

Sea una resonancia $P:q$ $P, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \neq 0$
es una solución periódica de

$$\ddot{x} + \varepsilon \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}}\right)^3 \sin(2x - 2\pi t) = 0$$

para $t \in \mathbb{R}$ $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ (en el levantamiento.)

$$x(t+2\pi P) = x(t) + 2\pi P \text{ para } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Expandimos las ecuaciones de Kepler c.r.a. $e \approx 0$

$$r = a(1 - e \cos u)$$

$$f = 2 \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan \frac{u}{2} \right)$$

Expansión en potencias de $e \approx 0$.

$$\ddot{x} + \varepsilon \sum_{m=0, m \neq 0}^{\infty} W\left(\frac{m}{2}, e\right) \sin(2x - mt) = 0$$

con los coeficientes de la tabla 5.1 p 93,
 $W\left(\frac{m}{2}, e\right) = W_0^m(e) + W_1^m(e) + W_2^m(e) + \dots$ donde $W_j^m(e) = O(e^j)$.

$\frac{m}{2}$	$W_0^m(e)$	$W_1^m(e)$	$W_2^m(e)$	$W_3^m(e)$	$W_4^m(e)$	$W_5^m(e)$	$W_6^m(e)$	$W_7^m(e)$
-1					$\frac{e^3}{24}$		$\frac{7e^6}{240}$	
$-\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{e^3}{48}$	$\frac{11e^5}{768}$	$\frac{313e^7}{30720}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$		$-\frac{e}{2}$	$-\frac{5e^2}{16}$	$\frac{e^3}{16}$	$-\frac{5e^5}{384}$	$-\frac{143e^7}{18432}$		
1	1	$\frac{7e}{2}$	$-\frac{5e^2}{2}$	$-\frac{123e^3}{16}$	$\frac{13e^4}{16}$	$-\frac{35e^6}{288}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$		$\frac{17e^2}{2}$	$-\frac{123e^3}{16}$	$-\frac{115e^4}{6}$	$\frac{489e^5}{128}$	$-\frac{1763e^7}{2048}$		
2		$\frac{845e^3}{48}$	$-\frac{845e^4}{16}$	$-\frac{533e^5}{768}$	$\frac{32525e^6}{48}$	$-\frac{208225e^7}{6144}$		
3					$-\frac{13827e^6}{160}$			

Tomamos la ecuación promediada.

Dada una resonancia de orden $P:2$. Definimos el ángulo resonante
 $\theta = x - \frac{P}{2}t$ en términos de θ , la ecuación se vuelve.

$$\ddot{\theta} + \varepsilon W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \sin 2\theta + \varepsilon \sum_{m=0, m \neq 0}^{\infty} W\left(\frac{m}{2}, e\right) \sin(2\theta + (P-m)t) = 0$$

Promediando, otra vez el pendulo.

$$\ddot{\theta} + \varepsilon W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \sin(2\theta) = 0$$

$$\text{Energía} \quad \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \cos(2\theta) = E$$

Escribimos la ecuación de movimiento promediado.

$$\dot{\bar{\theta}} = \bar{\Gamma}$$

$$\dot{\bar{\Gamma}} = -\varepsilon W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \sin 2\bar{\theta}$$

Si tomamos integración con el método de Euler Simplicático, obtenemos.

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \bar{\Gamma}_n + h \left[-\varepsilon W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \sin 2\bar{\theta} \right]$$

$$\bar{\theta}_{n+1} = \bar{\theta}_n + \bar{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \bar{\theta}_n + \bar{\Gamma}_n + h \left[-\varepsilon W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \sin 2\bar{\theta} \right]$$

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + h$$

Tomamos un paso $h = 2\pi$

$$g(\bar{\theta}) = -2\pi W\left(\frac{P}{2}, e\right) \sin(2\bar{\theta})$$

función periódica en $\bar{\theta}$.

Obtenemos

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{n+1} = \bar{\Gamma}_n + \varepsilon g(\bar{\theta})$$

$$\bar{\theta}_{n+1} = \bar{\theta}_n + 2\pi \bar{\Gamma}_{n+1}$$

y con el cambio

de coordenadas

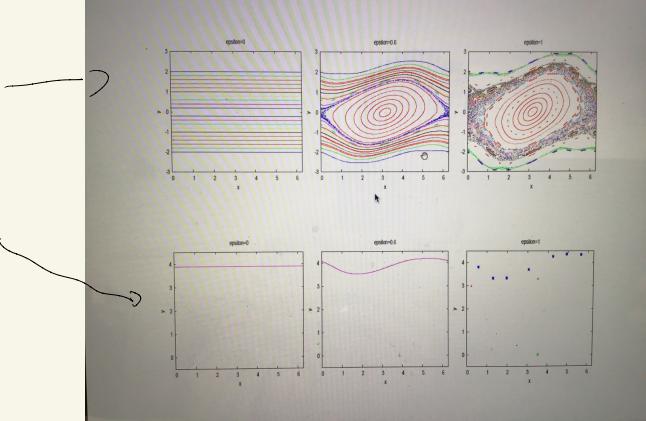
$$\bar{\xi} = \bar{\theta}, \bar{\eta} = 2\pi \bar{\Gamma}$$

obtenemos el mapas estándar

$$\bar{\eta}_{n+1} = \bar{\eta}_n + \varepsilon f(\bar{\xi})$$

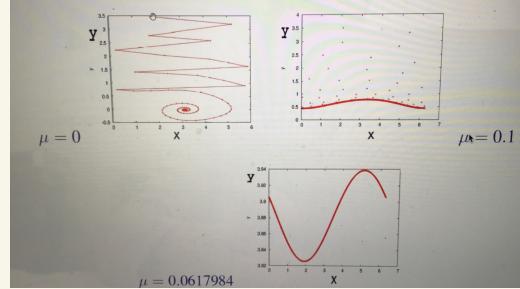
$$\bar{\xi}_{n+1} = \bar{\xi}_n + \bar{\eta}_n + \varepsilon f(\bar{\xi})$$

Caso conservativo



Caso dissipativo

Looking for the torus with frequency $\omega = 2\pi \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \simeq 3.8832$, dissipative standard map with $\varepsilon = 0.1$, $\lambda = 0.9$.



Este es un buen ejercicio!

En el caso dissipativo sólo se tiene un toro invariante.

Modeling the spin-orbit problem

- Spin-orbit problem:
 - ▷ triaxial satellite \mathcal{S} (with $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$);
 - ▷ center of the satellite moves on a **Keplerian orbit** around a central planet \mathcal{P} ;
 - ▷ spin-axis perpendicular to orbit plane and coinciding with **shortest physical axis**;
 - ▷ NO tidal torque, due to the non-rigidity.

- Conservative case: equation of motion:

$$\ddot{x} + \varepsilon \left(\frac{a}{r(t)} \right)^3 \sin(2x - 2f(t)) = 0, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{3}{2} \frac{I_2 - I_1}{I_3}$$

corresponding to a 1-dim, time-dependent Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}(y, x, t) = \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left(\frac{a}{r(t)} \right)^3 \cos(2x - 2f(t)).$$