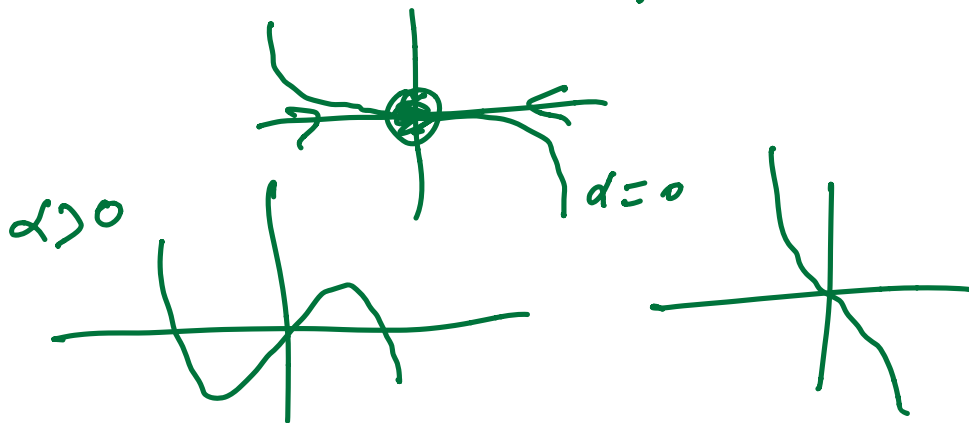
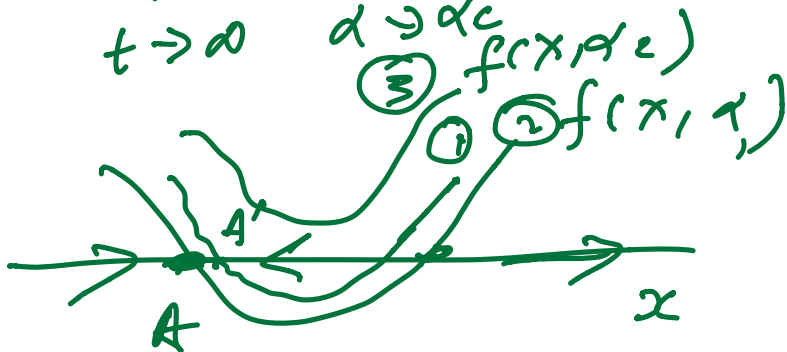


Παρασκευή 2 Απριλίου

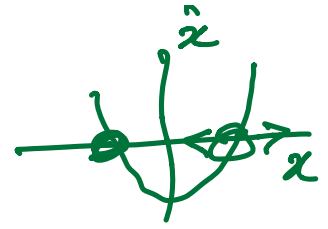
$\rightarrow \dot{x} = f(x, \alpha)$ $f(x, \alpha) \in C^1$
 $x_c(\alpha)$

$\rightarrow x(t, \alpha)$ σωτήρι t, α

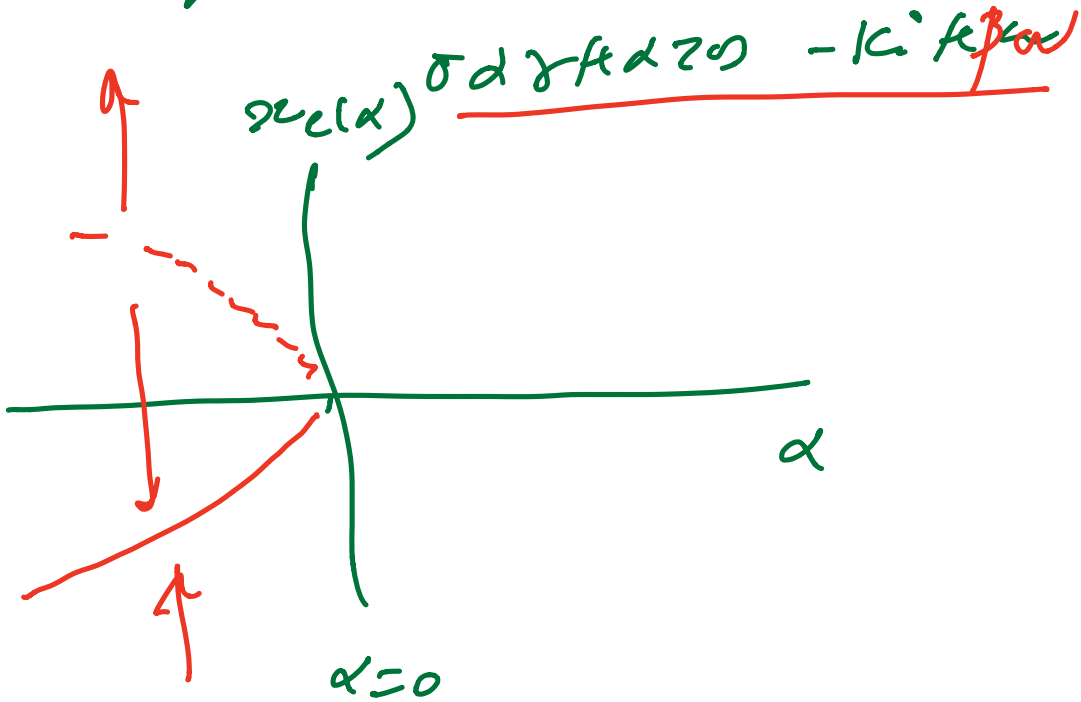
$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_c} x(t, \alpha) \neq \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_c} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t, \alpha)$



Δοκιμασία φασματικής

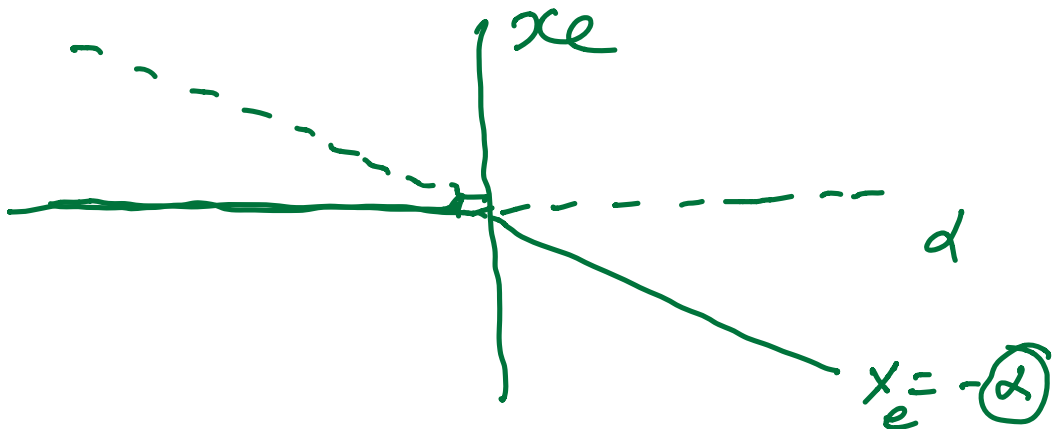


$$\dot{x} = \alpha + x^2$$



Κατοπτριστική

$$\dot{x} = \alpha x + x^2$$



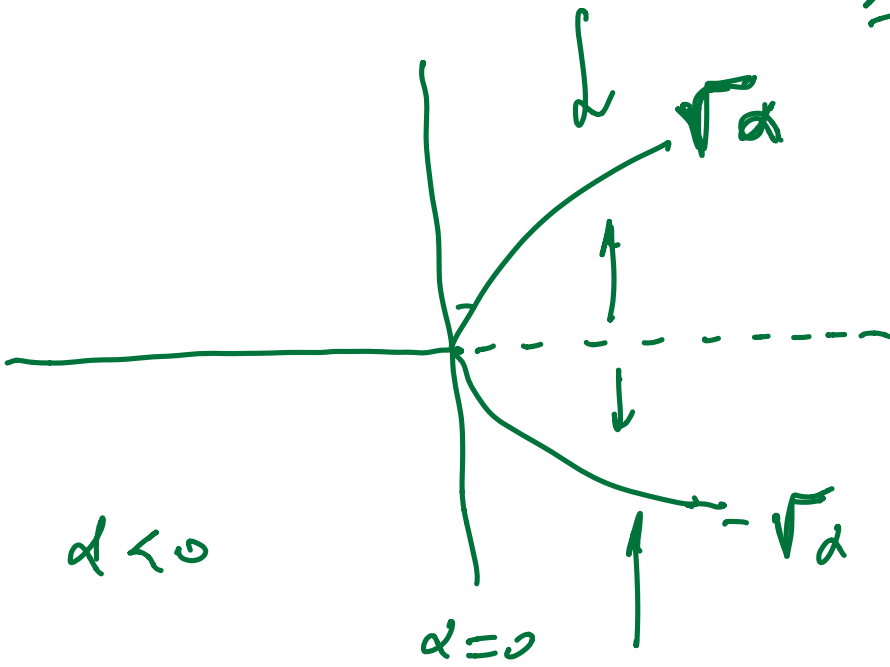
pitchfork

δικριτική

$$\dot{x} = x(\alpha - x^2) = -\frac{dV}{dx}$$

δικριτική

supercritical

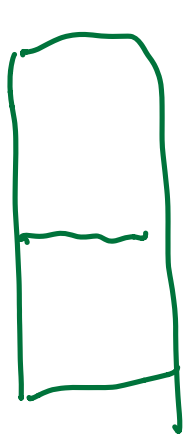


$d < 0$



$$\dot{x} = \epsilon + x(\alpha - x^2)$$

critical opalescence
κρίση & διαγίγνται



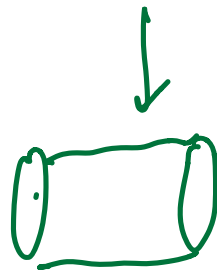
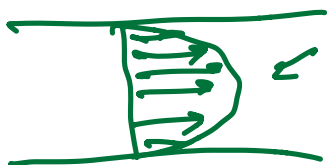
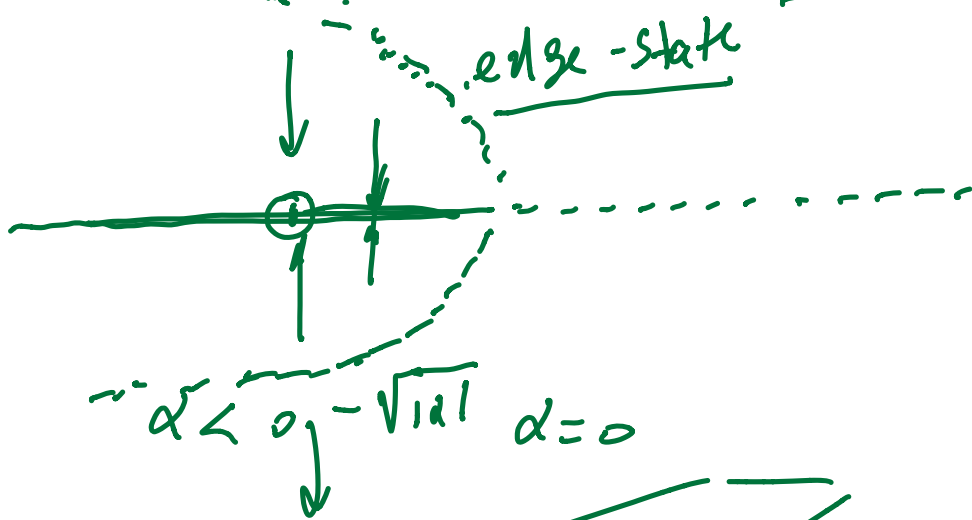
$\partial \alpha \mu \eta \lambda \nu \kappa$

$\nu \eta \sigma \rho \iota \sigma - \mu \nu \kappa \lambda \rho \sigma \tau \nu \kappa \lambda \rho$

$$\dot{x} = x(d + x^2)$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{|d|}$$

for $\sigma \rho \alpha \mu \eta \lambda \nu \kappa$
 $d \neq 0$



$$\dot{x} = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$x_e \quad f(x_e) = 0$$

$$x(t) = x_e \quad \forall t \text{ είναι } \lambda < 0$$

$$f \in C^1 \quad x^{(t)} = x_e + \eta(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow \dot{\eta} &= f(x_e + \eta) \\ &= \underbrace{f(x_e)}_0 + \underbrace{f'(x_e)}_0 \eta + o(\eta^2) \end{aligned}$$

$\epsilon > 0$ $f'(x_e) \neq 0$ $\lambda < -\epsilon$ $\eta < \epsilon$

$$\dot{\eta} = \underbrace{f'(x_e)}_{\lambda} \eta$$

$\epsilon > \lambda > -\epsilon$ $\lambda < -\epsilon$ $\eta < \epsilon$

$$\eta(t) = e^{f'(x_0)t} \eta(0)$$

Εάν $f'(x_0) < 0$ τότε $\eta(t) \rightarrow 0$ ως $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$f'(x_0) < 0$$

Εάν $f'(x_0) > 0$ τότε $\eta(t) \rightarrow \infty$ ως $t \rightarrow \infty$

Εάν $f'(x_0) \neq 0$

τότε η συνάρτηση $\eta(t)$

αυξάνει ή μειώνει

εξαρτώντας από το πρόσημο της $f'(x_0)$

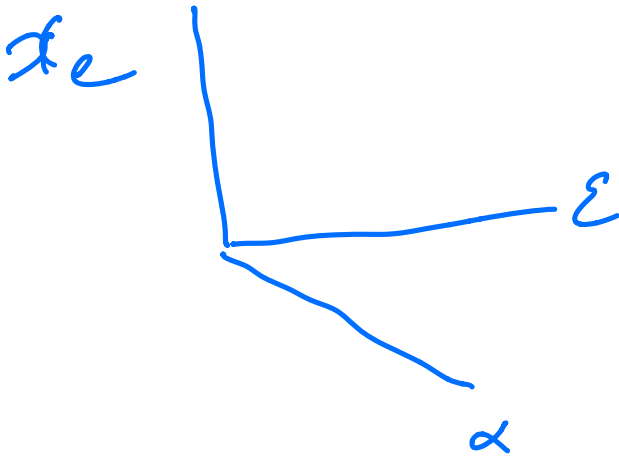
και προσεγγίζει το x_0 ως $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} X^a &= x(d + x^2) - x^5 \\ &= x(d + x^2 - x^4) \end{aligned}$$

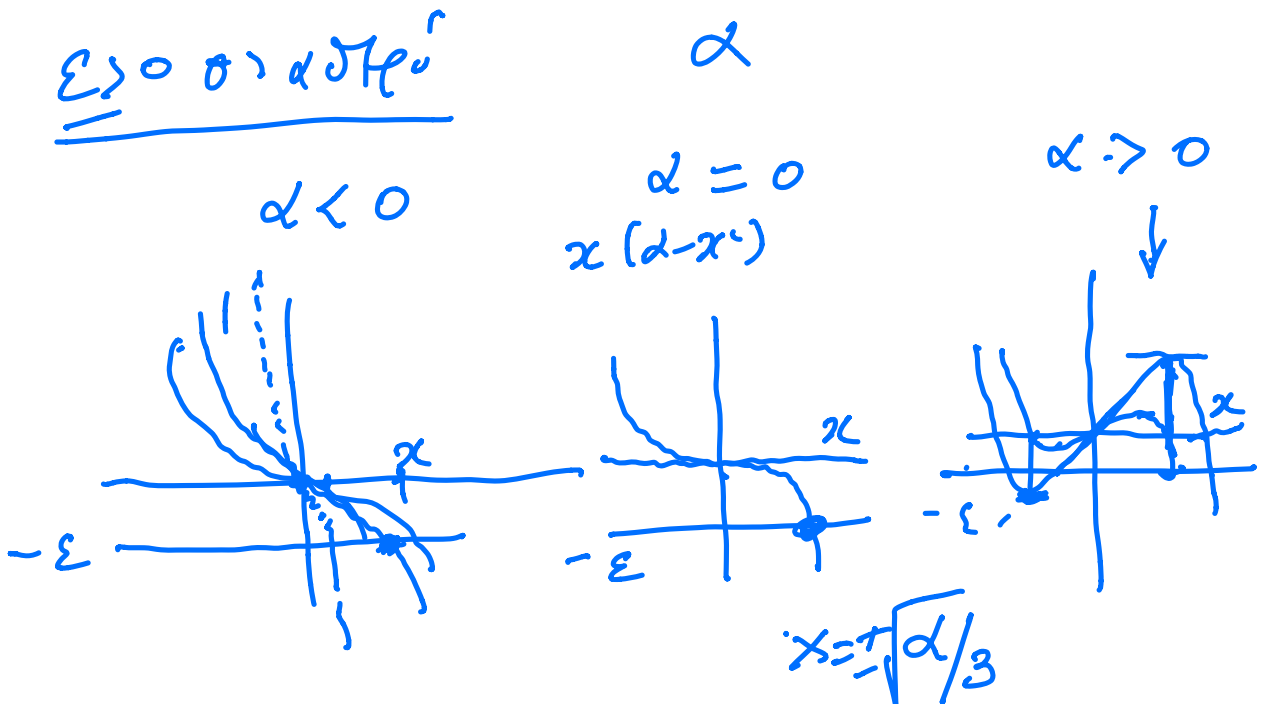
(iii) $-\frac{1}{5} < \alpha < 0$ $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \alpha}}$

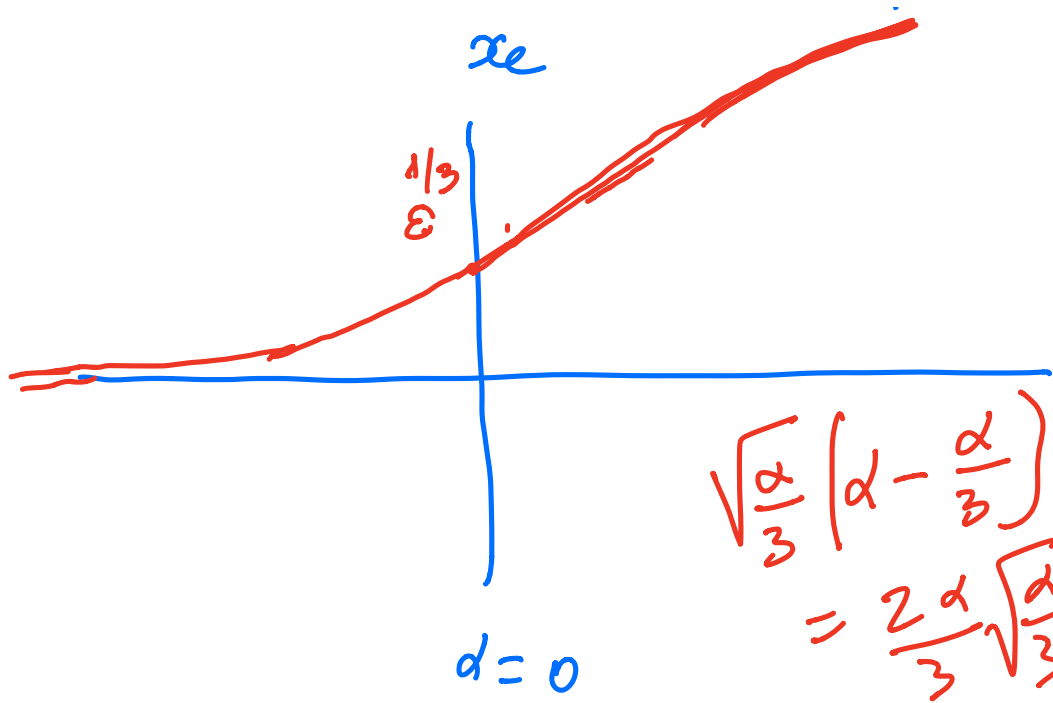
$\dot{x} = \varepsilon + x(\alpha - x^2)$, $\varepsilon > 0$

co dimension 2

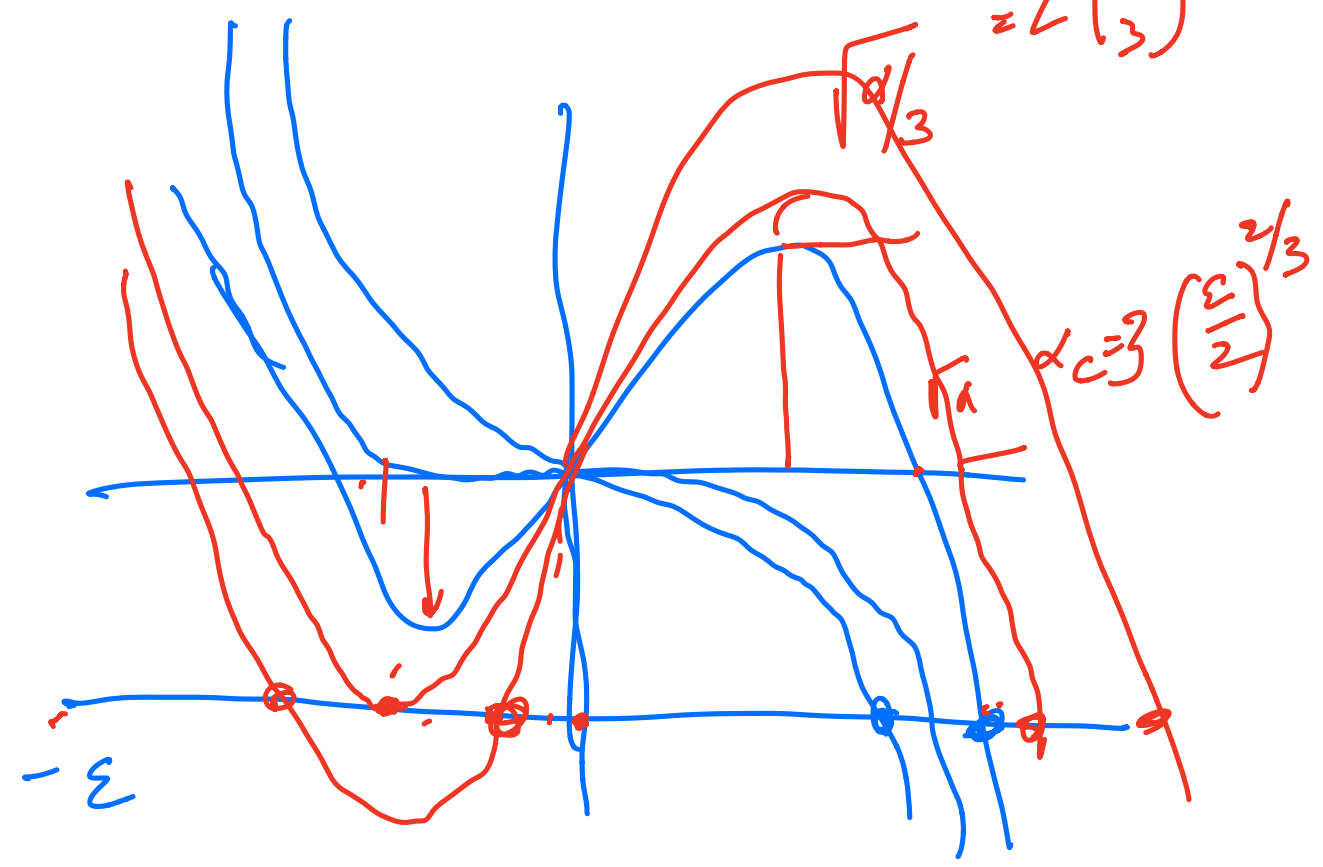


$\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^1$





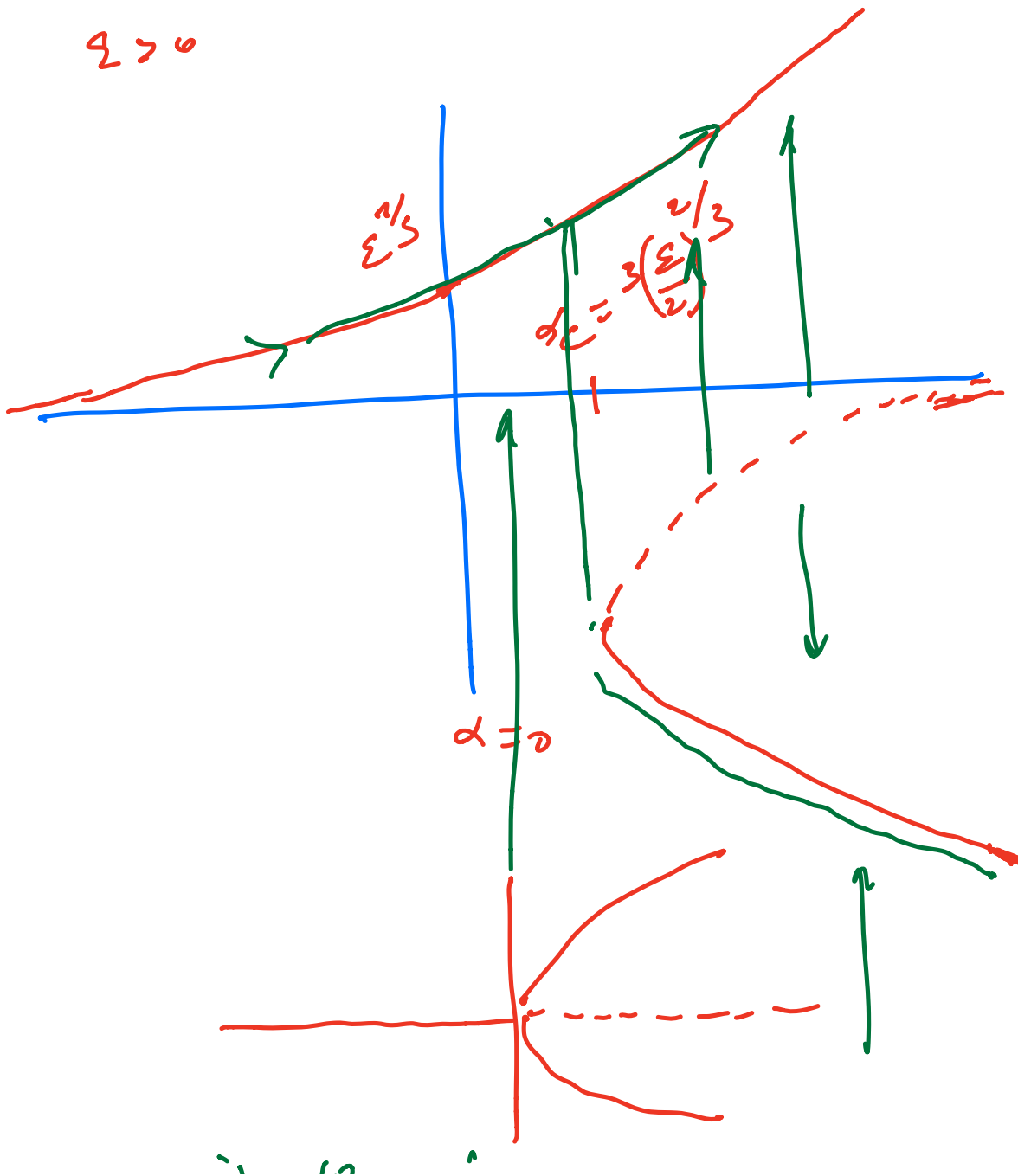
$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} \left(\alpha - \frac{\alpha}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{2\alpha}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{3} \right)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$



$$d_C \quad 2 \left(\frac{d_C}{3} \right)^{3/2} \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$\tau > \tau_c$ $\tau < \tau_c$ $\tau = \tau_c$ $\tau < \tau_c$

$\tau > 0$



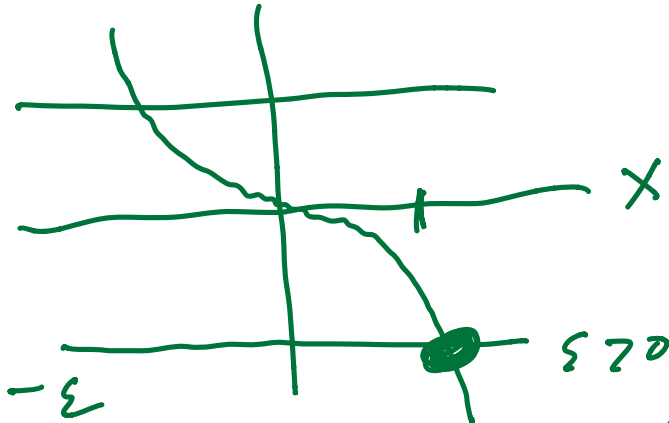
α > 0

ε

$$\dot{x} = x(\alpha - x^2)$$

α < 0

ε < 0



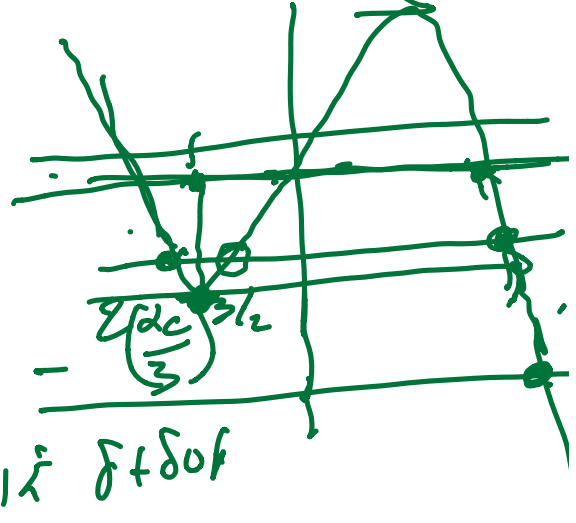
$x_e(\alpha, \epsilon)$



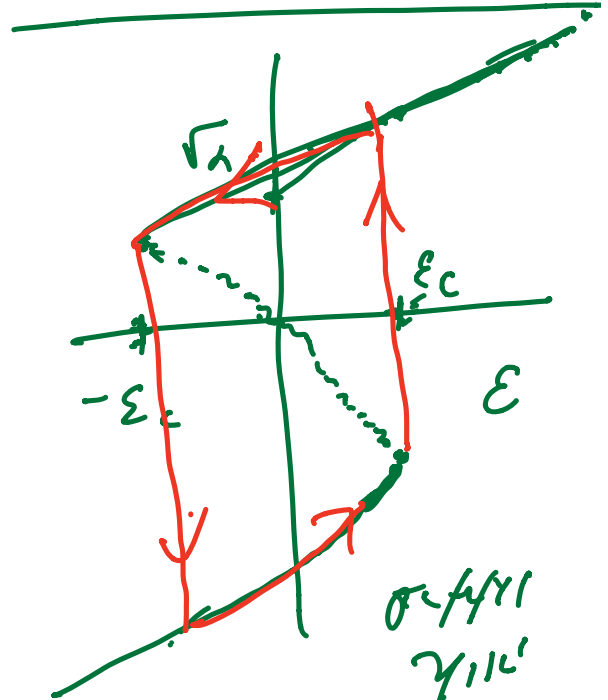
ε = 0

$$\epsilon_c = 2 \left(\frac{\alpha_c}{3} \right)^{3/2}$$

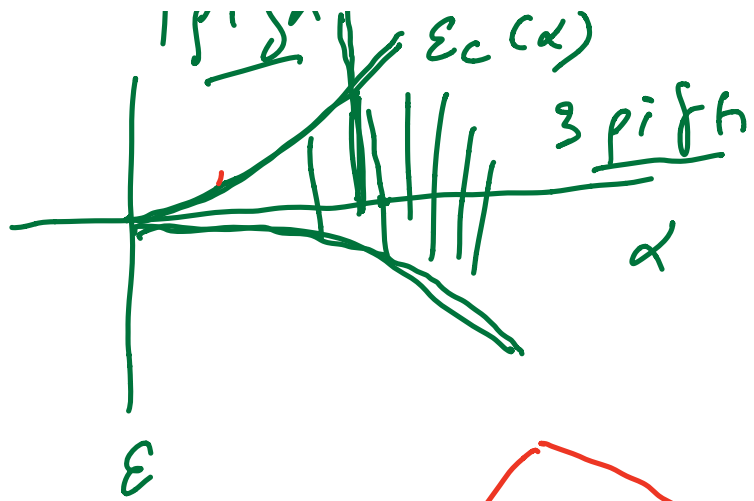
α > 0



ε > 0



1.0.1.1



x_e^L

