

# DYS HW4-2 Stability Exponents for a toy model

We define a simple flow in polar coordinates on which to test that the Lyapunov exponent calculation works. Define the simple dynamics

In[316]:=

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{r} &= \mu r - r^3 \\ \dot{\theta} &= \omega + \nu r^2\end{aligned}, \quad (1)$$

which has a stable fixed point and a limit cycle if  $\mu > 0$ .

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a.) Calculate radius  $r_0$  and the period of the limit cycle for  $\mu > 0$

In[317]:=

(a) Calculate the radius  $r_0$  and the period  $T$  of the limit cycle for  $\mu > 0$ . Give your result on the form  $[r_0, T]$ . (0.75 points)  
(in terms of mu, omega, nu)

[A](#) [A](#) [A](#)

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[A](#) [A](#) [A](#)

In[318]:=

b.) Make a phase portrait of the dynamical system (2), showing a few representative trajectories. In the same figure, plot the limit cycle using a suitable representative trajectory. Upload your figure as .pdf or .png. Using StreamPlot[] is

not acceptable.  
(0.5 points)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In[319]:= } \dot{X}_1 = F_1(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{1}{10}X_1 - X_2^3 - X_1X_2^2 - X_1^2X_2 - X_2 - X_1^3 \\ \dot{X}_2 = F_2(\mathbf{X}) &= X_1 + \frac{1}{10}X_2 + X_1X_2^2 + X_1^3 - X_2^3 - X_1^2X_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$


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$$\dot{X}_1 = \mu X_1 - X_1^3 - X_1 X_2^2 - \omega X_2 + \nu X_1^2 X_2 + \nu X_2^3$$

$$\dot{X}_2 = \mu X_2 - X_1^2 X_2 - X_2^3 + \omega X_1 + \nu X_1^3 + \nu X_2^2 X_1$$

In[320]:=

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_1 = F_1(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{1}{10} X_1 - X_2^3 - X_1 X_2^2 - X_1^2 X_2 - X_2 - X_1^3 \\ \dot{X}_2 = F_2(\mathbf{X}) &= X_1 + \frac{1}{10} X_2 + X_1 X_2^2 + X_1^3 - X_2^3 - X_1^2 X_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \quad \omega = 1 \quad \nu = 1$$

$$\dot{X}_1 = \mu X_1 - X_1^3 - X_1 X_2^2 - \omega X_2 + \nu X_1^2 X_2 + \nu X_2^3$$

$$\dot{X}_2 = \mu X_2 - X_1^2 X_2 - X_2^3 + \omega X_1 + \nu X_1^3 + \nu X_2^2 X_1$$

Out[321]=

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_1 = F_1(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{1}{10} X_1 - X_2^3 - X_1 X_2^2 - X_1^2 X_2 - X_2 - X_1^3 \\ \dot{X}_2 = F_2(\mathbf{X}) &= X_1 + \frac{1}{10} X_2 + X_1 X_2^2 + X_1^3 - X_2^3 - X_1^2 X_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \quad \omega = 1 \quad \nu = 1$$

In[321]:=

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
X1prime = m * X1 - X1^3 - X1 * X2^2 - w * X2 + n * X1^2 * X2 + n * X2^3;
X2prime = m * X2 - X1^2 * X2 - X2^3 + w * X1 + n * X1^3 + n * X2^2 * X1;

m = 0.1;
w = 1;
n = 1;

system = {
```

```

X1'[t] == m*X1[t] - X1[t]^3 - X1[t]*X2[t]^2 - w*X2[t] + n*X1[t]^2*X2[t] + n*X2[t]^3,
X2'[t] == m*X2[t] - X1[t]^2*X2[t] - X2[t]^3 + w*X1[t] + n*X1[t]^3 + n*X2[t]^2*X1[t]
];

FP1 = {0,0};
FP2 = {1,1};
FP3 = {-2, 2};
FP4 = {-1,-2};
delta = 0.001;
startingPoint1 = FP1 + delta;
startingPoint2 = FP2;
startingPoint3 = FP3;
startingPoint4 = FP4;

initialConditions1 = {X1[0] == startingPoint1[[1]], X2[0] == startingPoint1[[2]]};
initialConditions2 = {X1[0] == startingPoint2[[1]], X2[0] == startingPoint2[[2]]};
initialConditions3 = {X1[0] == startingPoint3[[1]], X2[0] == startingPoint3[[2]]};
initialConditions4 = {X1[0] == startingPoint4[[1]], X2[0] == startingPoint4[[2]]};

solution1 = NDSolve[{system, initialConditions1}, {X1, X2}, {t, 0, 200}];
solution2 = NDSolve[{system, initialConditions2}, {X1, X2}, {t, 0, 200}];
solution3 = NDSolve[{system, initialConditions3}, {X1, X2}, {t, 0, 200}];
solution4 = NDSolve[{system, initialConditions4}, {X1, X2}, {t, 0, 200}];

Clear[plotWithArrowsWithLegend]

plotWithArrowsWithLegend[solution_, color_, label_] :=
Module[{trajectory, arrows},
  trajectory = ParametricPlot[Evaluate[{X1[t], X2[t]} /. solution], {t, 0, 200},
    AspectRatio -> 1, PlotRange -> All, AxesLabel -> {"X1", "X2"},
    PlotStyle -> Directive[color, Thickness[0.005]],
    PlotLabel -> label];

  arrows = Table[Arrow[{X1[t], X2[t]} /. solution, {X1[t + 1], X2[t + 1]} /. solution],
    {t, 0, 200, 100}];

  Show[trajectory, Graphics[{Arrowheads[Medium], arrows}]]
]

SP = StreamPlot[{X1prime, X2prime}, {X1,-2,2},{X2,-2,2}];

(* Example usage with legend *)
PP1 = plotWithArrowsWithLegend[solution1, Red, "Trajectory 1"];
PP2 = plotWithArrowsWithLegend[solution2, Blue, "Trajectory 2"];
PP3 = plotWithArrowsWithLegend[solution3, Green, "Trajectory 3"];
PP4 = plotWithArrowsWithLegend[solution4, Purple, "Trajectory 4"];

```

```

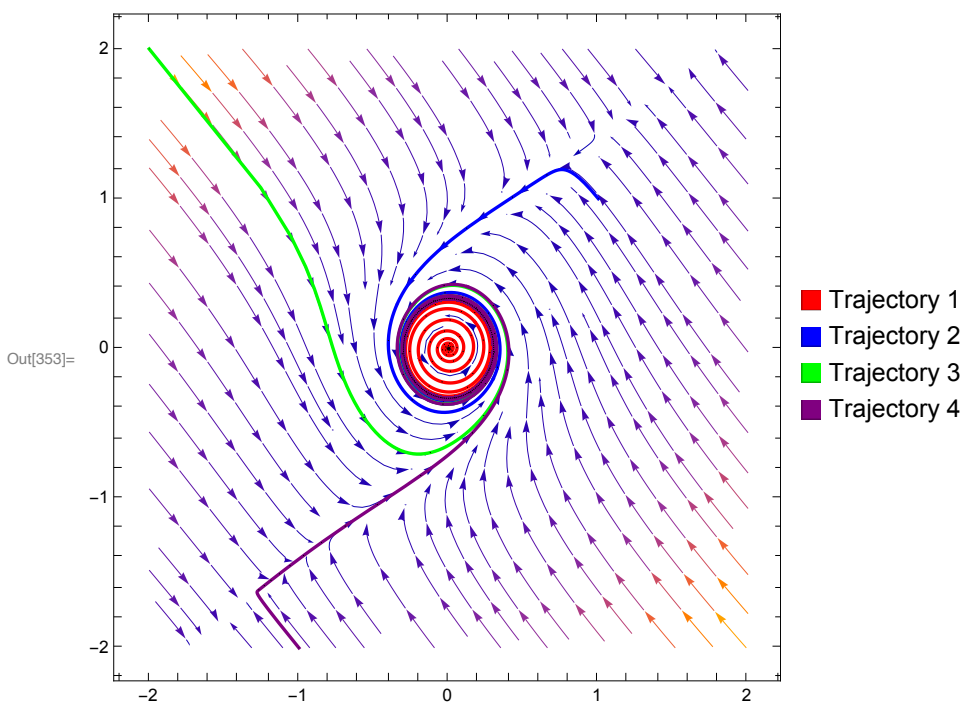
legend = SwatchLegend[{Red, Blue, Green, Purple}, {"Trajectory 1", "Trajectory 2", "Tr

Show[SP, Legended[Show[PP1, PP2, PP3, PP4], legend]]

(*PP1 = ParametricPlot[Evaluate[{X1[t], X2[t]} /. solution1], {t, 0, 200},
  AspectRatio → 1, PlotRange → All,
  AxesLabel → {"X1", "X2"},
  PlotLabel → "Phase Portrait using NDSolve"];
PP2 = ParametricPlot[Evaluate[{X1[t], X2[t]} /. solution2], {t, 0, 200},
  AspectRatio → 1, PlotRange → All,
  AxesLabel → {"X1", "X2"},
  PlotLabel → "Phase Portrait using NDSolve"];
PP3 = ParametricPlot[Evaluate[{X1[t], X2[t]} /. solution3], {t, 0, 200},
  AspectRatio → 1, PlotRange → All,
  AxesLabel → {"X1", "X2"},
  PlotLabel → "Phase Portrait using NDSolve"];
PP4 = ParametricPlot[Evaluate[{X1[t], X2[t]} /. solution4], {t, 0, 200},
  AspectRatio → 1, PlotRange → All,
  AxesLabel → {"X1", "X2"},
  PlotLabel → "Phase Portrait using NDSolve"];

Show[PP1, PP2, PP3, PP4]
*)

```



## c.) Polar to Cartesian and compare with system 2

Done by hand:

In[354]:=

## d.) Plot M and X1, X2 quantities

From now on, we consider only the dynamical system (2). The deformation matrix  $\mathbb{M}$  corresponding differential equation

$$\dot{\mathbb{M}}(t) = \mathbb{J}(t)\mathbb{M}(t),$$

with  $\mathbb{M}(0) = I$  (the identity matrix) and  $J_{ij} = \frac{\partial F_i(\mathbf{X})}{\partial X_j}$ .

In[487]:=

Set up a computer program to numerically solve the differential equation in the six variables  $X_1, X_2, M_{22}$ .

(d) Starting on the limit cycle with  $X_1(0) > 0$  and  $X_2(0) = 0$ , plot all six quantities as functions of limit cycle,  $t \in [0, T]$ . Put all the curves in one plot using a different colour for each quantity. *Uploa* (0.5 points)

In[356]:=

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_1 = F_1(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{1}{10}X_1 - X_2^3 - X_1X_2^2 - X_1^2X_2 - X_2 - X_1^3 \\ \dot{X}_2 = F_2(\mathbf{X}) &= X_1 + \frac{1}{10}X_2 + X_1X_2^2 + X_1^3 - X_2^3 - X_1^2X_2 \end{aligned} \quad ($$

In[521]:=

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]

(* Define the system of differential equations *)
X1prime[X1_, X2_] :=
  0.1 * X1 - X2^3 - X1*(X2^2) - (X1^2) * X2 - X2 - X1^3;
X2prime[X1_, X2_] :=
  X1 + 0.1 * X2 + X1 * (X2^2) + X1^3 - X2^3 - (X1^2) * X2;
w = 1;
nu = 1;
mu = 0.1;
PeriodTime = (2 * Pi)/(w + nu * mu);
t0 = 0;
(*tMax = 20;*)
tMax = PeriodTime;

(* Define the Jacobian matrix *)
J[X1_, X2_] := {{D[X1prime[X1, X2], X1],
  D[X1prime[X1, X2], X2]},
  {D[X2prime[X1, X2], X1],
  D[X2prime[X1, X2], X2]}}

J[X1,X2] // MatrixForm;
```

```

(* Define the system of differential equations for M' = M * J *)
M11prime[X1_, X2_, M11_] := M11*J[X1, X2][[1, 1]];
M12prime[X1_, X2_, M12_] := M12*J[X1, X2][[1, 2]];
M21prime[X1_, X2_, M21_] := M21*J[X1, X2][[2, 1]];
M22prime[X1_, X2_, M22_] := M22*J[X1, X2][[2, 2]];

(*M11prime[X1_, X2_, M11_, M12_, M21_, M22_] := M11*J[X1, X2][[1, 1]];
M12prime[X1_, X2_, M11_, M12_, M21_, M22_] := M12*J[X1, X2][[1, 2]];
M21prime[X1_, X2_, M11_, M12_, M21_, M22_] := M21*J[X1, X2][[2, 1]];
M22prime[X1_, X2_, M11_, M12_, M21_, M22_] := M22*J[X1, X2][[2, 2]];*)

(* Set the initial conditions *)
initialConditions = {X1[t0] == Sqrt[mu], X2[t0] == 0, M11[t0] == 1, M12[t0] == 0, M21[t0]

(* Solve the system of differential equations *)
solution = NDSolve[{
  X1'[t] == X1prime[X1[t], X2[t]],
  X2'[t] == X2prime[X1[t], X2[t]],
  M11'[t] == M11prime[X1[t], X2[t], M11[t]],
  M12'[t] == M12prime[X1[t], X2[t], M12[t]],
  M21'[t] == M21prime[X1[t], X2[t], M21[t]],
  M22'[t] == M22prime[X1[t], X2[t], M22[t]],
  initialConditions
}, {X1, X2, M11, M12, M21, M22}, {t, t0, tMax}, MaxStepSize->0.00001];

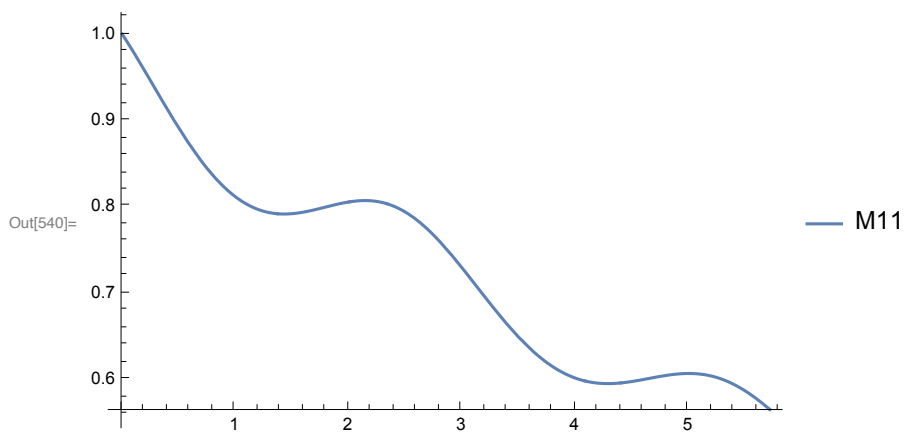
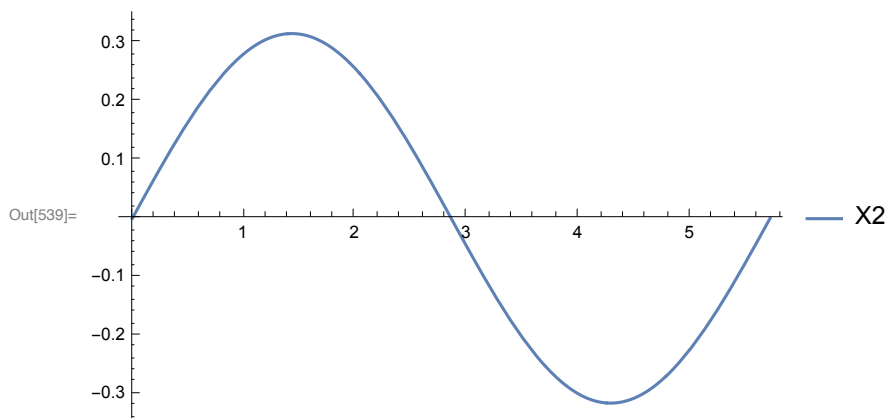
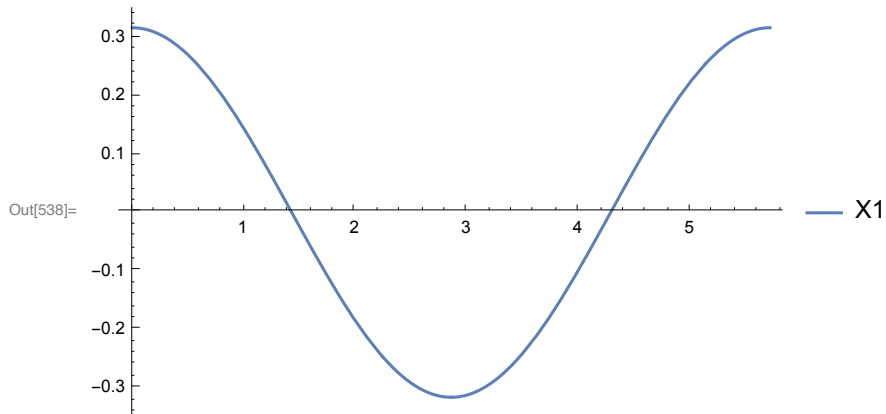
(* Plot individual *)
P11 = Plot[Evaluate[{X1[t]/. solution}], {t, t0, tMax},
  PlotLegends -> {"X1"}]
P12 = Plot[Evaluate[{X2[t]/. solution}], {t, t0, tMax},
  PlotLegends -> {"X2"}]
PM11 = Plot[Evaluate[{M11[t]/. solution}], {t, t0, tMax},
  PlotLegends -> {"M11"}]
PM12 = Plot[Evaluate[{M12[t]/. solution}], {t, t0, tMax},
  PlotLegends -> {"M12"}]
PM21 = Plot[Evaluate[{M21[t]/. solution}], {t, t0, tMax},
  PlotLegends -> {"M21"}]
PM22 = Plot[Evaluate[{M22[t]/. solution}], {t, t0, tMax},
  PlotLegends -> {"M22"}]
(* Plot the solutions *)
Plot[Evaluate[{X1[t], X2[t], M11[t], M12[t], M21[t], M22[t]} /. solution], {t, t0, tMa
  PlotLegends -> {"X1", "X2", "M11", "M12", "M21", "M22"}]

(* Print the numerical values at timestep T = tMax *)
tPeriod = PeriodTime
valuesAtTMax = {X1[tPeriod], X2[tPeriod], M11[tPeriod], M12[tPeriod], M21[tPeriod], M2

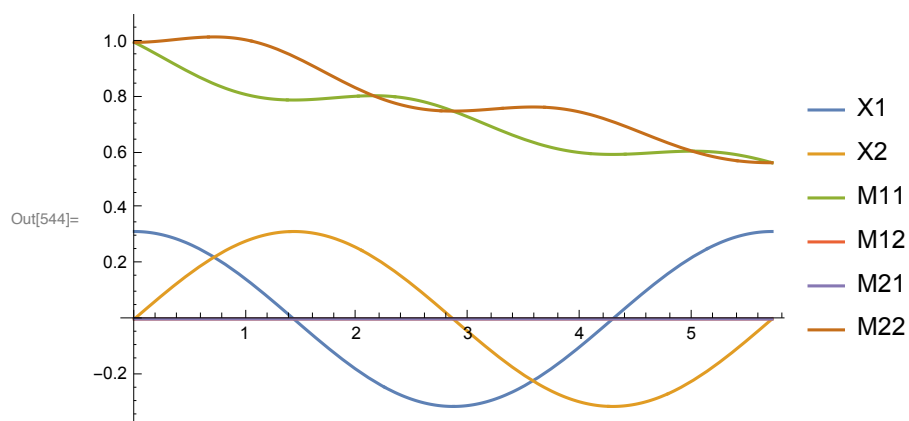
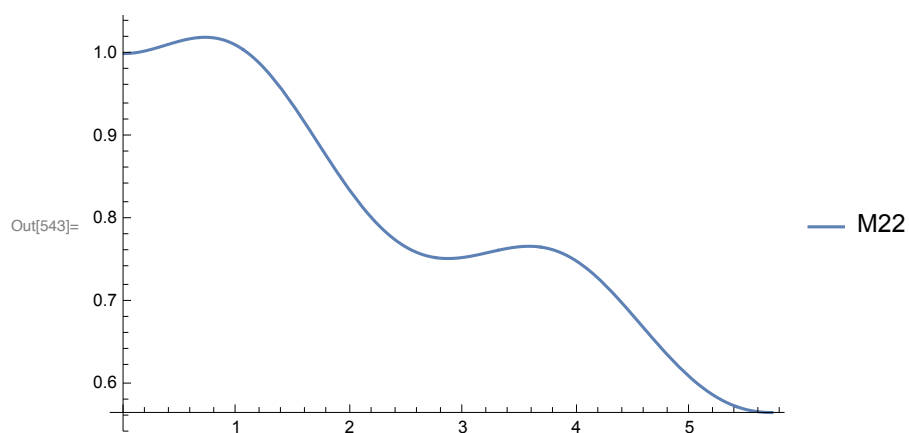
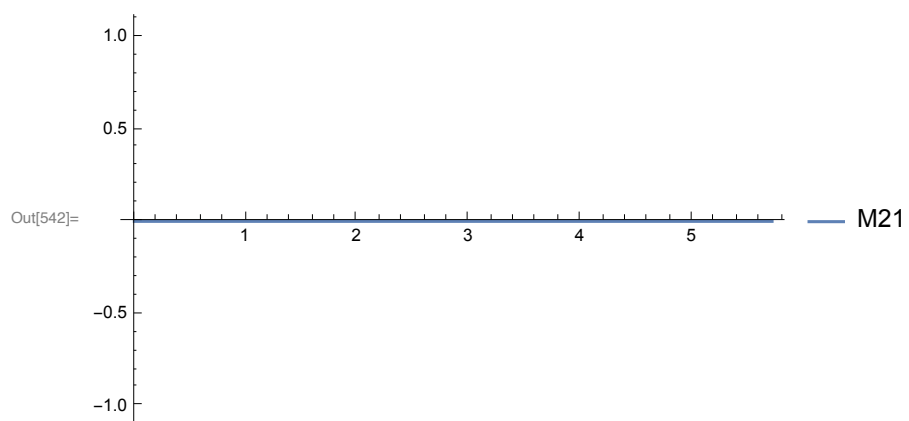
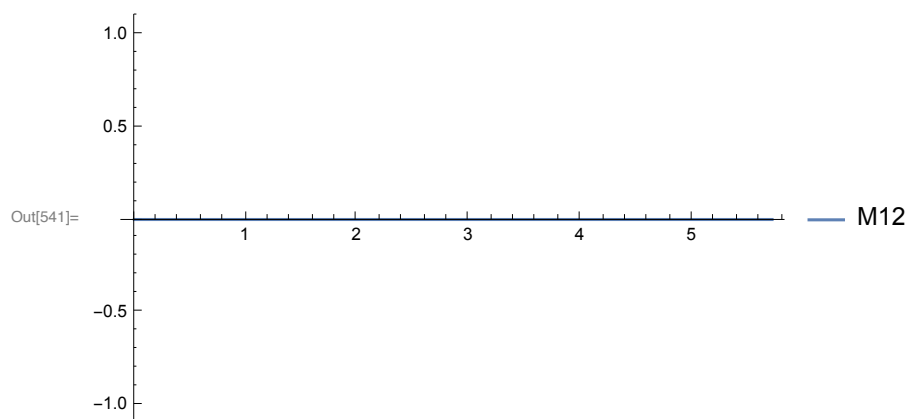
(* Print the values *)
Print["Numerical values at T =", tMax];

```

```
Print["X1:", valuesAtTMax[[1]]];  
Print["X2:", valuesAtTMax[[2]]];  
Print["M11:", valuesAtTMax[[3]]];  
Print["M12:", valuesAtTMax[[4]]];  
Print["M21:", valuesAtTMax[[5]]];  
Print["M22:", valuesAtTMax[[6]]];
```







Out[545]= 5.71199

Numerical values at  $T = 5.71199$

$X1: 0.316228$

$X2: -2.60527 \times 10^{-11}$

$M11: 0.564848$

$M12: 0.$

$M21: 0.$

$M22: 0.564848$

f) Calculate the stability exponents of separations  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  of the limit cycle from the eigenvalues of  $M(T)$  to 4 relevant digits accuracy. Write your result as the ordered vector  $[\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$  with  $\sigma_1 \leq \sigma_2$ . (0.5 points)

```
In[389]:= M = {{M11[tMax], M12[tMax]}, {M21[tMax], M22[tMax]}}
```

```
sigmas = Eigenvalues[M] //Simplify
```

```
Out[389]= {{M11[5.71199], M12[5.71199]}, {M21[5.71199], M22[5.71199]}}
```

```
Out[390]= {1/2 (M11[5.71199] + M22[5.71199] - Sqrt((M11[5.71199]^2 + 4 M12[5.71199] x M21[5.71199] - 2 M11[5.71199] x M22[5.71199] + M22[5.71199]^2))), 1/2 (M11[5.71199] + M22[5.71199] + Sqrt((M11[5.71199]^2 + 4 M12[5.71199] x M21[5.71199] - 2 M11[5.71199] x M22[5.71199] + M22[5.71199]^2)))}
```