

NONLINEAR DYNAMICS AND CHAOS

TOPICS COVERED

1. Introduction

- Dynamics: how things change in time
 - Differential equations vs. difference equations
 - ODE vs PDE, autonomous coupled systems of ODE's
- Nonlinear
 - Linearity and the Superposition Principle
 - Linearization of nonlinear problems
- Chaos
 - Long-time behaviour in 1D, 2D, 3D (brief survey)

2. Flows in 1D

- Exact solutions: separation of variables
- Phase Portrait: fixed points and stability
- Linear stability analysis
- Existence and Uniqueness
- Potential and Kinetic Energy; the limit of infinite damping

3. Bifurcations in 1D

- Saddle-Node (or turning point or blue-sky) Bifurcation
- Transcritical Bifurcation
- Subcritical and Supercritical Pitchfork Bifurcation
- Imperfections and Catastrophe (example: budworm population)
- Nondimensionalization

4. Flows on the circle (periodic 1D)

- Plotting phase portrait on the circle
- One and two uniform oscillators
- Bifurcations on the circle (illustrated by overdamped pendulum with torque)

5. Flows in 2D : Linear systems

- Examples: nodes, saddles, centers
- Solutions to $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = A\mathbf{x}$ of the form $\mathbf{x} = e^{\lambda t}\mathbf{v}$ (and brief review of 2D matrix theory)
- Real Eigenvalues: Stable or Unstable Nodes, Saddles
- Complex Eigenvalues: Centers, Stable or Unstable Spirals
- Repeated Eigenvalues: Degenerate Nodes, Star nodes

6. Flows in 2D : Nonlinear systems

- Linearization near equilibria
 - Classify linearized system
 - When does linearized system predict nonlinear behaviour?
- Plot Phase Portraits using
 - Nullclines
 - Local behaviour near equilibria
- Conservative systems
 - Energy contours and trajectories.
 - Attracting and repelling fixed points: are they possible? Why not?
 - Effect of a nonconstant conserved quantity
- Pendulum: no damping, underdamped, critically damped, overdamped.

7. Limit Cycles (a nonlinear phenomenon)

Limit Cycles

Significance of limit cycles vs centers

Examples using polar coordinates

Van der Pool Equation

Ruling out Closed Orbits

Linear systems

Conservative systems

Gradient systems, Liapunov functions

Poincare-Bendixson Theorem

Determines everything that can possibly happen in 2D!

Finding trapping regions

8. Bifurcations in 2D

Hopf Bifurcations

Supercritical, subcritical, degenerate

Examples in polar coordinates

Saddle-node Bifurcations

Transcritical and Pitchfork Bifurcations

9. Lorenz System

Properties

Volume contraction

Bounded trajectories

No stable Equilibria if $r > r_H$

No stable Limit cycles if $r > r_H$

Sensitive dependence on initial conditions

Definition of chaos

Definition of an attractor

10. 1-D Maps

Cobwebs

Fixed Points and Stability

Tent map

Boundedness and stretching

No stable orbits

Unstable p-orbits for all p

Logistic map

Fixed points and stability

Flip bifurcation: when p-orbit becomes unstable a stable 2p-orbit appears

Transverse bifurcation: responsible for periodic windows

No stable orbit at finite r

Universality: ratio of lengths l_k/l_{k+1} , order of periodic windows

11. Fractals

Cardinality: countable vs uncountable

Measure: measure of countable sets

Dimension: Similarity, Box, Hausdorff, and Correlation dimension

Ex: Snowflake, Cantor set, randomized Cantor set, Brownian motion, Lorenz attractor

12. Strange Attractors

Attractor Reconstruction