

REDES NEURONALES

2021

Clase 6 Parte 1

Facultad de Matemática, Astronomía, Física y Computación
Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

Jueves 3 de agosto 2021

<http://www.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~ftamarit/redes2021>

<https://www.famaf.unc.edu.ar/course/view.php?id=798>

Teoría de bifurcaciones: El rol de los parámetros

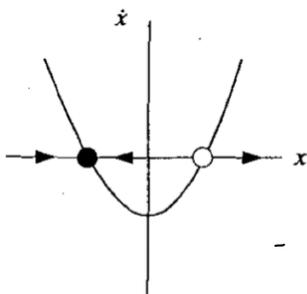
El caso unidimensional

La bifurcación saddle-node

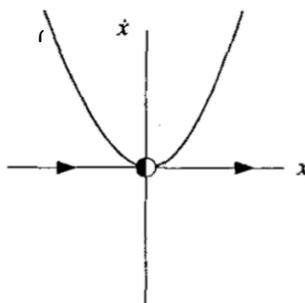
$$\dot{X} = r + x^2$$

r : número real
parámetro

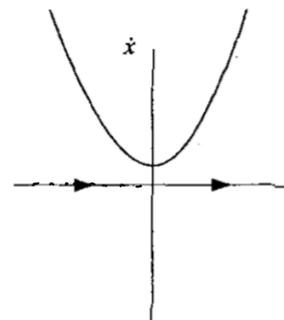
Para cada r tenemos un modelo



(a) $r < 0$



(b) $r = 0$



(c) $r > 0$

↓
punto de bifurcación

Si cambiamos r , la estructura topológica del campo vectorial **PUEDA CAMBIAR DRÁSTICAMENTE**.

¿ por ende, para $t \rightarrow \infty$ tenemos diferentes comportamientos.

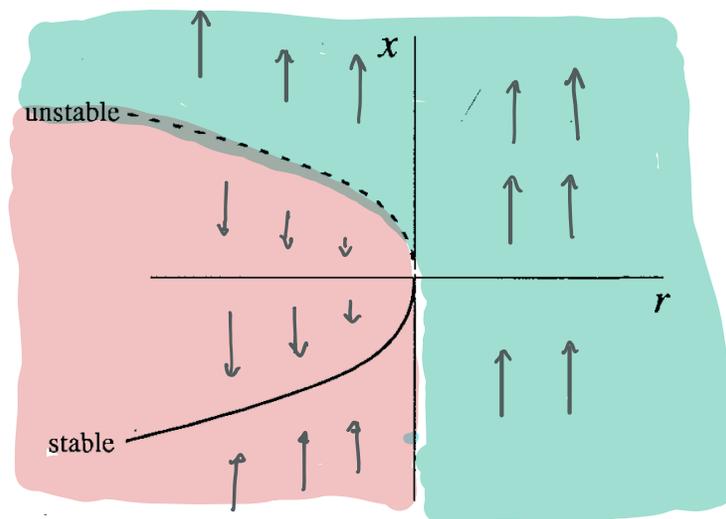
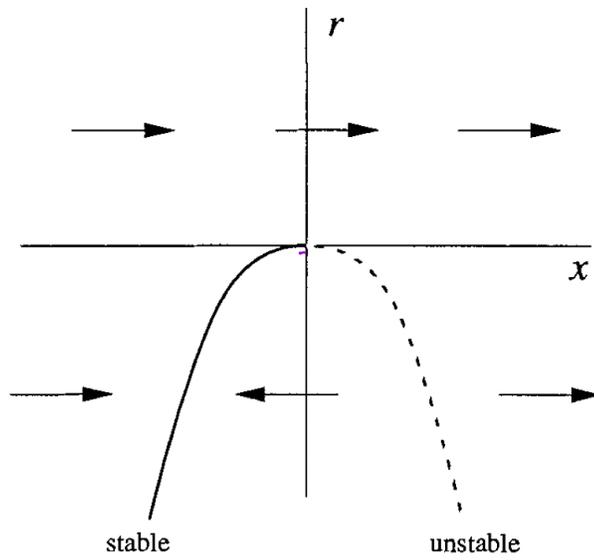
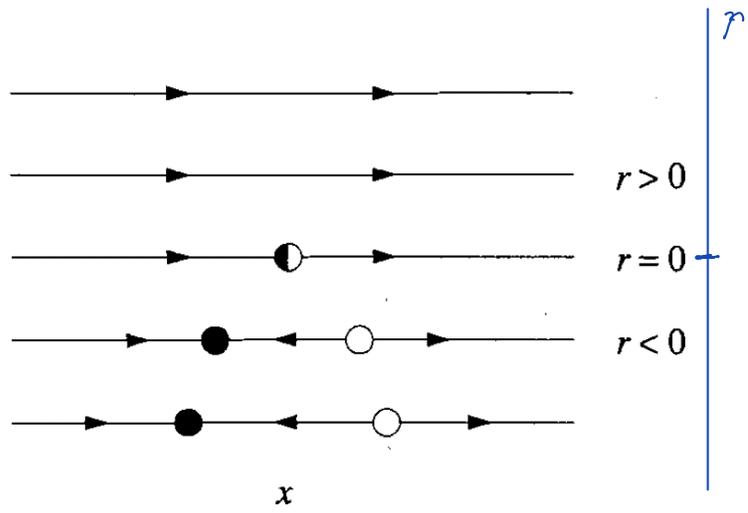


diagramme
de fases

$$\dot{x} = r - x^2$$



$$r < 0$$



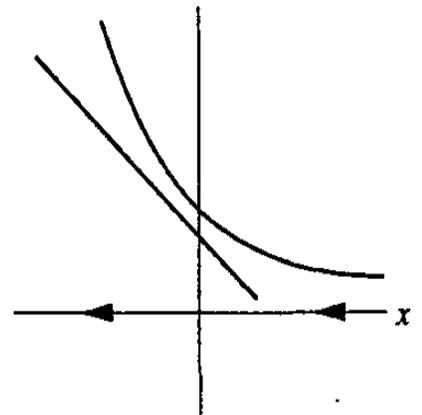
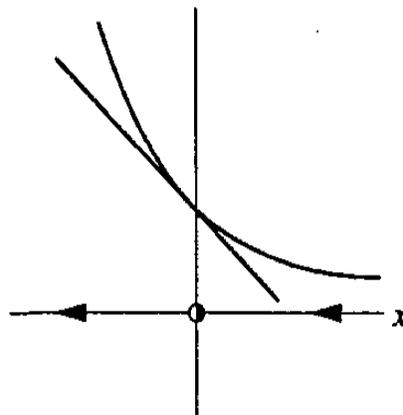
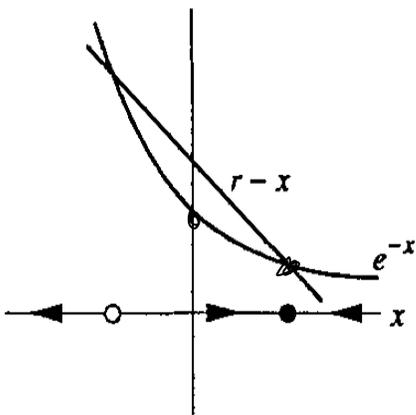
$$r = 0$$



$$r > 0$$

Ejemplo

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= (r - x) \cdot e^{-x} \\ &= f_r(x) \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x^*) = 0 \Rightarrow r - x = e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{d(r-x)}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{de^{-x}}{dx} = -e^{-x}$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

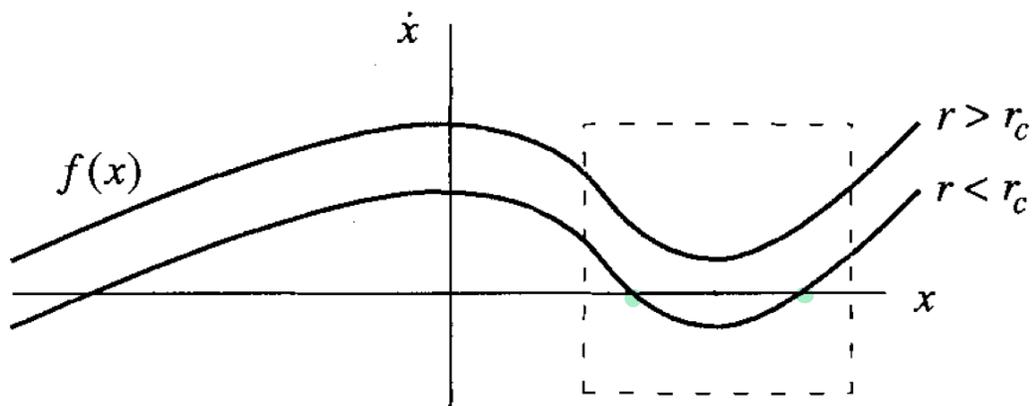
FORMAS NORMALES

Miremos el ejemplo anterior. La idea es que todo lo que no sea polinomial se aproxime por polinomios:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= r - x - e^{-x} \\ &= r - x - \left[1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x} = (r - 1) - (x - x) - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} \dots$$

$$\dot{x} \approx (r - 1) - \frac{x^2}{2}$$



$$\dot{x} = f(x, r)$$

$$= f(x^*, r_c) + (x - x^*) \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x^*, r_c)} + (r - r_c) \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right|_{(x^*, r_c)} + \frac{1}{2} (x - x^*)^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(x^*, r_c)} + \dots$$

Developamos alrededor de r_c^* y x^* en \mathbb{R}^2

$$f(x^*, r_c) = 0 \quad \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{(x^*, r_c)} = 0$$

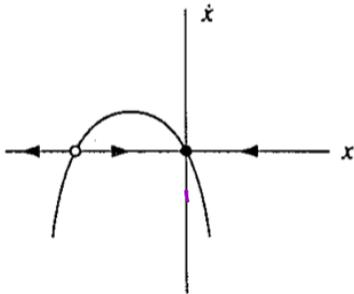
$$\dot{x} = a(r - r_c) + b(x - x^*)^2 + \dots$$

Sea $R = r - r_c$ $X = x - x^*$

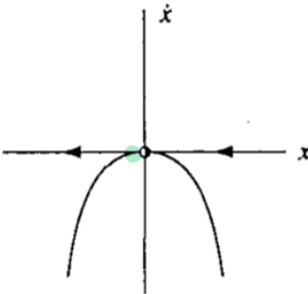
$$\dot{X} = aR + bX^2 \rightarrow \text{similar a saddle-node}$$

Bifurcación transcítica

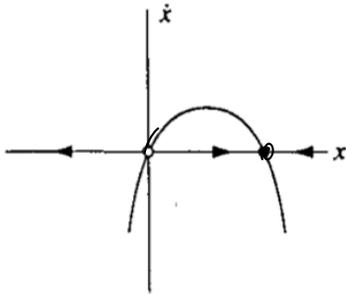
$$\dot{x} = r x - x^2 = x (r - x)$$



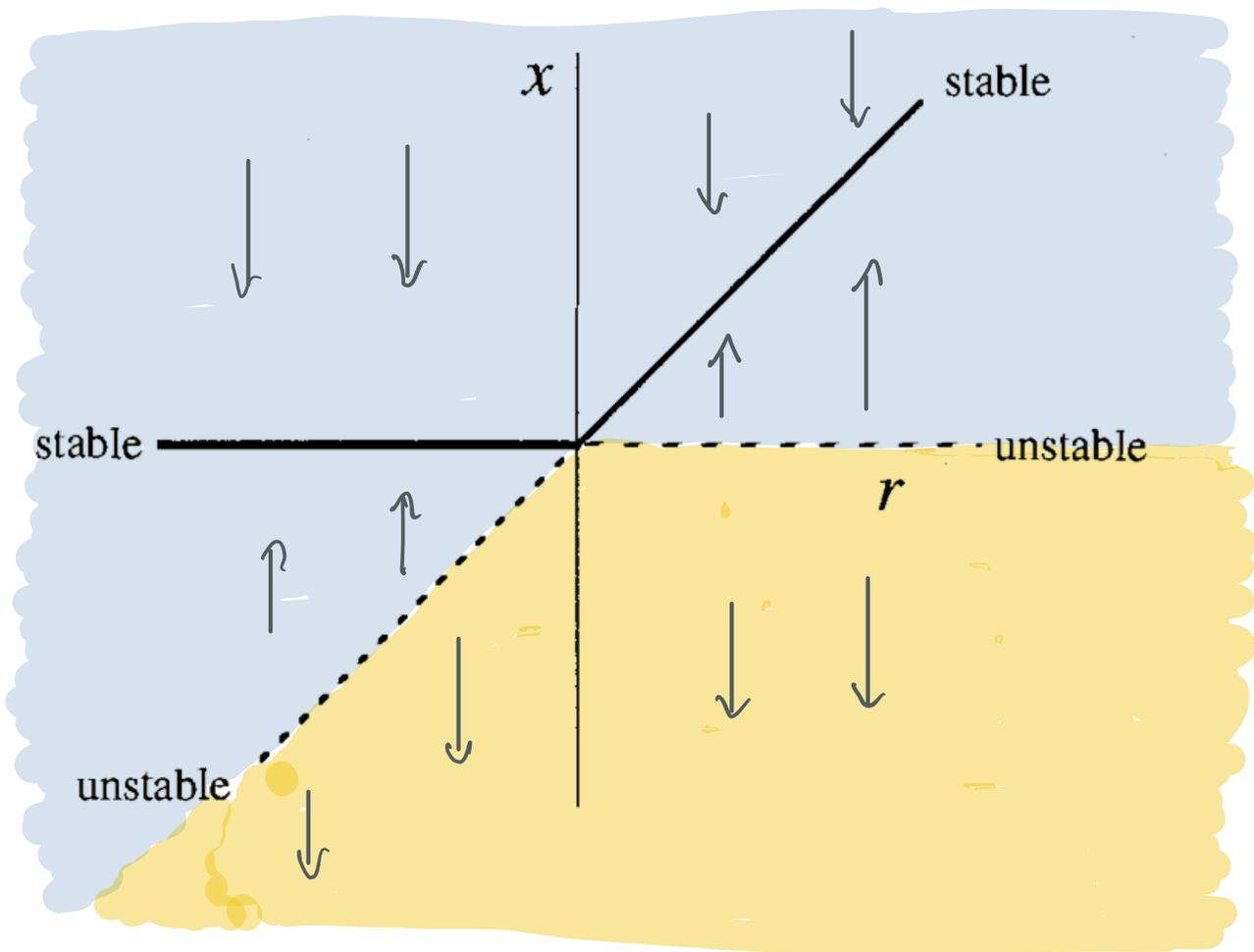
(a) $r < 0$



(b) $r = 0$



(c) $r > 0$



EJEMPLO

$$\dot{x} = x - a(1 - e^{-bx})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 - e^{-bx} &= 1 - \left\{ 1 - bx + \frac{1}{2}b^2x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^3) \right\} \\
 &= bx - \frac{b^2x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{x} &= x - a \left(bx - \frac{b^2x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^3) \right) \\
 &= (1 - ab)x + \frac{1}{2}ab^2x^2 + \mathcal{O}(x^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

La bifurcación transcítica sucede cuando

$$ab = 1$$

Ahora podemos deducir el punto fijo para a y b :

$$(1 - ba) + \frac{1}{2} ab^2 x^* \approx 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^* \approx \frac{2(ba - 1)}{ab^2}$$

Esto vale si $x^* \ll 1$ para poder despreciar los términos $\mathcal{O}(x^3)$.

$$\dot{x} = r \ln(x) + x - 1 \quad x \approx 1$$

$$u = x - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \approx 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u \approx 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u} = \dot{x} &= r \ln(u+1) + u \\ &\approx r \left[u - \frac{1}{2} u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3) \right] + u \\ &= u(r+1) - \frac{1}{2} r u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3) \end{aligned}$$

Si $r = -1$ el sistema sufre una bifurcación transcítica.