

Катастрофы. (g/z)

① $\dot{x} = h + rx - x^2$

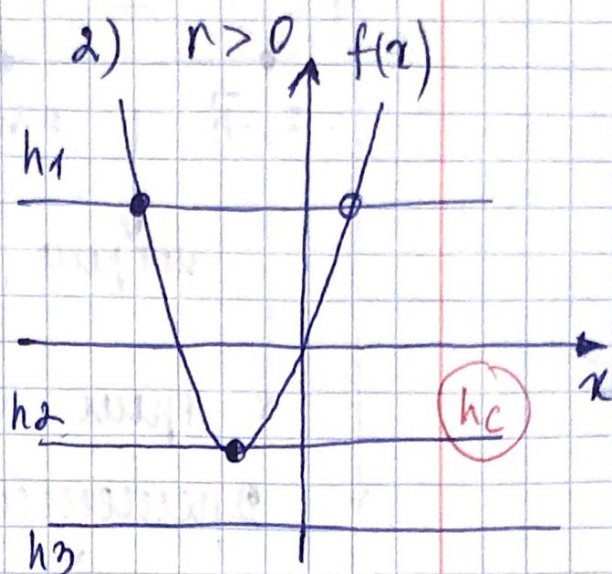
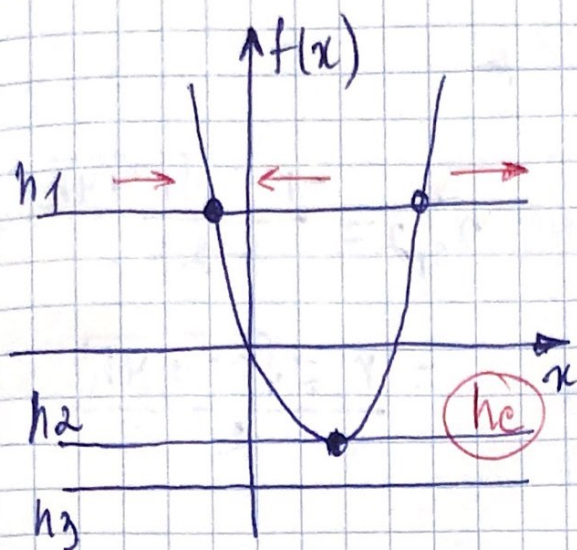
при $h=0$: $\dot{x} = rx - x^2$ — Транскритивная
бифуркация

1) $r \leq 0$

стационар. реш: $h + rx - x^2 = 0$

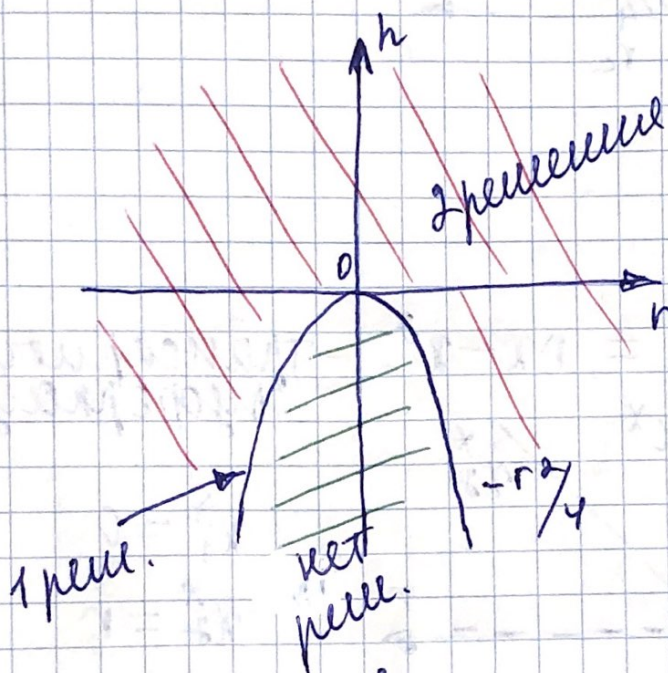
$$rx - x^2 = -h$$

$$x^2 - rx = h$$



м. касание: $2x - r = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2}$

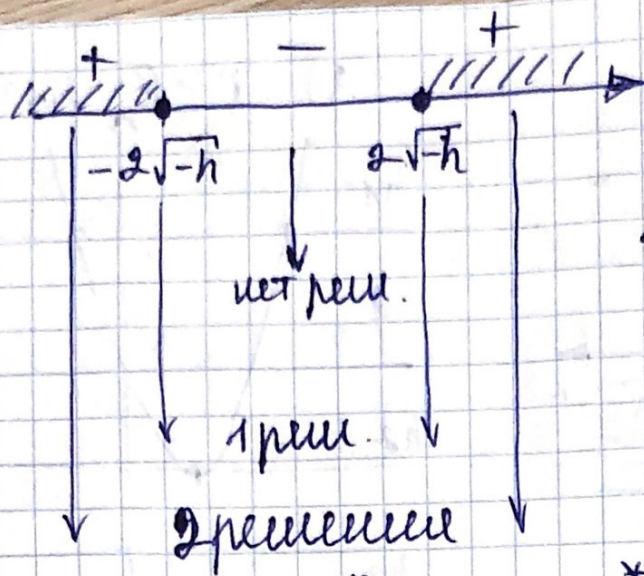
$$h_c = \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2 - r \cdot \frac{r}{2} = \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{2} = -\frac{r^2}{4}$$



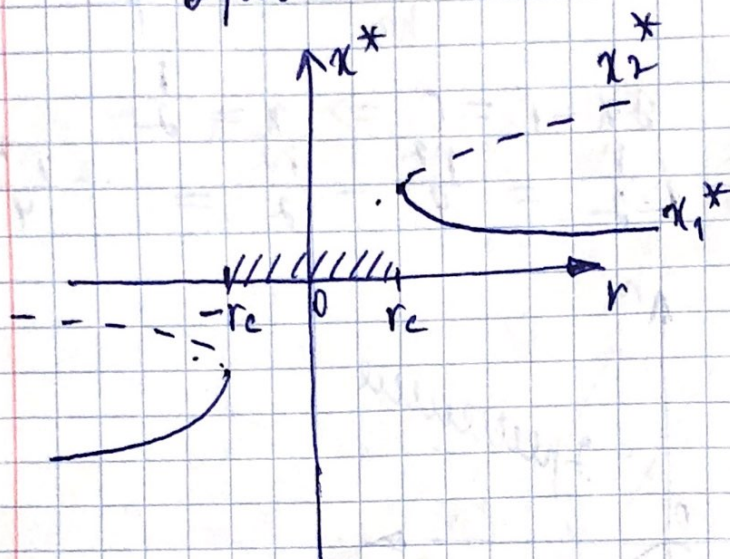
1) $h < 0$ - fix

$$-x^2 + rx + h = 0$$

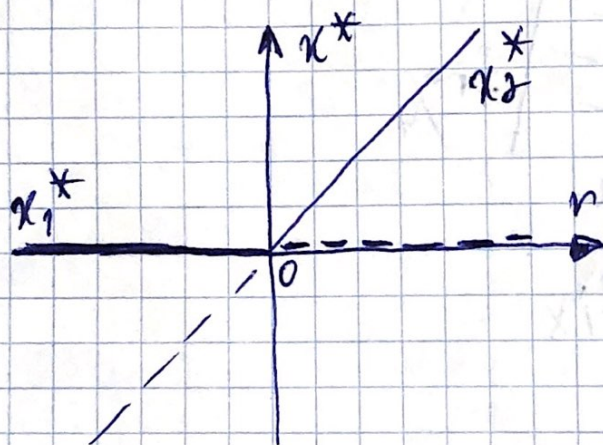
$$\Delta = r^2 + 4h = r^2 - (-4h) = (r - 2\sqrt{-h})(r + 2\sqrt{-h}) \geq 0$$



$$\kappa_{1,2}^* = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4h}}{-2} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4h}}{2}$$



2) $h=0$: $\dot{\kappa} = r\kappa - \kappa^2$ - Транскрипционная поверхность

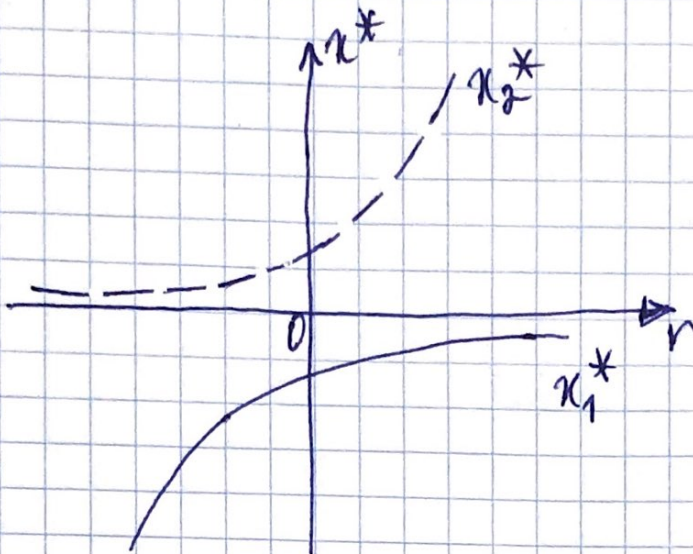


$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1^* &= 0 \\ \kappa_2^* &= r \end{aligned}$$

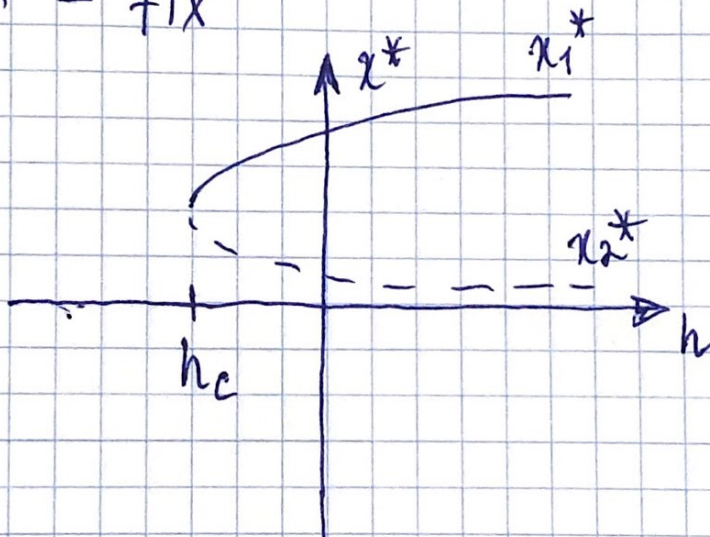
3) $h > 0$ - fix

$D = r^2 + 4h > 0$ - всегда 2 решения

$$x_{1,2}^* = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4h}}{-2} = \frac{r \mp \sqrt{r^2 + 4h}}{2}$$



4.) r - fix



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \dot{x} = rx + hx^2 - x^3$$

при $h=0$: $\dot{x} = rx - x^3$ — вырожающаяся
типная синергетика
величина

стаб. решение:

$$rx + hx^2 - x^3 = 0$$

$$x(r + hx - x^2) = 0$$

$x_1^* = 0$ — корень всегда

$$-x^2 + hx + r = 0$$

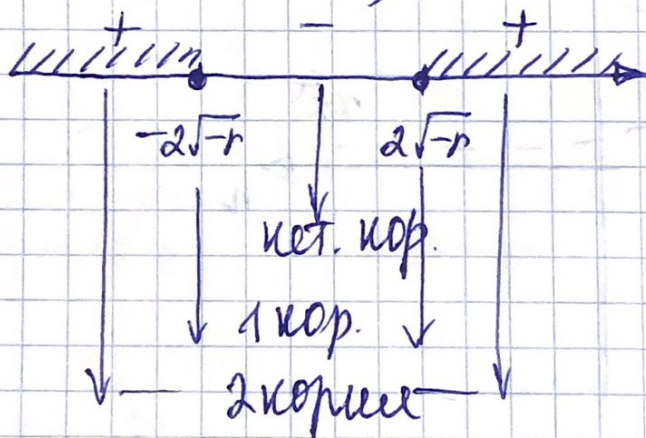
$$D = h^2 + 4r \geq 0$$

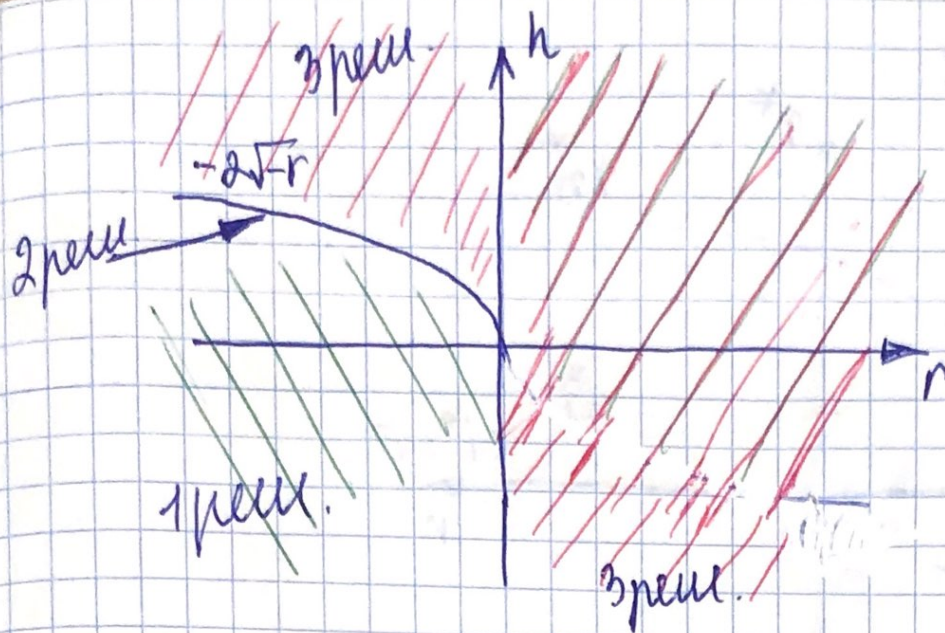
1) если $r \geq 0$: $D > 0$ — 2 корня

$$x_{2,3}^* = \frac{-h \pm \sqrt{h^2 + 4r}}{2} = \frac{h \pm \sqrt{h^2 + 4r}}{2}$$

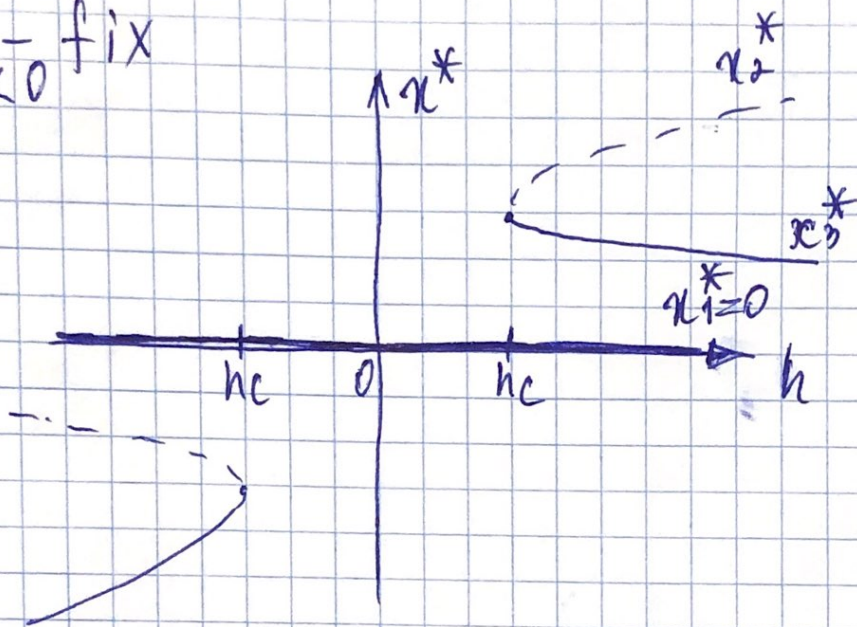
2) если $r < 0$: $h^2 - (-4r) \geq 0$

$$(h - 2\sqrt{-r})(h + 2\sqrt{-r}) \geq 0$$

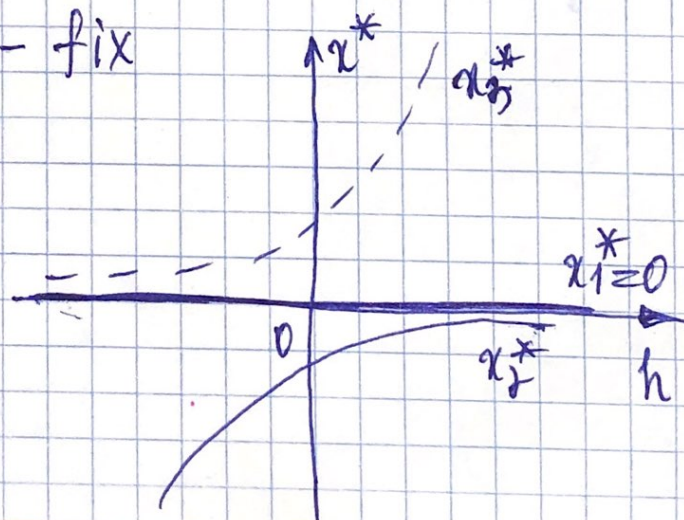




1) r - fix
 $r < 0$



2) $r \geq 0$ - fix



3) h - fix

