

**M.Sc. (Physics) 4th Semester 2020**  
**PHY 523 (Nonlinear Dynamics)**

Full marks: 50

Time: 2.5 hrs

*(2 hours for answering and 30 minutes for downloading, scanning, and mailing back)*

**Instructions:**

- (a) Write your *Examination Roll Number* and *Registration Number* (from an earlier admit card) at the top of your answer script.
- (b) Do not write your name or class roll number anywhere.
- (c) Write page number on top of each page.
- (d) Scan the complete answer script into *a single pdf file* and mail it to the e-mail from where you got this question paper.
- (e) The answer script file must be named as XXXXXXPHYAAA.pdf, where XXXXXX is the university roll number and AAA is the paper identifier. For example, for this paper, the answer script coming from C91/PHS/181099 must be named 181099PHY523.pdf

Answer any *five* questions.

1. (a) Briefly explain the Existence and Uniqueness Theorem as applicable to one dimensional systems. As an illustration of this theorem, find all solutions of the initial value problem,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{5}{3} x^{2/5}, \quad \text{with} \quad x(t=0) = 0.$$

Schematically plot the solution(s). What would the solution(s) be for  $x(t=0) = x_0 \neq 0$ .

- (b)  $\dot{x} = f(x)$  represents a one dimensional autonomous system where  $f(x)$  is assumed to be a smooth function. As an example, for  $f(x) = \sin(x)$ , there exist fixed points at  $x^* = \pm n\pi$ , with  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

For each of the following cases, find an  $f(x)$  with the stated properties. If there are no such  $f(x)$ , explain why.

- i. Every real number is a fixed point.
- ii. There are precisely three fixed points and all of them are stable.
- iii. There are no fixed points.

(1+3+1)+(2+2+1)

2. (a) Consider the equation  $\dot{x} = rx + x^3$ , where  $r > 0$  is fixed. Show that the solution  $x(t) \rightarrow \pm\infty$  in finite time, starting from any initial condition  $x(0) \neq 0$ . Clearly mention any approximation(s) made.

- (b) Consider the system  $\dot{x} = rx + x^3 - x^5$ .

- i. Obtain algebraic expressions for all the fixed points as  $r$  takes different values from negative to positive, through zero.
- ii. For different  $r$  values, sketch the vector fields. Clearly indicate all the fixed points and their stability.
- iii. Find the value of  $r$  at which there is a saddle-node bifurcation.

3+(3+3+1)

3. (a) Consider the two dimensional system  $\dot{x} = ax$ ,  $\dot{y} = -y$ , where  $a < -1$ . Argue, using a schematic plot or otherwise, that all trajectories become parallel to the  $y$ -direction as  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ , and parallel to the  $x$ -direction as  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ .

- (b) i. Sketch the vector field for the system  $\dot{x} = -y$ ,  $\dot{y} = -x$  by taking a few representative points on the phase plane. Identify the nature of the fixed point at  $(0, 0)$ .
- ii. Obtain an equation for the trajectories of the system. (*Hint* : The governing equations above imply  $x\dot{x} - y\dot{y} = 0$ .) Identify the stable and unstable manifolds on the phase plane.
- iii. Decouple the system using new variables  $u$  and  $v$ , where  $u = x + y$  and  $v = x - y$ . Rewrite the (decoupled) system in terms of  $u$  and  $v$ . Solve for  $u(t)$  and  $v(t)$  starting from an initial condition  $(u_0, v_0)$ .
- iv. What are the equations for the stable and unstable manifolds in terms of (i)  $x$  and  $y$ , (ii)  $u$  and  $v$ .

2+(2+2+2+2)

4. (a) Consider the dynamics of a point  $(x, y)$  described by the equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -y \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x + ay.$$

where  $a$  is a real parameters. Find the stability of the fixed point for  $0 < a < 2$ .

- (b) Is the map

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= x_n \cos \theta - (y_n - x_n^2) \sin \theta \\ y_{n+1} &= x_n \sin \theta + (y_n - x_n^2) \cos \theta \quad (0 < \theta < \pi) \end{aligned}$$

area-preserving?

- (c) Take the system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= x(3 - x - 2y) \\ \dot{y} &= y(2 - y - x). \end{aligned}$$

Find all the fixed points and classify them from the eigenvalues of the stability matrix. Draw schematically, the flow diagram demarkating the basin(s) of attraction. 3+2+(2+3)

5. (a) Consider the map  $x_{n+1} = rx_n - x_n^3$  for real values of  $x$ . Locate the fixed points and find the range of values of  $r$  for which the map has one or more stable fixed point. Find the values of  $r$  for which the fixed points are (i) superstable, (ii) marginally stable.
- (b) Consider the map  $x_{n+1} = -(1+r)x_n - x_n^2 + 2x_n^3$  for real values of  $x$  and  $-2 \leq r \leq 2$ . Locate the fixed points and analyse their stability. 4+6

6. (a) Generate a fractal with the following prescription: The unit square is divided into  $N$  equal squares and out of them  $M$  are chosen at random and discarded; this procedure is repeated with every existing square. Is it self-similar in structure? Find the box dimension of this fractal in terms of  $M$  and  $N$ .

- (b) Locate the superstable fixed point for the map  $x_{n+1} = x_n^2$ .

- (c) A map  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$  has a fixed point (stable or unstable) at  $x = x^*$ , where the multiplier is  $\mu = f'(x^*)$ . For an initial value  $x_0$ , show that

$$x_n - x^* = (x_0 - x^*)\mu^n$$

under linearisation at all stages. Now consider two close initial points  $x_0$  and  $x'_0$ . Show that the  $n$ -th members will be separated by

$$x'_n - x_n = (x'_0 - x_0)e^{n\lambda}$$

where  $\lambda = \log \mu$ . Can we infer about the appearance of chaos from the value of  $\mu$ ? 4+2+4

7. (a) Given baker's map in the form for  $[0 < X, Y < 1]$  and  $[0 < a \leq \frac{1}{2}]$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= 2X_n \\ Y_{n+1} &= aY_n \end{aligned}$$

for  $0 \leq X_n \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= 2X_n - 1 \\ Y_{n+1} &= aY_n + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

for  $\frac{1}{2} \leq X_n \leq 1$ ,

(i) Find the fractal dimension  $d$  of the attractor of the baker's map. (ii) Find Liapunov exponent in X and Y directions. (iii) Does chaos or strange attractor appear in this map for  $a = 1/2$ ?

(b) Define the Lyapunov index  $\lambda$  for a map given by  $X_{n+1} = f(X_n)$  and hence calculate it for the tent map described by

$$\begin{aligned} X_{n+1} &= rX_n && \text{for } 0 \leq X_n \leq 0.5 \\ &= r(1 - X_n) && \text{for } 0.5 \leq X_n \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

for  $0 \leq r \leq 2$ . Under which condition is tent map chaotic?

(2+3+2)+(1+2)