Synamische Système erzeugt von autonomen DGL - Systèmen Dir betrachters das folgende DGL-Systeme 1. Ordnung: (x(t)) = (x(t), y(t))(1) $y'(t) = f_2(x(t), y(t))$ methouseur die des per bur d'e gesechten Funtstionen und d'e leur nunoites nout Det: bas 862-System heizt andonom, meil die Funktionen fi (x(y) und fz(x,y) meht explifit von t abhäugen.

Satz: Sei $f = (f_1, f_2) \in C'(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. Samm hat dan folgrude Bauchyproblem: $\int x' = f_1(x, y)$ (2) $y' = f_2(x,y)$ $(x) = f_2(x,y)$ $f(\eta_1,\eta_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (o) = M2 eine endentige maximale Lösung. Sei Jouan = [dm, Bm), dy 20 2pg das maximale Existenzindurvall. das C.P.(2) hat eine eindentige 23 sung auf Imax.

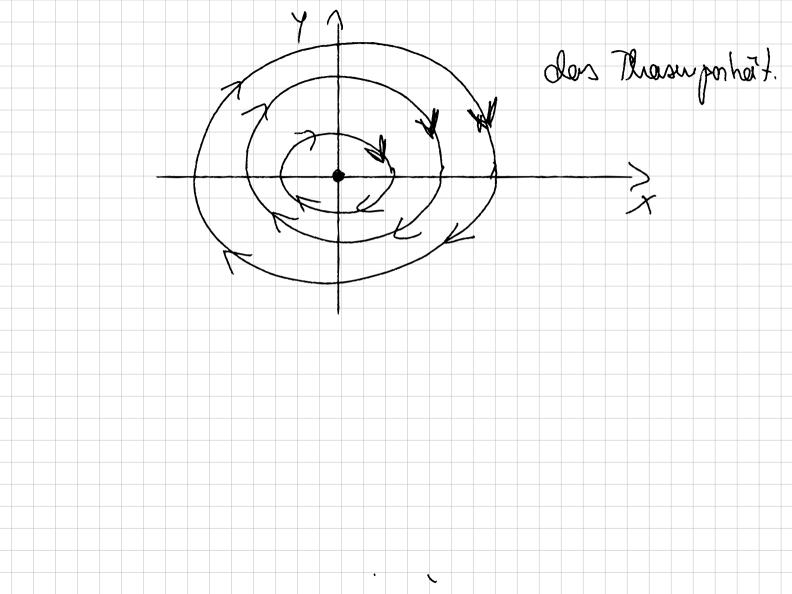
Vir definieren die folgenden Funktionen: X(t, M1, 42): Iruax = R. 7(+1 m/2): Imax -> 12 Die Fernklion: 1: Inwax x R2 -> R2 P(t, 7, M2)=(x(t, y, 1, 72), y(t, y, M2)) heißt der Fluss erjeugt von einem autenomen DGL-System. Die Eigenschaften: - Tint steting - 9'(0, M, M2) = (M, M2), + (M, M2) = 02 $- f(t+s, y_1, y_2) = f(t, f(s, y_1, y_2)) + t, s \in \mathbb{R}$

Die Trajeksonein - Die positive Hallshafektorie: - Die negative Halbhajektrie: $8^{-}(\gamma_n, \gamma_2) = \bigcup \{\{\xi, \gamma_n, \gamma_2\}$ 8 (Ma, M2) = 8 + (Ma, M2) U8 (Ma, M2) Das Phasuronhät: Die Veneimigung aller Trajektorien serammen nut den Pfeiber, die, die Richtungen sernehmender zert

Buspiel D'Busimme deu Flus und jechne does Phasenporheit des Systems: a) ber Fluss D die Lösung (P. => Fluss. $\times (0) = \mathcal{M}^{1}$ 14(0)= W5

Juax = R. $\begin{cases} (1, 1, 1, 1) = (1, 1) & \text{cest} + 1 \\ (1, 1, 1) & \text{cest} + 1 \\ (1$ den Fluss Das Phasimporhat. $T = \frac{1}{2} \times (t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cot t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin t + \frac{1}{2}$ x = m2. cost + m2. sin2++2-m, m2. cost. sim2 y= m2-sin2+ m2-cost - 2 m, m2-seu 2-cost $x^{2} + y^{2} = m^{2} \cdot (cox^{2}t + xim^{2}t) + m^{2} \cdot (mi^{2}t + xim^{2}t)$ $cox^{2}t$ $x^{2} + y^{2} = m^{2}t + y^{2}$ $x^{2} + y^{2} = m^{2}t + y^{2}$ $/X+y^2=c, ceR$ X= 7 M>0 =>X>0=> y < 0 = 3 x 2 0

The Hode
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = -x$
 $\frac{dx}{dy} = -x$



Det Eine Läsung des Systems: $\begin{cases} x'=f_1(x,y) & \text{von der Gestalt:} \\ y'=f_2(x,y) & \text{von der Gestalt:} \end{cases} x(t)=x^{*}$ heißt konstaute Lisunez. Dir Punkt (x*, y*) heißt slichgewichtspunkt Dir Ggr suid Läsungen des Cysteur: 2 f, (x,y)=0 1 f2 (x(y) =0

Det: Don Ggp (x*, x*) EIR heißt: a) lokal stabil genau dann vienn: + E>O, F E(E) >O A.d: max} / 1/2- xt / , / 1/2- xt /) < 5 => => max 3 | x(t, M, 1721-x), |y(t, M, 172)-y)) b? lokal asymptotisch Stabil genau dann wenn der Punkt lokal stabil ist und es gilt: 1x1+, 7,, 42) - x+1 == 0 17(t, M, y2)-y" 1 -2000 c) instabil genou dann venn er weht lokal stebil ist.

$$\begin{array}{l}
x' = \alpha_{11} \cdot x + \alpha_{12} + f_{1}(x_{1} y) \\
y' = \alpha_{21} \cdot x + \alpha_{22} + f_{2}(x_{1} y) \\
f_{2}(x_{1} y) = 0 \\
f_{2}(x_{1} y) = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
f_{1}(x_{1} y) = 0 \\
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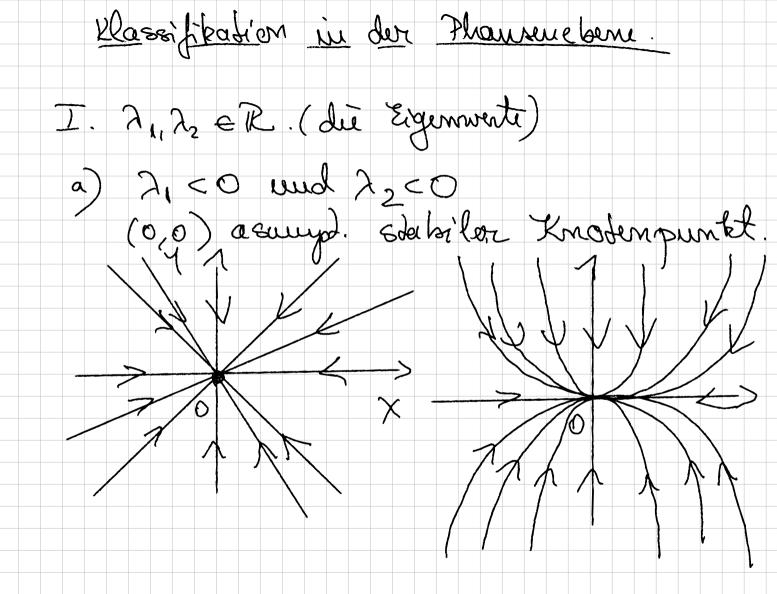
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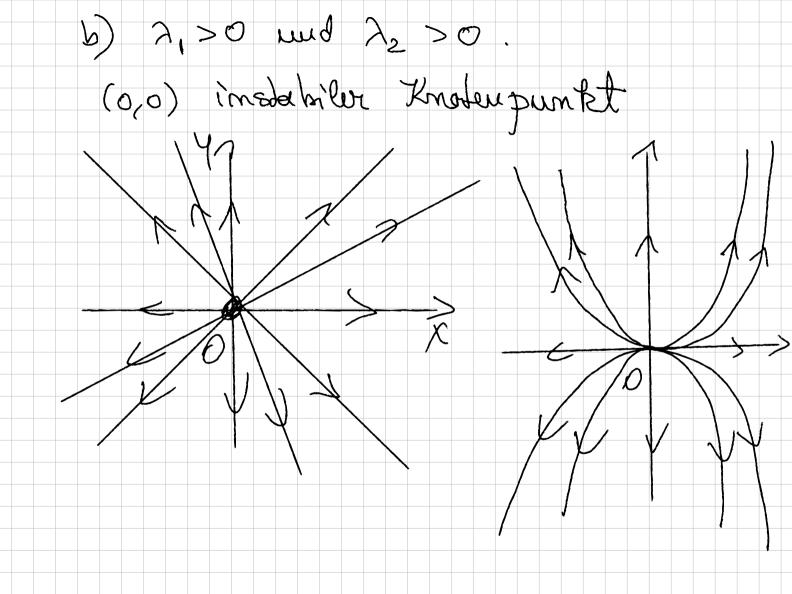
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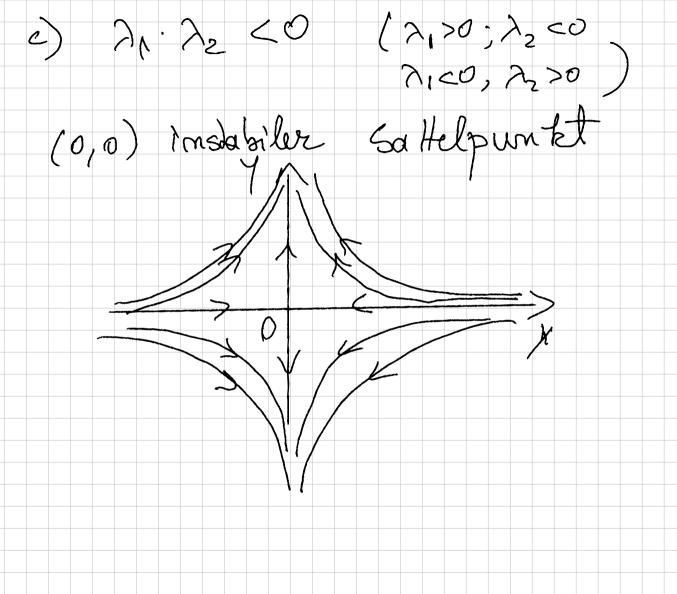
$$\begin{array}{l}
f_{5}$$

Linear

Dir berechnen du Eigenwerte du Mahix A. det (7[2-A) = 0. (=> det (A-7[2)=0. , L'atronnepis sib Satz: (duz Stabilitätssatz für lineare Systeme) a) (0,0) ist de ynnstatisch Edabil genoue dann norm alle Eigenwerde von A megativen Realteil haben. b) (0,0) ist stabil genau dann venn alle Eigenwerte van A der Form. ±ip sind c) (0,0) ist instabil genou dann renn es einen Eigenwert unt dem positiven Realteil gibt.







II. 7112 = C: 7112 = C+iB 0) Denn <<0 (0,0) asympt. Databler Studeljunkt (0,0) instabiller 6) Denn 2>0 Shudelpunkt c) d=0. (0,0) stabiler Wirkelpunkt

Preimil:

$$1 \times = \times$$
 $2 \times = \times$

Realimme du Gop und ihre Stahrlidat

2 ichne das Phasurporträt:

 $(0,0) \rightarrow dur Gop.$
 $4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow dur Gop.$
 $1 \times I_2 - x \begin{pmatrix} = 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$
 $1 \times I_2 - x \begin{pmatrix} = 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$
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