STABILITA' DEGLI EQUILIBRI

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· [Listing on aviour of the A intoine of



- · [Cyapuray-stabile per butt , temps " te ca conducte lopro vale 4 teils
- · Asmoncamente stabile de è stabile e attettino
- · Lyapunou injabile te non è l-stabile

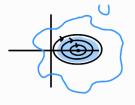
Peicte ellitoro equipir strestim ma che von tous mono tropim, esq escupio



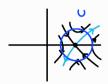


ejemplo (eg. Newton X-dum)

dato (), mibarra de una quarunque orbita contenua in (



L-ST 4E



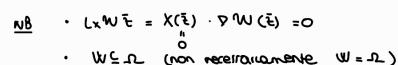
L-INST

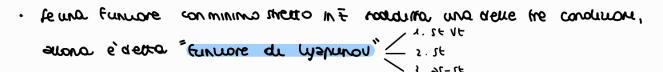
Metodo delle Funtioni di Lyapunov

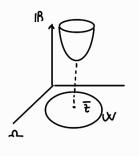
p<u>rop</u> (II lecrema du Cyspunou/metrodo delle funuoru du Cyspunou). E equilibrio.

J.a. $W: W \longrightarrow IR$ con W specto the contient \overline{t} the half in minimo

smetto in E. Allona:







dim 1. We' I.P. -> germiemi di livello de Wono imprianti

=> qu'innemi de "fottourello" de W rono maranti e aperti

WC, 7:= comporente cometta((t ∈ W: W(t) < C))

4C >W(f), W_{e,f} & mono marante of f

 \mathbb{R}^{n} \mathbb{R}^{n}

Netegre caten.

2. f \rightarrow Et notwore

 $f \mapsto \mathcal{W}(ff)$ is now chearante

=> glumiem du "souschalla" non marani sel facero

3. Ly W è messamente decrerance ed 3 unite

(vadinothero de a unite à annino, na non la facciona) -

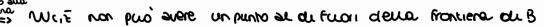
dum (del anna).

prendo una poula aperca B = = , BCU te = p.10 de minimo arroluco de W in B.

· Wc, E + E

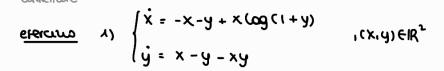
Q = 86 n =, 2W .

· Write & comero



=> Wc'£ C ()

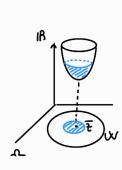
con la conventione per arche è enclenie, malale anche per la



(0,0) é equilibrio : shudiame le propriera di L-stab : con la candidata

functore de cyapunov $W(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$

@ W ha minimo metto in (0,0)



② Lx
$$W(x_1y) = x\dot{x} + y\dot{y} = -x^2 - x\dot{y} + x^2 \log(1+y) + x\dot{y} - y^2 - x\dot{y}^2$$
Sumanante non è = 0 In un intano deul'ongline

$$(1) \quad (1) \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} (f) = O(\int_{0}^{0}(f)) \quad (=) \quad \text{for } \frac{\int_{0}^{0}(f)}{\int_{1}^{0}(f)} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (f) = \int_{0}^{0}(f) + \int_{1}^{1} (f) \quad (=) \quad \text{for } \frac{\int_{0}^{0}(f)}{\int_{0}^{0}(f)} = 0$$

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$$= \Rightarrow \ \mathcal{J}(+) < 0 \ (>0) \quad \text{in an interval bucato de } \bar{t}$$

$$\forall \ t \in V_1 \setminus \{\bar{t}\} \quad , \ f(\bar{t}) < 0$$

$$\text{infinitesimo de order } \bar{t}$$

$$\text{Lx } W \quad \text{N} - (x^2 + y^2) - xy^2 + x^2y = -(x^2 + y^2) + O((x^2 + y^2)^2)$$

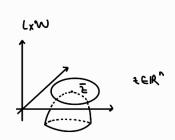
$$(N - (x^2 + y^2) - xy^2 + x^2y = -(x^2 + y^2) + OC(x^2 + y^2)^2)$$

I
$$f = L_X W : IR^2 \longrightarrow IR$$

$$L_X W (\overline{E}) = 0$$

$$fe \ L_X W \ ha un \ m \ge x \ helico in \ \overline{E},$$

$$L_X W < 0 \ in un inholino bucato du \overline{E}$$



$$\nabla(L_XW) = \begin{pmatrix} -2x - y^2 + 2x \cos(1+y) \\ -2y - 2xy + \frac{x^2}{1+y} \end{pmatrix}$$

∇((xW) (0,0) =0 => (0,0) e p.to citico

$$H(L_XW) = \begin{pmatrix} -2y + \frac{2x}{1+y} \\ -2y + \frac{2x}{1+y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\Gamma^{X}M)_{\alpha}(0^{1}O) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -5 & O \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (0^{1}O) \text{ we x werro}$$

2)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3y - x^3 + xy^2 \\ \dot{y} = -x - \frac{y^3}{3} - x^2 y \end{cases}$$
 (x,y) ξR^2

(0'0) e, edimpiro

M9(X'A)= + (X,+9A,)

beterminare a te Wa sua funuore de cyapunou per (0,0)

- 1) We have more more (0,0) => 2>0
- (2) Lx W2 = xx + 3yy = 3xy x4 + x2y2 3xy 3y4 ax2y = $(3-8) \times y - (x^4 + \frac{3}{2}y^4) + (\lambda - 8) \times y^2$

sumanente LxW \$0 date de c'è un -x4

busava (3-2) xy non na regno def

: E=6 anaus amano9

$$L_{x}W = -(x^{4} + y^{4}) - 2x^{2}y^{2} = -(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2} < 0$$

inuninomo bucaro dell'orgine.

3)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3xy - x^3 \\ \dot{y} = -x - y^3 \end{cases}$$
, $(x_i y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Proprieta' du traboura' du (0.0) con $W_3(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2+3y^2)$

(1) Wa min metto in (0,0) => 0>0(2) LxWa = $(3-0)xy - (x^4+0y^4)$

consequence (L'unica poributeà è per a=3: $L_XW=-(X^4+\partial y^4)<0$ in un intoine bucato dell'ongine

 $L_{x}W_{x} = 3x^{2}y - 2xy - x^{4} - 2y^{4} = -2xy + 3x^{2}y - (x^{4} + 2y^{4})$

In quello cono hamo fregent perche te a =0 si ha

oss Voquemo indegere ce stabilica dell'origine (0,0) per i sistemi unear in IR^. $\dot{z} = Az$. A allegonalluabile (con aul #0)

Metodo spettrale

si vuole estendere quanto visto topra alla lireasizzazione di un sistema di eq. diff. non lireare

Facciono un combianento di coordinate: $\frac{1}{2} \longmapsto \ell(\frac{1}{2}) = p^{-1}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) = y$ Inquero modo caioriamo nella bere in un il compo vetto natorna

$$Y := \mathcal{C}_{+} \times$$

$$Y(y) = (\mathcal{C}'X)(\mathcal{C}'(y))$$

$$= (\mathcal{C}'X)(\Xi + Py) =$$

$$= \mathcal{C}'(\Xi + Py) \times (\Xi + Py) = P^{-1}X(\Xi + Py)$$

O e' eq. asintoticamente nob. du $\dot{y} = Y(y)$. Per vederlo, $venfichiamo are la rinnore <math>W(y) = \frac{1}{2} \|y\|^2 \quad \text{e' du lyapinov}:$

- ha min smetto in O (OUVLD)
- Ly W < O in uninterno bucato de O

Ly
$$W(y) = Y(y) \cdot \nabla W(y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & & \\ & \alpha_{2k+1} & & \\ & & \alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta_1 & & \\ -\beta_1 & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = b + Q$$

=
$$A'A_1' + A'A_1' + \cdots + AVA_2' + O3$$

= $A \cdot PA + A \cdot BA + O3$

con tuti que «; <0 => Ly W <0 munharo bucato de 0.

conductor trufficients peritability e introductions.

or one that re(aul) <0 => that as

- · Non oute numa to Ae(av1) so e almeno una ha Re(av1) =0
- Conductor necestaria

 per la trabuta'

 L-Itab => AR (Avi) & O

Overo metado e menso piu vedas deve funcion de Cyspunov: per ensuri ou mativa conviere partire del metado spetiele

elevoro
$$\begin{cases}
\dot{x} = (y - 1)(x + y), & (x_1 y_1) \in IR^2, \\
\dot{y} = 2(x - 1)y.$$

Stabiliza:
$$X'(X_1Y) = \begin{pmatrix} y-1 & x+2y-1 \\ y & y & y \end{pmatrix}$$

(frame methods permale)

•
$$X'(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $X'(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

•
$$\chi'(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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•
$$X'(1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and: $A^{2} - 2A - 4 = 0 = 3 A^{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2} = 3$ introduced

Stediamo (0,0) con un huncore de Lyapunov: $W_{ij}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(dx^{2}+y^{2})$

· min medo : 4 >0

$$= -(4 x_{5} + 5h_{5} + 4xh) + 03$$

$$= 4x_{5}h - 4x_{5} + 4xh_{5} - 4xh + 5xh_{5} - 5h_{5}$$

$$= 4x(xh - x + h_{5} - h) + 5h(xh - h)$$

$$= 4 x_{5} + h_{6} + h_{7} + h_{7}$$

pinno e (0,0) non hohephe exche eq. suistino

United options e' ate $-(dx^2+iy^2+dxy)<0$ in $\mathbb{R}^2/(0)$. Volume our ate in the formal quadritical estimation of the contraction of the contrac

$$(L_{x} W_{d})^{1} = (-2d_{x} - dy_{1} - 4y - d_{x}) = 0$$
 In (0.0)

1° min. principale : -24<0

5, ww billotopers : 84-4, = 4(8-4) >0 => 8>4

4 4: 0<4<8 Wy & furtions of chargenon de do' mob. or.

Canhanto metado spetitale - funuare du Lyapunou (eq. Neumon 1 - Oum)

$$\dot{x} = -V(x)$$
, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $(m=1)$

example:
$$(\underline{X},0)$$
 con $\Lambda_i(\underline{X})=0$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{uneanitations} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -V''(\bar{x}) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

 $(\bar{X})''V - \int_{\bar{X}} t = \pm h$: nationed

- $V''(\bar{X}) > 0 \Rightarrow MN/MO \text{ theodo} \Rightarrow MOLD.$ $d\underline{t} = \pm i \sqrt{V''(\bar{X})}$ can Re=0 => U merado petriele non duce numo OU le 3 un integrale primo, a metodo petitete cuda informa una rolo tell'intrabultà (non può exerci, infalti trab. 25.)
- other xem $(z)^{*}V$ $dt = \pm \sqrt{|u''(\xi)|} \implies 2 \text{ and. } pontion = 1 \text{ interpolation}$
- v"(x) =0 4 = 0 => unerodo metre roncidia nulla

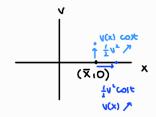
Septemo cre (\$10) e'trab. Yt re x e' min metto du V.

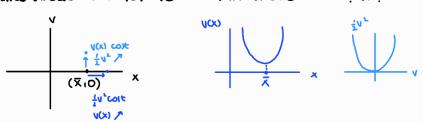
lediamo cora riujciamo ad ottenere con le funzioni di Lyapunov.

te c'è un integrale primo, los illa, ingenere, come funuore ou Lyapunov.

 $W(x_1u) = \frac{1}{4}v^2 + V(x)$ (m = 1) function energy

- · LxW =0 (ours perdie megrale prims)
- · haminimo medo in (\$10) te \$ mn. medo de V? [i] => 100. Yt





Introduciano della dissipazione: x = -4'(x) - 21/x, h>0

equilibries (X,C) to V'(X)=0 ((a distribution noncombia qui equilibrie)

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{x} & (\bar{x})^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix}$

= -h ± 1/2-1"(x) =0 => d= -h ± 1/2-1"(x)

Jua v minumo modo: h=0:

4) U"(X)>0

• $h^2 < V^2(\bar{x})$: $Re(d+) < O \Rightarrow Itab. 25.$ (fusce Itab.)

• (\(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \) \(\tau \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2

• $h^2 > V^1(\bar{X})$: 2 $\geq V^1 < 0$ => $100b \cdot \geq 1$ (node $100b \cdot 1$)

2) $V''(\bar{x}) = 0$ => $d_{\perp} = -h \pm h = 0, -2h$ (a significant mab. aimhtha)

=> U metodo spettede nonce duce nulla

Providino ed utilizare una lunuare du Lyzpunov per $\ddot{X} = -V(\bar{X}) - 2\dot{Y}\dot{X}$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{x} = 0 \\
\dot{y} = -V(x) - 2h\dot{x}
\end{cases}$$

providino ed utilizare l'energia (la dynjaviore (a contuna)

E(x,u) = (u+ U(x)

- · min motto in (x10); Si
- · LxE = vi + V'(x)x = V(-)/(x) 2hv) + V'(x)v = -2hv = 0 => nuicamo a dimonere tolo la indulta' nel futuro (non quella elimptica) Perkovare la stab. asintoha estrana due possibulla:
 - · modificare (a function of Cyzpunov
 - · aftername u II teorema du Lyspunou

everce
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x^3 + xy^2 \\ \dot{y} = -3x^2y - y^5 \end{cases}$$
, $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $b \geqslant 0$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ b to $W(X,Y) = \frac{1}{2}(X^2+Y^2)$ e' funcione du Cyapunou per 1ºeq. (0,0)? Lxw(x,y) = - X4 -2X2y2 -y6+1

sceptiano 6 = 3 e otteniono

Supportant of the color : $(x)(x_1y) = -x^2 - ixy - y^2 = -(x+y)^2 \leq 0$ chone <0 in un invaire bucato de (0,0), desto de 112 mulha ungo huba la reda y=-x). In querro calo Lyzyunou midali solo stab. (Non stab. es.)

$$\frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} = \frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{y}} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{y}$$

equilitie: JMX=-X ha anco 0 in (0,0)

$$\mathcal{W}^{9} = \frac{5}{7}(x_{r} + \lambda_{r} + 9f_{4})$$

· min metto in (0,0,0) => 0>0

vaguano eliminarlo perde de x e =

 $\varphi = \frac{5}{1} : \Gamma^{2} \mathcal{M} = -(x^{2} \ln x + 5_{e}) < 0 \quad \text{in into two bursts of } (0^{1}0^{1}0^{1})^{3}$

No, perché scamo in 18º e LxW=0 rututo l'esse delle y!