

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} x' &= Ax + f(t, x) & x \in \mathbb{R}^m & \text{("centro 'lu'")} \\ y' &= By + g(t, x) & y \in \mathbb{R}^m & \text{("stoli 'lu'")} \end{aligned}$$

Prep.

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot Ax &\geq -\varepsilon |x|^2 & (\in \operatorname{Re} \sigma(A) \geq 0) \\ \|e^{tB}\| &\leq c_0 e^{-t\beta}, t \geq 0 & (\in \operatorname{Re} \sigma(B) < 0) \\ f, g &= 0 \sim (0, 0) \\ |f|, |g| &\leq \rho, \text{ Lix } f, g \leq \sigma \sim \mathbb{R}^{m+m} \end{aligned}$$

Def. $\exists \phi \in \mathcal{X}$ zlu' (INV) (srov. "centro 'lu' variate")

• kde: $\mathcal{X} = \{ \phi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m; \phi(0) = 0, |\phi| \leq l; \text{Lix } \phi \leq l \}$

(INV) $(x(t), y(t))$ zlu' (1), $y(0) = \phi(x(0)) \Rightarrow y(t) = \phi(x(t)) \forall t$

\Leftrightarrow graf $\phi = \{ (x, y); y = \phi(x) \}$ je invariantna m'ca (1)

L. 20.1 $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$ zlu' (INV) $\Leftrightarrow \phi$ zlu' (RED), kde

(RED) $p(t)$ zlu' (2) $p' = Ap + f(p, \phi(p))$ ("redukované rce")
 $\Rightarrow (x(t), y(t)) := (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ zlu' (1)

dŕ. " \Rightarrow " nechť $p(t)$ zlu' (2); označ $(\tilde{x}(t), \tilde{y}(t))$ zlu' (1)
 s zoc. zedim. $\tilde{x}(0) = p(0)$
 $\tilde{y}(0) = \phi(p(0))$

(INV) $\rightarrow \tilde{y}(t) = \phi(\tilde{x}(t)) \forall t;$
 zoc. (1)₁: $\tilde{x}' = A\tilde{x} + f(\tilde{x}, \phi(\tilde{x}))$;
 tj. $\tilde{x}(t)$ zlu' (2) s 2.2. $\tilde{x}(0) = p(0)$
 jednosměrnost $\rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = p(t) \forall t$
 $\tilde{y}(t) = \phi(p(t))$, neboli
 $(p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ zlu' (1), z.e.d.

⇐ "necht" $(x(t), y(t))$ řeší (1), $y(0) = \phi(x(0))$

omez $\tilde{p}(t)$ řeší (2) o d.2. $\tilde{p}(0) = x(0)$

(RED) $\rightarrow (\tilde{p}(t), \phi(\tilde{p}(t)))$ řeší (1) o d.2. $(\tilde{p}(0), \phi(\tilde{p}(0)))$

jednoznačnost $\rightarrow \tilde{p}(t) = x(t)$ $= (x(0), \underbrace{\phi(x(0))}_{y(0)})$
 $\phi(\tilde{p}(t)) = y(t) \quad \forall t$

a tedy $y(t) = \phi(p(t)) \quad \forall t$, q.e.d.

L.20.2 B jako mtrice; $z(t)$ maji, omez. na $(-\infty, 0]$

$\Rightarrow \exists!$ řešení nae $y' = By + z(t)$, omez. na $(-\infty, 0]$;

$$\text{množc: } y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} z(s) ds.$$

dlz. obecně řeší (v.d.): $y(t) = e^{tB} y(0) + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} z(s) ds$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-tB} y(t) = y(0) + \int_0^t e^{-sB} z(s) ds$$

1. necht $|y(t)| \leq C$ na $(-\infty, 0]$; pak

$$|e^{-tB} y(t)| \leq \|e^{-tB}\| |y(t)| \leq C_0 e^{\beta t} C \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$|e^{-sB} z(s)| \leq C_0 e^{\beta s} K \in L^1(-\infty, 0)$$

\Rightarrow $LB \rightarrow 0$; integrál nmao konverguje pro $t \rightarrow -\infty$

$$y(0) = -\int_{-\infty}^0 \dots = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} z(s) ds \Rightarrow \text{množc sver } y(0), \text{ jednoznačnost}$$

2. existence? položí $y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} z(s) ds$; pak v.v.d.

$$y(t) = e^{tB} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} z(s) ds \right\} + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} z(s) ds = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{(t-s)B} z(s) ds$$

$$\text{obnov } |y(t)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^t |z(s)| ds \leq C_0 K \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\beta(t-s)} ds = \frac{C_0 K}{\beta}; \quad \forall t \leq 0.$$

L.20.3. $\phi \in X$ r \acute{e} shi (INV) $\Leftrightarrow \phi$ r \acute{e} shi (PB), kde

$$(PB) \quad \phi(p_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(t), \phi(p(t))) dt \quad \forall p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

kde $p(\cdot)$ v \acute{a} nevs je r \acute{e} sem \acute{y} (2) o. d. d. p_0 .

dk. r \acute{e} si uk \acute{e} rat (RED) \Leftrightarrow (PB) (L.20.1: (RED) \Leftrightarrow (INV))

" \Rightarrow " necht \acute{y} $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ je li b \acute{y} h \acute{y} , $p(t)$... r \acute{e} sem \acute{y} (2), $p(0) = p_0$

(RED) \rightarrow $(p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ r \acute{e} si (1); r \acute{e} si \acute{y} h \acute{e}

$$(\phi(p))' = B\phi(p) + g(p, \phi(p));$$

o necht \acute{y} $y(t) = \phi(p(t))$ r \acute{e} si $y' = By + \gamma(t)$,

$$\text{kde } \gamma(t) = g(p(t), \phi(p(t))).$$

r \acute{e} si \acute{y} $y(t), \gamma(t)$ maj \acute{y} , ones. na $(-\infty, 0]$ (ϕ, g ^{glob.} ones.)

L.20.2 $\rightarrow y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} \gamma(s) ds$; necht \acute{y}

$$\phi(\underbrace{p_0}_{p_0}) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(t), \phi(p(t))) dt, \text{ j. (PB).}$$

" \Leftarrow " necht \acute{y} $p(t)$ r \acute{e} si (2) $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}$ $(p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ r \acute{e} si (1)

Pozorov \acute{e} ni: (PB) $\rightarrow \phi(p(t_1)) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(t_1+s), \phi(p(t_1+s))) ds$

pro $\forall t_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall p(\cdot)$ r \acute{e} sem \acute{y} (2).

dr. Poz: $t_1 = 0$: p \acute{r} ma (PB)

dv \acute{e} ones \acute{y} $p_1(\cdot) = p(\cdot + t_1)$; r \acute{e} si \acute{y} $p_1(\cdot)$

r \acute{e} si (2) (autonom \acute{n} !); $p_1(0) = p(t_1)$

a r \acute{e} si \acute{y} (PB) pro $t = 0, p(\cdot) = p_1(\cdot)$.

omezne $\tilde{y}(t)$ řešením $y' = By + \gamma(t)$ o.z. $y(0) = \phi(p(0))$
kde $\gamma(t) = g(p(t), \phi(p(t)))$.

(PB) $\rightarrow \tilde{y}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} \gamma(s) ds$; dle L.20.2 je $\tilde{y}(t)$ omezne na $(-\infty, 0]$.

$t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ libovolne: $\tilde{y}_1(t) = \tilde{y}(t_1 + t)$ seš omez. na $(-\infty, 0]$

řešené $\tilde{y}_1(t)$ řešením $y' = By + \gamma(t_1 + t)$, což dle L.20.2

$\tilde{y}_1(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} \gamma(t_1 + s) ds$; nyní videl:

LS: $\tilde{y}_1(0) = \tilde{y}(t_1)$: Poznamenejme

PS: $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(t_1 + s), \phi(p(t_1 + s))) ds = \phi(p(t_1))$

tedy: $\tilde{y}(t_1) = \phi(p(t_1))$; $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ libovolne.

a navíc pro $p(t), \tilde{y}(t)$ vidim: $(p(t), \frac{\phi(p(t))}{\tilde{y}(t)})$ řešené (1), q.e.d.

Věta 20.1. Nechtě $\frac{c_0 \rho}{\beta} \leq b$, $\frac{c_0 \sigma (1+l)}{\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma (1+l)} \leq l$,

$c_0 \sigma \left(\frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1+l}{\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma (2+l)} \right) < 1$. Pak $\exists!$ $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$, splňující (NV).

Dodatek 1 $f, g \in C^2$ + další nezmění $\Rightarrow \phi \in C^2$

Dodatek 2 $dg(0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow d\phi(0) = 0$ (toto buď diferenciál).

Pozn. $\varepsilon, c_0, \beta > 0$ (možno $\varepsilon = 0$) ... vlastnosti A, B

$b, l > 0$... definice \mathcal{X}

$\Rightarrow \exists \rho, \sigma > 0$ malé (ochrany f, g) 4.ř. V.20.1. lze zavést

ϕ je jený bod operátorem : $\phi \mapsto \mathcal{J}\phi$, kde

$$\mathcal{J}\phi(p_0) := \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) ds,$$

kde $p(\cdot)$ není (2) $p' = Ap + f(p, \phi(p))$
 $p(0) = p_0$

Strategie důkazu: Průběhové větě
 a konvergenční.

i) \mathcal{X} -- množina met. pr.: uzavř. podm. $C_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^m)$;
 norma $\|\phi\| = \sup_{p_0} |\phi(p_0)|$;

přirozeně, kde $\mathcal{X} = \{\phi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m; \phi(0) = 0, |\phi| \leq b, \text{Lip } \phi \leq l\}$

ii) $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}$? $p_0 = 0 \rightarrow$ není (2) $p(t) \equiv 0$, tedy

$$\mathcal{J}\phi(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(0, \phi(0)) ds = 0; \text{ kde pro } \forall p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$|\mathcal{J}\phi(p_0)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 |e^{-\rho B} g(p(s), \phi(p(s)))| ds \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 c_0 e^{-\rho \beta} ds = \boxed{\frac{c_0 \rho}{\beta} \leq b}$$

○ Zbývá : $\text{Lip}(\mathcal{J}\phi) \leq l$; $\text{Lip } \mathcal{J} < 1$; důkaz násled.

Pomocné odhady:

(P1) $y' \geq -ay - c \quad \forall t \leq 0 \Rightarrow y(t) \leq e^{-at} \left(y(0) + \frac{c}{a} \right) \quad \forall t \leq 0$
 (kde $a, c > 0$)
 dk. i.f. e^{at} ; $\int_{t_0}^0 d\tau, \dots$

(P2) $\left| \frac{f}{g}(p_1, \phi(p_1)) - \frac{f}{g}(p_2, \phi(p_2)) \right| \leq \sigma(1+l)|p_1 - p_2|$

(P3) $\left| \frac{f}{g}(p_1, \phi(p_1)) - \frac{f}{g}(p_2, \psi(p_2)) \right| \leq \sigma((1+l)|p_1 - p_2| + \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}})$

dlz.: $\pm \frac{f}{g}(p_2, \phi(p_1)) \quad \forall p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{R}^m, \phi, \psi \in \mathcal{X}$

odhad Lip $J\phi$: $p_0, q_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$ dává

$$J\phi(p_0) - J\phi(q_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\sigma B} \{g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) - g(q(s), \phi(q(s)))\} ds$$

tedy $p(t)$ řeší (2) o. d. d. $p(0) = p_0$
 $q(t)$ " " " " $q(0) = q_0$

odhad pro $r(t) := p(t) - q(t)$: uvaž

$$r' = Ar + f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(q)) \quad | \cdot r$$

$$r \cdot r' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |r|^2 = r \cdot Ar + r \cdot (f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(q)))$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |r|^2 \geq -\varepsilon |r|^2 - \sigma(\eta + \ell) |r|^2$$

dle (P2); η : $\frac{d}{dt} |r|^2 \geq -a |r|^2$; $a = 2(\varepsilon + \sigma(\eta + \ell))$

tedy dle (P1): $|r(t)|^2 \leq e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon + \sigma(\eta + \ell))t} |p_0 - q_0|^2$; $t \leq 0$

$$\rightarrow |J\phi(p) - J\phi(q)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 \|e^{-\sigma B}\| \cdot \underbrace{|g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) - g(q(s), \phi(q(s)))|}_{\leq \sigma(\eta + \ell) |r(s)|, (P2)} ds$$

$$\leq \int_{-\infty}^0 C_0 e^{\beta s} \cdot \sigma(\eta + \ell) \cdot |r(s)| ds$$

$$\leq C_0 \sigma(\eta + \ell) \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma(\eta + \ell))s} ds$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{C_0 \sigma(\eta + \ell)}{\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma(\eta + \ell)} \leq \ell}$$

obstnd Liz J : $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{X}$ dano :

$$J\phi(p_0) - J\psi(p_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\alpha \beta s} \{ g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) - g(q(s), \psi(q(s))) \} ds$$

$$\text{kde } p(t) \text{ n\u00e1m } p' = Ap + f(p, \phi(p)), p(0) = p_0$$

$$q(t) \text{ n\u00e1m } q' = Aq + f(q, \psi(q)), q(0) = p_0$$

$$\text{obstnd pro } r(t) = p(t) - q(t) : r' = Ar + f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \psi(q))$$

$$r(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |r|^2 = r \cdot r' = r \cdot Ar + r \cdot (f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \psi(q)))$$

$$\geq -\varepsilon |r|^2 - |r| \cdot |(\dots)| ; \text{ see } r(p_3) :$$

$$|r| \cdot |(\dots)| \leq |r| \cdot (\eta \varepsilon |r| + \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}})$$

$$\leq \sigma(\eta \varepsilon) |r|^2 + \underbrace{\sigma |r| \cdot \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}}}_{\text{(Young)}}$$

$$\leq \sigma(|r|^2 + \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}}^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{obstnd : } \frac{d}{dt} |r|^2 \geq -2a |r|^2 - \sigma \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}}^2, a = \varepsilon + \sigma(2 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\text{see } (p_1) : |r(t)|^2 \leq \underbrace{\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon + \sigma(2 + \varepsilon)}}_{\leq 1} \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}}^2 \cdot e^{-2(\varepsilon + \sigma(2 + \varepsilon))t} \quad \forall t \leq 0.$$

$$\text{obstnd : } |J\phi(p_0) - J\psi(p_0)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 c_0 e^{\beta s} \underbrace{\sigma((\eta \varepsilon) |r(s)| + \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}})}_{\leq \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}} e^{-(\varepsilon + \sigma(2 + \varepsilon))s}} ds$$

$$\leq \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}} \cdot c_0 \sigma \cdot \int_{-\infty}^0 (1 + \varepsilon) e^{(\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma(2 + \varepsilon))s} + e^{\beta s} ds$$

$$\boxed{c_0 \sigma \left(\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma(2 + \varepsilon)} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) < 1}$$

Důležitá 2

úkol: $\frac{g(x,y)}{|x|+|y|} \rightarrow 0, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \frac{\phi(p_0)}{|p_0|} \rightarrow 0, p_0 \rightarrow 0$

máme: $\phi(p_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\beta s} g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) ds$; kde $p(t)$ řeší (2)
 a 2.2. $p(0) = p_0$

odhad: $|p(t)| \leq e^{-(\epsilon + \sigma(\eta + \epsilon))t} |p_0|, t \leq 0$; viz úkol (a. 6)

$\frac{|\phi(p_0)|}{|p_0|} \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 \dots \frac{ds}{|p_0|} \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 C_0 e^{\beta s} \frac{|g(p(s), \phi(p(s)))|}{|p_0|} ds$

ukážeme: $\rightarrow 0, |p_0| \rightarrow 0$, dle Lebr. věty. $\therefore h(p_0, \rho)$.

$|h(p_0, \rho)| = C_0 e^{\beta \rho} \frac{|g(p(s), \phi(p(s)))|}{|p(s)| + |\phi(p(s))|} \cdot \frac{|p(s)| + |\phi(p(s))|}{|p_0|}$
 $\leq C_0 e^{\beta \rho} \cdot \sigma \cdot e^{-(\epsilon + \sigma(\eta + \epsilon))\rho} \in L^1(-\infty, 0)$

a stejně: $\rho < 0$ země: ; $p_0 \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow |p(s)| + |\phi(p(s))| \rightarrow 0$,

a tedy: $\frac{|g(p(s), \phi(p(s)))|}{|p(s)| + |\phi(p(s))|} \rightarrow 0$ dle dod. předpokladu

tj. $h(p_0, \rho) \rightarrow 0$

Def. $\mathcal{K} = \{X = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}; |y| \leq \mu|x|\}$ „kružek“ c.v. 9

$\mathcal{V} = \{X = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}; |y| \geq \mu|x|\}$ a jeho „střm“

obecněji: $\mathcal{K}(X_0) = \{X; X - X_0 \in \mathcal{K}\}$

$\mathcal{V}(X_0) = \{X; X - X_0 \in \mathcal{V}\}$

2.20.4. $\mu > 0$ dáno, $\sigma = \text{lip } f, g \text{ male} \Rightarrow$

1. (pozitivní kružkové invariance): X_1, X_2 řeší (1), $X_1(0) \in \mathcal{K}(X_2(0))$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(t) \in \mathcal{K}(X_2(t)) \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

2. (exponenciální stabilita střm): X_1, X_2 řeší (1), $X_1(t) \in \mathcal{V}(X_2(t))$

○ pro $\forall t \in I$ (interval) $\Rightarrow |X_1(t) - X_2(t)| \leq c e^{-\beta(t-s)} |X_1(s) - X_2(s)|$

pro $\forall t > s \in I$.

dl. $X_1 = (x_1, y_1), X_2 = (x_2, y_2) \dots \tilde{x} = x_1 - x_2$
 $\tilde{y} = y_1 - y_2$

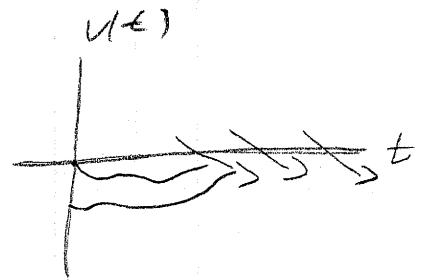
$$(1) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \tilde{x}' &= A\tilde{x} + f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2) \\ \tilde{y}' &= B\tilde{y} + g(x_1, y_1) - g(x_2, y_2) \end{aligned}$$

budeme užívat odhady: $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq \sigma (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|)$
(g) (g)

ad 1. označ $V(t) = |\tilde{y}(t)|^2 - \mu^2 |\tilde{x}(t)|^2$

cíl: $V(0) \leq 0 \Rightarrow V(t) \leq 0 \quad \forall t \geq 0$;

stačí ukázat: $V(t) = 0 \Rightarrow V'(t) < 0$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{výpočet: } V'(t) &= (|\tilde{y}|^2 - \mu^2 |\tilde{x}|^2)' = 2\tilde{y} \cdot \tilde{y}' - 2\mu^2 \tilde{x} \cdot \tilde{x}' \\ &= 2\tilde{y} \cdot (B\tilde{y} + g(\dots) - g(\dots)) - 2\mu^2 \tilde{x} \cdot (A\tilde{x} + f(\dots) - f(\dots)) \\ &\leq -2\beta |\tilde{y}|^2 + 2\sigma |\tilde{y}| (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|) + 2\mu^2 \varepsilon |\tilde{x}|^2 + 2\mu^2 \sigma |\tilde{x}| (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|) \\ \text{-- želi } V(t) = 0, \text{ pak } |\tilde{y}| &= \mu |\tilde{x}|; \text{ } \beta: \text{ délka} \\ &= 2|\tilde{x}|^2 [(-\beta + \varepsilon)\mu^2 + \sigma(1 + 2\mu + \mu^2)] = -c |\tilde{x}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$C > 0$ ($\Leftarrow \beta - \varepsilon > 0, \mu > 0, \sigma \dots$ malé')

$\Rightarrow V'(t) < 0$ (ledare $|X(t)| = 0$; leč $\text{pre } V(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{y}(t) = 0$
 $\text{tj: } X_1 \equiv X_2 \dots$ není co řešit)

ad 2. nechť $|\tilde{y}| \geq \mu |\tilde{x}|, t \in I$; pak podobně

$\frac{d}{dt} |\tilde{y}|^2 = 2\tilde{y} \cdot \tilde{y}' = 2\tilde{y} \cdot B\tilde{y} + 2\tilde{y} \cdot (g(\dots) - g(\dots))$
 $\leq -2\beta |\tilde{y}|^2 + 2\sigma |\tilde{y}| (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|)$; leč $|\tilde{x}| \leq \mu^{-1} |\tilde{y}|$
 $\leq -2|\tilde{y}|^2 [\beta - \sigma(1 + \mu^{-1})] \leq -2\gamma |\tilde{y}|^2$
 $\gamma > 0$ (opět σ malé')

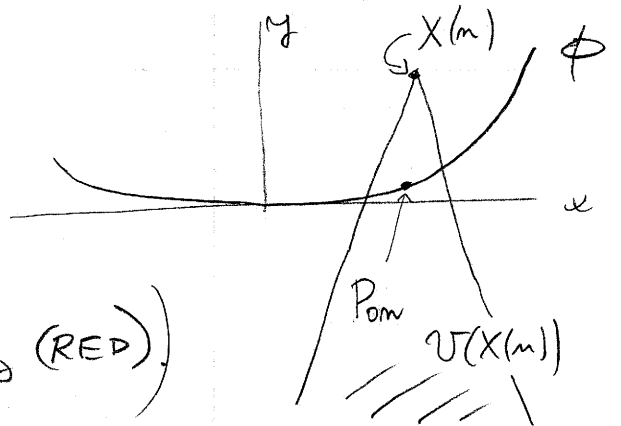
insegred: $|\tilde{y}(t)| \leq e^{-\gamma(t-s)} |\tilde{y}(s)| \quad \forall t > s \in I$
 $\leq |X_1(s) - X_2(s)|$
 $(1 + \mu^{-1})^{-1} (|\tilde{y}| + \mu^{-1} |\tilde{x}|)$
 $\leq |\tilde{y}| + |\tilde{x}| = |X_1 - X_2|$

Věta 20.2. (Asymptotické řešení e.v.) nechť $\mu > 1, \sigma = \text{lip } f, g$ malé' (L. 20.4). Pak pro $\forall X(t)$ řešení (1) $\exists P(t)$ řešení (2) a.č. $|X(t) - P(t)| \leq C e^{-\gamma t} |X(0) - P(0)|, t \geq 0$, kde $P(t) = (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$. Nechť: $X(0)$ malé' $\Rightarrow P(0)$ (ke soli 2) malé'.

č.č.: pro $m = 1, 2, \dots$ volme $P_{0m} \in \text{graf } \phi \cap \text{int } U(X(m))$

tj: $P_{0m} = (p_{0m}, \phi(p_{0m}))$; dále označ $p_m(t) \dots$ řešení (2) a.č. $p_m(0) = p_{0m}$
 $\Rightarrow P_m(t) = (p_m(t), \phi(p_m(t))) \dots$ řešení (1)

(1) a.č. zodem. $P_m(m) = P_{0m}$ (dílky (RED))



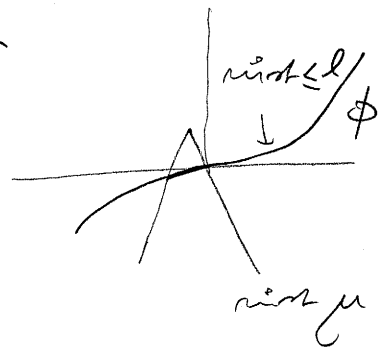
lokální pozorování: $P_m(t) \in \text{int } U(X(t)) \quad \forall t \in (-\infty, m]$

... neboť (L.20.4): $K(X(t))$ je pozitivně invariantní

$\Leftrightarrow K^c(X(t)) = \text{int } U(X(t))$ je negativně invariantní.

děle "pozoruj": $\Gamma = U(X(0)) \cap \text{graf } \phi$ je omezené

... díky $\mu > l$



\Downarrow
 \exists postup. (různé) řešení $P_m(0) \rightarrow P_0$,

a možná i rozmytím: $P_m(t) \xrightarrow{\text{loc}} p(t)$, kde

ošet $p(t)$ řeší (2); $P(t) = (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ řeší (1) a také
 \circ z.d. $p(0) = p_0$ $P(t) \in U(X(t))$ pro $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$.

L.20.4: $|X(t) - P(t)| \leq c e^{-\mu t} |X(0) - P(0)|, t \geq 0$

heřic: $X(0) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma$ se "sahuje" k $(0,0)$, tedy $P_0 \rightarrow 0$
... a možná: $\mu > l$.

Díval. (Redukce stability). $(0,0)$ je (as.) slab. pro (1) $\Leftrightarrow 0$ (as.) slab. pro (2)

\circ Dz.: někdy implikace, ... $(0,0)$ slab. (1) $\Rightarrow 0$ slab. (2)
 0 nestab. (2) $\Rightarrow (0,0)$ nestab. (1)

ještě ... díky (RED) (řešení (2) je nec. řešením (1)).

ukážeme: 0 (as.) slab. (2) $\Rightarrow (0,0)$ (as.) slab. (1)

nechť $X = (x,y)$ řeší (1), $X(0)$ blízko $(0,0)$... dle V. 20.2.

$\exists P(0) \in \text{graf } \phi$, blízko $(0,0)$; t.j.
 $|X(t) - P(t)| \leq c e^{-\mu t} |X(0) - P(0)|$.

(2) (as.) slab. $\Rightarrow p(t)$ je blízko 0 ($\rightarrow 0$) pro $t \rightarrow \infty$

\Rightarrow také pro $P(t) = (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$

\Rightarrow " $X(t)$ díky up. odhadu vyře