

# Variedad central 2

Dinámica no lineal

Cátedra G. Mindlin

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# Variedad central con parámetros

2. Estudie los siguientes sistemas dinámicos parametrizados por  $\epsilon$ . Para  $\epsilon = 0$  el origen es un punto fijo. Calcule la familia de un parámetro de variedades centrales (Que significa esta pregunta?) y describa la dinámica en la variedad. Fíjese que en  $\epsilon = 0$  los sistemas coinciden con los del ejercicio 1. Discuta el rol que juega el parámetro si multiplica el término lineal o no lineal.

(c)

$$\begin{array}{ll} i) \quad \dot{x} = x/2 + y + x^2y & ii) \quad \dot{x} = x/2 + y + x^2y \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y + \epsilon y + y^2 & \dot{y} = x + 2y + \epsilon y^2 + y^2 \end{array} \quad (6)$$

# Variedad central con parámetros

$$\dot{x} = \frac{x}{2} + y + x^2 y$$

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

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{x}{2} + y + x^2y \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y + \epsilon y + y^2 \\ \dot{\epsilon} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{x}{2} + y + x^2y \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y + \epsilon y + y^2 \\ \dot{\epsilon} = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\epsilon} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \epsilon \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x^2y \\ \epsilon y + y^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Rotamos (autovalores/autovectores) el bloque  $(x, y)$

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Rotamos (autovalores/autovectores) el bloque  $(x, y)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_c = 0$$
$$\lambda_i = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$v_c = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x^2 y \\ \epsilon y + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 & -1/5 \\ 1/5 & 2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$v = v(u, \epsilon)$$

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$$v = v(u, \epsilon) = au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon + \dots$$

$$\dot{v} = \frac{dv}{du} \dot{u} + \frac{dv}{d\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5}(x^2y) - \frac{1}{5}(\epsilon y + y^2) \\ \frac{1}{5}(x^2y) + \frac{2}{5}(\epsilon y + y^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5}(x^2y) - \frac{1}{5}(\epsilon y + y^2) \\ \frac{1}{5}(x^2y) + \frac{2}{5}(\epsilon y + y^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v(+g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon))$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$v = v(u, \epsilon) = au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon \rightarrow 2$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$v = v(u, \epsilon) = au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon \rightarrow 2au + c\epsilon$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

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$$v = v(u, \epsilon) = au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon \rightarrow \boxed{2au + c\epsilon}$$

$$f = \frac{2}{5}(x^2y) - \frac{1}{5}(\epsilon y + y^2)$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u + v \\ -u + 2v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

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$$f = O(2)$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

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$$\frac{5}{2}v = \frac{5}{2}(au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon)$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u + v \\ -u + 2v \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$f = O(2)$$

$$\frac{5}{2}v = \frac{5}{2}(au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon)$$

$$g = \frac{1}{5}(x^2y) + \frac{2}{5}(\epsilon y + y^2)$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u + v \\ -u + 2v \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$g = \frac{2}{5}(-u\epsilon + u^2) + O(3)$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$\rightarrow O(2)$



$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$\rightarrow O(2) \quad 0 = \frac{5}{2}(au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon) + \frac{2}{5}(-u\epsilon + u^2)$$

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$$v(u, \epsilon) = -\frac{4}{25}u^2 + \frac{4}{25}u\epsilon$$

$$\frac{dv(u, \epsilon)}{du} f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{5}{2}v + g(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$\rightarrow O(2) \quad 0 = \frac{5}{2}(au^2 + b\epsilon^2 + cu\epsilon) + \frac{2}{5}(-u\epsilon + u^2)$$

$$v(u, \epsilon) = -\frac{4}{25}u^2 + \frac{4}{25}u\epsilon \quad \dot{u} \Big|_{v(u, \epsilon)} = f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon)$$

$$\dot{u} \Big|_{v(u,\epsilon)} = f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{2}{5} \left( (2u + v)^2 (-u + 2v) \right) - \frac{1}{5} (\epsilon(-u + 2v) + (-u + 2v)^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{u} \Big|_{v(u,\epsilon)} &= f(u, v(u, \epsilon), \epsilon) = \frac{2}{5} \left( (2u + v)^2 (-u + 2v) \right) - \frac{1}{5} (\epsilon(-u + 2v) + (-u + 2v)^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} (-u\epsilon + u^2) + O(3)\end{aligned}$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{5} (-u\epsilon + u^2) + O(3)$$

Al orden más  
bajo no trivial

$$\dot{u} = \frac{1}{5} u(\epsilon - u)$$

Alcanza para definir la  
estabilidad del pf y la  
bifurcación

