

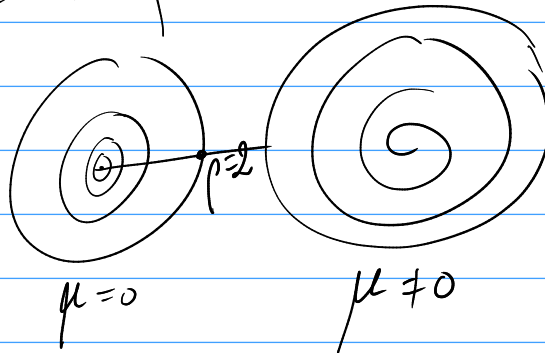
# Sistemes Dinàmics (Seminari 1) 15/10/20

$\mu = 0$   
Centre

$$x' = y$$

$$y' = -x + \mu(1-x^2)y$$

$\mu \neq 0$   
no centre



$\mu \neq 0$   $\rho=2$  és una òp. manté per perturbació.

$\mu$  petit

$$\begin{aligned} \mu=0 \quad \Pi(2) &= 2 \\ \mu \neq 0 \quad \Pi(2^*) &= 2^*? \end{aligned}$$

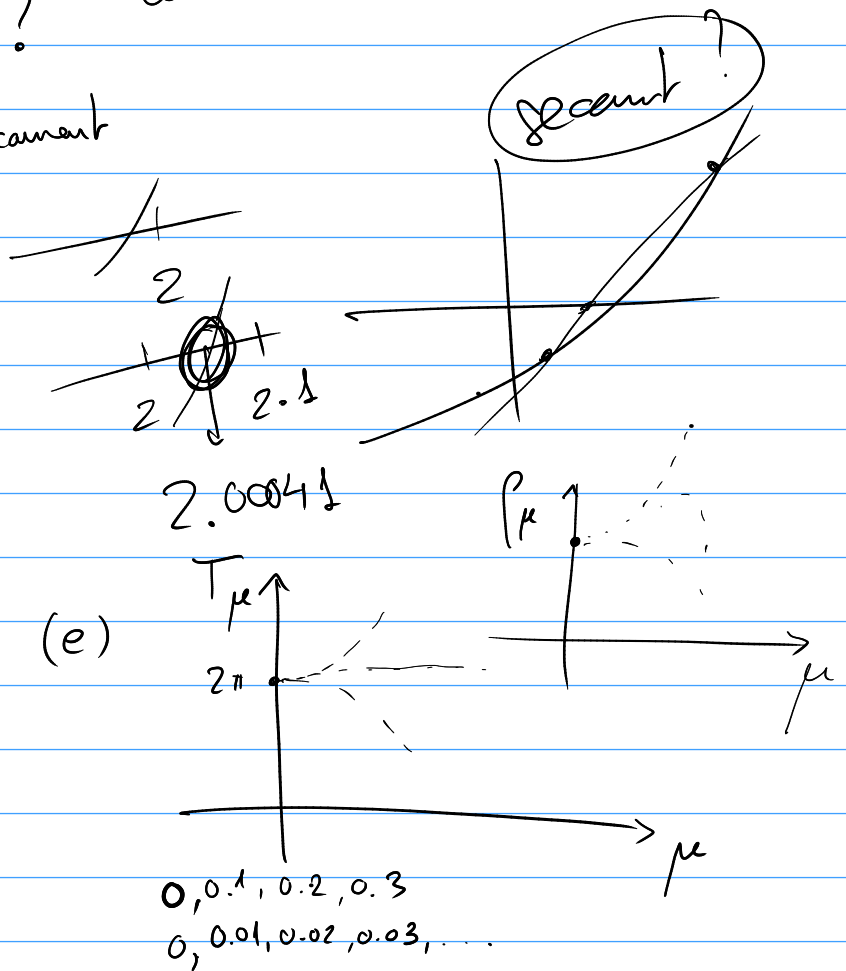
Continuació d'una solució

$f(\rho) = \Pi(\rho) - \rho = 0$  Numèricament

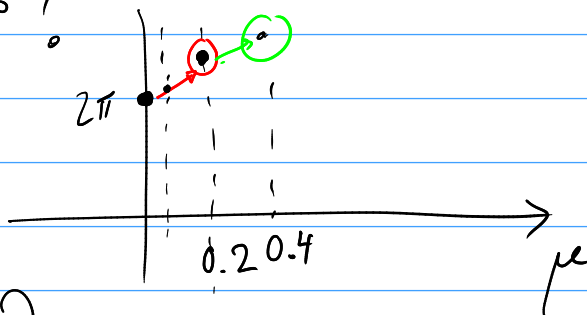
$f(2) > 0$   
 $< 0$

$\rho_0 = 2 \xrightarrow{\mu=0.2} 2.00041$   
 $\tau_0 = 2\pi \xrightarrow{\mu=0.2} 6.2988$

$\mu \rightarrow (\rho_\mu, \tau_\mu)$  (e)

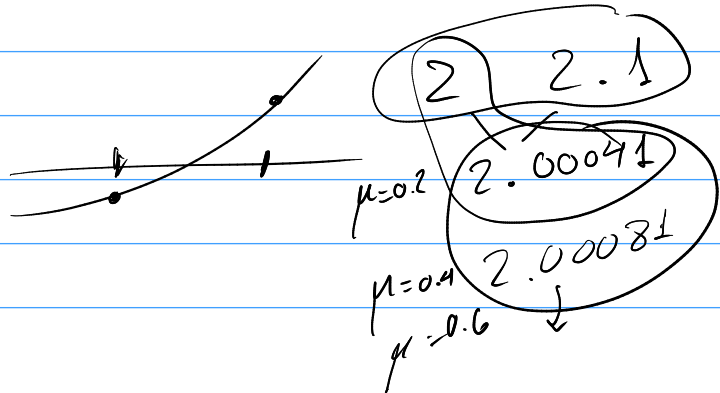
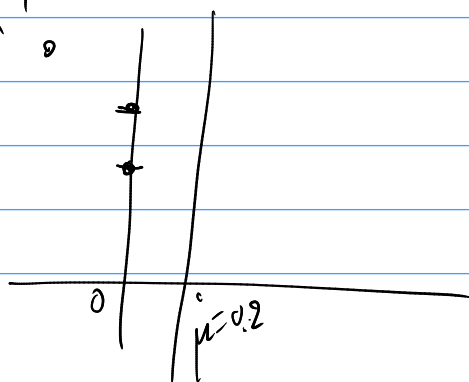


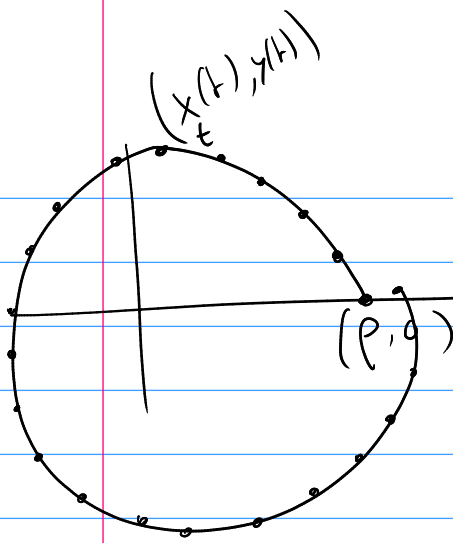
Continuació?



0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3  
0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, ...

Newton?

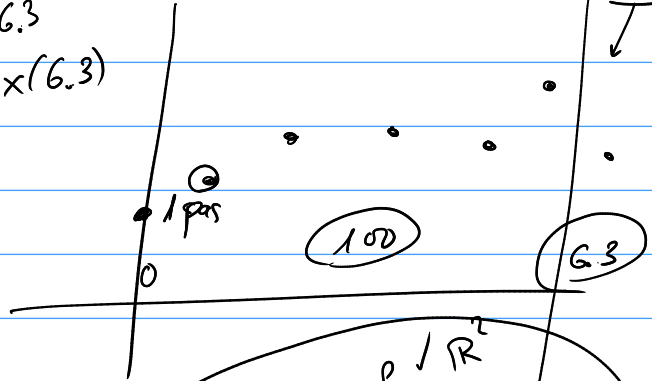




$x(t)$   
 $t \approx 6.3$   
 $x(6.3)$

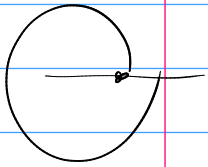
ode?

$n$  par  $1$  par  
 ode  $(rk4)$



Newton

$x(t)$



$x(t)$   
 $x_p(t)$   
 $(p, 0)$   
 $(0, p)$   
 $y_p(t)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = y_1 \\ y_1' = -x_1 - \mu(x_1^2 - 1)y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 - \mu(2x_1)y_1 & -\mu(x_1^2 - 1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 - \mu(2x_1)y_1 & -\mu(x_1^2 - 1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(0) &= p \sqrt{R^2} \\ y_1(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

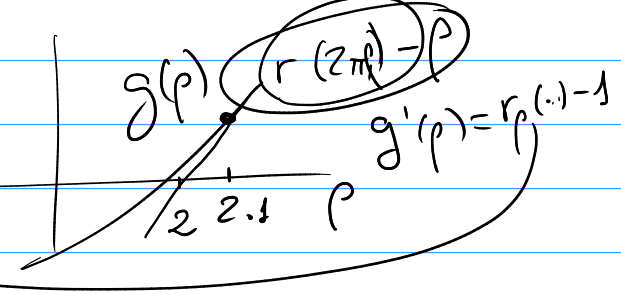
$$\begin{aligned} x_2(0) &= 1 \sqrt{R^4} \\ y_2(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_3(0) &= 0 \\ y_3(0) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x(t) \quad y(t) \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial p} x(t), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial p} y(t) \end{aligned}$$

1 dim  $r' = f(r, \theta)$   
 $\theta = 2\pi$

$r(\theta)$   
 $\frac{dr(\theta)}{d\theta}$



$r_p$   
 1 dim  $\mathbb{R}^2$

Newton

$$S' = Df|_S$$