# EJEMPLOS DE DEFORMACIONES EN DIAGRAMAS DE FASE AL HACER $B \xrightarrow[P]{} A$

Ejemplo:

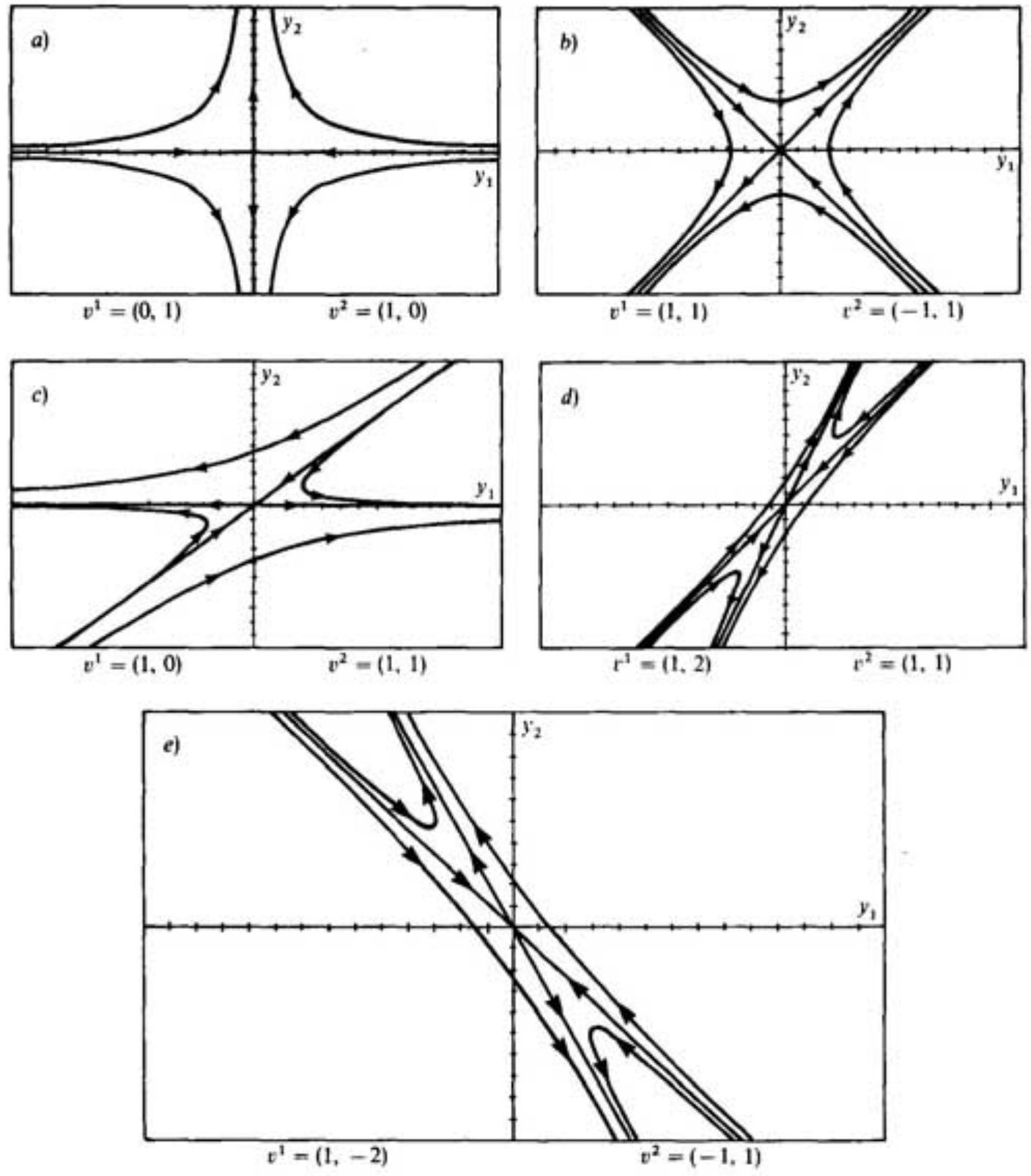
Variación del diagr. de fase de un pto de silla al variar los vectores $v_1, v_2$

(en este caso autovectores de A).

(Ilustración de:

C. Fernández,

Ec. dif. I.)



Ejemplo:

Variación del diagr.
de fase de los nodos.

(notación: $E(\lambda)$ = autovector asociado a $\lambda$)

(Ilustración de:
C. Fernández,
Ec. dif. I.)

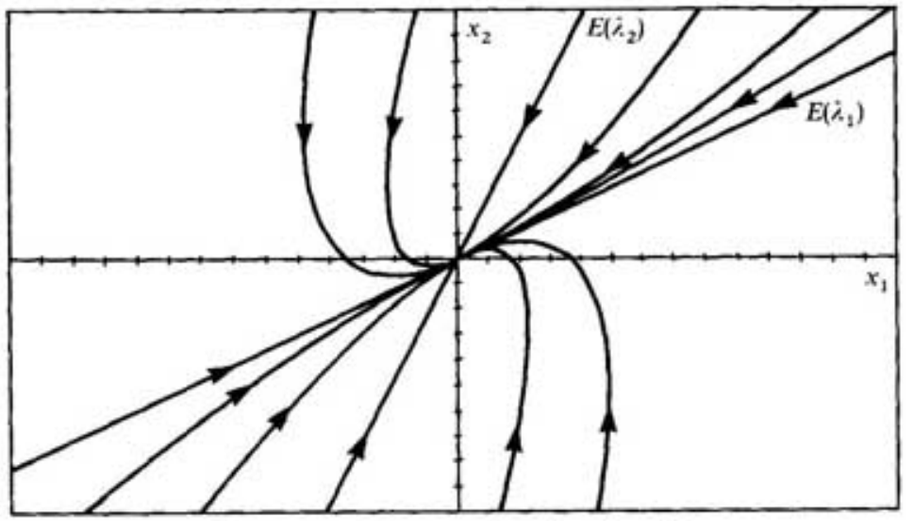



Figura 21.—Nodo estable ($\lambda_2 < \lambda_1 < 0$).

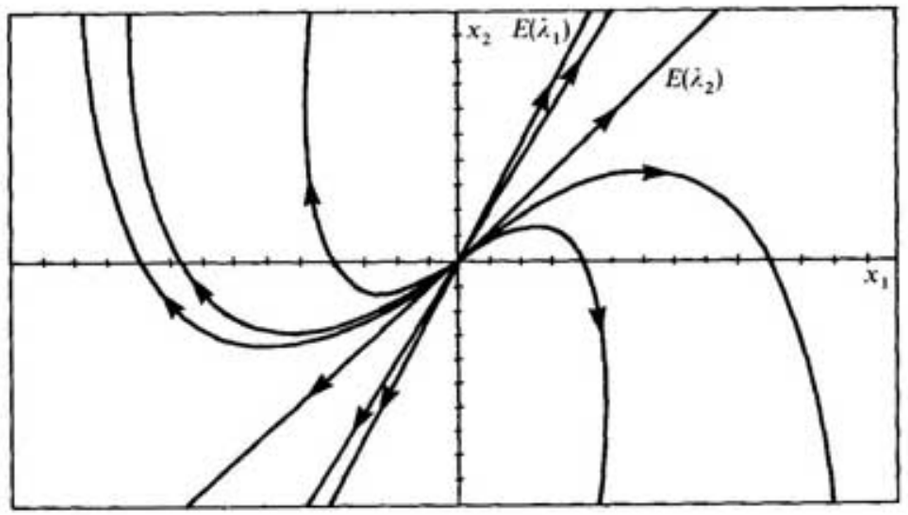



Figura 22.—Nodo inestable ($0 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_1$).

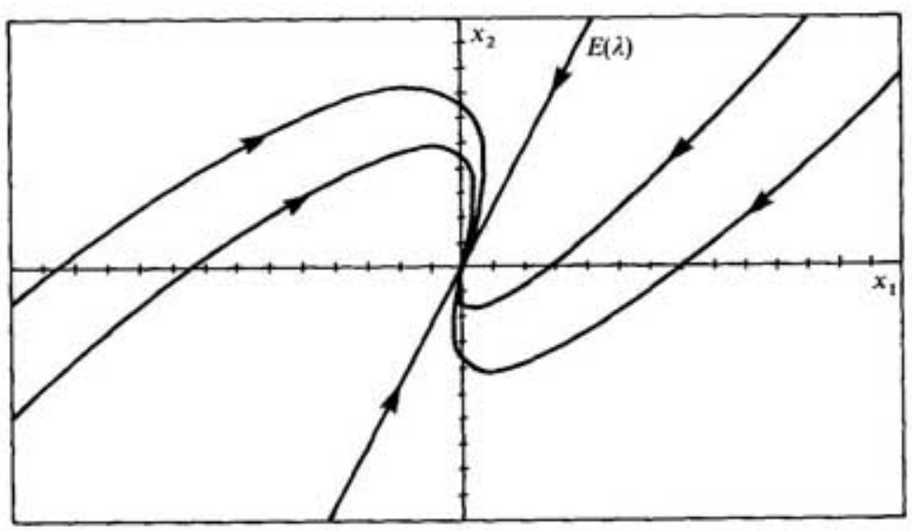



Figura 23.—Nodo impropio estable ($\lambda < 0$).

# Más ejemplos:

(Ilustración de:

C. Fernández, Ec. dif I)

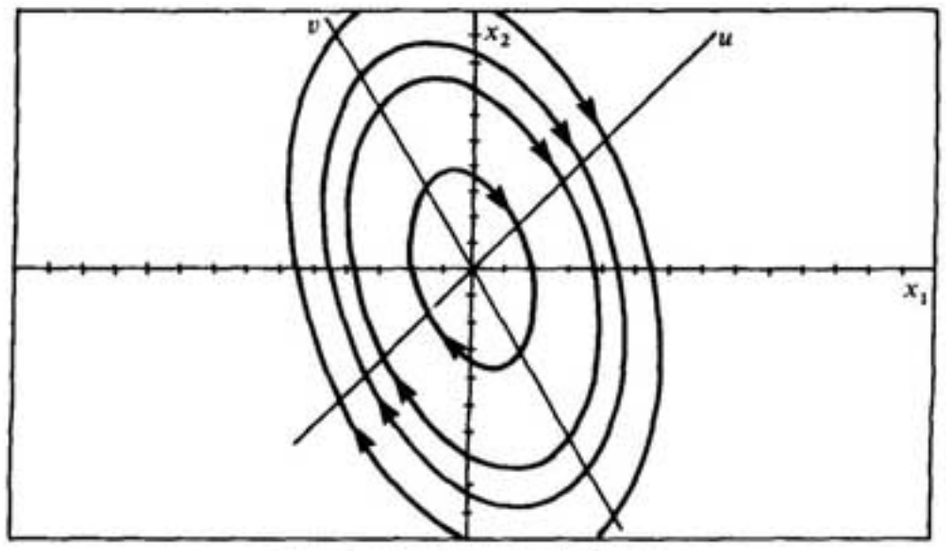



Figura 27.—Centro ($\pm bi$, $b > 0$).

$P = (u, v)$ en

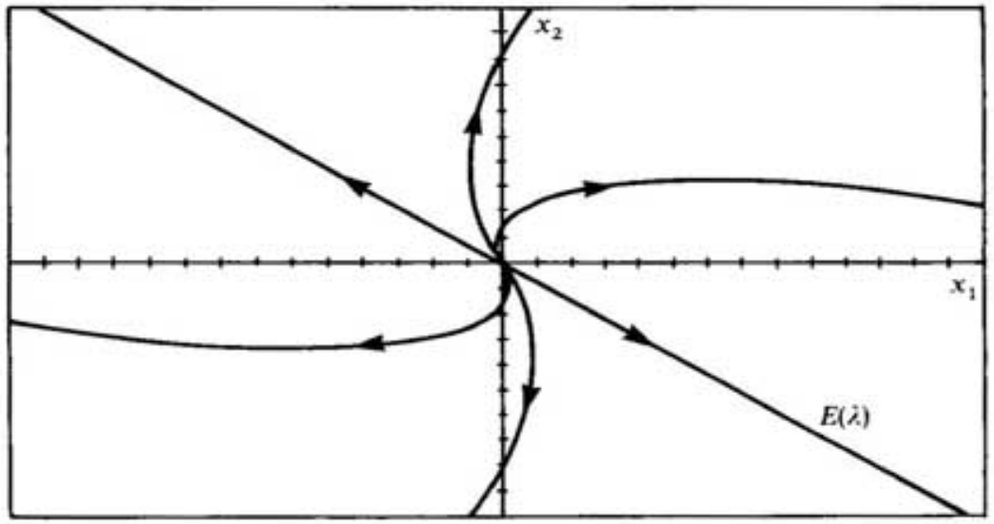



Figura 24.—Nodo impropio inestable ($\lambda > 0$).

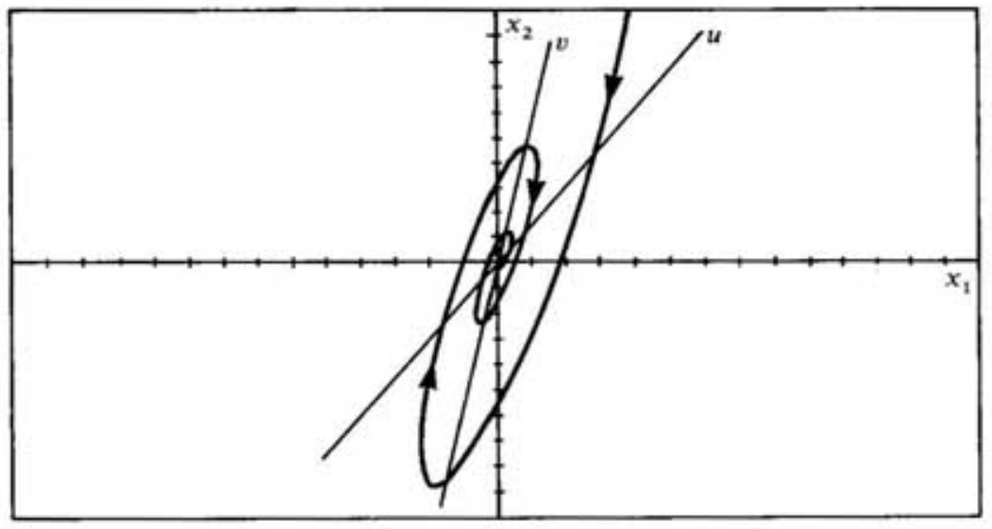



Figura 25.—Espiral estable ($a \pm bi$, $a < 0$, $b > 0$).

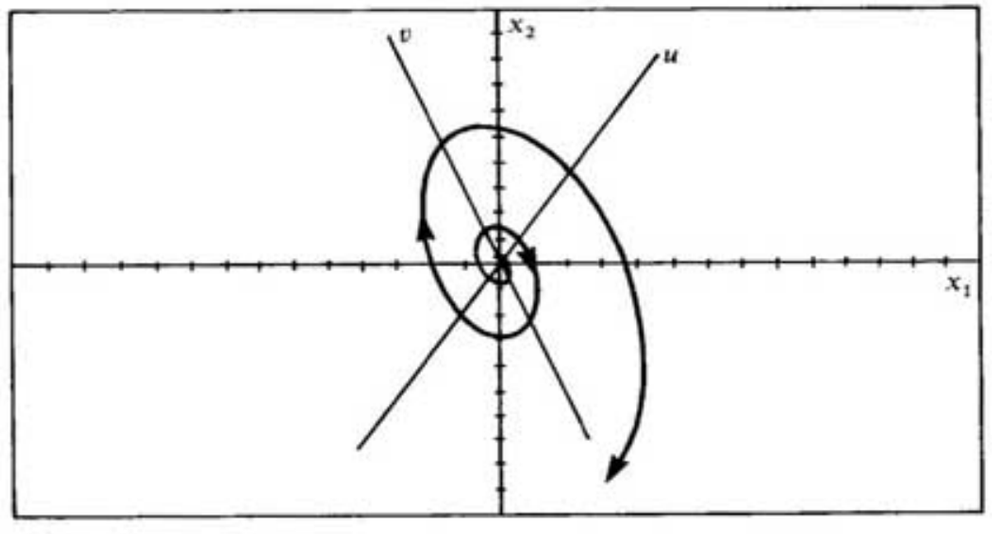



Figura 26.—Espiral inestable ($a \pm bi$, $a > 0$, $b > 0$).