非線性控制 Nonlinear Control

第一章作業



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第1題.

Question:

渾沌(chaos)的測試。試用 Matlab 求解非線性 ODE

$$\ddot{x} + 0.1\dot{x} + x^3 = 5\cos t \tag{1.1}$$

測試兩組很接近的初始條件

(a)
$$x(0) = 3$$
, $\dot{x}(0) = 4$

(b)
$$x(0) = 3.01, \dot{x}(0) = 4.01$$

比對兩組x(t)對時間的響應圖,是否很接近?若把非線性項 x^3 改成線性項x,情況又如何?

Answer:

考慮(1.1),我們令 $x_1 = x$, $x_2 = \dot{x}$,則(1.1)可以被轉為以下狀態空間方程表示式

$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -0.1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} 5\cos t + \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} x_1^3$$
 (1.2)

其中2組初始條件個別為:

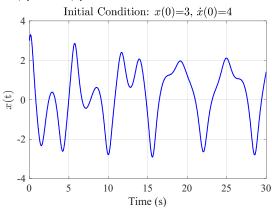
Case 1:

$$x_1(0) = 3, x_2(0) = 4$$
 (1.3)

Case 2:

$$x_1(0) = 3.01, x_2(0) = 4.01$$
 (1.4)

將(1.3)、(1.4)個別代入(1.2),並且透過 Matlab 中的 ODE45 數值積分求解 x_1 ,其結果 如圖 1.1、圖 1.2



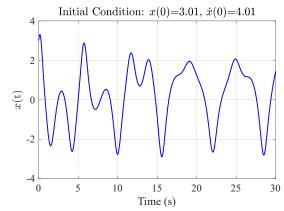


圖 1.1、Case 1 之非線性系統響應

圖 1.2、Case 2 之非線性系統響應

並且比較兩種不同初始值的非線性系統響應如圖 1.3,從圖中可以看出初始值的差異,導致在時間 t=9 秒、t=27 秒時系統響應有所不同,但由於系統的初始值的差異非常的小,且非線性項對於整個系統的權重不高,因此大部分的響應皆還是重疊的。

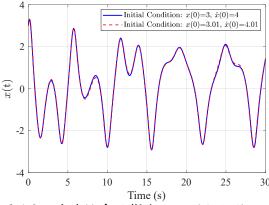
然而若將(1.1)中的非線性項 x^3 改成線性項x,則(1.1)被改寫為

$$\ddot{x} + 0.1\dot{x} + x = 5\cos t \tag{1.5}$$

利用同樣的方法令 $x_1 = x, x_2 = \dot{x}$,則(1.5)可以推導為以下線性狀態空間方程式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 5 \cos t$$
 (1.6)

將(1.3)、(1.4)個別代入(1.6),並且透過 Matlab 中的 ODE45 數值積分求解,其響應結果比較如圖 1.4 所示,從圖中可以看出由於(1.6)為線性系統,因此微小的初始值差異幾乎不會影響到系統完整的響應。



Initial Condition: x(0)=3, $\dot{x}(0)=4$ --- Initial Condition: x(0)=3.01, $\dot{x}(0)=4.01$ -50

5

10

15

20

25

30

Time (s)

圖 1.3、非線性系統響應於不同初始值之 比較

圖 1.4、線性系統響應於不同初始值之比 較

第2題.

Question:

Lorentz 奇異吸子的測試:用 Matlab 求解下列非線性 ODE

$$\dot{x} = 10(y - x)$$

$$\dot{y} = x(28 - z) - y$$

$$\dot{z} = xy - 8z/3$$
(2.1)

選取初始位置 (x(0),y(0),z(0))=(1,1,0),畫出軌跡點 (x(t),y(t),z(t)) 隨時間 t=0 連續變化到 t=T 所連成的曲線。比較三種終端時間: $T=100,\,1000,\,10000$,所得到的奇異吸子軌跡有何不同?如果將初始位置改成 (x(0),y(0),z(0))=(10,1,0),其結果有何不同?

Answer:

考慮(2.1)之 Lorentz 系統,代入第一組初始值,並且針對不同的終端時間,透過 Matlab 中的 ODE45 數值積分求解其響應如圖 2.1,圖中終端時間 T=100 秒、T=1000 分別標示為綠線藍線、紅線、綠線,而由圖中看到可以儘管終端時間 增加,系統的軌跡並不會重疊,而是持續的填滿特定的區域,這個即為奇異吸子的現象。

圖 2.2 為另一組初始值的系統軌跡響應,由圖中可以看到,儘管初始值有所差異, 然而系統軌跡還是會隨著時間以類似的軌跡在纏繞,並且不會重疊,這樣的結果驗證 了奇異吸子的特殊現象。

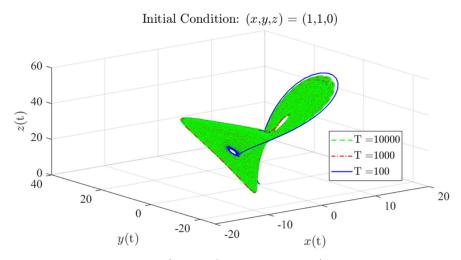


圖 2.1、Lorentz 系統於第一組初始值之奇異吸子軌跡

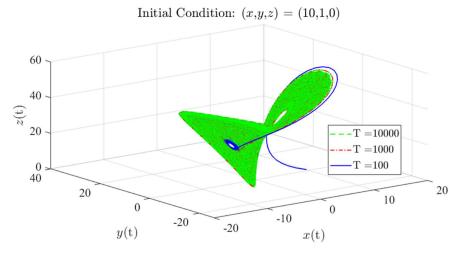


圖 2.2、Lorentz 系統於第二組初始值之奇異吸子軌跡

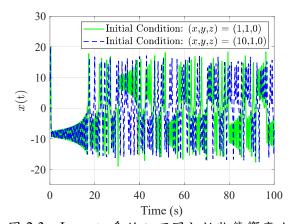


圖 2.3、Lorentz 系統之不同初始狀態響應比較

圖 2.3 針對 Lorentz 系統(2.1)中的狀態 x(t),以不同初始值帶入系統做比較,從圖中結果可以看出,非線性系統的初始值差異會大大的影響系統隨時間之後的響應。

第3題.

Question:

霍普夫分岔(Hopf bifurcation)的測試: 考慮下列非線性 ODE

$$\dot{x} = \mu x - y + 2x(x^2 + y^2)^2$$

$$\dot{y} = x + \mu y + 2y(x^2 + y^2)^2$$
(3.1)

其中μ是常數

- (a) 將直角坐標(x,y)轉成極座標 (r,θ) , 並將上式用r, θ 表示之。
- (b) 任選三個不同的 μ 值: $\mu_1>0$, $\mu_2=0$, $\mu_3<0$,用 Matlab 畫出其相對應的軌跡圖 $\big(x(t),y(t)\big)$ 。參考 1.6 節中第一個例題及圖 1.6.3 的討論。
- (c) 根據極座標方程式及上述之軌跡變化,推論出分岔現象發生時之 µ 值。
- (d) 比較 $\mu > \mu_c$ 及 $\mu < \mu_c$ 二種情形下,平衡點數目是否有改變,軌跡的幾何結構是否有改變?

Answer:

(a):

參考非線性系統(3.1),為了將系統以極座標表示,令

$$r = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} (3.2)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \tag{3.3}$$

將(3.2)、(3.3)對時間做一次偏導數並且透過r, θ 代換如下

$$\dot{r} = 1/2 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^{-1/2} \left(2x\dot{x} + 2y\dot{y} \right)
= \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^{-1/2} \left[x \left(\mu x - y + 2x \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2 \right) + y \left(x + \mu y + 2y \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2 \right) \right]
= \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^{-1/2} \left[\mu \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 2 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2 \right]
= r \left(\mu + 2r^4 \right)$$
(3.4)

$$\dot{\theta} = \left[1 + (y/x)^2\right]^{-1} \left[(\dot{y}x - y\dot{x})/x^2 \right]
= \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{-1} \left[x\left(x + \mu y + 2y\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2\right) - y\left(\mu x - y + 2x\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2\right) \right]
= \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{-1} \left(x^2 + y^2\right)
= 1$$
(3.5)

因此原始系統(3.1)可以重新以新的座標軸r, θ 表示為以下等效系統

$$\dot{r} = r\left(\mu + 2r^4\right)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = 1$$
(3.6)

(b):

針對等效系統(3.6),固定r的初始值 $r_0=0.5$,並且選擇不同的 μ 值做系統測試,針對以下三種情形

Case 1: $\mu > 0$

參考(3.6)式,若 μ >0則

$$\dot{r} > 0 \tag{3.7}$$

由此可知r會發散,如圖 3.1,其中 $\mu = 0.1$ 。

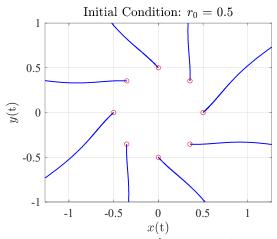


圖 3.1、 $\mu > 0$ 之系統相平面軌跡

$$\dot{r} > 0 \tag{3.8}$$

由此可知r會發散,如圖 3.1,其中 $\mu=0$ 。

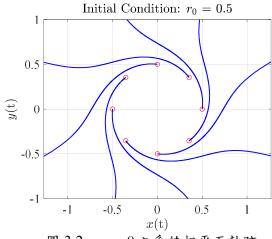


圖 $3.2 \cdot \mu = 0$ 之系統相平面軌跡

Case 3: μ<0 參考(3.6)式,若

$$\mu + 2r^4 = 0 \tag{3.9}$$

則

$$2r^4 = -\mu \tag{3.10}$$

因此

$$r = \sqrt[4]{-\mu/2} = r_c \tag{3.11}$$

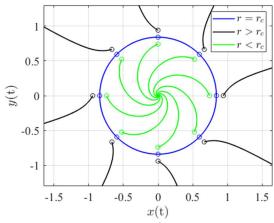


圖 3.3、 μ <0之系統相平面軌跡

(c) \ (d):

若

$$\mu + 2r^4 = 0 \tag{3.12}$$

則

$$\mu = -2r^4 = \mu_c \tag{3.13}$$

平衡點數目沒改變,但是系統的軌跡幾何結構改變了。

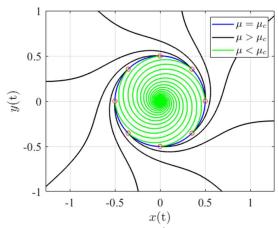


圖 3.4、固定 r 之系統相平面軌跡

Matlab Code

```
第一題
%% Nonlinear Control HW1 - Q1
clc; clear; close all
A1 = [01; 0-0.1];
A2 = [01; -1.0.1];
B = [0;1];
D = [0; -1];
dt = 0.001;
t final = 30;
t = 0 : dt : t \text{ final };
% ===== case 1 ======
x1 \ 0 \ case1 = 3;
x2 \ 0 \ case1 = 4;
X \ 0 \ case1 = [x1 \ 0 \ case1; x2 \ 0 \ case1];
% ====== case 2 =======
x1_0_case2 = 3.01;
x2 \ 0 \ case2 = 4.01;
X \ 0 \ case2 = [x1 \ 0 \ case2; x2 \ 0 \ case2];
func nonlinear = @(t,X) Nonlinear System Function(t,X,A1,B,D);
[t_1_n, X_1_n] = ode45(func_nonlinear, t, X_0_case1);
[t_2_n, X_2_n] = ode45(func_nonlinear, t, X_0_case2);
func linear = @(t,X) linear System Function(t,X,A2,B);
[t \ 1 \ 1, X \ 1 \ 1] = ode45(func linear, t, X \ 0 case1);
[t_2_1, X_2_1] = ode45(func_linear, t, X_0_case2);
%% Plot
LW 1 = 1.4;
FS ax = 16;
FS leg = 12;
f(1) = figure();
```

```
plot(t,X 1 n(:,1),'b','LineWidth',LW 1);
xlabel('Time (s)')
ylabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
title('Initial Condition: x(0)=3, \det x(0)=4', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
ax(1) = gca;
ax(1).YLim = [-4 4];
grid on
f(2) = figure();
plot(t,X 2 n(:,1),b',LineWidth',LW 1);
xlabel('Time (s)')
ylabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
title('Initial Condition: x(0)=3.01, \lambda(0)=4.01', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
ax(2) = gca;
ax(2).YLim = [-4 4];
grid on
f(3) = figure();
plot(t,X 1 n(:,1),'b','LineWidth',LW 1); hold on; plot(t,X 2 n(:,1),'r--','LineWidth',LW 1)
xlabel('Time (s)')
ylabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ax(3) = gca;
hs(1) = legend({Initial Condition: } x$(0)=3, $\dot x$(0)=4', Initial Condition: $x$(0)=3.01, $\dot x$(0)=3.01, $\dot 
x$(0)=4.01'},'Interpreter','latex','Location','Northeast');
ax(3).YLim = [-4 4];
grid on
f(4) = figure();
plot(t,X 1 l(:,1),'b','LineWidth',LW 1); hold on; plot(t,X 2 l(:,1),'r--','LineWidth',LW 1)
xlabel('Time (s)')
ylabel('xx(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ax(4) = gca;
hs(2) = legend({Initial Condition: } x$(0)=3, $\dot x$(0)=4', Initial Condition: $x$(0)=3.01, $\dot x$(0)=3.01, $\dot 
x$(0)=4.01'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'Location', 'Northwest');
ax(4).YLim = [-50 50];
grid on
 for i = 1:length(ax)
```

```
set(ax(i), FontSize', FS_ax, FontName', Times New Roman') \\ RemovePlotWhiteArea(ax(i)); \\ end \\ for i = 1:length(hs) \\ set(hs(i), FontSize', FS_leg) \\ end \\ function dX = Nonlinear_System_Function(t, X, A1, B, D) \\ x1 = X(1); \\ dX = A1*X + B*5*cos(t) + D*(x1^3); \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = linear_System_Function(t, X, A2, B) \\ dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t) ; \\ end \\ function dX = A2*X + B*5*cos(t)
```

```
第二題
%% Nonlinear Control HW1 - Q2
clc; clear; close all
dT = 0.01;
t final 1 = 100; t final 2 = 1000; t final 3 = 10000;
t_1 = 0 : dT : t_{final_1};
t 2 = 0 : dT : t final 2;
t \ 3 = 0 : dT : t \ final \ 3;
% ===== case 1 ======
x_0_case1 = 1;
y_0_{case1} = 1;
z_0_case1 = 0;
X_0_{case1} = [x_0_{case1}; y_0_{case1}; z_0_{case1}];
% ===== case 2 ======
x \ 0 \ case2 = 10;
y_0_{case2} = 1;
z_0_{case2} = 0;
X_0_{case2} = [x_0_{case2}; y_0_{case2}; z_0_{case2}];
[t_1\_case1, X1\_case1] = ode45(@ Lorentz\_System, t_1, X_0\_case1);
```

```
[t_2_case1, X2_case1] = ode45(@ Lorentz_System, t_2, X_0_case1);
[t\_3\_case1\ , X3\_case1] = ode45( @\ Lorentz\_System\ , t\_3\ , X\_0\_case1\ )\ ;
[t 1 case2, X1 case2] = ode45(@ Lorentz System, t 1, X 0 case2);
[t 2 case2, X2 case2] = ode45(@ Lorentz_System, t_2, X_0_case2);
[t_3_case2, X3_case2] = ode45(@ Lorentz_System, t_3, X_0_case2);
LW 1 = 1.3;
LW 2 = 1.3;
FS ax = 16.5;
FS leg = 15;
f(1) = figure('Units','Normalized','Position',[0.29,0.29,0.477,0.415]);
plot3(X3\_case1(:,1), X3\_case1(:,2), X3\_case1(:,3), 'g--', 'LineWidth', LW\_1) \ ;
hold on;
plot3(X2 case1(:,1),X2 case1(:,2),X2 case1(:,3),'r-.','LineWidth',LW 1);
 plot3(X1 case1(:,1),X1 case1(:,2),X1 case1(:,3),'b','LineWidth',LW 1);
xlabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ylabel('$y$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
zlabel('$z$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
title('Initial Condition: (\$x\$,\$y\$,\$z\$) = (1,1,0)','Interpreter','latex')
ax(1) = gca;
hs(1) = legend(['T = ', num2str(t final 3)], ['T = ', num2str(t final 2)], ['T = ', num2str(t final 2)], ['T = ', num2str(t final 3)], ['T = ', num2str(t 
=',num2str(t_final_1)],'Interpreter','latex');
grid on
f(2) = figure('Units','Normalized','Position',[0.29,0.29,0.477,0.415]);
 plot3(X3_case2(:,1),X3_case2(:,2),X3_case2(:,3),'g--','LineWidth',LW_1);
hold on;
plot3(X2 case2(:,1),X2 case2(:,2),X2 case2(:,3),'r-.','LineWidth',LW 1);
plot3(X1 case2(:,1),X1 case2(:,2),X1 case2(:,3),'b','LineWidth',LW 1);
 xlabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ylabel('$y$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
zlabel('$z$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
title('Initial Condition: (\$x\$,\$y\$,\$z\$) = (10,1,0)','Interpreter','latex')
ax(2) = gca;
hs(2) = legend(['T = ', num2str(t final 3)], ['T = ', num2str(t final 2)], ['T = ', num2str(t 
 =',num2str(t_final_1)],'Interpreter','latex');
```

```
grid on
f(3) = figure;
plot(t\_1\_case1, X1\_case1(:,1), 'g', 'LineWidth', LW\_2) \; ; \; hold \; on \; ;
plot(t 1 case2,X1 case2(:,1),'b--','LineWidth',LW 2)
xlabel('Time (s)')
ylabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ax(3) = gca;
legend(\{'Initial\ Condition:\ (\$x\$,\$y\$,\$z\$) = (1,1,0)', 'Initial\ Condition:\ (\$x\$,\$z\$,\$z\$) = (1,1,0)', 'Initial\ Condition:\ (\$x\$,\$z\$, z\$) = (1,1,0)', 'Initial\ Condition:\ (\$x\$, z\$, z\$) = (1,1,0)', 'Initial\ Condition:
(10,1,0)'},'Interpreter','latex','Location','Northeast');
ax(3).YLim = [-25 \ 30];
 grid on
for i = 1:length(ax)
                     set(ax(i),'FontSize',FS_ax,'FontName','Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs)
set(hs(i), 'Position', [0.70, 0.29, 0.15, 0.21], 'Fontsize', FS_leg)
end
function dX = Lorentz_System(t,X)
x = X(1); y = X(2); z = X(3);
dx = 10*(y-x);
dy = x*(28-z)-y;
dz = x*y - 8*z/3;
dX = [dx; dy; dz];
end
```

```
第三題

%% Nonlinear Control HW1 - Q3
clc; clear; close all
dt= 0.001;
t_final = 100;
t = 0: dt:t_final;
number = 8;
```

```
% ===== case 1 (u>0) ======
u_case1_1 = 1;
r0_{case1_1} = 0.5;
LW 1 = 1.4;
FS_ax = 16;
FS leg = 12;
f(1) = figure;
for i = 1: number
    theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
    X0 = [r0_{case1_1}; theta0];
    [t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case1_1), t, X0);
    x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
    y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
    plot(x,y,'b','LineWidth',LW_1);
    hold on;
    plot(x(1),y(1),ro');
end
xlabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ylabel('$y$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
title('Initial Condition: $r_0$ = 0.5','Interpreter','latex')
axis([-1 1 -1 1])
axis equal
grid on
ax(1) = gca;
ax(1).YTick = [-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1];
set(ax(1),'FontSize',FS_ax,'FontName','Times New Roman')
% ===== case 2 (u=0) ======
u case2 1 = 0;
f(2) = figure;
for i = 1: number
    theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
    X0 = [r0\_case1\_1; theta0];
    [t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case2_1), t, X0);
    x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
```

```
y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
     plot(x,y,'b','LineWidth',LW_1);
     hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),'ro');
end
xlabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ylabel('$y$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
title('Initial Condition: $r_0$ = 0.5','Interpreter','latex')
axis([-1 1 -1 1])
axis equal
grid on
ax(2) = gca;
ax(2).YTick = [-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1];
set(ax(2), 'FontSize', FS_ax, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
% ===== case 3 (u<0) ======
u case3 1 = -1;
r0_{case3_1} = (-u_{case3_1/2})^{(1/4)};
r0_{case3_2} = (-u_{case3_1/2})^(1/4) + 0.1;
r0_{case3_3} = (-u_{case3_1/2})^(1/4) -0.1;
 f(3) = figure;
for i = 1: number
     theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
     X0 = [ r0\_case3\_1 ; theta0];
    [t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf\_bifurcation\_system(t, X, u\_case3_1), t, X0);
     x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
    y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
   p1 = plot(x,y,'b','LineWidth',LW_1);
    hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),'bo');
end
for i = 1: number
     theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
     X0 = [ r0_{case3_2} ; theta0];
```

```
[t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case3_1), t, X0);
     x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
     y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
     p2 = plot(x,y,'k','LineWidth',LW 1);
     hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),'ko');
end
for i = 1: number
     theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
     X0 = [r0\_case3\_3; theta0];
     [\ t\_1\ ,X\ ] = RK4(@\ (t,\!X)\ Hopf\_bifurcation\_system(t\ ,X\ ,u\_case3\_1)\ ,t\ ,X0\ )\ ;
     x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
     y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
     p3 = plot(x,y,'g','LineWidth',LW_1);
     hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),'go');
end
xlabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ylabel('$y$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
legend([p1 p2 p3 ],{'$r=r_c$','$r>r_c$','$r<r_c$'},'Interpreter','latex')
axis([-1.3 1.3 -1.3 1.3])
axis equal
grid on
ax(3) = gca;
ax(3).YTick = [-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1];
set(ax(3), 'FontSize', FS ax, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
% ===== case 4 (u<0) ==
r0 \text{ case4 } 1 = 0.5;
u_case4_1 = -2*(r0_case4_1)^4;
u case4 2 = -2*(r0 \text{ case4 } 1)^4 + 0.1;
u_case4_3 = -2*(r0_case4_1)^4 - 0.1;
 f(4) = figure;
for i = 1: number
```

```
theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
     X0 = [r0\_case4\_1; theta0];
     [t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case4_1), t, X0);
     x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
     y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
   p1 = plot(x,y,'b','LineWidth',LW_1);
     hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),'ro');
end
for i = 1: number
     theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
     X0 = [r0\_case4\_1; theta0];
    [t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case4_2), t, X0);
     x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
     y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
     p2 = plot(x,y,'k','LineWidth',LW_1);
     hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),ro');
end
for i = 1: number
     theta0 = 2*pi/number*i;
     X0 = [ r0_{case}4_1 ; theta0];
    [t_1, X] = RK4(@(t,X) Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case4_3), t, X0);
     x = X(:,1).*cos(X(:,2));
     y = X(:,1).*sin(X(:,2));
     p3 = plot(x,y,'g','LineWidth',LW_1);
     hold on;
     plot(x(1),y(1),'ro');
end
xlabel('$x$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
ylabel('$y$(t)','Interpreter','latex')
legend([p1 p2 p3 ],{'$\mu=\mu_c$','$\mu>\mu_c$',\$\mu<\mu_c$'},\Interpreter',\latex')
axis([-1 1 -1 1])
```

```
axis equal
grid on
ax(4) = gca;
ax(4).YTick = [-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1];
set(ax(4), 'FontSize', FS ax, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
function dX = Hopf_bifurcation_system(t, X, u_case1_1)
r = X(1);
dr = r*(u_case1_1 + 2*(r^4));
dtheta = 1;
dX = [dr ; dtheta];
end
function [t,y] = RK4(ODESet,TimeSpan,InitialValue,varargin)
% 2019
                V1
% 2020/08/25 V2
%... User Given
y0 = InitialValue;
h = TimeSpan(2)-TimeSpan(1);
%... RK4
t = TimeSpan;
n = size(y0,1);
y = zeros(n, length(t));
y(:,1) = y0;
for i = 1:length(t)-1
     yi = y(:,i);
     ti = t(i);
     f1 = ODESet(ti,yi);
     f2 = ODESet(ti+0.5*h,yi+0.5*h*f1);
     f3 = ODESet(ti+0.5*h, yi+0.5*h*f2);
     f4 = ODESet(ti+h,yi+h*f3);
     y(:,i+1) = yi + h*(1/6*f1 + 1/3*f2 + 1/3*f3 + 1/6*f4);
end
y = y.';
end
```