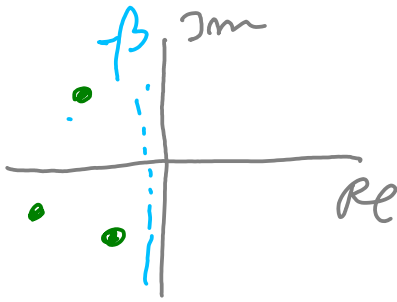


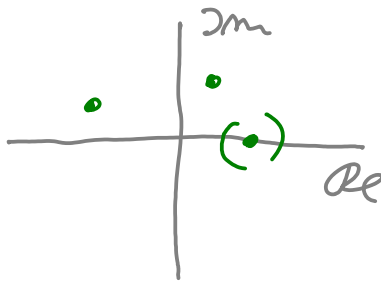
# 20. Stabilni, nestabilni a centrični varijete

Opazuj:  $X' = F(X) = \underbrace{MX}_{\text{linearni del}} + \underbrace{G(X)}_{\text{ponoče r\u010eddu \u2265 2}}$  ... s dolo\u010di  $X_0 = 0$

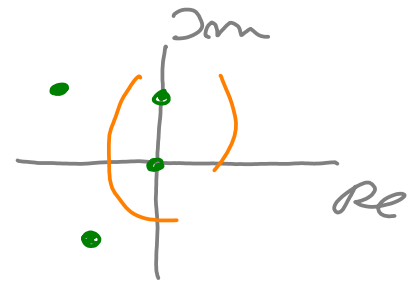
$\sigma(M) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow$  (me)stabilizacija



$\Rightarrow$  asymp. stab.



$\Rightarrow$  nestab.

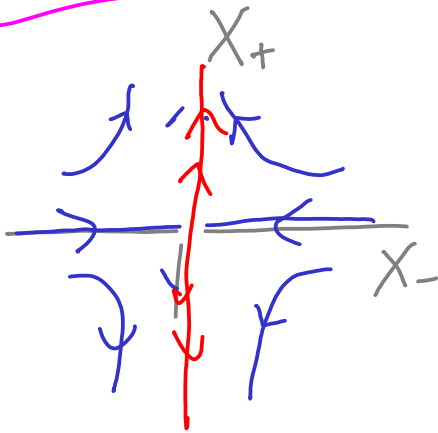


? kromi\u0107ni \u0177\u010d\u0177ed?

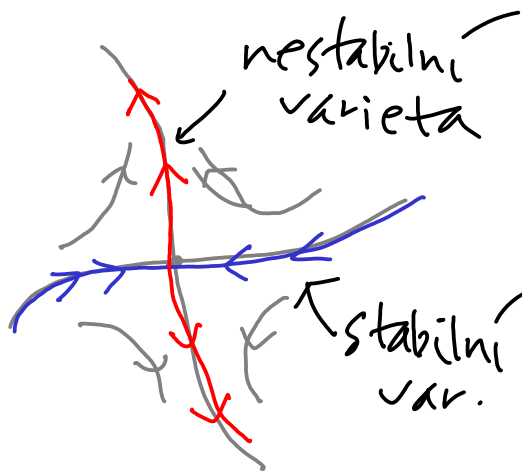
- nestabilni  $\Pi$ , nezgodne Gl.
- \u017d\u0177\u0107. \u0177\u0107e La Salle

• Kap. 20

Pozu.:



linearni  $X' = MX$



nelinearni \u0177\u010d\u0177ed

$X' = F(X) = MX + G(X)$

Pomo\u0107ne \u0177\u010d\u0177e.

(1)  $x' = Ax + f(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^m$  (centr. + nest.)  
 $y' = By + g(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^m$  (stabil.)

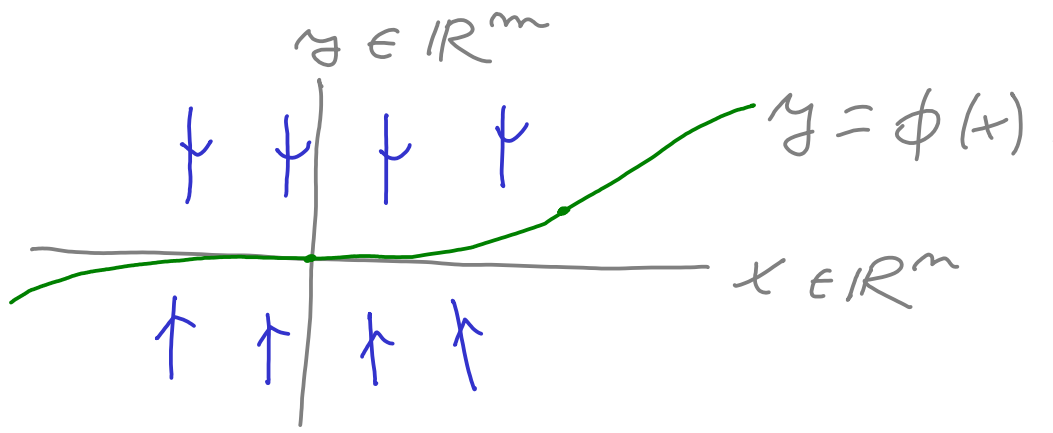
$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & I \\ I & B \end{pmatrix}$

$F = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix}$

mele

Průzkumy:  $\text{Re } \sigma(A) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax \cdot x \geq -\varepsilon |x|^2$   $\varepsilon > 0$  malé  
 $\left[ \text{Re } \sigma(B) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \|e^{tB}\| \leq C e^{-t\beta}, \beta > 0 \right]$   
 $f = g = 0 \quad \sim (x, y) = (0, 0) \quad \forall t \geq 0$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} |f|, |g| \leq \rho \\ \text{Liz } f, g \leq \sigma \end{array} \right\} \sim \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$   
malé

Cíl:  $\exists$  sv. centrální varieta invariace vůči (1)  $y = \phi(x)$



Změnění.  $\mathcal{E} = \left\{ \phi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m; \phi(0) = 0, |\phi| \leq \theta, \text{Liz } \phi \leq l \right\}$

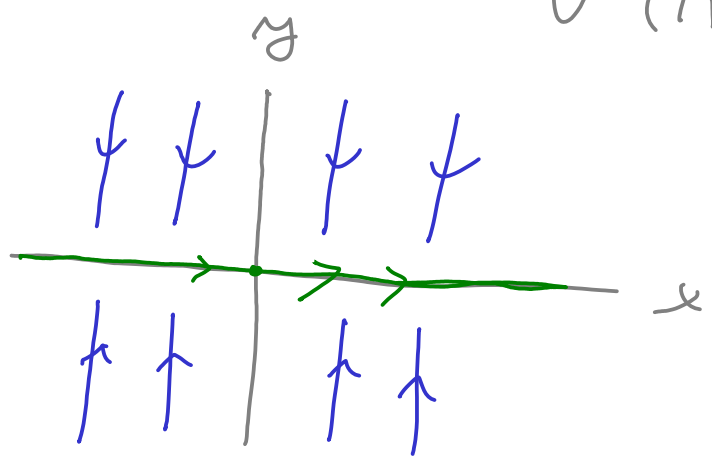
Def. Řekneme, že  $\phi \in \mathcal{E}$  splňuje vlastnost (INV), jestliže:  $(x(t), y(t))$  řeší (1),  $\phi(x(0)) = y(0)$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow \phi(x(t)) = y(t), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Věta 20.1.  $\text{necht } \bar{\cdot} \text{ (jine } \bar{\cdot} \text{ nepohodny na rovnici).}$

Paž  $\exists! \phi \in \mathcal{X}$  ztlmizic (INV).

Přikl.  $x' = a x^3 \dots n = m = 1, A = 0$   
 $y' = -y \dots B = -1$

? volíme  $(0,0) \quad \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad g(t,y) = 0$   
 $f(t,x) = a x^3$   
 $\sigma(\Pi) = \{0, -1\}$



$\phi \equiv 0 \dots$  *cons. varieta*

$x' = a x^3$

*rozhodne o sta b. (releho systemu!!)*

Lemma 20.1  $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$  ztlmizic (INV)  $\Leftrightarrow$  ztlmizic (RED),

ide (RED):  $p(t)$  nesi (2)  $p' = Ap + f(p, \phi(p))$

*(„redukovane rovnice“)*

$\Rightarrow (x(t), y(t)) := (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$  nesi (1).

D9. " $\Rightarrow$ ": nechť  $(p(t))$  řeší (2), označme  $(\tilde{x}(t), \tilde{y}(t))$  řešení (1) o poč. podm.

$$\tilde{x}(0) = p(0)$$

$$\tilde{y}(0) = \phi(p(0)).$$

dle (INV)  $\Rightarrow \tilde{y}(t) = \phi(\tilde{x}(t))$ , pro  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

speciálně: (1)<sub>1</sub>:  $\tilde{x}' = A\tilde{x} + g(\tilde{x}, \phi(\tilde{x}))$

$$\tilde{x}(0) = p(0)$$

dle jednorůznosti  
pro (2)

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = p(t), \text{ pro } \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

1)  $(p(t), \phi(p(t)))$  řeší (1), 2) (RED) zloz.  
 $\tilde{x}$        $\tilde{y}$

" $\Leftarrow$ ": nechť  $(x(t), y(t))$  řeší (1),  $y(0) = \phi(x(0))$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \phi(x(t)), \forall t$$

označ  $\tilde{p}(t)$  řešení (2) o poč. podm.  $\tilde{p}(0) = x(0)$

dle (RED)  $\Rightarrow (\tilde{p}(t), \phi(\tilde{p}(t)))$  řeší (1) o poč. podm.

$$(\tilde{p}(0), \phi(\tilde{p}(0))) = (x(0), y(0))$$

dle jednorůznosti

pro (1)

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{p}(t) = x(t), \phi(\tilde{p}(t)) = y(t), \forall t$$

$$\text{rel. } \gamma(t) = \phi(\tilde{\gamma}(t)) = \phi(\tau(t)) \quad \forall t$$

3. (INV) rel.  $\square$

Pozn.:  $\exists!$  globálně řešení pro (1), (2)

( $\Leftarrow$  globálně lipsch. P.S.)

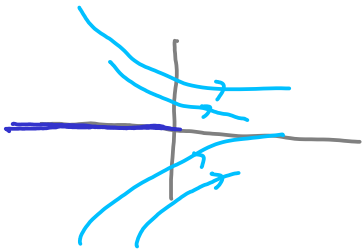
Lemma 20.2 nechť  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} \sigma(B) < 0$ ,

nechť  $\gamma(t)$  měřitelná, omezená na  $(-\infty, 0]$ . Pak  $\exists!$

řešení  $\underline{\gamma}' = B\gamma + \gamma(t)$ , omezená na  $(-\infty, 0]$ .

načítá se:  $\gamma(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} \gamma(s) ds. \quad (*)$

pom.: věta o mase při  $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Důk.: variace konstant:

$$\gamma(t) = e^{tB} \gamma(0) + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} \gamma(s) ds$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-tB} \gamma(t) = \gamma(0) + \int_0^t e^{-sB} \gamma(s) ds \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1. \text{ je-li } |y(t)| \leq C \quad \forall t \in (-\infty, 0]$$

$$\text{nez } (P_1) \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow -\infty \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{0} \\ e^{tB} \end{array} \rightarrow 0 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0) + \int_0^{-\infty} e^{-sB} \gamma(s) ds = 0, \quad \text{zj. } (*)$$

--- jednovyměrná  
( $\Rightarrow$  nejvýše jedno)

$$2. \text{ existence: } \text{ položí } y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} \gamma(s) ds$$

$$\text{má mysl: } \left| \int_{-\infty}^0 \dots \right| \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 \underbrace{|e^{-sB} \gamma(s)|}_{\leq \|e^{-sB}\| \cdot |\gamma(s)|} ds$$

$$\leq \|e^{-sB}\| \cdot |\gamma(s)|$$

$$\leq C_0 e^{\beta s} \leq K$$

$$\leq C_0 K \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\beta s} ds = \frac{C_0 K}{\beta}$$

dle s. 92:

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

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{(t-s)B} g(s) ds, \text{ a seay}$$

$$|y(t)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^t | \dots | ds \leq \int_{-\infty}^t \underbrace{\| e^{(t-s)B} \|}_{\leq C_0 e^{-\beta(t-s)}} \cdot \underbrace{|g(s)|}_{\leq K} ds \leq \frac{C_0 K}{\beta}$$

$\forall t \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow y(t)$  omezené na  $(-\infty, 0]$ . □

Lemme 20.3.  $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$  zvlášť (INV)  $\Leftrightarrow$  zvlášť (PB),

sdle (PB):  $\phi(p_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) ds$   
 $\forall p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$

sdle  $p(t)$  řeší (2) o poč. podm.

$p(0) = p_0$ ,  $p' = Ap + g(p, \phi(p))$ .

Dů.: zvlášť zeme (RED)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (PB)

" $\Rightarrow$ ": fix.  $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$  zvlášť

sdle  $p(t)$  řeší (2) o poč. podm.

$p(0) = p_0$

de (RED):  $(p(t), \underbrace{\phi(p(t))}_{\text{omešene!!}})$  řešením (1), neia' hč

$$y(t) := \vec{y}(t), \quad y_j: \vec{y}$$

omešene!!

$$y' = By + \gamma(t), \quad \text{all}$$

( $\phi \dots$  omešene)

$$\gamma(t) = g(p(t), \underbrace{\phi(p(t))}_{\text{omešene!!}})$$

L. 20.2.  $\Rightarrow y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} \gamma(s) ds$

( $g \dots$  omešene)

5.  $\underbrace{\phi(p(0))}_{\text{" p.}} = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-sB} g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) ds$

$\Rightarrow$  (PB) řešení.

" $\Leftarrow$ " :  $(p(t))$  řešení (2)  $\stackrel{(PB)}{\Rightarrow}$   $(p(t), \phi(p(t)))$  řešení (1)

pozorování: (PB)

ex)

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

$\forall t_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall p(t)$  řešením (2)



ad (\*): označ:  $P_1(t) = P(t + t_1)$ ,  $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  zme

nejm:  $(P_1(t))$  neni (2) o no. podm

$$P_1(0) = P(t_1) =: p_0$$

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

"  $p(t_1)$  "  $p(t_1 + s)$

$\Rightarrow$  (ZPB)

označme:  $\tilde{y}(t) \dots$  neni  $y' = By + \gamma(t)$

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

o no. podm.  $y(0) = \phi(p(0))$ .

nime:  $\tilde{y}(0) = \phi(p(0)) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) ds$

$\gamma(t)$  omezene  
me  $(-\infty, 0]$

L. 20.2  $\Rightarrow \tilde{y}(t)$  omezene  
me  $(-\infty, 0]$ .

vol  $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  libovolné (zřejmě) : položíme  $\tilde{y}_1(t) = \tilde{y}(t_1 + t)$   
 kde omezení má  $(-\infty, 0]$

průř. 20.2: 
$$\tilde{y}_1(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\sigma B} y(t_1 + s) ds$$

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

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

CELKEM: 
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}(t) = \phi(p(t)), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

nelze  $(p, \phi(p))$  není (1), tj.  

$$\tilde{y}$$
 (RED) platí.  $\square$

Věta 20.1. Nechtě platí: (C3) 
$$c_0 \sigma \left( \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1+l}{B - \varepsilon - \sigma(1+l)} \right) < 1$$

(C1) 
$$\frac{c_0 p}{B} \leq l$$
 (C2) 
$$\frac{c_0 \sigma(1+l)}{B - \varepsilon - \sigma(1+l)} \leq l$$

Poznam:  $\exists! \phi \in \mathcal{X}$ , splnajúci (INV).

namí: 1)  $x=0 \Rightarrow g(0,0)=0$ , než  $\Rightarrow \phi(0)=0$ .

2)  $\text{pou-ki } g \in C^k$ , než  $\phi \in C^k$  ( $k \geq 1$ )

Pozn.:  $(C1), (C2), (C3) \Leftrightarrow \beta > 0$  dáno,  $\varepsilon > 0$  malé  
 $\forall l(\mathcal{X})$  dáno  
než  $\rho, \sigma$  malé

Dŕ.: kroky: Banachove sítě a konverzia

L.20.3: (INV)  $\Leftrightarrow \phi$  je rešenie funkcionálu

$\mathcal{J}: \phi(\cdot) \mapsto \mathcal{J}\phi(\cdot)$ , kde

$$[\mathcal{J}\phi](p_0) := \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\sigma B} g(p(\sigma), \phi(p(\sigma))) d\sigma$$

$$\text{kde rieši (2) } p' = Ap + g(p, \phi(p)) \\ p(0) = p_0$$

KROK 0.  $\mathcal{X}$  ... úplný metr. pr.: normované podm.

$$\|\phi\| = \sup_{p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m} |\phi(p_0)| \quad C(\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^m)$$

## KROK 1. $J\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{X}$ ?

•  $p_0 = 0 \xrightarrow{?} (J\phi)|_0 = 0$



$p(t) \equiv 0$  (neboť  $f(0,0) = 0, \phi(0) = 0$ )

$$(J\phi)|_0 = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\rho B} \underbrace{g(0,0)}_0 ds = 0$$

•  $|J\phi(p_0)| \leq b$  ?

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

$\leq \|e^{-\rho B}\| \cdot |g(\dots)|$

$\leq C_0 e^{\beta_0} \leq \rho$

•  $Lip(J\phi) \leq l$  ?

---

## Pomocné odhad

(A1)  $y' \geq -ay - c, \forall t \leq 0$   $\begin{pmatrix} a > 0 \\ c \geq 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow y(t) \leq e^{at} \left( y(0) + \frac{c}{a} \right), \forall t \leq 0$  (d.w.)

$$(A2) \quad |f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(q))| \leq \sigma(1+\ell)|p-q|$$

$\text{d.d.}:$   $\begin{matrix} (p) \\ \pm \\ (q) \end{matrix} f(q, \phi(p)) \quad (\phi \in \mathcal{X}, p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\text{L.S.} \quad |f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(p))| + |f(q, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(q))|$$

$$\leq \sigma|p-q| + \sigma|\phi(p) - \phi(q)|$$

$$\leq \ell|p-q|$$

$$(A3) \quad |f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \psi(q))| \leq \sigma \left( (1+\ell)|p-q| + \|\phi - \psi\| \right)$$

$(\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{X}, p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\text{d.d.} \quad \text{L.S.} \quad |f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(p))| + |f(q, \phi(p)) - f(q, \psi(q))|$$

$$\leq \sigma \left( |p-q| + |\phi(p) - \psi(q)| \right)$$

$$\pm \psi(p)$$

$$\leq \sigma \left( |p-q| + \underbrace{|\phi(p) - \psi(p)|}_{\leq \|\phi - \psi\|_{\mathcal{X}}} + \underbrace{|\psi(p) - \psi(q)|}_{\leq l|p-q|} \right)$$

naherung:  $L_{\lambda}(T\phi) \stackrel{?!}{\leq} l$  : fixierung  $p_0, q_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$T\phi(p_0) - T\phi(q_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\sigma B} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) \\ - g(q(s), \phi(q(s))) \end{array} \right\} ds$$

$\phi \in \mathcal{X}$

alle  $p(\cdot)$   $\bar{p}(\cdot)$  (2)  $\approx$   $p_0$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{von } p_0 \\ \text{von } q_0 \end{array} \right\}$   
 $q(\cdot)$   $\bar{q}(\cdot)$   $\approx$   $q_0$

$$|T\phi(p_0) - T\phi(q_0)| \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} \int_{-\infty}^0 \|e^{-\sigma B}\| \cdot \underbrace{|g(p(s), \phi(p(s))) - g(q(s), \phi(q(s)))|}_{\leq \sigma(1+l)|p(s)-q(s)|} ds$$

$\sigma(1+l)$  (A2)

$$\leq \cancel{(1+\sigma)} |p(s) - q(s)|$$

abschluss:  $\text{absch } |z(t)|, t \leq 0$

$$\text{Def } r(t) = p(t) - q(t)$$

$$\text{note: } r' = Ar + f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(q))$$

$$\cdot r \quad / \quad r \cdot r' = r \cdot Ar + r \cdot (f(\dots) - f(\dots))$$

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

$$\text{due A2: } |r \cdot (f(p, \phi(p)) - f(q, \phi(q)))| \leq |r|$$

$$\leq \sigma(1+\ell) |r|$$

$$\text{due (A1): } |r|^2 = y$$

$$a = 2(\varepsilon + \sigma(1+\ell))$$

$$c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |r(t)|^2 \leq e^{-at} |r(0)|^2 \quad \forall t \leq 0$$

$$|r(t)| \leq e^{-(\varepsilon + \sigma(1+\ell))t} \quad \text{" "}$$

$$(*) \quad |J\phi(p_0) - J\psi(q_0)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 c_0 e^{\beta s} \cdot \sigma(\tau + e) |r(s)| ds$$

$$\leq c_0 \sigma(\tau + e) \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma(\tau + e))s} ds \cdot |p_0 - q_0|$$

$$(C2) \quad \leq e \cdot |p_0 - q_0| = \frac{1}{\beta - \varepsilon - \sigma(\tau + e)} \cdot |p_0 - q_0|$$

KROK 2:  $J$  konvergenca? fix.  $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{X}$

$$|J\phi(p_0) - J\psi(p_0)| \leq \kappa \|\phi - \psi\|$$

(over  $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ )

hac  $\kappa < 1$

odkedy:

(nervinú na  $p_0$ )

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



$$\begin{aligned} \text{line } p(\cdot) \text{ není } p' &= Ap + \underline{f(p, \phi(p))}, p(0) = p_0 \\ q(\cdot) \text{ není } q' &= Aq + \underline{f(q, \psi(q))}, q(0) = p_0 \end{aligned}$$

mezi: odhad zro  $|r(t)| = |p(t) - q(t)|$

$$\boxed{|r(0)| = 0}$$

(normy  $(A1), (A3)$ )

$$\Rightarrow |r(t)| \leq e^{-(\sigma + \epsilon)(2+\epsilon)t} \|\phi - \psi\|$$

$$\forall t \leq 0$$

ad dodatek 1: ve simplem rozhleduho dif:

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

$$\frac{|\phi(p_0)|}{|p_0|} \leq \int_{-\infty}^0 \|e^{-\sigma B}\| \cdot \frac{|g(p(s), \phi(p(s)))|}{|p_0|} ds \rightarrow 0$$

$p \rightarrow 0$

$$h(p_0, \sigma)$$

... Lebesgueova věta

dobeser 2: konvergenca v  $C^2$  ( $q \geq 1$ )

□

Asimptota 1. [lokalizacija] necht  $X' = F(X)$

možemo lokalizovati  $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$

$\parallel$   
0 BUNO

$F \in C^1(U(0, 2\Delta))$

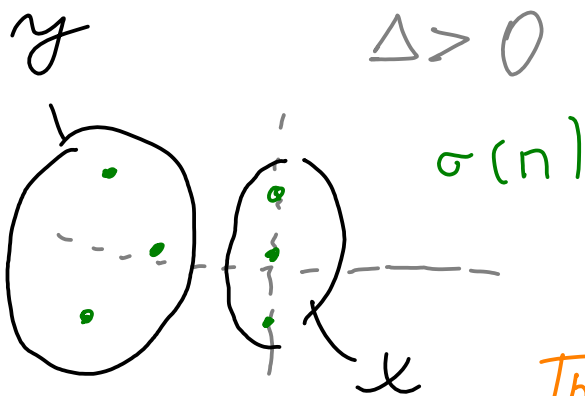
linearizacija

2. rednja  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$X' = \underbrace{MX}_{\text{linearizacija}} + G(X)$$

$\Uparrow$

$$\begin{cases} x' = Ax + f(t, y) \\ y' = By + g(t, y) \end{cases} \quad (*)$$



podime:  $f = g = 0 \sim (0, 0)$

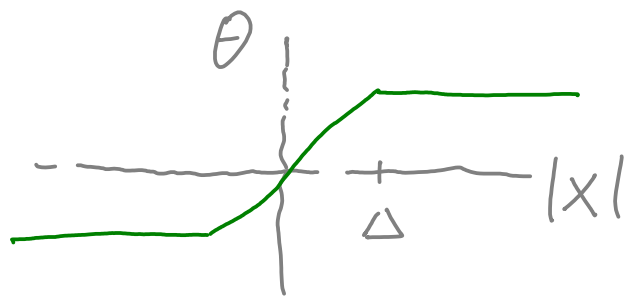
$\nabla f = \nabla g = 0 \sim (0, 0)$

$C^1$  mo  $U(0, 2\Delta)$

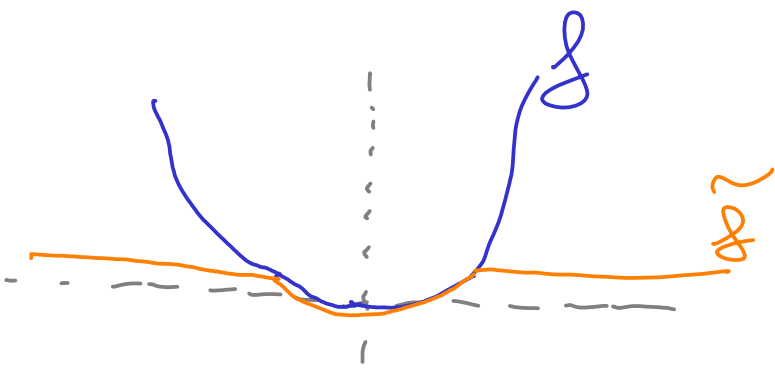
$$\Rightarrow (*) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|f\|, \|g\| \leq \rho \\ L_1 f, L_1 g \leq \sigma \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Lipovskij} \\ \text{male me} \end{array}$$

TRIK: enostavne izloze:  $X, |X| \leq \Delta$   
 pomocne fce  $\Theta(X) = \begin{cases} X, & |X| \leq \Delta \\ \frac{X}{|X|} \Delta, & \text{inace} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{=} \\ (1) \quad x' &= Ax + f(\theta(x, z)) \\ y' &= By + \underbrace{g(\theta(x, y))} \end{aligned}$$



poznámky:  $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}$  globálně (\*), globálně ( $\approx \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ )



Věta 20.1.  $\Rightarrow \exists$  c.v.  $\phi$  (globálně) pro (1)

$\Rightarrow \phi$  je lokálně c.v. pro (1)  
globálně (INV) ( $\Leftrightarrow$ ) (RED)  
 na  $\mathcal{U}(0, \Delta)$ ,  $\mathcal{R} \mathcal{L}$   
 $(1) = \bar{(1)}$

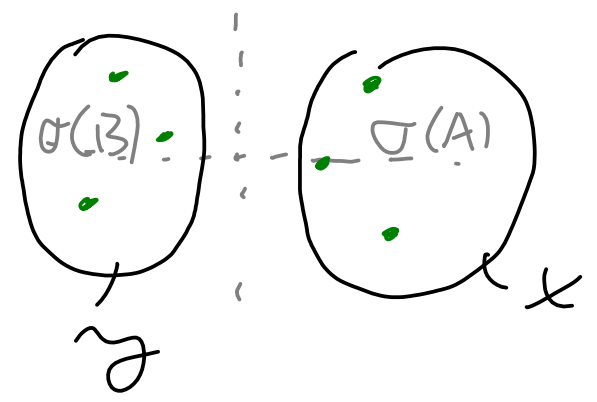
(2) lokálně stabilní a nestabilní variace

$$(-) X' = \underbrace{\Pi}_X X + \underbrace{G}_G(X)$$

$$\text{vedli } \sigma(\Pi) \cap \text{Im} = \phi$$

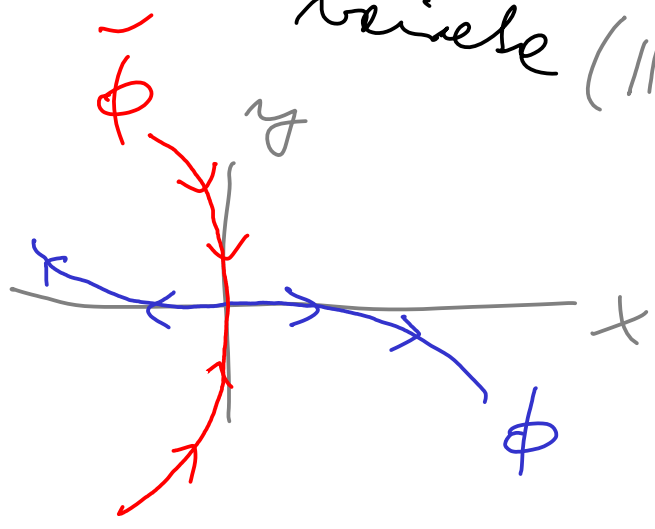
$$x' = Ax + f(x, y)$$

$$y' = By + g(x, y)$$



$$\Pi = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A & i\beta \end{array} \right) i$$

ii) lokalizace & V. 20.7:  $\Rightarrow$  lokální nestabilní variace ( $\parallel x$ )



ii) TRIK: občasme cas  
 $x \dots$  stabilní  
 $y \dots$  nestabilní

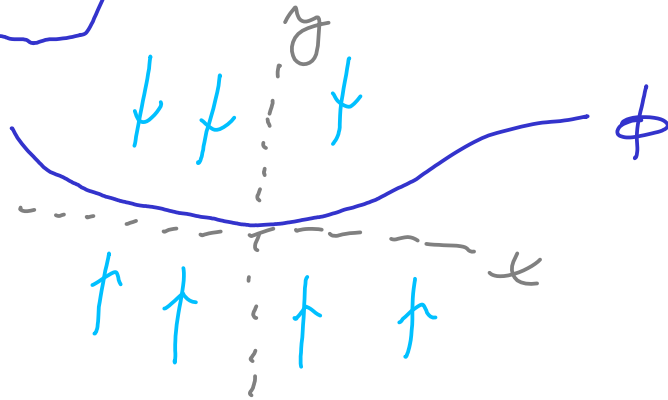
V. 20.7.  $\Rightarrow$  lokální ~~nestabilní~~ variace ( $\parallel y$ )

Pozn.: model uvěřij centrální variace;  
 $y$ . prirodni úroveň (1) (přírodní lokalizace)

$$(1) \quad x' = Ax + g(t, x)$$

$$y' = (By + g(t, y))$$

$$(2) \quad p' = Ap + g(p, \phi(p))$$



### Principiál redukce rovnice:

(010) je stabilní (neq. asymptoticky stabilní)

$\Updownarrow$  pro (1)

0 má analogickou vlastnost pro (2)

### Operování:

$\phi$  není (INV)  $\Leftrightarrow$  není (RED),  $y'$

necht  $x(t)$  není (2),  $z$

$(x(t), \phi(x(t)))$  není (1)

necht

$$x' = Ax + g(x, \phi(x))$$

$$(\phi(x))' = B\phi(x) + g(x, \phi(x))$$

necht není

$\phi \in C^1$

$$(A)_2 \Leftrightarrow \nabla \phi(x) \overset{\leftarrow}{x}' = B \phi(x) + g(x, \phi(x))$$

$$[\nabla \phi](x(t)) = 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

tedy:  $\nabla \phi(x) = \nabla \phi(x) [Ax + g(x, \phi(x)) - B \phi(x) - g(x, \phi(x))]$

Pozorování: (INV)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (RED)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (DR)  $\phi \in C^1$

tedy (DR)  $\nabla \phi(x) = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m$   
(sčís lokálně)

Pozn: m rovnic o m neznámých,  
syrichy degenerizací řešení ??  
aproximace !!

Úloha 20.3. [Aproximace c.v.]

necht' složí zúspokladu Úlohy 20.1.,

necht'  $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$  je zúslušné c.v.

necht'  $\psi(x): \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  je  $C^1$  funkce,  
splňující  $\psi(0) = 0, \nabla \psi(0) = 0$ .

nechť  $\forall \psi(x) = O(|x|^2)$ ,  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  
 pro každé  $q > 1$ . Pak  $\phi(x) = \psi(x) + O(|x|^2)$   
 pro  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

Dz. (idea)  $\approx$  věty 20.1.

$$\mathcal{Y} = \left\{ \phi \in \mathcal{X}, \underbrace{|\phi(x)| \leq K|x|^2}_{\text{wůně míže}}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{J}: \phi \mapsto \mathcal{J}(\phi + \theta) - \theta$$

$$\theta = \theta(x) \dots C^1 \text{ fce s.r. } \theta(x) = \psi(x)$$

me  $\mathcal{U}(0, \delta)$   
 $= 0$

minim  $\mathcal{U}(0, 2\delta)$

klíčový bod:

$$\mathcal{J}\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{Y} \Rightarrow \text{zám bod!!}$$

neboť:  $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{X}$  měněné,  $\mathcal{J}$  konverge

$$\Rightarrow \exists! \tilde{\phi} \in \mathcal{Y} \text{ s.r. } \mathcal{J}\tilde{\phi} = \tilde{\phi}$$

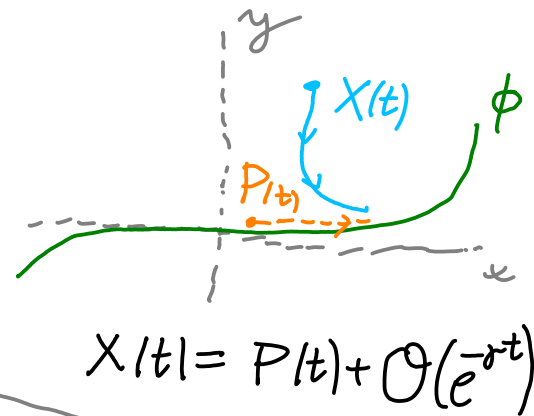
s.

$$\mathcal{J}(\tilde{\phi} + \theta) = \tilde{\phi} + \theta \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$\tilde{\phi} + \theta \text{ je n.v. } \mathcal{T} \Rightarrow \tilde{\phi} + \theta = \phi$$

$$\left[ \underbrace{\phi(x) - \psi(x)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ x \text{ malé}}} = \underbrace{\phi(x) - \theta(x)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \tilde{\phi} \leftarrow y}} = \tilde{\phi}(x) = \mathcal{O}(|x|^2) \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{c.v.} \\ \text{(distance} \\ \text{gib.)} \end{array}$$

cíl: princip reduced stability  
 $\uparrow$   
asymptotické řízení c.v.  
 ("tracking property")



$$X(t) = P(t) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\beta t}) \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

Posm.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \sigma(B) < -\beta &\Leftrightarrow y \cdot B y \leq -\beta |y|^2 \\ \operatorname{Re} \sigma(A) \geq -\varepsilon &\Leftrightarrow x \cdot A x \geq -\varepsilon |x|^2 \end{aligned}$$

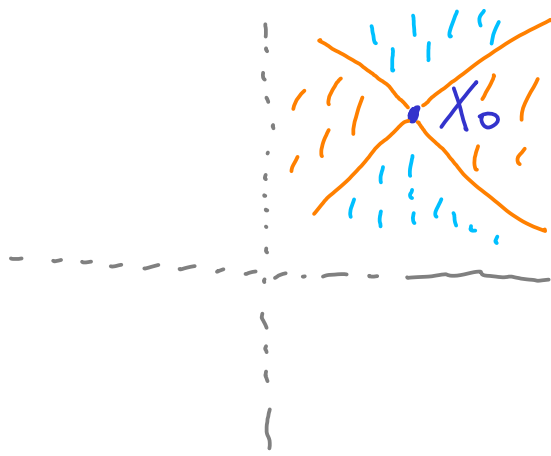
Def.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K} &= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}; |y| \leq \mu |x| \} \dots \text{kvadrát} \\ \mathcal{V} &= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}; |y| \geq \mu |x| \} \dots \text{směrná} \end{aligned}$$

Obecečněji:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(X_0) &= \{ X; X - X_0 \in \mathcal{K} \} \\ \mathcal{V}(X_0) &= \{ X; X - X_0 \in \mathcal{V} \} \end{aligned}$$





$$U(x_0) = \overline{K(x_0)^c}$$

Lemma 20.4. Necht  $\mu > 0$ , necht  $\sigma$  je malé.

Podle zleží:

1. pozitivní invariance průsečíku:

$$X_1(t), X_2(t) \text{ řeší (1), } X_1(0) \in K(X_2(0))$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1(t) \in K(X_2(t)) \text{ pro } \forall t \geq 0$$

2. exponenciální stabilita řešení:

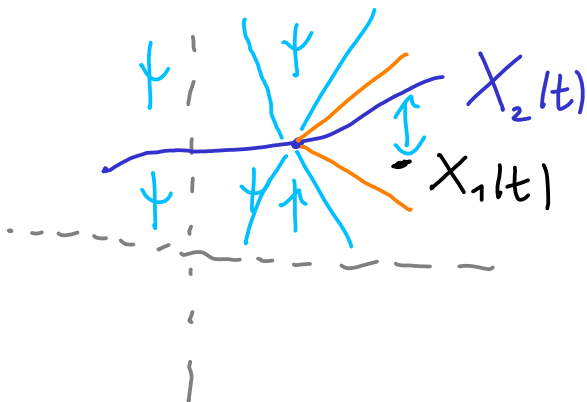
$$X_1(t), X_2(t) \text{ řeší (1), necht } X_1(t) \in U(X_2(t))$$

$$\text{pro } \forall t \in I,$$

$I$  interval

$$\Rightarrow |X_1(t) - X_2(t)| \leq c e^{-\mu(t-a)} |X_1(a) - X_2(a)|,$$

$$\text{pro } \forall a \leq t \in I$$



Dz. 1. zmečme  $X_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ ,  $\tilde{x} = x_1 - x_2$   
 $X_2 = (x_2, y_2)$   $\tilde{y} = y_1 - y_2$

$\tilde{f}$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \tilde{x}' = A\tilde{x} + \underbrace{f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)}_{\tilde{f}}$$

$$\tilde{y}' = B\tilde{y} + \underbrace{g(x_1, y_1) - g(x_2, y_2)}_{\tilde{g}}$$

$\tilde{g}$

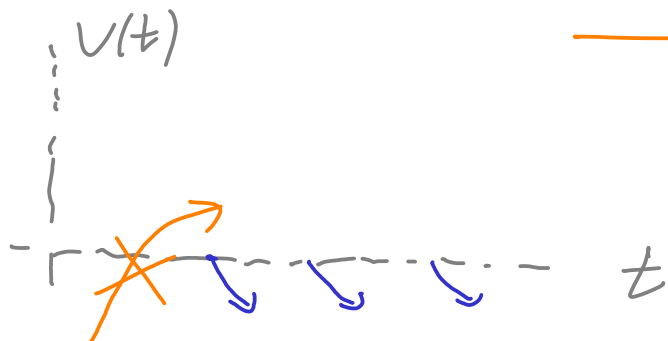
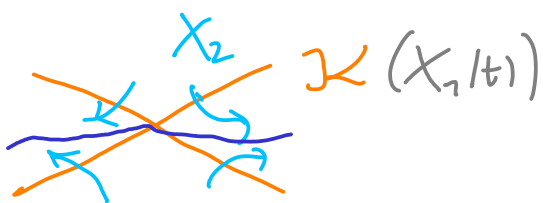
plati:  $|\tilde{f}|, |\tilde{g}| \leq \sigma (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|)$

pomocné fce  $V(t) := |\tilde{y}(t)|^2 - \mu^2 |\tilde{x}(t)|^2$

vidíme:  $X_1(t) \in \mathcal{K}(X_2(t)) \Leftrightarrow V(t) \leq 0$

cil:  $V(0) \leq 0 \Rightarrow V(t) \leq 0, \forall t \geq 0$

noví overit:  $V(t) = 0 \Rightarrow V'(t) < 0$  (\*)



*výpočet:*  $V'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (|\tilde{y}(t)|^2 - \mu^2 |\tilde{x}(t)|^2)$

$$= 2\tilde{y} \cdot \tilde{y}' - \mu^2 2\tilde{x} \cdot \tilde{x}'$$

$$= 2\tilde{y} \cdot (B\tilde{y} + \tilde{g}) - 2\mu^2 \tilde{x} \cdot (A\tilde{x} + \tilde{f})$$

$$\leq -2\beta |\tilde{y}|^2 + 2|\tilde{y}| |\tilde{g}| + 2\mu^2 \varepsilon |\tilde{x}|^2 + 2\mu^2 |\tilde{x}| |\tilde{f}|$$

$$\leq -2\beta |\tilde{y}|^2 + 2\sigma |\tilde{y}| \cdot (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|) = \mu |\tilde{x}|$$

$$+ 2\mu \varepsilon |\tilde{x}|^2 + 2\sigma |\tilde{x}| (|\tilde{x}| + |\tilde{y}|)$$

*needed:*  $V(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\tilde{y}| = \mu |\tilde{x}|$ , a tedy

$$V'(t) \leq 2|\tilde{x}|^2 \cdot \left( (-\beta + \varepsilon) \mu^2 + \sigma (1 + 2\mu + \mu^2) \right)$$

$$= -C |\tilde{x}|^2, \text{ pokud } \sigma > 0 \text{ je malé}$$

*vidím:*  $V'(t) < 0$ ,  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{lečť } \tilde{x}(t) = 0, \\ \text{lečť } \tilde{y}(t) = 0, \text{ a tedy} \\ X_1 \equiv X_2 \dots \text{ minima} \end{array} \right)$

2. podobně: meďtř  $|\tilde{y}(t)| \geq \mu |\tilde{x}(t)|, \forall t \in I$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} |\tilde{y}|^2 \leq -2\gamma |\tilde{y}|^2$

počítaj:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} |\tilde{y}|^2 &= 2\tilde{y} \cdot \tilde{y}' \\ &= 2\tilde{y} \cdot (\beta \tilde{y} + \tilde{x}) \\ &\leq -2\beta |\tilde{y}|^2 + 2\sigma |\tilde{y}| (|\tilde{y}| + |\tilde{x}|) \\ &\leq -2(\beta - \sigma(1 + \mu^{-1})) |\tilde{y}|^2 \leq \mu^{-1} |\tilde{y}| \\ &=: \gamma > 0 \end{aligned}$$

integrace:  $|\tilde{y}(t)| \leq e^{-\gamma(t-s)} |\tilde{y}(s)|$

$\forall s \leq t \in I$

P.S.:  $|\tilde{y}(s)| \leq |\tilde{y}(s)| + |\tilde{x}(s)| = |X_1(s) - X_2(s)|$

L.S.:  $|\tilde{y}(t)| = \frac{1 + \mu^{-1}}{1 + \mu} |\tilde{y}(t)| = \frac{1}{1 + \mu} (|\tilde{y}(t)| + \mu |\tilde{y}(t)|) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \mu} |X_1(t) - X_2(t)| \geq |\tilde{x}(t)|$

□

Věta 20.2. [Asymptotické řešení c.v.]

necht'  $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$  je jako ve Věte 20.1.

necht'  $\mu > \ell$  je zeme', necht'  $\sigma$  je malé.

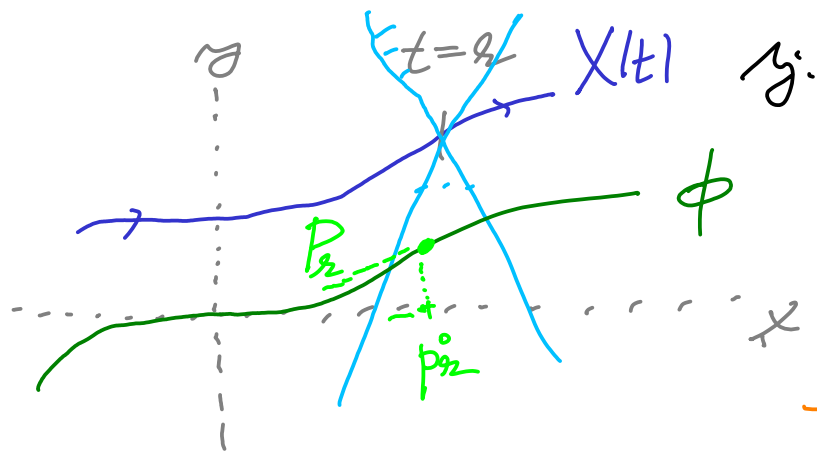
Paž: pro libovolné  $X(t)$  řešení (1) existuje  $p(t)$  řešení (2) t.ř.

$$|X(t) - P(t)| \leq c e^{-\gamma t} |X(0) - P(0)|, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

kde  $P(t) = (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ . (řešení (1) na graf  $\phi$ )

navíc:  $X(0)$  malé  $\Rightarrow p(0)$  malé.

Důk.: pro  $z = 1, 2, \dots$  volíme  $P_z^0 \in \text{graf } \phi \cap U(X(z))$



$$P_z^0 = (p_z^0, \phi(p_z^0)),$$

kde  $p_z^0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$

označíme:  $P_z(t)$

.. řešení (2) s poč. podmínkami

$$P_z(z) = p_z^0$$

BUNO:  $P_z \in \text{int } U(X(z))$

$$\Rightarrow P_z(t) := (P_z(t), \phi(P_z(t)))$$

$\vec{n} \in (1)$ , a  $\text{le}_i \sim \text{grafu } \phi$ .

leži v  $\text{grafu } \phi$ :

$P_{\mathcal{Z}}(t) \in \mathcal{V}(X(t))$ ,  $\mu_0$

$$\forall t \in \mathcal{Z}$$

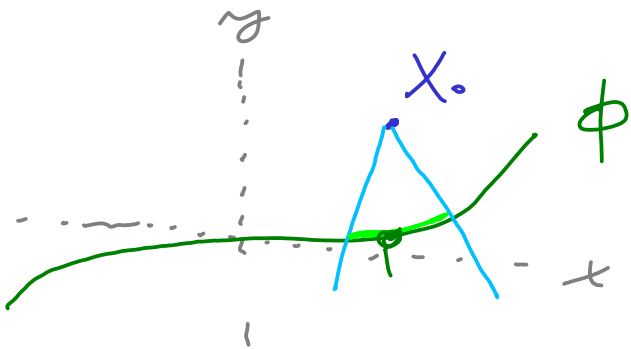
L. 20.4:  $\mathcal{X}(X(t))$  dožne dve invariantni



$$\mathcal{X}(X(t))^c = \text{int } \mathcal{V}(X(t))$$

že dve invariantni

meric:  $\Gamma = \mathcal{V}(X(0)) \cap \text{graf } \phi$  je omejena



$$\mu > \rho$$

leži:  $\exists \tilde{x} \in \Gamma = (\tilde{x}, \phi(\tilde{x})) \in \Gamma$

$$1) |y_0 - \phi(\tilde{x})| \geq \mu |x_0 - \tilde{x}|$$

$$\phi(\tilde{x}) = \phi(x_0) + \phi(\tilde{x}) - \phi(x_0)$$

$$LS: \leq |y_0 - \phi(x_0)| + \underbrace{|\phi(\tilde{x}) - \phi(x_0)|}_{\leq \rho |\tilde{x} - x_0|}$$

$$\leq \rho |\tilde{x} - x_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu |x_0 - \bar{x}| \leq |\gamma_0 - \phi(x_0)| + \ell |\bar{x} - x_0|$$

$$|x_0 - \bar{x}| \leq \frac{1}{\mu - \ell} \cdot |\gamma_0 - \phi(x_0)|$$

~~~~~  
∴ C

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ nodul. } P_2(0) \rightarrow P_0 \in \text{graf } \phi$$

"   
 (P\_0, \phi(P\_0))

$$\alpha \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \exists \text{ nodul. } P_\alpha(t) \xrightarrow{\text{loc}} P(t), \forall \mathbb{R}$$

(anz. asc.)

$$\text{unde } P(t) \text{ n\u0103r\u0103 (2), } P(0) = P_0$$

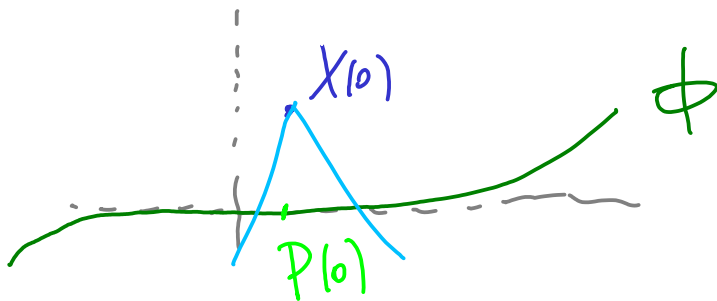
ridime:

$$P(t) \in \mathcal{V}(X(t)), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

L. 20.4:

$$|X(t) - P(t)| \leq c e^{-\gamma t} |X(0) - P(0)|$$

Dob\u0103:



Dincolo. principiul reducerii stabilității:

$(0,0)$  stabil (rez. asymp. stabil) pro (1)



$0$  este autovaloră pro (2)

Dg. ... necesitate implicată,

rezultă:  $(0,0)$  stabil pro (1)  $\Rightarrow$   $0$  stab. pro (2)

$0$  instabil pro (2)  $\Rightarrow$   $(0,0)$  instabil pro (1)

urme necesare:  $0$  (as.) stab. pro (2)  $\Rightarrow$   $(0,0)$  (as.) stab. pro (1)

nechit  $X = (x, y)$   $\vec{n}$  (1), nechit  $X(0)$  este vecin  $(0,0)$

de V.20.2:  $\exists P(0) \in \text{graf } \phi \cap U(X(0))$

vecin  $(0,0)$  a. v.

$X(t) = P(t) + O(e^{-\gamma t}), t \rightarrow \infty$

lei.  $P(t) = (p(t), \phi(p(t)))$ ,  $\forall p(t) \vec{n}$  (2)

mai  $p(0)$  vecin  $0$



$\Rightarrow$   $p(t)$  je veštedo 0, pro  $\forall t \geq 0$   
( $\rightarrow 0$ )

$\Rightarrow$  Adéž pro  $(p(t), \phi(p(t))) = P(t)$   
" —  $X(t)$

