

Bifurcations of zero balance state in one boundary-value problem

with deviation in edge condition

Leonid Ivanovsky

P.G. Demidov Yaroslavl State University, Scientific Center in Chernogolovka of RAS

Boundary-value problem

$$\dot{u} = u'' + \gamma u - u^3, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u'(0, t) &= 0, \\ u'(1, t) &= \alpha u(x_0, t), \\ \alpha, \gamma &\in \mathbb{R}, \quad x_0 \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

System for numerical experiments

$$\dot{u}_j = n^2(u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}) + \gamma u_j - u_j^3, \quad j = \overline{1, n}, \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= u_1, \\ u_{n+1} &= u_n + \frac{\alpha}{n} u_k, \\ k &= k(x_0) \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \in [1, n] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Normal form

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \alpha_{cr} + \varepsilon \\ u &= \sqrt{\varepsilon} u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} u_2 + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\varepsilon} : \quad u_0 &= u_0'' + \gamma u_0 \\ u_0'(0, t) &= 0 \\ u_0'(1, t) &= \alpha_{cr} u_0(x_0, t) \end{aligned}$$

Form for u_0

$$u_0 = z(s) e^{i\omega t} w(x) + \bar{z}(s) e^{-i\omega t} \bar{w}(x) \quad (6)$$

$$w(x) = c \operatorname{ch}(\mu x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \varepsilon t, \\ \mu &= \sqrt{\gamma + i\omega}, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Main result

Theorem: In the case of $Re(\phi) > 0$, $Re(d) < 0$ $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ there is observed an exponentially-orbitally stable cycle with asymptotic form $z(s) = \sqrt{-\frac{Re(\phi)}{Re(d)}} \exp\left(i\left(Im(\phi) - \frac{Im(d)Re(\phi)}{Re(d)}\right)s + i\gamma\right)$.

Form for u_2

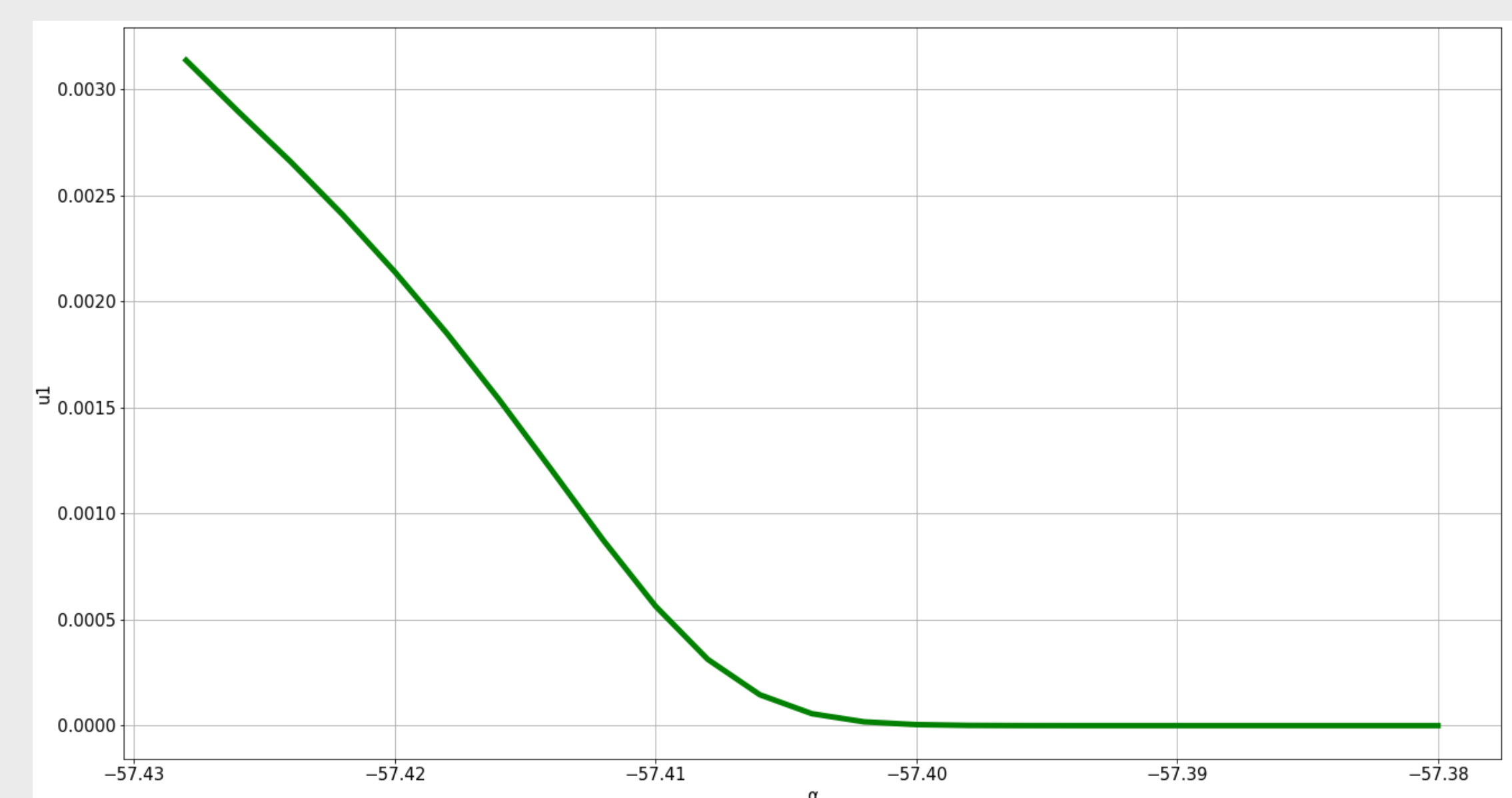
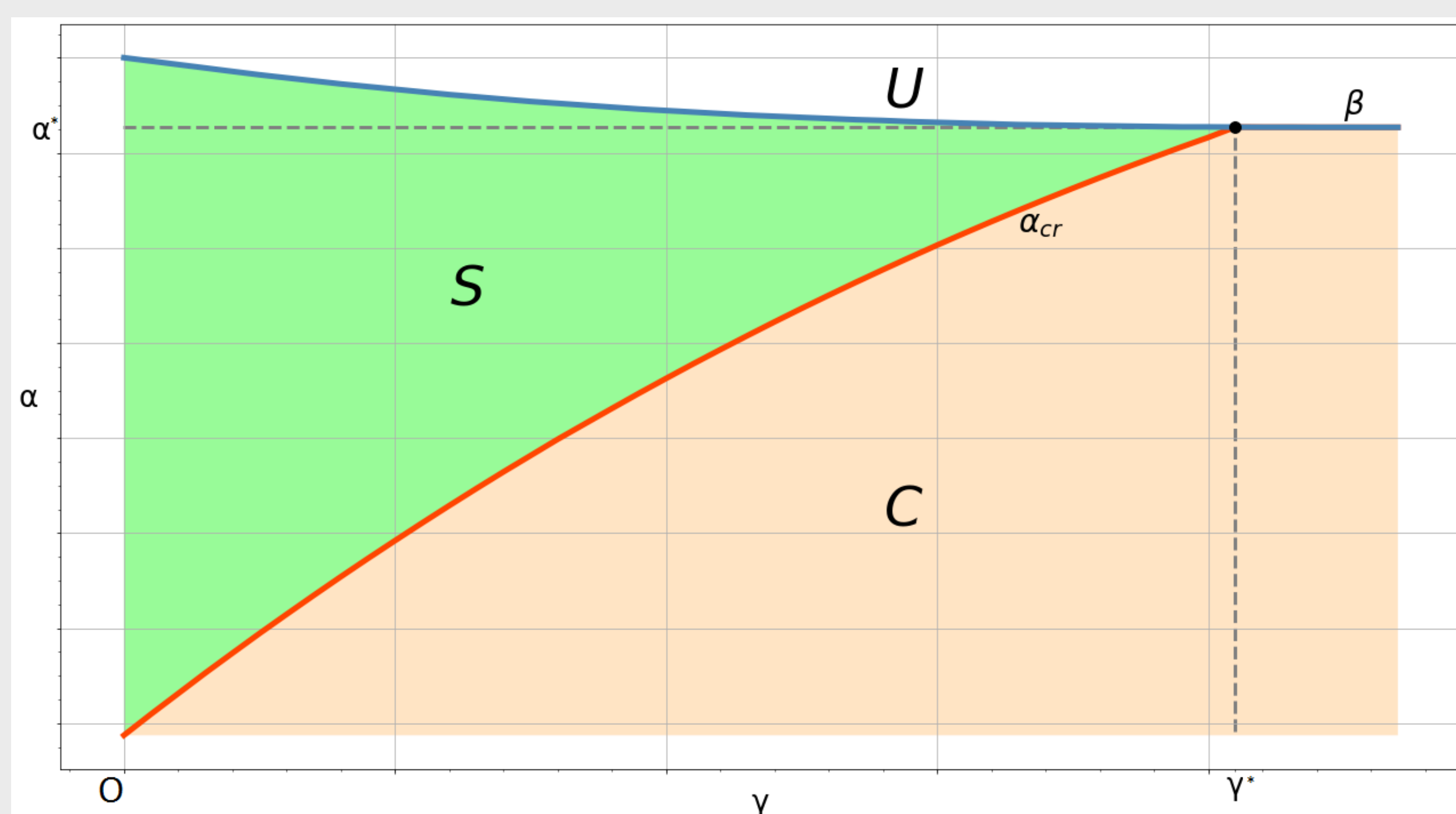
$$\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} : \quad z' e^{i\omega t} w + \dot{u}_2 = u_2'' + \gamma u_2 - (z e^{i\omega t} w + \bar{z} e^{-i\omega t} \bar{w})^3$$

$$u_2'(0, t) = 0$$

$$u_2'(1, t) = \alpha_{cr} u_2(x_0, t) + u_0(x_0, t)$$

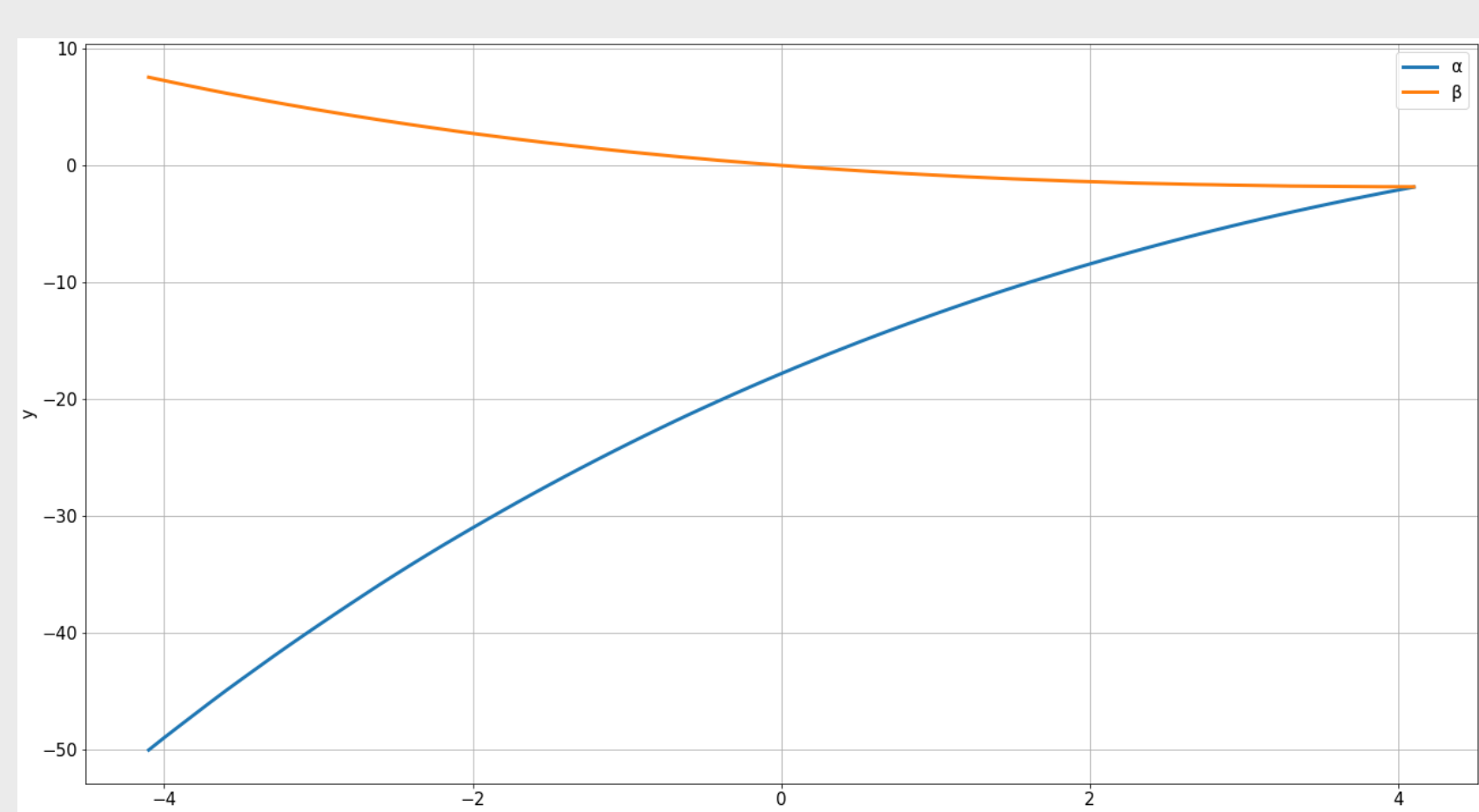
$$z' = \phi z + dz|z|^2$$

Numerical results

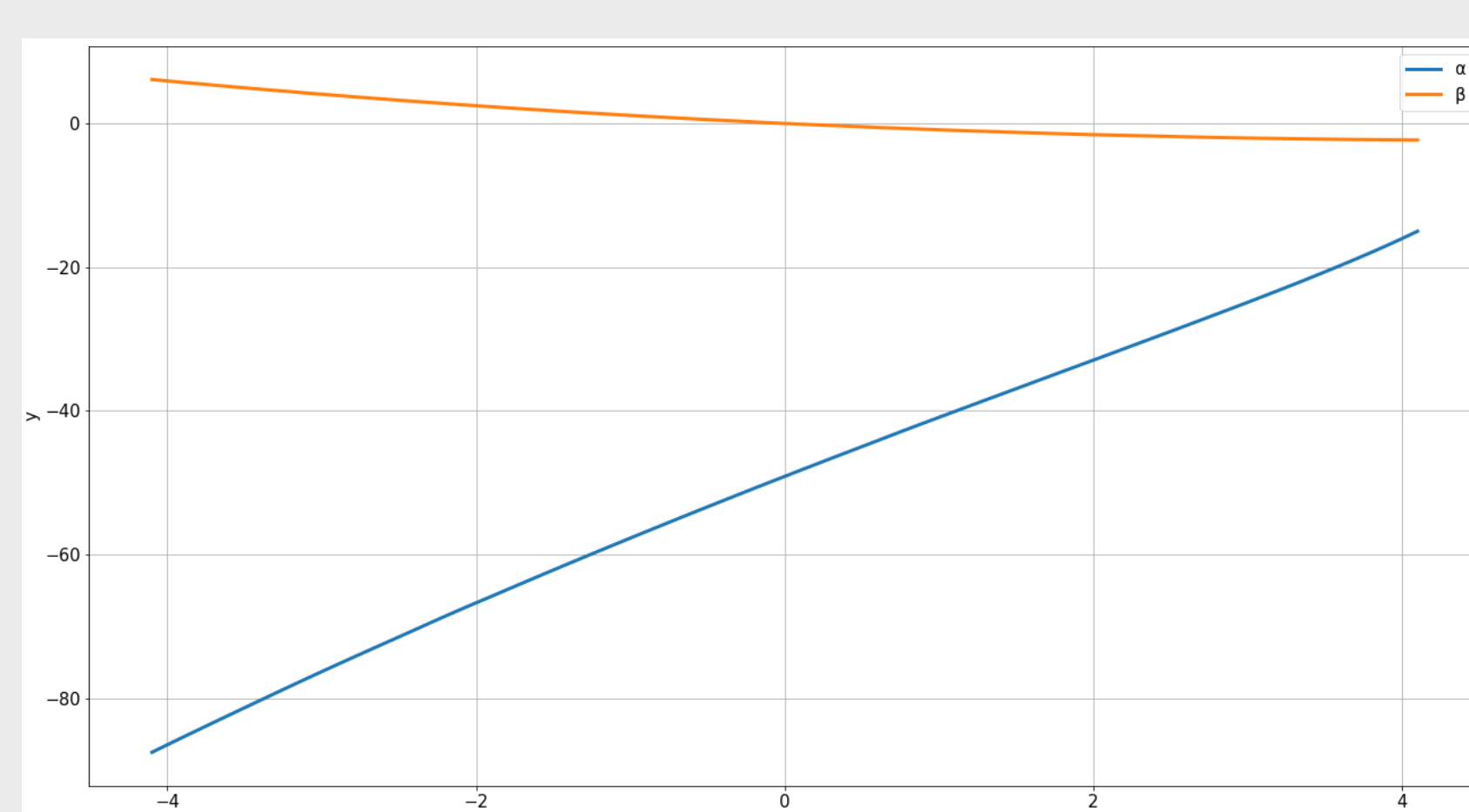


$x_0 = 0,49, \gamma = 2,4$

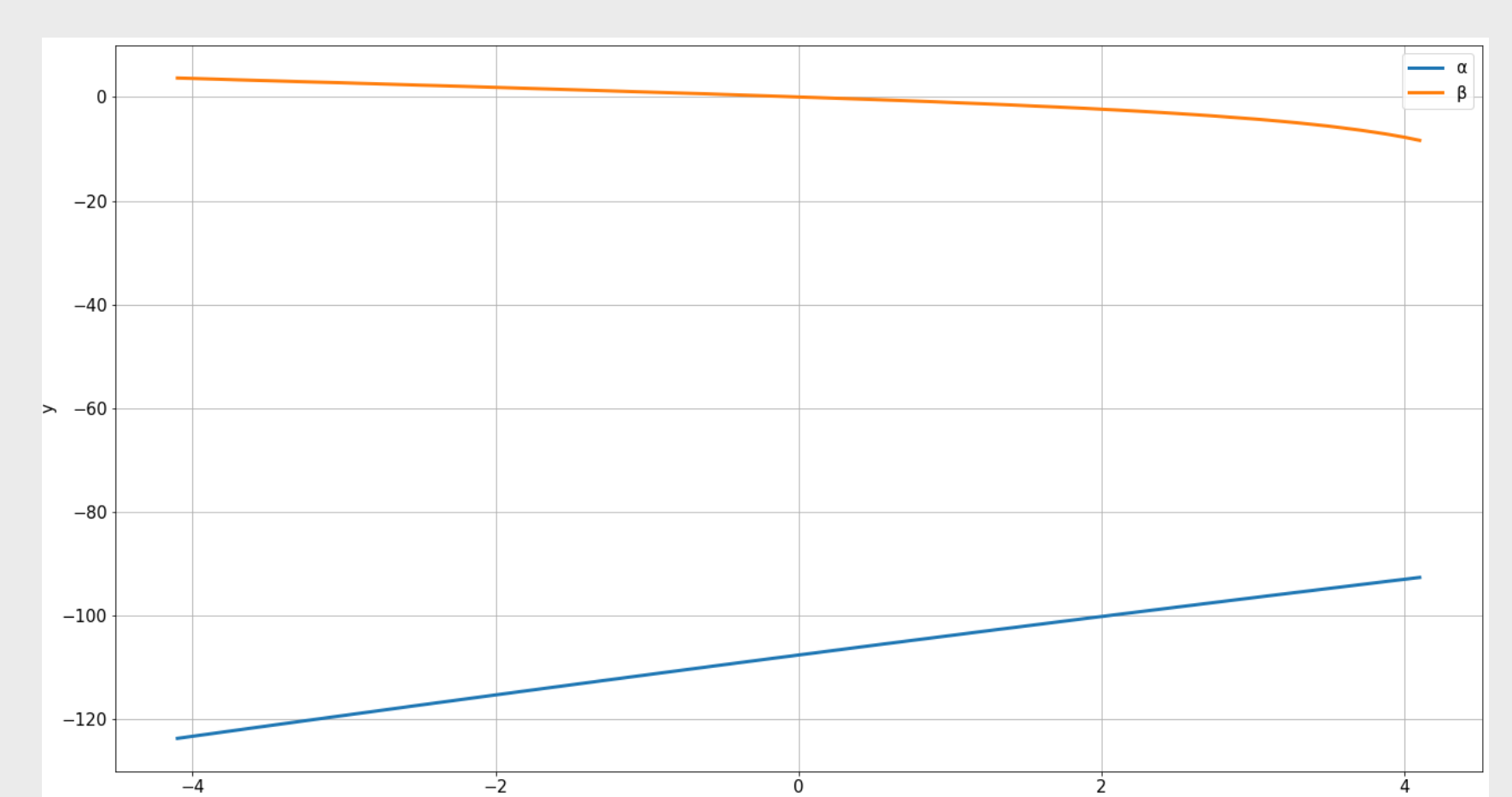
Numerical results



a) $x_0 = 0,0$



b) $x_0 = 0,33$



c) $x_0 = 0,67$