

Recall that problems which are underlined are good for seeing if you can work with the underlying concepts; that the underlined problems are to be handed in; and that the Friday quiz will be drawn from all of these concepts and from these or related problems.

9.1 concepts for autonomous first order systems of DE's: equilibrium solutions, stability, introduction to the names for different types of equilibrium solutions, visualization.

9.1: 5, 8, 11, 15.

9.2 finding equilibrium solutions (aka critical points), and linearizing at the critical point in order to classify it and understand how the non-linear system behaves nearby.

9.2: 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 22.

w15.1 Consider the non-linear system of differential equations from the competition model we discussed in class on Friday and Monday, November 30 and December 3.

$$x'(t) = 14x - 2x^2 - xy$$

$$y'(t) = 16y - 2y^2 - xy.$$

We found the four equilibrium (critical point) solutions $(0, 0)$, $(7, 0)$, $(0, 8)$, $(4, 6)$ and did a linearization analysis at $(4, 6)$, which is a stable node.

a) Linearize the system at the $(7, 0)$ "the long way", by changing to the functions $u(t) = x(t) - 7$ and $v(t) = y(t) - 0 = y(t)$, and computing $u'(t)$, $v'(t)$ as functions of u , v , and discarding the quadratic terms in u , v . We discussed this method on Friday, and review it on Monday.

b) Redo the linearization in **a** using the Jacobian matrix method.

c) Compute the general solution to the linearized system at $(7, 0)$, and use the eigenvalue/eigenvector information to sketch a qualitatively accurate phase portrait in the $u - v$ plane, like we do in class on Monday for the equilibrium points $(4, 6)$ and $(0, 8)$. (Your picture should look very much like the pplane solution to the non-linear problem near $(u, v) = (0, 0)$, i.e. near $(x, y) = (0, 8)$.)

d) Classify the critical point $(7, 0)$ according to the eigenvalues of the matrix in the linearized system, using table 9.2.12 on page 539 (or our class notes from December 3). Your answer should be consistent with your more detailed work in part **c**.

9.3: interacting population models: competition and predator-prey modeling

9.3: 5, 7, 11, 18, 19. In 18, the text has a typo in equation (7), it means to read $y' = -5y + xy$.

w15.2 We and the text discuss the fact that for the general logistic competition model

$$x'(t) = a_1 x - b_1 x^2 - c_1 xy$$

$$y'(t) = a_2 y - b_2 y^2 - c_2 xy,$$

if the product of the logistic coefficients $b_1 b_2$ satisfies $b_1 b_2 > c_1 c_2$ then any first quadrant equilibrium will be asymptotically stable and a global attractor, as in the system for **w15.1** that we've discussed in class. On the other hand, if $b_1 b_2 < c_1 c_2$ then one of the populations will "always" die out, and which one it is depends on the initial populations x_0, y_0 . This is illustrated in the following system:

$$x'(t) = 9x - x^2 - 3xy$$

$$y'(t) = 12y - 3y^2 - 2xy.$$

a) Find all equilibrium solutions.

b) Linearize the system about each of the 4 equilibrium solutions, and classify each equilibrium point

according to the matrix eigenvalues.

c) For the equilibrium solution $(9, 0)$, find the general solution to the linearized problem, and draw a qualitatively correct (u, v) plane picture using this general solution and the associated eigenvectors. (Use ideas we discussed on Friday and Monday).

d) Use pplane to check your work in this problem: Create a phase portrait with the equilibrium solutions highlighted along representative solution curves. Include the stable and unstable orbits (also known as "separatrices") from the saddle point in the first quadrant. Print out and hand in a screenshot of this diagram. (You can check your linearization analyses in a,b,c as well, but you don't need to hand this part in.) Explain how the separatrices bound regions of the initial population points (x_0, y_0) , which determine which population dies out and which one survives.

w15.3) Predator-prey models: Consider the predator prey system at the end of Monday's notes

$$x'(t) = 10x - 5xy$$

$$y'(t) = -5y + xy.$$

which has the two equilibrium points $(0, 0)$, $(5, 2)$.

a) Verify that the matrix for the linearization at $(5, 2)$ has purely imaginary eigenvalues, so is a stable center for the linearized problem, and indeterminate for the non-linear problem.

b) Use the separation of variables trick that we discuss in class for section 9.4 examples (i.e. the Calculus fact that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$) to show that solution trajectories follow level curves for a certain function, in order to show that the equilibrium point $(5, 2)$ is also a stable center for the non-linear autonomous system.

9.4) *Nonlinear mechanical systems.*

9.4: 9, **10**, 11, 13, **14**

w15.3) Consider the first order system of differential equations

$$x'(t) = y$$

$$y'(t) = -1.25 \sin(x) - y.$$

Notice this first order system arises from the non-linear second order rigid rod pendulum equation

$$\theta''(t) + c\theta'(t) + \frac{g}{L}\sin(\theta(t)) = 0, \text{ with } x(t) = \theta(t), \text{ in which we have chosen } L \text{ to make } \frac{g}{L} = 1.25$$

and added some friction, with $c = 1$. We've discussed (or will discuss, depending on when you read this) the no-damping case in class.

a) What are the equilibrium solutions of the first order system? What swing positions do they correspond to?

b) Linearize this system at $(\pi, 0)$. Compute the general solution to the linearized problem, classify the critical point, and sketch a qualitatively accurate picture of the phase portrait for the linearized problem. Recreate the phase portrait for this system on a suitable scale, create representative solution trajectories, and plot the stable and unstable orbits from $(\pi, 0)$. At which two possible equilibrium points will solutions that start near to $(\pi, 0)$ end up, with 100 % probability, based on the phase portrait for the non-linear problem? What is the interpretation of this in terms of the rigid-rod swing?

c) Linearize the system at $(0, 0)$, classify the critical point, and sketch a qualitatively correct picture of the linearized problem near there. (As we discuss in class, you need not find the actual eigenvectors - you can just see what the tangent field looks like near $(0, 0)$ to deduce the direction the spiral is rotating.)

d) Indicate on your pplane plot the region of initial values in the phase plane for which solutions ultimately converge to $(0, 0)$.

w15.4) This is a continuation of **14**. Use the

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$
 trick and separation of variables trick to get

the (multiple of) total energy function for which the solution trajectories are following the level curves. Use software to graph the total energy function, and verify visually that the level curves do correspond to the solution trajectories as shown in figure 9.4.12. Hand in a picture of this graph $z = f(x, y)$.