HUJH +

5. Decimos que
$$E:IZ \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 es una integral primera de $\binom{x'}{y'} = \binom{F_1(x,y)}{F_2(x,y)}$. Si E es $C^4(\Omega)$, no es constante en ningún abierto conteuido en Ω y $E(x(E), y(E))$ es constante para cada solución del sistemo. Calcular integrales primeras para $\binom{x'}{y'} = \binom{x^2+1}{x^2+1} = V(X)$

Busco $E(x,y)$ fal que $\frac{dE}{dt}(x(E), y(E)) = 0$, e.d.,

 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0 = \langle \nabla E, V(X) \rangle$
 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0$

Busco E tal que $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = x^2+1$, $\frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = y$
 E : ec. exacta $\implies E(x,y) = \int (y)dy + C(x) = \frac{y^2}{2} + C(x)$
 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = C^1(x) = x^2+1 \iff C(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + x$
 $\implies E(x,y) = \frac{-y^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x$
 $\implies E(x,y) = \frac{-y^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x$

) $\binom{x'}{y'} = \binom{x(1+y)}{y} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = y(x+x)$
 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = x(x+y)$
 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x}$

opción 2: factor integrante

$$\mu = \mu(x+y)$$
 $\mu = \mu(x+y)$
 $\mu = \mu(x+y)$

First ver si es
$$\mathbb{Q}$$
 i \mathbb{Q} invalores in proprios \mathbb{Q} invalores \mathbb

$$\frac{2.}{\text{ap.2}} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(4-2x-y) \\ y(3-x-y) \end{pmatrix} (s)$$

SISTEMA.

$$x(4-2x-y) = 0 \iff x = 0 \ 6 \ 2x+y = 4$$

 $y(3-x-y) = 0 \iff y = 0 \ 6 \ x+y = 3$

Puntos: (0,0), (0,3), (2,0), (1,2)

$$\overline{\xi} = 4-2x-y-2x$$
 $\overline{\xi} = -x$

$$G_y = 3 - x - 2y$$

$$[0,0)$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ \rightarrow Autovalores: $\lambda = 4$, $\lambda_2 = 3$

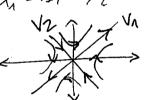
$$\lambda_{1} = 4$$
, $\lambda_{2} = 3$

$$X = Ge^{4t} + Ge^{3t}$$

$$\lambda = 4 , \lambda_2 = 3$$

autovalores reales positivos y distintos = => NODO INESTABLE => => (0,0) es también nodo inestable en (s)

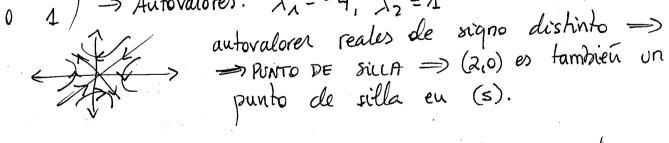
$$\frac{(0,3)}{(-3,-3)}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Autovalores: \lambda_1 = \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -3$$



autovalores reales de signo distinto => => PUNTO DE SILLA =>

⇒(0,3) er también un punto de silla en 1

$$\frac{(2,0)}{0}\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Autovalores}: \lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = 1$$



$$(4,2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Autovalores}: \qquad 1 = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

autovalores reales negativos deferentes =

=> NODO ASINTOTICAMENTE ESTABLE => (1,2) es

tambien un nodo asint. estable.

The second of th

|4.| Discutir segue los valores de
$$\mu$$
 la estabilidad de $(0,0)$ para: $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x - \mu(x^2 - 1)y \end{pmatrix}$
S: $\begin{bmatrix} \mu = 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -x \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

 \Leftrightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{2} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \pm i \implies (0,0) \text{ es un CENTRO}$

$$Si \int u \neq 0$$
: $F_{\times}|_{(0,0)} = 0$ $F_{y}|_{(0,0)} = 1$

$$G_{x}|_{(0,0)} = (-1-2\mu xy)|_{(0,0)} = -1$$
 $G_{y}|_{(0,0)} = -\mu(x^{2}-1)|_{(0,0)} = \mu$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \mu \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & \mu - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Longrightarrow -\mu\lambda + \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Longrightarrow$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - 4}}{2}$$

CA805:
• Si
$$\mu^2 > 4$$
 ($\mu \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$):
Nótese que $0 \le \mu^2 - 4 < \mu^2 \iff \sqrt{\mu^2 - 4} < \sqrt{\mu^2} = |\mu|$

Esto me dice que si $\mu \in (2, \infty)$, entonces $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$, y por lo tanto, (0,0) es nodo inestable. Por otro lado, si $\mu \in (-\infty, -2)$, entonces $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$, (0,0) es nodo asintot.

Todo esto se traduce al caso no-linealizado.

• Si μ^2 < 4 (las raíces son imaginarias) ($\mu \in (-2,2) \setminus \{0\}$): Si $\mu \in (0,2)$, (0,0) es una espiral inestable. Si $\mu \in (-2,0)$, (0,0) es una espiral asintót. estable.

· Si li=4 (raices dobles) ($\mu = \pm 2$): $\mu = 2$ (doble) $= \mu = -2$ (doble) Como el ejercicio solo pregunta por estabilidad, aunque es la zona crítica, se conserva la estabilidad. Si h=2 (doble) \rightarrow punto inestable. Si $\mu=-2$ (doble) \rightarrow punto crítico asint estable.

- * FUNCIÓN DE LIAPUNOV: E(X14) & C1
- · E(xo, yo) = 0
- E(x,y) > 0, $(x,y) \neq (x_0,y_0)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} E(x_1 y) = \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \le 0$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} (x_0, y_0) = 0$$

TEOREMA DE LIAPUNOV: Si encontramos una función E(x1y) con las propiedades anteniores:

a) Si $\frac{dE}{dt} < 0$, $(x_i y) \neq (x_0, y_0)$ es asintoficamente estable.

b) Si $\frac{dE}{dt}(x_1y) \le 0$, $(x_1y) \ne (0,0)$, entonces (x_0,y_0) es estable.

asintohicamente estable => estable

TEOREMA DE CHETAEV: Si encontramos una función $E(x,y) \in C$

tal que U=(x,y): E(x,y) > 0 tiene al (0,0) en su frontera.

Si $\frac{dE}{dt}(x_1y) > 0$, en $U \cap B_r$. Entonces (0,0) es inestable.

El Tome de Liapunor y de Chetaer son excluyentes. Si se aumple uno no puede aumplirse el otro.

Estudiar los puntos críticos del sistema.

3)
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y - x^3 \\ x - y^3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (SNL)

Puntos críticos $\begin{cases} y = -x^3 \\ x = y^3 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow y = -\begin{pmatrix} y^3 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0$

Puritos conticos:
$$y = x^3$$
 $y = (-y^3)^3 = -y^9 \iff y(1+y^8) = 0$
 $x = -y^3 \iff y = (-y^3)^3 = -y^9 \iff y(1+y^8) = 0$
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 $x = -y^3 \implies y = (-y^3)^3 = 0$
 $x = -y^3 \implies y = (-y^$

Busco
$$\in$$
 fal que $\frac{3E}{3x} \times y + \frac{3E}{3y} \log x = 0$
 $\frac{3E}{3x} = -\log x$, $\frac{3E}{3y} = \times y$
 $-\log x \, dx + xy \, dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\log x}{x} \, dx + y \, dy = 0$ exacta

 $E(x,y) = \int y \, dy + C(x) = \frac{y^2}{2} + C(x)$
 $\frac{3E}{3x} = \frac{\log x}{x} \iff C^1(x) = \frac{-\log x}{x} \iff C(x) = \frac{-\log x}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow E(x,y) = y^2 - (\log x)^2 = C$

[11] $\int x^1 = 2x + 3y - 7 = F$ a) Determinar naturaleta de los puntos crítico

 $y^1 = -x - 2y + 4 = G$ b) En el cavo de obtener punto de siller, determinar los chrecciones de los eyes.

Prontes críticos: $x^1 = 0$ $y^2 = 0$
 $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ -x - 2y = -4 \end{cases} \implies -x = 2 \implies x = 2 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 7 \\ -x - 2y = -4 \end{cases} \implies -x = 2 \implies x = 2 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 7 \\ -x - 2y = -4 \end{cases} \implies -x = 2 \implies x = 2 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 7 \\ -x - 2y = -4 \end{cases} \implies -x = 2 \implies x = 2 \end{cases}$
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 $\begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 7 \\ -x - 2y = -4 \end{cases} \implies -x = 2 \implies x = 2 \end{cases}$
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 $\begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 7 \\ -x - 2y = -4 \end{cases} \implies -x = 2 \implies x = 2 \implies x$

$$\int x^{1} = 2x + 3y - 7 = 1$$

$$\int y^{1} = -x - 2y + 4 = 6$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \right|_{(2,1)} = 2$$

$$G_{\mathbf{x}}\Big|_{(2,1)} = -1$$

$$F_{y}|_{(2,1)} = 3$$
 $G_{x}|_{(2,1)} = -2$ $G_{y}|_{(2,1)} = -2$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = F & \text{sixt.} \\ \text{linealizado} \end{cases} \widetilde{x}' = 2\widehat{x} + 3\widehat{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = G \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} \widetilde{y}' = -\widehat{x} - 2\widehat{y} \end{cases} \text{ con } \widehat{x} = x - 2, \quad \widehat{y} = y - 1$$

$$\int \widetilde{x}' = 2\widetilde{x} + 3\widetilde{y}$$

cou
$$\widehat{x} = x - 2$$
, $\widehat{y} = y - 1$

Autovalores:

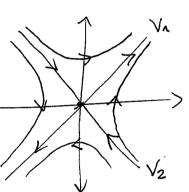
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ -1 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \iff \lambda^2 - 4 + 3 = 0 \iff \lambda^2 = 1 \iff 1 = \pm 1$$

$$2 \text{ reales}$$
signo diferente

$$\int_{1}^{2}=1$$

Recordatorio:
$$X = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} V_1 + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} V_2 = Pe^{\int t (C_1)}$$

$$V_1$$
:= autovector asociado al $\lambda = 1$
 V_2 := autovector asociado al $\lambda = -1$



$$(A-I)V_1 = 0$$
 $(A-I)V_1 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_2 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_3 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_1 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_2 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_3 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_4 = 0$
 $(A-I)V_3 = 0$
 $(A-I$

$$V_{A} := \text{autovector} \quad \text{asociado} \quad \text{al} \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$V_{2} := \text{autovector} \quad \text{asociado} \quad \text{al} \quad \lambda = -1$$

$$Calculamos \quad los \quad \text{eves}:$$

$$(A - I) V_{A} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2-4 & 3 \\ -1 & -2-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{array}{l} U_{1} + 3U_{2} = 0 \\ U_{1} = -3U_{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A+I) V_{2} = 0, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2+A & 3 \\ -1 & -2+A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_{1} \\ U_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{array}{l} 3U_{1} + 3U_{2} = 0 \\ U_{1} = -U_{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{1} V_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. Usar el T^{ma} de Liapunov para estudiar la estabilidad del (0,0) en los siguientes sistemas

1)
$$\binom{x'}{y'} = \binom{-x+y-\frac{1}{4}x^3}{-\frac{1}{3}x-\frac{1}{2}y-2y^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\begin{array}{c} x^{1} \\ y^{1} \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -xy^{4} \\ yx^{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\begin{array}{c} x^{2} \\ y^{2} \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -xy^{4} \\ yx^{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\begin{array}{c} x^{2} \\ y^{2} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot x^{1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot y^{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\begin{array}{c} x^{2} \\ x^{2} \\ y^{2} \end{array} \right) + 2bny^{2n-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} yx^{4} \\ yx^{4} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= -2amx^{2m}y^{4} + 2bny^{2n}x^{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2m = 4 \\ -xy^{4} \end{array} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\begin{array}{c} x^{2} \\ y^{2} \\ -xy^{4} \end{array} \right) + 2bny^{2n-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} yx^{4} \\ yx^{4} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\begin{array}{c} 2m = 4 \\ -xy \\$$

Y(x,y) + (0,0)

v es Liapunov fuerte.

4)
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - xy^4 \\ y - y^3x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Probations (on $\sqrt{(x_1y)} = ax^{2m} + by^{2n}$

$$\frac{dV}{dt}(x_1y) = 2amx^{2m-1}x^1 + 2bny^{2n-1}y^1 =$$

$$= 2amx^{2m-1}(x - xy^4) + 2bny^{2n-1}(y - y^3x^2) =$$

$$= 2amx^{2m} - 2amx^{2m}y^4 + 2bny^{2n} - 2bny^{2n+2}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2m = 2 \iff m = 1 \\ 2n+2 = 4 \iff n = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2y^4(-2a - 2b) = 0 \iff a = -b$$

$$\begin{cases} 2n+2 = 4 \iff n = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2y^4(-2a - 2b) = 0 \iff a = -b$$

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$$\begin{cases} 2n+2 = 4 \iff n = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2y^4(-2a - 2b) \Rightarrow x^2y^4(-2a - 2$$

12.
$$|x|' + \text{Sen} x = 0$$

Llamo $|x'| = y$ obtengo: $|y'| = -\text{Sen} x$

Puntos unticos: $|y'| = 0$

Seux = 0 $\Rightarrow x = \text{Kit}$, $|x| \in \mathbb{Z}$

Linealizations el sistema:

$$\frac{1}{|X|} = 1 \quad |X| = 1 \quad |X| = -\cos X \quad = -(-1)^{K}$$

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$$\frac{1}{|X|} = 1 \quad |X$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -(-1)^{K} - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \implies 1^{2} + (-1)^{K} = 0 \implies (K\Pi, 0) \text{ punto de silla}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \pm \sqrt{-(-1)^{K}} \qquad \text{kimpar} \qquad 1 = \pm 1 \implies \text{buscamos} \qquad \text{f. de Liapunov}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \pm \sqrt{-(-1)^{K}} \qquad \text{kpar} \qquad 1 = \pm i \implies \text{buscamos} \qquad \text{f. de Liapunov}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ver el Time de Chetaev.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\text{seux}}{y} \implies ydy = -\text{seux}dx \implies \frac{y^{2}}{2} - \text{cosx} = C$$

Hallar emación de las trayectorias:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sec x}{y} \implies ydy = -\sec xdx \iff \frac{y^2}{2} - \cos x = c$$

c) i Qué función de Liapunov podrámos utilizar?

$$V(x_1y) = \frac{y^2}{2} - \cos x + c = \frac{y^2}{2} - \cos x + 1 \ge 0$$

Quiero que cum pla:

 $V(K\pi, 0) = 0 \iff c=1$
 K par

 $V(x_1y) > 0$, $(x_1y) \neq (K\pi, 0)$
 $\frac{dV}{dt}(x_1y) = 0 \iff V$ es una energía (integral primera)

 $\implies V$ es una función de Liapunov débil \implies
 $\implies (K\pi, 0)$ es estable.

COMENTARIOS DEL
$$(17)$$
 $V(x,y) = \propto (2x+y)^2 + \varphi(x+y)^2$

Delivarios $V: QV(\sqrt{x,y}) = (2x+y)^2 + (x+y)^2$
 $V(x,y) = (2x+y)^2 + (x+y)^2$

13.] Comprobar que el sistema: $\begin{cases} x' = x(1-x^2-\sqrt{2}) \\ y' = y(1-\frac{x^2}{2}-y^2) \end{cases}$ es un sistema gradiente calcular el potencial y estudiar puntos críticos. $\times (1 - x^{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{z^{2}}) dx + y(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{z^{2}} - y^{2}) dy = 0$ $\Phi_{xy} = \Phi_{yx} \iff M_y = -xy = N_x$ $\Phi(x,y) = \int x(1-x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}) dx + C(y) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2y^2}{4} + C(y)$ $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-x^2y}{2} + C'(y) = \frac{y(1-\frac{x^2}{2}-y^2)}{2} \Rightarrow C'(y) = y-y^3 \Rightarrow C'(y) = y-y$ \Rightarrow $C(y) = \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{4}$ \Rightarrow $\Phi(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2y^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{4} = c$ Potencial Ahora calculamos puntos críticos: $x(1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{2})=0 \iff x=0 \text{ of } x^2+\frac{y^2}{2}=1$ $y(1-\frac{x^2}{2}-y^2)=0 \iff y=0 \quad o \quad \stackrel{\xi^2}{=} + y^2=1$ Combinando lo anterior: $(0,0), (0,1), (0,-1), (1,0), (-1,0), (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ Linealizations para estudiar los purtos críticos: $F_{x}(x,y) = 1 - 3x^{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{2}$ $F_{y}(x,y) = -yx$ $G_{y}(x_{1}y) = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - 3y^{2}$

 $G_{x}(x,y) = -yx$

[(0,0)]
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Inestable $\begin{vmatrix} (0,1) \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$ Punto de villa $\begin{vmatrix} (1,0) \\ -4/3 & -2/3 \end{vmatrix}$ \Rightarrow autoralores $\begin{vmatrix} -4/3 - 1 & -2/3 \\ -3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -4/3 & 3/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 & -4/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (4/3 + 1)^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ -3/3 & -4/3 &$

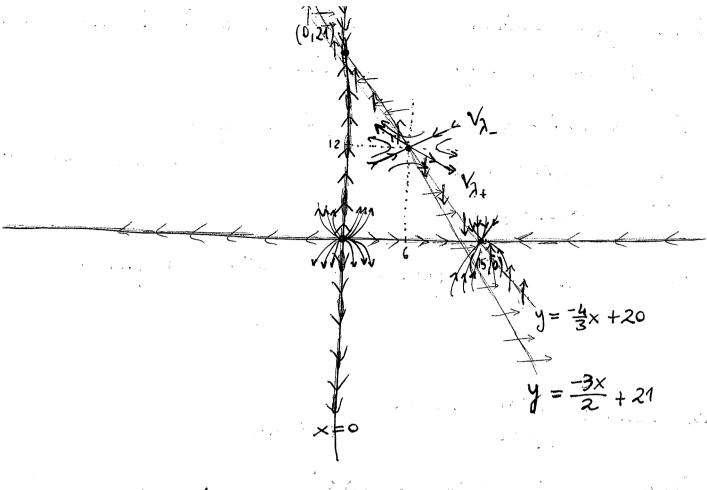
Puntos críticos: podemos calcular y ver que solo es el (0,0) único punto crític

a polares: $y(t) = r(t) \operatorname{sen}(\theta(t)) \Rightarrow y' = r' \operatorname{sen}\theta + r \cos\theta \cdot \theta'$ Sustituimos: $\int r^{1}\cos\theta - r \sin\theta \, \theta' = - r \sin\theta + r \cos\theta \cdot (1 - r^{2}) \, \left[1 \right]$ $|r' sen \theta + r cos \theta \theta' = r cos \theta + r sen \theta (1-r^2)$ $\cos\theta.[1] + \sin\theta.[2]$: $r' = r(1-r^2)$ -sen θ . [1] + $\cos \theta$. [2]: $r\theta' = r \implies \theta' = 1 \implies \text{el ángulo crece con t}$ y va en sentido antihorario Las trajectorias las estudiamos con $r'=r(1-r^2)$ r = r(1-r) $r = \pm 1 \implies \text{trayectoria periodica}$ Let el pto. crítico $0 < r < 1 \implies$ el radio crece cuando $r \in (0,1)$ gira => espiral que se "abre" (inestable) • r' > 0 si $r>1 \implies$ el radio decrece mando $r\in(1,\infty)$ \implies espiral que se "cierra"

| 16 |
$$V(x,y) = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2$$
 demostrar que el sistema | $x' = x(x-a)$ | tiene en el origen un punto cutico asint/licamen | $y' = y(y-b)$ | tiene en el origen un punto cutico asint/licamen | $y' = y(y-b)$ | tiene en el origen un punto cutico asint/licamen | $y' = y(y-b)$ | estable. Comprobar que toda trayectoria que entre en el región $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1$ | tiende a $(0,0)$ cuando $t \to \infty$.

| $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - a$ | $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = 0$ | $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} =$

• Si a,b < 0 Region U Encontravos una region donde la derivada es positiva. Como Liapunov & Chetaev son complementa en estos dos casos, por Chetaev, podemos asegurar que hay inestabilidad. egión U 10. Testudiar puntos críticos y esbozar gráfico de |x'| = x(60-4x-3y) $x(60-4x-3y) = 0 \implies x = 0$ 60-4x-3y = 0 $y(42-3x-2u) = 0 \implies y = 0$ y(4z-3x-2y) = 0 $\implies y = 0$ 6 4z-3x-2y=0Puntos cáticos: (0,0), (0,21), (15,0), (6,12) $G_{x} = -3y$ Linealizamos: $F_x = (60-4x-3y)-4x$ $G_y = (42 - 3x - 2y) - 2y$ $F_y = -3x$ [0,0] $\begin{pmatrix} 60 & 0 \\ 0 & 42 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow nodo inestable$ [0,21] $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ -63 & -42 \end{bmatrix}$ — nodo asintóticamente estable. $[15,0] \begin{pmatrix} -60 & -45 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Nodo \quad as inhorizamente \quad estable.$ $\frac{(6,12)}{(-36)} \begin{pmatrix} -24 & -18 \\ -36 & -24 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1^2 + 48\lambda - 72}{3} \quad \text{Punto de silc}$ $\lambda = \frac{-48 \pm \sqrt{48^2 - 4.72}}{2}$ L > autovectores: $V_{2+} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ V_7 = (1/\sigma_2)



(ampo de vectores (o de direcciones)

$$(dx, dy) = (x(60-4x-3y), y(42-3x-2y))$$
pendiente = $m = \frac{y(42-3x-2y)}{x(60-4x-3y)}$

$$[m=\infty]$$
 sii $x=0$ of $y=\frac{60-4x}{3}=\frac{-4x}{3}+20$
Si $y(42-3x-2y)>0$, enfonces el campo de vectores sená "1"
Esto ocurre sii $|y>0$ Λ $y<\frac{-3x+42}{2}=\frac{-3x}{2}+21$

$$[M=0]$$
 sii $y(42-3x-2y)=0$ \Leftrightarrow $y=0$ o $y=\frac{-3x}{2}+21$
Si $\times (60-4x-3y)>0$, los vectores en este caso senán "->"
Esto ocurre sii $)\times>0$ \wedge $y<\frac{-4x}{3}+20$
 $(\times<0)$ \wedge $y>\frac{-4x}{3}+20$

El dibujo de los direcciones del punto de silla (en rojo) debe ser interpretado localmente. Oflobalmente no se conservaría con exactita

Opciones para continuar y acabar el dibujo si hay dudan: 1 Seguir con el campo de pendientes 2) Ec trayectorias = resolverla (si se pueda) Leu este caso no $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(42 - 3x - 2y)}{x(60 - 4x - 3y)}$ 3 En el caso de espirales o centros -> polares 3. Describir el plano de fases $4.\sqrt{x'=x^2}$ y'=y'Puntos inticos: $\int x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ P = (0,0)Linealizamos en un entorno de (0,0): $\begin{aligned}
F_{\times}|_{(0,0)} &= 0 & F_{y}|_{(0,0)} &= 0 \\
G_{\times}|_{(0,0)} &= 0 & G_{y}|_{(0,0)} &= 1
\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned}
G_{(0,0)} &= 0 & G_{(0,0)} &= 1
\end{aligned}$ watriz asociada al sistema linealizado Autovalores: 0,1 -> No sabemos nada Buscamos una funcion de Liapunov: $V(x,y) = ax^{2m} + by^{2n}$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}x' + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}y' = 2amx^{2m-1}x^2 + 2bny^{2n-1}y =$ $= 2am x^{2m+1} + 2bn y^{2n}$

Siempre podemos encontrar una zona $T^{n}dV>0$ cerca del (0,0) (donde (0,0) está en la frontera) donde $dV>0 \rightarrow no$ podemos aplicar Liapunov \rightarrow aplicamos el t^{no} de Chetaev.

Tomando
$$a=b=m=n=1$$
 $V(x,y)=x^2+y^2=0$ def. positiva

 $\frac{dV}{dt}=2x^3+2y^2>0 \longrightarrow x^3>-y^2$
 $\mathcal{U}=\{(x,y)=0\}$ $V(x,y)>0\}$ con $(0,0)\in\partial\mathcal{U}$

En $\mathcal{U}\cap\mathcal{B}_r:\frac{dV}{dt}>0$

En esti caso como $V(x,y)=x^2+y^2=0$ $V(x,y)>0$ $\forall (x,y)\neq (0,0)$
 $\mathcal{U}=\mathcal{R}^2\setminus\{0,0\}$

Buscamos zona alrecledor de $(0,0)$ tal que $\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}>0$
 \Rightarrow En $\mathcal{U}\cap\mathcal{B}_r$ $\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}>0 \Rightarrow Aplicando chetaev \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow (0,0)$ es un punto inestable.

Resolvemos la ecuación de las trayectorias:

 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}=\frac{V}{x^2}$ $\frac{\partial$$

2.
$$\int x' = 2xy$$
 $\int y' = y^2 - x^2$

Puntos críticos: $\int 2xy = 0 \iff x = 0 \iff y = 0$

Linealização so un entorno del $(0,0)$
 $\int x|_{(0,0)} = 0$
 $\int y|_{(0,0)} = 0$
 \int

(18.) Demostrar que la solución trivial $x(t) \equiv 0$ es asintotic. estable para: Lo convertinos en un sistema a) $x'' + x' - \frac{(x')^3}{3} + x = 0$ $y = x' \longrightarrow /x' = y$ $(y' = -y + \frac{y^3}{3} - x)$ Punto crítico P = (0,0) es el purto con la solución $X(t) \equiv 0$. Linealizamos: en un entorno de (0,0) $|f(0,0)| = -1 \qquad |f(0,0)| = F_{x|_{(0,0)}} = 0$ $F_{y|_{(0,0)}} = 1$ Autovalores: $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(1+1)+1=2^2+2+1=0 \Leftrightarrow 2=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{1-y}}{2}=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ Espiral asintót. estable b) x'' + x' sen'(x') + x = 0Purto crítico P = (0,0) $y = x' \longrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -y \operatorname{sen}(y^2) - x \end{cases}$ Linealizamos $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \iff \lambda = \pm i \implies \sin \sin \sin \cos \alpha$ Funcion de Liapunov $V(x_iy) = ax^{2m} + by^{2n}$ $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}y + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(-y \operatorname{sen}(y^2) - x) = 2\operatorname{am} x^{2m-1}y - 2\operatorname{bn} y^{2n-1}x -2bny^{2n}seu(y^2)$ Tomames a=b=m=n=1

>0 en un entorno Pasamos a coord. polares: $\begin{cases} \theta' = -4 \end{cases}$

r'≤0 en un entorno

r1<0 si 0<r</r>
To es assintoticamente estable