

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = (X_1 - 3)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \lambda;$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} = X_1 - X_2 + \frac{\lambda}{3}$$

$$(1): X_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-6\lambda}}{2} + 3$$

$$(2): X_2 = X_1 + \frac{\lambda}{3}$$

$$X_{2,1} = \frac{\sqrt{-6\lambda}}{2} + 3$$

$$X_{2,2} = -\frac{\sqrt{-6\lambda}}{2} + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \leq 0$$

$$1) \lambda < 0$$

$$a_{11} = 2X_1 - 6$$

$$a_{12} = 0$$

$$a_{21} = 1$$

$$a_{22} = -1$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{-6\lambda}}{2} + 3\right) - 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{-6\lambda} + 6 - 6 - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{-6\lambda} & 0 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \Delta = (\sqrt{-6\lambda})(-1 - \lambda)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{-6\lambda} > 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1 < 0$$

\Rightarrow устойчив.

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{-6\lambda}}{2} + 3\right) - 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

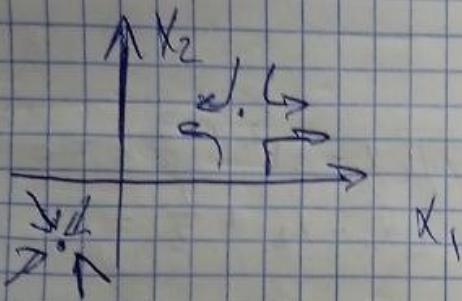
$$A_2 - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{-6\lambda} - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (-\sqrt{-6\lambda} - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\sqrt{-6\lambda} < 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1 < 0$$

\Rightarrow устойчив.



$$2) d=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{x}_1 = 3 \\ \bar{x}_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \Delta = -\lambda(-1-\lambda) = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= 0 \\ \lambda_2 &= -1 \Rightarrow \text{седло-узел} \end{aligned}$$

3) $d > 0$ - не имеет решений в обл. фазового пространства.
тип бифуркации - седло-узел.

Тогда бифуркация $d=0$.

Классическое условие бифуркации седло-узел: один из корней из хар-го ур-на при этом лар-ра проходит через 0.

$$\frac{x_1^{n+1} - x_1^n}{\Delta t} = (x_1^n - 3)^2 + \frac{3}{2}d \Rightarrow x_1^{n+1} = x_1^n + \Delta t(x_1^n - 3)^2 + \frac{3}{2}\Delta t d$$

$$\frac{x_2^{n+1} - x_2^n}{\Delta t} = x_1^n - x_2^n + \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x_2^{n+1} = \Delta t x_1^n - \Delta t x_2^n + x_2^n + \frac{2}{3}\Delta t d$$

N 1.8

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = g\alpha x_1 - x_2 - 2x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_1 + g\alpha x_2 - 2x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -\frac{1}{8} \\ \alpha &= -\frac{1}{8} \\ \alpha &= -\frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{x}_1 = 0 \\ \bar{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{11} = g\alpha - 2x_2^2 - 6x_1^2 = g\alpha$$

$$a_{12} = -1 - 4x_1x_2 = -1$$

$$a_{21} = 1 - 4x_1x_2 = 1$$

$$a_{22} = g\alpha - 6x_2^2 = g\alpha$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} g\alpha & -1 \\ 1 & g\alpha \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} g\alpha - \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & g\alpha - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (g\alpha - \lambda)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(g\alpha - \lambda)^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i + g\alpha$$

1) $\alpha < 0$
yet. qayiqe

2) $\alpha = 0$
qayiqe

3) $\alpha > 0$ qayiqe qayiqe

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = r \cos \varphi \\ x_2 = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \varphi \frac{dr}{dt} - r \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = g\alpha r \cos \varphi - 2r^3 \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \frac{dr}{dt} + r \cos \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = r \cos \varphi + g\alpha r \sin \varphi - 2r^3 \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = g\alpha r - 2r^3 = r(g\alpha - 2r^2) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{r}_1 &= 0 \\ r_{2,3} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{2g\alpha}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

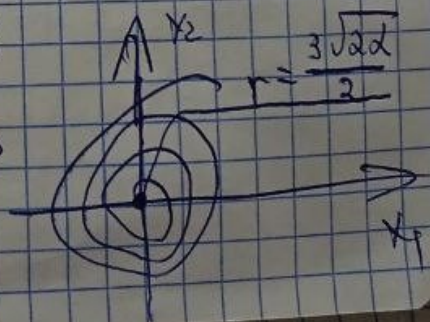
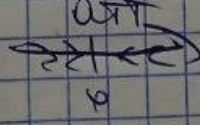
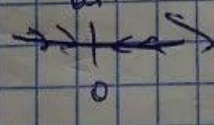
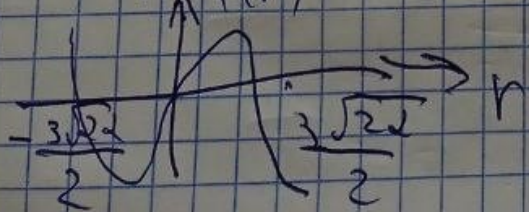
$$-r \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -r \Rightarrow \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = t + C_1$$

co. zaxxon
qayiqe
qayiqe

1) $\alpha \geq 0$
2 peyil
f(r)

2) $\alpha = 0$
1 peyil
art

3) $\alpha < 0$
1 peyil
art



pen art

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 \pm \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{2}$$

Находимся при $\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$
при $\alpha > 0$

$\alpha = 0$ т. Стор Авероньева - Холм
т.к. $\lambda_{1,2}$ комплекс - сопр
числа с real част $\neq 0$

$$\frac{x_1^{n+1} - x_1^n}{\Delta t} = g_1 x_1^n - x_2^n - 2x_1^n (x_1^{2n} + x_2^{2n})$$

$$x_1^{n+1} = g_1 \Delta t x_1^n - \Delta t x_2^n - 2x_1^{3n} \Delta t - 2x_2^{2n} x_1^n \Delta t + x_1^n$$

$$\frac{x_2^{n+1} - x_2^n}{\Delta t} = x_1^n + g_2 x_2^n - 2x_2^n (x_1^{2n} + x_2^{2n})$$

$$x_2^{n+1} = \Delta t x_1^n + g_2 \Delta t x_2^n - 2x_2^n x_1^{2n} \Delta t - 2x_2^{3n} \Delta t + x_2^n$$