Solução de Eq. de 2ª ordem
$$\ddot{y} = f(t, j, \dot{j})$$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{y} = g(t, j, \dot{z}) = \mathcal{I} \\
\dot{z} = f(t, j, \dot{z})
\end{cases}$$
Euler $\begin{cases}
\dot{y}_{i+1} = \dot{y}_i + hz_i \\
\dot{z}_{i+1} = \dot{z}_i + h f(t_i, j_i, z_i)
\end{cases}$

$$RK4 2ª ordem$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{ij} = h g(t_i, y_i, z_i) = hz_i \\
k_{12} = h f(t_i, y_i, z_i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}, y_i + \frac{1}{2}, z_i + \frac{1}{2}) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) \\
k_{22} = h f(t_i + \frac{1}{2}, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{3j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) \\
k_{3k} = h f(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{4j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) \\
k_{3k} = h f(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{4j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) \\
k_{3k} = h f(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{4j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i) = h (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)
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\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i
\end{cases}$$

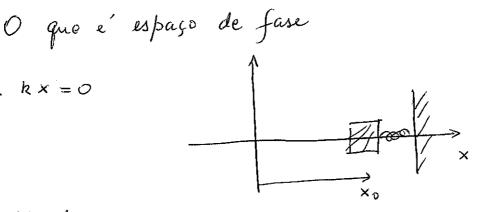
$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} = h g(t_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i, y_i + \frac{1}{2}i
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k_{2j} =$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + (k_{1y} + 2k_{2y} + 2k_{3y} + k_{4y})/6 \\ Z_{i+1} = Z_i + (k_{1z} + 2k_{2z} + 2k_{3z} + k_{4z})/6 \end{cases}$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + kx = 0$$



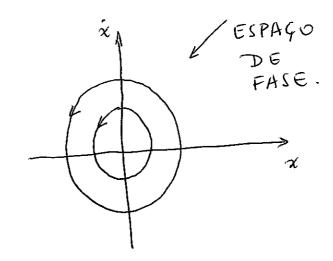
$$w_0 = 1$$

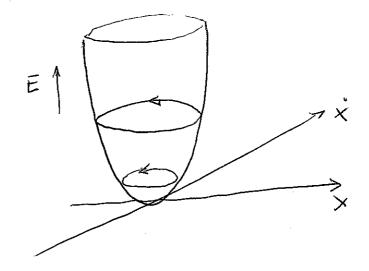
$$x = \omega s (\omega_o t + \varphi)$$

 $\dot{x} = -\sin(\omega_o t + \varphi)$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2}X_0^2$$

$$x^{2} + x^{2} = X_{0}^{2}$$





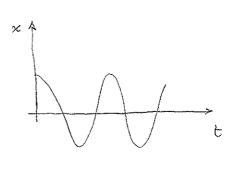
OSCILADOR HARMÔNICO

ESPAGO DE FASE E MAPA DE POINCARÉ

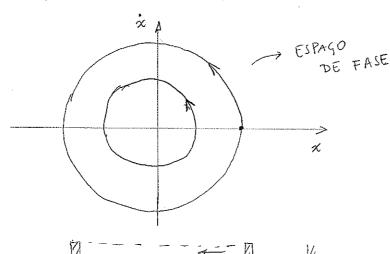
$$m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$$

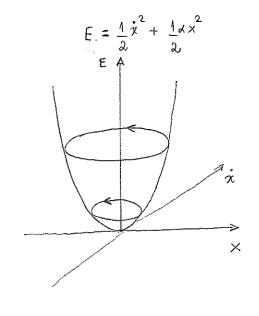
ou
$$x^2 + \alpha x = 0$$
, $\alpha = \omega_0^2 = \frac{h}{m}$

$$\dot{x} = -\omega_0 x_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \gamma_0)$$



Por simplicidade, $x_0 = 1$, $w_0 = 1$, m = 1





a Diagram t

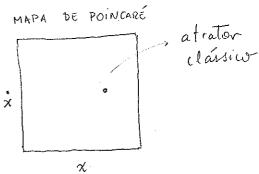
seções

de Poincaré correspondem

a vortes en t. P/um

O.H., se os vortes forem feitos

com período 2T de envos



OSCILADOR DE DUFFING

GEORG: Duffing - FORCED VIBRATION WITH VARIABLE Engenheiro Elárico NATURA FREQUENCY - 1918

Caso mais geral na forma

$$\ddot{x} + 2r\dot{x} + \alpha x + \beta x^3 = F \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + \frac{1}{4}\beta x^4$$

Força =
$$-dx - \beta x^3$$

$$-\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -dx - \beta x^3$$

$$U = \frac{dx^2}{2} + \frac{\beta x^4}{4}$$

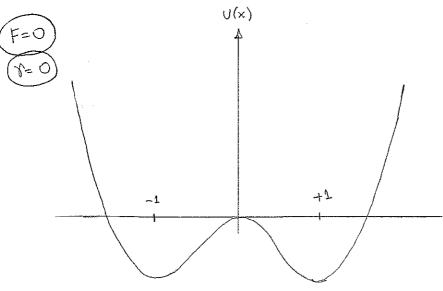
 $\begin{array}{c}
(F=0) \\
Y=0 \\
\text{energia ionsurvada} \quad \frac{dE(t)}{dt}=0
\end{array}$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{E}(t)}{dt} = -2\gamma \dot{x}^2 \leqslant 0$$

β>0	sem a morte amento $Y = 0$	com a morte cimento
d>0	$A \in (x, \dot{x})$ $A \stackrel{\circ}{\times} \dot{x}$	A E(x, x, t)
or < 0	AE(x,x)	

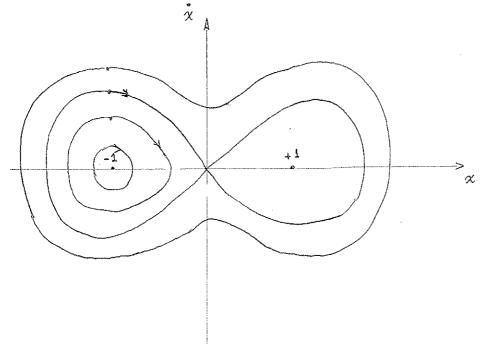
Vamos analisar o caso de la Por simplicidade vamos escolher

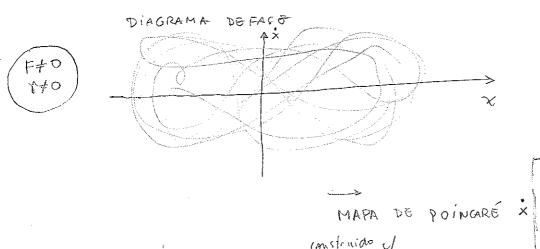
$$\alpha = -1 e \beta = 1$$
. Nesse caso $U(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^4}{4} = .$



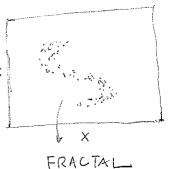
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial x} = 0 \implies -\frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{4x^4}{4} = 0$$

$$\chi^2(\chi^2 - 1) = 0 \implies \boxed{\chi = \pm 1}$$





MAPA DE POINCARÉ
CONSTRUIDO C/
CORTES NO TEMPO
C/ PERÍODO 2T
W



Atrator: Um conjuntor de pontos ou subespaço no espaço de fase que permanece quando o transitório (ou transiente) desaparece.

Ex: pontos de equilíbrio ou prontos fixos, ciclos limites, superfície toroidal -> atrator dinâmicos clássicos

FRACTAL - una propriedade geométrica de un set de pontos no espaço n dimensional fendo a qualidade da autosimilaridade (SELF SIMILARITY) en diferentes escalas de comprimento e tendo dimensão fractal < n.

ATRATOR ESTRANHO -> FRACTAL na seção de Poincaré ("STRANGE ATTRACTOR")

La NOTA: existem sistemas com atratores estrantos não caóticos (Moon p.80)