

Report for exercise 3 from group H

Tasks addressed: 5

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Source code: <https://gitlab.lrz.de/ga53rog/praktikum-ml-crowd>

The work on tasks was divided in the following way:

Ahmad Bin Qasim (03693345)	Task 1	33%
	Task 2	33%
	Task 3	33%
	Task 4	33%
	Task 5	33%
Kaan Atukalp (03709123)	Task 1	33%
	Task 2	33%
	Task 3	33%
	Task 4	33%
	Task 5	33%
Martin Meinel (03710370)	Task 1	33%
	Task 2	33%
	Task 3	33%
	Task 4	33%
	Task 5	33%

Report on task 1, Vector fields, orbits, and visualization

A phase portrait is a good way to visualize a dynamical system with a one or two-dimensional state space. The linear dynamical system is defined with a state space $X = \mathbb{R}$, $I = \mathbb{R}$, parameter $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and flow ϕ_α defined by $\frac{\partial \phi_\alpha(t,x)}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = A_\alpha x$ with $A_\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. The task is to adjust α in the parametric matrix A to create phase portraits of a node, saddle and focus. Afterwards it has to be specified if the different systems for the different alphas are topologically equivalent or not. The phase portrait of a dynamical system depends on how the derivative of its flow looks like. In general you can distinguish between five topological classes of hyperbolic equilibria on the plane.

- If you have two negative eigenvalues and no positive eigenvalue without any imaginary parts the phase portrait will be classified as a stable node, where the lines point in direction of the node.
- The dynamical system is still stable for the case that there are only negative eigenvalues but without any imaginary part. In this case the phase portrait changes to a stable focus. Stable foci and stable nodes are topologically equivalent.
- In case there is one negative and one positive eigenvalue the system is not stable anymore. The phase portrait is classified as a saddle.
- If both eigenvalues are positive and do not have any imaginary part then the phase diagram can be classified as a node. It is an unstable node, because only systems with only negative eigenvalues are stable.
- The last case is if a system has two positive eigenvalues with an imaginary part. This leads to an unstable focus. As for the stable focus and stable node the unstable focus and unstable node are topologically equivalent.

The goal of this task is to choose different values for α in order to generate all these different five phase plots. We compute the eigenvalues by computing:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A_\alpha - \lambda I) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ (\alpha - \lambda)(-\lambda) - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\alpha\right) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ \lambda^2 - \alpha\lambda + \frac{1}{4}\alpha &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ \lambda_{1/2} &= \frac{\alpha(+/-)\sqrt{\alpha^2 - \alpha}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

The equation for $\lambda_1 = \frac{\alpha+\sqrt{\alpha^2-\alpha}}{2}$ is always > 0 . Consequently there will never be the case that both eigenvalues are negative. As a consequence of this the system can be seen as unstable. We have to find three different values for α to obtain a saddle, an unstable focus and an unstable node. For the value of *alpha* = 2 there are two positive eigenvalues: $\lambda_1 = 1.71$ and $\lambda_2 = 0.29$. The phase diagram is an unstable node which can be seen in Figure 1.

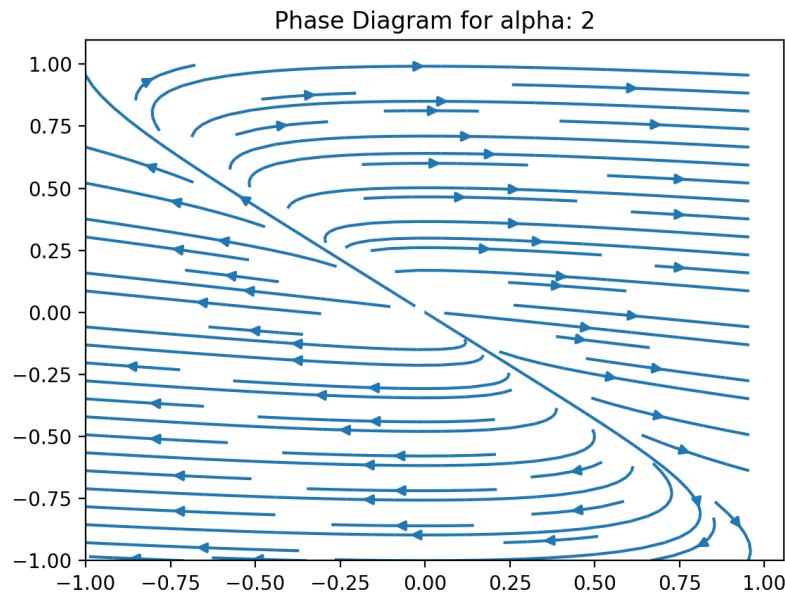


Figure 1: Phase diagram showing a node for two positive eigenvalues and $\alpha = 2$

We choose an $\alpha = 0.5$ to obtain two positive eigenvalues with imaginary part. These two eigenvalues are $\lambda_{1/2} = \frac{0.5(+/-)0.5i}{2}$. These eigenvalues lead to an unstable focus, which can be seen in Figure

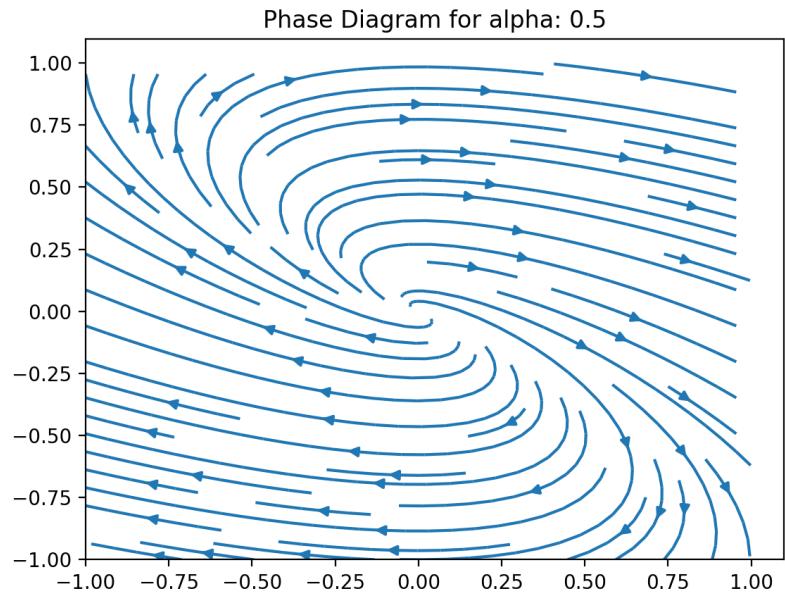


Figure 2: Phase diagram showing a focus for two positive eigenvalues with imaginary part for $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

A value of $\alpha = -0.1$ leads to the two eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 0.11$ and $\lambda_2 = -0.22$. One eigenvalue is positive and the other negative. This leads to an unstable saddle which is shown by Figure 3.

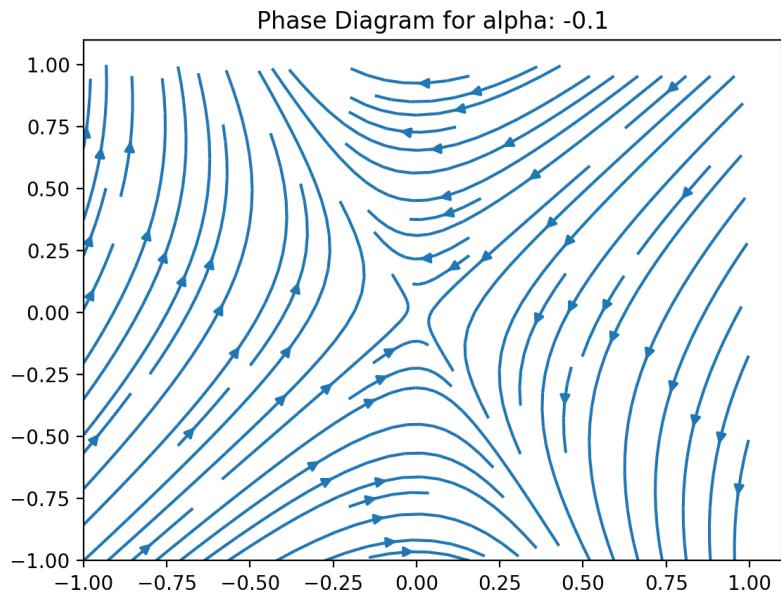


Figure 3: Phase diagram showing a saddle for one positive and one negative eigenvalue for $\alpha = -0.1$

In general foci and nodes are topologically equivalent if both are stable or both are unstable. Consequently the phase diagrams shown by Figure 2 and 1 are topologically equivalent, because both of them are unstable.

Report on task 2, Common bifurcations in nonlinear systems

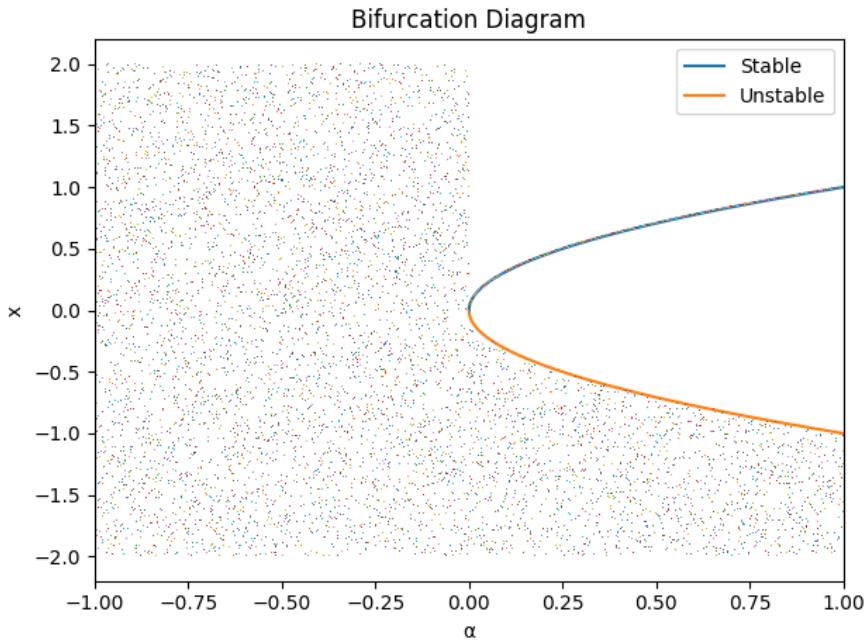


Figure 4: The bifurcation diagram for equation 6 with α in $(-1,1)$

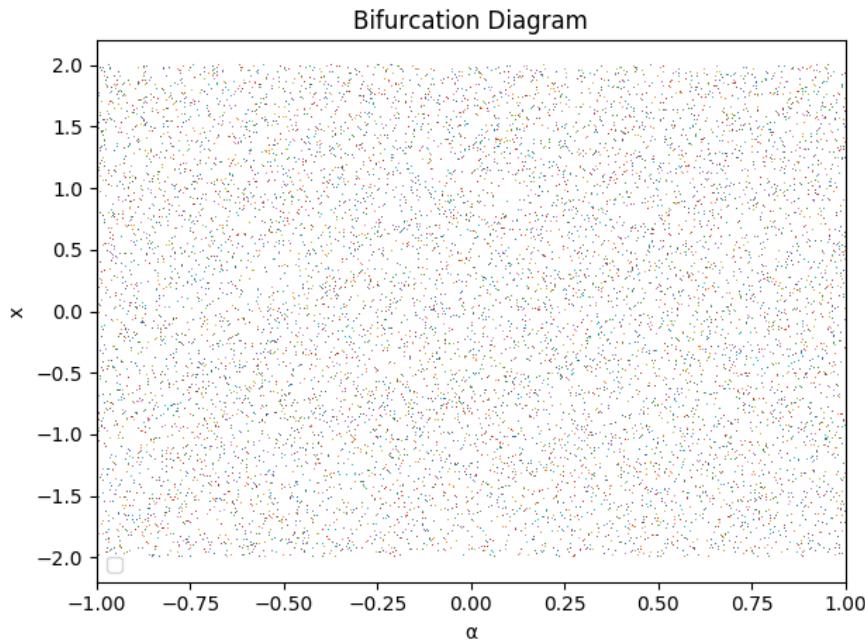
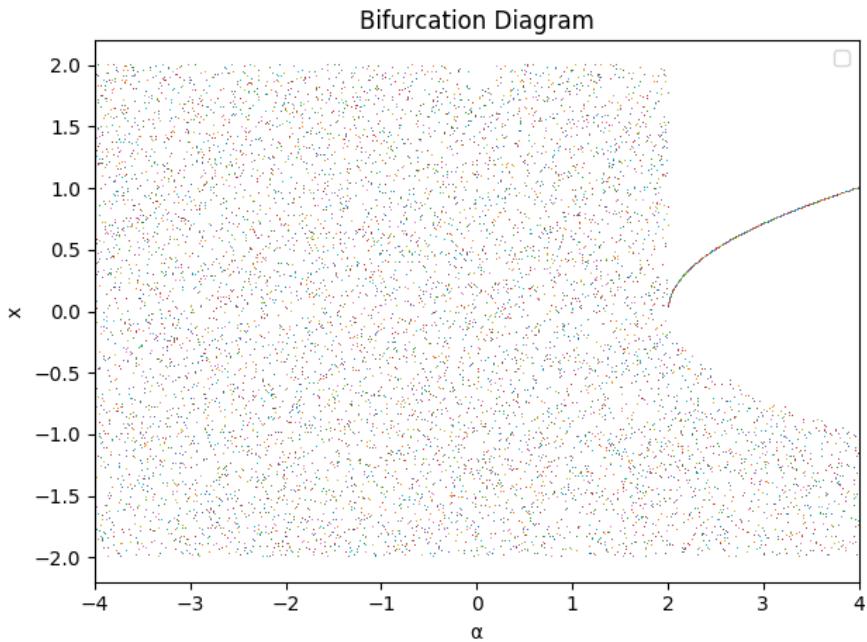


Figure 5: The bifurcation diagram for equation 7 with α in $(-1,1)$

We know that, for two dynamical systems to be topologically equivalent, there should exist homeomorphism of the parameter space and a parameter-dependent homeomorphism of the phase space.

1. The bifurcation that occurs at $\alpha = 0$ is, saddle node bifurcation.
2. The dynamical systems explained by equation 6 and 7 are not topologically equivalent for $\alpha = 1$ because, although they have the same normal form. The dynamical system explained by equation 7 has no steady state for $\alpha = 1$, instead the steady state of the dynamical system in question exists at $x_0 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{\alpha-2}{2}}$ only for $\alpha > 2$ as shown by figure 6. According to the definition of topological equivalence mentioned before, for $\alpha = 1$ the parameter-dependent homeomorphism of the phase space does not exist.
3. The dynamical systems explained by equation 6 and 7 are not topologically equivalent for $\alpha = -1$ as well, because at $\alpha = -1$ neither of the dynamical systems have any steady states.

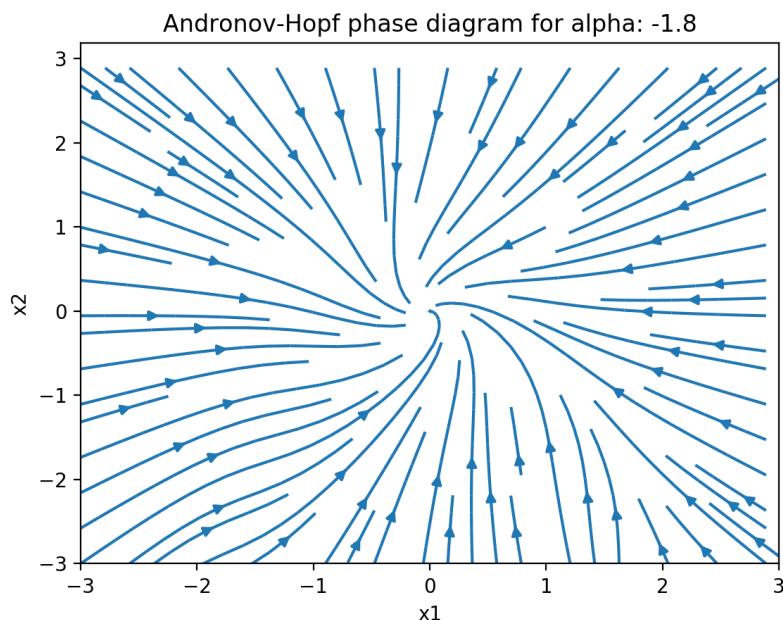
Figure 6: The bifurcation diagram for equation 7 with α in (-4,4)

Report on task 3, Bifurcations in higher dimensions

The Andronov-Hopf bifurcation is an important bifurcation for systems with one parameter and two-dimensional state spaces. The vector field in normal form is defined by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= \alpha x_1 - x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_1 + \alpha x_2 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

The following phase diagrams show the bifurcation of the system for three different values for *alpha*.

Figure 7: Phase diagram for Andronov-Hopf bifurcation for $\alpha = -1.8$

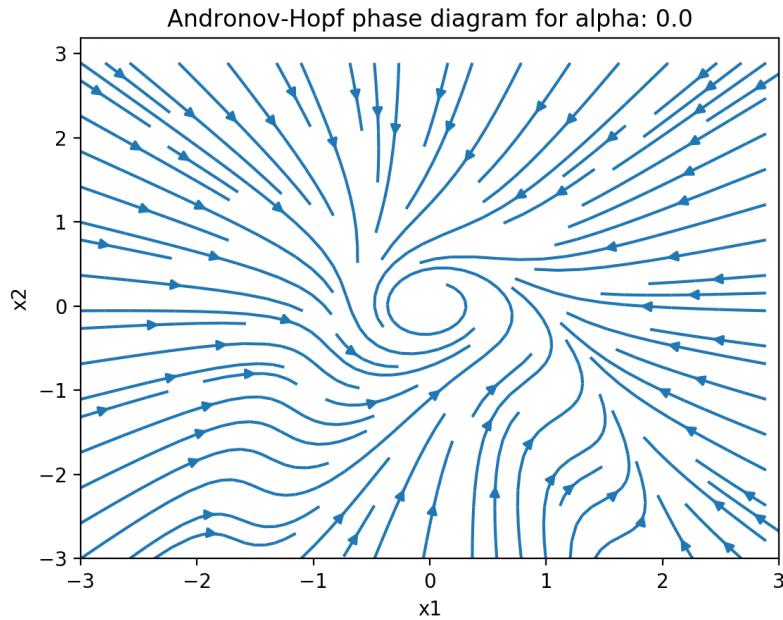


Figure 8: Phase diagram for Andronov-Hopf bifurcation for $\alpha = 0.0$

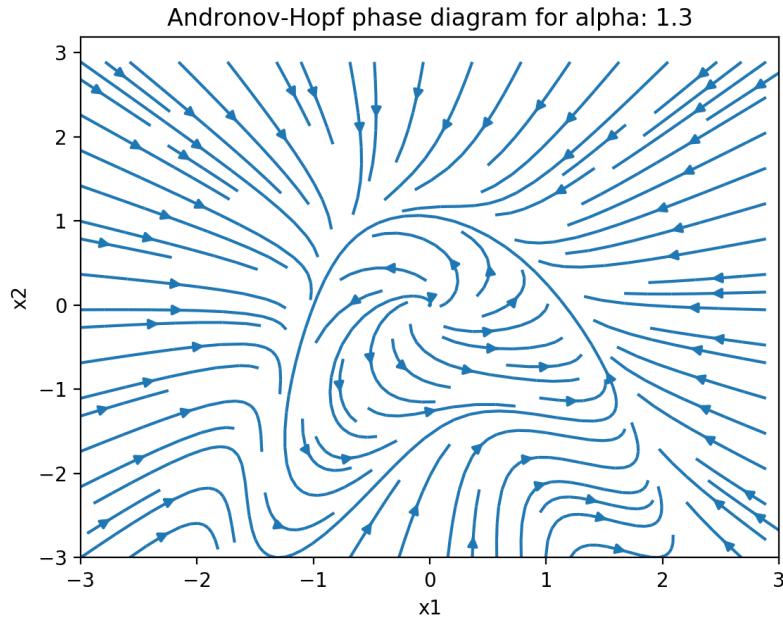


Figure 9: Phase diagram for Andronov-Hopf bifurcation for $\alpha = 1.3$

The figures show that the stability of the equilibrium changes when the value for α changes from negative to positive. This can be seen if the direction of the arrows are compared between Figure 7 and Figure 9. Furthermore a unique limit cycle builds when α passes through zero and the equilibrium changes stability. This cycle can be seen in Figure 9.

Besides we computed and visualized two orbits of the system forward in time for the starting points $(2,0)$ and $(0.5,0)$ and a fixed value for $\alpha = 1$. The Euler's method is used to predict the next coordinates of the orbit.

The Euler's method computes the next coordinates for an orbit as follows:

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + \delta t * v(x_{n-1})$$

We use the Andronov-Hopf bifurcation, because of that $v(x)$ corresponds to the equations for \dot{x}_1 and \dot{x}_2 which are shown above. Furthermore we use a small value of $\delta t = 0.01$. The starting point is marked in green, while the end point is marked in blue for the following figures. Figure 10 shows the orbit for starting at the point of $\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$ which is marked in green and ending at the point marked in blue. It can be seen that the ending point is not a stable point. This means that from starting at the point $\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$ it will never converge to a stable point it will always go around on its orbit as it did several times which can be seen in Figure 10. Figure 11 shows the orbit for starting at $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$, but it shows as well that the same applies for this orbit as for the orbit before. There is not a stable point where the point converges to after a certain amount of steps. It will not stop moving. It will always stay on its orbit and walk on it. This behaviour is visualized in Figure 11, where the starting point is marked in green again and the end point in blue. As already mentioned this is not a stable endpoint, because the point will not stop to move forward at a certain point.

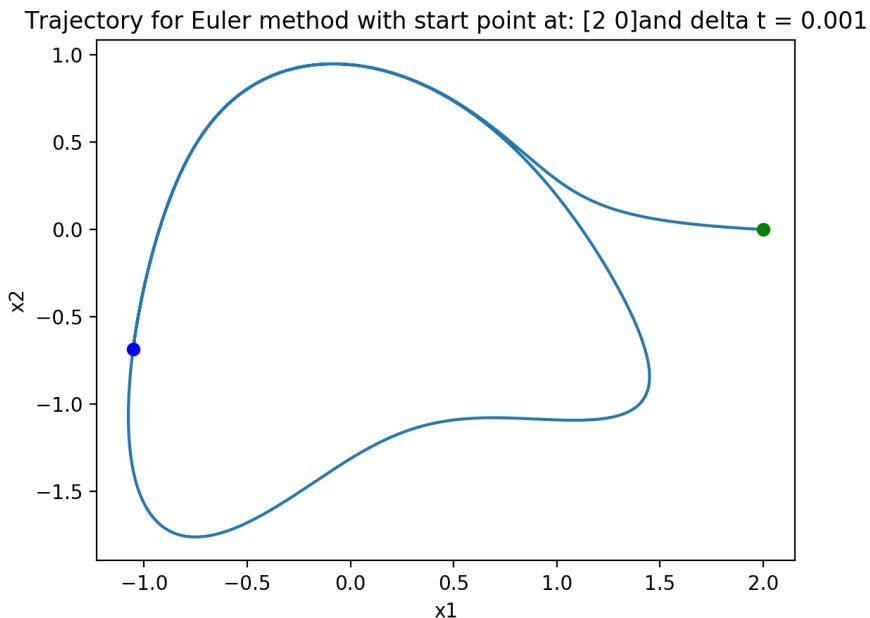


Figure 10: Orbit for starting at (2.0,0.0) using Euler's method

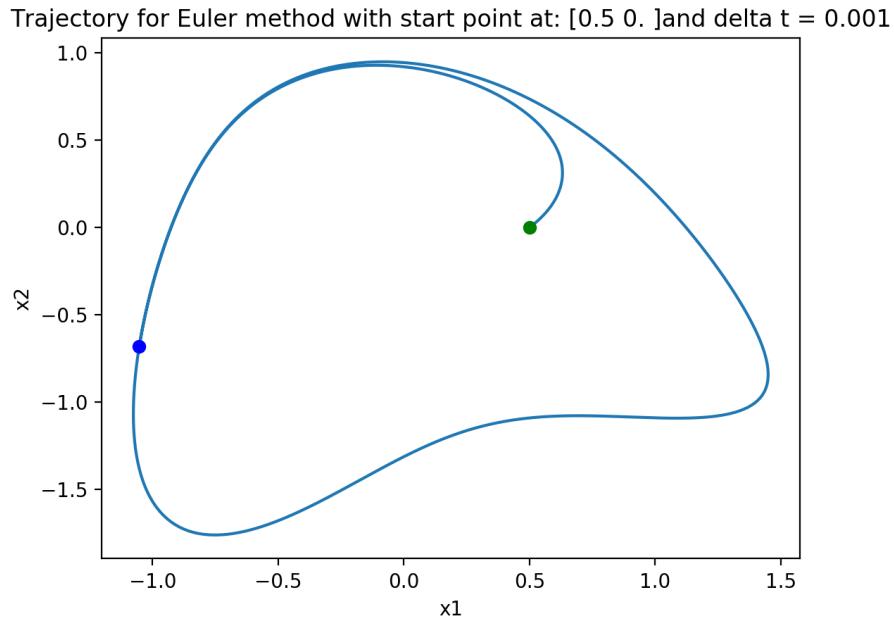


Figure 11: Orbit for starting at (0.5,0.0) using Euler's method

The cusp bifurcation occurs already in one state space dimension $X = \mathbb{R}$, but with two parameters $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^2$. The normal form of the cusp bifurcation is given with:

$$\dot{x} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x - x^3$$

The bifurcation surface, where $\dot{x} = 0$ is visualized in Figure 12. It is called cusp bifurcation, because it fulfills the following cusp bifurcation conditions (1, 2).

$$\lambda = f_x(0, 0) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0) = 0 \tag{2}$$

You can see that both conditions are fulfilled if you plug in $x = 0$, $\alpha_1 = 0$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$ into both equations. The functions for $f_x(x, \alpha)$ and $f_{xx}(x, \alpha)$ are given below. Consequently f has for $\alpha = 0$ the equilibrium $x = 0$. This is characteristic for cusp bifurcation.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= f(x, \alpha), x \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ f_x(x, \alpha) &= \alpha_2 - 6x^2 \\ f_{xx}(x, \alpha) &= -12x \end{aligned}$$

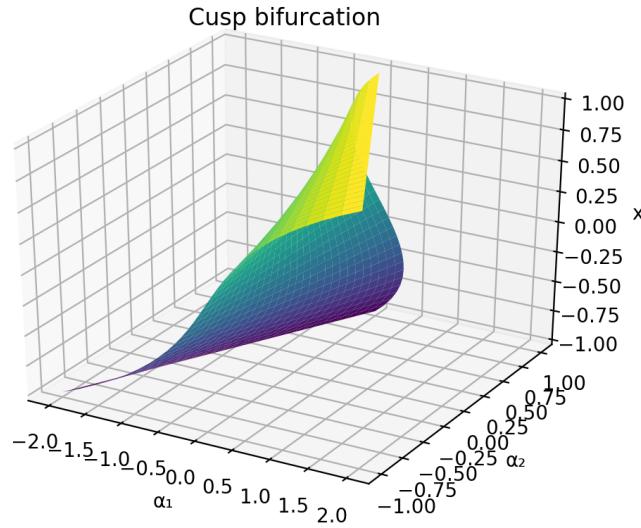


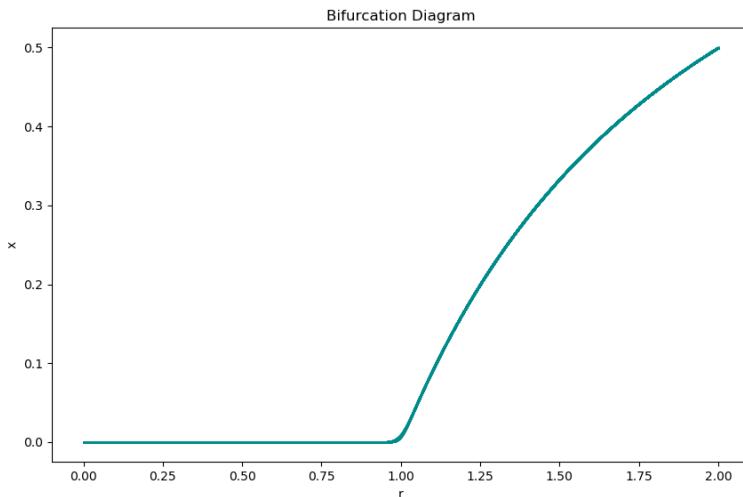
Figure 12: Cusp bifurcation surface

Report on task 4, Chaotic dynamics

For a bifurcation analysis, a random x value between 0 and 1 is chosen and iterated 120 times and then the following 60 iteration coordinates are saved. The evolution equation is as follows:

$$x_{n+1} = rx_n(1 - x_n), n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (3)$$

No bifurcations occur and there is a steady state for all r values between 0 and 2 (see Figure 13). The steady state is $x = 0$ for all $r < 1$ since r values are constantly multiplied with each other at every iteration. Period-doubling bifurcations start to happen around $r = 3$ and there are still steady states until $r = 3.567$ (see Figure 14). Except for some values in between ($x = 2.63, 3.74, 3.83$), there are limit cycles with an increasing range as r increases. When $r=4$, the limit cycle is roughly within range $[0, 1]$ as seen in Figure 15.

Figure 13: Bifurcation diagram of the logistic map between r values of 0 and 2.

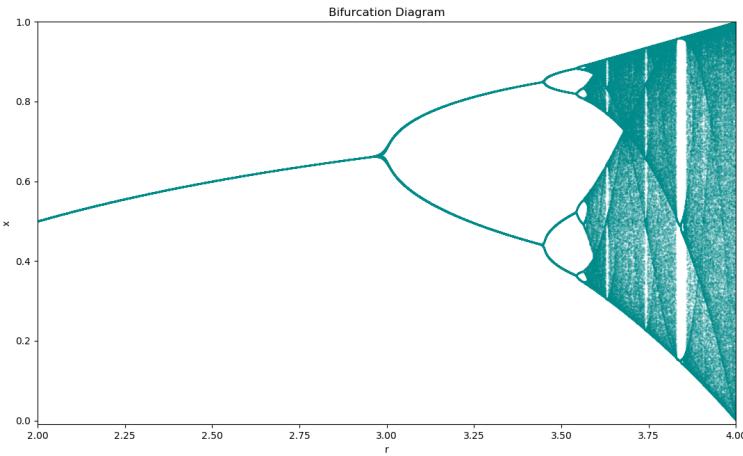


Figure 14: Bifurcation diagram of the logistic map between r values of 2 and 4.

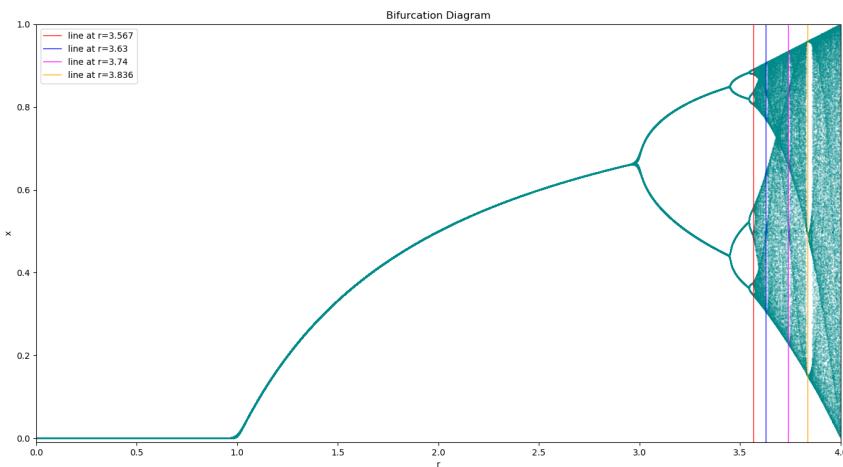


Figure 15: Bifurcation diagram of the logistic map between r values of 0 and 4. Vertical lines indicate the steady states.

The trajectories of a Lorenz system of parameters $\alpha = 10$, $\beta = 8/3$, and $\rho = 28$ until $T = 1000$ with the starting points $(10, 10, 10)$ and $(10 + 10^{-8}, 10, 10)$ were calculated and plotted using the `solve_ivp` method of Python's `scipy` module. The trajectory looks like a butterfly as seen in Figures 16 and 17. The chaotic nature of the system can be realised when these two trajectories are plotted together (see Figure 18). The trajectories are quite non-overlapping even though the starting points were extremely close to each other. The distances between the trajectories are less than 1 only for the T values from 0 until 23 and T values of 25, 608, 609, and 654 within the first 1000 time steps.

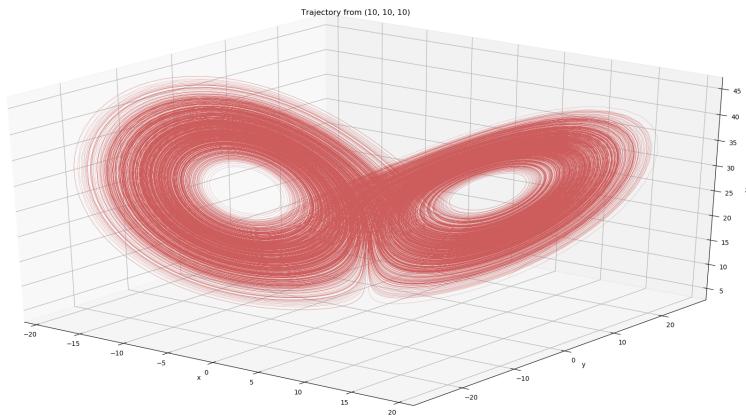


Figure 16: The trajectory of a Lorenz system with starting point $(10, 10, 10)$.

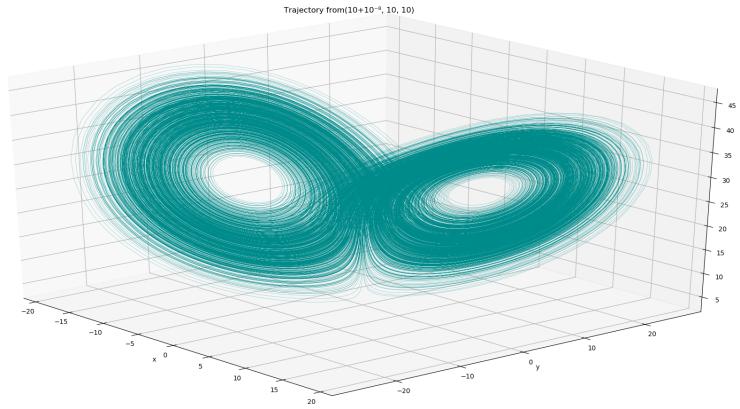


Figure 17: The trajectory of a Lorenz system with starting point $(10 + 10^{-8}, 10, 10)$.

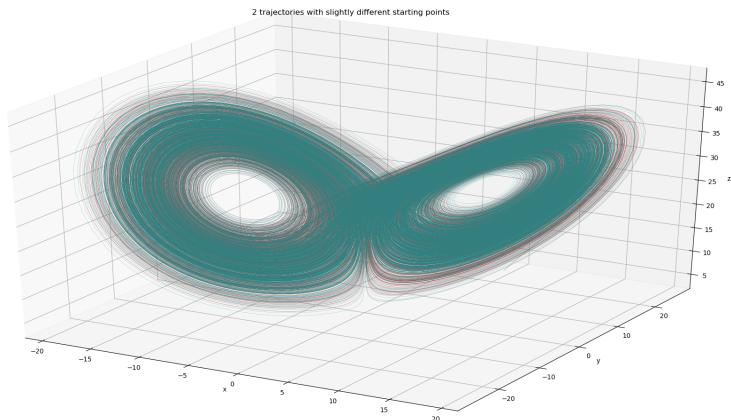


Figure 18: The trajectories plotted together with starting points $(10 + 10^{-8}, 10, 10)$ and $(10, 10, 10)$.

If the ρ parameter is changed to 0.5, both of the trajectories with the aforementioned starting points con-

verge to the same trajectory and end up roughly at the origin point as seen in Figure 19, which happens to be their steady state. Since $\rho = 0.5$ has a steady state and $\rho = 28$ does not, there must be a bifurcation in between where the system loses its stability.

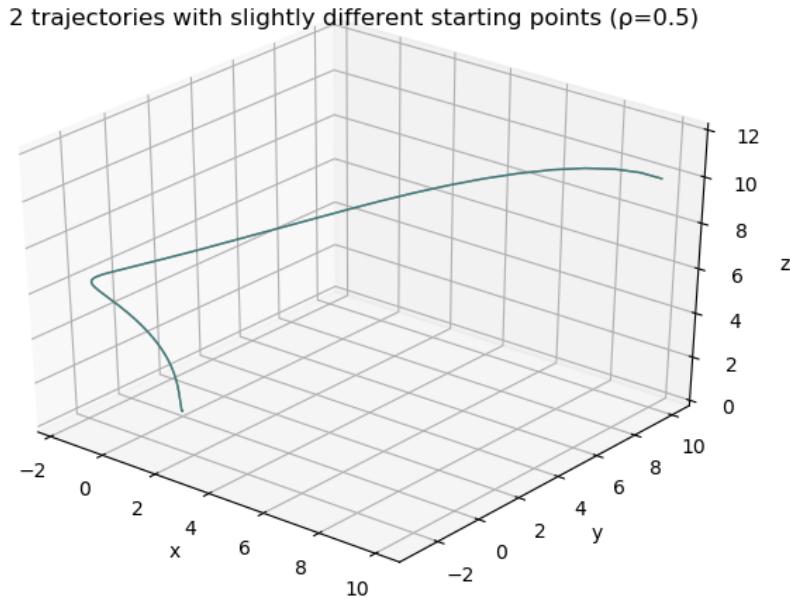


Figure 19: The trajectories plotted together with starting points $(10 + 10^{-8}, 10, 10)$ and $(10, 10, 10)$ where $\rho = 0.5$. Both trajectories end up at origin.

Report on task 5, Bifurcations in crowd dynamics

Second Part: For the second part, we came up with the following scenario which represents saddle node bifurcation. A source is set to be a certain distance away from two targets, on the x-axis. A parameter d determines the distance between the targets. As the distance cannot be negative so at $d < 0$, the behavior is not defined. At $d = 0$, both of the targets are overlapping each other. So the pedestrians move from the source to the targets. As d becomes, $d > 0$, the targets move away from each other, at the rate of \sqrt{d} . For simplicity we consider a single pedestrian which moves from the source towards the targets. In each iteration depending upon initialized location of the pedestrian, it can move towards any of the two targets.

The scenario depicts a saddle node bifurcation as, at values $d < 0$, no fixed point exists for the pedestrian to move towards. There is one fixed point at $d = 0$, i.e. the overlapping targets and at $d > 0$, two fixed points exist and the pedestrian can move to any one of them. The distance between the targets increases as a function of \sqrt{d} , hence the fixed points always exist at $x_0 = \sqrt{d}$.

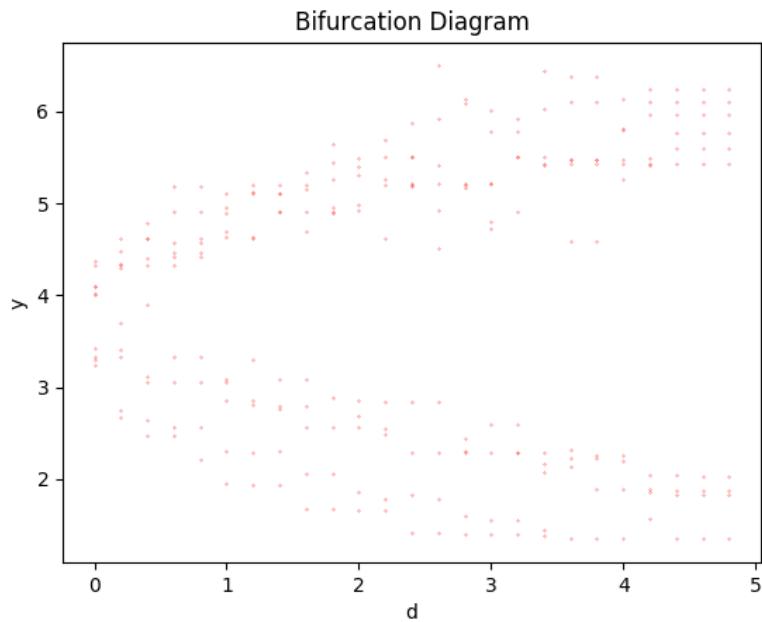


Figure 20: The bifurcation diagram for the proposed scenario

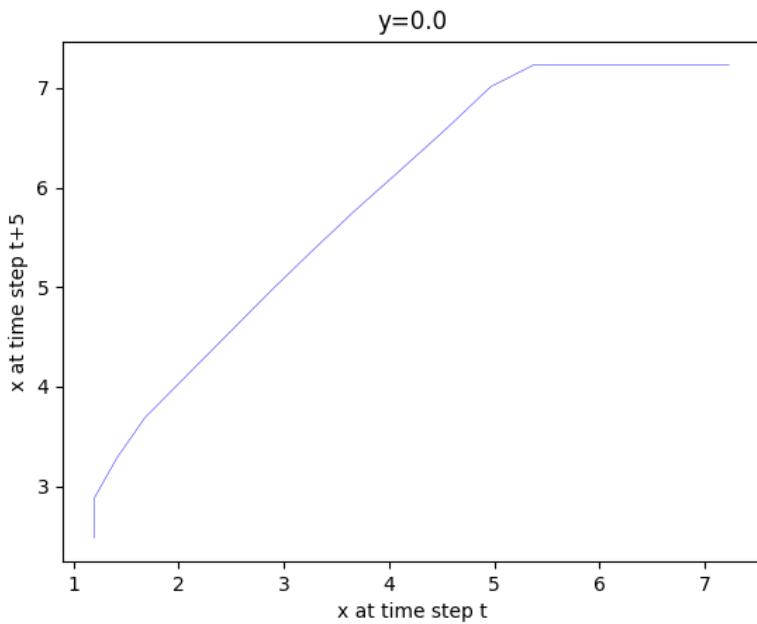
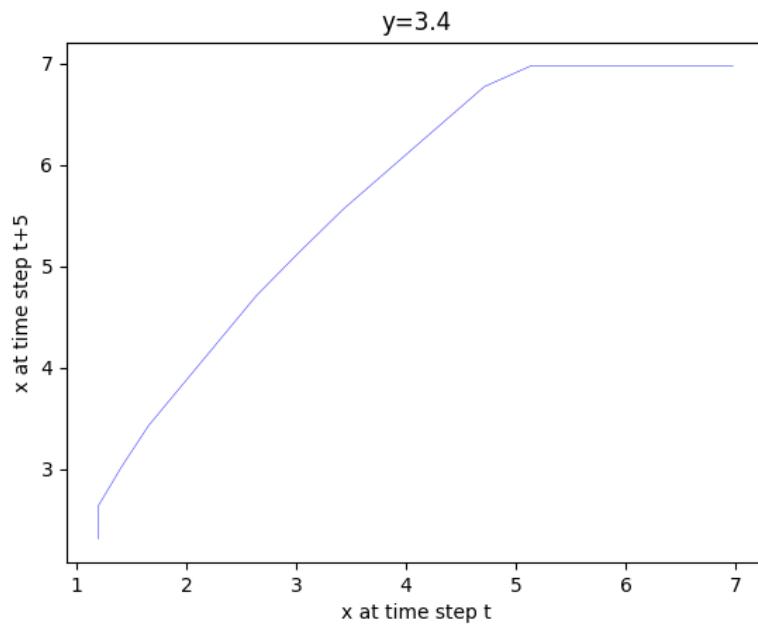
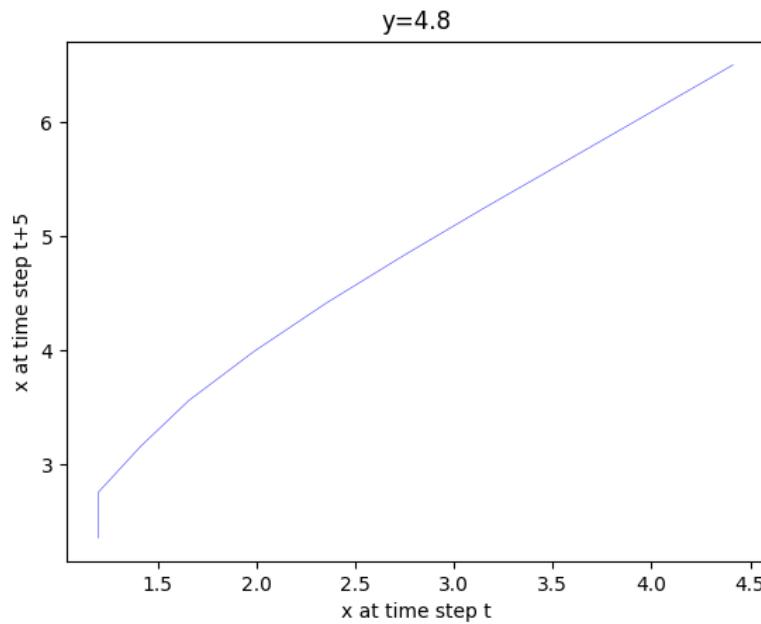


Figure 21: The phase portrait at $d = 0.0$

Figure 22: The phase portrait at $d = 3.4$ Figure 23: The phase portrait at $d = 4.8$