

Analysis of Bogdanov-Takens Bifurcation in Chua's System

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Abstract

We present explicit formulae for normal form and universal unfolding of the Bogdanov-Takens bifurcation in Chua's system by a homological method, and plot the corresponding bifurcation diagram.

Keywords

Bogdanov-Takens Bifurcation, Normal Form, Universal Unfolding, Chua's System

Chua's系统的Bogdanov-Takens分岔分析

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摘要

应用同调方法显式计算Chua's系统Bogdanov-Takens分岔的规范型和普适开折, 并画出对应的分岔图。

关键词

Bogdanov-Takens分岔, 规范型, 普适开折, Chua's系统

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1. 引言

1983年, 蔡少棠教授首次提出蔡氏电路[1], 这个系统拥有复杂的动力学行为, 广泛应用于电子学方面[2]。本文主要基于参数依赖的中心流形, 利用参数依赖的归一化方法[3] [4]来分析 Chua's 系统的 Bogdanov-Takens 分岔。文章第二和第三部分分别介绍了对称系统 Bogdanov-Takens (BT)分岔规范型和普适开折的计算公式, 第四部分计算 Chua's 系统相应分岔的规范型和普适开折, 并画出它的分岔图。

2. 规范型计算公式

考虑以下 Z_2 对称系统

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

其中 $x \in R^n$ ($n \geq 2$), $\alpha \in R^2$, $f: R^n \times R^2 \rightarrow R^n$ 充分光滑。向量场(1)在变换 $x \rightarrow -x$ 下保持不变, 当 $\alpha = \alpha^*$ 时, 有平衡点 $x = x^* = 0$, 系统的雅可比矩阵 $J(x, \alpha)$ 在 (x^*, α^*) 处非零并且有二重零特征值, 由向量场(1)的对称性, 其可展开为如下形式:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + \frac{1}{6}C(x, x, x) + \dots, \quad (2)$$

其中 $A = J(0, \alpha^*)$, $C(x, z, w) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^3 f(x^*, \alpha^*)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j \partial x_k} y_i z_j w_k$, 其余类似。设(1)的规范型和普适开折分别[5] [6]

[7] [8]:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \\ \dot{x}_2 = c_{30}x_1^3 + c_{21}x_1^2x_2, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \\ \dot{x}_2 = \eta_1x_1 + \eta_2x_2 + c_{30}x_1^3 + c_{21}x_1^2x_2. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

定理 1: 根据临界中心流形不变性和 Fredholm 择一性定理, 向量场(1)相应于 BT 分岔规范型(3), 其系数计算公式如下[9]:

$$c_{30} = \frac{1}{6} p_2^T C(q_1, q_1, q_1), \quad (5)$$

$$c_{21} = \frac{1}{2} p_2^T C(q_1, q_1, q_2) + \frac{1}{2} p_1^T C(q_1, q_1, q_1), \quad (6)$$

其中 q_1, q_2 和 p_1, p_2 分别为 A 和 A^T 的广义特征向量, 且满足:

$$Aq_1 = 0, Aq_2 = q_1, A^T p_2 = 0, A^T p_1 = p_2, \quad (7)$$

$$p_1^T q_1 = p_2^T q_2 = 1, p_1^T q_2 = p_2^T q_1 = 0. \quad (8)$$

3. 普适开折的计算公式

考虑参数 α 在 α^* 附近扰动, 扰动量为 $\Delta = \alpha - \alpha^*$, 此时(1)式可展开为如下形式:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + \frac{1}{6}C(x, x, x) + A_1(x, \Delta) + \frac{1}{6}C_1(x, x, x, \Delta) + \frac{1}{2}A_2(x, \Delta, \Delta) + \dots, \tag{9}$$

其中 A, C 如前所述, $A_1(y, \Delta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(0, \alpha^*)}{\partial x_i \partial \alpha_j} y_i \Delta_j$, C_1, A_2, \dots 类似。

将原始参数和开折参数的关系表示为 $\Delta = V(\eta)$, 进一步采用如下平方逼近:

$$\Delta_i = V_i(\eta) = a_i \eta_1 + b_i \eta_2 + c_i \eta_1^2 + d_i \eta_1 \eta_2 + e_i \eta_2^2 + O(\|\eta\|^3), \quad i = 1, 2. \tag{10}$$

定理 2: 设(1)的 BT 分岔是非退化的, 相应于普适开折(4), 根据 Fredholm 择一定理, 比较同调代数方程中 $\omega_1^i \omega_2^j \eta_3^k \eta_4^l (i + j = 1, k + l = 1, 2)$ 项的系数得到如下线性代数方程[10]:

$$p_2^T A_1(q_1, a) = 1, \tag{11}$$

$$p_2^T A_1(q_1, b) = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$p_1^T A_1(q_1, a) + p_2^T A_1(q_2, a) = 0, \tag{13}$$

$$p_1^T A_1(q_1, b) + p_2^T A_1(q_2, b) = 1. \tag{14}$$

由(11)~(14)可解得 a, b , 以下方程可以求得 c, d 和 e :

$$p_2^T A_1(q_1, c) = p_2^T \left(h_{0110} - A_1(h_{010}, a) - \frac{1}{2} A_2(q_1, a, a) \right), \tag{15}$$

$$p_2^T A_1(q_1, d) = p_2^T \left(h_{0101} - A_1(h_{001}, a) - A_1(h_{010}, b) - A_2(q_1, a, b) \right), \tag{16}$$

$$p_2^T A_1(q_1, e) = -p_2^T \left(A_1(h_{001}, b) + \frac{1}{2} A_2(q_1, b, b) \right), \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1(q_1, c) \\ A_1(q_2, c) \end{pmatrix} = p_1^T h_{0110} - \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1(h_{010}, a) \\ A_1(h_{010}, a) \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_2(q_1, a, a) \\ A_2(q_2, a, a) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1(q_1, d) \\ A_1(q_2, d) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_{0101} \\ h_{0110} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1(h_{001}, a) + A_1(h_{010}, b) \\ A_1(h_{0101}, a) + A_1(h_{0110}, b) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_2(q_1, a, b) \\ A_2(q_2, a, b) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1(q_1, e) \\ A_1(q_2, e) \end{pmatrix} = p_2^T h_{0101} - \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1(h_{001}, b) \\ A_1(h_{0101}, b) \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} p_1^T & p_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_2(q_1, b, b) \\ A_2(q_2, b, b) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{20}$$

其中 $h_{ijkl} (i + j = 1, k + l = 1)$ 是如下奇异线性代数方程的任意解:

$$p_2^T (h_{010}, h_{001}) = -p_1^T (A_1(q_1, a), A_1(q_1, b)), \tag{21}$$

$$p_2^T (h_{0110}, h_{0101}) = p_1^T (h_{010}, h_{001}) - p_1^T (A_1(q_2, a), A_1(q_2, b)). \tag{22}$$

通过以上方程计算, 并消去 $h_{10kl} (k + l = 2)$, 可以确定参数变换 $\Delta = V(\eta)$, 从而求得开折参数 $\eta = V^{-1}(\Delta)$, 且分岔的横截性条件为:

$$\left| \frac{\partial(\eta_1, \eta_2)}{\partial(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)} \right|_{\alpha=\alpha^*} = \left| \frac{\partial(\eta_1, \eta_2)}{\partial(\Delta_1, \Delta_2)} \right|_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}} \neq 0.$$

如果(1)的双零分岔满足非退化和横截性条件, 则当 α 在 α^* 附近扰动, 普适开折(4)对不同的 $c_{30}(\Delta)$ 和

$c_{21}(\Delta)$, 其分岔图和相图的拓扑结构与 $c_{30} = c_{30}(0)$ 和 $c_{21} = c_{21}(0)$ 时相同[13]。

4. Chua's 系统 Bogdanov-Takens 分岔分析

以下为本文研究的立方非线性 Chua's 系统[11]。

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \beta(x_2 - \gamma x_1 - \delta x_1^3), \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3, \\ \dot{x}_3 = -hx_2. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

容易验证: 当 $\alpha^* = (\beta, 0, \delta, \beta)$ 时, 系统(23)有平衡点 $x^* = 0$, 它的 Jacobi 矩阵在平衡点处为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\beta & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 令 } |A - \lambda I| = 0, \text{ 解得特征值 } \lambda_{1,2} = 0, \lambda_3 = -1, \text{ 根据(7)和(8)得到广义特征向量为:}$$

$$q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -v \\ 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}, q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -u - \frac{v}{\beta} \\ -\frac{v}{\beta} \\ u \end{pmatrix}, p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{u\beta}{v^2} + \frac{\beta}{v} \\ -\frac{\beta}{v} \\ \frac{u\beta}{v^2} + \frac{\beta}{v} + \frac{1}{v} \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\beta}{v} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\beta}{v} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $u, v \neq 0$ 为任意非零实数, 计算 C, A_1, C_1, A_2 为:

$$C(y, z, \omega) = \begin{pmatrix} -6\beta\delta y_1 z_1 \omega_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_1(y, u) = \begin{pmatrix} -\beta y_1 u_2 + y_2 u_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C_1(y, z, w, u) = \begin{pmatrix} -6\delta y_1 z_1 w_1 u_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_2(y, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} -y_1 u_1 v_2 - y_1 u_2 v_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由(5)和(6)得到(23)的系数规范型

$$\begin{cases} c_{30} = \frac{1}{6} p_2^T(q_1, q_1, q_1) = -v^2 \beta^2 \delta, \\ c_{21} = \frac{1}{2} p_2^T(q_1, q_1, q_2) = 3v^2 \beta \delta (\beta - 1). \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

系统(23)满足 BT 分岔非退化条件 $c_{30}c_{21} \neq 0$, 从而 $\beta\delta \neq 0$ 和 $\beta \neq 1$ 时, 然后扰动参数向量 $(\beta, \gamma, \delta, h)$, 由临界值 $(\beta, 0, \delta, \beta)$ 变成 $(\beta + \Delta_1, \Delta_2, \delta, \beta)$ 由(11)~(14)得到线性项的系数如下:

$$a_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{\beta}, b_1 = 1, a_2 = -\frac{1}{\beta^2}, b_2 = 0,$$

将以上系数代入(21)和(22)得

$$h_{1010} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-u - v + (C_4 - C_5 + C_6 - C_8)\beta^2}{\beta} \\ -\frac{u}{\beta} \\ -(C_4 - C_3 + C_6 - C_8)\beta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{1001} &= \begin{pmatrix} u + (C_7 - C_8)\beta + \left(\frac{1}{2}C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 + \frac{1}{2}C_3 - C_5\right)\beta^2 \\ -u - (C_7 - C_8)\beta + \left(\frac{1}{2}C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 + \frac{1}{2}C_3 - C_5\right)\beta^2 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 h_{0110} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2u + 2(C_4 - C_5 + C_6 - C_8)\beta + (C_1 - C_2 + C_3)\beta^2}{2\beta} \\ C_4 - C_5 + C_6 - C_8 \\ -(C_4 - C_5 + C_6 - C_8)\beta \end{pmatrix}, \\
 h_{0101} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2v + 2(C_7 - C_8)\beta + (C_1 - C_2 + C_3 - 2C_5 + 2C_8)\beta^2}{2\beta} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 + \frac{1}{2}C_3 - C_5\right)\beta \\ -u - (C_7 - C_8)\beta - \left(\frac{1}{2}C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 + \frac{1}{2}C_3 - C_5\right)\beta^2 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

这里 u, v 和 $C_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 为任意实数, 由上面(15)~(20), 得到二次项系数为:

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{\beta^2}, \quad d_1 = -\frac{2}{\beta}, \quad e_1 = 1, \quad c_2 = \frac{2}{\beta^3} - \frac{1}{\beta^4}, \quad d_2 = \frac{1}{\beta^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^3}, \quad e_2 = 0.$$

令 $\eta_i = f_i\Delta_1 + g_i\Delta_2 + h_i\Delta_1^2 + j_i\Delta_1\Delta_2 + k_i\Delta_2^2 + O(\|\Delta\|^3), i=1, 2$, 并代入 $\Delta = V(\eta)$, 将以上两式代入(10)式, 比较两端系数可以得到开折参数如下:

$$\begin{cases} \eta_1 = -\beta^2\Delta_2 + \beta^4\Delta_2^2 - (\beta - \beta^2)\Delta_1\Delta_2 + O(\|\Delta\|^3), \\ \eta_2 = \Delta_1 - (\beta - \beta^2)\Delta_2 - \Delta_1^2 - (1 - 2\beta + 3\beta^2)\Delta_1\Delta_2 \\ \quad + (\beta^3 - 2\beta^4)\Delta_2^2 + O(\|\Delta\|^3). \end{cases} \tag{25}$$

由于 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \\ a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \neq 0$, 故横截性满足, 从而当 $\beta\delta \neq 0$ 和 $\beta \neq 1$ 时, β 和 γ 可以作为系统(23)的分岔参数使系统发生完整双零分岔, 本文可以计算 2 次精确度的开折参数, 而文献[12]中计算的分岔参数仅是我们计算的线性部分.

最后, 取 $\beta = 2, \delta = 1$, 则系统参数变成 $(\beta, \gamma, \delta, h) = (2 + \Delta_1, \Delta_2, 1, 2)$, 由上面(24)和(25)得相应系数 $c_{30} = 4v^2, c_{21} = -6v^2, \eta_1 = -4\Delta_2 + 2\Delta_1\Delta_2 + 16\Delta_2^2 + O(\|\Delta\|^3), \eta_2 = \Delta_1 + 2\Delta_2 - \Delta_1^2 - 9\Delta_1\Delta_2 - 24\Delta_2^2 + O(\|\Delta\|^3)$. 根据文献[13], 可得分岔曲线如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \{(\eta_1(\Delta), \eta_2(\Delta)) | \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0\} = \{(\Delta_1, \Delta_2) | \Delta_2 = 0, \Delta_1 \neq 0\}, \\
 H &= \{(\eta_1(\Delta), \eta_2(\Delta)) | \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 < 0\} = \left\{(\Delta_1, \Delta_2) \left| \Delta_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\Delta_1 + \frac{5\Delta_1^2}{4} + O(\Delta_1^3), \Delta_1 < 0 \right.\right\}, \\
 HL &= \left\{(\eta_1(\Delta), \eta_2(\Delta)) \left| \eta_2 = \frac{c_{21}}{5|c_{30}|}\eta_1 + O(\eta_1^{3/2}), \eta_1 < 0 \right.\right\} = \left\{(\Delta_1, \Delta_2) \left| \Delta_2 = -\frac{5}{4}\Delta_1 + \frac{205\Delta_1^2}{8} + O(\Delta_1^3), \Delta_1 < 0 \right.\right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

其分岔图见图 1.

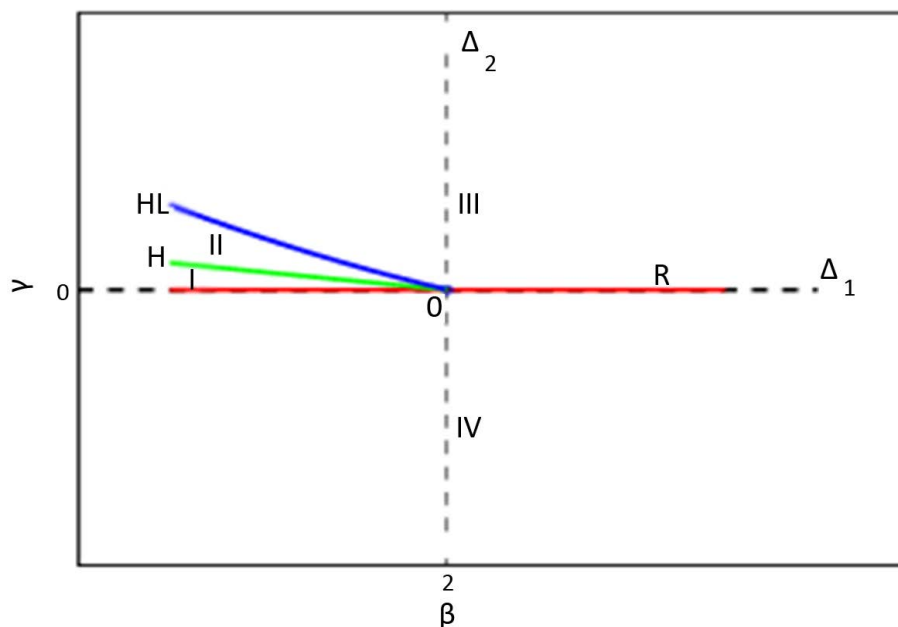


Figure 1. Bifurcation curves of system (23) at $\alpha^* = (\beta, \gamma, \delta, h) = (\beta, 0, \delta, \beta) = (2, 0, 1, 2)$ with bifurcation parameter (δ, β)

图 1. 系统(23)在临界参数 $\alpha^* = (\beta, \gamma, \delta, h) = (\beta, 0, \delta, \beta) = (2, 0, 1, 2)$ 附近以 (δ, β) 为分岔参数的分岔图

5. 结束语

本文利用同调代数方法计算 Chua's 系统的规范型和普适开折, 计算出来的开折参数精确到 2 次项, 相对于其他研究的计算精确度更高, 计算方法也更加简便。最后利用开折参数来分析 Chua's 系统的分岔, 并画出它的分岔图。

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