

Limit cycles in planar piecewise linear Hamiltonian systems with three zones without equilibrium points

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Abstract

We study the existence of limit cycles in planar piecewise linear Hamiltonian systems with three zones without equilibrium points. In this scenario, we have shown that such systems have at most one crossing limit cycle.

Key–words: Piecewise smooth vector field, limit cycle, Hamiltonian vector field.

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1 Introduction and statement of the main results

The study of piecewise smooth vector fields, especially the planar case, has grown over the last thirty years mainly due to its great applicability as a mathematical model of a series of applied phenomena in relay systems, mechanics, electrical circuits, among others. As a landmark for such studies, we cited the book of Andronov et al. [1], and more recently Filippov's book [5] and the book of di Bernardo et al. [2].

Many of the studies developed so far consider piecewise smooth vector fields with two zones and few studies are found with more zones. A *piecewise smooth vector field with three zones* in the plane is composed of three C^r vector fields X , Y and Z , $r \geq 1$, defined on \mathbb{R}^2 and separated by a pair of disjoint connected unbounded smooth curves Σ_1 and Σ_2 . The *separation curves* Σ_i are obtained by considering $\Sigma_i = h_i^{-1}(0)$, where $h_i : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are differentiable functions having 0 as a regular value, for $i = 1, 2$. Thus $\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathcal{R}_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_2 \cup \mathcal{R}_3 \cup \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$, where the *zones* \mathcal{R}_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, are unbounded disjoint regions defined on the complement of the separation curves. So, a piecewise smooth vector field with three zones in the plane can be written as

$$W(x, y) = \begin{cases} X(x, y), & h_1(x, y) \leq 0, \\ Y(x, y), & h_1(x, y) \geq 0 \text{ and } h_2(x, y) \leq 0, \\ Z(x, y), & h_2(x, y) \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

System (1) will be denoted by $W = (X, Y, Z, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2)$, or simply by $W = (X, Y, Z)$ when the separation curves Σ_1 and Σ_2 are well understood.

We will use the vector field X and the separation curve Σ_1 in the next definitions. However, they can be easily adapted to the vector fields Y and Z and the separation curve Σ_2 .

The contact between the smooth vector field X and the separation curve Σ_1 is characterized by the derivative of h_1 in the direction of the vector field X , that is, by the expression $Xh_1(p) = \langle \nabla h_1(p), X(p) \rangle$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the

usual inner product in \mathbb{R}^2 . Some important subsets of Σ_1 are the following ones (the same for Σ_2):

- (a) Crossing set: $\Sigma_1^c = \{p \in \Sigma_1 \mid Xh_1(p) \cdot Yh_1(p) > 0\}$;
- (b) Sliding set: $\Sigma_1^s = \{p \in \Sigma_1 \mid Xh_1(p) < 0, Yh_1(p) > 0\}$;
- (c) Escaping set: $\Sigma_1^e = \{p \in \Sigma_1 \mid Xh_1(p) > 0, Yh_1(p) < 0\}$.

When $p \in \Sigma_1$ and $Xh_1(p) = 0$ we say that p is a *tangential singularity* of X . A tangential singularity is called a *fold point* of X if $Xh_1(p) = 0$ but $X^2h_1(p) \neq 0$, where $X^2h_1(p) = \langle \nabla Xh_1(p), X(p) \rangle$. Moreover, $p \in \Sigma_1$ is a *visible* (*invisible*, respectively) fold point of X if $Xh_1(p) = 0$ and $X^2h_1(p) > 0$ ($X^2h_1(p) < 0$, respectively).

In order to define a trajectory of a piecewise smooth vector field with three zones in the plane passing through a crossing point $p \in \Sigma_1$, it is enough to concatenate the trajectories of X and Y by p . However, in the sliding and escaping sets we need to define an auxiliary vector field and use the Filippov's convention (see [5]). We say that an equilibrium point p of X is *real* if $h_1(p) < 0$ and it is *virtual* if $h_1(p) > 0$.

A piecewise smooth vector field with three zones in the plane $W = (X, Y, Z, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2)$ is called *continuous* if

$$X(p) = Y(p), \quad \forall p \in \Sigma_1 \quad \text{and} \quad Y(q) = Z(q), \quad \forall q \in \Sigma_2.$$

Otherwise, it is called *discontinuous*.

Without being exhaustive we present some results relative to the study of piecewise smooth systems with three zones in the plane. A beautiful and simple example can be found in the introductory chapter of the book [4] where the authors studied the problem of a particle under the gravity law rolling in an inclined plane followed by a horizontal displacement and next moving in another inclined plane. This problem is modeled by a piecewise linear system with three zones in the plane with a continuous of equilibria.

In fact, as far as we know, the studies found in the pertinent literature deal with piecewise smooth systems with three zones in the plane with at least one equilibrium point which can be real or virtual. This is the case, for instance, in the studies carried out in [3], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]. We emphasize that in these articles the authors studied the existence and the number of limit cycles under the hypothesis of the continuity of the vector fields in the separation curves which are straight lines.

In this article we are mainly interested in the study of the existence and the number of crossing limit cycles of a piecewise smooth vector field with three zones in the plane $W = (X, Y, Z, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2)$ under the following assumptions:

- H1.** The separation curves Σ_1 and Σ_2 are straight lines.
- H2.** The vector fields X , Y and Z are linear.
- H3.** The vector fields X , Y and Z are Hamiltonian.
- H4.** The vector fields X , Y and Z have no equilibrium points, neither real nor virtual.

We emphasize that when the vector fields X , Y and Z are Hamiltonian the solution curves of the respective differential equations are contained in the level sets of the Hamiltonian functions. This greatly simplifies the analysis of the transitions maps in and between the separation curves by seeking for points in Σ_i that are on the same level curves of these Hamiltonian functions. In this case, we avoid working with transition times.

We can state the main results of this article.

Theorem 1. *Continuous planar piecewise linear Hamiltonian systems with three zones separated by two straight lines and without equilibrium points, neither real nor virtual, have no crossing limit cycles.*

Theorem 2. *Discontinuous planar piecewise linear Hamiltonian systems with three zones separated by two straight lines and without equilibrium points, neither real nor virtual, have at most one crossing limit cycle.*

The article is organized as follows. In section 2 are presented the proofs of Theorems 1 and 2. Examples of discontinuous planar piecewise linear Hamiltonian systems with three zones separated by two straight lines and without equilibrium points, neither real nor virtual, are analyzed in section 3. In particular, we give an example of a discontinuous planar piecewise linear Hamiltonian system with three zones separated by two straight lines and without equilibrium points, neither real nor virtual, with one crossing limit cycle.

2 Proofs of Theorems 1 and 2

Without loss of generality, from the assumption **H1**, we can take $h_1, h_2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $h_1(x, y) = x + 1$ and $h_2(x, y) = x - 1$. Thus, the separation lines can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_1 &= h_1^{-1}(0) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x = -1\}, \\ \Sigma_2 &= h_2^{-1}(0) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x = 1\}.\end{aligned}$$

These two straight lines decompose the plane into three regions: $\mathcal{R}_L = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x < -1\}$, $\mathcal{R}_C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -1 < x < 1\}$, $\mathcal{R}_R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 1\}$. Thus, $\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathcal{R}_L \cup \mathcal{R}_C \cup \mathcal{R}_R \cup \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$.

Taking into account the assumptions **H2**, **H3** and **H4**, we can write a piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane as

$$W(x, y) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{X}_L(x, y), & x \leq -1, \\ \mathcal{X}_C(x, y), & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \mathcal{X}_R(x, y), & x \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{X}_L(x, y) &= (-\lambda_L b_L x + b_L y + \gamma_L, -\lambda_L^2 b_L x + \lambda_L b_L y + \delta_L), \\ \mathcal{X}_C(x, y) &= (-\lambda_C b_C x + b_C y + \gamma_C, -\lambda_C^2 b_C x + \lambda_C b_C y + \delta_C), \\ \mathcal{X}_R(x, y) &= (-\lambda_R b_R x + b_R y + \gamma_R, -\lambda_R^2 b_R x + \lambda_R b_R y + \delta_R),\end{aligned}$$

and $\delta_k \neq \lambda_k \gamma_k$, $k \in \{L, C, R\}$. In fact, in order to satisfy conditions **H2** and **H4** these vector fields can be written as

$$\mathcal{X}_k(x, y) = (a_k x + b_k y + \gamma_k, \lambda_k a_k x + \lambda_k b_k y + \delta_k), \quad (3)$$

where $\delta_k \neq \lambda_k \gamma_k$, $k \in \{L, C, R\}$. Then in order to satisfy condition **H3** the divergence of (3) must be zero, that is $a_k = -\lambda_k b_k$.

If $b_k = 0$ for some $k \in \{L, C, R\}$, then the vector field \mathcal{X}_k has the form $\mathcal{X}_k(x, y) = (\gamma_k, \delta_k)$, with $\delta_k \neq \lambda_k \gamma_k$. So the trajectories are straight lines implying that W has no periodic orbits. Henceforth, we consider $b_k \neq 0$, for $k \in \{L, C, R\}$.

As the vector fields \mathcal{X}_L , \mathcal{X}_C and \mathcal{X}_R in (2) are linear and Hamiltonian, there are quadratic functions $\mathcal{H}_k : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (Hamiltonian functions) such that

$$\mathcal{X}_k(x, y) = \left(-\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_k}{\partial y}(x, y), \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_k}{\partial x}(x, y) \right), \quad k \in \{L, C, R\}.$$

By elementary calculations, we found

$$\mathcal{H}_k(x, y) = -\frac{\lambda_k^2 b_k}{2} x^2 + \lambda_k b_k x y - \frac{b_k}{2} y^2 + \delta_k x - \gamma_k y, \quad k \in \{L, C, R\}. \quad (4)$$

From the assumption of the continuity of W expressed in Theorem 1, we obtain

$$\mathcal{X}_L(-1, y) = \mathcal{X}_C(-1, y) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{X}_C(1, y) = \mathcal{X}_R(1, y), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

These equalities imply that

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_L &= \lambda_C = \lambda_R = \lambda, & b_L &= b_C = b_R = b, \\ \gamma_L &= \gamma_C = \gamma_R = \gamma, & \delta_L &= \delta_C = \delta_R = \delta.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, from (2), a continuous piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane can be written as

$$W(x, y) = (-\lambda bx + by + \gamma, -\lambda^2 bx + \lambda by + \delta), \quad \delta \neq \lambda\gamma, \quad b \neq 0. \quad (5)$$

By hypothesis this vector field has no equilibrium points. So it has no periodic orbits and, in particular, it has no limit cycles. In short, Theorem 1 is proved.

Now we will begin the proof of Theorem 2.

From (2) a piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane has a crossing periodic orbit if there are crossing points $(-1, y_0), (-1, y_3) \in \Sigma_1$ and crossing points $(1, y_1), (1, y_2) \in \Sigma_2$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_L(-1, y_0) &= \mathcal{H}_L(-1, y_3), \\ \mathcal{H}_C(-1, y_0) &= \mathcal{H}_C(1, y_1), \\ \mathcal{H}_R(1, y_1) &= \mathcal{H}_R(1, y_2), \\ \mathcal{H}_C(1, y_2) &= \mathcal{H}_C(-1, y_3). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In fact, in this situation, if we take

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_L &= \mathcal{H}_L^{-1}(\{\mathcal{H}_L(-1, y_0)\}) \cap \overline{\mathcal{R}_L}, \\ \alpha_{C,1} &= \mathcal{H}_C^{-1}(\{\mathcal{H}_C(-1, y_0)\}) \cap \overline{\mathcal{R}_C}, \\ \alpha_{C,2} &= \mathcal{H}_C^{-1}(\{\mathcal{H}_C(-1, y_3)\}) \cap \overline{\mathcal{R}_C}, \\ \alpha_R &= \mathcal{H}_R^{-1}(\{\mathcal{H}_R(1, y_1)\}) \cap \overline{\mathcal{R}_R}, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\alpha = \alpha_R \cup \alpha_{C,1} \cup \alpha_L \cup \alpha_{C,2}$$

is a crossing periodic orbit of W . See Figure 1.

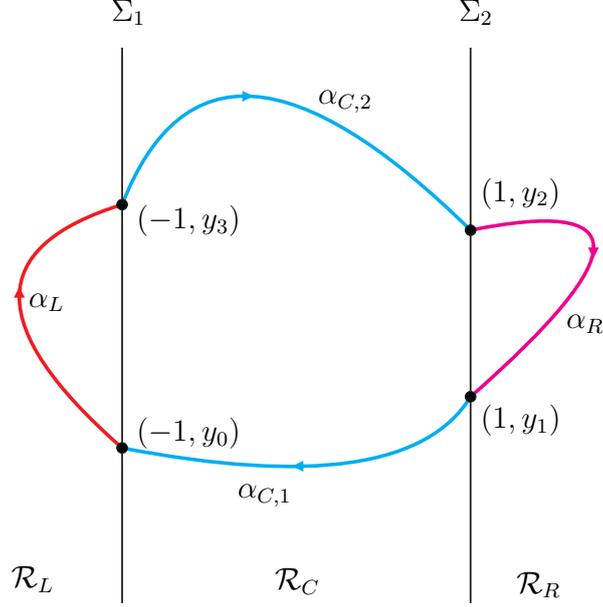


Figure 1: A crossing periodic orbit of W : $\alpha = \alpha_R \cup \alpha_{C,1} \cup \alpha_L \cup \alpha_{C,2}$.

From the above four equations in (6) and (4), we obtain

$$-\frac{1}{2}(y_0 - y_3)(2b_L\lambda_L + b_Ly_0 + b_Ly_3 + 2\gamma_L) = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$-\lambda_C b_C y_0 - \frac{1}{2}b_C y_0^2 - 2\delta_C - \gamma_C y_0 - \lambda_C b_C y_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_C y_1^2 + \gamma_C y_1 = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(y_1 - y_2)(-2b_R\lambda_R + b_Ry_1 + b_Ry_2 + 2\gamma_R) = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\lambda_C b_C y_2 - \frac{1}{2}b_C y_2^2 + 2\delta_C - \gamma_C y_2 + \lambda_C b_C y_3 + \frac{1}{2}b_C y_3^2 + \gamma_C y_3 = 0. \quad (10)$$

As $y_0 \neq y_3$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$, equation (7) can be solved for y_0 as well as equation (9) can be solved for y_2 . Substituting the obtained expressions of y_0 and y_2 into equations (8) and (10), respectively, we get the equations of two hyperbolas in the plane $y_1 y_3$ given by

$$\frac{(y_1 - A)^2}{K} - \frac{(y_3 - B)^2}{K} = 1, \quad \frac{(y_1 - C)^2}{K} - \frac{(y_3 - D)^2}{K} = 1, \quad (11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \lambda_C - \frac{\gamma_C}{b_C}, \\
B &= -2\frac{\gamma_L}{b_L} - 2\lambda_L + \lambda_C + \frac{\gamma_C}{b_C}, \\
C &= -2\frac{\gamma_R}{b_R} + 2\lambda_R - \lambda_C + \frac{\gamma_C}{b_C}, \\
D &= -\left(\lambda_C + \frac{\gamma_C}{b_C}\right), \\
K &= 4\frac{\delta_C - \lambda_C\gamma_C}{b_C}.
\end{aligned}$$

We have the following three possibilities:

Case 1. The hyperbolas do not intersect. So, the discontinuous piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane given in equation (2) has no periodic solutions. See Example 1.

Case 2. The hyperbolas coincide. In this case, the discontinuous piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane given in equation (2) has infinitely many periodic solutions. See Example 2.

Case 3. The hyperbolas intersect at two points. Thus, the discontinuous piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane given in equation (2) has only one limit cycle. It is easy to check that the two hyperbolas (11) at most can intersect at two points. See Example 3.

In short, under the hypotheses of Theorem 2, a discontinuous piecewise linear Hamiltonian vector field with three zones and without equilibrium points in the plane has at most one limit cycle. Theorem 2 is proved.

3 Some examples

In Figures 2, 3 and 4, related to Examples 1, 2, 3, we will use the following notations: the separation lines Σ_1 and Σ_2 are illustrated in dashed lines while the sliding sets are depicted in black solid lines. Black dots are used for fold points.

Example 1. Consider $W = (\mathcal{X}_L, \mathcal{X}_C, \mathcal{X}_R)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{X}_L(x, y) = (-x + y + 1, -x + y + 3), \quad (12)$$

$$\mathcal{X}_C(x, y) = (-x + y + 1, -x + y + 2), \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{X}_R(x, y) = (-2x + y + 1, -4x + 2y + 1). \quad (14)$$

In this case we have

$$\begin{array}{llll} b_L = 1, & \lambda_L = 1, & \gamma_L = 1, & \delta_L = 3, \\ b_C = 1, & \lambda_C = 1, & \gamma_C = 1, & \delta_C = 2, \\ b_R = 1, & \lambda_R = 2, & \gamma_R = 1, & \delta_R = 1. \end{array}$$

The Hamiltonian functions (4) are, respectively, given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_L(x, y) &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 3x - y, \\ \mathcal{H}_C(x, y) &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 2x - y, \\ \mathcal{H}_R(x, y) &= -2x^2 + 2xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + x - y. \end{aligned}$$

Then, the equations of the two hyperbolas (11) are

$$\frac{y_1^2}{4} - \frac{(y_3 + 2)^2}{4} = 1, \quad \frac{(y_1 - 2)^2}{4} - \frac{(y_3 + 2)^2}{4} = 1,$$

It is easy to show that the two hyperbolas do not intersect.

The point $(-1, -2) \in \Sigma_1$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_L and a visible fold point of \mathcal{X}_C . The point $(1, 0) \in \Sigma_2$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_C while the point $(1, 1) \in \Sigma_2$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_R . They are the endpoints of the sliding set in Σ_2 . The phase portrait of W is depicted in Figure 2.

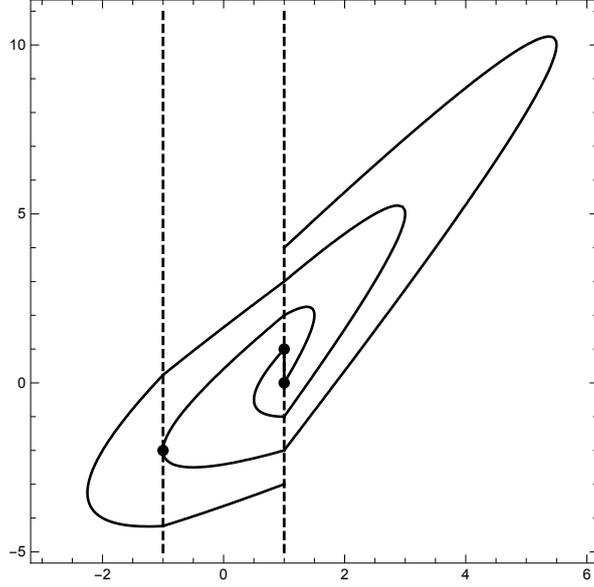


Figure 2: Phase portrait of W defined by (12), (13) and (14).

Example 2. *Considering the parameters*

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 b_L = 1, & \lambda_L = 1, & \gamma_L = 1, & \delta_L = 3, \\
 b_C = 1, & \lambda_C = 1, & \gamma_C = 1, & \delta_C = 2, \\
 b_R = 1, & \lambda_R = 1, & \gamma_R = 1, & \delta_R = -1,
 \end{array}$$

$W = (\mathcal{X}_L, \mathcal{X}_C, \mathcal{X}_R)$ can be written as

$$\mathcal{X}_L(x, y) = (-x + y + 1, -x + y + 3), \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{X}_C(x, y) = (-x + y + 1, -x + y + 2), \quad (16)$$

$$\mathcal{X}_R(x, y) = (-x + y + 1, -x + y - 1). \quad (17)$$

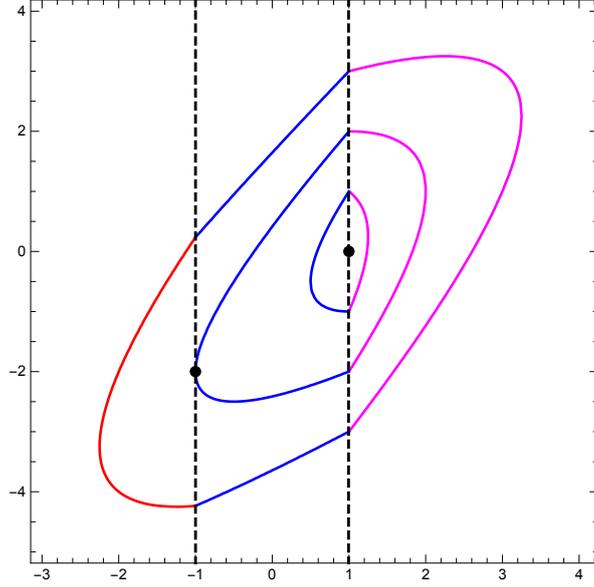


Figure 3: Phase portrait of W defined by (15), (16) and (17).

So the Hamiltonian functions (4) have the expressions

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}_L(x, y) &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 3x - y, \\ \mathcal{H}_C(x, y) &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 2x - y, \\ \mathcal{H}_R(x, y) &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} - x - y.\end{aligned}$$

The equations of the two hyperbolas (11) are equal and given by

$$\frac{y_1^2}{4} - \frac{(y_3 + 2)^2}{4} = 1.$$

The point $(-1, -2) \in \Sigma_1$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_L and a visible fold point of \mathcal{X}_C . The point $(1, 0) \in \Sigma_2$ is an invisible fold point of both \mathcal{X}_C and \mathcal{X}_R . The phase portrait of W is illustrated in Figure 3.

Example 3. From equation (2), consider $W = (\mathcal{X}_L, \mathcal{X}_C, \mathcal{X}_R)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{X}_L(x, y) = (-x + y + 1, -x + y + 3), \quad (18)$$

$$\mathcal{X}_C(x, y) = (-x + y - 1, -x + y + 2), \quad (19)$$

$$\mathcal{X}_R(x, y) = (-2x + y + 1, -4x + 2y - 2). \quad (20)$$

In this case we have

$$\begin{aligned} b_L &= 1, & \lambda_L &= 1, & \gamma_L &= 1, & \delta_L &= 3, \\ b_C &= 1, & \lambda_C &= 1, & \gamma_C &= -1, & \delta_C &= 2, \\ b_R &= 1, & \lambda_R &= 2, & \gamma_R &= 1, & \delta_R &= -2. \end{aligned}$$

Then the Hamiltonian functions (4) are, respectively, given by

$$\mathcal{H}_L(x, y) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 3x - y,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_C(x, y) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 2x + y,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_R(x, y) = -2x^2 + 2xy - \frac{y^2}{2} - 2x - y.$$

Equations (7), (8), (9) and (10) can be written as

$$\frac{1}{2}(y_0 - y_3)(y_0 + y_3 + 4) = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-y_0^2 + y_1^2 - 4y_1 - 8) = 0,$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(y_1 - y_2)(y_1 + y_2 - 2) = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-y_2^2 + 4y_2 + y_3^2 + 8) = 0,$$

which imply that the equations of the two hyperbolas (11) have the form

$$\frac{(y_1 - 2)^2}{12} - \frac{(y_3 + 4)^2}{12} = 1, \quad \frac{y_1^2}{12} - \frac{y_3^2}{12} = 1.$$

As $y_0 \neq y_3$ and $y_1 \neq y_2$, the real symmetric solutions of the above system are

$$y_0 = -2 - \sqrt{5}, \quad y_1 = 1 - 2\sqrt{5}, \quad y_2 = 1 + 2\sqrt{5}, \quad y_3 = -2 + \sqrt{5},$$

$$y_0 = -2 + \sqrt{5}, \quad y_1 = 1 + 2\sqrt{5}, \quad y_2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{5}, \quad y_3 = -2 - \sqrt{5}.$$

Note that both identities provide the same four points on the separation lines Σ_1 and Σ_2 . The points $(-1, y_0), (-1, y_3) \in \Sigma_1$, and $(1, y_1), (1, y_2) \in \Sigma_2$ are crossing points because

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{X}_L(-1, y_0) \cdot (1, 0)) (\mathcal{X}_C(-1, y_0) \cdot (1, 0)) &= 2\sqrt{5} + 5 > 0, \\ (\mathcal{X}_L(-1, y_3) \cdot (1, 0)) (\mathcal{X}_C(-1, y_3) \cdot (1, 0)) &= 5 - 2\sqrt{5} > 0, \\ (\mathcal{X}_C(1, y_1) \cdot (1, 0)) (\mathcal{X}_R(1, y_1) \cdot (1, 0)) &= 2(\sqrt{5} + 10) > 0, \\ (\mathcal{X}_C(1, y_2) \cdot (1, 0)) (\mathcal{X}_R(1, y_2) \cdot (1, 0)) &= 20 - 2\sqrt{5} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

So the level sets of \mathcal{H}_k containing the points

$$(-1, -2 - \sqrt{5}), (-1, -2 + \sqrt{5}) \in \Sigma_1 \quad \text{and} \quad (1, 1 - 2\sqrt{5}), (1, 1 + 2\sqrt{5}) \in \Sigma_2$$

form a crossing limit cycle of $W = (\mathcal{X}_L, \mathcal{X}_C, \mathcal{X}_R)$ defined by (18), (19) and (20), see Figure 4. This crossing limit cycle is attractor since the associated Poincaré map can be written as

$$P(y_0) = -\sqrt{y_0^2 + 4\sqrt{y_0^2 + 8y_0 + 28} + 8y_0 + 20},$$

and its derivative evaluated at $y_0 = -2 - \sqrt{5}$ gives

$$P'(-2 - \sqrt{5}) = \frac{1}{19} (109 - 48\sqrt{5}),$$

which satisfies $0 < P'(-2 - \sqrt{5}) < 1$.

The point $(-1, -2) \in \Sigma_1$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_L and the point $(-1, 0) \in \Sigma_1$ is a visible fold point of \mathcal{X}_C . They are the endpoints of the sliding set in Σ_1 . The point $(1, 1) \in \Sigma_2$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_R while the point $(1, 2) \in \Sigma_2$ is an invisible fold point of \mathcal{X}_C , and they are the endpoints of the sliding set in Σ_2 .

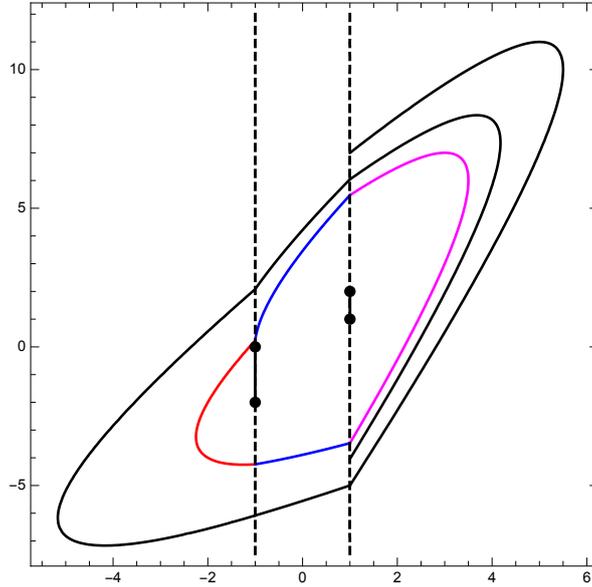


Figure 4: Phase portrait of W defined by (18), (19) and (20) with the attracting crossing limit cycle.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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