



REDES NEURONALES 2024

Clase 8 parte 2

Jueves 5 de septiembre 2024

FAMAF, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CÓRDOBA

INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA ENRIQUE GAVIOLA (UNC-CONICET)

Bifurcaciones Pitchfork

Supercríticas

Recordemos que cerca de la bifurcación hacemos un desarrollo en serie de Taylor en las dos variables, x e y :

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

Si los términos que sobreviven son los siguientes:

$$\dot{x} = r x - x^3 \approx x(r - x^2)$$

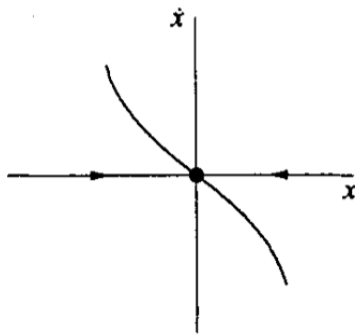
Tenemos invarianza $x \longrightarrow -x$

$$(-\dot{x}) = -(\dot{x}) = -\dot{x} = r(-x) - (-x)^3$$

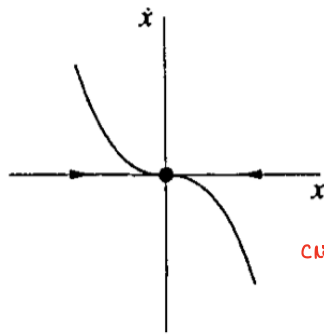
$$-\dot{x} = -r x + x^3$$

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

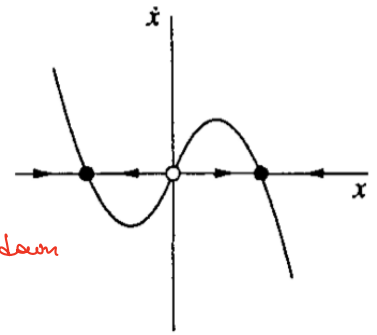
volvemos al inicio



(a) $r < 0$



(b) $r = 0$



(c) $r > 0$

critical slowing down

critical slowing down

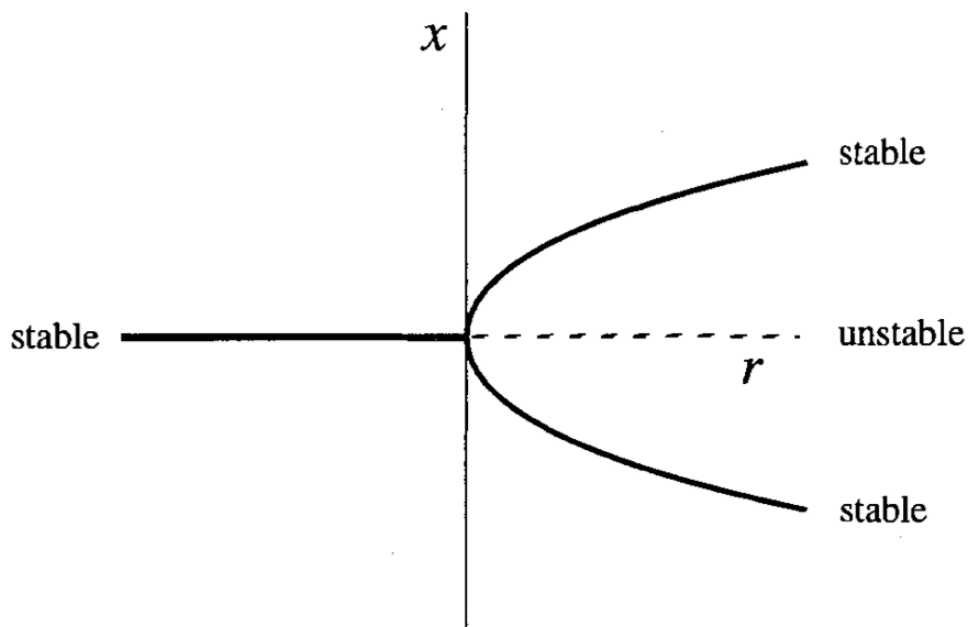


*exponencial sino
ley de potencia
ya una perturbación
no decae en forma*

Para $r > 0$ tenemos dos raíces reales:

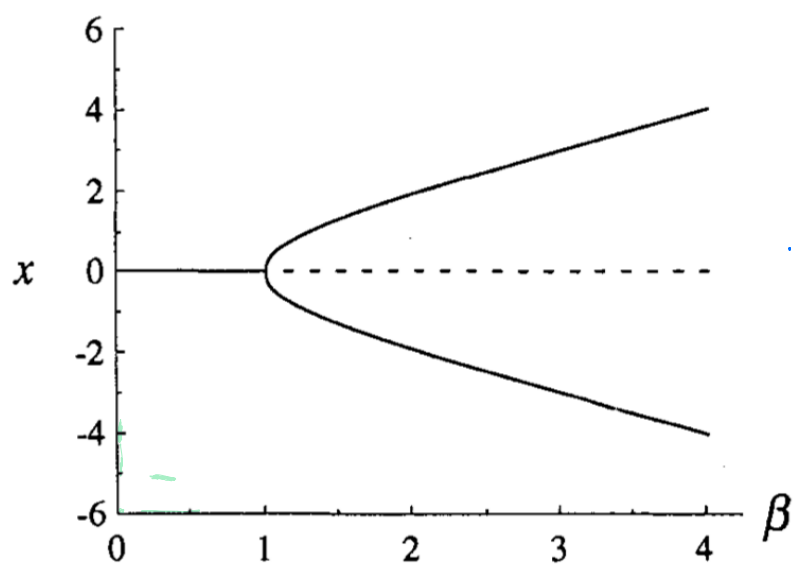
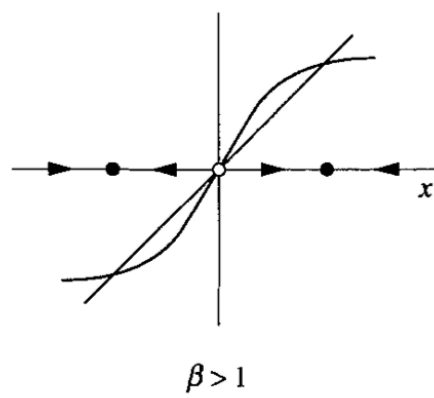
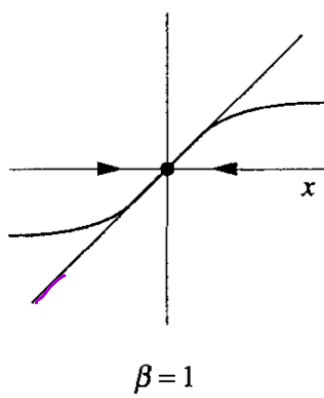
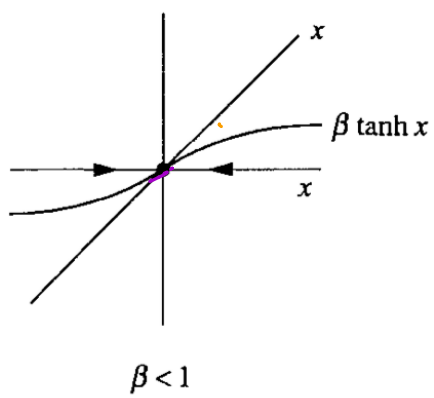
$$x^*_+ = \sqrt{r}$$

$$x^*_- = -\sqrt{r}$$



Ejemplo

$$\dot{x} = -x + \beta \tanh(x)$$



Miremos la forma normal de la bifurcación pitchfork supercrítica:

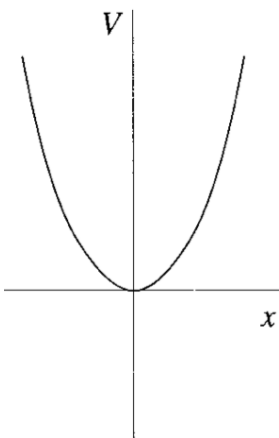
$$\dot{x} = rx - x^3$$

Podemos definir un potencial

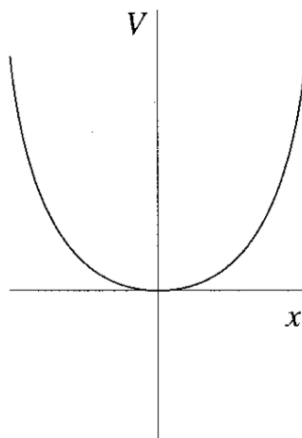
$$V(x) = -\frac{rx^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -rx + x^3$$

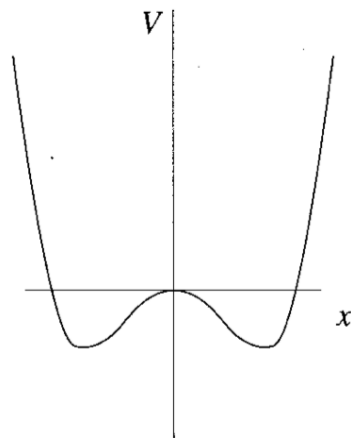
$$f(x) = -\frac{dV}{dx} = rx - x^3$$



$r < 0$



$r = 0$

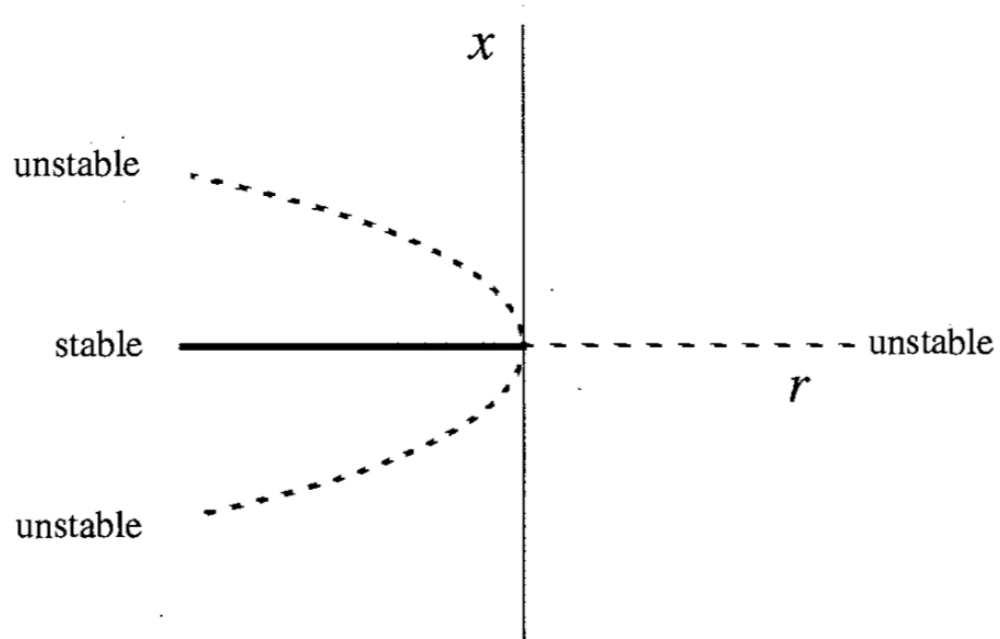


$r > 0$

Transición Pitchfork Subcríticas

$$\dot{X} = r X + X^3$$

signo que desestabiliza



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

