

HW21 ZACHARIAH ALI

1. $\frac{dx}{dt} = x - y, \frac{dy}{dt} = y - x, x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1.$

Let $\underline{z} = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\underline{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix}$

thus $\underline{\dot{z}} = A\underline{z}$.

Eigenvalues of A . $(1-\lambda)^2 - (1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2.$

Eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Use $\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_3 = -x_4$. Use $\underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

So general solution is $\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = C_1 + C_2 e^{2t}, y(t) = C_1 - C_2 e^{2t}$

$\Rightarrow 2C_1 = x(t) + y(t) \Rightarrow 2C_1 = x(0) + y(0) = 2$

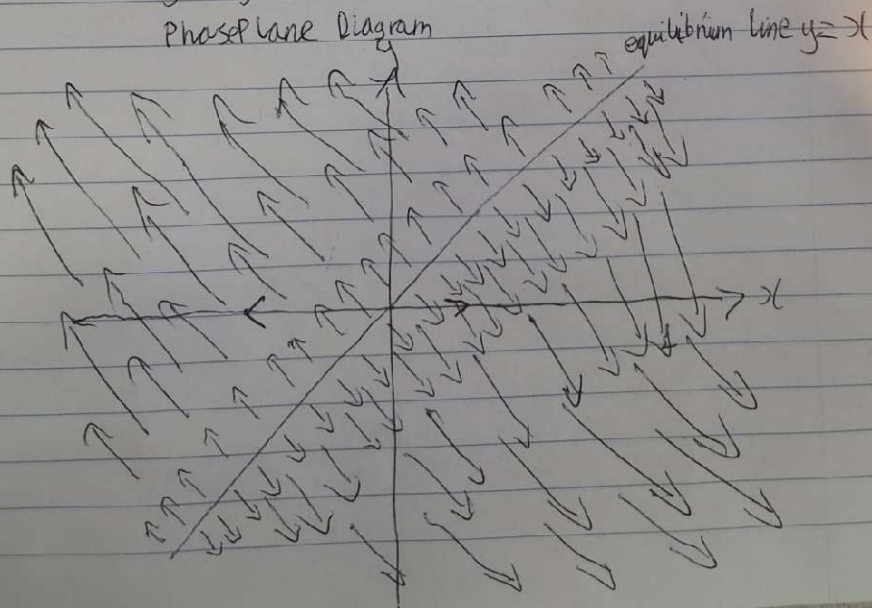
So $C_1 = 1$.

$2C_2 e^{2t} = x(t) - y(t)$. So for $t=0$

$2C_2 = x(0) - y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0.$

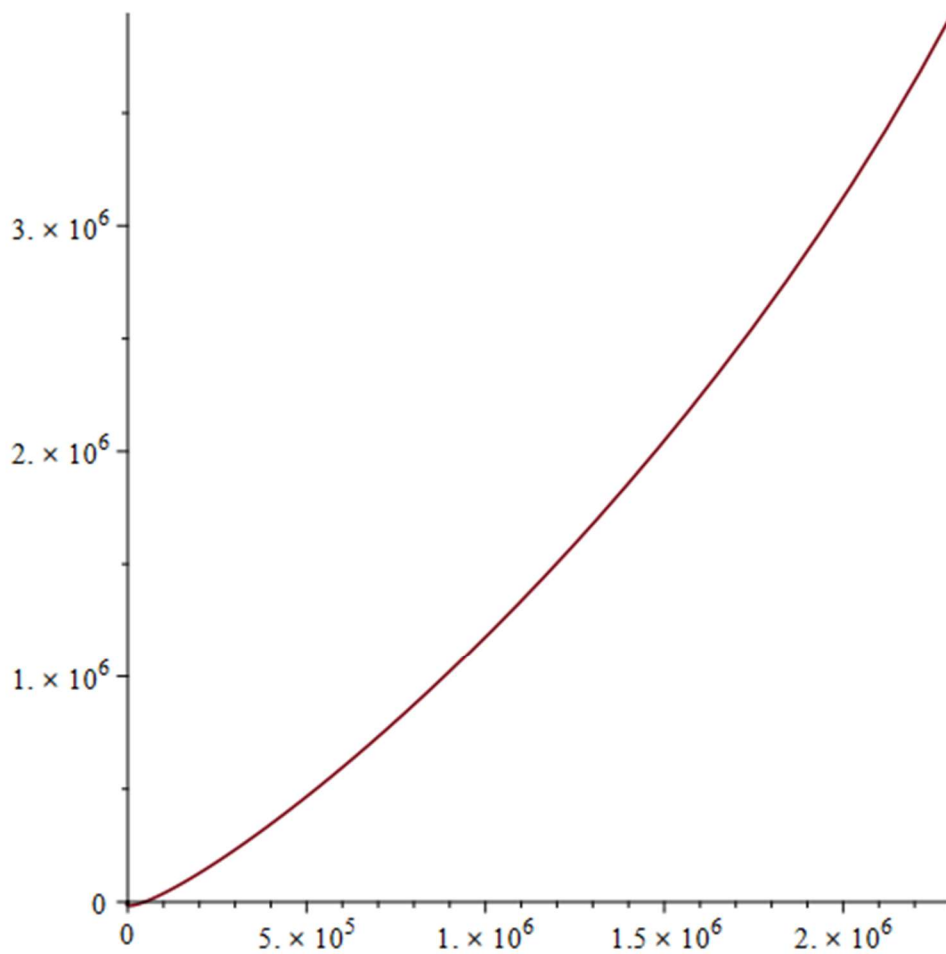
So $\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ i.e. $x(t) = 1 \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y(t) = 1$ (presumably).

Phase Plane Diagram

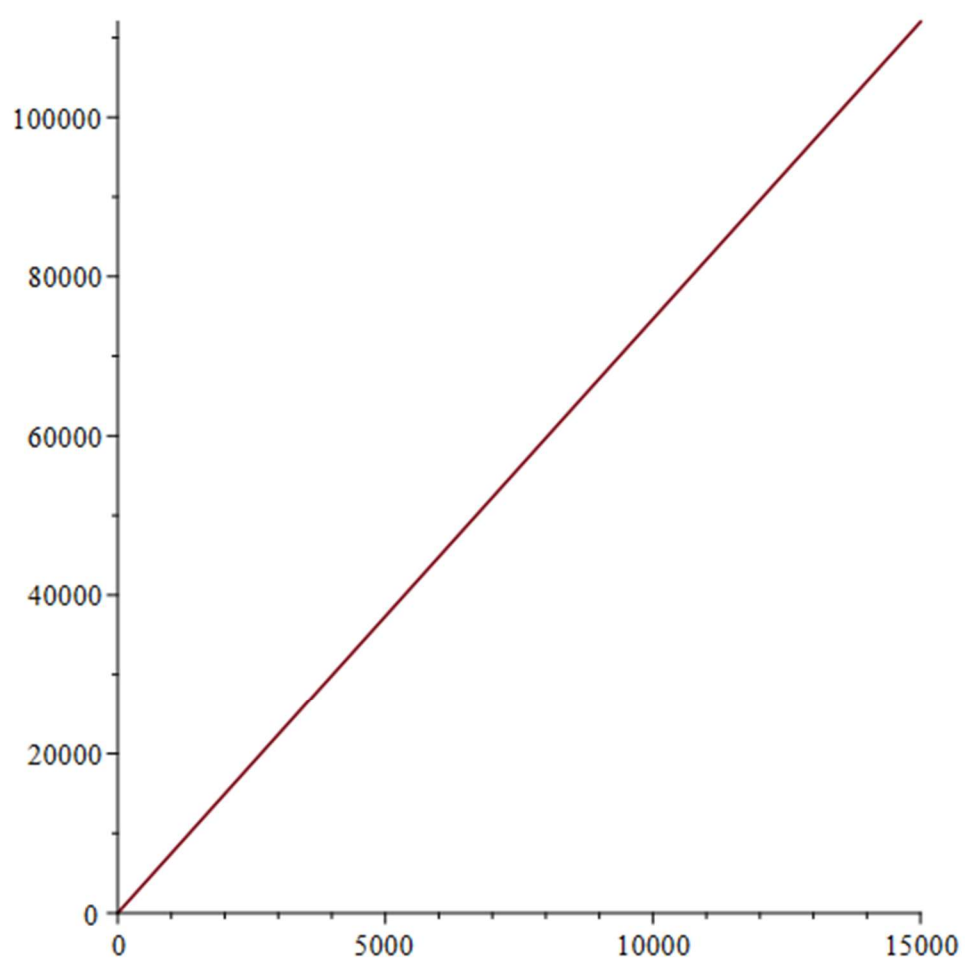


2. No. I presume this is as the ICs were different. I tried to make ICs the same to explore further but the solution was a single point so nothing was graphed.

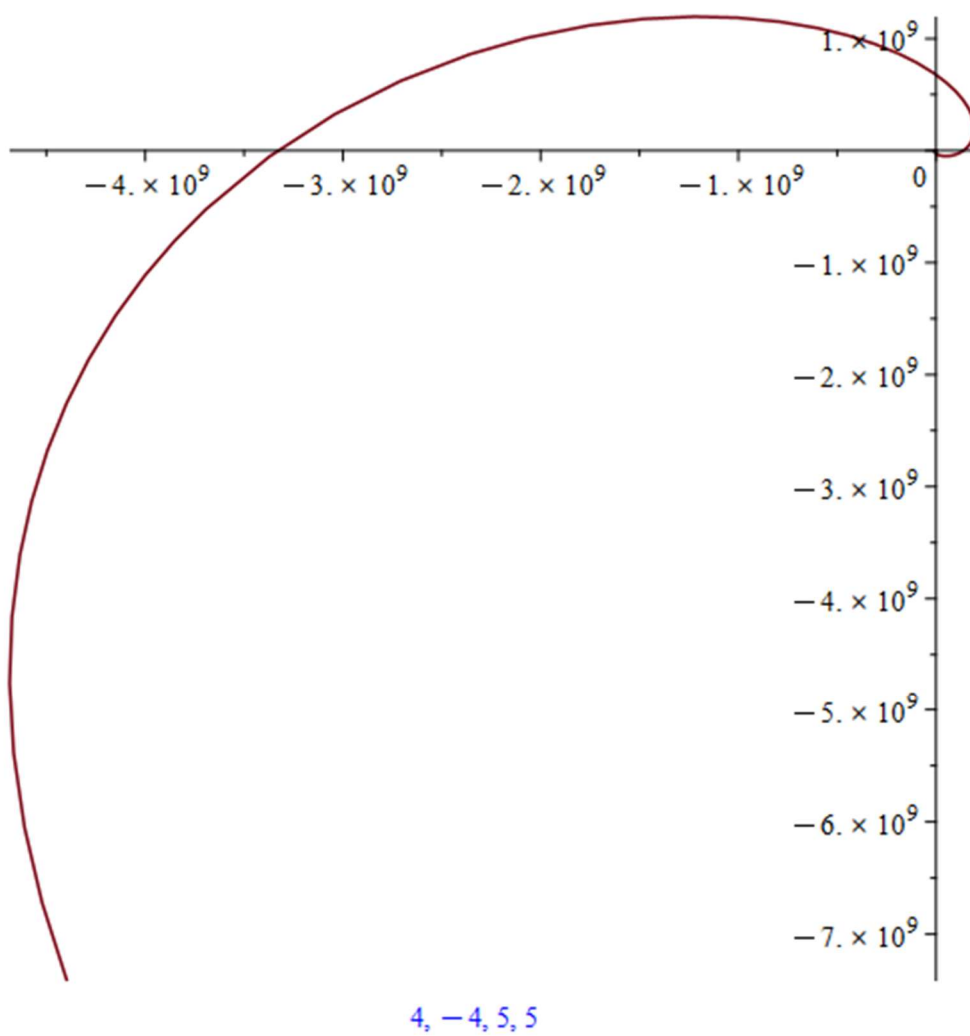
3.



$5, -2, 3, 1$



$-5, 1, -4, 3$

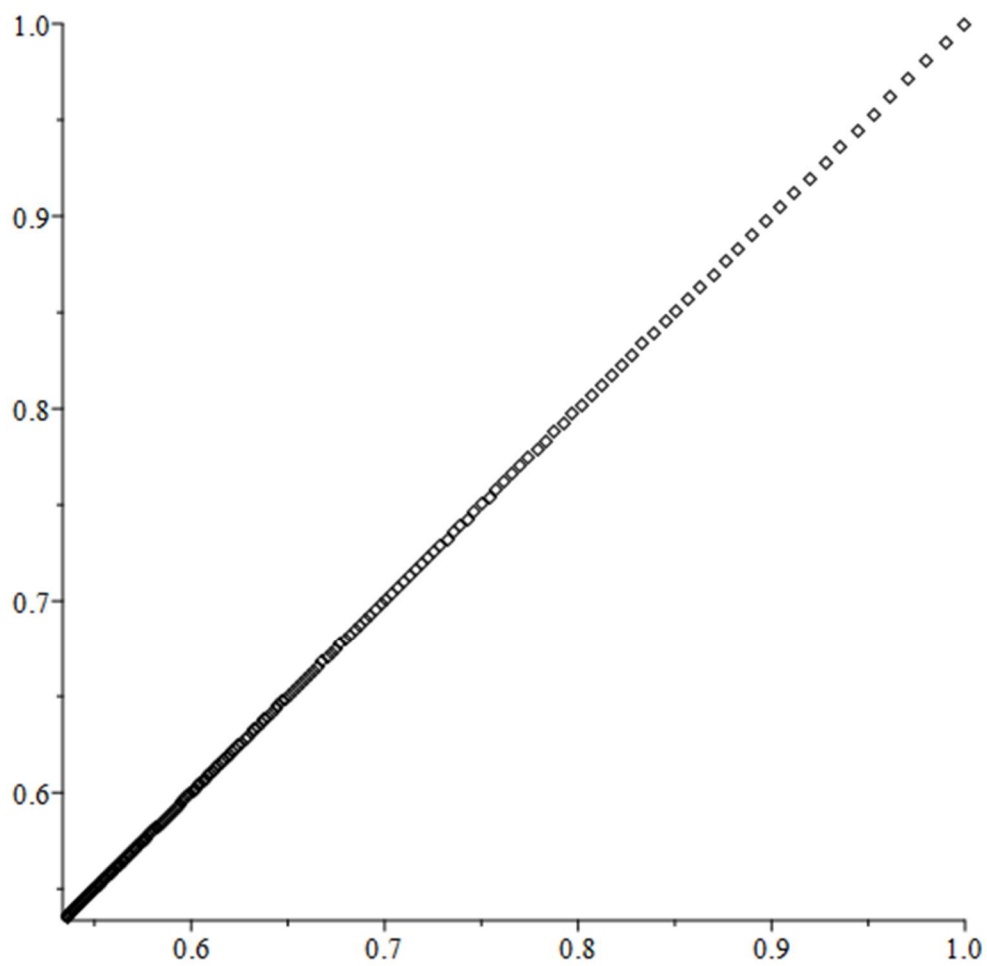


4, -4, 5, 5

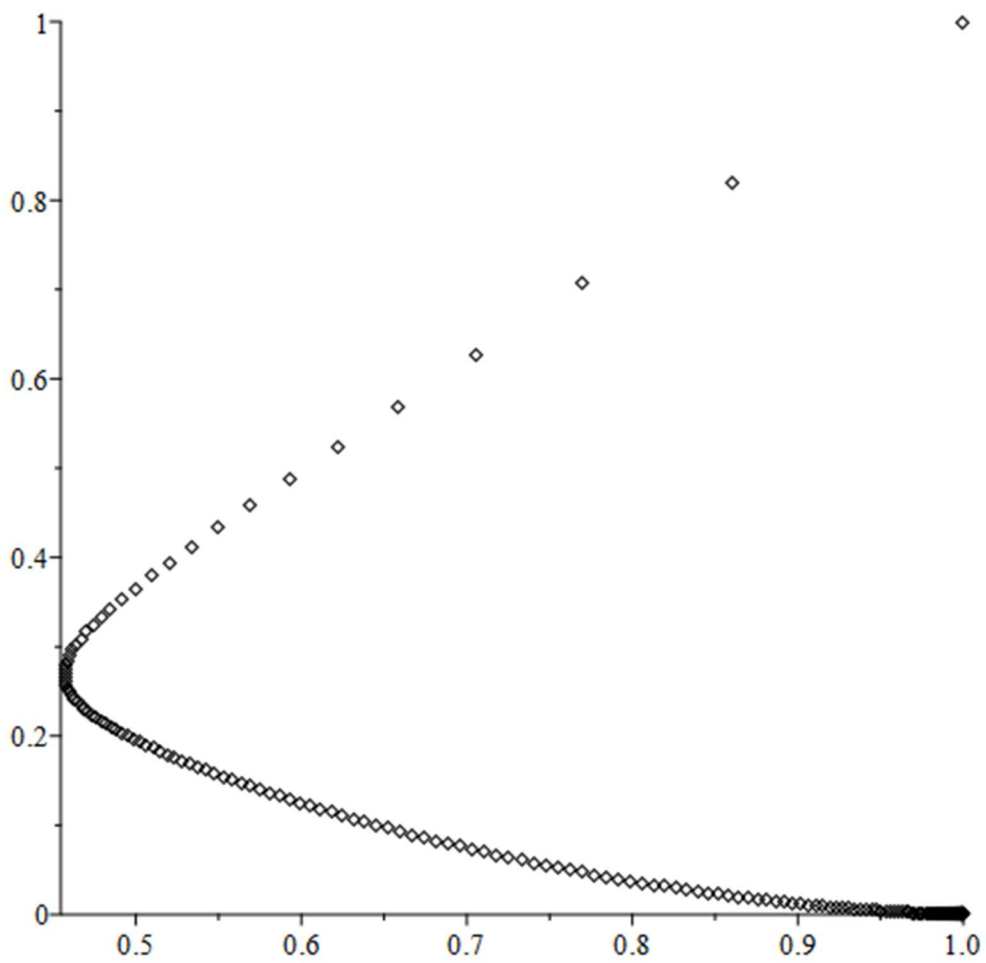
4.

Lotka

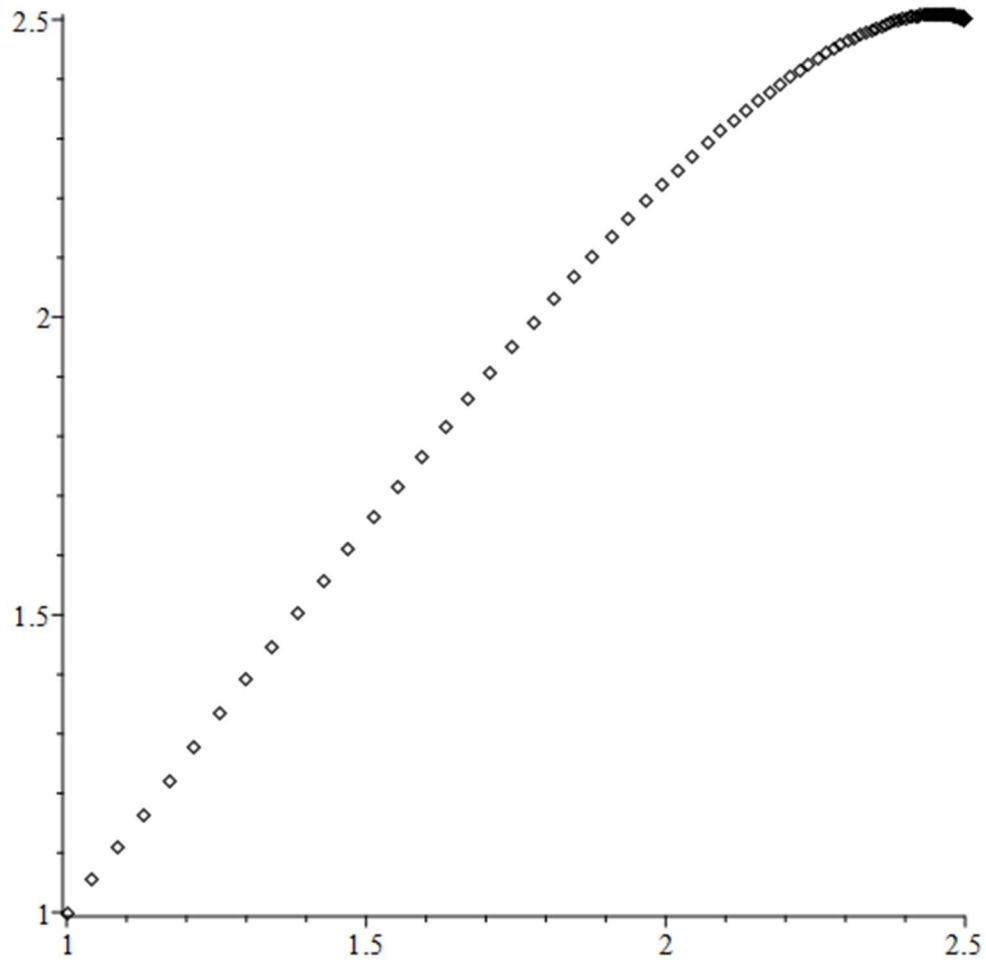
$(r_1, k_1, r_2, k_2, b_{12}, b_{21}) = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$



$(r1, k1, r2, k2, b12, b21) = (7, 1, 9, 1, 2, 2)$



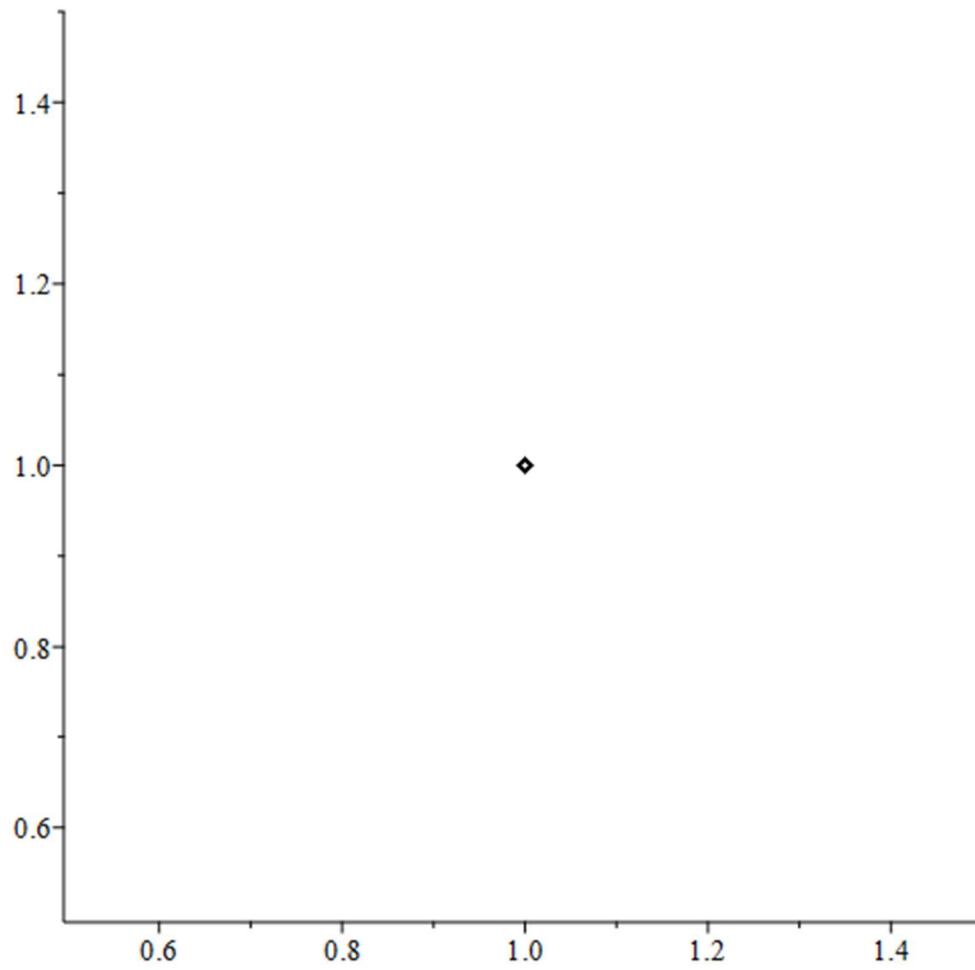
(r1,k1,r2,k2,b12,b21 =(7,3,9,3,0.2,0.2)



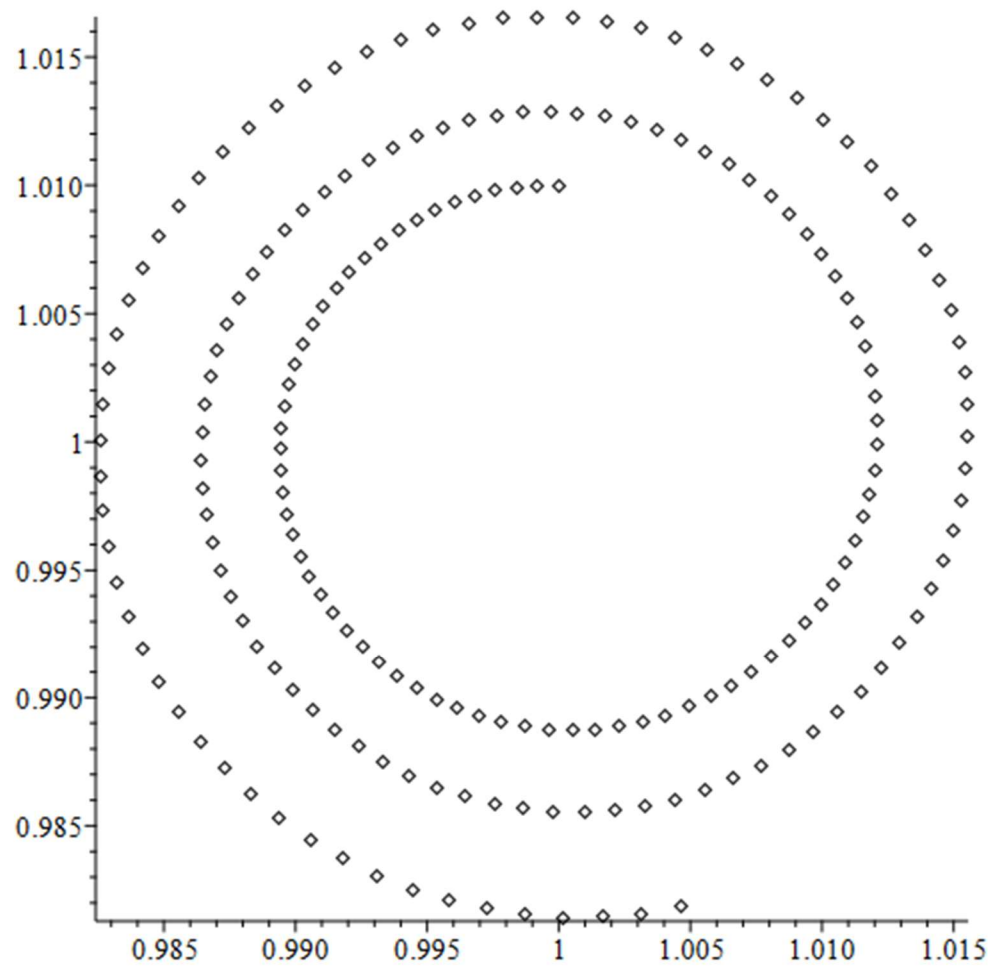
Volterra

$(a,b,c,d)=(8,8,8,8)$

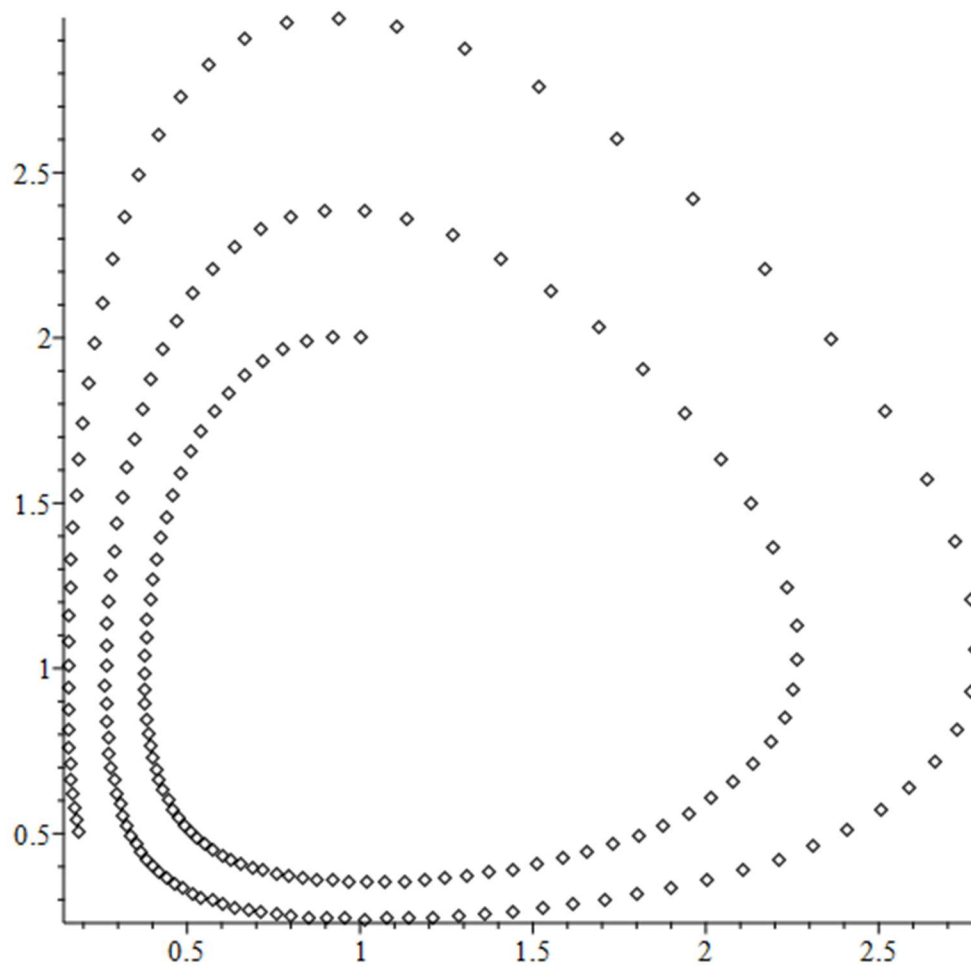
Interestingly, I initially accidentally began at equilibrium (1,1) and got this:



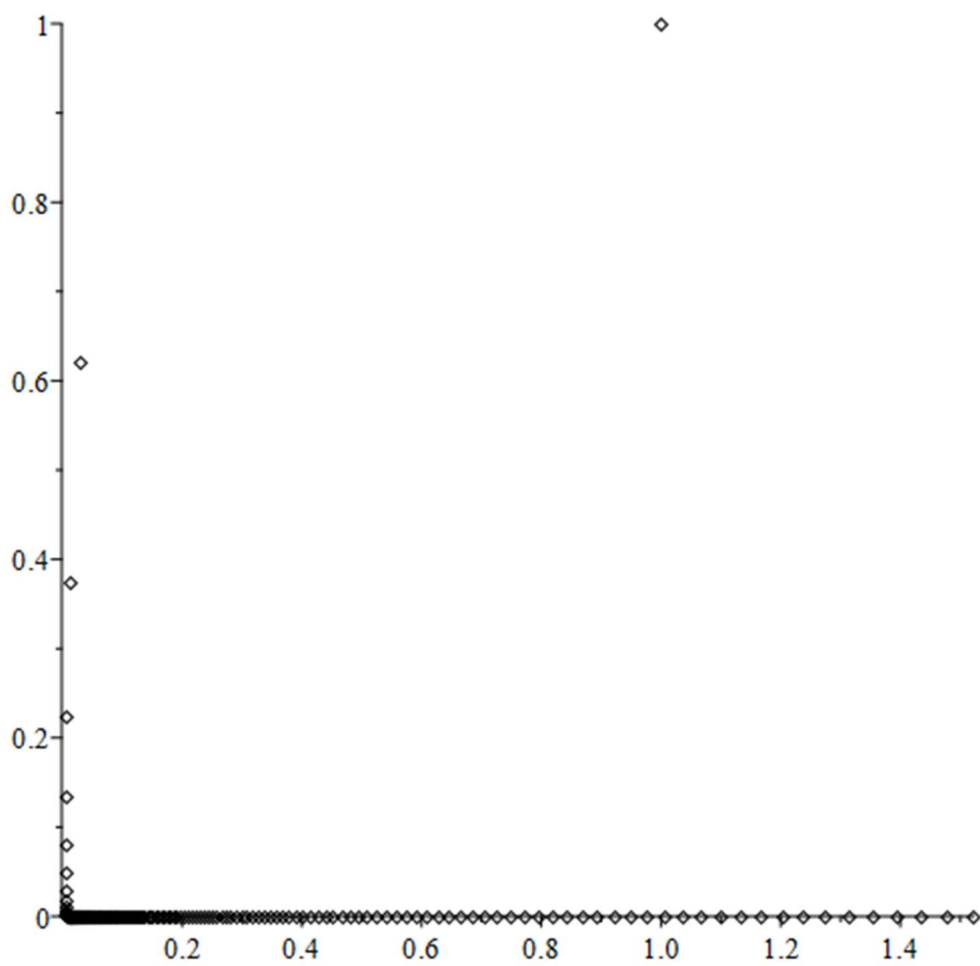
But then I perturbed to $[1, 1.01]$ and got



$(a,b,c,d)=(0.1,8,0.1,8)$

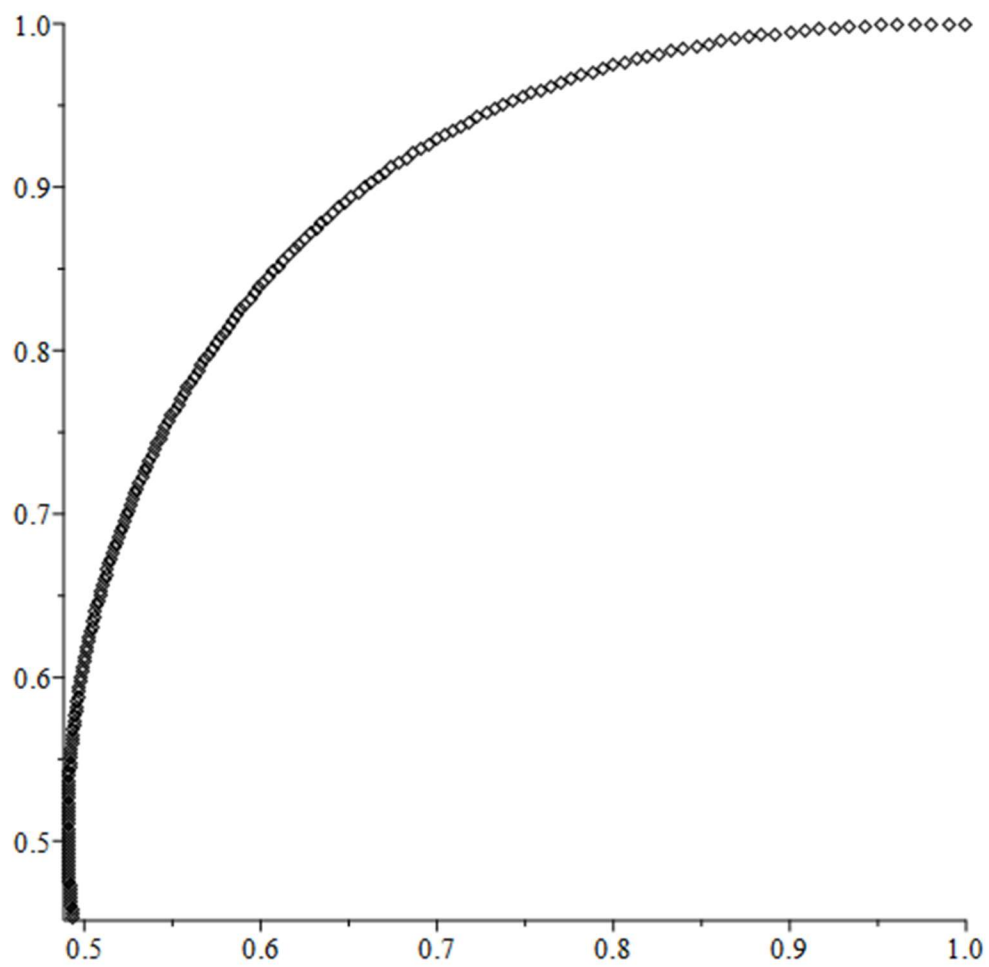


$(a,b,c,d)=(3,100,40,2)$

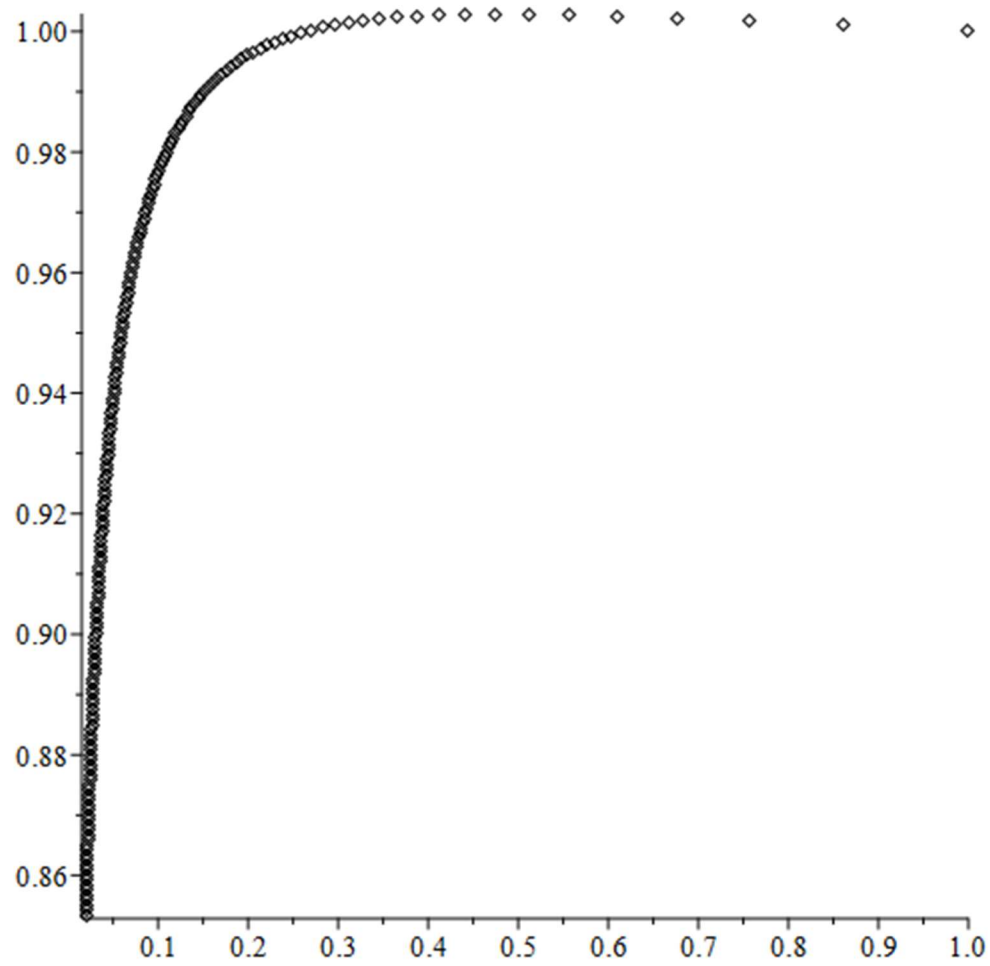


VolterraM

$(a,b,c,d,K)=(1,1,1,1,1)$



(a,b,c,d,K)=(0.4, 1, 0.1, 0.03, 0.2)



(a,b,c,d,K)=(10, 5, 20, 1000, 3)

