

15. Poincaré-Bendixsonová súvis

Možnosť: \exists per. řešení $x(t)$ v \mathbb{R}^2

Význam (1) $x' = f(x)$ $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 (C^1) oblasť

$\therefore C(t, x) - d.s.$

$(\text{me}\underset{=}{\text{m}}\text{glo}\text{v}\text{a}\ t \geq 0)$

Def. y ... křivka $\Leftrightarrow y = \psi([a, b])$

def $\psi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Jordanova
křivka \Leftrightarrow poslež, množství

def $\psi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ množství

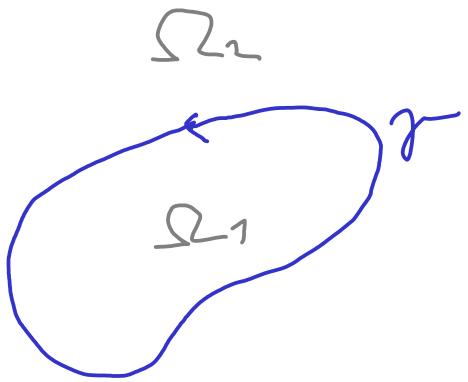
množství mezi $[a, b]$

$\psi(a) = \psi(b)$.

Pozn.: orbit (per. orbit) \Rightarrow křivka (Jord. křivka)

Jordanova síta: $y \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ Jord. křivka

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 = \Omega_1 \cup y \cup \Omega_2$ (disj.)

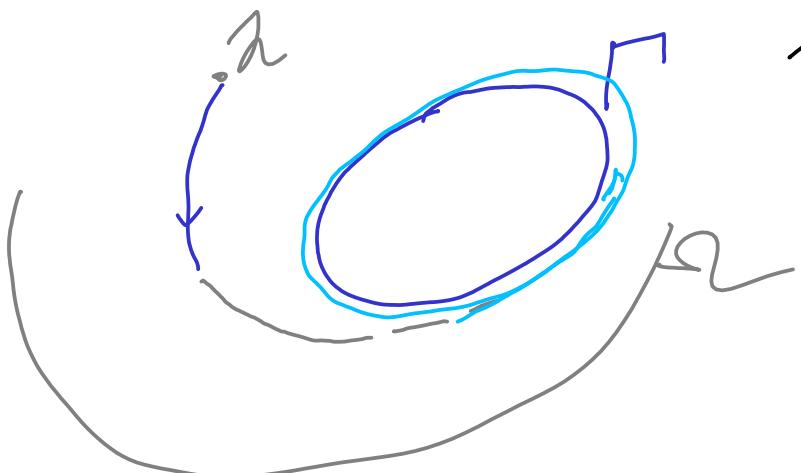


falls $\Sigma_{1,2}$ oben., sonstige
 Σ_1 omer. („niedrig“)
 Σ_2 neomer. („hoch“)

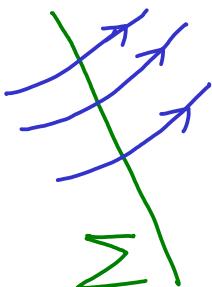
Vere 15.1 [Poincaré-Bendixson.]

rechts: $p \in \Omega$ je $z \in \bar{\Omega} \cdot \overline{p + (z)}$ je Grenzpunkte —
 $\omega(p)$ mehrschichtig

Par.: $\omega(z) = \Gamma$, falls Γ je nichtschichtig —
 stationärer Pkt
 per. orbit. —



Def. $\Sigma \subset \Omega$ se mense transversale, falls
 Σ je segment (afini binde)



s. d. $\sum \nparallel f(z) \quad \forall z \in \Sigma$

Zeige: $x_0 \in \Omega$ neostationär $\Rightarrow \exists$ trans. \sum
 s. d. $x_0 \in \Sigma$

Lemme 15.1 Nach $\Sigma \subset \Omega$ je transversale
 Pos: $\exists \tilde{U} \subset U$ d.h. $y \in \Sigma$
 $\exists \Delta > 0$ 1. Z. $\forall x_0 \in \tilde{U}$ z.B.
 (i) $x(t) = \varphi(t, x_0) \in U \quad \forall |t| < \Delta$
 (ii) $\exists \tilde{T}, |\tilde{T}| < \frac{\Delta}{2}$ s.Z. $x(\tilde{T}) \in \Sigma \cap \tilde{U}$

DZ: Vgl. 13.3.

Lemme 15.2 $\Sigma \subset \Omega$ transversal,
 $n \in \Omega \Rightarrow n^+(x) \cap \Sigma$ je monotone
positiv



(monotonic)

midline: pro $t > t_2$

bez průseku Σ

nové $\sim \Sigma$,

ne $\sim \Sigma$

* dle jordanova kružnice:

$\varphi : = \sum \cup \varphi([t_1, t_2], \lambda)$

$\varphi(t_{12})$, $t > t_2$ leží ve stejném
(z. místní) homotopickém
souboru.

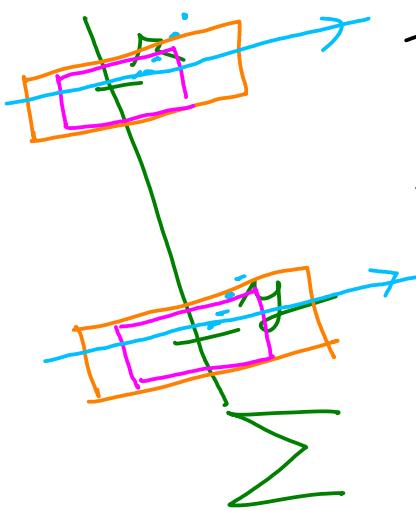
□

Lemma 15.3

$\sum \subset \Omega$ směrnice λ , $\lambda \in \Omega$

$\Rightarrow \omega(\lambda) \cap \sum$ je nejvýše jednobodová

Dz. ?? $\exists y \neq r$ s.t. $y, r \in \omega(x) \cap \sum$



$\exists t_x \rightarrow +\infty$ s.t. $\varphi(t_{x,2}) \rightarrow r$

$\exists \rho_x \rightarrow +\infty$ s.t. $\varphi(\rho_{x,2}) \rightarrow y$

L. 15.1: $\exists \tilde{u} \in U$ s.t. r
 $\tilde{v} \in V$ s.t. y

$\exists \Delta, \tilde{\Delta}$ s.t.

BUNO: $U \cap V = \emptyset$

\Rightarrow such $t_x < \rho_x < t_{x+1} < \rho_{x+1}$

$\Rightarrow \exists \tilde{t}_x$ where t_x

$\tilde{\rho}_x$ such ρ_x

s.t. $\varphi(\tilde{t}_{x,2}) \in \sum \tilde{u}$

$\varphi(\tilde{t}_{x,2}) \in \sum \tilde{v}$

by (L. 15.2)



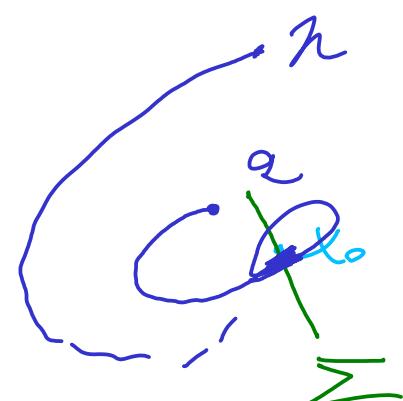
Dz. Nelly 15.1 not $q \in \omega(z) \neq \emptyset$
 (v. 13.1)

KROK 1. Myslime: $q \in \Gamma$, kde Γ
 je (mehir.)

brd $x_0 \in \omega(q)$ liboshe' zkr. orbit

mine: $\gamma^+(q) \subseteq \omega(z)$

(v. 13.1, invariance)



$\Rightarrow \omega(q) \subseteq \omega(z)$

x_0 nov sečionární

$\Rightarrow \exists$ množstv. \sum 1.ř. $x_0 \in \sum$

$\exists t_\alpha \rightarrow +\infty$ 1.ř. $\varphi(t_\alpha, q) \rightarrow x$.
 (něk $x_0 \in \omega(q)$)

v. 15.1: $\exists \tilde{t}_\alpha$ s.ř. $|t_\alpha - \tilde{t}_\alpha| < \Delta$

1.ř. $\varphi(\tilde{t}_\alpha, q) := r_\alpha \in \sum$

$$\text{def: } R_\lambda \in \sum_n \gamma^+(q)$$

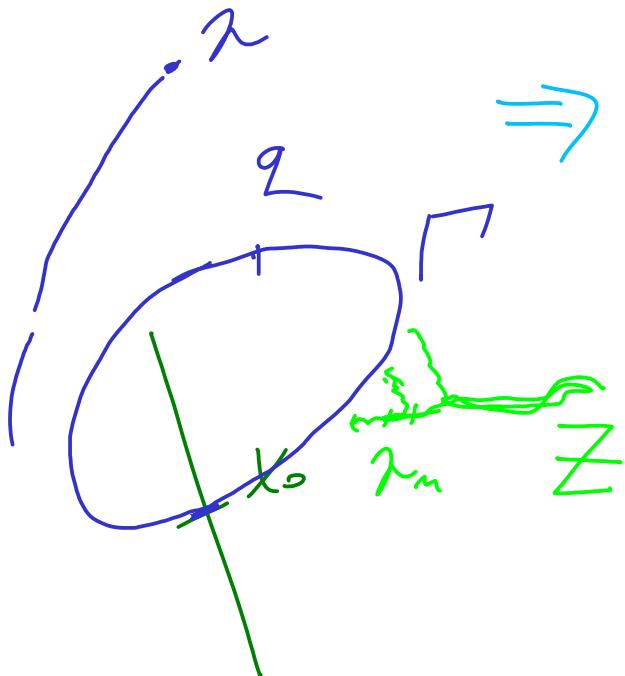
$$\cap \\ \omega(\lambda)$$

$\mathcal{L}.15.3:$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$R_\lambda = x_0 z_m + \varepsilon \text{ (vektor)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma^+(q) = \Gamma \dots \text{zer. orient} \\ (\text{minim.})$$



$$\underline{\text{KROK 2: }} \omega(\lambda) \subset \Gamma := \gamma(q)$$

$$?? \quad Z := \omega(\lambda) \setminus \Gamma \neq \emptyset$$

$\mathcal{N}.13.1 \Rightarrow \omega(\lambda) \text{ sammel', } \gamma_j.$
 $\Gamma \text{ a } Z \text{ region oddelen'}$

$$\exists n_m \in \mathbb{Z}, z_m \rightarrow x_0 \in \Gamma$$

BUNO

x_0 me. stac. $\Rightarrow \sum$ s.m. $x_0 \in \sum$

$$x_m \rightarrow x_0$$

L. 15.1: $\gamma(x_m) \cap \sum \cap \mathcal{U}$
↓
 $\leq \omega(x)$

L. 15.3: $\gamma(x_m) \cap \sum = \{x_0\}$

$$\exists i: \exists \subset \gamma(x_0) = \Gamma$$



Věta 15.2. [Bendixson-Dulac.]

Nechť $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ je jednodílné souvislé,

$\exists B(x): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ C^1 fct s.r.

$\operatorname{div}(Bf)(x) > 0$ s.r. v Ω

Poř. (1) nemá Ω (nemá) per. řešení.

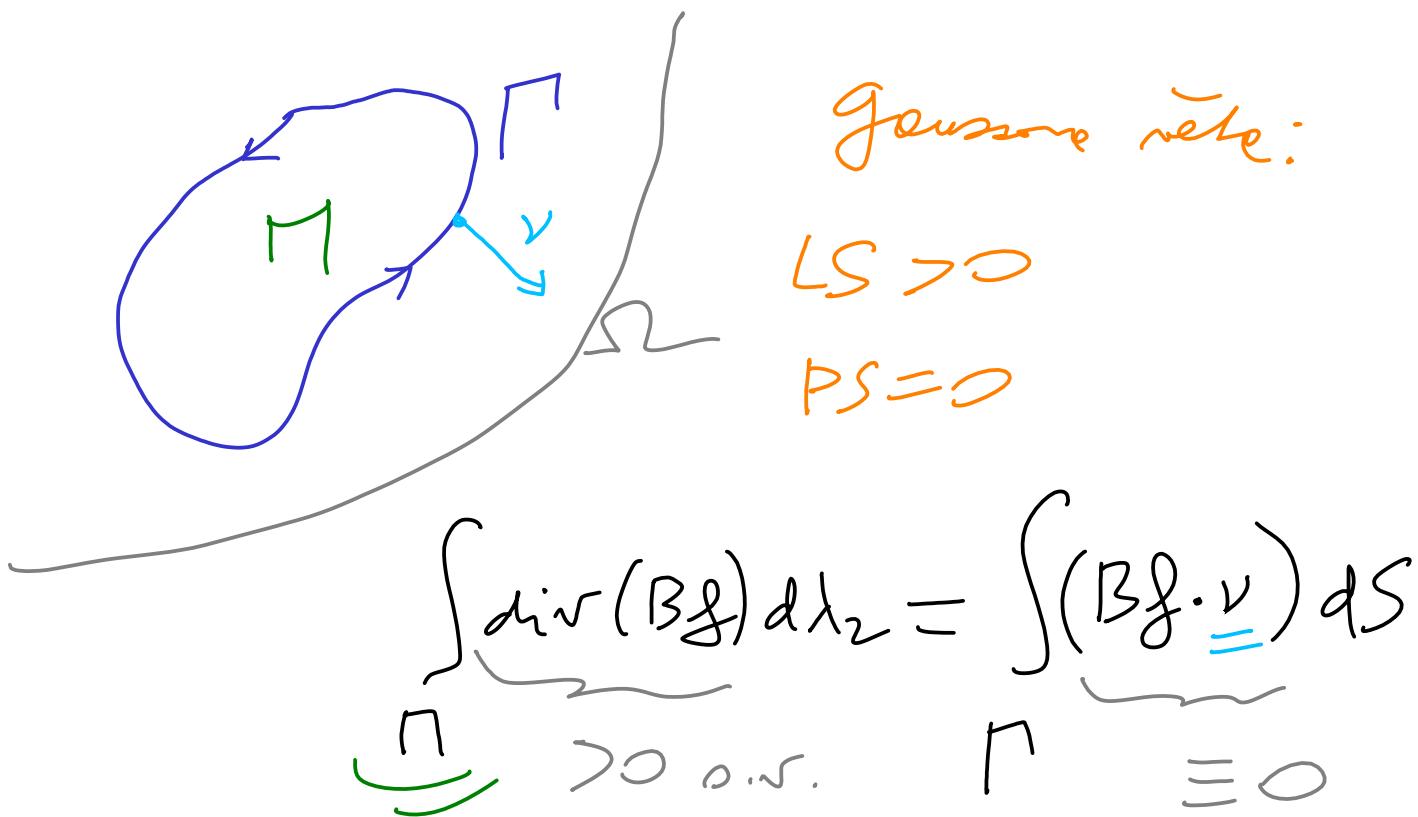
Posz: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ jedn. rovinat $\Leftrightarrow \forall \gamma \subset \Omega$

$$\operatorname{div} F = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2}$$

Jord. dimens
ere možné
Méhmet do
ložen.

$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Dz.: ?? $\exists \Gamma \subset \Omega$ malič. zkr. ohráz (1)



velosí: Γ je řešení

γ : sečne $f(x) \perp$

\square