

Last time:

- Application of Bendixon ThM
[lack of periodic orbits for 2nd order systems]
- positively invariant sets
 $x(t_0) \in M \Rightarrow x(t) \in M$, for all $t \geq t_0$

Today:

- Poincaré - Bendixon ThM
- Hopf bifurcation
- sub } critical
- super }

Last time (Example)

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

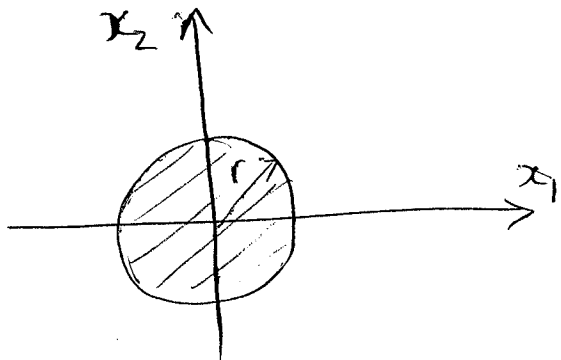
$$\dot{x}_2 = -2x_1 + x_2 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$B_r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2, x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq r^2\}$ is positively invariant for big

enough r !

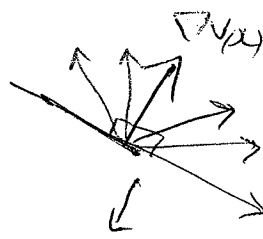
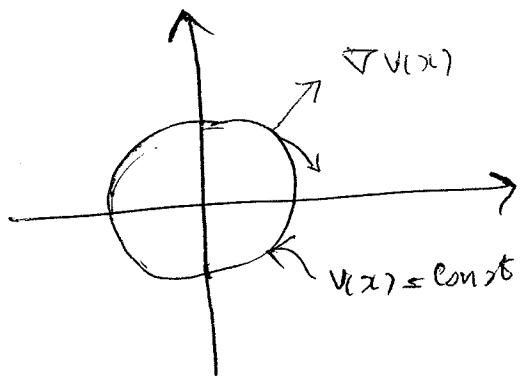
If r is big enough \rightarrow

B_r is positive invariant!



$$V(x) = \text{const}$$

$$= 2(x_1 f_1 + x_2 f_2) \dots \text{IF } \leq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{r \geq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



If f is in this space the inner product will be positive but we want to make sure that the angle between f & ∇V is bigger than 90° !

Poincaré - Bendixon Thm:

Given

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2)$$

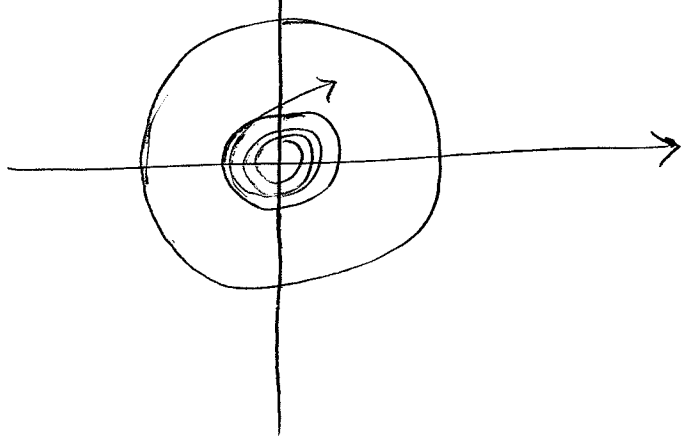
$$\dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$

2nd order system:

- and a set M which is closed and bounded, then if
- (a) there are no eq. points in M
 - (b) M is positively invariant

Then, M contains a periodic orbit!

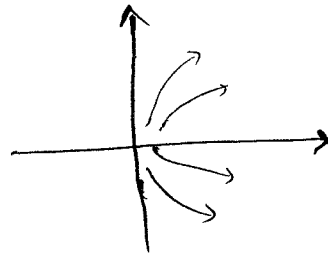
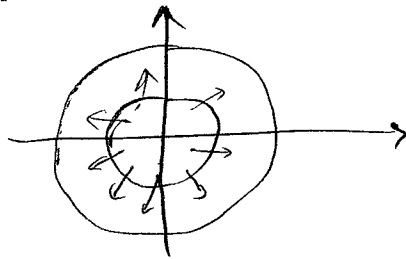
Note: It can be shown that the above Thm holds, if M contains a single eq. point which is either unstable node or unstable focus! (both eigenvalues sit in RH_1)



$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$
with $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_1) > 0$
 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_2) > 0$
(focus)

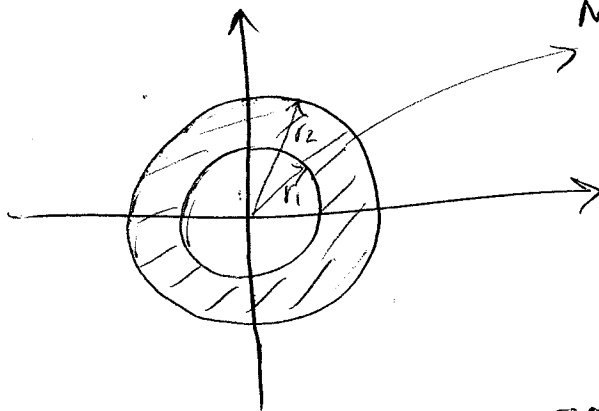
unstable node:

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$
real



Ex 1: $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_{1,2} = 0 \pm j$



$M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2; r_1^2 \leq x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq r_2^2\}$

$\nabla^T V(x) = [-x_2 \quad x_1] \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{bmatrix} = -2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_2 = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\bar{x}=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & +1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Compute eigen values:}$$

$$\det(SI - A) = (S-1)(S-1) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow S^2 - 2S + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2}$$

\rightarrow So, they are unstable focus $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \pm j\beta \\ \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$

\rightarrow according to Poincaré-Bendixon there has to be a periodic orbit in it!

Is there any other eq. point? $R_1(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) = 0$
 $R_2(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) = 0$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{*} \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 - (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2)\bar{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \bar{x}_2 = 0$$

So, we can divide $\textcircled{*}$ by \bar{x}_1

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{\bar{x}_1} = \frac{\bar{x}_1^2 + \bar{x}_2^2}{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}}$$

$$R_2 = 0 \Rightarrow -2\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 = \bar{x}_2 \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{\bar{x}_1} = \bar{x}_2 (\frac{\bar{x}_1^2 + \bar{x}_2^2}{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2})$$

$$\rightarrow -2\bar{x}_1^2 + \bar{x}_1\bar{x}_2 = \bar{x}_1\bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_2^2 \rightarrow \boxed{0 = 2\bar{x}_1^2 + \bar{x}_2^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2 = 0}$$

So, we have a single eq. point!

Back to Bifurcations: (Hopf)

So far:

1° fold, $\dot{x} = \alpha \pm x^2$

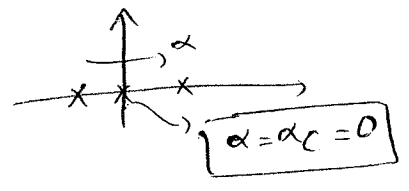
2° transcritical, $\dot{x} = \alpha x \pm x^2$

3° pitch fork, $\dot{x} = \alpha x \pm x^3$

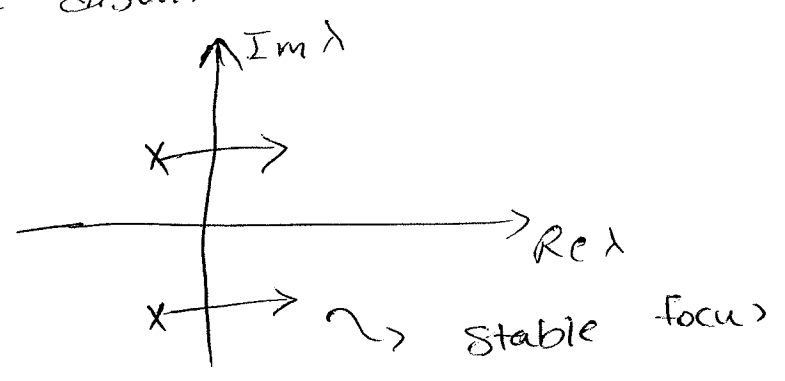
• $A_c = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\alpha = \alpha_c} = 0$

(at critical value of parameter linearization cannot tell anything and when we are in 1D it should be zero (on j-axis))

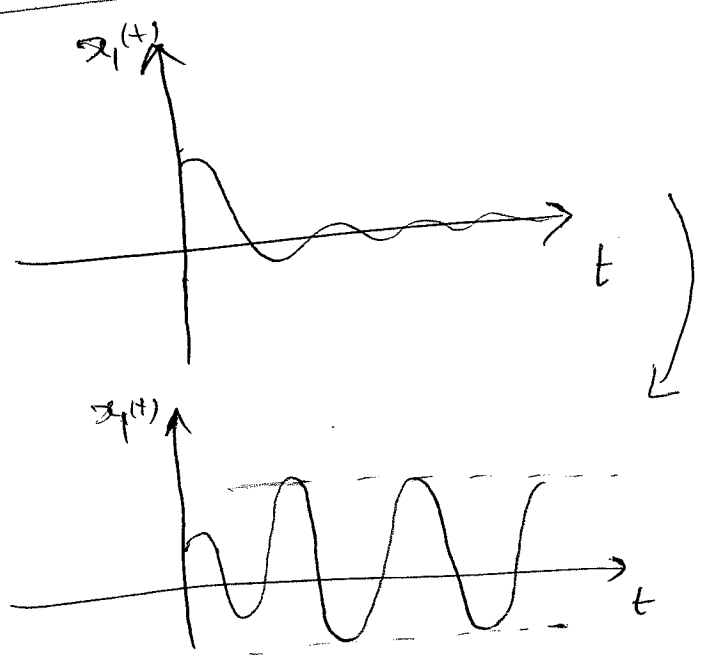
Critical value of α for pitchfork $\rightarrow \dot{x} = \alpha x \pm x^3$



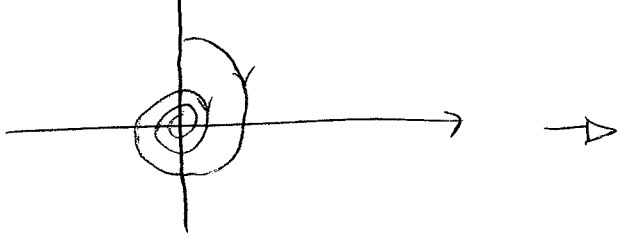
we have not discussed this following example yet:



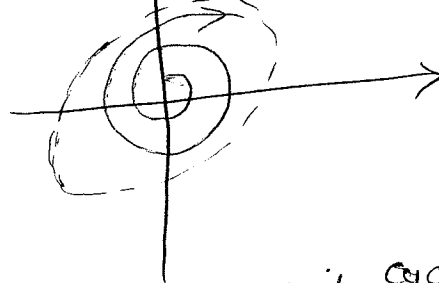
Time dependence:



when it goes to RHP!



Stable Focus



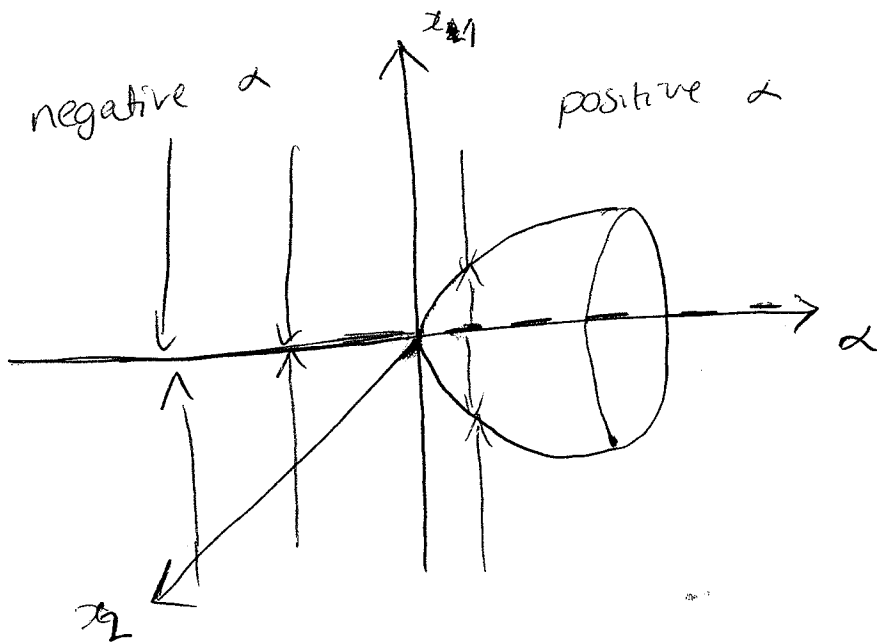
Stable-limit cycle

Ex :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_1 (\alpha - x_1^2 - x_2^2) - x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_2 (\alpha - x_1^2 - x_2^2) + x_1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \text{polar coordinate} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = r \cos \theta \\ x_2 = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{r} = \alpha r - r^3 \\ \dot{\theta} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{r} (\alpha - \bar{r}^2) = 0 \rightarrow \bar{r} = 0 \text{ or } \bar{r} = \sqrt{\alpha} \text{ if } \alpha > 0$$



→ Super-critical 😊
 ↓
 will not go very far from the origin!