

Si consideri la famiglia di sistemi dipendenti da un parametro  $p$  strettamente positivo ( $p > 0$ )

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1 - 2x_2 - x_1^3$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 - px_2$$

1. Determinare gli equilibri e studiarne la stabilità al variare del parametro  $p$ .
2. Determinare le biforcazioni locali al variare del parametro  $p$ . Di che biforcazioni si tratta?
3. Tracciare un possibile quadro delle traiettorie del sistema per  $p = 0.5$  e per  $p = 3$ .
4. Esistono cicli nel sistema per qualche valore di  $p$ ?
5. Ci sono biforcazioni globali al variare di  $p$ ?

$$1) \quad \dot{x}_2 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = px_2$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow px_2 - 2x_2 - p^3 x_2^3 = 0 \rightarrow x_2[(p-2) - p^3 x_2^2] = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad \forall p \quad A(0,0)$$

$$x_2 = +\sqrt{\frac{p-2}{p^3}} \quad x_1 = +\sqrt{\frac{p-2}{p}} \quad p \geq 2 \rightarrow B$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{p-2}{p^3}} \quad x_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{p-2}{p}} \quad p \geq 2 \rightarrow C$$

NOTA  
In  $p=2$   
 $A=B=C$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-3x_1^2 & -2 \\ 1 & -p \end{vmatrix}$$

$$J_A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -p \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{tr} = 1-p$$

$$\det = -p+2$$

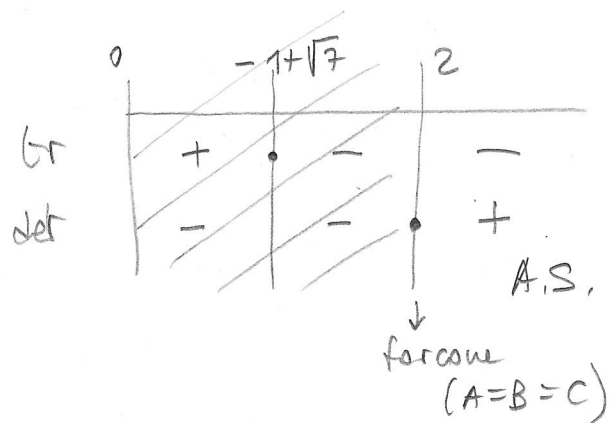
	0	1	2
tr	+	•	-
det	+	+	•
	INST	A.S.	INST (sella)
		↓ Hopf	↓ forcone

$$J_B = J_c = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{2p+6}{p} & -2 \\ 1 & -p \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr} = \frac{-p^2 - 2p + 6}{p}$$

$$\det = 2(p-2)$$

con  $p \geq 2$



2)  $p=1$  L'equilibrio A subisce una biforcazione di Hopf  
( $\text{tr}=0$ ,  $\det > 0$ )

$p=2$   $A=B=C \rightarrow \text{forcone}$

3)  $\text{div } f = 1 - 3x_1^2 - p \Rightarrow \text{se } p \geq 1$   $\text{div } f$  non cambia segno (o al più si annulla su  $x_1=0$  per  $p=1$ )  
 $\Rightarrow \nexists$  cicli

se  $p < 1$   $\text{div } f$  può cambiare segno  $\Rightarrow$  può  $\exists$  ciclo  
(Hopf supercritico)

$p = \frac{1}{2}$

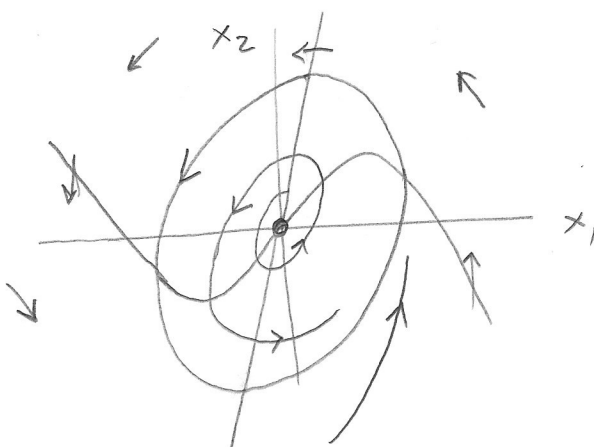
$$\dot{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_1^3)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = 2x_1$$

In A  $\rightarrow \text{tr} = \frac{1}{2}$   $\det = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda + 3 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

FUOCO INSTABILE



$p=3$

$(A) \rightarrow \text{tr} = -2$   
 $\text{det} = -1 \rightarrow \text{sella}$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 1 = 0$$

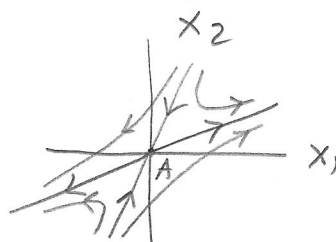
$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+1} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda^+ = -1 + \sqrt{2} \\ \lambda^- = -1 - \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$Jw = \lambda w \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_1 - 2w_2 = \lambda w_1 \rightarrow w_2 = \frac{1-\lambda}{2} w_1$$

$$\lambda^+ \rightarrow w_2 = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2} w_1$$

$$\lambda^- \rightarrow w_2 = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2} w_1$$



$(B) \quad B\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{tr} = -3 \\ \text{det} = 2 \end{matrix}$

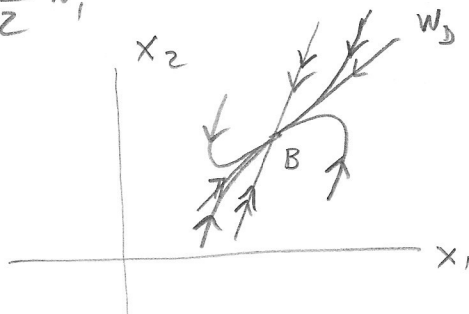
$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \rightarrow w_D \\ \lambda_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$Jw = \lambda w \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

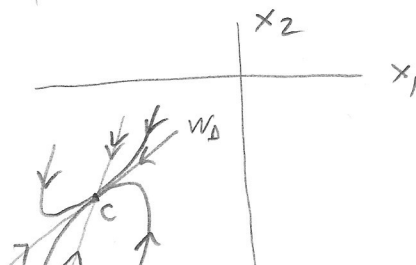
$$-2w_2 = \lambda w_1 \rightarrow w_2 = -\frac{\lambda}{2} w_1$$

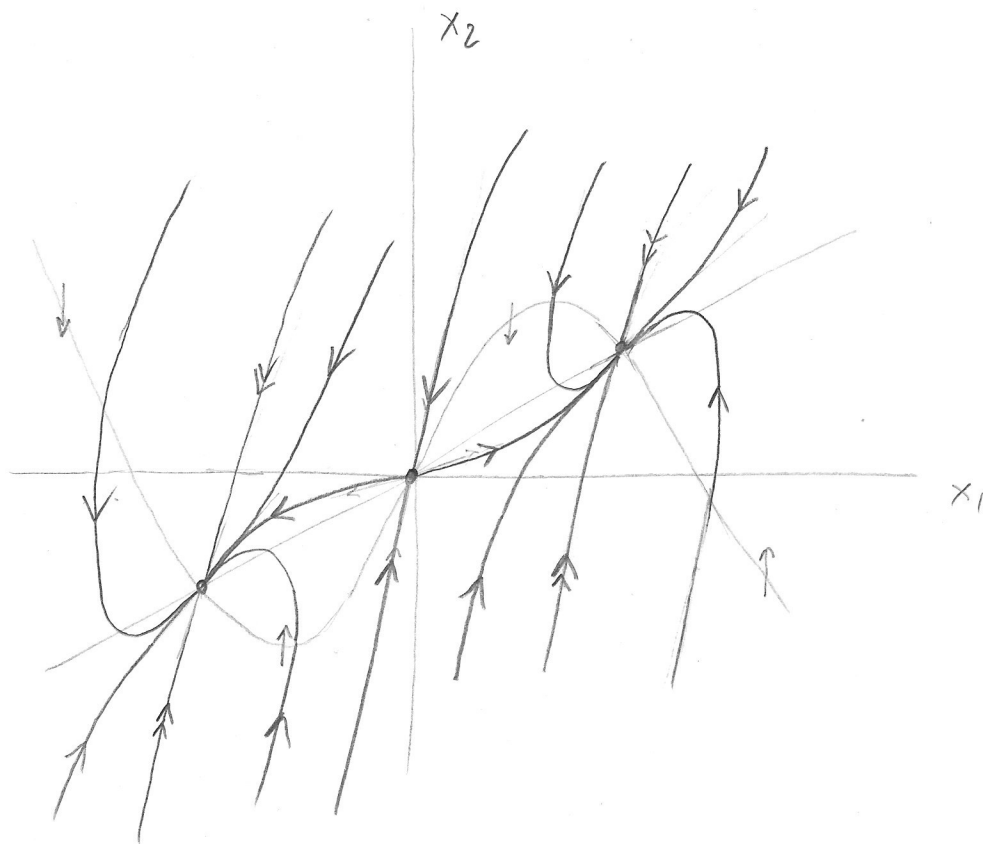
$$\lambda_1 = -2 \rightarrow w_2 = w_1 \rightarrow w_D$$

$$\lambda_2 = -3 \rightarrow w_2 = \frac{3}{2} w_1$$



$(C) \quad C\left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \text{ come } (B)$





4)  $\exists$  cicli solo per  $p < 1$

5)  $\nexists$  bif. globali perché laddove  $\exists$  sella in  $A(0,0)$  per  $p > 3/2$ .  
( $\hookrightarrow$  tipo omocline...)

Divergenza non cambia segno  $\Rightarrow \nexists$  cicli