

ANALYTIC VERIFICATION OF STABLE PERIODIC ORBITS: A STUDY ON MACKEY-GLASS TYPE EQUATIONS

Gábor Benedek

Bolyai Institute, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

We study Mackey-Glass type equations of the form

$$y'(t) = -ay(t) + bf(y(t-1)) \quad (1)$$

with positive parameters a, b and a hump-shaped nonlinear $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$; a class of nonlinear delay differential equations renowned for their rich dynamical behavior. For the nonlinearity f we assume that, in some sense, it is close to a discontinuous function $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ satisfying $g(\xi) = 0$ for $\xi > 1$. The fact that $g(\xi) = 0$ for $\xi > 1$ enables the construction of a stable periodic orbit for the equation $x'(t) = -cx(t) + dg(x(t-1))$ for some constants d and c with $d > c > 0$. This is an important step toward the proof that Equation (1) also exhibits a stable periodic orbit, provided that the parameters a, b , and the function f are close to c, d , and g , respectively.

In this talk, we give an analytic proof for the existence of a stable periodic orbit for equation $x'(t) = -cx(t) + dg(x(t-1))$ with given $c > 0$ and a discontinuous g , provided $d > 0$ is sufficiently large.

The main example is $f(\xi) = \frac{\xi^k}{1+\xi^n}$, $k > 0$. For large n , function f is close to the function $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$, where $g(\xi) = 0$ for $\xi > 1$, and $g(\xi) = \xi^k$ for $\xi \in [0, 1]$.

This is a joint work with Tibor Krisztin (University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary) and Robert Szczelina (Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland).

- [1] G. B., T. KRISZTIN, R. SZCZELINA, Stable periodic orbits for Mackey–Glass type equations, *in preparation*