

Invariant manifold of your dynamical system

A. J. Roberts, University of Adelaide
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8930-1552>

4:30pm, April 9, 2025

Throughout and generally: the lowest order, most important, terms are near the end of each expression.

The specified dynamical system

$$\dot{u}_1 = -5/3\varepsilon \frac{d u_2}{d x}$$

$$\dot{u}_2 = \varepsilon \left(-\frac{d u_1}{d x} - \frac{d u_3}{d x} \right)$$

$$\dot{u}_3 = -4/3\varepsilon \frac{d u_2}{d x} - \epsilon^{-1} u_3$$

Invariant subspace basis vectors

$$\vec{e}_1 = \{ \{1, 0, 0\}, \exp(0) \}$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \{ \{0, 1, 0\}, \exp(0) \}$$

$$\vec{z}_1 = \{ \{1, 0, 0\}, \exp(0) \}$$

$$\vec{z}_2 = \{ \{0, 1, 0\}, \exp(0) \}$$

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The invariant manifold These give the location of the invariant manifold in terms of parameters $s_j := u_j$ —the pressure and velocity, and their gradients.

$$u_1 = O(\varepsilon^4) + s_1$$

$$u_2 = O(\varepsilon^4) + s_2$$

$$u_3 = -4/9\varepsilon^3 \frac{d^3 s_2}{dx^3} \varepsilon^3 - 4/3\varepsilon^2 \frac{d^2 s_1}{dx^2} \varepsilon^2 - 4/3\varepsilon \frac{ds_2}{dx} \varepsilon + O(\varepsilon^4)$$

Invariant manifold ODEs The system evolves on the invariant manifold such that the parameters evolve according to these ODEs.

$$\dot{s}_1 = -5/3\varepsilon \frac{ds_2}{dx} + O(\varepsilon^5)$$

$$\dot{s}_2 = 4/9\varepsilon^4 \frac{d^4 s_2}{dx^4} \varepsilon^3 + 4/3\varepsilon^3 \frac{d^3 s_1}{dx^3} \varepsilon^2 + 4/3\varepsilon^2 \frac{d^2 s_2}{dx^2} \varepsilon - \varepsilon \frac{ds_1}{dx} + O(\varepsilon^5)$$

Normals to isochrons at the slow manifold Use these vectors: to project initial conditions onto the slow manifold; to project non-autonomous forcing onto the slow evolution; to predict the consequences of modifying the original system; in uncertainty quantification to quantify effects on the model of uncertainties in the original system. The normal vector $\vec{z}_j := (z_{j1}, \dots, z_{jn})$

$$z_{11} = -20/9\varepsilon^4 \partial_x^4 \varepsilon^4 + O(\varepsilon^5) + 1$$

$$z_{12} = -20/9\varepsilon^3 \partial_x^3 \varepsilon^3 + O(\varepsilon^5)$$

$$z_{13} = 35/9\varepsilon^4 \partial_x^4 \varepsilon^4 - 5/3\varepsilon^2 \partial_x^2 \varepsilon^2 + O(\varepsilon^5)$$

$$z_{21} = -4/3\varepsilon^3 \partial_x^3 \varepsilon^3 + O(\varepsilon^5)$$

$$z_{22} = 8/9\varepsilon^4 \partial_x^4 \varepsilon^4 - 4/3\varepsilon^2 \partial_x^2 \varepsilon^2 + O(\varepsilon^5) + 1$$

$$z_{23} = \varepsilon^3 \partial_x^3 \varepsilon^3 - \varepsilon \partial_x \varepsilon + O(\varepsilon^5)$$