

22, 23 y 24 de Octubre de 2008. El Escorial (Madrid)

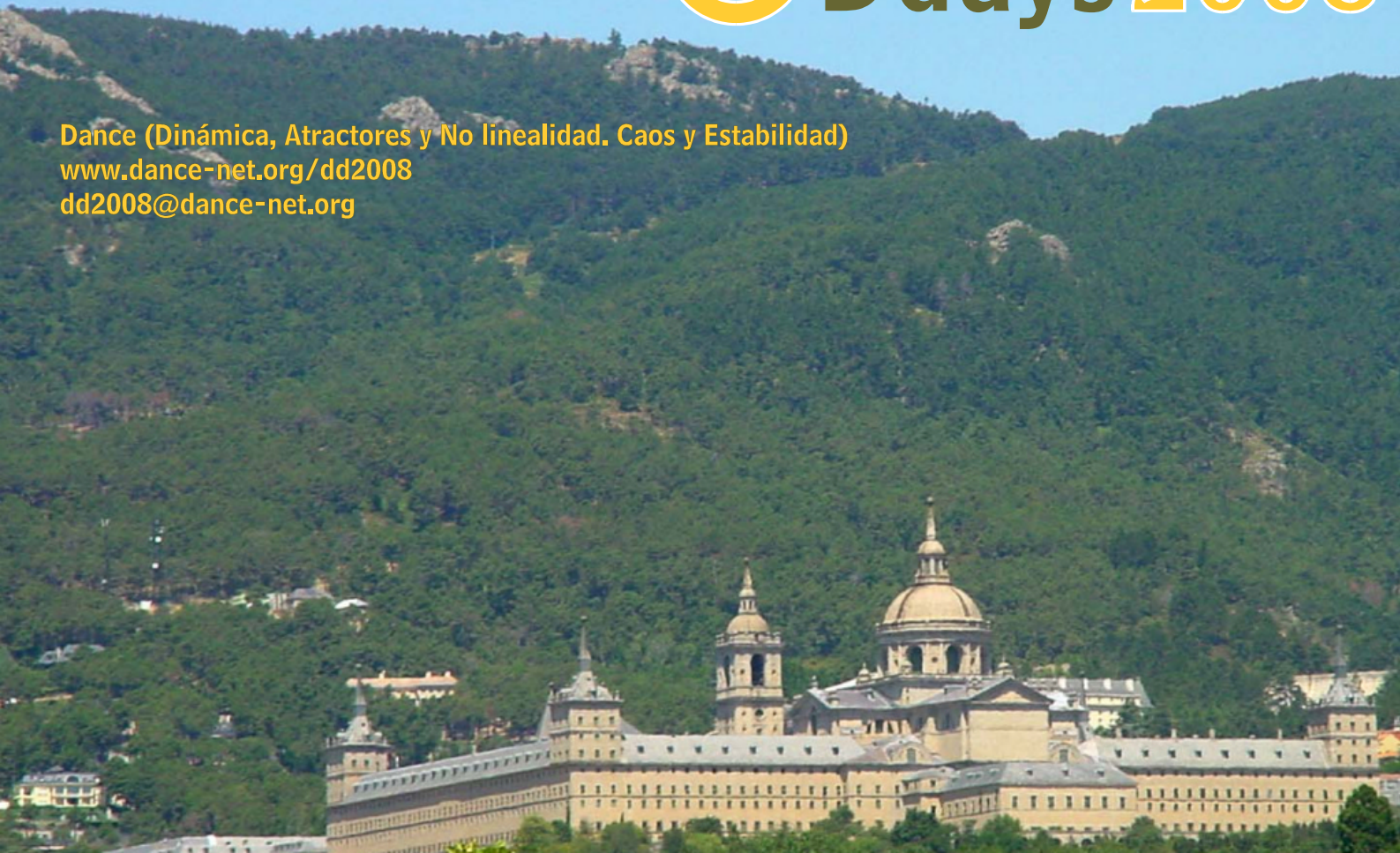
Cuarta reunión de la red temática Dance

# Ddays 2008

Dance (Dinámica, Atractores y No linealidad. Caos y Estabilidad)

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# Rotura de "toros" completamente resonantes

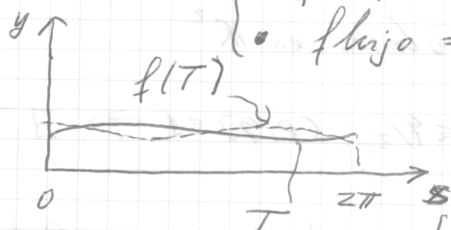
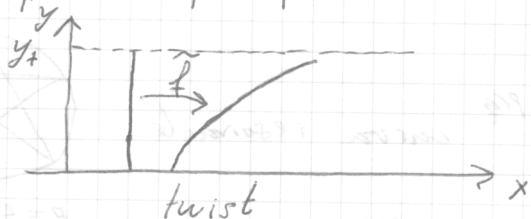
Biblio: Phys D 214: 78-87 (2006)

## 1 Twist maps exactos

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T = \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} \text{ ángulo} \\ Y = (y_-, y_+) \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ "radio"} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C = \mathbb{T} \times Y \text{ y } \tilde{C} = \mathbb{R} \times Y$$

Def: Un difeo  $f: C \rightarrow C$  es twist exacto si

- Es a.o.p.
- $\tilde{f}(x, y) = (x', y') \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x'}{\partial y} > 0$  (twist)
- flujo = cero



$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ Lagrangiano } h: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ tq } \tilde{f}(x, y) = (x', y') \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -\partial_1 h(x, x') \\ y' = \partial_2 h(x, x') \end{cases}$$

Def:  $(x, y) \in \tilde{C}$  es  $\frac{1}{q}$ -periódico si  $\tilde{f}^q(x, y) = (x + 2\pi p, y)$

## 2 El caso integrable

$$f_0: C \rightarrow C \text{ tq } f_0(x, y) = (x + w(y), y) \text{ con } w'(y) > 0.$$

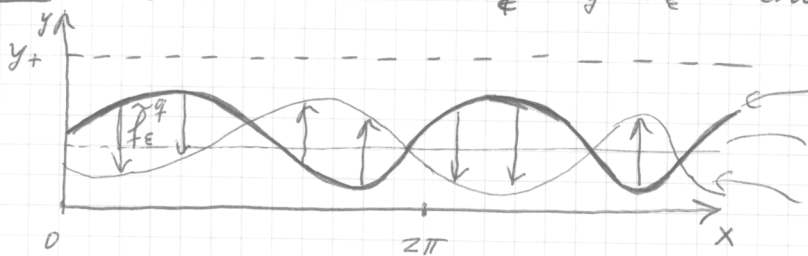
$$w(y_0^{p/q}) = 2\pi \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow T_0^{p/q} = \mathbb{R} \times \{y_0^{p/q}\} \text{ curva invariante resonante.}$$

## 3 El caso perturbado

$$f_\epsilon: C \rightarrow C \text{ con } h_\epsilon = h_0 + \epsilon h_1 + O(\epsilon^2)$$

$T_\epsilon^{p/q}$  sobre  $\hat{T}_\epsilon^{p/q}$

Lema:  $\exists$  curvas radiales  $T_\epsilon^{p/q}$  y  $\hat{T}_\epsilon^{p/q}$  tales que  $f_\epsilon^q$  proyecta radialmente



$$\begin{aligned} T_\epsilon^{p/q} &= \{y = y_\epsilon^{p/q}(x)\} \\ T_0^{p/q} &= \{y = y_0^{p/q}\} \\ \hat{T}_\epsilon^{p/q} &= \{y = \hat{y}_\epsilon^{p/q}(x)\} \end{aligned}$$

- Flujo cero  $\Rightarrow T_\epsilon^{p/q} \cap \hat{T}_\epsilon^{p/q} \neq \emptyset$
- $T_\epsilon^{p/q} \cap \hat{T}_\epsilon^{p/q} = \{\text{puntos } \frac{p}{q}\text{-periódicos}\}$
- $T_\epsilon^{p/q} \neq \hat{T}_\epsilon^{p/q} \Rightarrow$  Rotura  $T_0^{p/q}$

$L_1^{p/q}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  potencial de Melnikov radial

$$\underline{T_\epsilon^q}: \hat{y}_\epsilon^{p/q}(x) - y_\epsilon^{p/q}(x) = \frac{dL_\epsilon^{p/q}}{dx}(x) = \epsilon \left( \frac{dL_1^{p/q}}{dx}(x) \right) + O(\epsilon^2)$$

Fórmula de Melnikov:  $L_1^{p/q}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^q h_1(x_{k-1}^{p/q}, x_k^{p/q})$  donde  $x_k^{p/q} = x + 2\pi k \frac{p}{q}$ .

Corolario:  $L_1^{p/q}$  no cte  $\Rightarrow$  Rotura.

## 4 Billares

$\Gamma$  curva convexa

$s \in \mathbb{T}$  punto de impacto

$y = -\cos \vartheta \in (-1, 1)$  donde  $\vartheta = \text{ángulo de incidencia-reflexión}$

$f: (s, y) \mapsto (s', y')$  aplicación billar (twist exacto).

$$\Gamma_\varepsilon = \left\{ r_\varepsilon(\theta) = r_0 + \varepsilon \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{r}_j e^{ij\theta} + O(\varepsilon^2) \right\} \text{ circunferencia perturbada}$$

$(r, \theta)$  coord. polares en  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

$$\varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow q \neq 2, 1 \leq p \leq q/2, (p, q) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists T_0^{p/q} \text{ curva resonante}$$



$$p=2, q=5$$

$$\underline{T}^q \exists j \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tales que } \hat{r}_j \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Rotura } T_0^{p/q}$$

## Observaciones finales

- curvas  $\rightsquigarrow$  toros (completamente resonantes)
- Coord. acción - ángulo no imprescindibles
- $L_3^{p/q}$  cte  $\Rightarrow$  A primer orden no se observa rotura  
 $\Rightarrow$  Estudio términos orden superior

