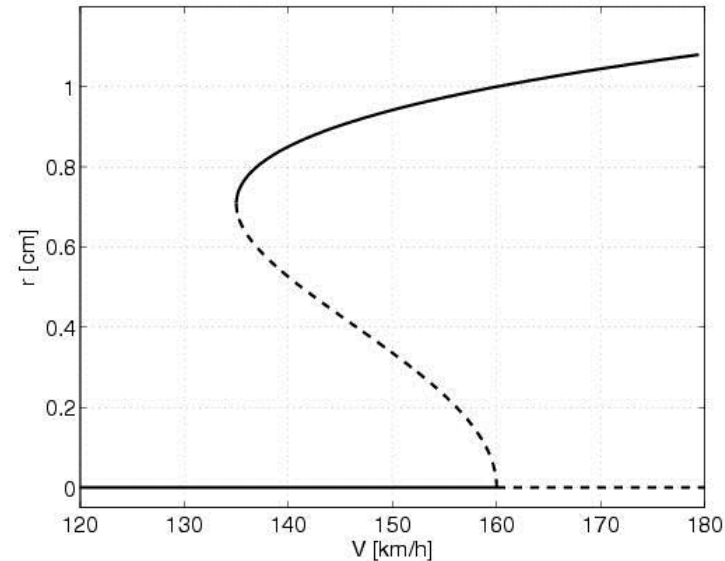
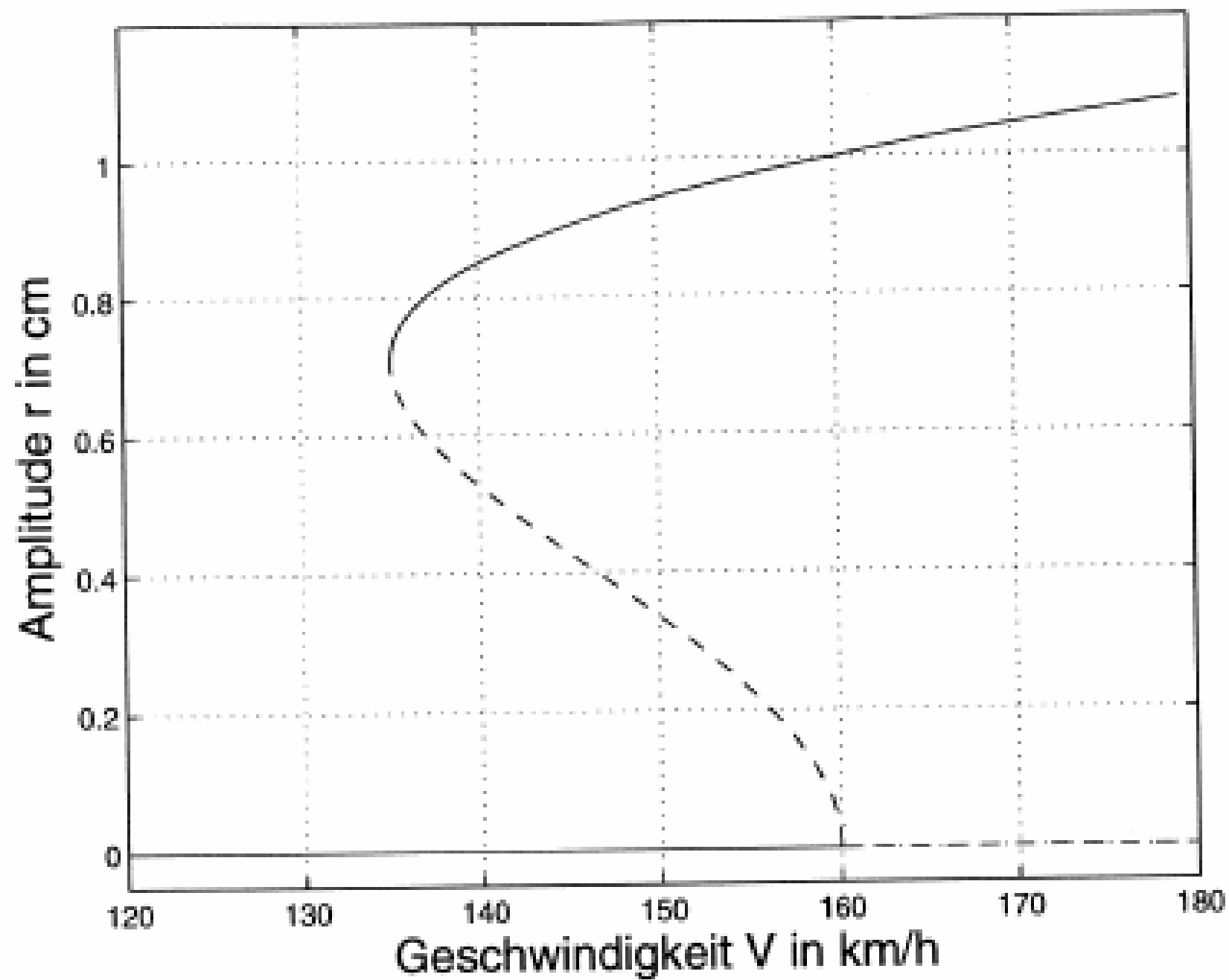


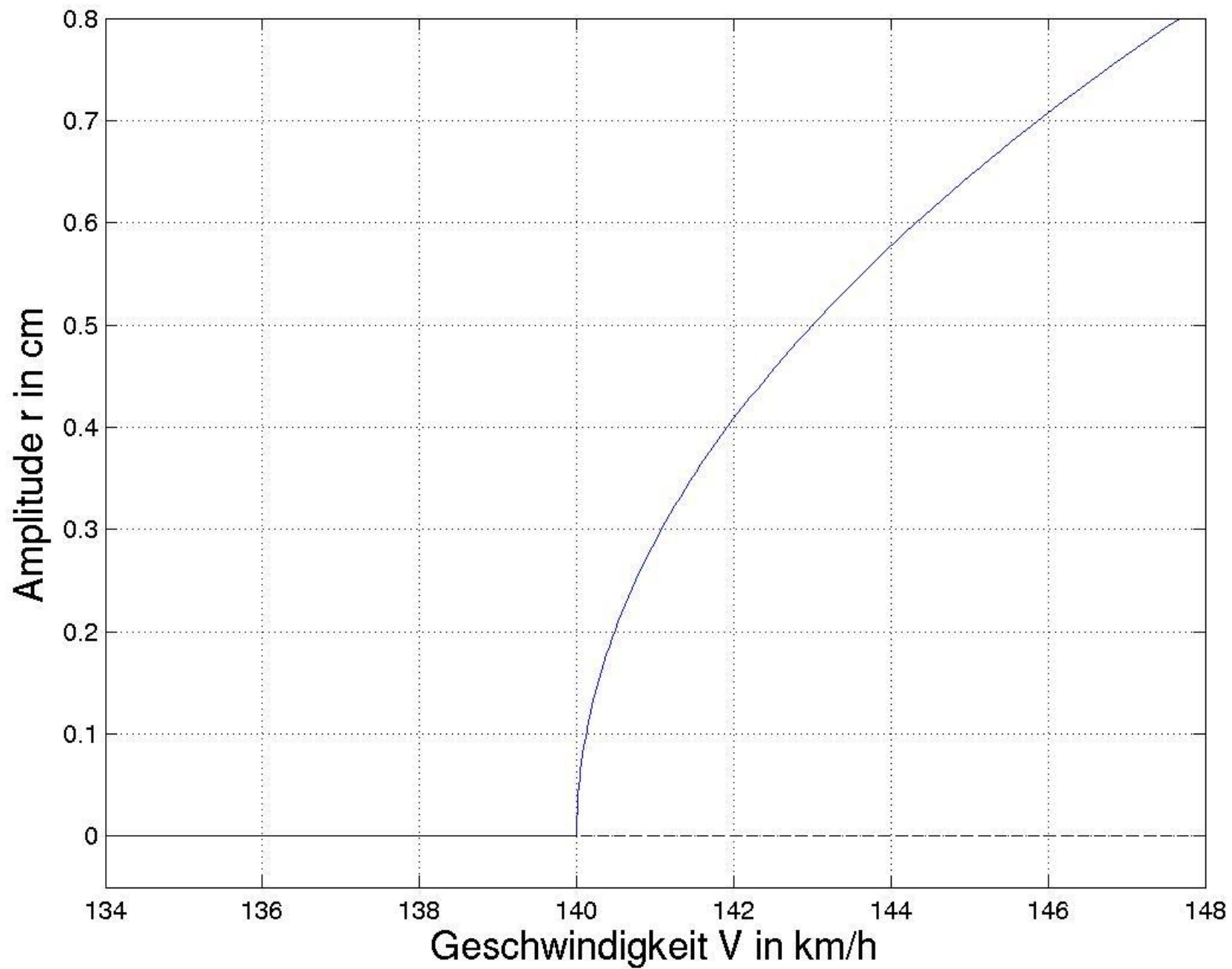
Die Berechnung der kritischen Geschwindigkeit eines Eisenbahnfahrzeuges: Die richtige, die falsche und die Zufallsmethode



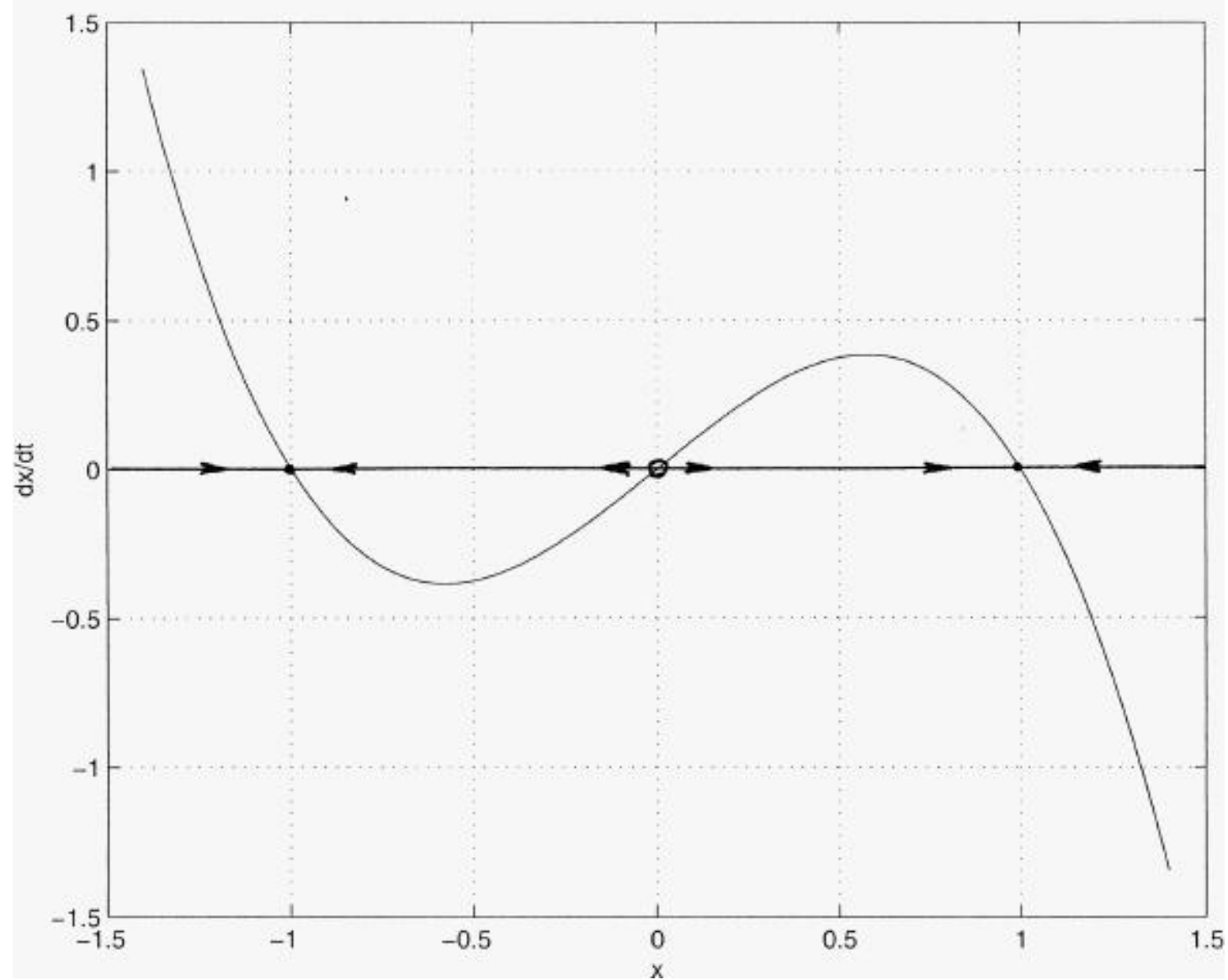
Hans True

DTU Informatics,
Die Dänische Technische Universität
und True Consult

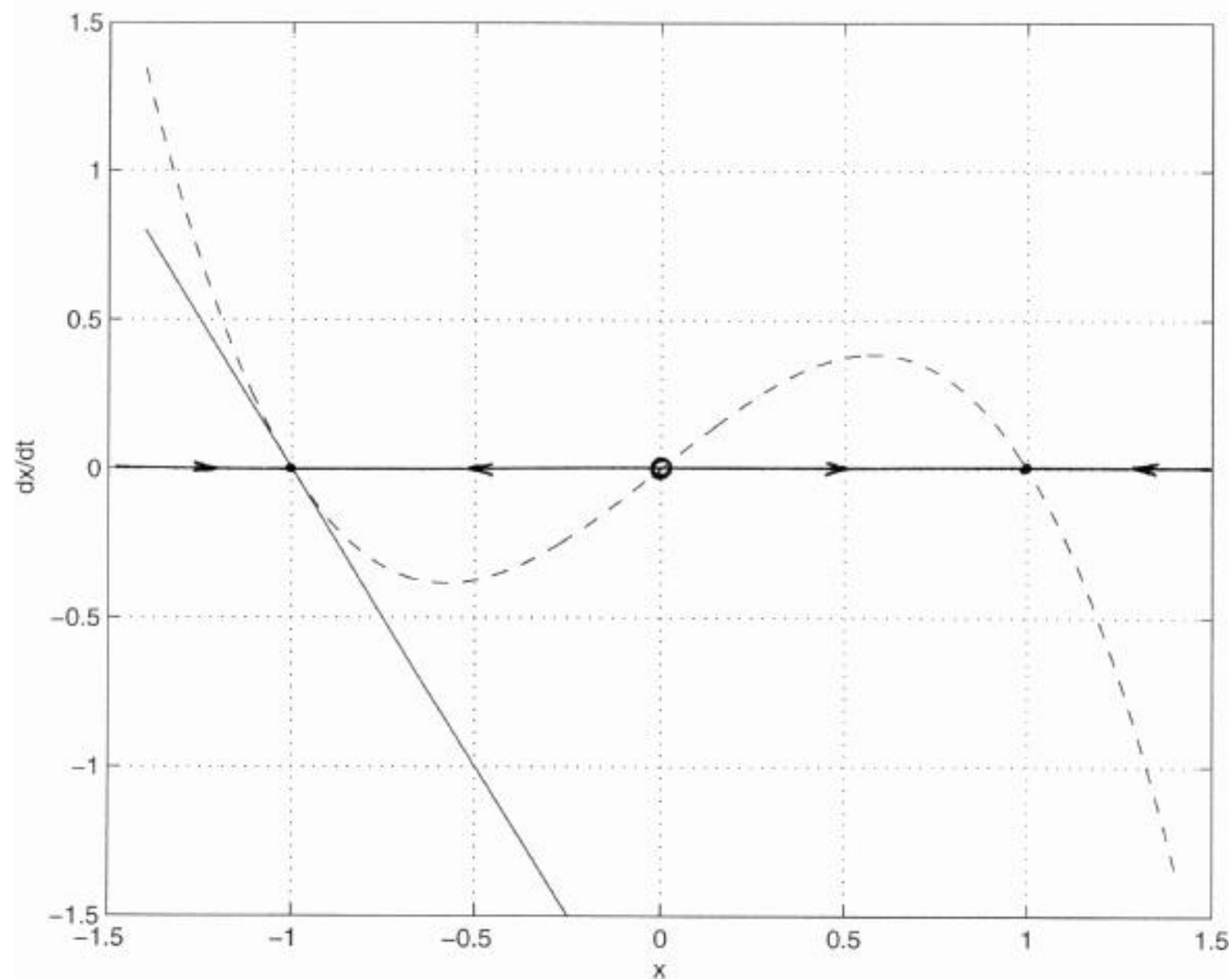


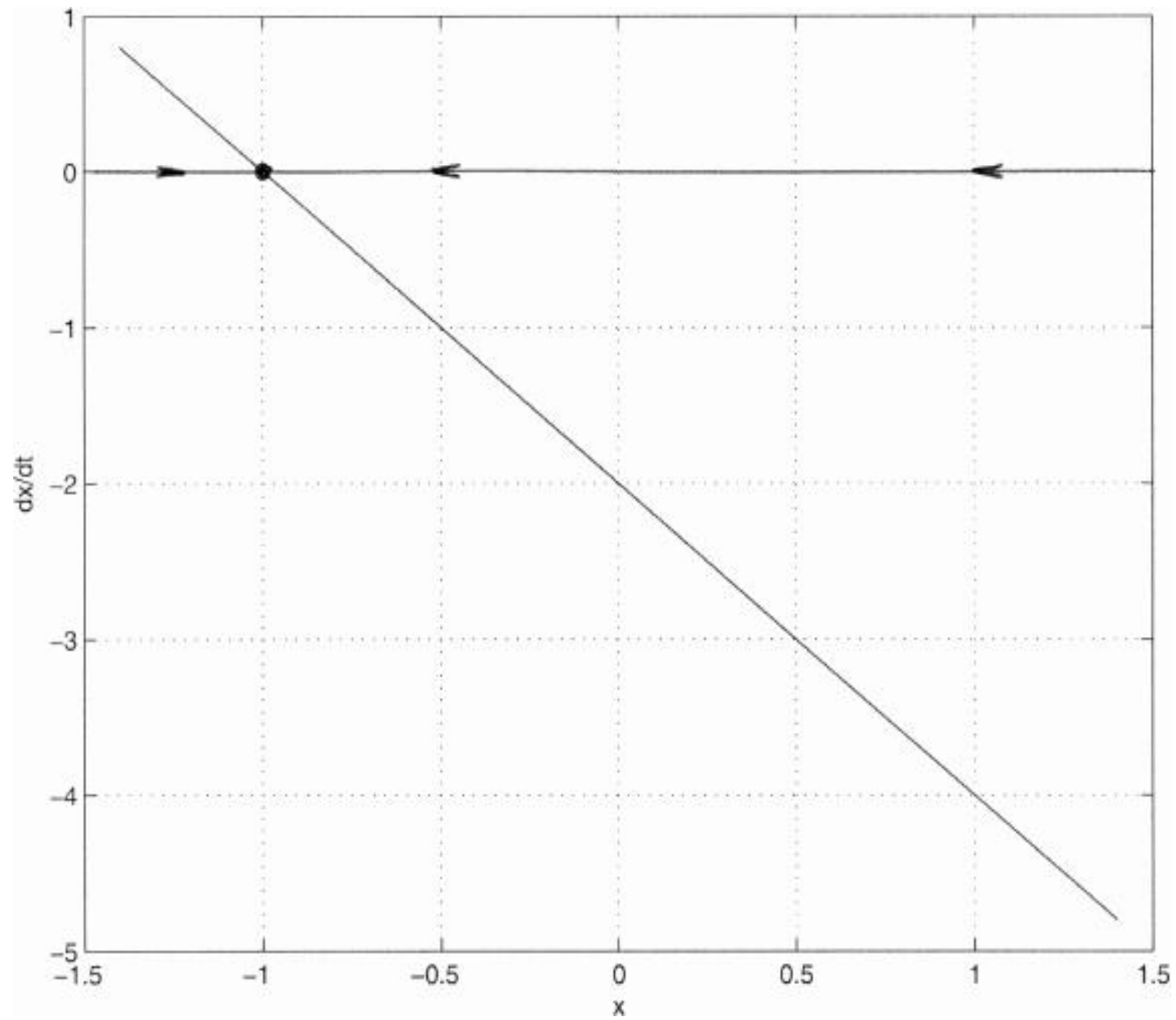


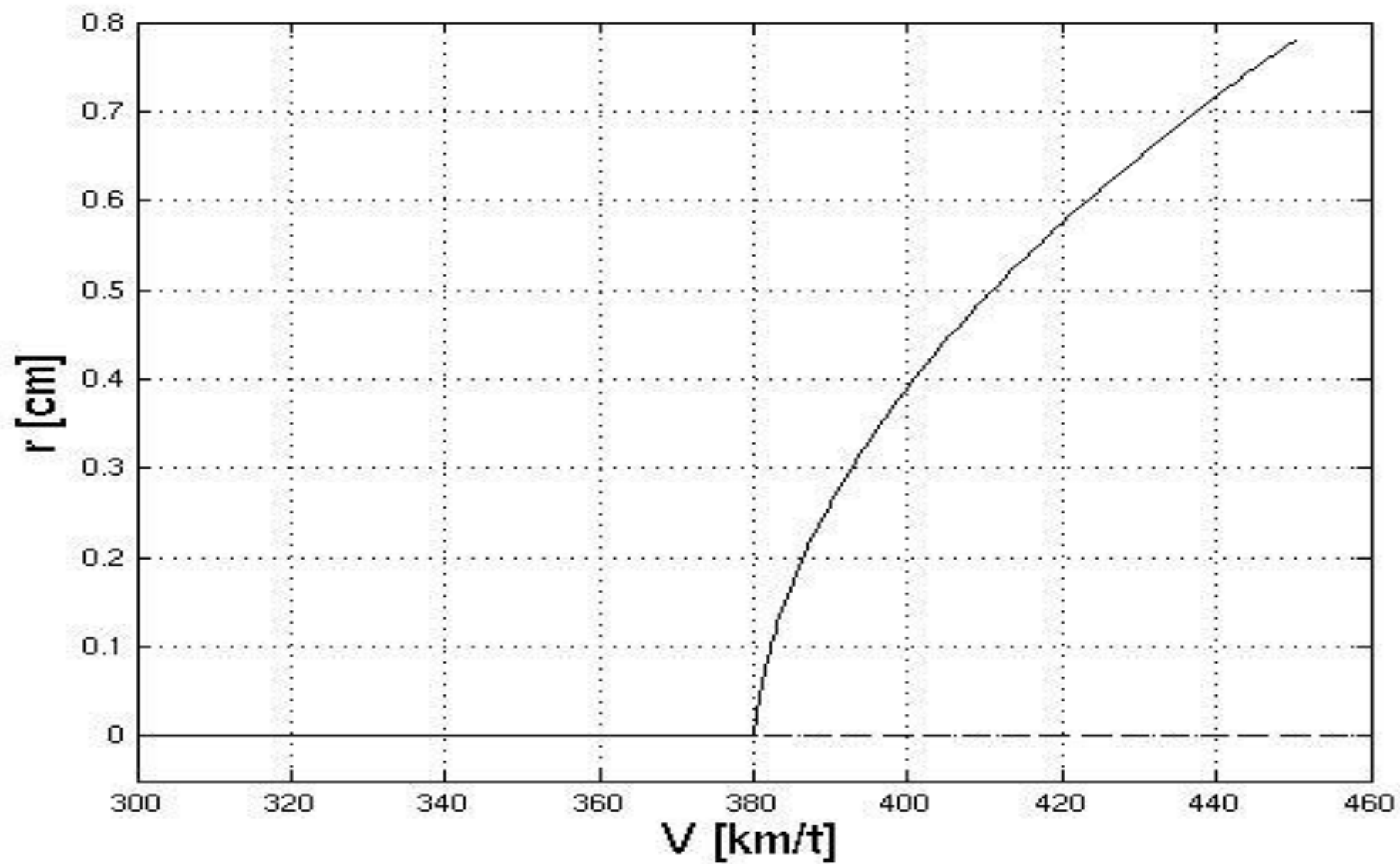
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x(x-a)(x+a);$$

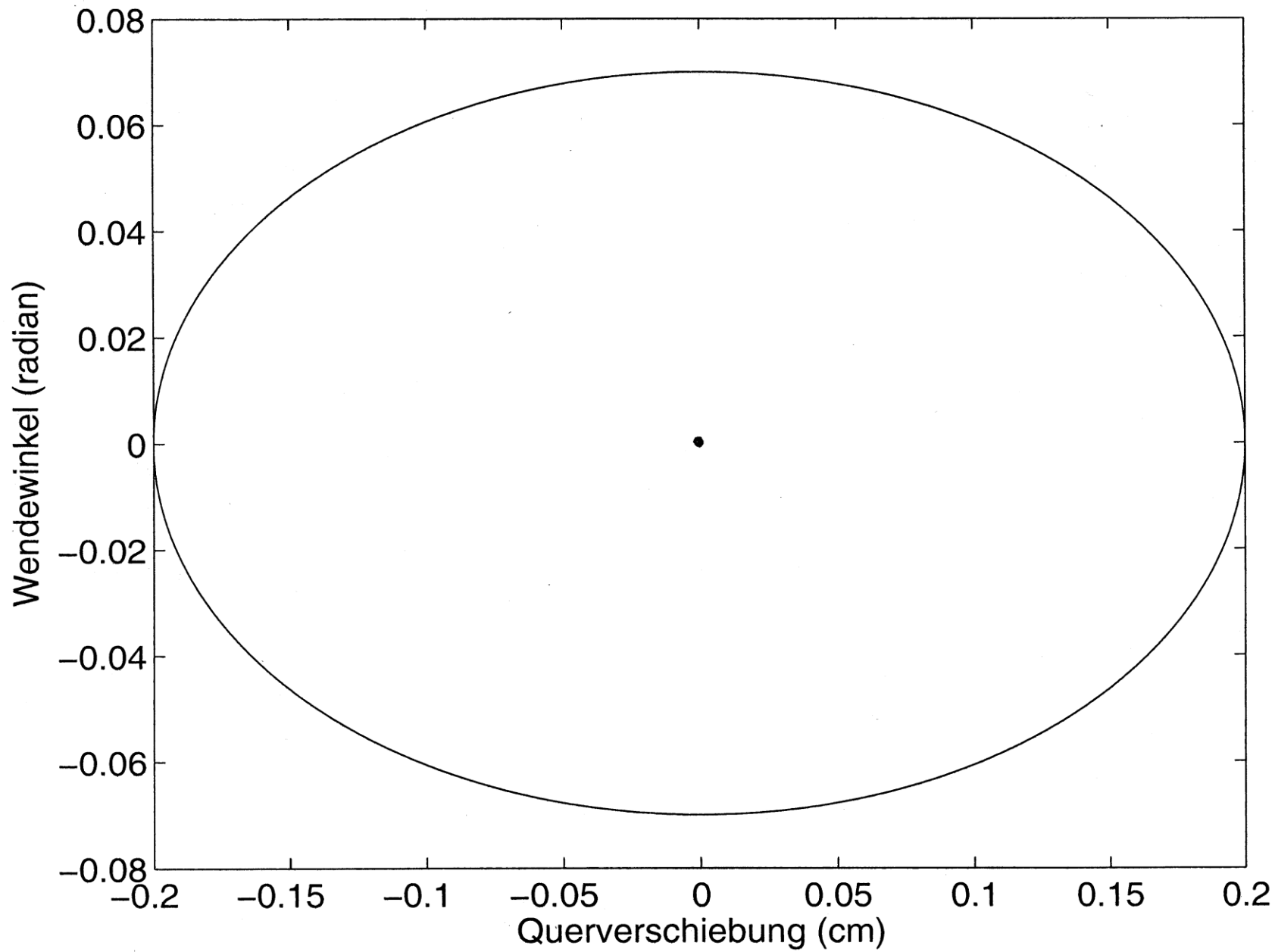


$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x(x-a)(x+a);$$

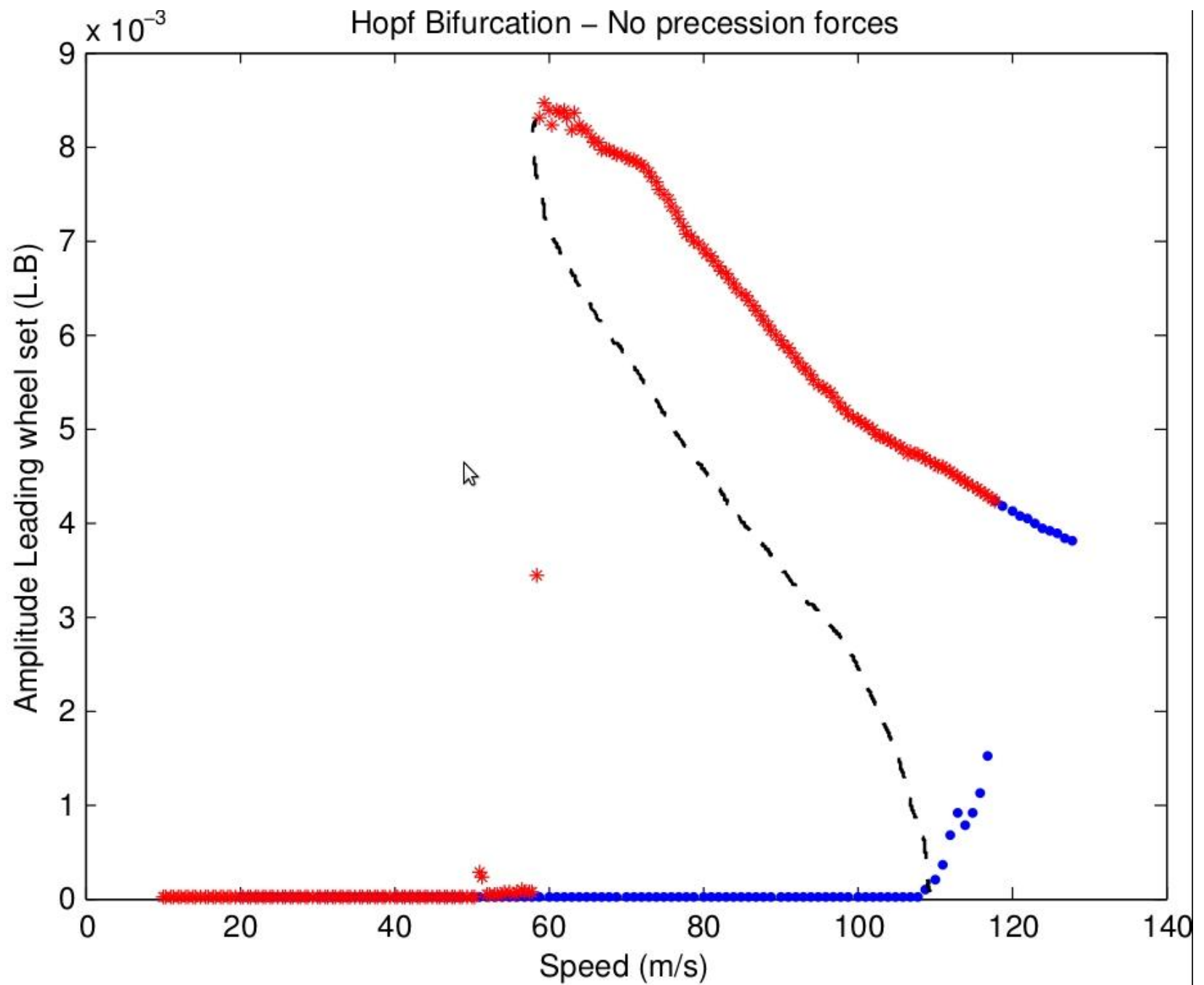


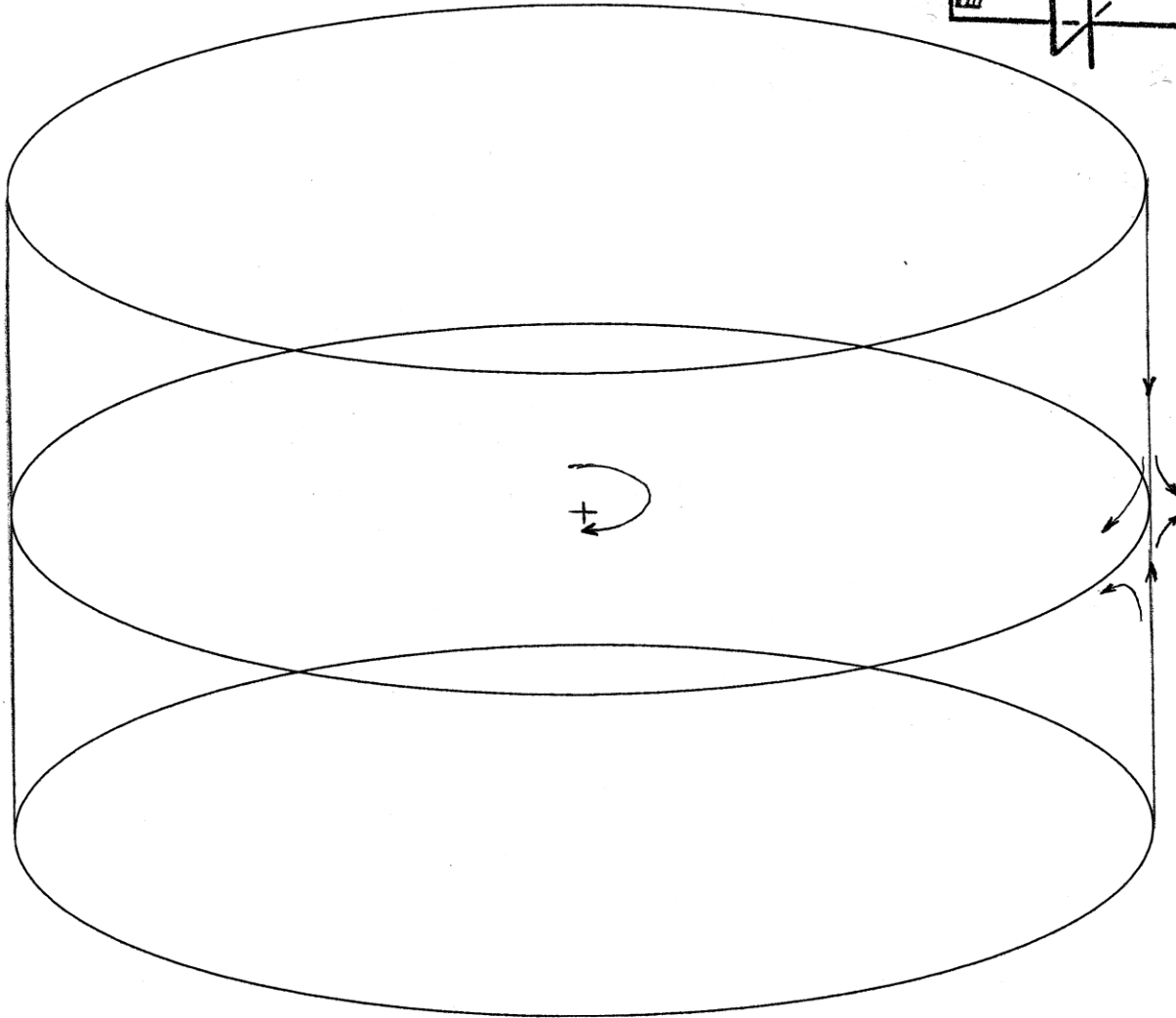
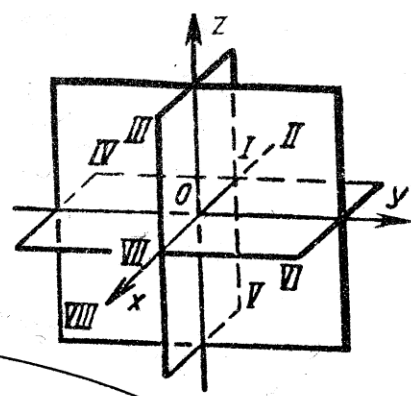


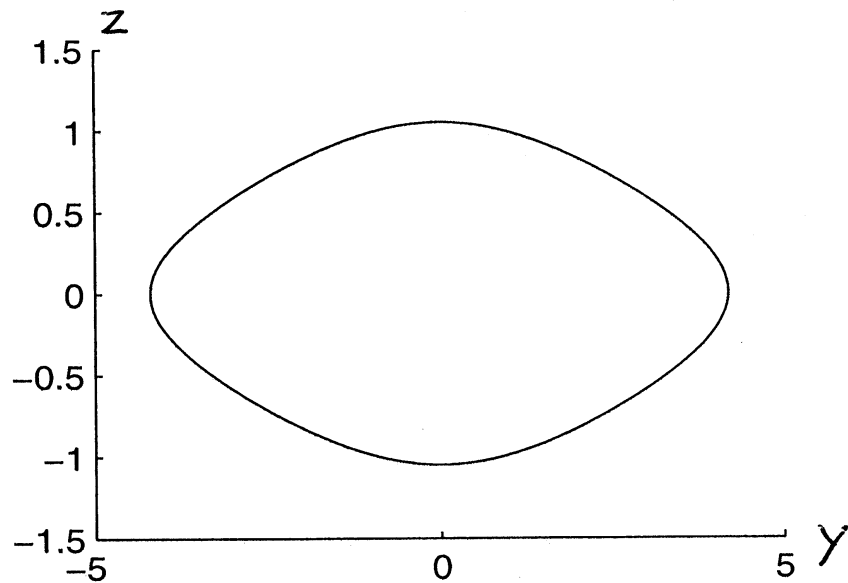
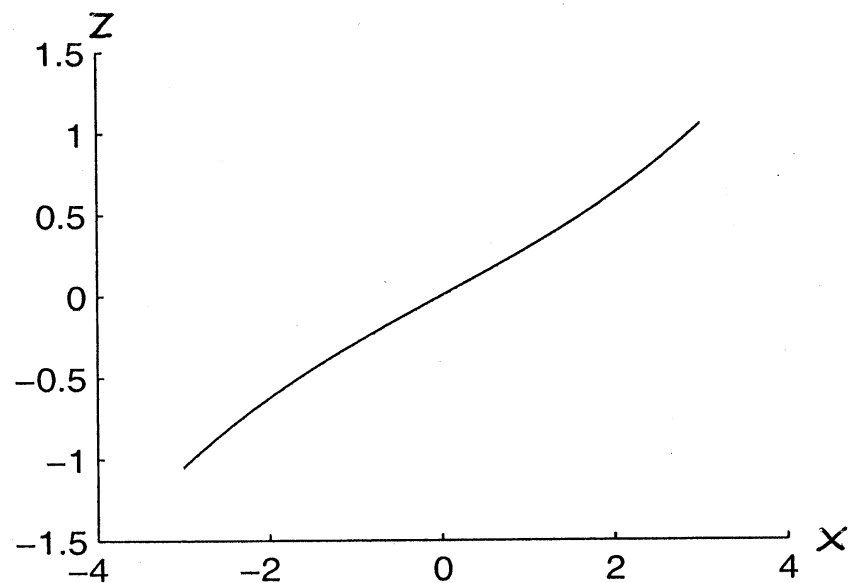
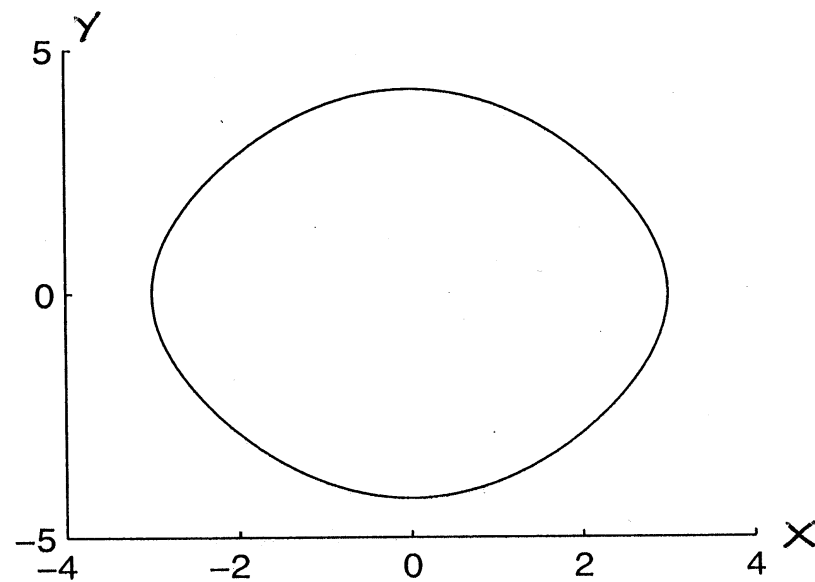
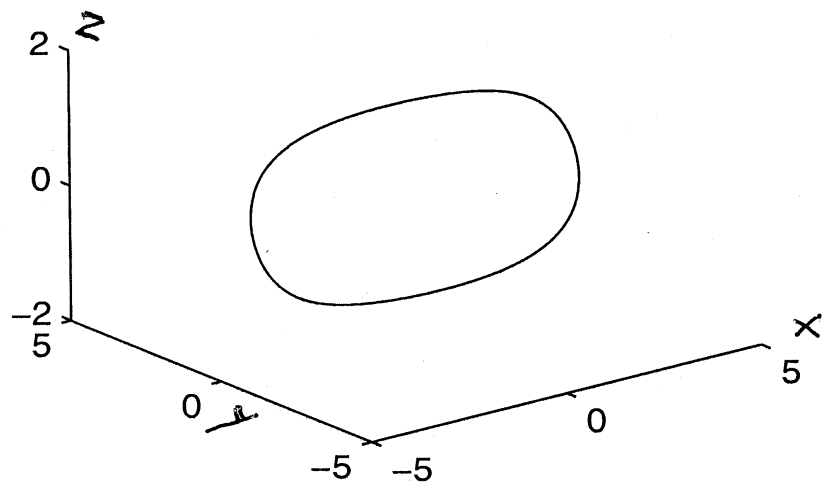


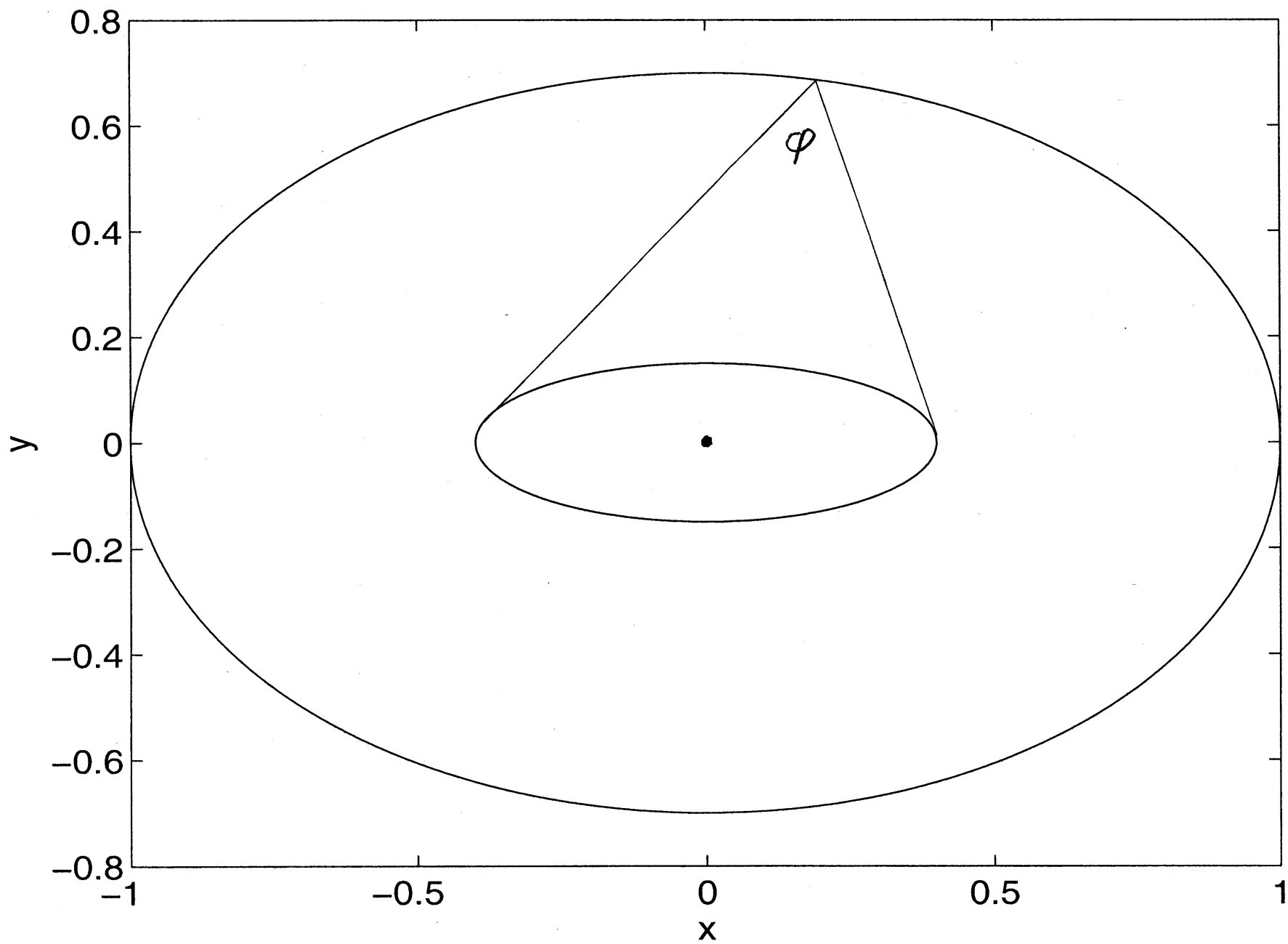


Hopf Bifurcation – No precession forces









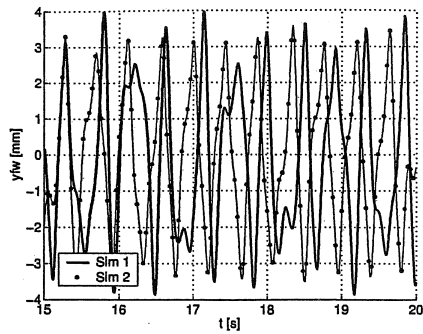


Figure 5.27: Kbps (empty, SPP, 1/30) running at 50 m/s. The chaotic attractor exhibits a sensitivity to the initial condition.

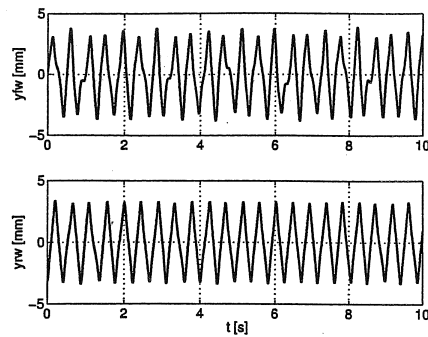
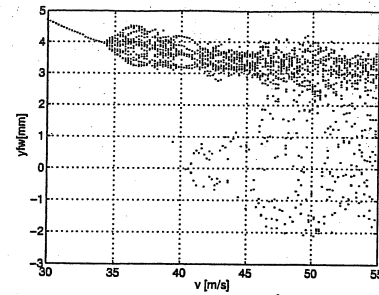
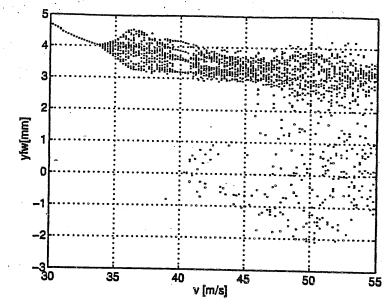


Figure 5.28: Wheelset behaviour at 43 m/s.

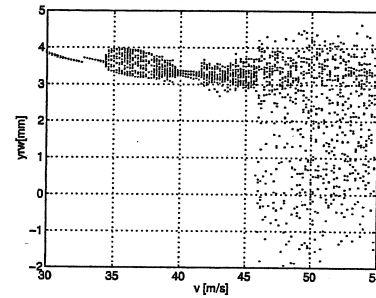


Increasing speed.

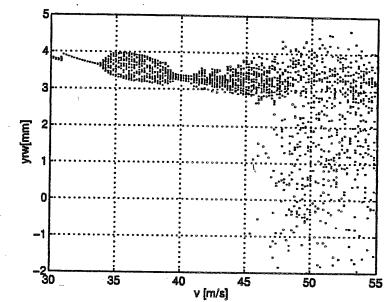


Decreasing speed.

Figure 5.29: Bifurcation diagram of the front wheelset. Kbps (empty, SPP, 1/30).

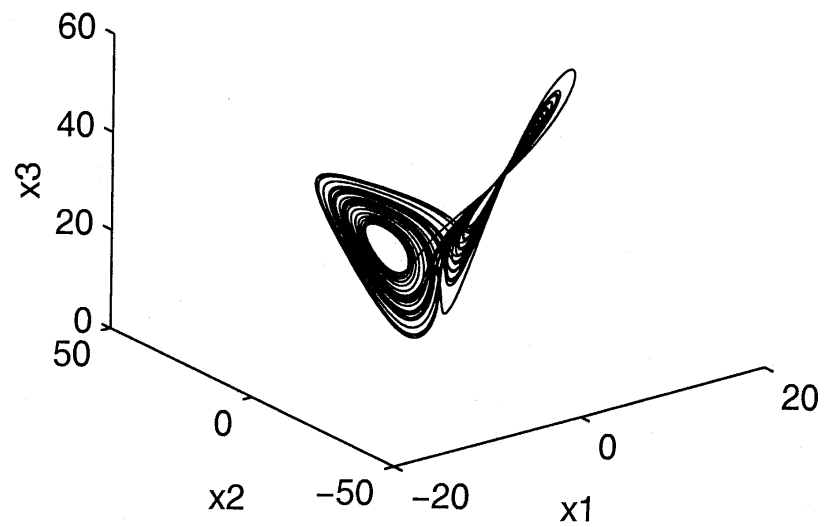
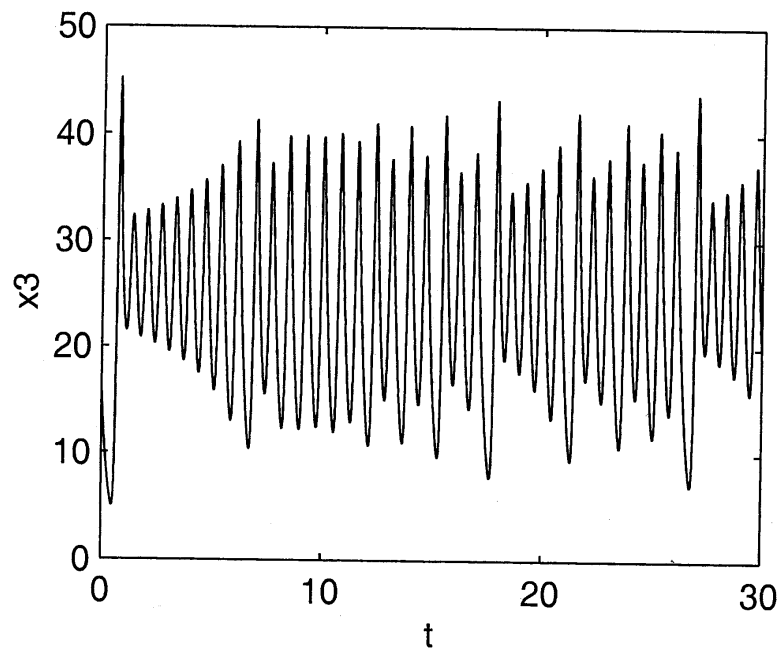
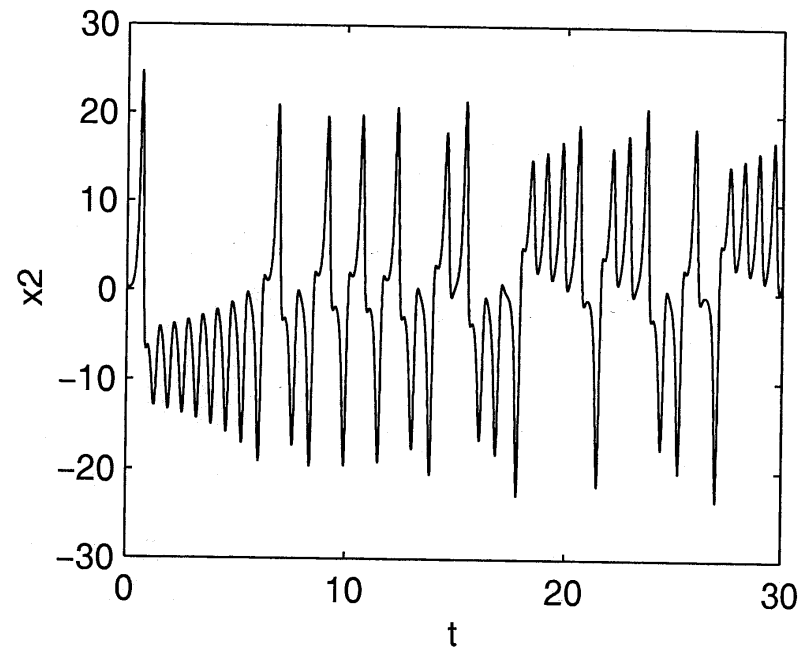
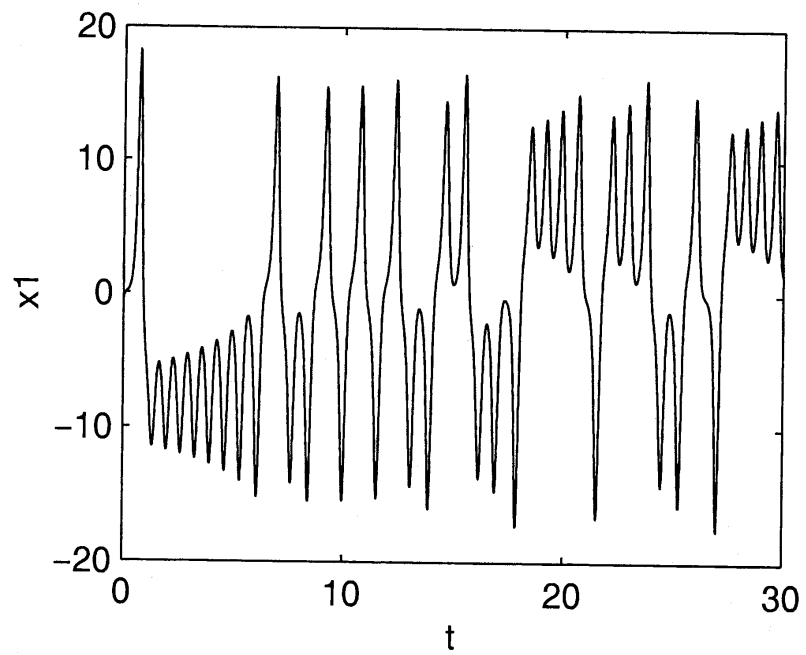


Increasing speed.

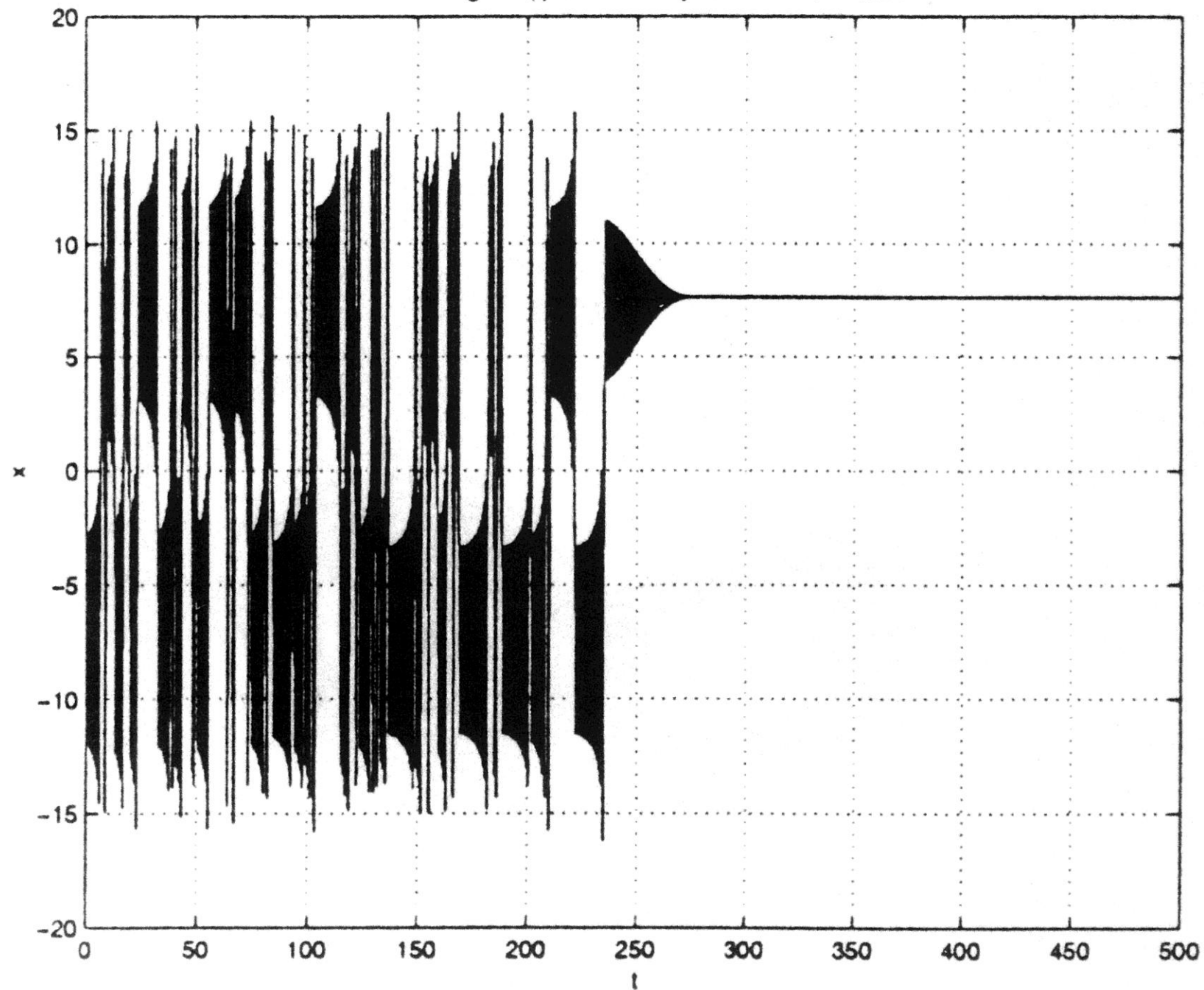


Decreasing speed.

Figure 5.30: Bifurcation diagram of the rear wheelset. Kbps (empty, SPP, 1/30).



Afbildning af $x(t)$ for Lorenzsystemet med $R=22.9$



Danke schön

