

Homework #8  
Nonlinear dynamics and chaos

1. **Global bifurcation of limit cycles:** (Strogatz 8.4.2) Analyze the bifurcations as function of  $\mu$  of the system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{r} &= r(\mu - \sin r) \\ \dot{\theta} &= 1\end{aligned}$$

2. **Hopf bifurcation in Lorenz equations:** Find the critical  $r_H$  at which a Hopf bifurcation of the  $C^+, C^-$  points occurs in the Lorenz system.
3. **Pitchfork bifurcation in the Lorenz equations:** Plot the fixed points for  $x, y$  and  $z$  as function of  $r$  for the Lorenz system. Plot also  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  for these fixed points as function of  $r$ . Explain each of your plots. Note that this is a 3d system that undergoes the pitchfork bifurcation whose normal form is 1d.
4. **Hysteresis for the driven pendulum:** (Numerical, use `driven_pendulum.m` from the course home page).
- (a) Find values of the friction  $\alpha$  and forcing  $I$  in the equation  $\phi'' + \alpha\phi' + \sin\phi = I$  for which there are both a stable limit cycle and a stable fixed point. Solve numerically, show and explain how the system approaches these two different solutions for different initial conditions.
  - (b) Estimate the period as function of the bifurcation parameter  $I$  for  $\alpha = 1.5$  as  $I$  approaches 1 from above. Plot  $period(I)$  together with the expected dependency for this kind of a bifurcation. Discuss the results. Plot the oscillations for  $I = 1.001$  or for similar value just above 1. This form of oscillations is typically found in experimental or model systems for infinite period bifurcations.
5. **Numerical integration of the Lorenz system:** Set  $b = 8/3; \sigma = 10$ . Use the solver `lorenz.m` on the course home page to plot the time series of the Lorenz system in the regimes (a)  $r < 1$ ; (b)  $1 < r < r_H$ ; (c)  $r = r_h + \epsilon$  for some small  $\epsilon$ , (in this case, start with initial conditions very close to the location of one of the  $C^+/C^-$  fixed point; (d)  $r = 28$ . For each of these values of  $r$ , plot a time series of  $y(t)$  as well as a phase trajectory in the  $(x, z)$  plane, and explain what you see in terms of the bifurcation behavior of  $r$  analyzed in class.