

Homework for Lecture 17 of Dr. Z.'s Dynamical Models in Biology class

Email the answers (as a .pdf file) to

ShaloshBEkhad@gmail.com

by 8:00pm Monday, Nov. 3, 2025.

Subject: hw17

with an attachment hw17FirstLast.pdf

1. Find all the equilibrium points and stable equilibrium points of the following one-dimensional dynamical system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -(x-1)(x-4)(x-7)(x-8) \quad .$$

2. (You can use Maple for the eigenvalues, but not for the Jacobian)

Find all stable equilibria of the 3-dimensional dynamical system:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{3x}{1+y+z} \quad , \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{3y}{1+x+z} \quad , \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{3z}{1+x+y} \quad .\end{aligned}$$

3. Find all the equilibria and stable equilibria of the 3-dimensional dynamical system:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{x}{1+y+z} \quad , \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{y}{1+x+z} \quad , \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= 1 - \frac{z}{1+x+y} \quad .\end{aligned}$$

4. What are the equilibria, and stable equilibria of the Chemostat model with parameters $a_1 = 2$ and $a_2 = 5$?

1. Find all the equilibrium points and stable equilibrium points of the following one-dimensional dynamical system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -(x-1)(x-4)(x-7)(x-8) \quad .$$

$$0 = -(x-1)(x-4)(x-7)(x-8)$$

$$x = 1, 4, 7, 8$$

$$f'(x) = -(x-4)(x-7)(x-8) - (x-1)(x-7)(x-8) - (x-1)(x-4)(x-8) - (x-1)(x-4)(x-7)$$

$$f'(1) = (-)(-)(-)(-) = +$$

$$f'(4) = 0 + (-)(+)(-)(-) = -$$

$$f'(7) = 0 - 0 + (-)(+)(+)(-) = +$$

$$f'(8) = 0 - 0 - 0 + (-)(+)(+)(+) = -$$

Since $f'(4)$ and $f'(8) < 0$,
 $\{4, 8\}$ are stable equilibria

2. (You can use Maple for the eigenvalues, but not for the Jacobian)

Find all stable equilibria of the 3-dimensional dynamical system:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \frac{3x}{1+y+z} \quad ,$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{3y}{1+x+z} \quad ,$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 1 - \frac{3z}{1+x+y} \quad .$$

$$3x(1+y+z)^{-1}$$

$$0 + 3x(-1)(1)(1+y+z)^{-2}$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{3x}{1+y+z}$$

$$1 = \frac{3x}{1+y+z}$$

$$1+y+z = 3x$$

$$y = 3x - z - 1$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{3y}{1+x+z}$$

$$1 = \frac{3y}{1+x+z}$$

$$1+x+z = 3y$$

$$4z = 8x - 4$$

$$z = 2x - 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{3z}{1+x+y}$$

$$1 = \frac{3z}{1+x+y}$$

$$1+x+y = 3z$$

$$1 = \frac{6x-5}{1+2x}$$

$$1+2x = 6x-3$$

$$x = 1$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-3}{(1+y+z)^2} & \frac{3x}{(1+y+z)^2} & \frac{3x}{(1+y+z)^2} \\ \frac{3y}{(1+x+z)^2} & \frac{-3}{(1+x+z)^2} & \frac{3y}{(1+x+z)^2} \\ \frac{3z}{(1+x+y)^2} & \frac{3z}{(1+x+y)^2} & \frac{-3}{(1+y+y)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(1,1,1) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Found eigenvalues w/ maple : $\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}$

Since $\lambda < 0$, Stable eq.

3. Find all the the equilibria and stable equilibria of the 3-diminsal dynamical system:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \frac{x}{1+y+z} ,$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{y}{1+x+z} ,$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 1 - \frac{z}{1+x+y} .$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{x}{1+y+z}$$

$$1+y+z = x$$

$$y = x - z - 1$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = -1$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{y}{1+x+z}$$

$$1 = \frac{x-z-1}{1+x+z}$$

$$1+x+z = x-z-1$$

$$2z = -2$$

$$z = -1$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{z}{1+x+y}$$

$$1 = \frac{-1}{1+x+y}$$

$$1+x+y = -1$$

$$2x = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{(1+y+z)^2} & \frac{x}{(1+y+z)^2} & \frac{x}{(1+y+z)^2} \\ \frac{y}{(1+x+z)^2} & \frac{-1}{(1+x+z)^2} & \frac{y}{(1+x+z)^2} \\ \frac{z}{(1+x+y)^2} & \frac{z}{(1+x+y)^2} & \frac{-1}{(1+x+y)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(-1, -1, -1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1, 2, 2$$

$\lambda > 0 \therefore$ unstable equilibrium

4. What are the equilibria, and stable equilibria of the Chemostat model with parameters $a_1 = 2$ and $a_2 = 5$?

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = a_1 \frac{CN}{C+1} - N = 2 \frac{CN}{C+1} - N$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -\frac{CN}{C+1} + a_2 = -\frac{CN}{C+1} + 5$$

$$0 = 2 \frac{CN}{C+1} - N$$

$$N = 2 \frac{CN}{C+1}$$

$$CN + N = 2CN$$

$$C+1 = 2C$$

$$1 = C$$

$$(10, 1)$$

$$0 = -\frac{CN}{C+1} + 5$$

$$5 = \frac{CN}{C+1}$$

$$5C+5 = CN$$

$$5 + \frac{5}{C} = N$$

$$10 = N$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{C-1}{C+1} & \frac{2N}{(C+1)^2} \\ -\frac{C}{C+1} & \frac{N}{(C+1)^2} - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J(10, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(0-\lambda)(\frac{3}{2}-\lambda) + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}\lambda + \lambda^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda + \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - 10}}{2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{-\frac{31}{4}}}{2}$$

Since the real part of λ is > 0
the pt $(10, 1)$ is not steady