Consider stochastic x= f(x)+ & 6(x) g(+) エーダ a 53a y Coanssian noise Matu:x of vandour distribunces II-15 Take case &=0: A 53 97 x=f(x) - deterministic Assume, we have exponentionally stable limit section point cycle [X= x (+) solution with period Method: Deterministic >> Stochastic Let p(x, E) - Distribution 二-2 A63a7 of vandom states of system around the deterministic attuactou Hard to calculate !!!

Make approximation:

- Approximation based on quasi-potential $V(x) = -\log \varepsilon^2 \log(p(x, \varepsilon))$

p(x, E) ~ K. exp(- V(x))

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In poincave section Π_t (plane on the graphs):

 $p_{\pm}(x, \xi) \approx k \exp\left(-\frac{V_{\pm}(x)}{\xi^{2}}\right)$ Caussian Approximation

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We have covariance matrix How to calculate W(t)? W(+) - solution of Lyapunov equation: $\begin{cases} \dot{W} = F \cdot W + W \cdot F^{T} + QSQ \\ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0 \end{cases}$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(t) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T), W(T) \vee (t) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(\bullet) = W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T) = 0$ $+ W(T) \vee (T) \vee (T$ Pacun proble $F(t) = \frac{3t}{3x}(x(t)), S(t) = 6(x(t)) 6^{T}(x(t))$ V(t) = f(x(t)), Q(t) - symmetv; xouthorough

projection C(t) - symmetv; xof C(t) - symmetv; xof

For 3-dimensional case can solve by using singular decomposition