

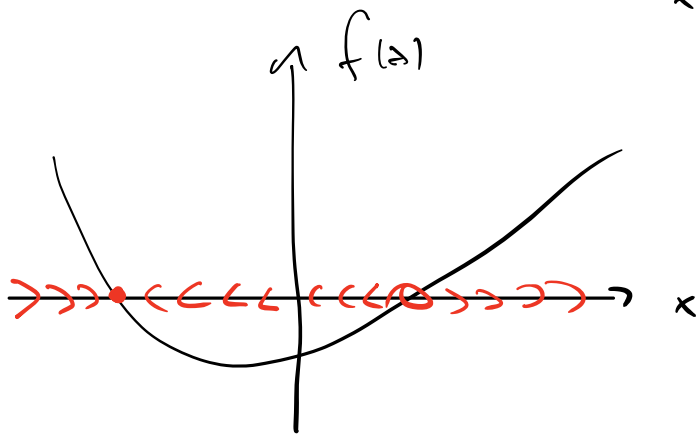
# SISTEMI DINAMICI

Sistemi studiando

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

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

$$x = x(\tau)$$



$$f(x^*) = 0$$

$x^*$  punto di equilibrio

Linearizzando:

$$x(\tau) = \underline{x^*} + \gamma(\tau)$$

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

$\rightsquigarrow$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \gamma(\tau) = \underline{f'(x^*)} \gamma(\tau)$$

Proviamo a vedere

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} x(\tau) = f_2(x) = f(x; z)$$

# BIFORCAZIONI

Se siamo nella situazione  $f_{2x}(x^*) = 0$

$f'_{2x}(x^*) \neq 0$  (punto iperbolico)

$f_2(x(\tau)) = 0 \rightarrow$  funzione implicita

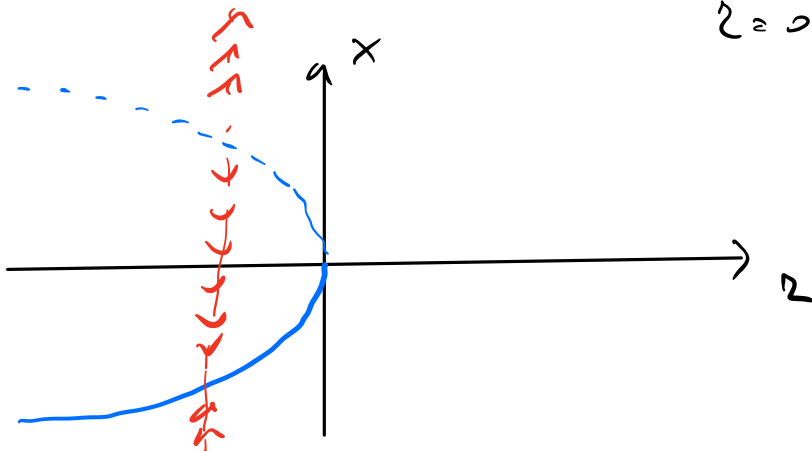
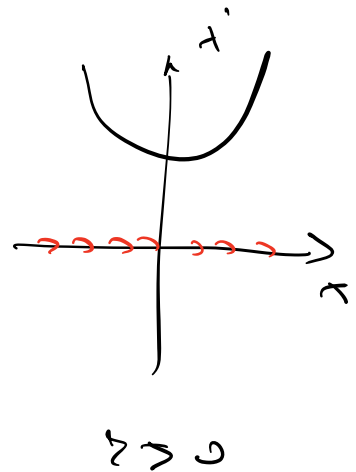
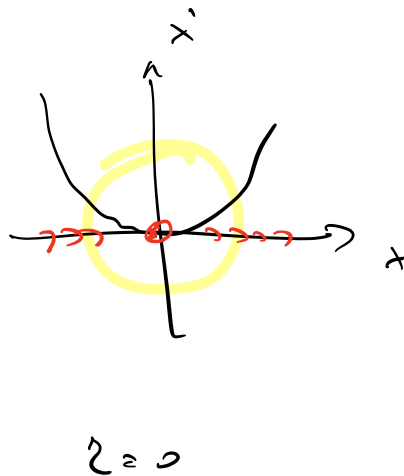
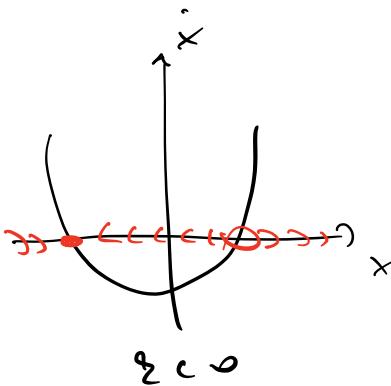
Cosa succede se  $x^*$  non è iperbolico?

$\rightarrow$  CAMBIO QUALITATIVO DELLA DINAMICA

Biforcazione Tangente

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

FORMA NORMALE



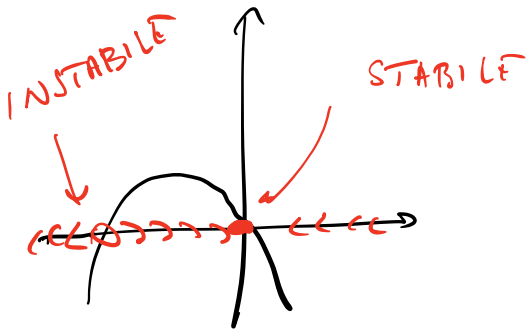
# Biforcazione Transcritica

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

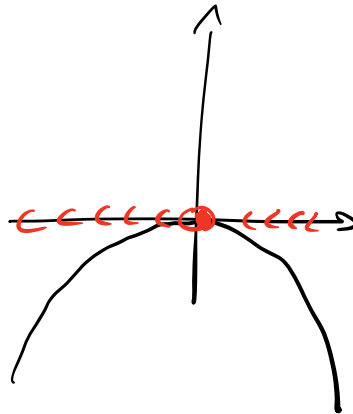
In primo luogo : punti critici

$x^* = 0$  è un punto critico

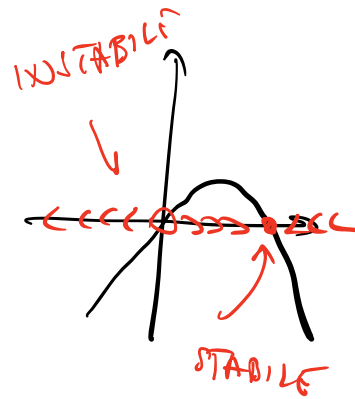
$x^* = \mu$



$\mu < 0$

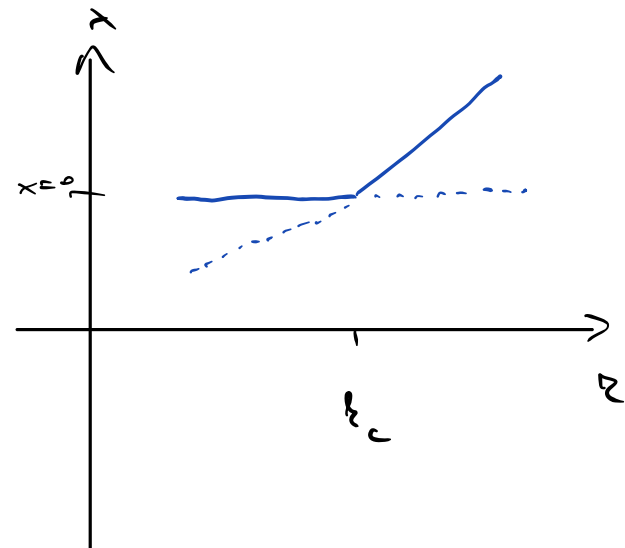
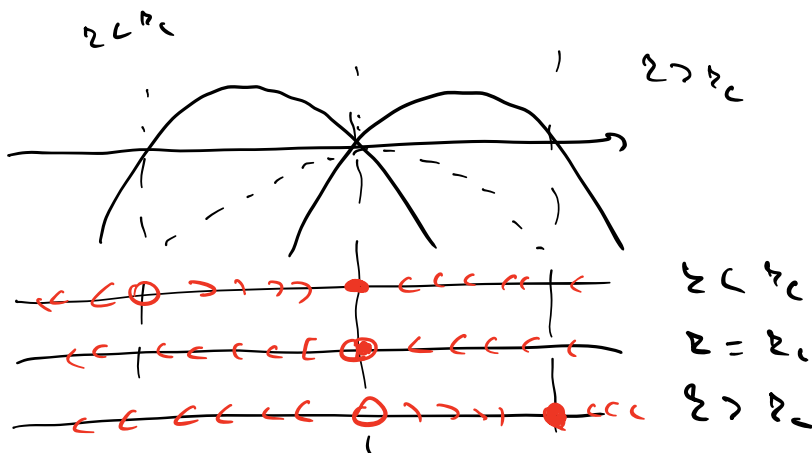


$\mu = 0$



$\mu > 0$

Passando  $\mu = 0$  la stabilità dei due punti critici si scambia.



Esempio

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

ptō critico  $x=0$

Localmente, vicino a  $x=0$

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

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

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

L'altro punto critico è per

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

$$x^* = \frac{2(ab-1)}{ab^2}$$

Primo:  $x^* = 0$ ,  $x^* = 2$

adesso  $x^* = 0$ ,  $x^* = \frac{2(ab-1)}{ab^2}$

da biforcazione avviene per  $z_c = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\boxed{ab = 1}$$

CURVA DI  
BIFORCAZIONE

Biforcazione PITCHFORK (a forchetta)

Può essere super-critico o sub-critico

Super-critico  $\rightarrow \dot{x} = 2x - x^3$

Nota: il sistema è invariante  $x \rightarrow -x$

Punti critici:

$$2x - x^3 = x(2 - x^2) \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x^* &= 0 \\ x^* &= \sqrt{2} \\ x^* &= -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \quad (x^*)^2 = 2$$

Se  $2 < 0 \rightarrow 1$  Pto critico  $x^* = 0$

$\rightarrow$  STABILE

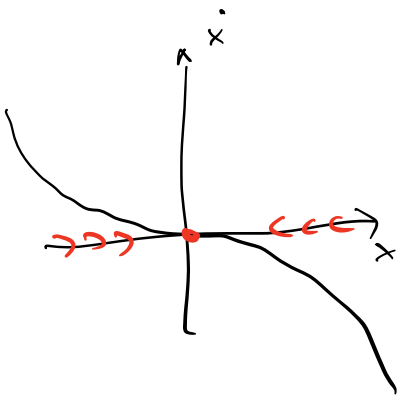
Lo stesso per  $2 = 0$

Per  $2 > 0$

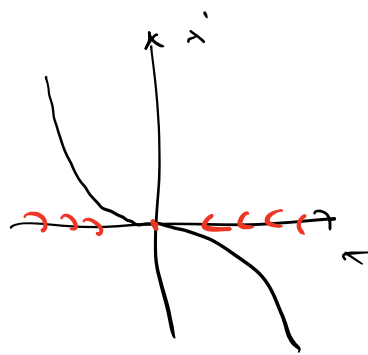
Sono appresi:

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

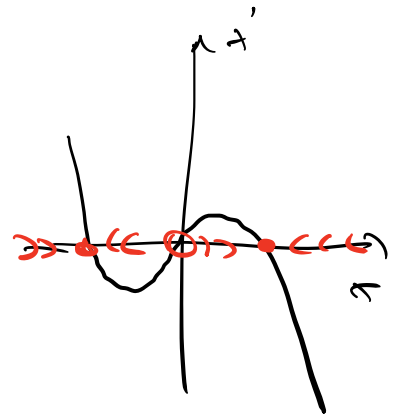
entrambi  
stabili



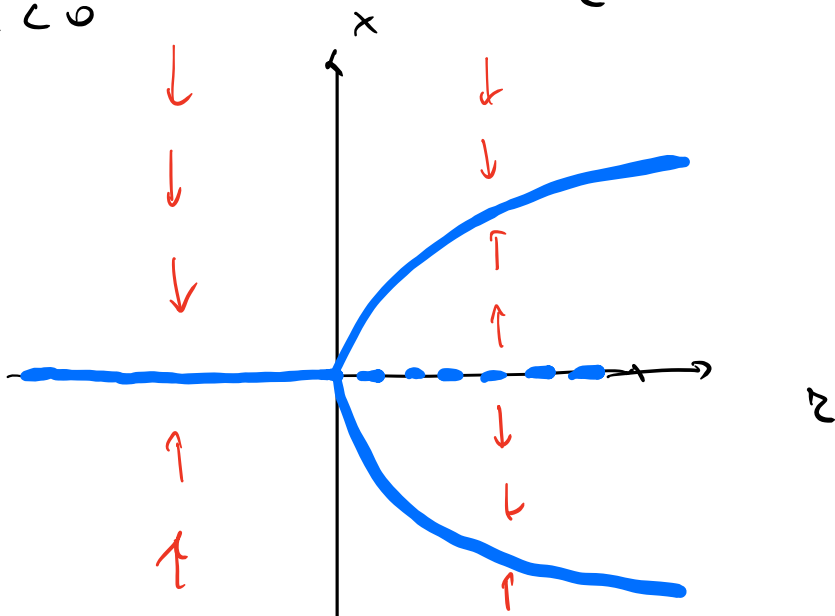
$2 < 0$



$2 = 0$



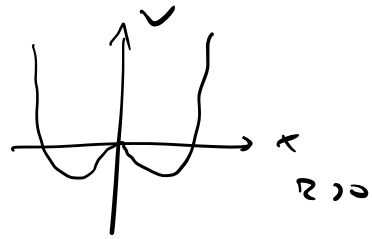
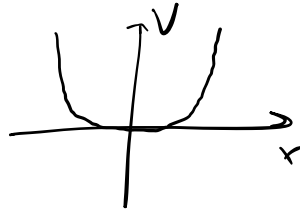
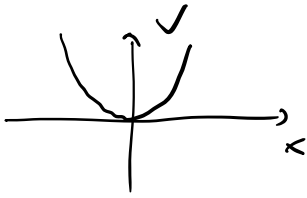
$2 > 0$



COMMENTO

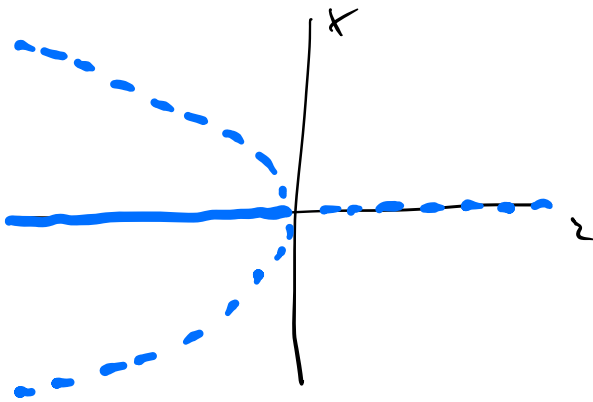
$$\dot{x} = 2x - x^3 = f(x) = - \frac{dV}{dx}$$

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



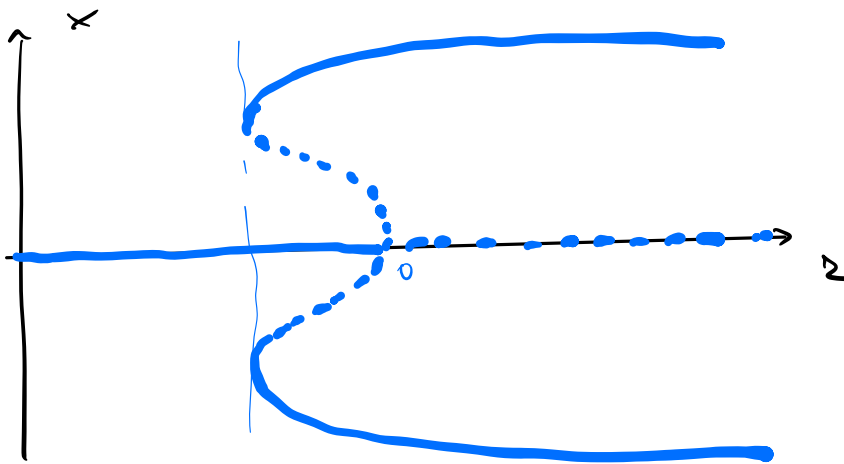
Esercizio

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



Esercizio

$$\dot{x} = 2x + x^3 - x^5$$



$r_0$

↑ valore del parametro per cui nascono punti fissi  $\neq 0$

# BIFORCAZIONE IMPERFETTA

$$\frac{d}{dt} u = h + \epsilon u - u^3$$

↑  
H

Transizioni di fase : parametro d'ordine  
 energia libera  $\rightarrow$  può essere espansa  
 in questo parametro

$$F = \bar{E} - TS \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \text{volumi minimo}$$

$$f(u) = f_0 + \frac{1}{2} a u^2 + \frac{1}{4} b u^4 \quad b > 0$$

↑                    ↑                    ↑  
 funzione  
 della temperatura

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad u = 0 \quad , \quad u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-a}{b}} \in \mathbb{R} \quad a < 0$$

Se immaginiamo che  $a = a(T)$  e che sia  
 monotona

$u$  può  
 essere non  
 banale

$$T < T_c$$

$$T_c$$

$$T > T_c$$

$$u = 0$$

$$f(m) = -Hm + \frac{1}{2} a m^2 + \frac{1}{4} b m^4$$

↑  
campo magnetico esterno

Principio di minima azione  $\frac{d}{d\tau} m(\tau) = -\Gamma \frac{\partial f}{\partial m} \quad \Gamma > 0$

L'energia libera diminuisce col tempo

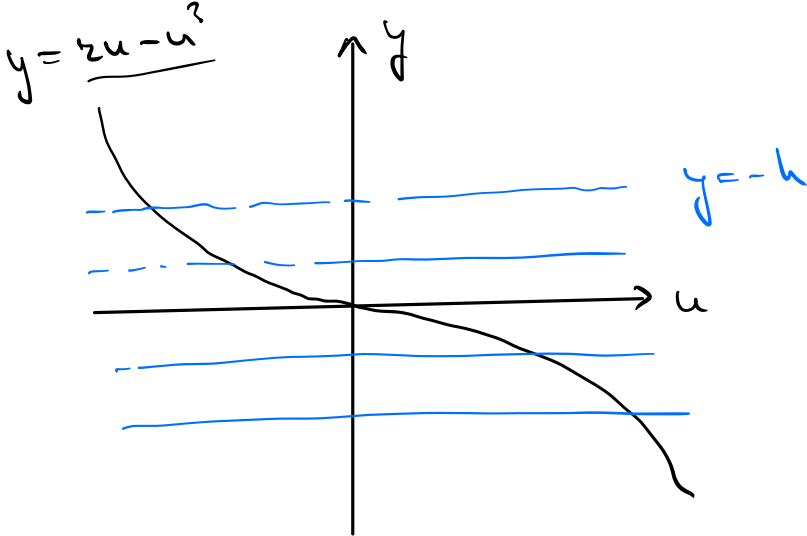
$$\frac{df}{d\tau} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial m} \frac{dm}{d\tau} = -\Gamma \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial m} \right)^2$$

Poniamo  $m = u (b\Gamma)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $z = -a\Gamma$ ,  $h = (\Gamma^3 b)^{\frac{1}{2}} H$

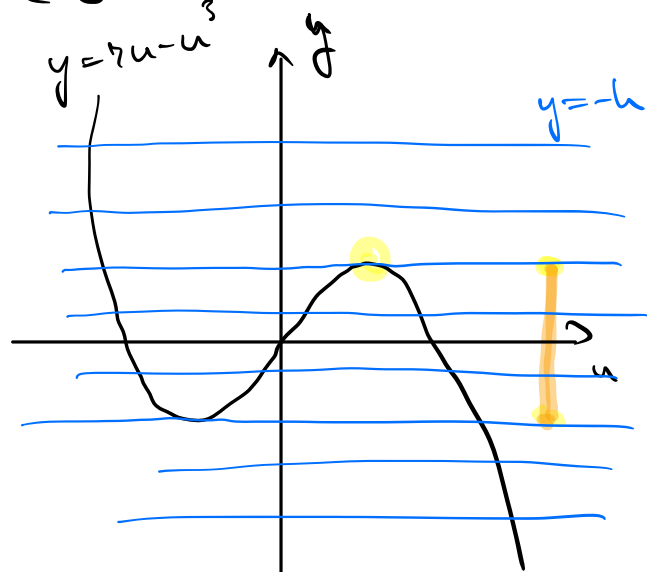
$$\frac{du}{d\tau} = h + zu - u^3 = - \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$$

$$f = -\frac{1}{2} zu^2 + \frac{1}{4} u^4 - hu$$

Punti critici:  $u^3 - zu - h = 0$



$z < 0$



$z > 0$



Sempre una  
soluzione

nella regione  
 $h \in [-h_c(z), h_c(z)]$   
ci sono 3 soluzioni

Per  $z > 0 \rightarrow$  c'è una biforcazione  
Tangente (si creano due pti critiche)

Troviamo  $h_c$ : valore per cui c'è la  
biforcazione

$$\frac{d}{du} (zu - u^3) = 0 = z - 3u^2 \quad u_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{z}{3}}$$

Usiamo per eliminare  $u$  da

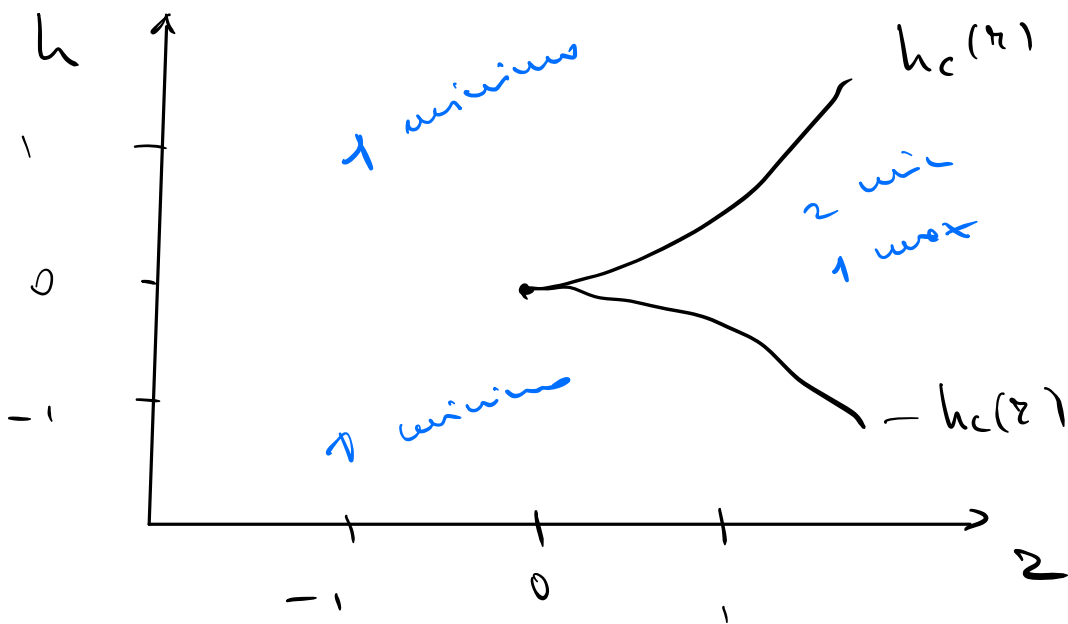
$$zu_{max} - (u_{max})^3 = h_c(z) = \frac{z}{3\sqrt{3}} z^{3/2}$$

$$\dot{u} = h + zu - u^3 = 0$$

Abbiamo una biforcazione Tangente per

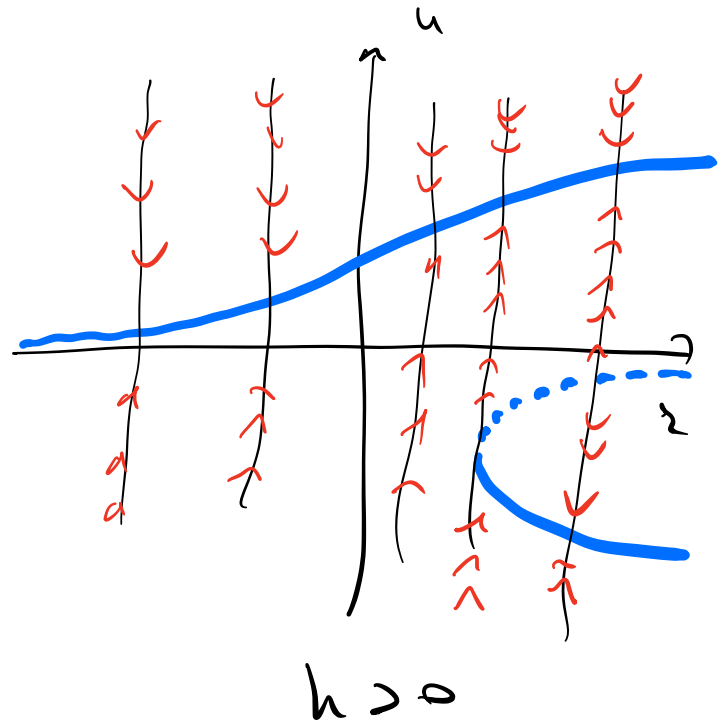
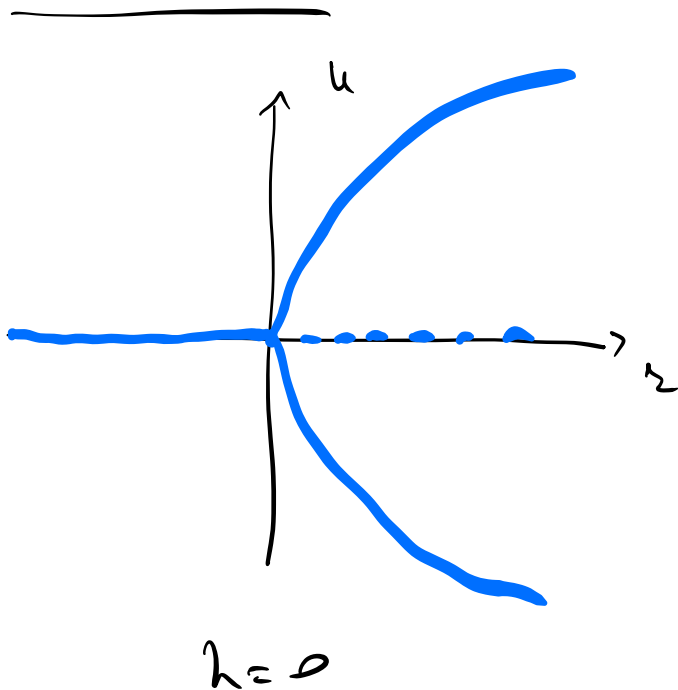
$$h = \pm h_c(z), \quad h_c(z) = \frac{z}{3\sqrt{3}} z^{3/2}$$

- 3 pti critiche per  $|h| < h_c(z)$
- 1 pti critiche per  $|h| > h_c(z)$



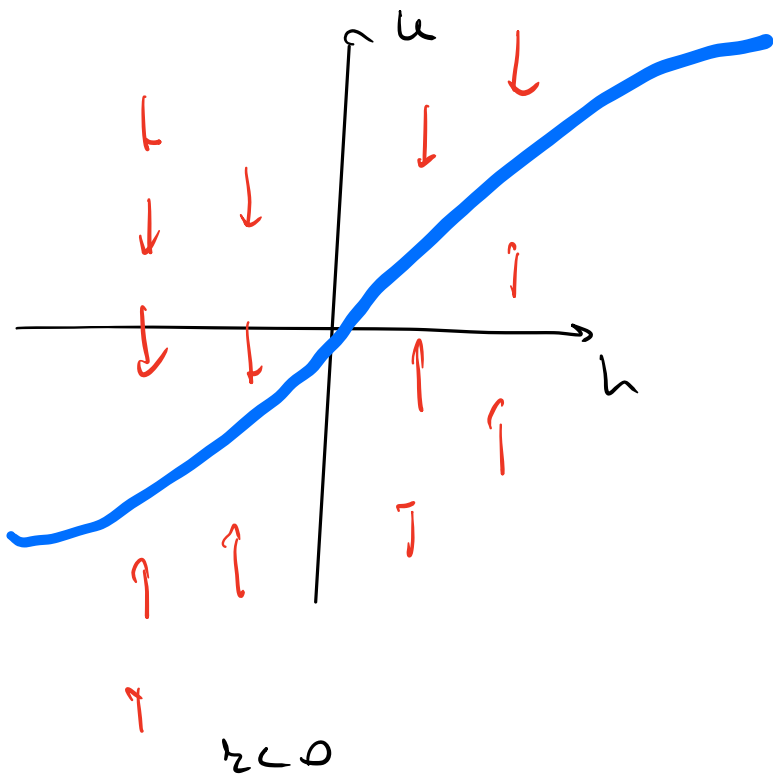
Le due curve  $\pm h_c(z)$  si incontrano  
 Tangente solmente in  $(z, h) = (0, 0)$

$h$  fisso

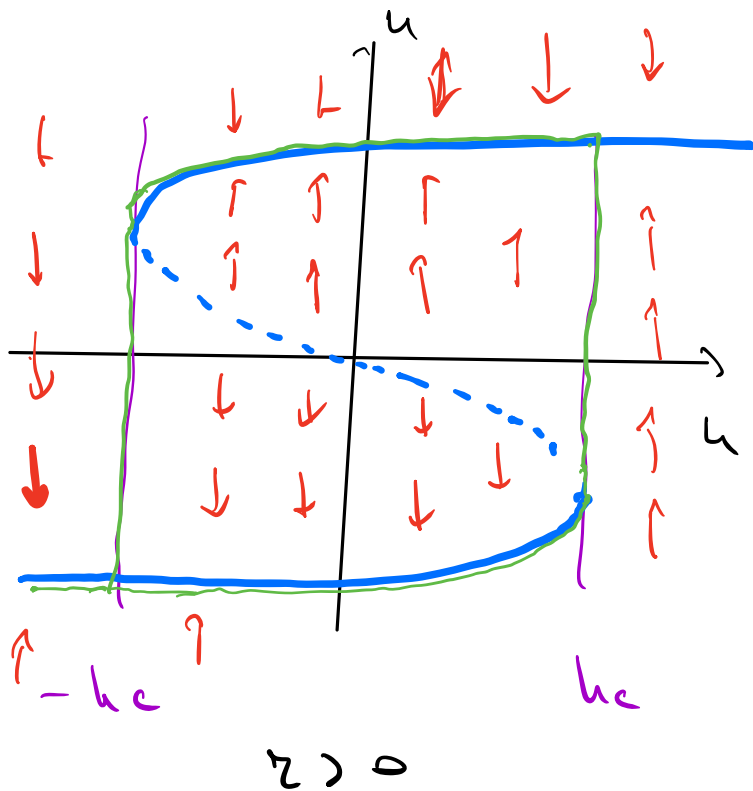


biforcazione  
 supercritica

$z$  fisso



CURVA DI  
ISTERESI



3 pt critici per  
 $|h| < h_c(z)$