

1. příklad [6b]

Maximalizujte $P[u(\cdot)] = \int_0^2 x(t) - u^2(t) dt$, kde $x' = u$, $x(0) = 0$ a $u : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

2. příklad [7b] Nechť

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad F(X) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -x^3 \\ -y^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Ukažte, že systém

$$X' = \epsilon AX + F(X)$$

- (a) nemá periodické řešení pro $\epsilon \leq 0$;
 (b) má netriviální periodické řešení pro každé $\epsilon > 0$.

Návod: Bendixson a spol.

3. příklad [7b] Ukažte ověřením předpokladů příslušné věty, že soustava

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \alpha z^3 \\ y' &= -y + x^2 \\ z' &= -2z - x^2 \end{aligned}$$

má v okolí počátku centrální varietu tvaru $(y, z) = (\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x))$. Rozhodněte v závislosti na parametru α , zda je počátek stabilní a zda je asymptoticky stabilní. (Aproximujte c.v. vhodnou funkcí.)

① V. 18.11. [P.П. / Bolza.]

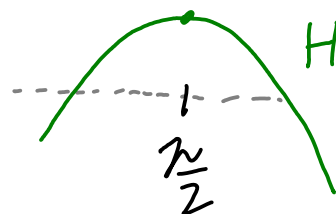
$$\left. \begin{aligned} r &= x - u^2, \quad g = 0 \\ f &= u \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow H = ru + x - u^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u(t) \in \mathbb{R} \\ t &\in [0, 2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial u} = r - 2u$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial u^2} = -2 < 0$$

glob. max

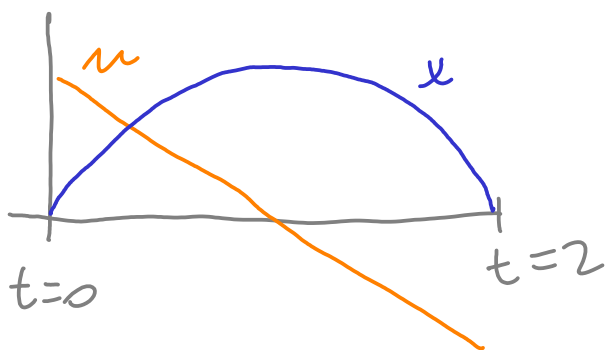


musný podm.: $u(t) = \frac{1}{2} r(t)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{adj. nec: } r' &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -1 \\ r(2) &= g'(x(2)) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} r(t) &= 2 - t \\ u(t) &= 1 - \frac{t}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x(0) + \int_0^t u(s) ds \\ &= t - \frac{1}{4} t^2 \end{aligned}$$



? existence maxime?

② (ii) $\varepsilon \leq 0$ Ljapunov $V = x^2 + y^2$

$$\dot{V} = 2xx' + 2yy' = 2\varepsilon(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{2(x^4 + y^4)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} < 0 \quad \forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

V. 14.1. (LaSalle) nebo V. 10.2 (Ljapunov 2) $\Rightarrow (x(t), y(t)) \rightarrow (0, 0) \quad t \rightarrow +\infty$
 speciálně: \nexists per. orbit.

jinak: V. 15.2. (Bendixson-Dulac)

$$\text{nis } X' = F(X) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{div } F(X) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\varepsilon(x+y) - \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+\dots}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\varepsilon(-x+y) - \frac{y^3}{\sqrt{1+\dots}} \right)$$

$$\dots = \underbrace{2\varepsilon}_{\leq 0} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+\dots})^3} \left(\underbrace{3(x^2+y^2)(1+x^2+y^2)}_{> (x^2+y^2)^2} - (x^4+y^4) \right)$$

$$> (x^2+y^2)^2 \geq (x^4+y^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{div } F(X) < 0 \text{ n.v. v } \mathbb{R}^2$$

(mimo $(0,0)$)

$\Rightarrow \nexists$ periodicky' orbit.

(ii) $\varepsilon > 0$... dnu nri' V. 15.1 (Poincaré-Bendixson)

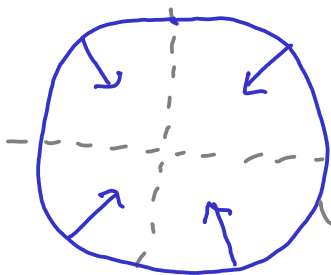
• $\dot{V} < 0$ pro $x^2+y^2 > R^2$, $R > 0$ dost velke'

dk: $\underbrace{(x^2+y^2)^2} = x^4 + \underbrace{2x^2y^2} + y^4 \leq \underbrace{2(x^4+y^4)}$

$$\leq x^4+y^4 \text{ (Young)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} \leq (x^2+y^2) \left[2\varepsilon - \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \right]$$

$$< 0 \text{ pro } x^2+y^2 > R$$



$B(0, R)$... omezené, poz. inv.

• seci one'ni body?

$(0,0) \dots$ linearize $A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\sigma(A_0) = 1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$\Rightarrow (0,0) \notin \omega(\mu_0)$ pro $\mu_0 \neq (0,0)$

• Andime: \nexists jine' sec. body !!

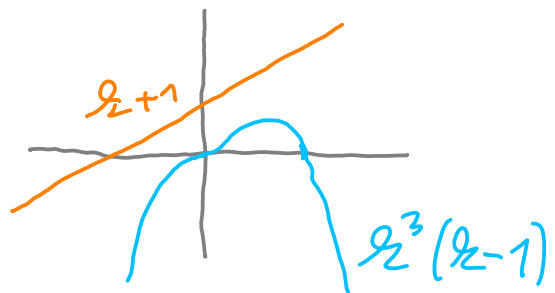
dz: naji. podileni' ronic

$$\frac{x+y}{-x+y} = \frac{x^3}{y^3}$$

$$(x = z y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z+1}{-1+z} = z^3$$

$$z+1 = z^3(z-1)$$



v.15.1.

CELKEN: $\Rightarrow \forall \mu_0 \in B(0, R), \mu_0 \neq (0,0)$

$$\omega(\mu_0) = \Gamma$$

↖ metric. per. orbit
 $\sim B(0, R)$

③ $x \in \mathbb{R}^1 \dots$ cenná hru $A = (0)$, $f = \alpha r^3$
 $(y, r) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \dots$ salá hru $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1, 0 \\ 0, -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $g = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ -x^2 \end{pmatrix}$

v. 20.1. \Rightarrow \exists c.n. $\boxed{\begin{matrix} M = \phi_1(x) \\ R = \phi_2(x) \end{matrix}}$
 (lokálnose)

aprotimace:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1 &= (\phi_1(x) - y)' = \phi_1' x' - y' = \phi_1' (\alpha \phi_2^3) + \phi_1 - x^2 \\ \Pi_2 &= (\phi_2(x) - r)' = \phi_2' x' - r' = \phi_2' (\alpha \phi_2^3) + 2\phi_2 + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

zkusme: $\left. \begin{matrix} \psi_1(x) = c_1 x^2 \\ \psi_2(x) = c_2 x^2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}}$ [chi = 0]

chýba? $\Pi_1(\psi_1, \psi_2) = \psi_1' \alpha \psi_2^3 = 2\alpha x \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^3 = \mathcal{O}(x^7)$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} \psi_1(x) = x^2 \\ \psi_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{matrix} \right]$$

(podobně pro Π_2)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} y = \phi_1(x) = x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^7) \\ r = \phi_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^7) \end{matrix}}$$

stabilitá: stabilizace (0,0) \iff stabilizace 0 pro $p' = \alpha \Phi_2^3(p)$

asymptotická: $p' = \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{2} p^2 + \mathcal{O}(p^7) \right)^3$
 $p' = \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{8} p^6 + \mathcal{O}(p^{11}) \right)$

$\alpha \neq 0 \implies$ nestabilita
(submórná)

$\alpha = 0 \implies p' = 0$; \exists : stabilita,
ne asympt.