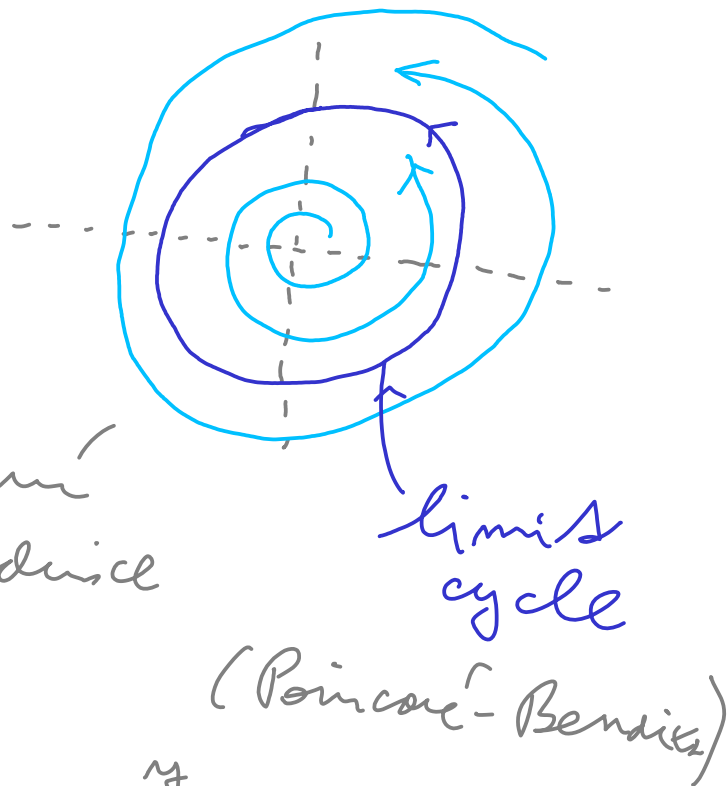


ad (2ii): $\omega(x_0) = S$

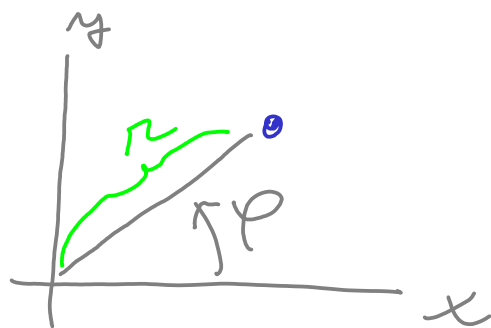
?? nonline

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r' &= r(1-r^2) \\ \varphi' &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{polémi} \\ \text{sonradice} \end{array}$$



↓↓ *nonline??*

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad \frac{d}{dt} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} x' &= r' \cos \varphi - r \varphi' \sin \varphi \\ y' &= r' \sin \varphi + r \varphi' \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

⇒ $x' = r \cos \varphi (1-r^2) - r \sin \varphi$

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

$$y' = r(1-r^2) \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi$$

$$y' = y(1-x^2-y^2) + x$$

$\omega(2i\pi) : \omega(x_0) = \pi \dots$ žurnáre



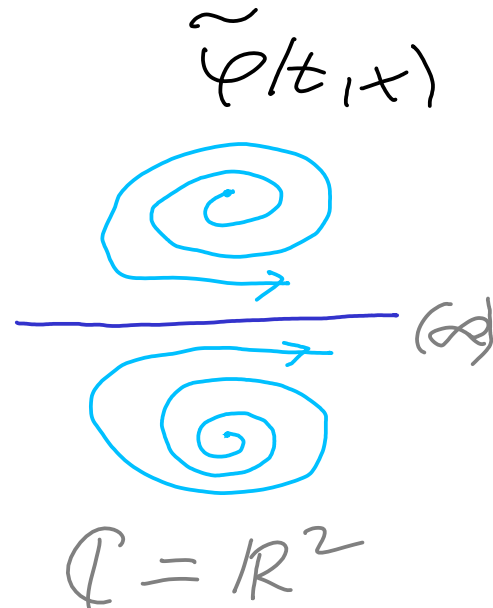
ronice



možná:



$\varphi(t, x) \quad \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2$



$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2$

topologické
transformace

$$g(\varphi(t, x_0)) = \tilde{\varphi}(t, g(x_0))$$

?? vzhled k ronici

$$(1) \quad x' = f(x) \Rightarrow \varphi$$

$$(1) \quad y' = \tilde{f}(x) \Rightarrow \tilde{\varphi}$$

pozoruj: $x(t)$ řeší (1) $\Leftrightarrow y(t) = g(x(t))$
řeší (1)

⇒

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma'(t) &= \tilde{f}(\gamma(t)) = (g(x(t)))' \\
 &= \nabla g(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) \\
 &= \nabla g(x(t)) \cdot \underbrace{x'(t)}_{= \tilde{f}(x(t))}
 \end{aligned}$$

⇒

$$\tilde{f} \circ g = (\nabla g) \tilde{f}$$

ad Věta 13.2, bod 2

(φ, Ω) d.o., $x_0 \in \Omega$

$K \subset \Omega$ kompaktní

$$\omega(x_0) \neq \emptyset, \omega(x_0) \not\subset K$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{dist}(\varphi(t, x_0), K) \rightarrow 0 \quad t \rightarrow +\infty$$

$D_{\omega_j} \Leftarrow$ niz minule

$$\Rightarrow ?? \text{dist}(\varphi(t, x_0), K) \not\rightarrow 0 \quad t \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\exists j: \exists \varepsilon > 0 \exists t_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$A.\bar{2}. \quad \text{dist}(\varphi(t_n, x_0), K) > \varepsilon$$

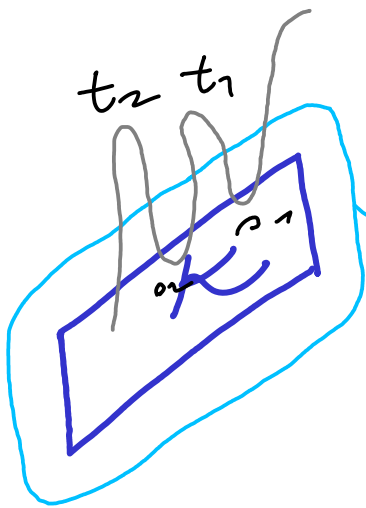
$$\text{läu: } \exists y \in \omega(x_0) \subset K$$

$$A_j. \exists \rho_n \rightarrow \infty \quad A.\bar{2}.$$

$$\varphi(\rho_n, x_0) \rightarrow y, \quad \rho_n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$BUNO: \quad \text{dist}(\varphi(\rho_n, x_0), K) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n \neq n$$



$$\Rightarrow \exists \tilde{T}_n \quad A.\bar{2}.$$

$$\text{dist}(\varphi(\tilde{T}_n, x_0), K) = \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n$$

$$BUNO: \quad \varphi(\tilde{T}_n, x_0) \rightarrow \rho \in \omega(x_0)$$

$$\text{läu} \quad \text{dist}(\rho, K) = \varepsilon$$

$$A_j. \rho \notin K \quad \text{vgl. vgl.}$$

Pozu.: $x \mapsto \text{dist}(x, K)$ majoriert,
(d.d.w.) daher 1-lipsch.

Téma: dyn. systémy v \mathbb{R}^2

viz Kapitola 13 knihy PODR

úř

$$\begin{cases} x' = -y - f(x) \\ y' = g(x) \end{cases}$$

mezioblasti:

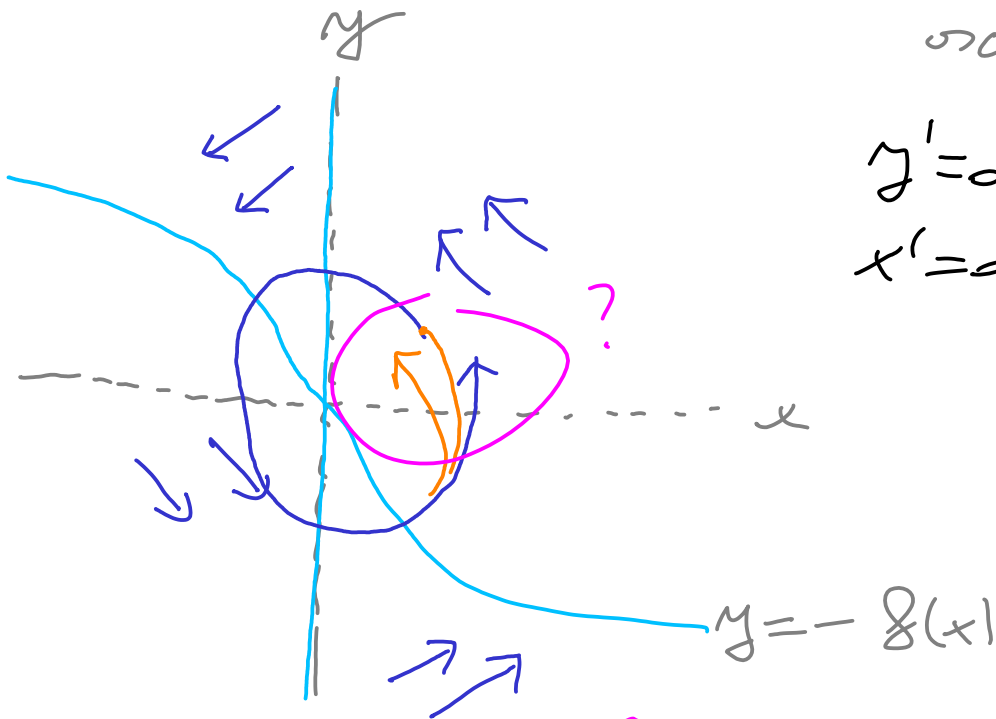
$$f, g \in C^1, \text{ rostoucí}$$
$$f(0) = g(0) = 0$$

pozn.:

$$x'' = -y' - (f(x))' = -g(x) - f'(x)x'$$

$$\Rightarrow x'' + \underbrace{f'(x)}_{\geq 0} x' + g(x) = 0$$

≥ 0 ... slumený (nelineární) oscilátor



$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$x' = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -f(x)$$

? globalní chování

(d) silnější předpoklady: $f'(x) > 0$ o.v.

$$f'(0) > 0, g'(0) > 0$$

lineárně

$$\text{v okolí } (0,0): X' = F(X)$$

$$\triangleright F(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -f'(x), -1 \\ g'(x), 0 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -f'(0), -1 \\ g'(0), 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow A$ invertovatelná A

$$(m A < 0, \det A > 0)$$

$\Rightarrow (0,0)$ asymptoticky stabilní,

nelze: $w(z) = (0,0)$ pro $t \rightarrow \infty$ dosti
blízko $(0,0)$

Bendixson-Dulac: $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$B \equiv 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(F) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (+y + f(x)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g(x) \\ &= f'(x) > 0 \text{ o.v. } \end{aligned}$$

$$y: \operatorname{div}(-F) > 0 \text{ o.v. v } \mathbb{R}^2$$

\Rightarrow ~~ž~~ nesiv. per. řešení

pozorování: omezenost řešení pro $t \geq 0$.

Díval: $x(t) \rightarrow (0,0)$, $t \rightarrow +\infty$
pro globální řešení ✓

Dz. díval: $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ libovolný

time: $\varphi(t, x_0)$ omezený,
y. rel. konzervativní

Poincaré-Bend: $W(x_0)$ musí
obsahovat nec. bod.

(jinak: nesiv. per. řešení)

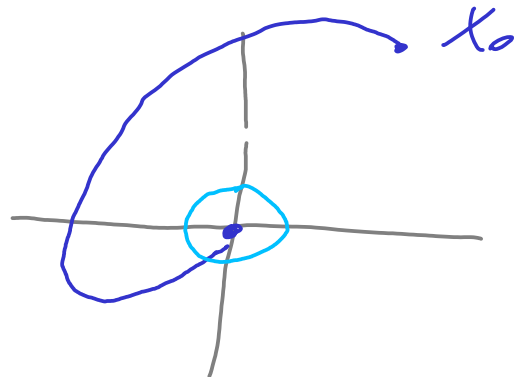
$(0,0)$ jediný nec. bod;

$$y: W(x_0) \ni (0,0)$$

$$\varphi(t_2, x_0) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

pro jistou hod.

angul. vel. \Rightarrow pro \forall hod.



D2. *pozorování*: omezené řešení pro $t \geq 0$.

$$x'' + f'(x)x' + g(x) = 0 \quad | \cdot x'$$

$$x''x' + \underbrace{f'(x)(x')^2}_{\geq 0} + g(x)x' = 0$$

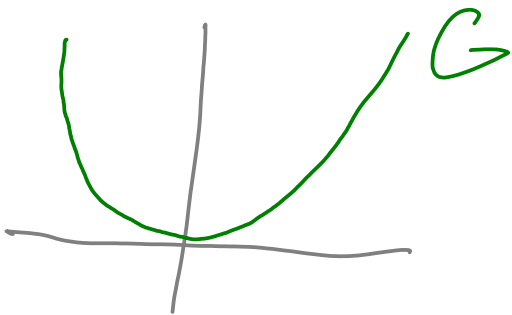
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(x')^2 + G(x)}_{\geq 0} \right) \leq 0$$

$$\text{all } \checkmark \quad G(x) = \int_0^x g(\xi) d\xi$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{omezené } x' = y$$

$G(x)$, a tedy x

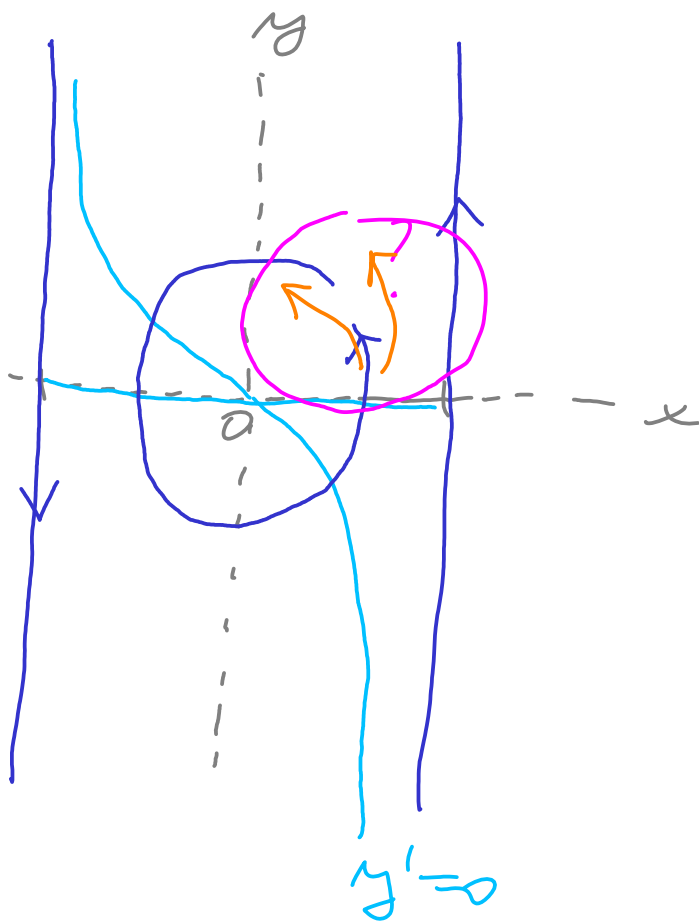


(b) *delší úvaha*: *průběh*
(La Salle)

ad 3(iii), $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= -y(1-x^2) \\ y' &= x + y(1-x^2)\end{aligned}$$

? globální chování



Bendixon-Dulac:

volíme $B = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$

$$\Omega = \{ |x| < 1 \}$$

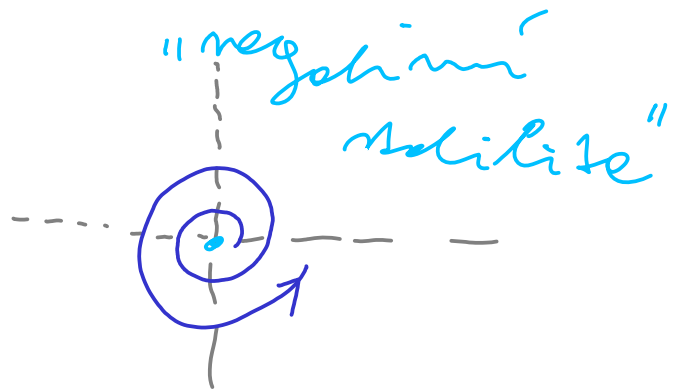
$$\begin{aligned}\text{div}(BF) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} + y \right) \\ &= \underbrace{-1}_{\text{"}} + \underbrace{\frac{x}{1-x^2}}_{\text{"}} + \underbrace{1}_{\text{"}} = \underline{\underline{1}}\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow ~~∃~~ nesiv. per. řešení v Ω

Pozorování: $(0,0) \notin \omega(x_0)$ pro nějaké $x_0 \neq (0,0)$
(neboť $\text{Re} \sigma(A) > 0$, a tedy

(0,0) odpružje blizu (reseni)

niz D_UZ

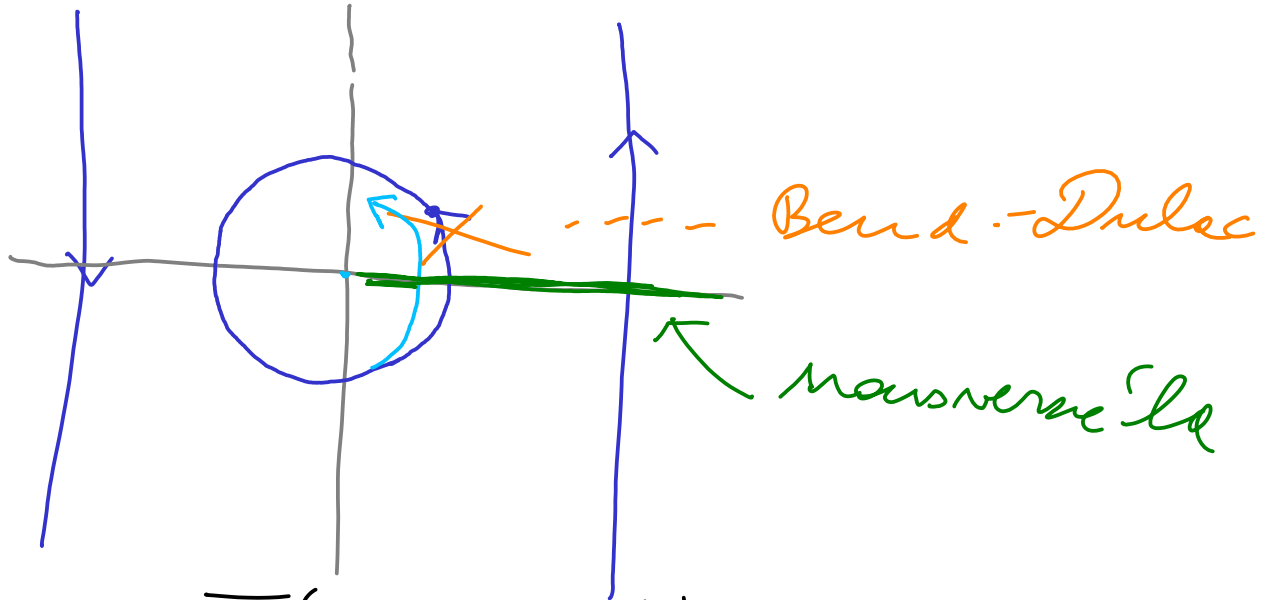


Invariance: $\omega(x_0) = \pi_1 \cup \pi_2$

$\forall x_0 \neq (0,0)$

$x_0 \in \Omega$

dZ:



obis : \overline{omernj} : nelze (\nexists per. reseni)

domit : nelze (omernj; \forall \circ Poink.-Bend.)



\nexists obily neomernj

průběhy \rightarrow narušení

$$y_2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(y_2 \rightarrow 1 < 1) \\ \Rightarrow \exists \text{ per. řešení}$$



$$W(x_0) = \pi_1 \cup \pi_2$$

Pozn.: narušení
 ω -limitní
manina

$$(noz. \rightarrow V. 13.1)$$