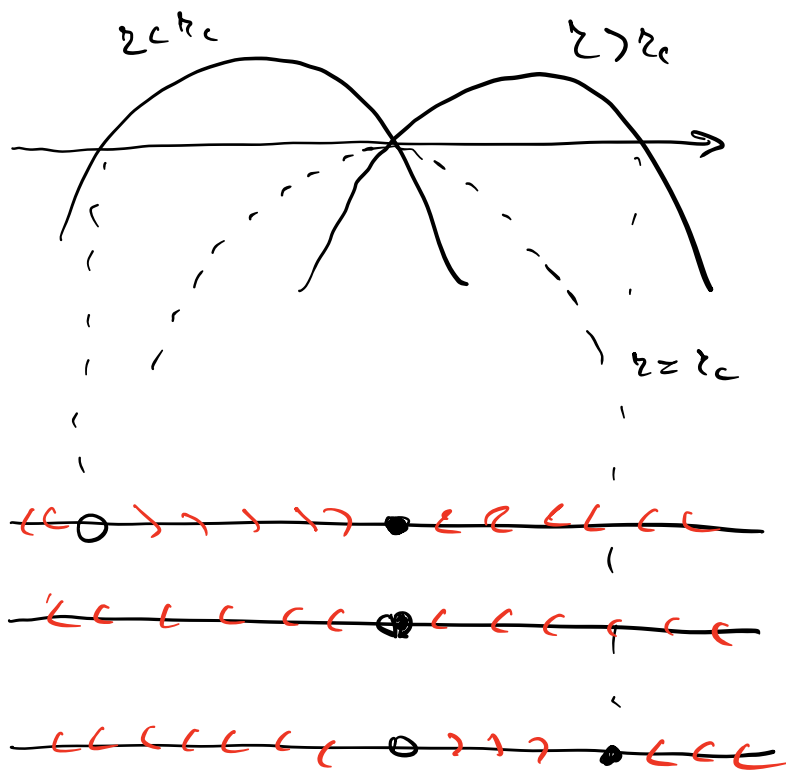
$$\dot{x} = z x - x^2 = x(z - x)$$

ha un punto critico $x^* = 0$ indipendente
dal valore di z



$x^* = 0$ è stabile per $z < 0$ e

instabile per $z > 0$



$$\dot{x} = zx - x^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad f(x^*, z_c) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x^*, z_c} = 0$$

we also $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \bigg|_{x^*, z_c} = 0$

Example

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

$x^* = 0$ is an unstable critical point

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

$$\approx \underbrace{(1 - ab)}_{\text{}} x + \left(\frac{1}{2} ab^2 \right) x^2 + O(x^3)$$

ha la forma $\dot{x} = rx - x^2$

Secondo punto critico : $x^* \approx \frac{2(ab-1)}{ab^2}$

Biforcazione : $z_c = 0$

$$z_c = (1 - ab) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{ab = 1}$$

curva di biforcazione

Biforcazione Pitchfork (a forchetta)

(può essere super-critica o sub-critica)

$$\boxed{\dot{x} = rx - x^3}$$

Notiamo la
simmetria

$$x \rightarrow -x$$

Il punto $x^* = 0$ è di equilibrio

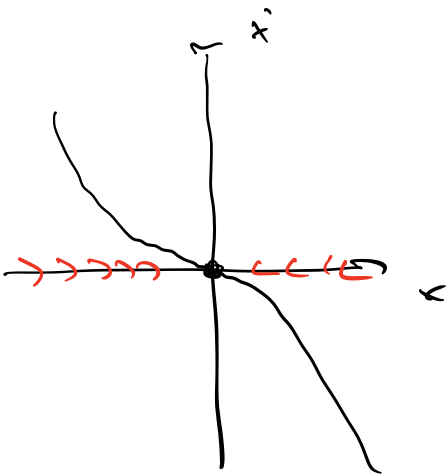
per ogni valore di r

$$2x - x^3 = x(2 - x^2)$$

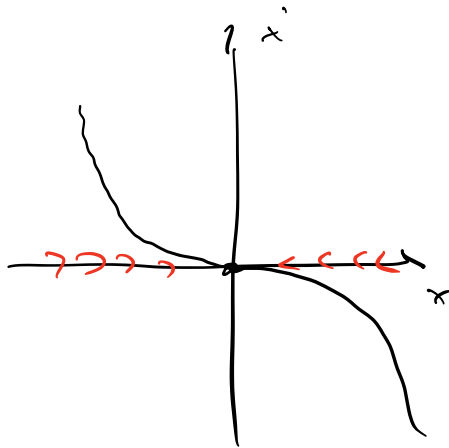
Se $z < 0$, $x^* = 0$ è l'unico punto critico

Per $z > 0 \rightarrow$ due nuovi punti

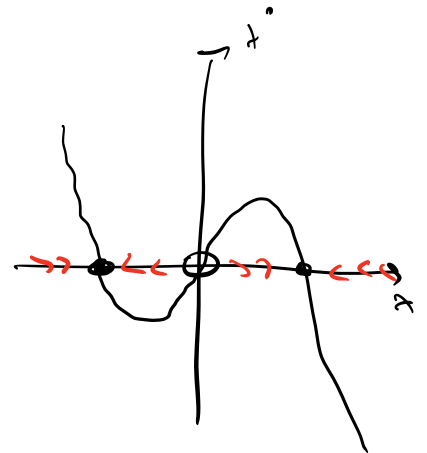
critici, $x^* = \pm \sqrt{2}$



$z < 0$



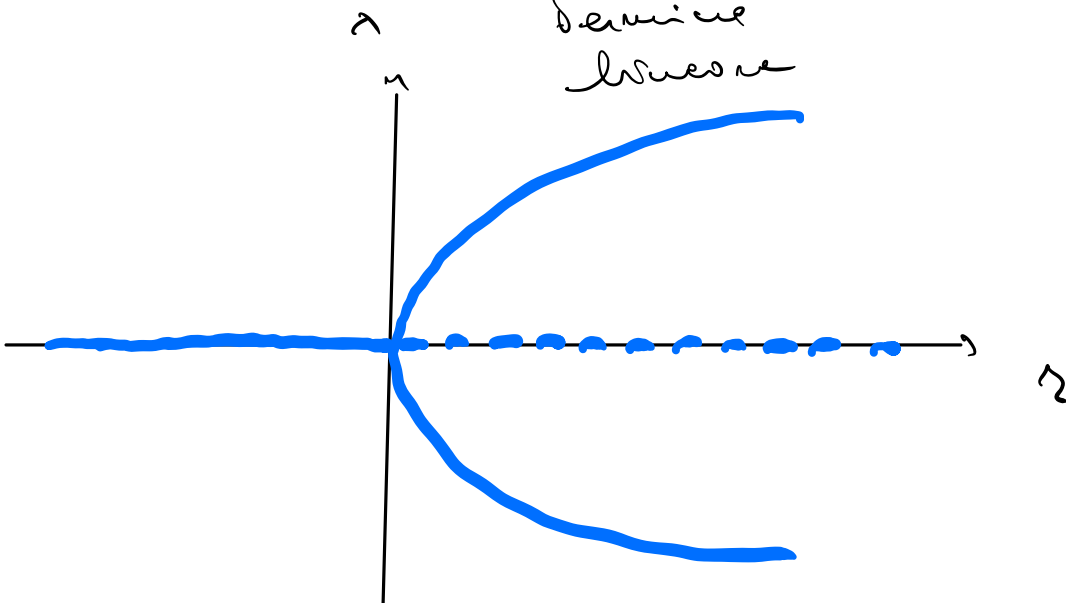
$z = 0$



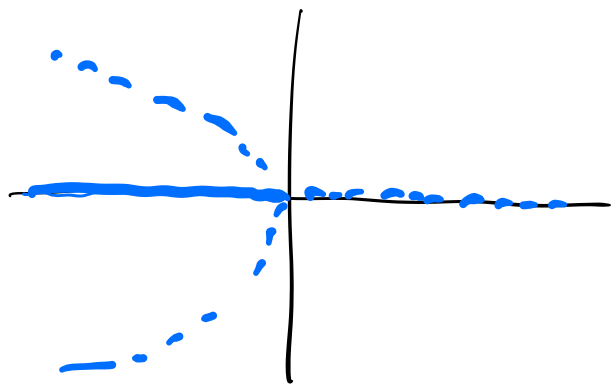
$z > 0$

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

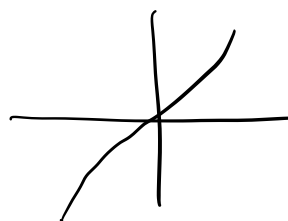
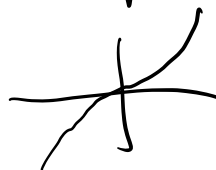
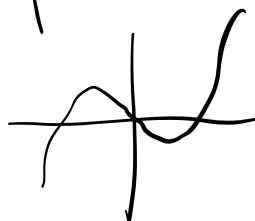
non c'è
seminale
lineare



Esercizio : $\dot{x} = 2x + x^3$ (Subcritical)



$$x^* = \pm \sqrt{-2}$$



Comments

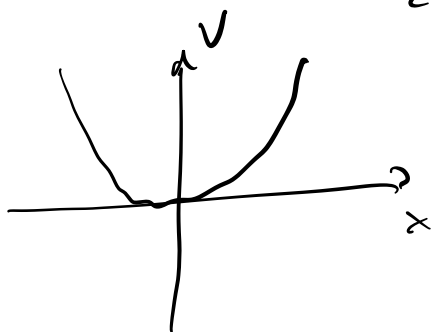
$$\dot{x} = 2x - x^3$$

$$\dot{x} = f_2(x)$$

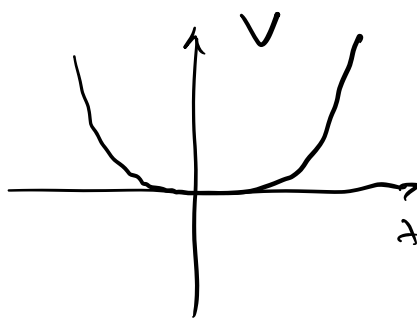
$$f(x) = -\frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$V = -\frac{1}{2} 2x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x^4$$

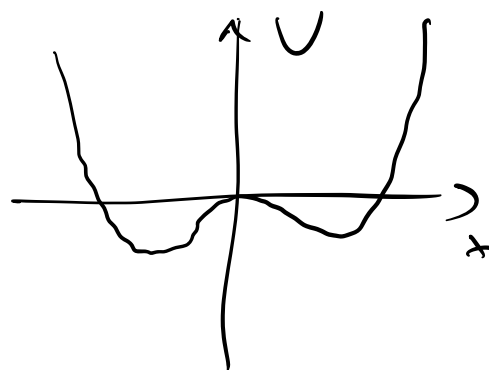
(Problema con
costanti)



$$2 < 0$$



$$2 \geq 0$$



$$2 \geq 0$$

Esercizio

diagramma di biforcazione

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

