

# Dynamics of multistable networks

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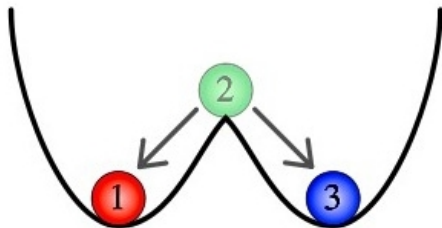
September 28, 2017

# Multistable systems

A dynamical system is said to be **bistable** if it has two stable equilibrium points.

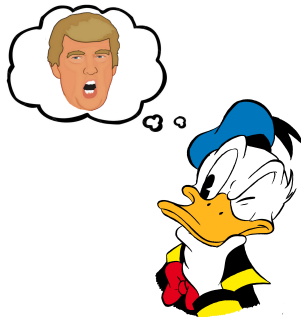
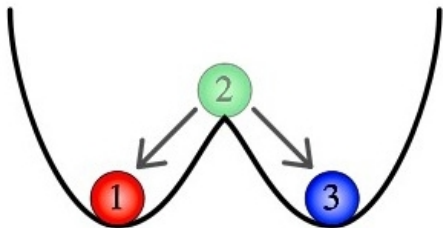
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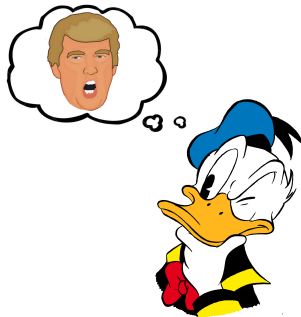
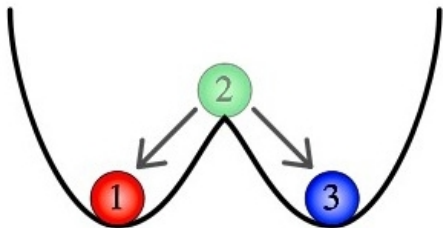
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Similarly, a dynamical system with more than two stable equilibrium points is **multistable**.

# Normal form of a supercritical pitchfork bifurcations

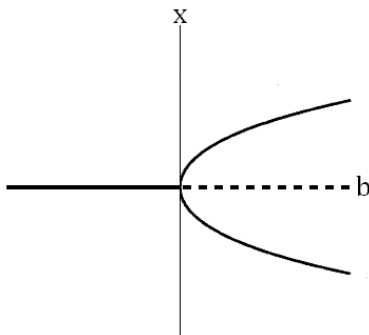
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$$\dot{x} = -x^3 + bx \quad (1)$$

# Normal form of a supercritical pitchfork bifurcations

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$$0 \text{ if } b \leq 0$$

$$\{0, +\sqrt{b}, -\sqrt{b}\} \text{ if } b > 0$$

(2)

# Key questions

The research focuses on the two following problems:

## Bifurcation diagram of a network of supercritical pitchforks

What happens when several pitchforks (1) are connected to each other?  
How many stable equilibrium points are there? How does the type and the strength of the coupling affect the stability?

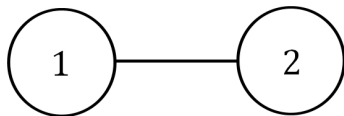
## Control of multistable network

Is it possible to trigger the transition from a stable equilibrium point to another? How many and which nodes should be controlled in order to drive the whole network from a stable state to another?



# Two coupled supercritical pitchforks

A common and easy way to connect two nodes is using a **linear coupling**.



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= -x_1^3 + bx_1 + \sigma(x_2 - x_1) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -x_2^3 + bx_2 + \sigma(x_1 - x_2)\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

Where  $\sigma$  is the strength of the coupling.

# Global equilibrium points

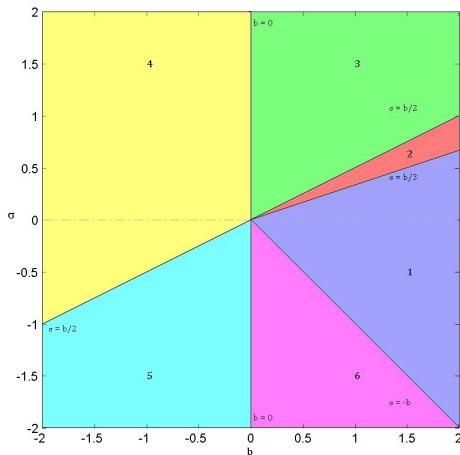
System (3) can have up to 9 equilibrium points. A closed solution for all of them is available:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}_0 &= (0, 0) \\ \mathbf{x}_1 &= (\sqrt{b}, \sqrt{b}) \\ \mathbf{x}_2 &= (-\sqrt{b}, -\sqrt{b}) \\ \mathbf{x}_3 &= (\sqrt{b-2\sigma}, -\sqrt{b-2\sigma}) \\ \mathbf{x}_4 &= (-\sqrt{b-2\sigma}, \sqrt{b-2\sigma}) \\ \mathbf{x}_5 &= \left( f_{x_1}^{(5)}(b, \sigma), f_{x_2}^{(5)}(b, \sigma) \right) \\ \mathbf{x}_6 &= \left( f_{x_1}^{(6)}(b, \sigma), f_{x_2}^{(6)}(b, \sigma) \right) \\ \mathbf{x}_7 &= \left( f_{x_1}^{(7)}(b, \sigma), f_{x_2}^{(7)}(b, \sigma) \right) \\ \mathbf{x}_8 &= \left( f_{x_1}^{(8)}(b, \sigma), f_{x_2}^{(8)}(b, \sigma) \right)\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

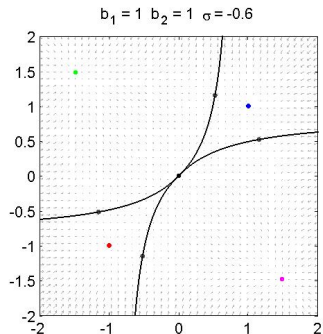
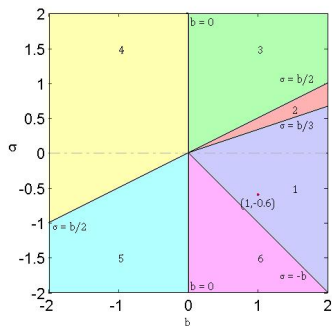
Although the existence and the stability of these equilibrium points is strictly dependant on the values of  $b$  and  $\sigma$ .

# Bifurcations diagrams

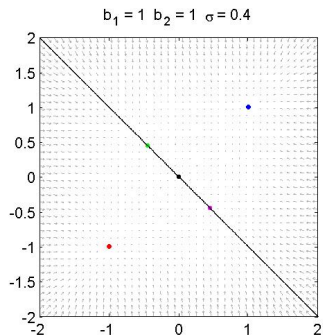
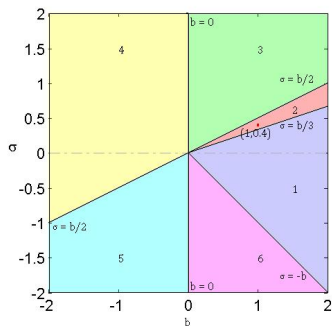
Analytical and numerical analysis led to a bifurcation diagram  $(b, \sigma)$  with 6 regions.



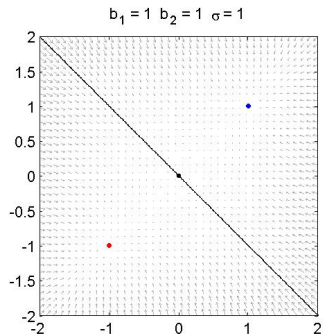
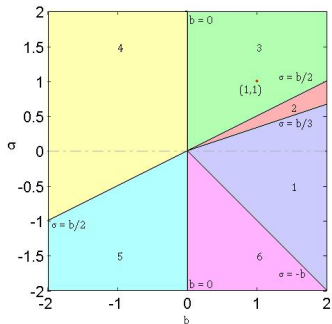
# Region 1: quadstability



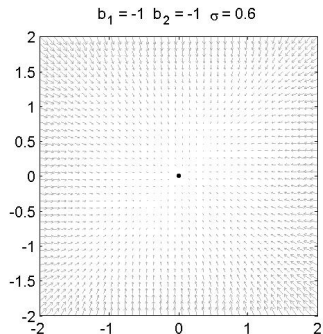
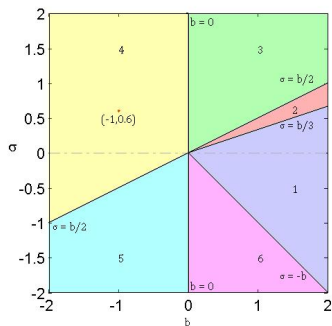
## Region 2 : bistability



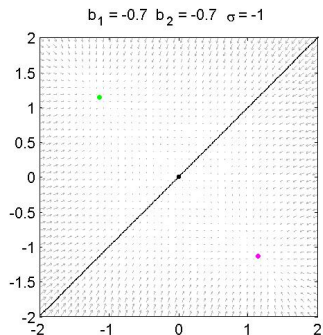
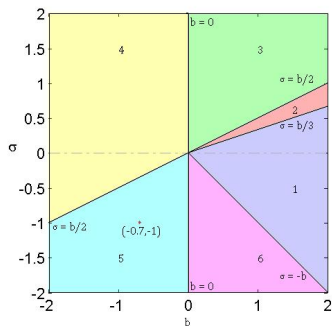
# Region 3 : bistability



# Region 4 : monostability

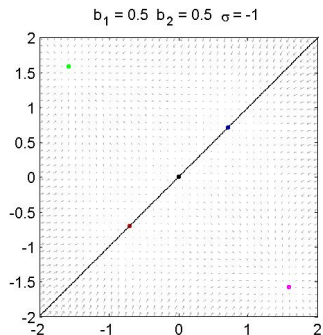
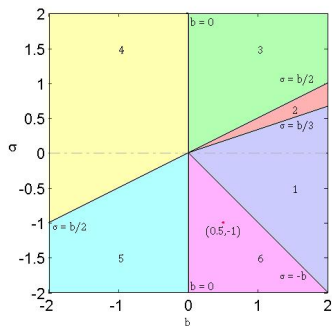


# Region 5 : bistability





# Region 6 : bistability



# Conclusions

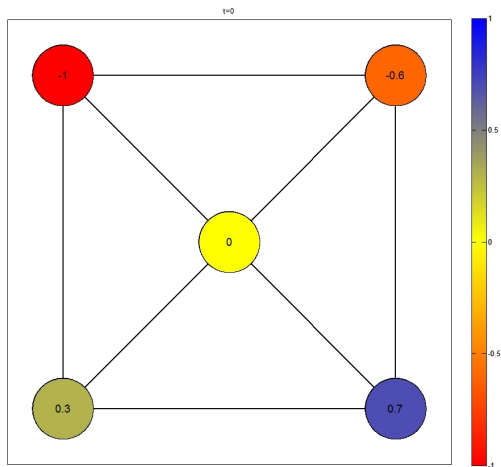
- The bifurcation diagram gives a complete scenario of when multistability is achievable for any values of  $b$  and  $\sigma$ .
- The bounds between the region are **bifurcation points**, i.e. points where the qualitative behaviour of the system changes.

# Forthcoming research

- **1:** Structural stability for pitchfork networks with  $N$  nodes.

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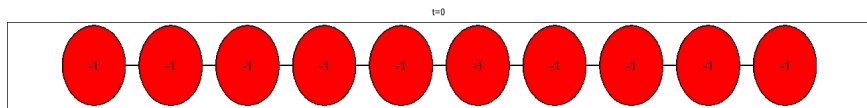
- 1: Structural stability for pitchfork networks with  $N$  nodes.



Play video *5NDynamics.avi*

- **2:** Control of pitchfork networks with  $N$  nodes.

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Play video *10NControl.avi*

 Frank C. Hoppensteadt and Eugene M. Izhikevich (1997)

Weakly Connected Neural Networks

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*Springer*

 M. Newman (2010)

Networks: An Introduction

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