SISTEME DINAMICE

SEMINAR 6

Siet d'mamière generate de sisteme planaire de cc. d'f. autonome

L. FLUXUL. PORTRET FAZIC

File nistemul planar du ec. def. autonome:
$$\int x' = f_1(x, y)$$

 $y' = f_2(x, y)$

Fluxul generat de sistemul planair este sol. saturata a problemei Cauchy.

$$\int_{y'=}^{x'=} \int_{1}^{(x,y)} (x,y) \quad \text{unde } \eta = (\eta_{1}, \eta_{2}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \text{ parametru}$$

$$y' = \int_{2}^{2} (x,y) \quad x(0) = \eta_{1}$$

$$y(0) = \eta_{2}$$

interval maxim

Notam $x(t,\eta),y(t,\eta): I_{\eta} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ unica sol. a problemei Cauchy, $I_{\eta}=(x_{\eta},\beta_{\eta})$ in ipotexa cá f este continuá.

Fluxul este dat de
$$e: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
. $e(t, \eta) = (x(t, \eta), y(t, \eta))$
 $W = \mathcal{L} \mathcal{I}_{\eta} \times \mathcal{L} \eta \mathcal{L} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mathcal{L}$

pt. mai multe vezi curs 3

Exerciti:

- 1. Fie sistemul fx'=-x. Determinati:
 - a) fluxul generat de sistem
 - b) orbitele
 - e) portretul fasse

a)
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -dt$$

$$\ln x = -t + c,$$

 $x = e^{-t} \cdot c_2, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -2y$$

$$\frac{1}{2y} dy = -dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln|y| = -t + c_2$$

$$\ln|y| = -2t + c_2$$

$$y = e^{-2t} c_2$$

fluxul

$$x = e^{-t}c_{1}$$

$$y = e^{-2t}c_{2}$$

$$c_{1}, c_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

sel generalà a sistemului

diterminam sol. problemei Cauchy:

$$\begin{cases} x' = -x & m_1 = x(0) = e^{-0}C_1 = C_1 \\ y' = -2yy & m_2 = y(0) = e^{-2y}C_2 = C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = -x & m_1 = x(0) = e^{-0}C_1 = C_1 \\ x(0) = m_2 & m_2 = y(0) = e^{-2y}C_2 = C_2 \end{cases}$$

=>
$$\times (t, \eta) = e^{-t}\eta_{1}$$
, $y(t, \eta) = e^{-2t}\eta_{2}$

b) orbitele

$$f(t,(n_1,0)) = (e^{-t}n_1,0)$$

$$f'(n_1,0) = (0,n_1] \times \{0.3 \text{ orbita positiva}$$

$$f'(n_1,0) = [n_1,\infty) \times \{0.3 \text{ orbita maplino}$$

$$f'(n_1,0) = [n_1,\infty) \times \{0.3 \text{ orbita maplino}$$

$$f'(n_1,n_2) = (0,+\infty) \times \{0.3 \text{ orbita maplino}$$

$$f''(n_1,n_2) = (0,+\infty) \times \{0.3 \text{ orbita$$

/y'=-2y >> y'<0 si asa la toate

metadavī: folosim ec. dif. a orbitelor

$$\int_{y'=-2y}^{x'=-x} \left\{ \frac{dx}{dt} = -x \right\} (:) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{2y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{2y} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 2y} |x| = \lim_{x$$

Fie sistemul planar autonom
$$f(x) = f_1(x, y)$$

$$\{y^1 = f_2(x, y)\}$$

Solutiole constante de forma (x(t), y(t))=(x*, y*) s. n. sol. de echilibru. Punetele (x*, y*) s. n. punete de echilibru.

Punctele de echilibre sunt solutible reale ale sistemului Sf, (x, y)=0

Exerciti:

1. Det. puntele de echilibru oi studiati tabilitata acestora.

a)
$$\begin{cases} x^3 = x + 5y \\ y^4 = 5x + y \end{cases}$$
 liminar
$$\begin{cases} (x,y) = x + 5y \\ (x,y) = 5x + y \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5x + y = 0 \\ x + 5y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -5y \end{cases} \Rightarrow -24y = 0 \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ este pot. de ech.}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $ddA = 1-25 = -24 \neq 0$

ale valorile proprié ale matricie 2=?

$$\det (2 \cdot \overline{I}_{2s} - A) = 0$$

$$\lambda \overline{I}_{2s} - A = (\lambda - 1 - 5) \Rightarrow \det (\lambda \overline{I}_{2s} - A) = (\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = 6 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{ punct de ech. instabil}$$

$$\lambda_{2s} = -4$$

MEOREMA (Criterial de Fabilitale pt. sist. limiar) Punctul de ech. (0,0) ete: a) local étabile » Re 2 « 0 + 2 val proprie a lui A en explitate pt. val. proprie simple b) local asimptotic dabil (=> Re 2 < 0 + 2 val. proprie A e) imstabil (>) NU ARE LOC & mod 2,- 2,>0 5a 21-22 40 focus 2,0= 0 ± 1/B, 00 ≠0 eentru 2 1,2= ± iB $f) \begin{cases} x^3 = q \\ y' = 2x^3 + x^2 - x \end{cases}$ melimiar { (x,y) = y 12 (x,y)= 2x3+x2-x aflam pet de echilebru: $\begin{cases} \begin{cases} (x,y)=0 \\ (x,y)=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y=0 \\ 2x^3+x^2-x=0 \Rightarrow x(2x^2+x-1)=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1=0 \\ x_2=-1 \\ x_3=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ => punder sunt $(0,0), (-1,0), (\frac{1}{2},0)$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} (x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{df_{1}}{dx} & \frac{df_{1}}{dy} \\ \frac{df_{2}}{dx} & \frac{df_{2}}{dy} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 6x^{2} + 2x - 1 \end{cases}$ I puntul de ech. (90) i punctul de ech (-1,0) la fel » 2 = ± 53 » (-1,0) pct de ech. instabit

Il lafel: temá

det (2 I2- fg (0,0))=0 => 2 =±1

mu putem preciza stabilitatea lii(0,0)