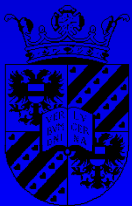


Determinisme, chaos en toeval

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Johann Bernoulli Instituut voor Wiskunde en Informatica
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen



Synopsis

- i. Stabiliteit van het zonnestelsel
- ii. Chaos en toeval in de klassieke mechanica
- iii. . . .

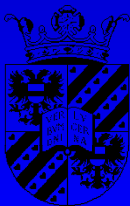
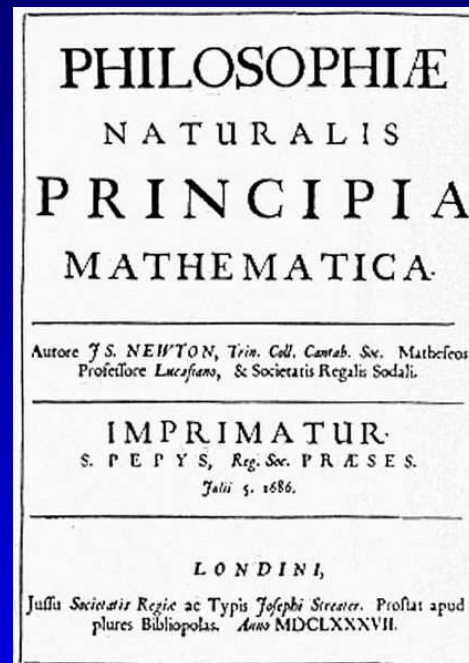
Email: h.w.broer@rug.nl

URL: <http://www.math.rug.nl/~broer>

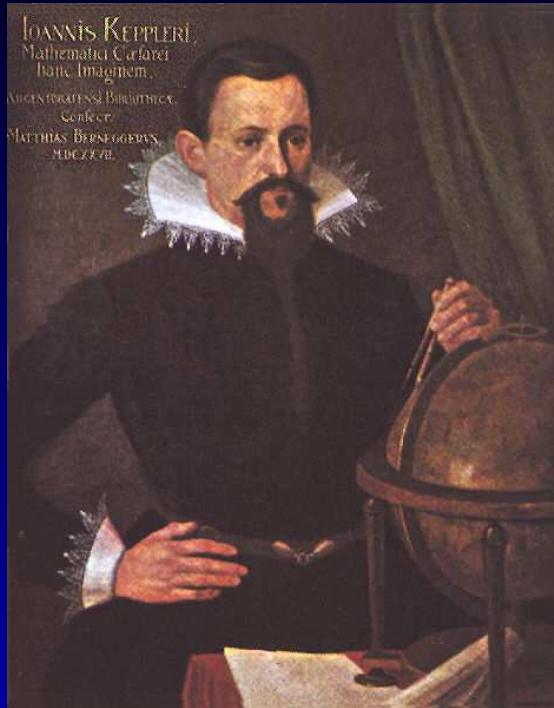


Helden

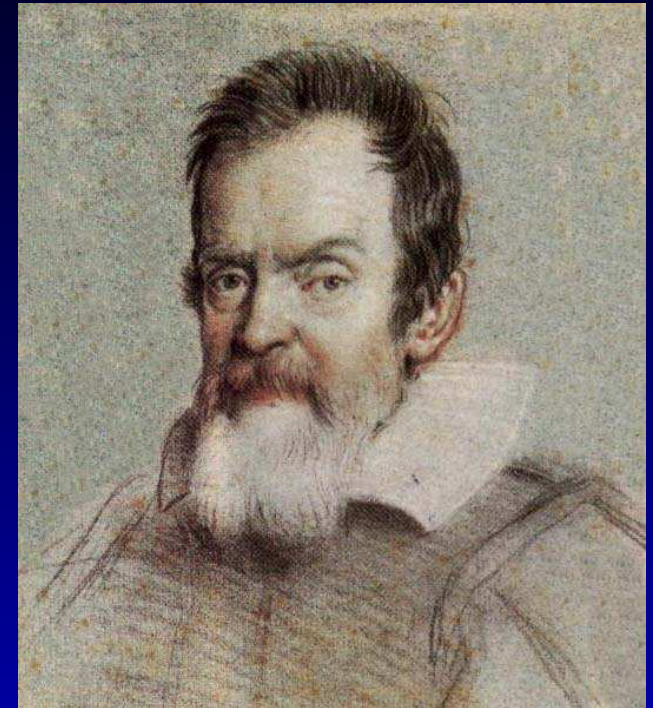
- Kepler en Galileo
- Newton en Laplace
- Poincaré en Kolmogorov



Kepler en Galileo

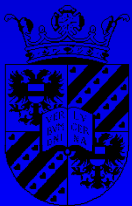


Iohannes Kepler
(1571-1630)

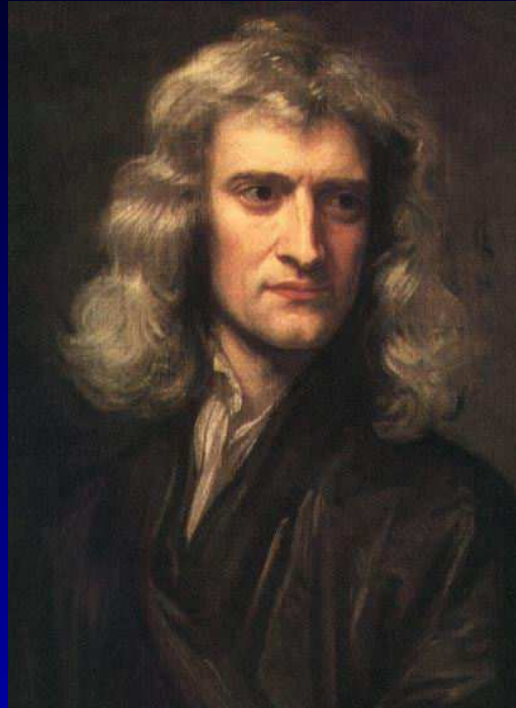


Galileo Galilei
(1564-1642)

Waarnemen en denken



Newton en Laplace

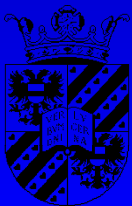


Sir Isaac Newton
(1642-1727)

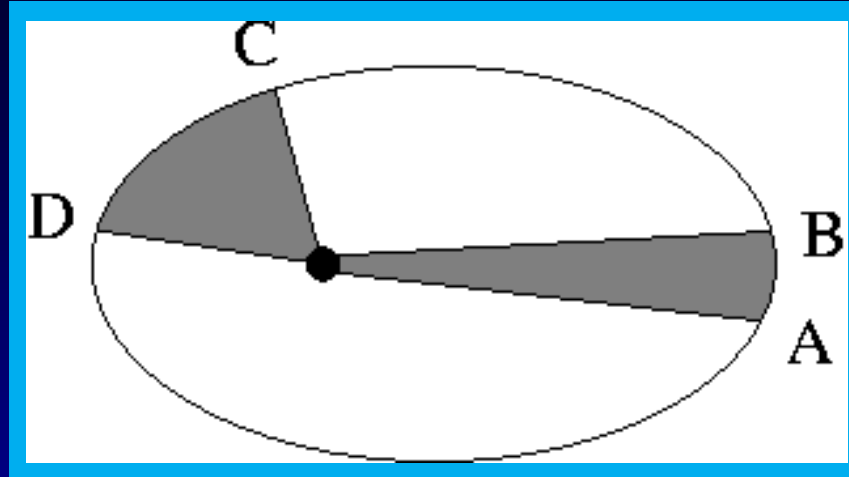


Pierre-Simon Laplace
(1749-1827)

Als het zonnestelsel deterministisch is,
is het dan wel stabiel voor oneindige tijd?

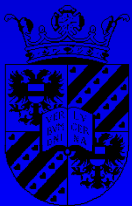


Kepler I & II

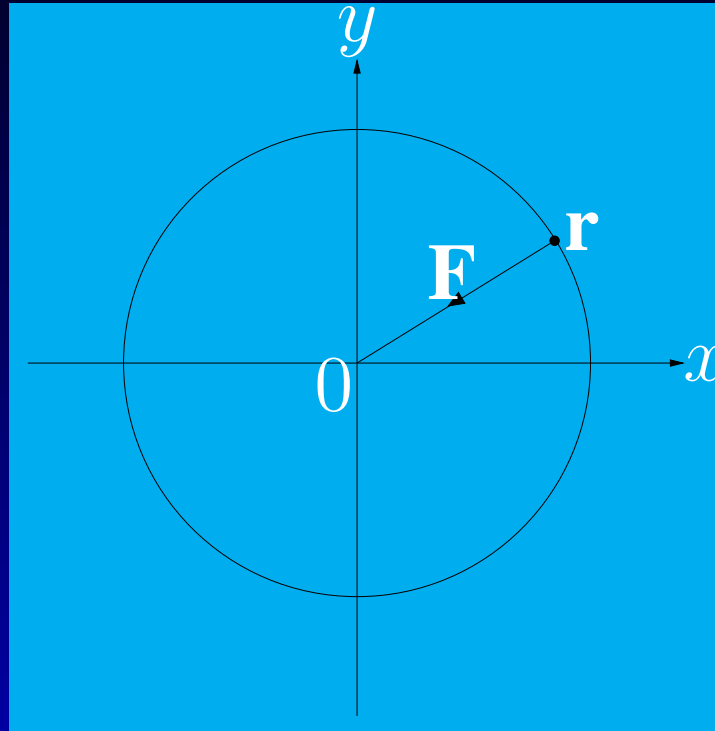


Kepler I: Elliptische baan met zon in een brandpunt

Kepler II: Perkenwet



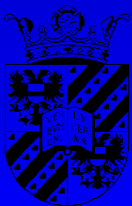
Eénparige cirkelbeweging



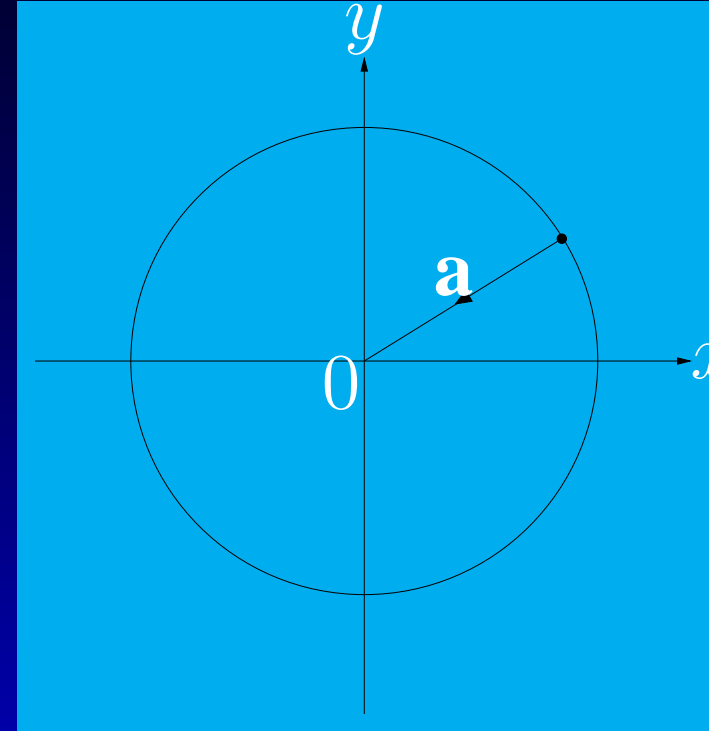
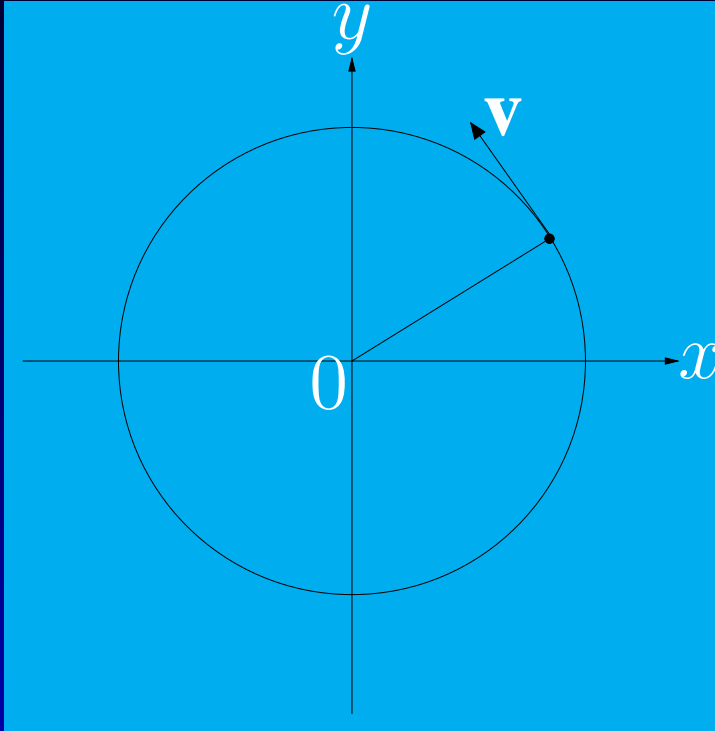
Cirkelbaan in centraal krachtveld $\mathbf{F} = -\frac{km}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}t \\ \sin \frac{2\pi}{T}t \end{pmatrix}$$

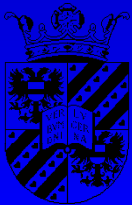
Probleem: wat is verband tussen R en T ?



Middelpuntzoekende versnelling



Snelheid en versnelling



Kepler III uit Newton's wetten

Middelpuntzoekende versnelling

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}(t) \\ \ddot{y}(t) \end{pmatrix} = -R \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} t \\ \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} t \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -R \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \mathbf{e}_r\end{aligned}$$

Combinatie van Newton's wetten

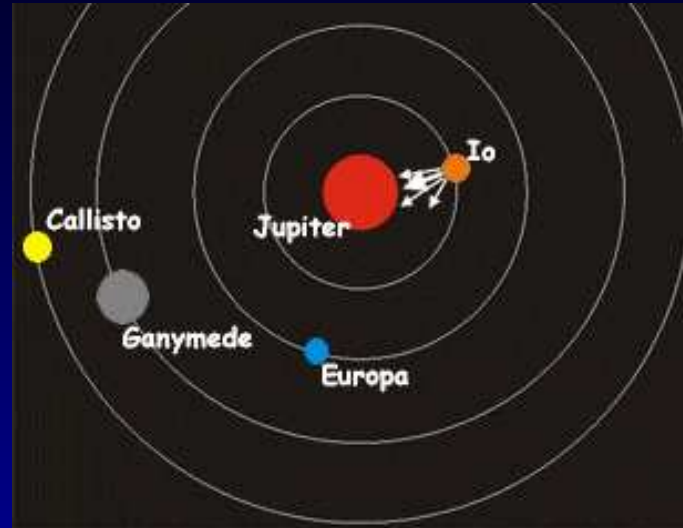
$$m \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{F} = -\frac{km}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$$

leidt tot

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{k} R^3 \text{ (Kepler III)}$$

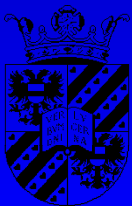


Galileische manen van Jupiter



Revoluties in ongeveer
Io: 2 dagen, Europa: 4 dagen,
Ganymedes: 1 week, Callisto: 2 weken

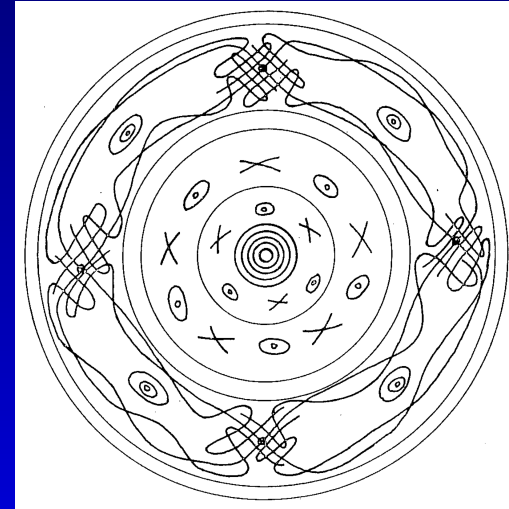
Geldt Kepler III ?
Check door Flamsteed: JA



R.S. Westfall, *Never at Rest*, Cambridge University Press 1981

Scholium: chaos?

- Universele gravitatie:
~> niet langer die mooie ellipsen !
maar storingsrekening ...
- Poincaré en het drie-lichamen probleem:
homocliene ‘tangle’



Henri Poincaré (1854-1912) en diens ‘tangle’



Hénon-Heiles 1964: een speelgoed-model

Gekoppelde oscillatoren

$$x'' = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

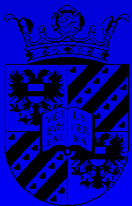
$$y'' = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

potentiele energie $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2y - \frac{2}{3}y^3)$

totale energie $E = \frac{1}{2}((x')^2 + (y')^2) + V(x, y)$:
behouden grootte

Noem $x' := u$ en $y' := v$

\rightsquigarrow faseruimte $\mathbb{R}^4 = \{x, y, u, v\}$

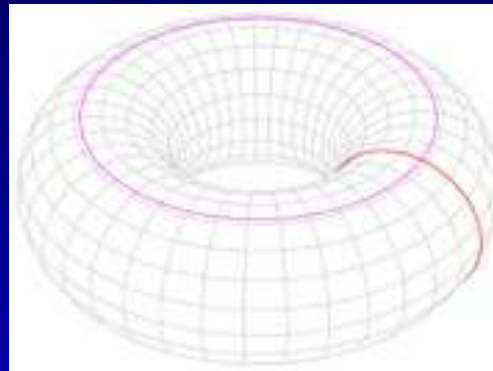


De drie-sfeer $S^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$

Energie hyper-oppervlak

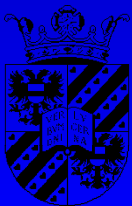
$$x^2 + y^2 + u^2 + v^2 + 2x^2y - \frac{2}{3}y^3 = E \approx \text{sfeer } S^3$$

Meetkunde van $S^3 \approx \mathbb{R}^3 \cup \{\infty\}$

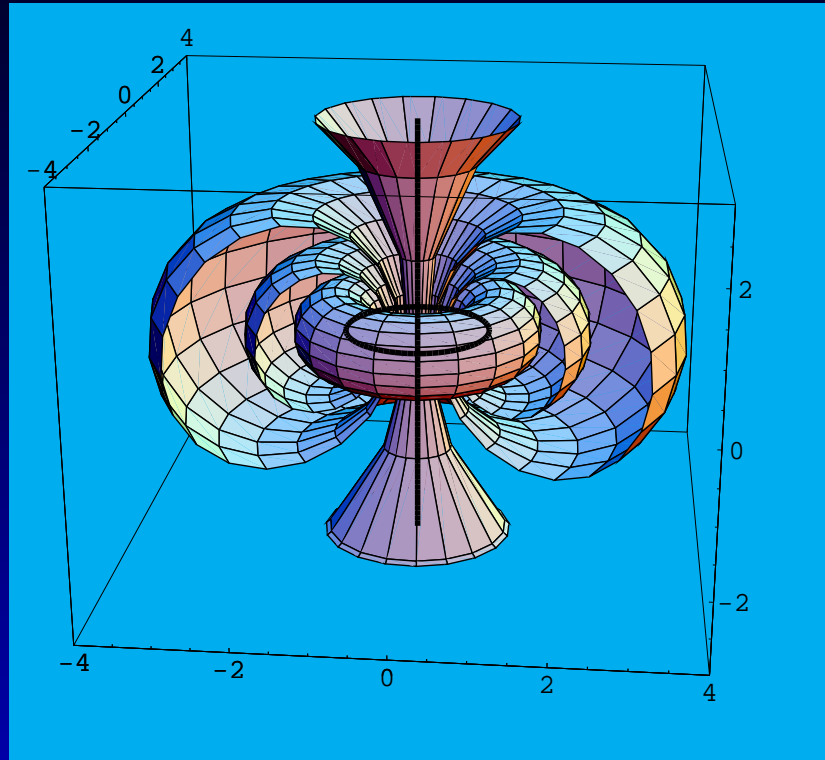


twee-dimensionale torus T^2

$S^3 \approx$ vereniging van twee opgevulde tori
geplakt langs gemeenschappelijke rand $T^2 \dots$



Drie-sfeer S^3 , vervolg



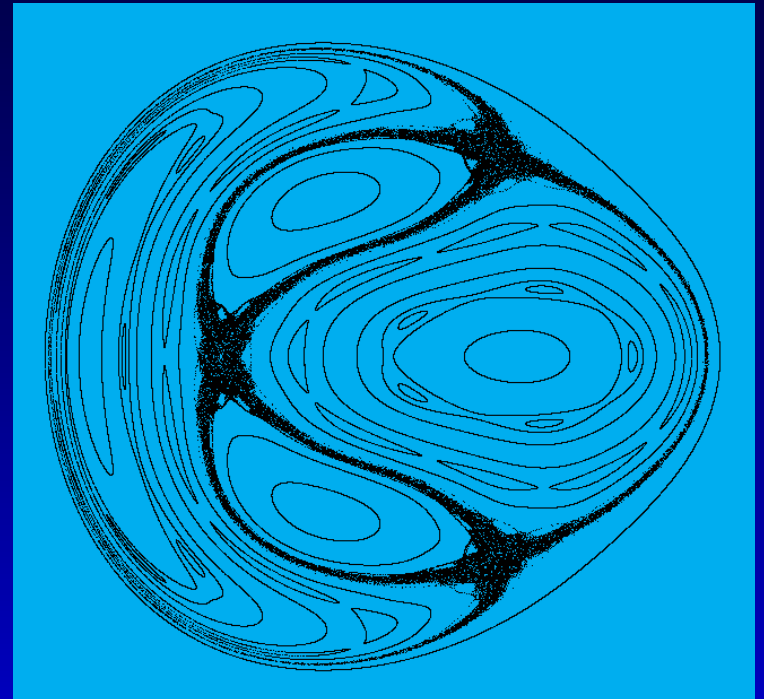
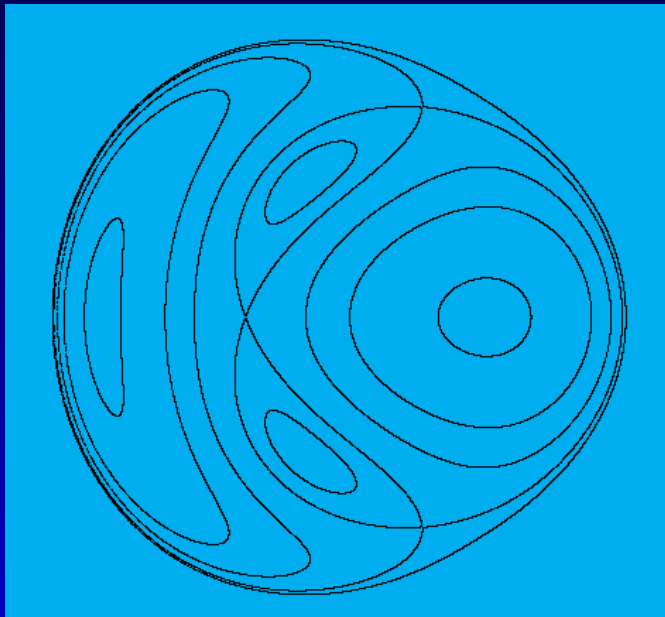
Seiffert foliatie van S^3

Neem een Poincaré sectie '*dwars*' zulke 2-tori . . .

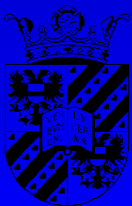


Hénon-Heiles II

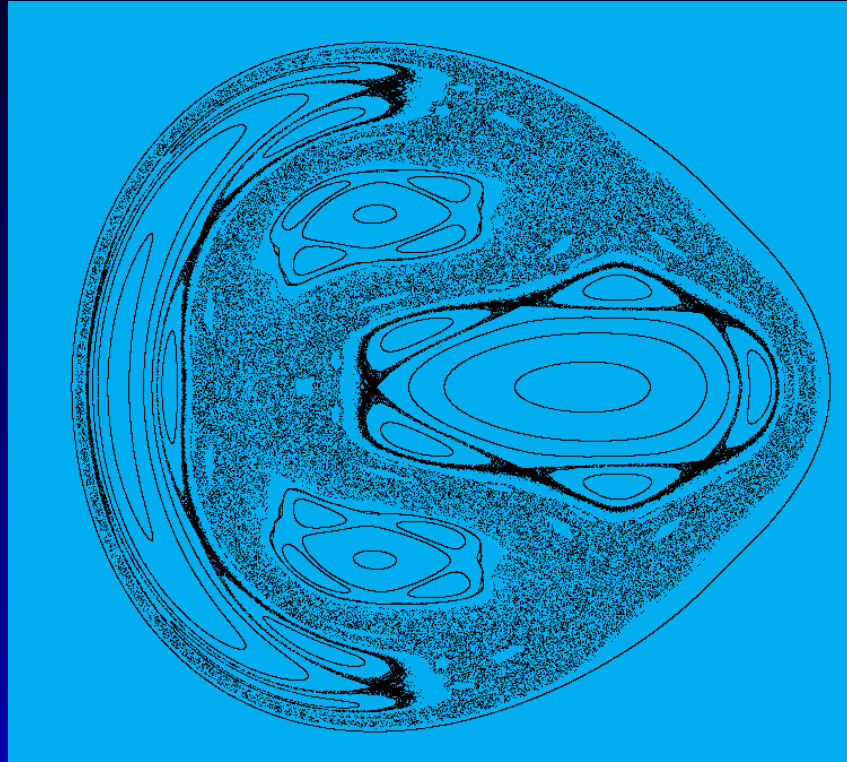
↔ kwalitatief beeld van de dynamica



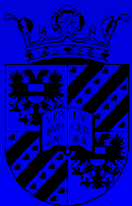
Energie $E = 0.005$ (links) en $E = 0.010$ (rechts)
hoofdzakelijk (multi-) periodiek \equiv stabiel



Hénon-Heiles III

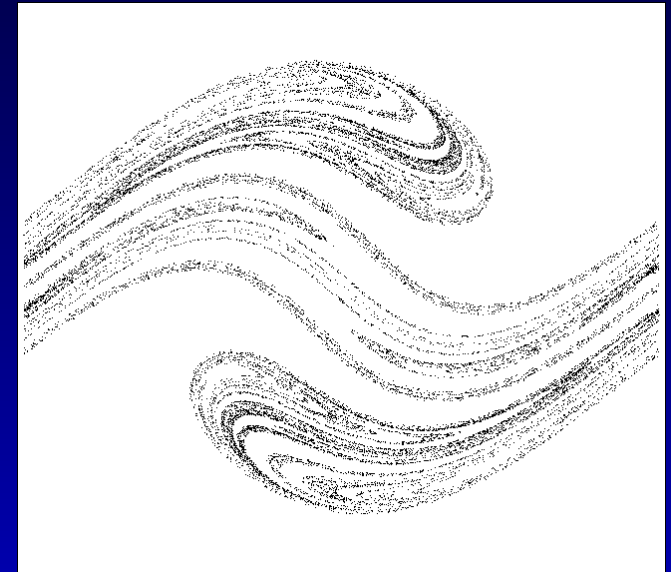
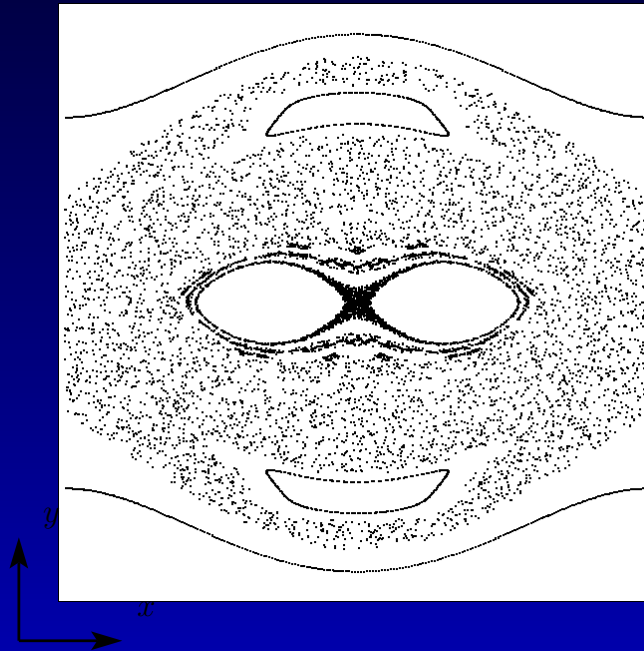


$E = 0.012$
nu ook veel chaos . . .



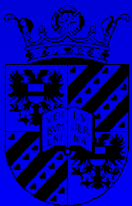
The swing

Stroboscopische beelden van de schommel

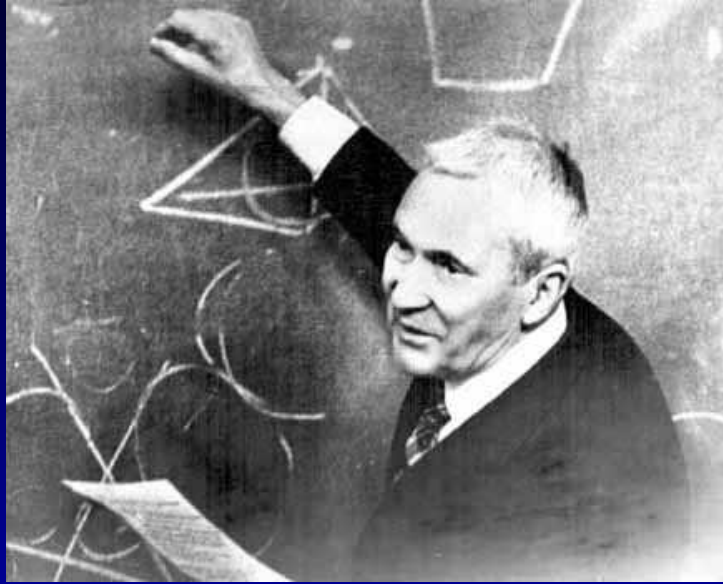


Zonder (links) en met wrijving (rechts)

... rechts een Hénon-achtige strange attractor



Invariante maten, ergodiciteit

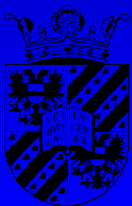


Andrei N. Kolmogorov
(1903-1987)



Yakov G. Sinai
(1935-)

- Poincaré recurrentie
- waarschijnlijkheid, maat, ergodiciteit
- ook voor dissipatieve systemen



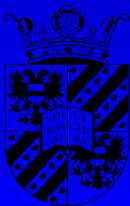
Verder . . .

- Open problemen in de wiskunde:
 - Zijn de (fysische) maten ergodisch?
 - Relatie met de meetkunde van de onstabiele variëteit en homokliene ‘tangle’ ?
- Jacques Laskar (Observatoire de Paris): (binnenste) zonnestelsel chaotisch, merkbaar in ongeveer 100 000 000 jaar

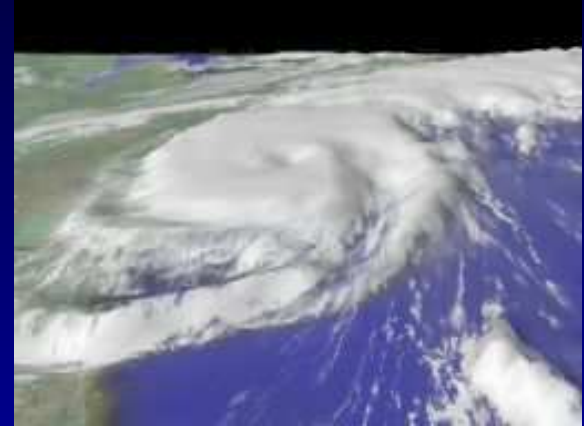
J. Laskar and M. Gastineau, Existence of collisional trajectories of Mercury, Mars and Venus with the Earth. *Nature Letters* **459**|11 June 2009|doi:[10.1038/nature08096](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08096)

V.I. Arnold and A. Avez, *Problèmes Ergodiques de la Mécanique classique*, Gauthier-Villars, 1967; *Ergodic problems of classical mechanics*, Benjamin 1968

J. Palis and F. Takens, *Hyperbolicity & Sensitive chaotic dynamics at homoclinic bifurcations*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics **35**, Cambridge University Press 1993



Edward Lorenz (1917-2008)

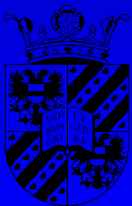


Edward Norton Lorenz (1917-2008)

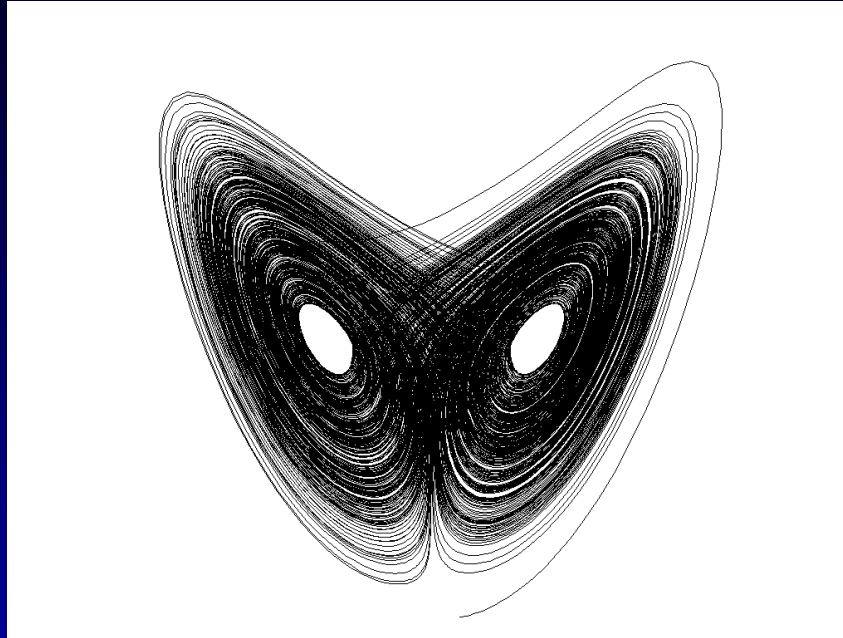
Ontwakende chaos

E.N. Lorenz, Deterministic nonperiodic flow, *J. Atmosph. Sci.* **20** (1963), 130-141

H.W. Broer and F. Takens, *Dynamical Systems and Chaos*. Applied Mathematical Sciences **172**, Springer, 2011



Lorenz attractor 1963

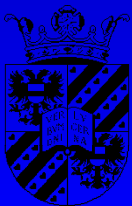


$$x' = \sigma y - \sigma x$$

$$y' = rx - y - xz$$

$$z' = -bz + xy,$$

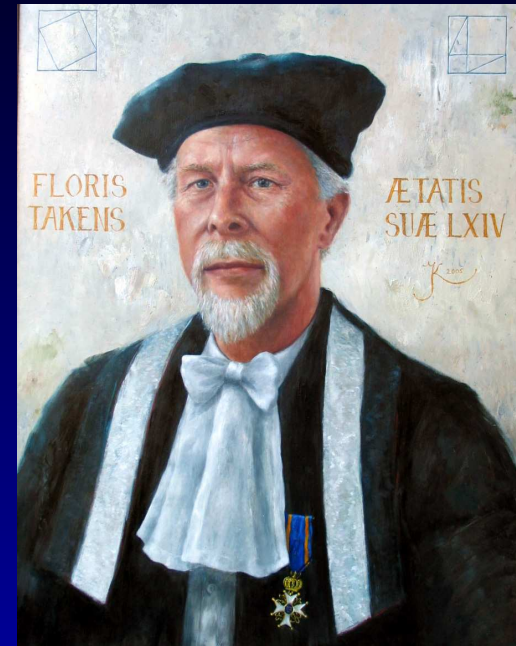
met $\sigma = 10$, $b = 8/3$ en $r = 28$



On the nature of turbulence



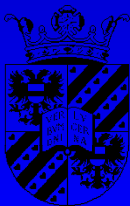
David Ruelle
(1935-)



Floris Takens
(1940-2010)

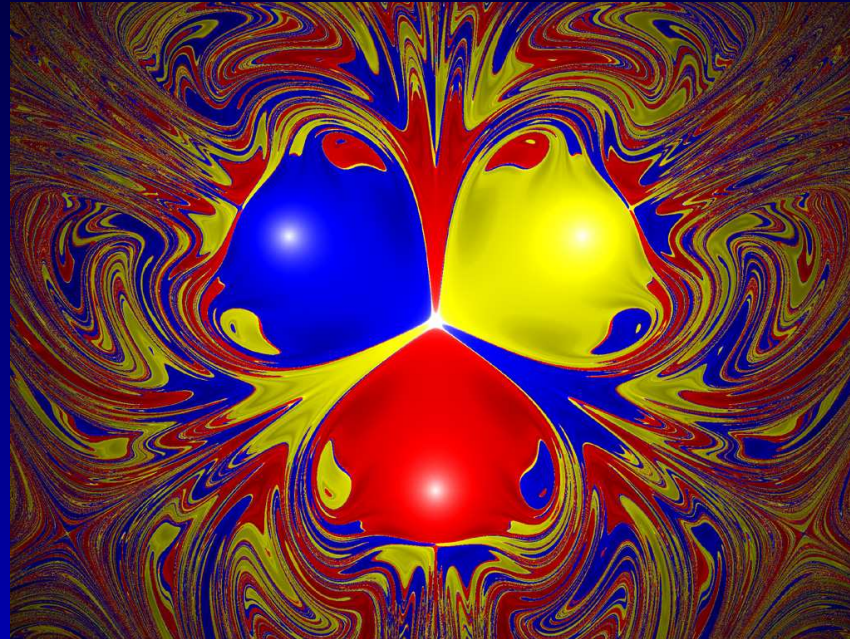
‘Onset’ turbulentie: multiperiodiek of chaotisch?

Memento Heisenberg en Lamb . . .



Scholium: chaos versus kans

- Slinger boven magneten / vergelijk dobbelsteen



- Boltzmann, Gibbs: Statistische fysica
- Het leven zelf
- Quantum fysica

