

Sistemi Dinamici
Corso di Laurea in Matematica
Test del 12-04-2021

Disegnare il ritratto di fase del sistema

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 - 1 + \mu \\ \dot{y} = 2xy + \mu \end{cases}$$

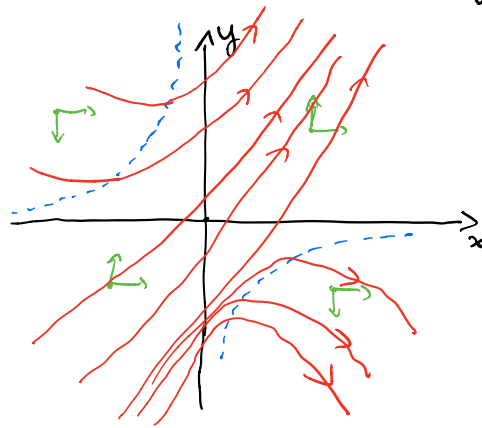
al variare del parametro $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$. Studiare nei dettagli il caso $\mu = 0$.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 - 1 + \mu \\ \dot{y} = 2xy + \mu \end{cases}$$

Punti fissi $\begin{cases} x^2 - 1 + \mu = 0 \\ 2xy + \mu = 0 \end{cases}$

Casi: $\mu > 1$, $\mu = 1$, $\mu < 1$ ($\mu = 0$)

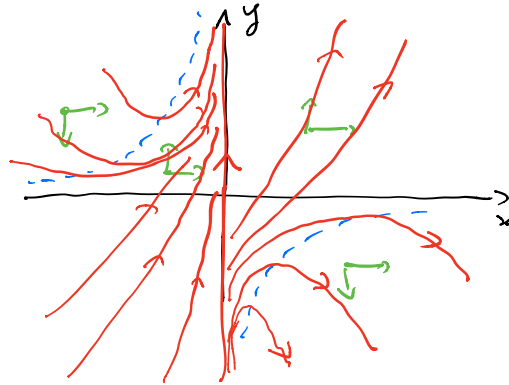
$\mu > 1$ $x^2 = 1 - \mu \Rightarrow \nexists$ punti fissi
 $x^2 - 1 + \mu > 0 \quad \forall (x, y)$, $2xy = -\mu \Rightarrow y = -\frac{\mu}{2x}$



\nexists orbite periodiche

$\mu = 1$ $\begin{cases} x^2 = 0 \\ 2xy + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \nexists$ punti fissi

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 \\ \dot{y} = 2xy + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \{x=0\} \text{ \u00e9 invariante}$
 $I(x, y) = x \quad \dot{I}(x, y) = x^2 \Big|_{\{x=0\}} = 0.$



\nexists orbite periodiche

$0 < \mu < 1$

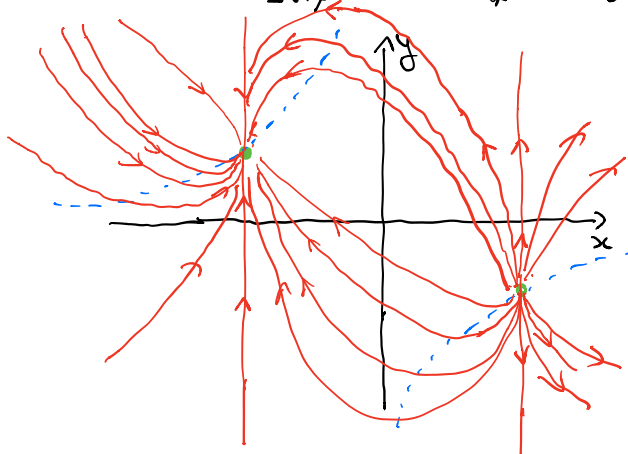
$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 1 - \mu \\ 2xy = -\mu \end{cases}$$

$$(x, y) \in \left\{ \left(\sqrt{1-\mu}, -\frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{1-\mu}} \right), \left(-\sqrt{1-\mu}, \frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{1-\mu}} \right) \right\}$$

$$JF(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ 2y & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

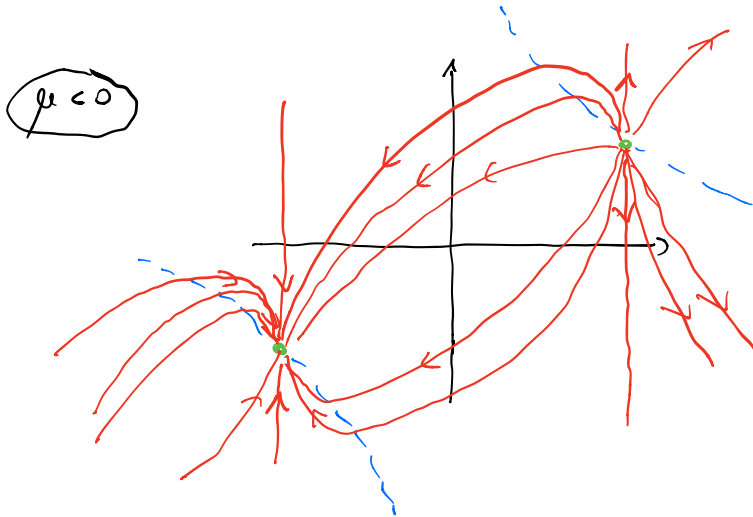
$$JF\left(\sqrt{1-\mu}, -\frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{1-\mu}}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{1-\mu} & 0 \\ * & 2\sqrt{1-\mu} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{NONO INSTABILE}$$

$$JF\left(-\sqrt{1-\mu}, \frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{1-\mu}}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\sqrt{1-\mu} & 0 \\ * & -2\sqrt{1-\mu} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{NONO STABILE}$$



$\{x = \pm \sqrt{1-\mu}\}$ Retta invariante

∄ orbite periodiche perché si dovrebbero trovare intorno ai punti fissi, ma ci sono le rette invarianti.



Punti fissi

$$\left(\sqrt{-\mu}, -\frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{-\mu}} \right)$$

$$\left(-\sqrt{-\mu}, +\frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{-\mu}} \right)$$

$\mu = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2 - 1 \\ \dot{y} = 2xy \end{cases}$$

(OSS Simmetria, Invarianti $\{x = \pm 1\}, \{y = 0\}$)

Se $x \neq \pm 1$,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\int_{y_0}^{y(x)} \frac{dy}{y} = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$\log \left| \frac{y(x)}{y_0} \right| = \log \left| \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{x_0^2 - 1} \right|$$

$$y = c(x^2 - 1)$$

