

White exam  
**Perturbation Theory**  
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**Problem 1:** Consider the initial value problem, with  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f \in C^r$ ,  $r \geq 2$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} &= \varepsilon f(t, x, \varepsilon), \\ x(0) &= x_0 \end{cases}$$

where  $f$  is  $T$ -periodic in the time variable  $t$ , and  $\bar{f}(y) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t, y, 0)$  its average. Let  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ . Furthermore assume that  $f$  and its derivative are bounded  $\mathbb{R} \times D \times [0, \varepsilon_0]$ , and that trajectories with initial conditions in  $D$  do not leave  $\text{int} D$  on time scale  $1/\varepsilon$ .

(i) Determine  $u(t, y, \varepsilon)$ ,  $f_1(t, y, \varepsilon)$  such that  $y = x - \varepsilon u$  satisfies the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y} &= \varepsilon \bar{f}(y) + \varepsilon^2 f_1(t, y, \varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^3), \\ y(0) &= x_0. \end{cases}$$

(ii) Assume that  $f(t, y, \varepsilon) = f(t, y)$  Prove that  $u$  is bounded and periodic in  $t$ .

(iii) State the Gronwall lemma and prove that the solution  $z(t)$  of

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z} &= \bar{f}(z) \\ z(0) &= x_0 \end{cases}$$

satisfies  $|y(t) - z(t)| = O(\varepsilon)$  on a time scale  $1/\varepsilon$ .

(iv) State the first order averaging Theorem, periodic case.

**Problem 2:** Consider the differential equation

$$\dot{x} = \varepsilon \{ \sin(x + t) + \varepsilon x \sin^2 t \},$$

where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$  and small. Prove the existence of small periodic orbits near  $x = 1$  and determine their stability.

**Problem 3:** Consider ODE with  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\dot{x} = \varepsilon \exp(-t)x$$

- (i) Solve the equation explicitly, give the asymptotics for  $|t|$  large and sketch the graph of  $x(t)$  for an initial condition  $x_0 > 0$ . Compute  $\sup_{t \geq 0} |x_0 - x(t)|$ .
- (ii) Apply the Averaging Theorem (nonperiodic case) for  $x$  in a Ball centered at the origin and compare the estimate it produces to the estimate computed for the explicit solutions.