

ÖVERSIKT

För icke-linjära oscillatorer av typen

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0 x = \varepsilon f(t, x, \dot{x}) \quad (*)$$

ger en reguljär störning

$$x = x_0 + \varepsilon x_1 + \varepsilon^2 x_2 + \dots$$

ofta upphov till termer av typen

$$t \cos(\omega_0 t), \quad t \sin(\omega_0 t) \quad (\text{sekulära termer}).$$

Om $t = o(\varepsilon^{-1})$ för $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ så blir amplituden obegränsad, vilket ger orimliga lösningar. Genom Poincaré-Lindstedts tidsskalning

$$s = \omega t = (\omega_0 + \varepsilon \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2 + \dots) t$$

$$y(s) = x(t)$$

transformeras (*) till

$$\omega^2 \ddot{y} + \omega_0 y = \varepsilon f(t, y, \omega \dot{y})$$

Denna ekvation behandlas med reguljär störning

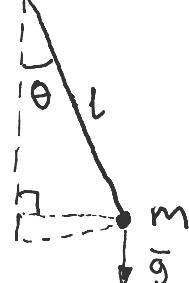
$$y = y_0 + \varepsilon y_1 + \varepsilon^2 y_2 + \dots$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \varepsilon \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2 + \dots$$

genom att "slacka ut" sekulära termer

Ex Från F02b, sid 3:

Enkel pendel



$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\theta} + g \sin(\theta) = 0 & (1) \\ \theta(0) = \theta_0 & (2) \\ \dot{\theta}(0) = \omega_0 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

För små vinklar är $\sin(\theta) \approx \theta$, vilket ger att

$$(1) \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t) \stackrel{(2),(3)}{\Rightarrow} \theta(t) = \theta_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) \quad (D)$$

$$\text{för } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \sim T^{-1}$$

Pendelns svängningstid (period) P är

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \sim T \quad \text{APPROXIMATIV!}$$

Exakt period

$$(1) \Rightarrow l\ddot{\theta} + g\dot{\theta}\sin(\theta) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{l}{2}\dot{\theta}^2 - g\cos(\theta) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{l}{2}\dot{\theta}^2 - g\cos(\theta) = C \stackrel{(2),(3)}{=} -g\cos(\theta_0)$$

$$\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{2g}{l} (\cos(\theta) - \cos(\theta_0))$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}} \sqrt{\cos(\theta) - \cos(\theta_0)}$$

$$\int_0^{T/2} dt = \pm \sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}} \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos(\theta) - \cos(\theta_0)}}$$

$$P = 4\sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}} \int_0^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos(\theta) - \cos(\theta_0)}}$$

(elliptisk integral)

På föreläsning F02b sid 3 sätter vi att för $\theta_0 = \varepsilon$ kan (1), (2), (3) skrivas på dimensionslös form

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\varphi} + \varepsilon^{-1} \sin(\varepsilon\varphi) = 0 & (4) \\ \varphi(0) = 1 & (5) \\ \dot{\varphi}(0) = 0 & (6) \end{cases}$$

Poincaré-Lindstedt skalning

$$\begin{cases} \tau = \omega t \\ x(\tau) = \varphi(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d}{d\tau} (\varphi(\tau)) \right) = \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\frac{d}{d\tau} (x(\tau)) \cdot \frac{dx}{d\tau} \right) \cdot \frac{d\tau}{dt} = \omega^2 \frac{d^2x}{d\tau^2} = \omega^2 \ddot{x}(\tau)$$

(4), (5), (6) blir då

$$\begin{cases} \omega^2 \ddot{x}(\tau) + \varepsilon^{-1} \sin(\varepsilon x(\tau)) = 0 & (7) \\ x(0) = 1 & (8) \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 & (9) \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \Leftrightarrow \ddot{\varphi} + \varphi \frac{\sin(\varepsilon\varphi)}{\varepsilon} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{da } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

Operaturberade problemet har lösning med
vinkelfrekvens 1 enligt (D)

Potensserieutveckling

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \varepsilon x_1 + \varepsilon^2 x_2 + \dots & (10) \\ \omega = 1 + \varepsilon \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2 + \dots & (11) \end{cases}$$

Obs! $\omega_0 = 1$ = vinkelfrekvensen hos det operaturberade systemet

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 \ddot{x} &= (1 + \varepsilon \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2 + \varepsilon^3 \omega_3 + \dots)(1 + \varepsilon \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2 + \varepsilon^3 \omega_3 + \dots) \ddot{x} = \\ &= (1 + 2\varepsilon \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 (2\omega_2 + \omega_1^2) + \varepsilon^3 (2\omega_3 + 2\omega_1\omega_2) + O(\varepsilon^4)) (x_0 + \varepsilon \dot{x}_1 + \varepsilon^2 \ddot{x}_2 + \varepsilon^3 \ddot{x}_3 + \dots) = \\ &= \ddot{x}_0 + \varepsilon (\ddot{x}_1 + 2\omega_1 \dot{x}_0) + \varepsilon^2 (\ddot{x}_2 + 2\omega_1 \ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_0 (2\omega_2 + \omega_1^2)) + \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^3 (\ddot{x}_3 + 2\omega_1 \ddot{x}_2 + (2\omega_2 + \omega_1^2) \ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_0 (2\omega_3 + 2\omega_1\omega_2)) + O(\varepsilon^4) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \sin(\varepsilon x) = \varepsilon^{-1} (\varepsilon x - \frac{(\varepsilon x)^3}{3!} + \frac{(\varepsilon x)^5}{5!} - \dots) = x - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{6} x^3 + \frac{\varepsilon^4}{5!} x^5 - \dots$$

$$= (x_0 + \varepsilon x_1 + \varepsilon^2 x_2 + \varepsilon^3 x_3 + \dots) - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{6} (x_0 + \varepsilon x_1 + \varepsilon^2 x_2 + \varepsilon^3 x_3 + \dots)^3 +$$

$$= x_0 + \varepsilon x_1 + \varepsilon^2 (x_2 - \frac{x_0^3}{6}) + \varepsilon^3 (x_3 - \frac{3}{2} x_0^2 x_1) + O(\varepsilon^4) \quad (13)$$

Sätt koeficienter lika i (7), (12), (13)

$$\varepsilon^0: \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_0 + x_0 = 0 \\ x_0(0) = 1 \\ \dot{x}_0(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0 = A \cos(\tau) + B \sin(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 1, B = 0 \Rightarrow x_0(\tau) = \cos(\tau)$$

partikulär

$$\varepsilon^1: \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + x_1 = -2\omega_1, \ddot{x}_0 = +2\omega_1 \cos(\tau) \\ x_1(0) = \dot{x}_1(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\omega_1 \tau \sin(\tau)}_{\text{sekulär!}} + \underbrace{A \cos(\tau) + B \sin(\tau)}_{\text{homogen}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(\tau) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 0$$

$$\varepsilon^2: \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_2 + x_2 = -2\omega_2, \ddot{x}_1 = -\ddot{x}_0 (2\omega_2 + \omega_1^2) + \frac{x_0^3}{6} = 2\omega_2 \cos(\tau) + \frac{\cos^3(\tau)}{6} \\ x_2(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (14) \quad \text{Beta sid 127 formel 7}$$

$\cos(\tau)$ ger sekulär term, så välj ω_2 så att $2\omega_2 + \frac{3}{24} = 0$, dvs $\omega_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$

$$\text{Alltså: } \ddot{x}_2 + x_2 = \frac{1}{24} \cos(3\tau), \text{ partikulärlösning } x_p = C \cos(3\tau) \Rightarrow -9C + C = \frac{1}{24} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{8 \cdot 24} = -\frac{1}{192}$$

$$x_2(t) = -\frac{1}{192} \cos(3\tau) + A \cos(\tau) + B \sin(\tau)$$

$$(14) \Rightarrow x_2(t) = \frac{1}{192} (\cos(\tau) - \cos(3\tau))$$

$$\varepsilon^3: \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_3 + x_3 = -2\omega_1 \ddot{x}_2 - (2\omega_2 + \omega_1^2) \ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_0 (2\omega_3 + 2\omega_1 \omega_2) + \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 x_1 \\ x_3(0) = \dot{x}_3(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Alltså: } x(\tau) = \cos(\tau) + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{192} (\cos(\tau) - \cos(3\tau)) + O(\varepsilon^3)$$

$$\omega = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} + O(\varepsilon^3)$$

Vi hade ovan skalningen

$$\begin{cases} \tau = \omega t \\ x(\tau) = \varphi(t) \end{cases}$$

Och på föreläsning F02 sid 3 (med $\hat{\theta}$ där = φ här) hade vi

fysikaliska variabeln $\theta = \hat{\theta}_0 \varphi(\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{I}} t)$, så för

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{I}} \omega = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{I}} \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} + O(\varepsilon^3) \right)$$

$$\text{har vi } \theta(t) = \hat{\theta}_0 \varphi(\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{I}} t) = \hat{\theta}_0 \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} + O(\varepsilon^3) \right) (\cos(\Omega t) + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{192} (\cos(3\Omega t) - \cos(3\Omega t))) + O(\varepsilon^4)$$

Svingningstid

$$\hat{T} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} + O(\varepsilon^2)} = 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} + O(\varepsilon^3) \right)$$

Störningsmetod för linjära differentialekvationer av typerna

$$\varepsilon^2 y'' + q(x) y = 0 \quad (0 < \varepsilon \ll 1) \quad (1)$$

$$y'' + \lambda q(x) y = 0 \quad \lambda \gg 1 \quad (2)$$

$$y'' + q(\varepsilon x)^2 y = 0 \quad (0 < \varepsilon \ll 1) \quad (3)$$

Kommentar: $q(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$ oscillerande region (Logan avsnitt 3.5.2)
 $q(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ "turning point"
 $q(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$ exponentiellt avtagande/växande region (se Logan, avsnitt 3.5.1)

Oscillerande region ($q(x) > 0$)

Sätt $q(x) = k(x)^2$ i (1)

$$\varepsilon^2 y'' + k(x)^2 y = 0 \quad (0 < \varepsilon \ll 1) \quad (i)$$

Om $k(x) = \omega_0$ får vi lösningar av typen

$$y(x) = A e^{i \frac{\omega_0 x}{\varepsilon}} + B e^{-i \frac{\omega_0 x}{\varepsilon}} = C \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 x}{\varepsilon}\right) + D \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 x}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

Sätt därför

$$y(x) = e^{i \frac{v(x)}{\varepsilon}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y'(x) = \frac{i v'(x)}{\varepsilon} e^{i \frac{v(x)}{\varepsilon}} \\ y''(x) = \left(\frac{i v''(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{v'(x)^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right) e^{i \frac{v(x)}{\varepsilon}} \end{cases}$$

Insättning i (i) ger

$$\varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{i v''(x)}{\varepsilon} - \frac{v'(x)^2}{\varepsilon^2} \right) e^{i \frac{v(x)}{\varepsilon}} + k(x)^2 e^{i \frac{v(x)}{\varepsilon}} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon i v''(x) - v'(x)^2 + k(x)^2 = 0 \quad \text{sätt } u(x) = v'(x)!$$

$$\varepsilon i u'(x) - u(x)^2 + k(x)^2 = 0$$

Reguljär störning $u = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$ ger

$$\varepsilon^0: -u_0^2 + k^2 = 0 \Rightarrow u_0(x) = \pm k(x)$$

$$\varepsilon^1: i u'_0 - 2 u_0 u_1 = 0 \Rightarrow u_1(x) = \frac{i u'_0(x)}{2 u_0(x)} = \frac{i k'(x)}{2 k(x)}$$

$$v'(x) = u(x) = \pm k(x) + \frac{\varepsilon i}{2} \frac{k'(x)}{k(x)} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$v(x) = \pm \int k(x) dx + \frac{\varepsilon i}{2} \underbrace{\int \frac{k'(x)}{k(x)} dx}_{\ln(k(x))} + C + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad \text{För } D = e^{\frac{i}{\varepsilon} C}$$

$$y(x) = e^{\frac{i}{\varepsilon} v(x)} = D e^{\frac{\pm i}{\varepsilon} \int k(x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \ln(k(x)) + O(\varepsilon)}$$

$$y(x) = D \frac{1}{\sqrt{k(x)}} e^{\pm \frac{i}{\varepsilon} \int k(x) dx} (1 + O(\varepsilon)) \text{ då } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + O(x^2)$$

$$e^{O(\varepsilon)} = 1 + O(\varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^2) = 1 + O(\varepsilon)$$

$$A e^{if} + B e^{-if} = A (\cos(f) + i \sin(f)) + B (\cos(f) - i \sin(f)) = (A+B)\cos(f) + i(A-B)\sin(f)$$

WBK-approximationen för lösning av (i)

$$y(x) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{k(x)}} (C_1 \cos(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int k(x) dx) + C_2 \sin(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int k(x) dx)) \text{ då } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, k(x) = \sqrt{q(x)}$$

Egenvärdesproblem

Om det finns en lösning $y \neq 0$ till randvärdesproblemet (BVP)

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda q(x)y = 0 & (q(x) > 0 \text{ viktfunktion}) \\ y(0) = y(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

så kallas λ ett egenvärde till BVP.