

77. 77, 76

2) $\frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi(t) \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(t)$

1) $\frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi(t) \rangle = \frac{i\hbar}{m} \nabla \psi(t)$

$$\frac{(x')^2}{2} + V(x) = E \quad \text{: 2nd law of motion} \quad \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 = F(x) \quad \text{under}$$

$$E - V(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{für } t \geq 0 \quad (x')^2 = 2(E - V(x)) \quad \text{zu}$$

$$V(x) \leq E \quad \text{für alle } t \geq 0 \quad \text{d.h. } E \geq V(x) \quad \text{zu}$$

PKD 2. Schritt: $x' = \pm \sqrt{2(E - V(x))}$ für alle $t \geq 0$

Integrationskonstante ist Null, da $x(0) = 0$ und $x'(0) \neq 0$

$$x'(t) = \pm \sqrt{2(E - V(x))} \quad \text{zu}$$

Wegen $V(x) \leq E$, also $E - V(x) \geq 0$ ist $x'(t) \neq 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{(x')^2}{2} + V(x) \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (x' \cdot x' + V(x) x') = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x' = 0}$$

$$\underline{x'' + V'(x) = 0}$$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \text{Menge von Punkten}$

$$\begin{cases} x' = f(x, y) \\ y' = g(x, y) \end{cases} \quad \text{Lösung}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}}_{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \dot{x} = A \dot{x} \quad \text{zu}$$

$\det(A) \neq 0$ dann

$(0,0)$ ist ein Punkt
 $(0,0) - e \rightarrow \text{aus}$
 $\text{aus } \text{aus}$

77.77.76

• λ_1, λ_2 非零且相等 \Rightarrow 线性无关 $\xrightarrow{\text{由 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C_1 v_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 v_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \quad \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \text{ 无关. 2}$$

• λ_1, λ_2 相异 \Leftrightarrow 为两个不同的特征值

: 稳定性依赖于 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 1 $\xrightarrow{\text{由 } \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2}$

(Stable node) . $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > 0$. I

(Unstable node) . $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < 0$. II

(Saddle) . $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 < 0 & \lambda_2 > 0$. III

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm bi \quad i \neq 0, \alpha \neq \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

$$e^{bt} \cos(bt) + e^{bt} \sin(bt)$$

周期解

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) > 0$. I. 伸缩

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 0$. II

~~•~~ $\operatorname{Im}(\lambda) = 0$. III

$\operatorname{Im}(\lambda) \neq 0$. I

II

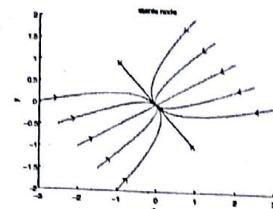
$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Im}(\lambda) \neq 0$. IV

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Im}(\lambda) \neq 0$. IV

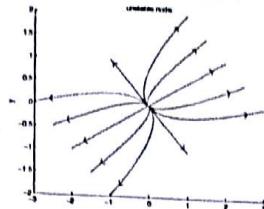
$$\bar{X}' = A\bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{X} = e^{At}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

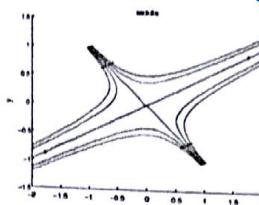
$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$
 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < 0$



$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$
 $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > 0$



$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$
 $\lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2$

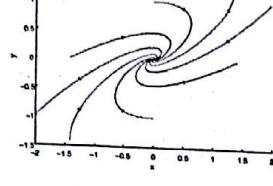


$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$\text{Re } \lambda_1 > 0$ (a) stable node

$\text{Re } \lambda_1 = 0$ (b) unstable node

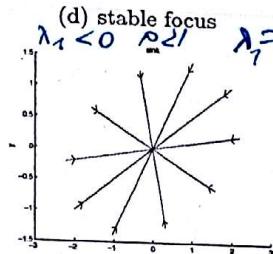
$\text{Re } \lambda_1 < 0$ (c) saddle



$\text{Re } \lambda_1 > 0$ (d) stable focus

$\text{Re } \lambda_1 = 0$ (e) unstable focus

(f) center



$\text{Re } \lambda_1 > 0$ (g) sink

$\text{Re } \lambda_1 < 0$ (h) source

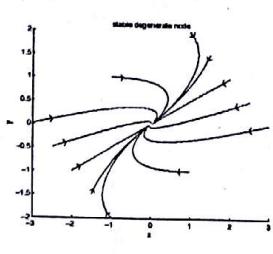
(i) unstable degenerate node

(λ_1, λ_2)

$\lambda_2 > 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda < 0$



(j) stable degenerate node

$\lambda_1 = 0$ (k) line of stable fixed points

$\lambda_2 < 0$

$\lambda_1 = 0$ (l) line of unstable fixed points

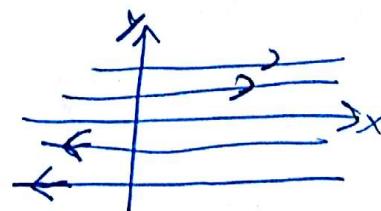
$\lambda_2 > 0$

FIGURE 1. PHASE DIAGRAMS FOR LINEAR SYSTEMS IN 2D
 (figures by Jeremy Schiff)

$$(0,0) \quad \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \text{SK}$$

$$x' = y \rightarrow x' = y \quad \text{SK} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{SK} \quad \text{SK}$$

$$y' = 0 \rightarrow y = C_2 \quad x = C_1 + C_2 x + C_1$$



(M) moving stars

17.11.76

線性代數 第八章 $\bar{x}^1 = A\bar{x}$: 方程

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2} : \text{方程 } \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$$

$p \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $p^2 > 4q$ 有解 : 例題

$p \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $p^2 = 4q$ 有解

若 $p \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $p^2 < 4q$ 有解

. 若 $p \neq 0$

. $p = 0$

$f(x^*) = 0$: 現在要找 x^* 使得 $x^* = f(x)$: 例題

$$f(x) = f(x^*) + Df(x^*)(x - x^*) + o(\|x - x^*\|^2)$$

$$x^* \approx A(x - x^*) : \text{因 } A = Df(x^*)$$

$$x^* \approx Ax : \text{因 } (x - x^*) \approx A(x - x^*)$$

若 $f \in C^2$ 且 $\bar{x}^1 = f(\bar{x}), \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (Hartman-Grobman) : 例題

若 $f \in C^1$ 且 $A := Df(0)$: $f(x^*) = 0$

若 $f \in C^1$ 且 $h: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ (微分可導)

$$y^1 = Ay \quad \text{且} \quad y = h(x) \quad \&$$

. A 有 λ 且 $0 \notin \text{Re}(\lambda)$ 且 $\lambda \neq 0$: 例題

17.11.96

17.11.96 ~~IR²->~~ ~~for~~ ~~FEC~~ ~~plan~~ ~~IR²->~~ ~~17.11.~~
· a ≥ 3

17.11.96 a der we 17.11.96 17.11.96

$$x' = a(x-y) - x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow x' = (x-y)(a-x-y)$$

$$y' = (a+x)y$$

17.11.96 $x' = y' = 0$ der we 17.11.96 *
· $y' = 0$ IK $x' = 0$ in der we 17.11.96

17.11.96

17.11.96 le 17.11.96 · $x = y$ IK $x+y=0$ $\frac{x=0}{y=0}$
· $x = -a$ IK $y = 0$ $\frac{y=0}{x=-a}$

$$y=0 \rightarrow (0,0); (a,0) \text{ 17.11.96 17.11.96}$$

$$x=-a \rightarrow (-a,-a); (-a,2a)$$

$$DF = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a-2x & -a+2y \\ y & a+x \end{bmatrix}$$

we 17.11.96 17.11.96 der we 17.11.96 17.11.96 *

$$DF(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} a & -a \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{17.11.96 } a < 0 \rightarrow \text{17.11.96} \\ \text{17.11.96 } a > 0 \rightarrow \text{17.11.96} \end{array}$$

$$DF(a,0) = \begin{bmatrix} -a & -a \\ 0 & 2a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{17.11.96}$$

$$DF(-a,-a) = \begin{bmatrix} 3a & -3a \\ -a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^2 - 3ax - 3a^2 = 0$$

$$DF(-a,2a) = \begin{bmatrix} 3a & 3a \\ 2a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cancel{\text{17.11.96}} \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{17.11.96}$$

17. 11. 16

: x^* se $\partial x^*, \partial y^*$, $f(x^*) = 0$ \wedge $x' = f(x)$ \therefore λ)

$W^s(x^*) = \{x_0 : x(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} x^*\}$

. $x(0) = x_0$ \wedge $x' = f(x)$ se $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t)$ deko

: Lotka-Volterra Model

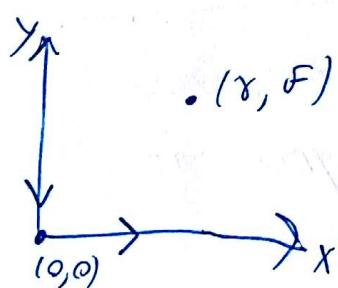
$\begin{cases} \text{Poles } x_0 = x \\ \text{Poles } y_0 = y \end{cases}$ \cdot $\partial x - \partial y = 1/2$ on 'skew
 $\forall f, \beta, \gamma, \delta \geq 0$:

$$\begin{cases} x' = f x - \beta x y \\ y' = \gamma y + \delta x y \end{cases}$$

. Modelen $x, y \geq 0$ \Rightarrow $x, y > 0$ modell

$$\begin{cases} x' = x(f - \beta y) \\ y' = y(\gamma + \delta x) \end{cases}$$

poen m $(0,0), (r, \infty)$ we $\partial x / \partial t \neq 0$
 $\beta = \delta = 1 - r$



$$DF(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} f-y & -x \\ y & x-\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DF(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{DIK}$$

$$DF(r,\infty) = \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{f} & -r \\ f & \cancel{0} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{fr}$$

1. $\lambda_1 = \sqrt{fr}$
2. $\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{fr}$
3. $\lambda_1 = \sqrt{fr}$
4. $\lambda_2 = \sqrt{fr}$
5. $\lambda_1 = \sqrt{fr}$
6. $\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{fr}$

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$$x' = f(x, y)$$

1) 321

$$y' = g(x, y)$$

→ $H(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$$

pk Hamiltonian

1P, 11

$$g(x, y) = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

generalize Hamiltonian

$$f(x, y) = x' \quad 1) 321$$

$$g(x, y) = y'$$

~~$$f(x, y) = M(x, y) \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$$~~

$$g(x, y) = -M(x, y) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

• problem of finding the use for 1) 321

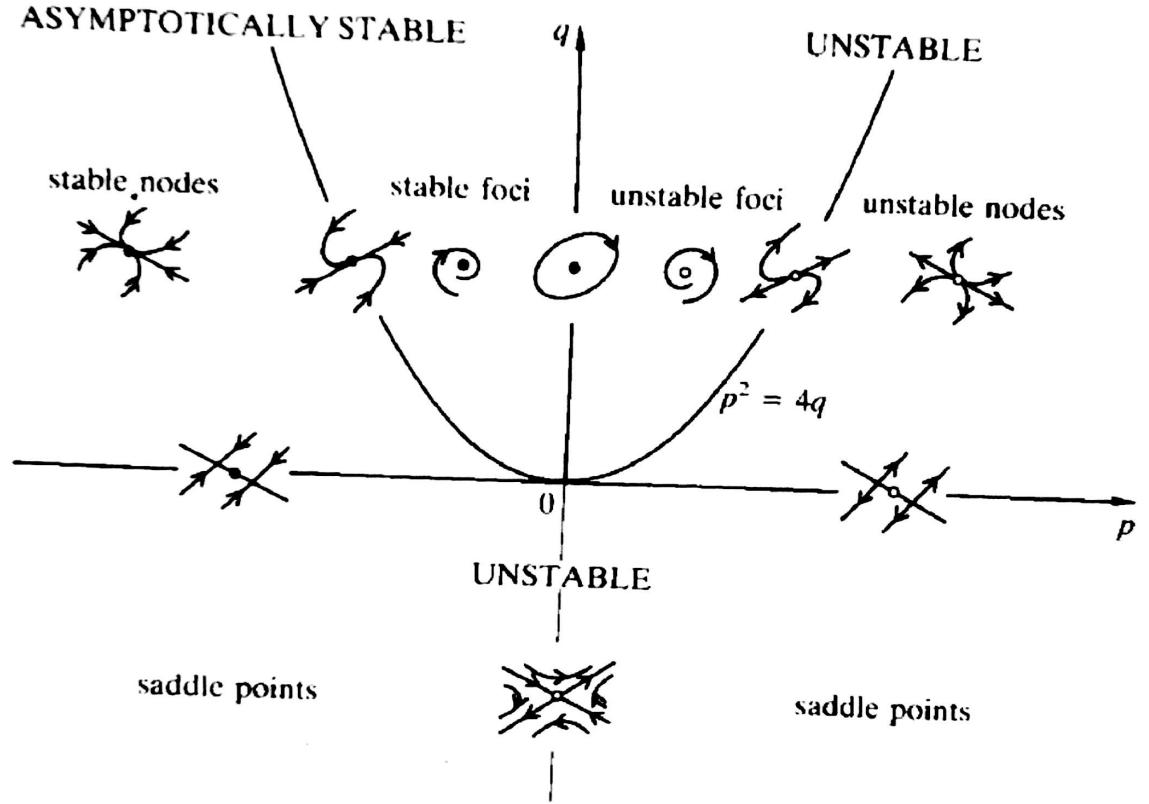
$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \cdot x' + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \cdot y' = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \left(M \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \left(-M \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right) \equiv 0$$

$$H = \gamma \log(x) + \delta \log(y) - x - y$$

use and 321

, problem and ~~(x, y)~~ \rightarrow x, y

, $H(x, y)$ next for x, y as



23.11.16

3. Menge - Menge

et ssion fiktivn men $\begin{cases} x' = f(x, y) \\ y' = g(x, y) \end{cases}$ definiert
 $f = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$ $\wedge g = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$ da $H(x, y)$ ann.

$H(x, y) = c$ dann da es eine fiktive fiktive Integral

$H(x, y)$ or fiktivn men $\begin{cases} x' = f(x, y) \\ y' = g(x, y) \end{cases}$ e nur open

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \Big|_p = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = 0 \quad : \text{wde wglp} \quad p = (x^*, y^*)$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} H_{xx} & H_{xy} \\ H_{yx} & H_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \quad : \text{wglp}$$

gilt $p = (5k, 128/20) \text{ pk. I}$

gilt $p = (5k, 128/20) \text{ ne. II}$

, 80008 wglp k $3k, 128/20 \text{ pk. III}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Geld} \\ \hline \text{10000} \text{ f} \text{f} \text{f} \text{f} \end{array}$$

$$(1) x^4 + x - \varepsilon x^3 = 0$$

durch $\varepsilon \neq 0$, da da $\varepsilon \geq 0$, da $\varepsilon = 0$ WGLP

$$(2) \begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -x + \varepsilon x^3 \end{cases} \quad : \text{pdi } \varepsilon \geq 0 \text{ nur}$$

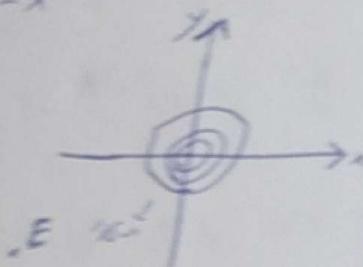
23.11.76

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

\therefore per $x' = y$
 $y' = -x$

\therefore per $E=0$

7/12/76



7/12/76

~~1.5.1~~

$$H(x,y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\epsilon x^4}{4} \quad \therefore \epsilon > 0$$

7/12/76

$$-x + \epsilon x^3 = 0$$

(0,0)

$$\downarrow$$

$$-1 + \epsilon x^2 = 0$$

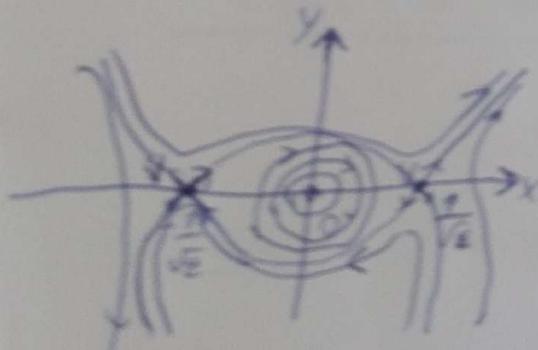
$$\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, 0 \right)$$

, $y=0$ eine Linie

$$V''(N=1-3\epsilon x^2) : \text{per } V'(x) = x - \epsilon x^3 \Rightarrow \text{per } P'(x)$$

$$V''(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ \rightarrow, & x=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{per}$$

7/12/76 per $\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, 0 \right)$ Stab ~~Stab~~ (0,0) sk



23. 7. 16

$$x'' + x - \varepsilon x^3 = 0 \quad \text{near } x=0$$

$$x(t, \varepsilon) = x_0(t) + \varepsilon x_1(t) + o(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$(x + \varepsilon x_1)'' + (x_0 + \varepsilon x_1) - \varepsilon(x_0 + \varepsilon x_1)^3 = 0$$

$$x(0, \varepsilon) = 1 \rightarrow x_0(0) + \varepsilon x_1(0) = 1 \quad \text{from eqn}$$

$$x'(0, \varepsilon) = 0 \rightarrow x_0'(0) + \varepsilon x_1'(0) = 0$$

||

$$x_0(0) = 1; x_1(0) = 0$$

$$x_0'(0) = 0; x_1'(0) = 0$$

$$x_0'' + x_0 = 0$$

$$x_0(0) = 1, x_0'(0) = 0 \rightarrow x_0(t) = \cos(t)$$

$$x_1'' + x_1 - \varepsilon x_0^3 = 0$$

$$x_1'' + x_1 = \varepsilon \cos^3(t)$$

$$x_1(t) = \frac{1}{32} [\cos(3t) - \cos(t)] - \frac{3t}{8} \sin(t)$$

periodic solution $\cos(3t) + \cos(t)$

$$t \sim o\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \rightarrow \cos \approx 1.18$$

23. 11. 76

$$\frac{\omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \cos(\omega_0 T)}}{1 - \cos(\omega_0 T)} = \omega$$

$$, \omega_0 \approx \omega \quad \text{or} \quad \tau_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$(3) \quad \omega^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} + x - \epsilon x^3 = 0$$

$$x(t + 2\pi) = x(t, \epsilon)$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \epsilon \omega_1 + \epsilon^2 \omega_2 + \dots$$

$$x(t, \epsilon) = x_0(t) + \epsilon x_1(t) + \epsilon^2 x_2(t) + \dots$$

$$(\omega_0 + \epsilon \omega_1)^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial t^2} + \epsilon \cdot \frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial t^2} \right) + (x_0(t) + \epsilon x_1(t)) + \epsilon(x_0(t) + \epsilon x_1(t)) = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial t^2} + x_0 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} x_0(0) &= \alpha, \\ \frac{dx_0}{dt}(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_0(t) = \alpha \cos(\omega_0 t), \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial t^2} + 2\omega_1 \frac{\partial^2 x_0}{\partial t^2} + x_1 - x_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x_1}{\partial t^2} + x_1 = 2\omega_1 \alpha \cos(\omega_0 t) + \alpha^3 \cos^3(\omega_0 t)$$

23. 11. 76

$$\frac{d^2x_1}{dt^2} + \alpha_1 = (2\omega_1\alpha + \frac{3}{4}\alpha^3)\cos(\omega t) + \frac{\alpha^3}{4}\cos(3\omega t)$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = -\frac{3\alpha^2}{8} \text{ rads} \quad 2\omega_1\alpha + \frac{3}{4}\alpha^3 \quad \text{at } \alpha=0$$

10/10/11 11/11/18

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x(t, \varepsilon) &= \alpha \cos(\omega t) + \frac{\varepsilon \alpha^3}{32} \cos(\omega t) \\ &\quad - \cos(3\omega t) + o(\varepsilon^2 \alpha^4) \\ \omega &= 1 - \frac{3}{8} \varepsilon \alpha^2 + o(\varepsilon^2 \alpha^4) \end{aligned}}$$

(99/2N sin) Limit-cycle

• 99/2N (1/5N) 1/20 sin(ωt) + 1/8N sin(3ωt) 10/10/11

$\therefore x(t) / 1/20 \propto \omega - \delta/2 \approx 10/10/11$

$x(t_n) \rightarrow P \propto t_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } \omega - \delta/2 \approx 10/10/11 = 0$

$\omega - \delta/2 \approx 10/10/11 \text{ at } \omega \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \omega \rightarrow 10/10/11$

$t_n \rightarrow -\infty \text{ as } \omega - \delta/2 \approx 10/10/11 \text{ when } \omega \rightarrow 10/10/11 \text{ as } 10/10/11$

10/10/11 10/10/11

$$x' = -y + (\alpha - x^2 - y^2)x$$

$$y' = x + (\alpha - x^2 - y^2)y$$

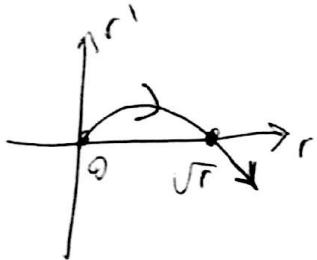
$$10/10/11 \quad x = r \cos(\theta) \quad \theta = 10/10/11$$
$$y = r \sin(\theta)$$

23.7.16

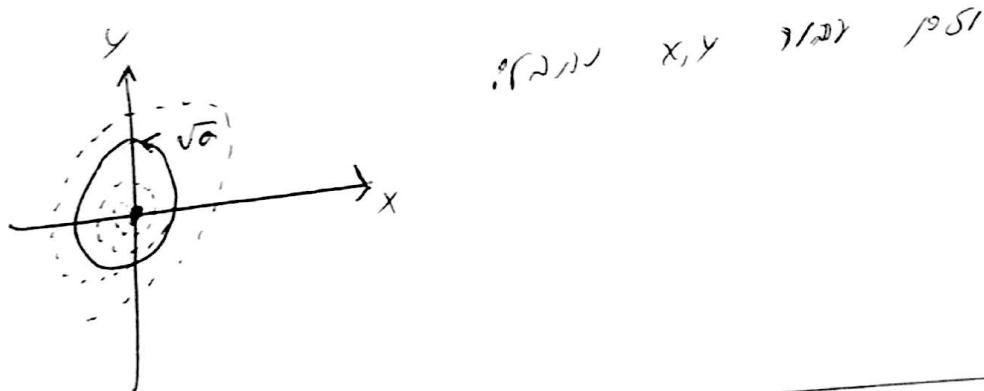
$$\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^1 = xy + yy^1 = (\alpha - x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (r^2)^1 = rr^1 = (\alpha - r^2)r^2 \Rightarrow r^1 = r(\alpha - r^2)$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = t g(\theta) \quad ; \text{PSI}, \text{we want } r = \sqrt{\alpha}, r=0 \quad \text{PSI}$$



$$K \delta \quad r=0 \quad \text{PSI} \quad \text{and} \quad r=\sqrt{\alpha} \quad \text{PSI}$$



Hilbert's 16th problem

$$(*) \begin{cases} x^1 = P(x, y) \\ y^1 = Q(x, y) \end{cases}$$

if

? \exists two solutions \wedge two ∂ curves P, Q

\bullet ∂ $\subset H(n)$ i.e. $P \in H(n)$ closed

const

\bullet ∂ \in $W^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^{2-n})$ $(*)$ ∂ \in L^2 closed

23. 7. 16

(10, 19, 12 - 27, 21, 10) übersetzen

$A_{ij} = A$ für $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ für $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$ $\begin{cases} x' = f(x, y) \\ y' = g(x, y) \end{cases}$
z.B. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x, y) = x + y$, $g(x, y) = xy$

• $A = E_{ij}$ \Rightarrow $A = E_{ij}$ • I k
 $(\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks})$ \Rightarrow $\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks}$ • II k
 $\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks}$ \Rightarrow $\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks}$ • III k
• $\lambda_{1,2}$ $\neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks}$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} x(t) = p_{1,2}^{(k)}$ $\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks}$ $x(t)$ $\rightarrow \text{Punkt}$
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} x(t) = p_{1,2}^{(k)}$ $\text{Stab } \text{ und } \text{Ks}$ $x(t)$

30.11.16

~~4.7.27) - 1.11.2020 - 2.12.2020~~

$$\text{Def} - \text{Satz 1.3.21). Menge } \omega(x) = \{x(t)\}_{t \geq 0} \text{ ist definiert}$$

$$\omega(x) := \{y : \exists t_n \in \mathbb{R}^+ \mid x(t_n) \rightarrow y\}$$

Sk. plan. S. 1.3.21. $\{x(t)\}_{t \geq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$
: Sk. ist die Menge der t -Schnittpunkte $\omega(x)$ def.

$$\text{Bspw. S. 1.3.21. } \{x(t)\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}} = \omega(x) \text{ ist}$$

1.1.3.2) $\omega(x) = \{x(t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ ist die Menge der t -Schnittpunkte $\omega(x)$
. 1.1.3.2)

: Sk. ist die Menge der t -Schnittpunkte $\omega(x)$ def.
 $\omega(x) = \{x(t)\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ ist

$$:\exists p = \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}, p \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^m \{x_k\} = \omega(x) \text{ ist}$$

$$x_k(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} p_k \in p \quad : \text{S. 1.3.21. } c_k = \{x_k(t)\}$$

• $\mathbb{R}^{(0)}$ ist die Menge der 0 -D. Werte im \mathbb{R} definiert

$$(Def - Satz 1.3.21. Menge) : \underline{\text{definiert}}$$

$$\omega(x) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{Sk. plan. S. 1.3.21. } \{x(t)\}_{t \geq 0} \text{ ist def.}$$

$$\{x(t)\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \subseteq \omega(x) \leftarrow x \in \omega(x) \text{ ist, wenn } x \in \omega(x) \text{ ist}$$

1.1.120 $\omega(x)$. 3

$$\text{1.1.121) } \omega(x) \text{ ist def. } \omega(x) \text{ ist def.} \text{ . 4}$$

$$\text{1.1.122) } \omega(y) \subseteq \omega(x) \text{ ist } y \in \omega(x) \text{ ist def.} \text{ . 5}$$

Übung

(Wiederholung der ersten Vorlesung) $A_n \rightarrow A$ 1
 $\|x(t_n) - A_n\| < \frac{\epsilon}{n}$ für $\exists t_n \in \mathbb{R}$ $A_n \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ 2
 \downarrow

$$x(t_n) \rightarrow A \in \mathcal{U}(x)$$

$y(t) \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ 3, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 4, $y \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ 5

Wegen $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ mit } \|y(t) - x(t)\| < \epsilon$ 6
 $\|y(t) - y(t_n)\| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \|y - x\| < \epsilon$ 7

$\exists t_n : \|x(t_n) - y\| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow y \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ 8

$\|x(t_n + t) - y(t)\| < \epsilon \Rightarrow y \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ 9

Mit s_k ist $y(s_k) \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ 10, $\mathcal{U}(x) \neq \emptyset$ 11

$M \neq \emptyset = N$ 12, $\mathcal{U}(x) = M \cup N$ 13

$U_{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}(M), U_{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}(N) \Leftrightarrow \delta = \text{dist}(M, N) > \epsilon$

$\exists t_n \in \mathbb{R} : d(x(t_{2k-1}), M) < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ 14, $d(x(t_{2k}), N) < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

$L \cap U_{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}(N) \neq \emptyset$ 15, $L = [x(t_{2k-1}), x(t_{2k})]$ 16

$L \cap U_{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}(M) \neq \emptyset$

$\therefore \exists s_k \in [t_{2k-1}, t_{2k}] \subset L$ 17

$x(s_k) \notin U_{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}(M) \cup U_{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}(N)$

$\|x(s_k) - (M \cup N)\| \geq \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ 18

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } x = 1, \\ & \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 0, \quad \text{so } x^2 \leq 0 \text{ for all } x \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{for } x = -1, \quad x^2 = 1, \quad \text{so } x^2 \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \in [-1, 1].$$

$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0, \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Volume

and we can now define \mathcal{L}^2 as follows.

$$\mathcal{L}^2 = \left\{ f(t) \mid f(t) \text{ is measurable, } \int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty \right\}.$$

Now we have L^2 and \mathcal{L}^2 . We can see that $L^2 \subset \mathcal{L}^2$. In fact, if $f \in L^2$, then $|f|^2 \in \mathcal{L}^2$.

$$\text{Let } g(t) = |f(t)|^2. \quad \text{Then } \int_0^1 g(t) dt = \int_0^1 |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty.$$

$$\text{So } g \in \mathcal{L}^2 \text{ and therefore } f \in \mathcal{L}^2.$$

$$\text{Thus } L^2 \subset \mathcal{L}^2 \text{ and } \mathcal{L}^2 \subset L^2.$$

$$X(t_0) = X(t_0) \text{ for } t_0 \in [0, 1], \quad \text{and}$$

$$\text{and } X(t_0) = X(t_0) \text{ for } t_0 \in [0, 1].$$

$$X(t_0) = X(t_0) \text{ for } t_0 \in [0, 1].$$

$$\text{and } X(t_0) = X(t_0) \text{ for } t_0 \in [0, 1].$$

1.7.2.76

1.72.76

$$E(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = xy' + yy' = (-x)(\frac{x^3}{3} - x) = y'(\frac{x^3}{3} - x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(\alpha^+) &= E(0, -\alpha^-) - E(0, \alpha^+) = \frac{1}{2} [(\alpha^-)^2 - (\alpha^+)^2] = \int_{x_0}^y \left[\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) y' \right] dx \\ &= \int_{x_0}^y \left[\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) (-x) \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$x_0 = x_1 \cup x_2 \cup x_3, \quad \int_{x_1} dE > 0, \quad \int_{x_3} dE > 0, \quad \int_{x_2} dE < 0$$

$$\int_{x_1} E' dt = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) \frac{dy}{dx} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) \left(\frac{-x}{y - (\frac{x^3}{3} - x)} \right) dx$$

8. 7. 16

س (۱۳۹۵) - میراث اسلامی

$$R = -c \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x + f(x)$$

$$\text{word } \rightarrow \text{ex}(x) \rightarrow \text{ex}(x) \rightarrow \text{ex}(x).$$

~~دسته بندی~~
~~گروه~~

$x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

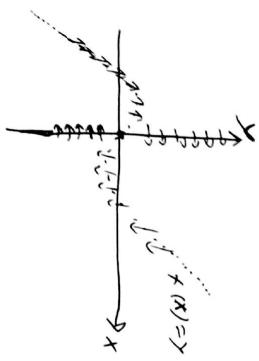
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + k\pi.$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + k\pi.$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + k\pi.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = k \\ x = k+1 \end{array} \right\}$$

range of $\sin(x)$ is $[-1, 1]$.



8.12.16

$$\int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{ds}{dt} = T \approx 2 \int_{t_A}^{t_B} dt , \quad y \approx f(x) ; \quad \frac{dy}{dt} \approx f'(x) \frac{dx}{dt} = (x^2 - 1) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{x}{K} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-x}{K(x^2 - 1)} \rightarrow dt \approx -\frac{K(x^2 - 1)}{x} dx$$

∴ psr

$$T \approx 2 \int_{t_A}^{t_B} dt = 2 \int_2^7 \left(-\frac{K(x^2 - 1)}{x} \right) dx = 2K \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \ln(x) \right]_2^7 = K [3 - 2 \ln(2)] . \quad T \approx K [3 - \ln(2) \cdot 2] \approx 0(K)$$

psr division d'après p''k
: psr I. (2)(1)

soit $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ de mesure λ' $x^1 = f(x)$ sur

$\forall R$ $\exists \nabla (h \cdot f) \text{ sur } A \in \mathcal{E}(R)$ λ''

$R \rightsquigarrow$ psr division p''k

\therefore $C = \partial A$

psr d'en p''k

$$(hf)_x + (hg)_y > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^1 = f(x, y) \\ y^1 = g(x, y) \end{cases}$$

∴ psr

~~soit $(hf)_x + (hg)_y > 0$~~

$$\iint_A ((hf)_x + (hg)_y) dx dy = \oint (hf) dy - (hg) dx = 0$$

8.72.16

$$\forall x: p(x) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x^1 + p(x)x^1 + q(x) = 0$$

then $\partial f / \partial x^1 < 0$

$$f \begin{cases} x^1 = y \\ y^1 = -p(x)y - q(x) \end{cases} \rightarrow \nabla f = f_x + g_y = -p(x) < 0$$

Lyapunov \rightarrow L

$$. F(x^*) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x^1 = f(x) \quad \text{then } \dot{x}^1 = f'(x)$$

$$\text{Now if } \exists x^*, \forall v \in C^1(U) \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \leq 0 \quad \text{then}$$

$$. x^* \neq x \quad \text{so} \quad V(x) > 0 \quad V(x^*) = 0 \quad . I$$

$$. x \in V \quad x \neq x^* \quad \text{so} \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \leq 0 \quad . II$$

$$\text{Then } \forall x \in V \quad V(x) > V(x^*) \quad \text{so} \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \leq 0 \quad \text{pk} \quad \text{then}$$

$$. x^* \text{ is a local minimum of } V \text{ in } U \quad \text{pk} \quad \text{then}$$

$$x(t) \rightarrow x^* \quad x \in U \quad \text{for } t \geq t_0 \quad \text{pk} \quad \text{then}$$

the solution is unique $\text{then } x(t) \rightarrow x^*$

$$\text{Now } \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \leq 0 \quad \text{then} \quad V(x(t)) \leftarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \leq 0 \quad \text{then}$$

$$. y(t) \in V(x(t)) \quad \text{so} \quad y \neq x^* \quad \text{and} \quad y \in W(x) \quad \text{so}$$

$$\text{posi } V(y(t)) < V(x^*)$$

$$\exists \delta > 0: V|_{B_\delta(y)} < V|_{B_\delta(y(t))} \rightarrow \text{max}$$

8.2.26

לעוקב: $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = g(x)$
 מינימום של $f'(x) = 0$ ו- $g'(x) < 0$ \rightarrow נק' סטטיסטית.

לעוקב: $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = g(x)$
 $f'(x) = 0$ ו- $g'(x) > 0$ \rightarrow נק' אטומתית.

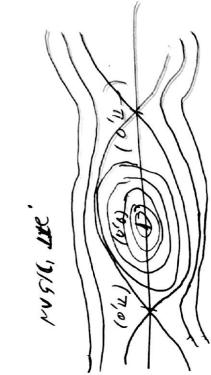
$f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2$ \rightarrow נק' אטומתית.

לעוקב: $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = g(x)$
 $f'(x) = 0$ ו- $g'(x) = 0$ \rightarrow נק' קומפלקסית.

לעוקב:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\omega^2 x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\omega^2 x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1'' = -\omega^2 x_1 \\ x_2'' = -\omega^2 x_2 \end{cases} = 0$$



$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega \\ \omega & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_1 = r \cos(\omega t), \quad x_2 = r \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 + \omega^2 x = x(-x - \omega^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = -\omega^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \omega^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

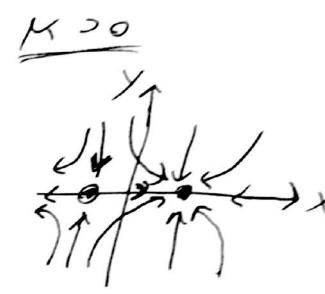
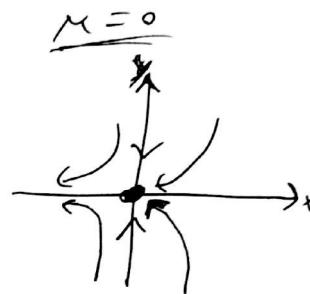
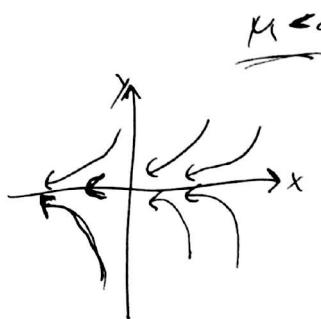
Iris rabinowitz@mail.com

8.12.16

Bifurcation

$$\begin{cases} x' = \mu - x^2 & (\text{saddle-node}) \\ y' = -y \end{cases}$$

①



②

$$\begin{cases} x' = \mu x - x^2 & (\text{transcritical}) \\ y' = -y \end{cases}$$



$\mu = 0$

$\mu > 0$



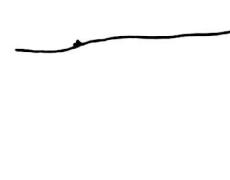
$$\begin{cases} x' = \mu x - x^3 \\ y' = -y \end{cases}$$

(pitch fork)



$\mu = 0$

$\mu > 0$



75.12.16

WILCOX & MULLEN (1982)

8 Hopf Bifurcation

$$\begin{cases} r' = r(a - r^2) \\ \theta' = 1 \end{cases}$$

* polar $\begin{cases} x' = -y + (a - x^2)y \\ y' = x + (a - x^2)y \end{cases}$

$$(a - 1) = 0$$

$$A_{\text{st}} = a \pm i$$

$$J(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$



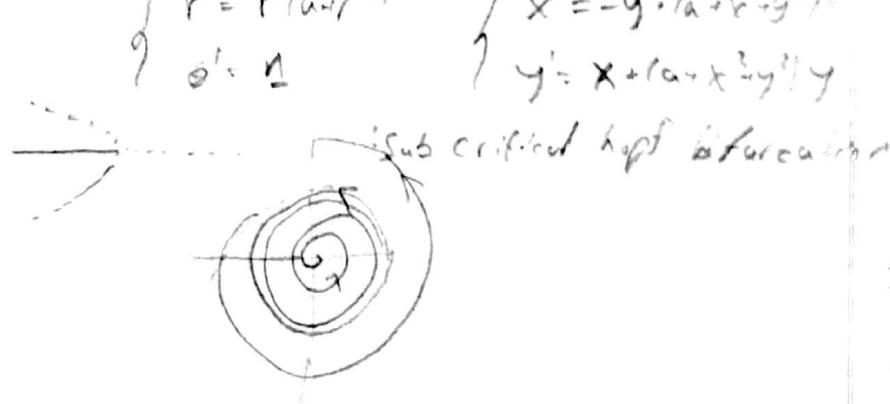
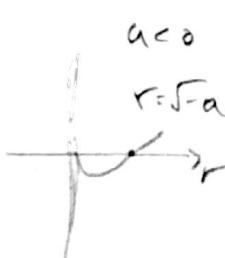
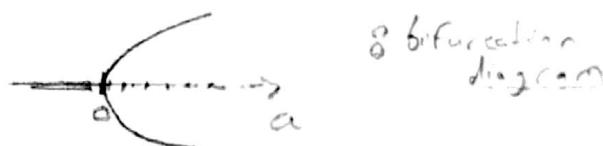
$$a < 0$$

stable

$$a = 0$$

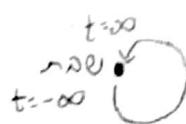
$$a > 0$$

unstable



: Homoclinic bifurcation

homoclinic orbits



heteroclinic orbits



$n \geq 3, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i c_i \neq 0$

$a^n + b^n \neq c^n$

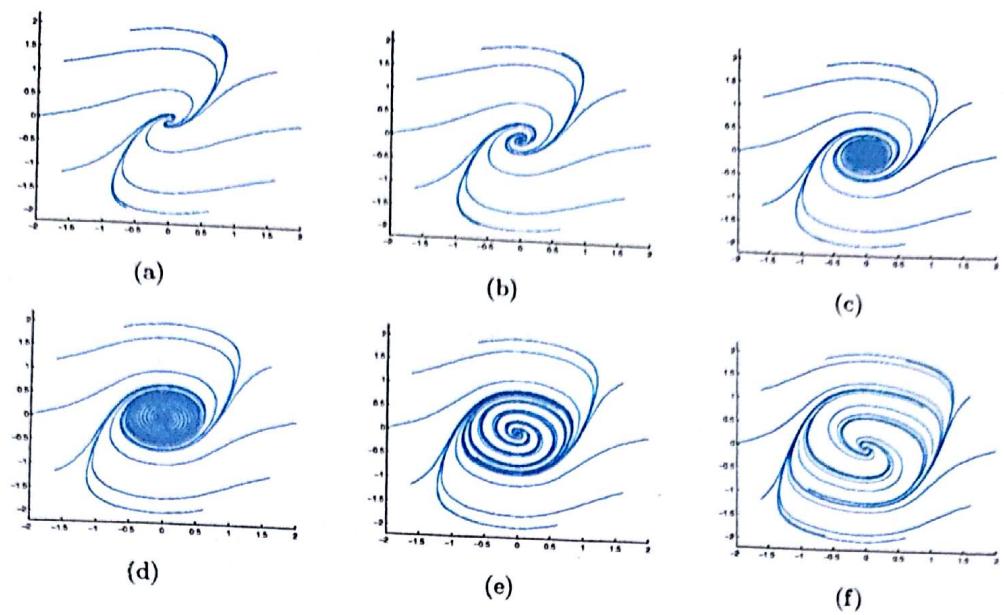


FIGURE 1. *Hopf bifurcation in the Van der Pol equation* (figures by Jeremy Schiff)

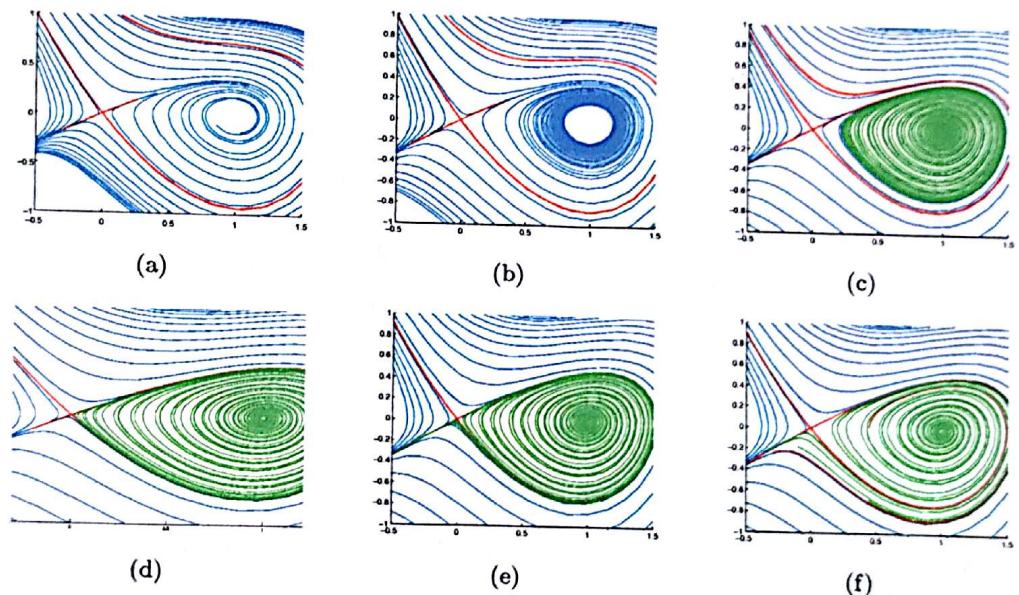


FIGURE 2. *Hopf and Homoclinic bifurcations* (figures by Jeremy Schiff)

15.12.16

2 פג 6 מוקדי בירוקט נסיעה

$$\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = ay + x - x^2 + xy \end{cases}$$

Homoclinic
bifurcation

$$x - x^2 = 0 \quad x=0, 1$$

$$y=0 \quad \text{line of fixed points}$$

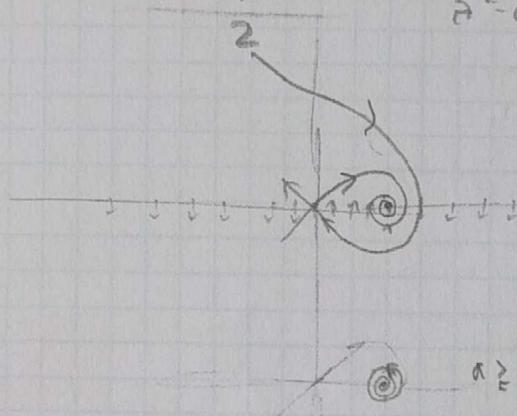
$$(0,0), (1,0)$$

$$J(1,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & a+1 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_{0,0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \quad J(-1,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2a+1 & a+x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \pm i\sqrt{a+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+1) \\ a^2 - a - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+1)$$



$$a > -3 \quad a < -1$$

$$\pm i \quad a = -1$$

$$a > -1 \quad a < -1$$

$$a \geq -1 \quad a \leq -1$$

מבחן דבוק נון (לעומת דבוק ריאלי)

לפונקציית הנזק, מינימום, מינימום ריאלי

ריבועי גורם \mathbb{D}

$$x(t) = e^{At} x(0) \quad x = Ax \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\text{או } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d \quad \text{או } (v_1, \dots, v_d)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{מבחן דבוק ריאלי} \quad x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 c_i v_i e^{\lambda_i t}$$

$$\text{הCOND של } \lambda \text{ הוא } \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad \text{או } R^d = \left(\frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \right) e^{\lambda t}$$

ד.ד. ו. ו. ו. ו.

$R^d = \text{ker } (A - \lambda I)^T$

$$(A - \lambda I) U_1 = 0$$

$$U_1 = \text{ker } (A - \lambda I)^T$$

$$(A - \lambda I) V_1 = V_1$$

$$\text{הCOND של } \lambda \text{ הוא } \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad (A - \lambda I) V_0 = V_0$$

$R^d = \text{ker } (A - \lambda I)^T$

15.12.76

וורכית בדינמיות הינה ג' נס' נס' נס'

$$F(x^*) = 0 \quad x^* = F(x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$x^* \in W^{1,1}(y \in \mathbb{R}^d) \quad y(t) \rightarrow x^* \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$W^{1,1}(y \in \mathbb{R}^d) = \{y \in L^1 \mid y(t) \rightarrow x^*\}$$

וורכית $W(x^*)$, $W(x^*)$ ינוכי

$$z(t) \in W^{1,1} \quad z(t) \rightarrow W(x^*) \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x = Ax \quad A = DF|_{x^*} \quad x^* = 0 \quad \text{נוסף}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^d = E^s \oplus E^c \oplus E^u$$

הכרחון ימוך $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow P$ ונרמז ונרמז

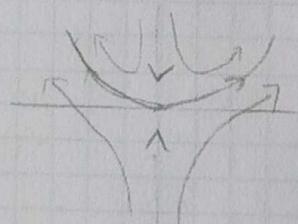
$$\begin{aligned} d = p + q \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{p+1} = f_1(x, \dots, x_p) \\ \vdots \\ x_d = f_q(x, \dots, x_p) \end{array} \right. \\ & \text{ונרמז} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = DF|_{x^*} \quad F|_{x^*} = 0 \quad F \in C^r, \quad x^* = F(x) \quad \text{נוסף}$$

$A = dW|_{x^*}$ כ' ונרמז p ו' E^s , E^u ס' ונרמז

$$E^s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$$

$$E^u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^u$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x' = x \\ y' = -y + x^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{ונרמז}$$

$$E^s = \{y = 0\} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y+x^2}{x} \\ E^u = \{x = 0\}$$

$$y(x) = x^2 + \frac{C}{x}$$

15.12.16

נוילס וטנרטון כבויים

$$E^s = \{y=0\}$$

$$E^u = \{x=0\}$$

$$y = c_1 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$y + x^2 = (2c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + \dots) \underset{\text{!}}{+} y$$

$$y + x^2 = (2c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + \dots) (-x + y^2)$$

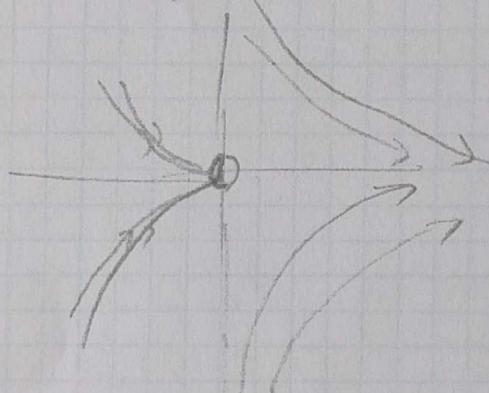
$$c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + x^2 = (2c_2 x + c_3 y^2 + \dots) (-x + (2c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3)^2)$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad c_3 = c_4 = 0, \quad c_5 = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$W^s = E^s = \{x=0\}$$

$$y \vdash y \quad x \doteq x^2$$

$$y(t) = y_{(0)} e^{-t} \quad x(t) = \frac{x_{(0)}}{1 - x_{(0)} t} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



8 Center manifold Theorem

$$F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d) \quad F(x^*) = 0 \quad x \mapsto F(x)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^d = E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s \quad A = DF|_{x^*}$$

אילן
-ג

W^s

W^u

E^c

22.12.16

$$\Rightarrow \text{הנ} = \text{הנ} - \text{הנ}$$

$f(0) = 0$ ו- $0 = x^*$, $F \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x^* = f(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ימס
 פונקציית \mathbb{R}^n ב- \mathbb{R}^n ב- \mathbb{R}^n . $A = Df(0)$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = E^u \oplus E^s \oplus E^c : \text{ריאנ} \text{ יס}$$

$$\lambda \text{ רצ' } \text{ Re}(\lambda) = \lambda'$$

$$\Re(\lambda) > 0 \quad \Re(\lambda) < 0$$

\Rightarrow $E^u(0), E^s(0), E^c(0)$ מרחוק נורמי יכן

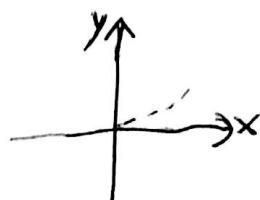
$E^s - s$ עלין E^s , $E^c - s$ עלין E^c , E^{s-c} עלין E^c

$$x^* = \alpha x^3 + xy - xy^2$$

$$x^* = 0, 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad y^* = -y + 6x^2 + x^2y$$

$$E^s = \{x = 0\} \quad \text{ר'נ} \quad A = Df(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad ?/151$$

$$E^c = \{y = 0\}$$



$$y = h(x) = c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{?/151} \cup \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \text{ דע } ?/152 \text{ נט}$$

$$y^* = (2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 + \dots) x^*$$

$$-y + 6x^2 + x^2y = (2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 + \dots)(\alpha x^3 + y - xy^2) \text{ קילינ} \sim \text{ נט}$$

22.7.2.76

~~$y = 6x^3 + x^2$~~

$$-c_2x^2 - c_3x^3 + 6x^2 + o(x^4) = o(x^4)$$

$c_2 = 0, c_3 = 6 \quad \text{PSI} \quad c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 = 6x^2 \quad \text{PSI}$

$\text{NLS } x^{(1)} \text{ & } y^{(1)} \text{ PSI} \quad Y = 6x^2 + o(x^4)$

$x' = \alpha x^3 + x(6x^2) - x(6x^2) + o(x^4) \quad \text{PSI} \quad \text{PSI} \quad \text{PSI}$

$x' = (\alpha + 6)x^3 + o(x^4)$

PSI NLS $x^{(1)}$ $y^{(1)}$ $x^{(2)}$ $y^{(2)}$

$\text{NLS } x^{(2)} \leftarrow \alpha + 6 = 0$

$\text{NLS } y^{(2)} \leftarrow \alpha + 6 = 0$

$\text{NLS } x^{(3)} \leftarrow \alpha + 6 < 0$

ANSWER

$A = DF(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{PSI} \quad x^* = (0, 0, 0) \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x' = \alpha(x-y) \\ y' = -\alpha x_2 \\ z' = -6x_2 + xy \end{array}$

$\alpha, b > 0$

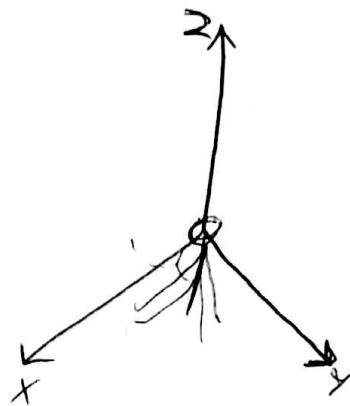
$\lambda(A) = \{\alpha, 0, -6\} \quad \text{PSI} \quad \Lambda[A] = \{-\alpha, 0, -6\} \quad \text{PSI}$

$E^S = \{(x, 0, z)\} \quad \text{PSI} \quad \text{NLS } x, z \quad \text{PSI}$

$E^C = \{(x, x, 0)\}$

22.12.16

18'18 20'18



$$Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x \quad \text{PSI} \quad Y = Ax^2 + Bx^3 + \dots \quad : \text{lets do first}$$

$$z = 0 \quad \cancel{y^2} \quad \cancel{Bx^3} \quad \cancel{Cx^4} \quad \dots$$

$$-acy^3 + \partial y^2 x' = (1 + A \cdot 2x + Bx^2) (-\partial(y+x)) (Cx^2 + \dots)$$

$$x' = -\partial(y^2 + \dots)$$

$$y^2 = \cancel{a} \quad \partial A = 0 \rightarrow A = 0$$

$$y^3 = -\cancel{\partial B} = -\cancel{\partial C} \rightarrow B = C$$

$$A = 0 \quad \text{PSI}$$

$$B = C = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$y^1 = -\partial(y^2 + \frac{y^3}{6})(\frac{y^2}{6} + \dots) \quad \text{in the middle we get}$$

$$\text{in the middle we get} \quad y^1 = \partial x_2$$

$$y^1 = -\frac{1}{6} y^3$$

bk b<0 bk 0<0 pk, now go back to 1/28 PSI

now go back

22.12.96

$$\underline{1 \text{ 例題} - 1.2.2 \text{ 例題}}$$

$f \in C^1$ の $f: I \rightarrow I$, $I = [a, b]$

$$f(p) = p \quad \text{と} \quad \underline{\text{証明}}$$

1) $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ 使得する $|f'(p)| < \epsilon$.

2) $\forall \delta > 0 \exists \rho < |f'(p)| > \delta$.

3) $\forall \lambda > 0 \exists \rho < |f'(p)| = \lambda$.

このこと

$\exists r, \forall y \in B_r(p) : |f'(y)| < \lambda < \gamma \leftarrow \exists \lambda < \gamma : |f'(p)| < \lambda < \gamma$

$$|f(x) - f(p)| = |f'(c)(x-p)|, \quad c \in (p, x) \quad \text{の} \quad x \in B_r(p)$$

$$|f(x) - f(p)| = |f'(c)(x-p)| < \lambda |x-p| \quad \text{の} \quad x \in B_r(p)$$

$x_n \in B_r(p)$ 使得する $x_n \rightarrow p$

$$(f'(c) \text{ は } x_n \rightarrow p \text{ の} \quad |x_n - p| \leq \lambda |x - p|)$$

このこと \Rightarrow $f'(p) = 1$

$$f'(p) = 1 \text{ と } p \text{ が } f'(p) \text{ の} \text{ 例題} \text{ である} \quad \text{の} \quad \text{証明}$$

$\delta < \lambda < \mu$ \Rightarrow $\lambda^2 < \mu^2$

$$\overline{\lambda + 2} < 1 \rightarrow \lambda < 1 - \overline{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda^2 < \lambda + 2 \rightarrow \lambda < \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 4} - \lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 < \lambda + 2 \rightarrow \lambda < \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 4} - \lambda$$

$$x = f'(x) = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$x = f'(x) = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\overline{\lambda + 2} < 1$$

$$x = f'(x) = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$x = f'(x) = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$x = f'(x) = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow x = \lambda^2 - 1 \rightarrow x = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$1 > x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 < 1 \rightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$f_1: I \rightarrow I, \quad I = [0, 1]$$

$$f_2(x) = x(1-x), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\text{Logistic function}$$

$$(f^n)'(\rho) = f'(x_{n-1}) \cdot f'(x_{n-2}) \cdots f'(x_0)$$

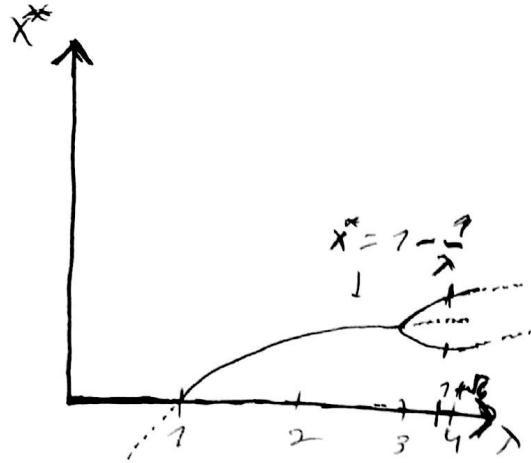
$$\text{Sk} |f_n(\rho)| < \epsilon, \quad f'(\rho) = \rho, \quad \epsilon \in C,$$

$$\text{number of } d \text{ steps}$$

22.12.16

.. \rightarrow $\lambda^2 < 1 - \overline{\lambda}$

22.12.26



8/12/2013 11:28 AM MEK'

$$\lambda f_\lambda(x)(1 - f_\lambda(x)) = f_\lambda(f_\lambda(x)) = f_\lambda^2(x) = x$$

$$\lambda^2 x(1-x)(1-\lambda x(1-x)) = x, \quad x \neq 0$$

↓

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + x(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda}) - (\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda^3}) = 0$$

17/12/2013 11:28 AM $x^* = 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}$ l esz a leme
18/12/2013 11:28 AM

$$x^2 - x(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda}) + (\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^3}) = 0$$

$$\frac{(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda}) \pm \sqrt{(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda})^2 - \frac{4}{\lambda^3}}}{2} = \varphi_{\pm}$$

$$x^2 < 1 - \frac{2}{\lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda} \quad !' \text{enn}$$

$$= |f_\lambda^2(\varphi_+)| < 1 \quad \text{17/12/2013 11:28 AM}$$

$$\lambda(1 - 2\varphi_-)\lambda(1 - 2\varphi_+) = f_\lambda'(q_-)f_\lambda'(q_+) \rightarrow$$

$$f_\lambda^2(\varphi_+) = 5 - (\lambda + 1)^2 \rightarrow -1 < 5 - (\lambda + 1)^2 \leq$$

$$3 < \lambda \leq 7 + \sqrt{6}$$

$\text{מבחן } (X, f)$ כ"ג (Robert Devaney '05) "OTEK" 1.2.2.1

ישנו פונקציית מילוי x בפונקציית f $\exists x \in X$

8.1 $\Leftrightarrow f: X \rightarrow X$ פונקציית מילוי $\forall x, y \in X$ $d(x, y) = |x - y|$
 \Rightarrow מבחן אטומי

$$\text{כל } \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (\text{Per}_n(f)) \subseteq \text{Per}(f), \text{cl}(\text{Per}(f)) = X$$

$$\text{Per}_n(f) := \{x : f^n(x) = x\} \quad [11/15/2023]$$

$$\left[\text{בזה דיברנו מ''ג} \right] \quad \exists x_0 \in X : \forall n \geq 0, f^n(x_0) = x_0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{. 11/15/2023 מתקיים } x_0 \text{ כך } |x_0| = \infty \text{ ו } \underline{\text{OTEK}}$$

3. מבחן סדרה של פונקציית מילוי (X, f) . III

$$\forall x \in X, \forall r > 0 \exists y \in B_r(x) \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : |f^n(x) - f^n(y)| > \delta$$

$$\left[\text{בזה דיברנו מ''ג} \right]$$

$$: \text{III}' \rightarrow \text{III} \text{ מבחן אטומי } \underline{\text{OTEK}}$$

new מ''ג $x \neq y$ בזאת מבחן סדרה של פונקציית מילוי (X, f) . III'

$$\cdot |f^n(x) - f^n(y)| > \delta \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\cdot \text{III}' \Leftarrow \text{III} \text{ מבחן } \text{III} \Leftarrow \text{III}' \quad \rightarrow \text{OTEK}$$

(OTEK הוא מבחן)

1.7.76

$$\text{Def: } x \in [0,1] \text{ has a decimal expansion } x = 0.a_1a_2\dots \text{ where } a_i \in \{0,1,\dots,9\}$$

$$x = 0.a_1a_2\dots \quad | \quad \frac{a_i}{10^i} \in [0,1) \quad \text{if} \quad x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{10^n} \right), \quad \frac{a_n}{10^n} \in [0,1)$$

$$\lambda \in (0,1) \quad \text{sk} \quad x \in [0,1] \text{ for } f_\lambda(x) = \lambda x(1-x) \quad \text{for all } x$$

$$\text{Ex: } f_\lambda \text{ is increasing if } \lambda \in (0,1)$$

$$\text{Def: } f: X \rightarrow X \text{ is continuous if } \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(y)| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{ie } f \text{ is continuous if } \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(y)| < \epsilon$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array} \Rightarrow h \circ f = g \circ h$$

$$\text{Ex: } f, g \text{ are continuous functions}$$

$$f \text{ is "continuous" if } g \circ f \text{ is also continuous}$$

$$\text{proof: } f \text{ is continuous at } x_0 \Leftrightarrow g(f(x_0)) = g(f(x_0)) \text{ is continuous at } f(x_0)$$

$$\text{sk for } g \text{ is continuous at } f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow g(f(x_0)) \text{ is continuous at } f(x_0)$$

$$\text{done}$$

$$f \circ g \text{ is continuous if } f \text{ is continuous at } g(x) \text{ and } g \text{ is continuous at } x$$

$$\text{Ex: } f, g \text{ are continuous functions}$$

7.2.7.7

$$k_2(\theta) = \sin \theta \rightarrow \text{WV}$$

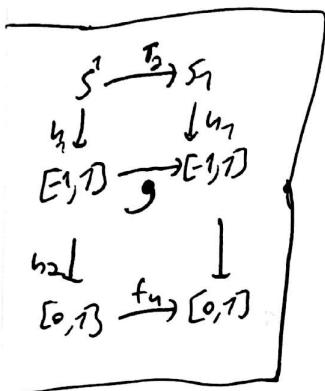
S. 1.96

$$\cdot T_2(\theta) = \theta$$

2(F) T_2 8c 120/10/10 10/12 K11 f₄ :1) 186

$$T_2: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$$

$$: \text{def} \quad h_1(\theta) = \cos(\theta) \quad \text{11/28} \quad h_2: S^1 \rightarrow [-1, 1] \quad \text{18/28} \quad \text{18/28} \quad \underline{\text{18/28}}$$



$$, g(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$: \text{def} \quad h_2: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad \text{18/28} \quad \underline{\text{18/28}}$$

$$h_2(x) = \frac{1-x}{2}$$

$$: \text{def} \quad h_3: S^1 \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad : \text{def} \quad h_3 = h_2 \circ h_1(\theta) \quad / \text{mod } \pi/2$$

: a 15NNN 1'15NNN θ : 11'15NNN 13/11) θ 100 5/100

$$2^n \theta = \theta \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$2^n \theta - \theta \in N_{2\pi} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi m}{2^n} = \theta, m = 0, \dots, 2^n - 1$$

$$\theta = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos \left(\frac{2\pi m}{2^n} \right) \right) \right\} \quad : 5/50$$

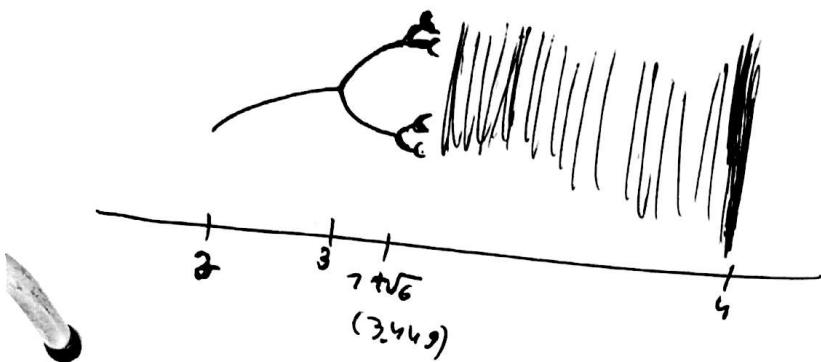
10/11) $x \rightarrow \text{new } x$ $\text{def} \quad \text{new } (x, f) \quad \underline{\text{17/18}}$
 $f'(x) = x$ - e 20 new

15/16 + 8c 120/10/10 p012 g 10/11 17/18 + p01 :1) 187
17/18 g

10/11) $x \rightarrow \text{new } x$ 15/16 (x, f) p01 :1) 180

5.7.76

• $f_n(x) = \lambda(x)(x-x)$ $\delta\in \text{interval}$ $\lambda > 1$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$



• $f_n(x)$

• $\lambda^{n+1} < 10^6, n \geq 0$ $\left\{ f^n\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)\right\}_{n=0}^{10^6} : \lambda = 2.00$

• Attractor chaos periodic points

• $f_n(x)$ $\delta \approx 0.50$ $\text{interval} \approx 1.00$

• $\exists \lambda_n \uparrow \lambda_{n+1} < 4, n \geq 0$

• $\lambda_{n+1} \approx 0.50$, $n \geq 0$. I

• $\lambda_{n+1} \approx 0.50$, $n \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = 2.00$

• $\lambda \in (\lambda_n, \lambda_{n+1})$ \Rightarrow $\lambda \approx 2.00$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = 2.00$

(1975) • Fractal attractor . II

$$\frac{\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1}}{\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n} \rightarrow \gamma \approx 4.67$$

• $\gamma \approx 3.6$ \rightarrow $\lambda \approx 2.00$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = 2.00$ "unstable". III

• "period 3 implies chaos" \Rightarrow Li-Yorke $\delta \in \text{interval}$ $\lambda \in \text{interval}$

• $\lambda \approx 2.00$ \Rightarrow $\lambda \approx 2.00$ \Rightarrow $\lambda \approx 2.00$ "stable". IV

S. 7.76

Sharkovski'

Coln'

375 > 7 > 9 > 71 ...

119'0
כליה של אוניברסיטה

6 > 10 > 74 > 78 > ...

12 > 20 > 28 > ...

:

$2^{k+1} > \dots$

:

$\dots > 4 > 2 > 7$

প্রশ্ন এবং প্রয়োগ করা ক্ষেত্রে $I = [a, b] / K$ ক্ষেত্রে $f: I \rightarrow I$

প্রশ্ন এবং প্রয়োগ ক্ষেত্রে $I = [a, b] / K$ ক্ষেত্রে $f: I \rightarrow I$

প্রশ্ন এবং প্রয়োগ ক্ষেত্রে $f: I \rightarrow I$

জুড়ে দাও

, $f \in C^1$ এবং $I = [a, b]$ ক্ষেত্রে $f: I \rightarrow I$

$$h(x_1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\log(|f'(x_1)f'(x_2) \cdots f'(x_n)|)}{n} \right)$$


এখন জুড়ে দাও করে আসুন $h(x_1)$ ক্ষেত্রে

$$x_n := f^{(n-1)}(x_1)$$

: '5K এবং x_1, \dots, x_n ক্ষেত্রে $\underline{x_1}$

$$h(x_1) = \frac{\log(|f'(x_1)f'(x_2) \cdots f'(x_n)|)}{n}$$

72.1.7)

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1$ ist monoton

Wir wollen die Monotonie von f untersuchen.

IV

I

Wir haben $a < b < c < d$ mit $f'(x) > 0$ für alle $x \in [a, d]$.

Sei Ω ein Intervall mit $a < b < c < d$. Dann gilt $f'(x) > 0$ für alle $x \in \Omega$.

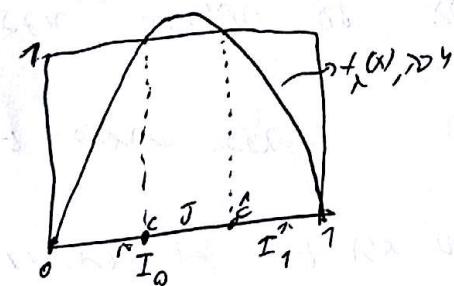


$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow d \rightarrow : I \subset \Omega : g$ monoton

$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow : II \subset \Omega$

f auf Ω monoton

$f_\lambda(x) \notin I_{\lambda x}$ für alle $x \in I$ da $f_\lambda(x) = \lambda x(1-x)$ für $x \in I$



$f_\lambda(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f''(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad x < 0 \quad \text{pt}$

$f''(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad x > 0 \quad \text{pt}$

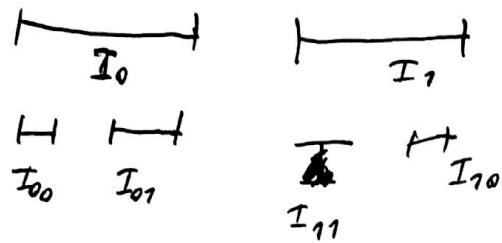
("Julia" ist eine Kurve) $\mathcal{U} = \{x \in I : f''(x) \in I, n=1,2,3\} \subseteq I$

$f'(x) \notin I$ \Rightarrow $I = [c, d]$ pt

$\mathcal{U} \subset I_0 \cup I_1 := \mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2 := \{x \in I : f''(x) \in I, n=1,2,3\} = \mathcal{U}_1 \setminus f_\lambda^{(2)}(x)$

pt

12.1.17



• 1'21'18 KB NW 19/27 NO 22MN 251

$$U_K = \{x \in I : f^n(x) \in I, n=1, \dots, K\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^K I_n$$

$$U = U_1 \cup U_2 \cup \dots \cup U_n \mid U_i \in \mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{B}$$

$$|\bigcup_{n=1}^K I_n| = 2^n$$

$$U = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k$$

∴ 15k

• symbolic address
"1'21'18 KB NW" \Rightarrow $x \in U$ for 19/27

$$x \in U, h(x) := u_1, u_2, \dots \mid u_n \in \mathcal{E}_0, \mathcal{B}$$

$$f^n(x) \in U \subset I_0 \cup I_1, \quad f^n(x) \in I_{u_n}$$

$$U \text{ measurable } f(U) = U$$

$$\delta(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|x_i - y_i|}{2^i} \right) \leq 1 \text{ (151) 1'21'18) } \quad \delta \text{ (151) } U \text{ 251}$$

$$\delta(s_1, s_2, \dots) = s_2 s_3 \dots \quad \therefore 1'21'18 = 5$$

$$. 20'3) 1'21'18 \text{ to } 5 \rightarrow 52,111$$

$$\delta(s_k) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad b \circ h = h \circ f \quad \underline{1'21'18}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$|x - y| < \delta \rightarrow h(y) = t_1 t_2 \dots \rightarrow s_1 = t_1$$

12.7.7

• $\lambda > 2 + \sqrt{5}$ \Rightarrow $I_0 \vee I_0$ or $|f_\lambda'(x)| >$ $\lambda - 2 + \sqrt{5}$ \therefore converges

, $\lambda > 2 + \sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow I_0 \vee I_0$ or $|f_\lambda'(x)| >$ $\lambda - 2 + \sqrt{5}$ \therefore converges

$|I_{u_1 u_2 \dots u_n}| \leq \rho^1 |I_{u_2 u_3 \dots u_n}| \leq \dots \leq \rho^n \rightarrow 0$

. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |I_{u_1 u_2 \dots u_n}| = 0$ \therefore $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |I_{u_1 u_2 \dots u_n}| = 0$

✓

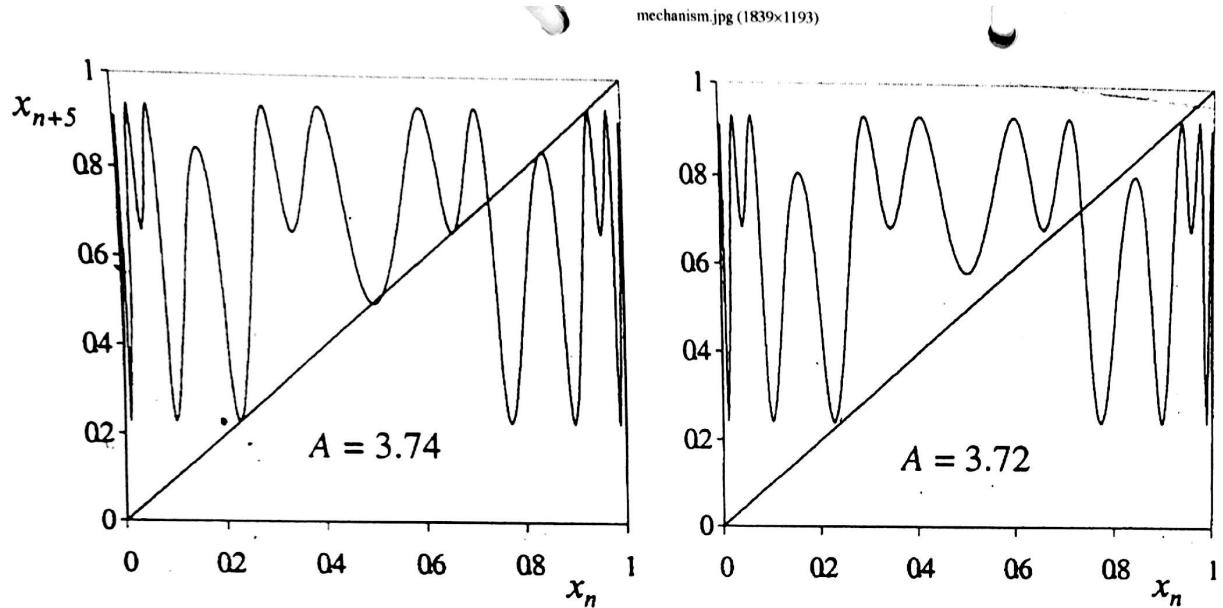


Fig. 7.3. On the left is a plot of the fifth iterate of the logistic map function for $A = 3.74$. On the right is a plot of the same function for a slightly smaller value $A = 3.72$. Iteration of the logistic map function on the left leads to period-5 behavior. For the value used on the right, we get intermittency behavior. Notice the small “gaps” on the right between the function and the $y = x$ (diagonal line) near the locations of the period-5 fixed points. At the intermittency transition, the fifth iterate function is just tangent to the diagonal line at 5 points.

19.7.14

, $f(x) = 1/x$ is notcontinuous

$\rho = (f(x) - x)^2$ not sk $f: I \rightarrow I$, $I = [0, 1]$ is

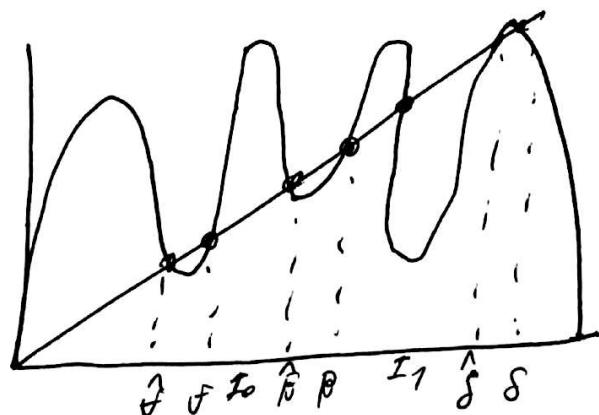
not sk $\rho \geq 0$ not sk $\rho < 0$ but ~~open~~ sk $y = x$ is not sk $\rho = 0$ but ~~open~~ sk $y = x$ is not sk $\rho = 0$ not sk if $y = x$ is not sk $\rho = 0$ sk for δ ~~open~~ sk δ is sk $\rho = -1$ not

$$(Hof(f))' = -1 = f'(x)$$

$$I = \{x : f^n(x) \in I_0 \cup I_1, \forall n \geq 0\}$$

$$\Sigma_A^+ = \{(s_0 s_1 \dots) : s_j \in \{0, 1\}, s_j s_{j+1} \neq 00\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma_A^+ & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \Sigma_A^+ \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & 1 \end{array}$$



$$x \in (\hat{f}, \hat{f}), f(\hat{f}(x)) = 0$$

$$((\hat{f}, \hat{f}) - 0) \text{ not}$$

$$(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\beta}); (\hat{g}, \hat{g}) \text{ not } 0$$

$$f(I_0) = I_1, f(f) = \beta, f(\beta) = g$$

f
 x, x'

19.7.27

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \text{Eigenvalues}$

and $A(0) = 0$ ~~and~~ $\det(A) \neq 0$ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
and $\lambda \neq 0$

$\forall j: |\lambda_j| \neq \lambda$ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda \neq 0$ $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ $\lambda \neq 0$
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda \neq 0$ $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ $\lambda \neq 0$

$\forall j: |\lambda_j| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{stable}$
 $\forall j: |\lambda_j| > 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{unstable}$
 $\therefore \text{rank } A = n$

(smallest eigenvalue - λ_{\min}) $\leq \lambda_i \leq \lambda_{\max}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix}, \delta < 1$$

26.7.74

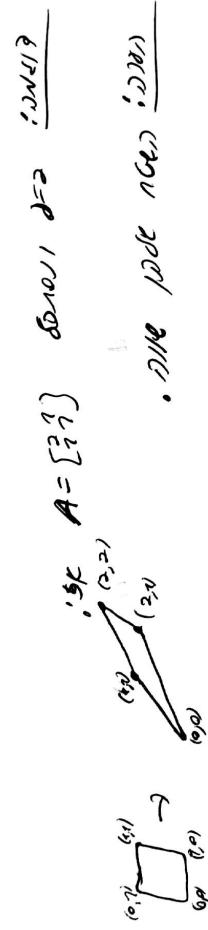
WCO CIVIL - CLASS

number of numbers
and number of numbers
of numbers of numbers.

Total automorphisms

$A: \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$. And, $|A| = t^d$

$$T^d = \mathbb{R}^d / \mathbb{Z}^d, T_a: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \quad T_a(x) = A\bar{x} \pmod{\mathbb{Z}^d}$$



area $= x_1x_2 = (x_1x_2)^2$, T_a is not surjective, therefore $t^d \neq 4$.

$\frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 - \text{area} = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 - x_1x_2$.

$\frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 - x_1x_2 \Rightarrow x_1x_2 = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2$.

$x_1x_2 = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \pi r^2}$.

$(\frac{1}{4} \pi r^2)^2 = (\frac{1}{4} \pi r^2)^2 \Rightarrow \pi r^4 = \pi r^4$.

$\pi r^4 = \pi r^4 \Rightarrow r^4 = r^4$.

$\pi r^4 = \pi r^4 \Rightarrow r^4 = r^4$.

26.7.73

1/2'3'4'5 / 1/2'3'4'5'

, 1/2'3'4'5' $\rho=0$

$$W^s(p) = \{x : T^n x \rightarrow p, n \rightarrow \infty\}$$

$$W^u(p) = \{x : T^n x \rightarrow p, n \rightarrow -\infty\}$$

• $T^n x \rightarrow p$ \Rightarrow $x \in W^s(p)$ \cup $W^u(p)$ \cup $W^c(p)$
• $T^n x \rightarrow p$ \Rightarrow $x \in W^s(p)$ \cup $W^u(p)$

• $W^u(p)$ de γ_C do γ_C \Rightarrow $W^u(p) \subset \gamma_C$
• $W^s(p) \subset \gamma_C$

• $J \in \gamma_C$ $|J| > \frac{\lambda}{2}$, $J \in W^u(p)$ \Rightarrow $T_A^n(J) \subset \gamma_C$

$$T_A^n(u) \supset T_A^n(J)$$

• $M_\varepsilon < \frac{\lambda^\varepsilon}{2} < |T_A^n(J)| = |\gamma| \lambda^n$, W^u de $\gamma_C = T_A^n(J)$

$$\downarrow \\ T_A^n(J) \cap V \neq \emptyset$$

• $\exists J \in \gamma_C$, $\forall \lambda, \varepsilon$ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $\frac{\log(\frac{2M_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon})}{\log(1/\lambda)} \geq n$

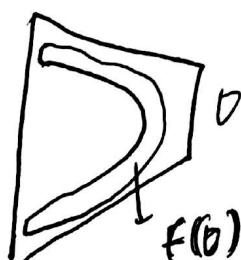
: 'GK (2'3') $\xrightarrow{\text{attractor}}$

$$f(x, y) = (a - x^2 + 6y, x)$$

Hénon map

$$a = 1.4, b = 0.3 \quad : \text{for some}$$

$$b = 0.3$$



26.7.17

$$U = a - x^2 + 6y$$

111011 111101 000

$$V = X$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$X = V$$

$$Y = \frac{U + V^2 - a}{6} \quad \rightarrow$$

001011 001101

. 001101 + 1001

$$x = \frac{2x^2 - a}{6} \quad \text{posl } y = x \quad \text{posl } \quad \text{inde nes, w da}$$

$$H^F = \begin{bmatrix} -2x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |H^F| = -b \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{pos 10001100} \\ \text{pos 10010100 100} \\ \text{110001100, 11001} \\ \text{. b-s on'n nce} \\ \text{1100 sk 126 pos de} \\ \text{1100 sk b=1 pos} \\ \text{. 1100 sk b=7 pos} \end{array}$$

See p2 2010 U(1 1N) pos "posn" k(1) $\lambda \leq x$ a) 13d)

$$\bullet \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\leftarrow} \text{dist}(T^n x, \lambda) \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cdot T\lambda = \lambda \quad (2)$$

$$\cdot \text{dist}(T\lambda, \lambda) \quad (3)$$

$$\cdot \text{"posn" k(1) pos "posn" } \lambda \quad (4)$$

Smale - Williams solenoid attractor

$$\text{"solid torus"} = D = S^1 \times B^2$$

$$\partial D = S^1 \times S^1 = \pi^2 \approx \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$F(\theta, \rho) = (2\theta, \frac{1}{2}\rho + \frac{1}{2}e^{2\pi i \theta})$$

$$\frac{x^{k-1} \Delta}{2} = (k)_D \leftarrow \lambda P(k) D \begin{cases} 3 \\ = x_{k+1} \end{cases} \stackrel{(3)_{k-1}}{=} M(E)$$

برای اینکه x^*

$$(E)_{k-1} A = (M)_{k-1}$$

و x^*

$\Rightarrow x^* = M_{k+1} \text{ در پای } [L^0] \rightarrow \text{ بازگشتی}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [L^0] & \xleftarrow{x^*} & [L^0] \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ [L^0] & \xleftarrow{x^*} & [L^0] \end{array}$$

$$\frac{e}{\lambda P(k) D} = (k)_D \rightarrow \begin{cases} 15x_{250} \\ 5.05x_{50} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} xe^{-e} \\ xe \end{matrix}} \begin{cases} xe^{-e} \\ xe \end{cases} \} = (k)_D \rightarrow (x-1)x^* = (x)^n$$

برای "CND" و ex^*

$$\left(\frac{v}{\lambda P(k) D} \right) \xrightarrow{\infty \leftarrow v} (M)_{k-1}$$

$\Rightarrow M_{k+1} \text{ در کمترین مقدار } \rightarrow$

$$K \xrightarrow{\lambda P(k) D} \text{ بهتر است } \Rightarrow M_{k+1} = (E)_{k-1} A.$$

$$\frac{e}{\lambda P(k) D} = (k)_D \cdot A = M_{k+1} \text{ در } (k+1) \text{ در } \rightarrow L = (k)_D A.$$

$\Rightarrow M_{k+1} = (k)_D A$

$$\frac{e}{\lambda P(k) D} = (k)_D A \Rightarrow (k)_D \cdot \frac{e}{\lambda P(k) D} + L = (k)_D M_{k+1} = (k)_D A$$

III. سه دلیل معمولی.

II. سه دلیل معمولی.

I. دلیلی

ت1. ل. ۷۶