## Homework for Lecture 7 of Dr. Z.'s Dynamical Models in Biology class

Email the answers (as a .pdf file) to

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by 8:00pm Monday, Sept. 29, 2025.

Subject: hw7

with an attachment hw7FirstLast.pdf

- 1. For each of the following non-linear (quadratic) first-order-linear recurrences
- (i) Determine all steady-states
- (ii) decide which of them are stable
- (iii) test it empirically, by taking a number close to each steady state, using either a calculator of Maple, find its orbit of length 10 and verify that for stable steady-states, the orbit is attracted to it, but for the unstable ones it runs away.

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a. 
$$x(n+1) = \frac{5}{2}x(n)(1-x(n))$$

5 =  $\frac{C^{-1}}{C} = \frac{3}{5}$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (25 - \text{unstable}) \times 25 - \text{unstable} \times 25 - \text{unstable} \times 35 \text{ attracted}$$

2.  $x(n+1) = \frac{5}{2}x(n)(1-x(n))$ 

5 =  $\frac{C^{-1}}{C} = \frac{3}{5}$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (25 - \text{unstable}) \times 25 - \text{unstable} \times 35 \text{ attracted}$$

$$\mathbf{b.} \ \ x(n+1) = \frac{29}{10} \, x(n) \, (1-x(n)) \, \text{s=} \frac{19}{27} \approx .655 \quad \text{fis=} \frac{\Gamma(o) = 1.9 + \text{whishele}}{\Gamma(s) = 2 - 1.9 + \lfloor n/9 \rfloor + 1.4 \text{stable}} \, \text{t=} \frac{\text{x=} O - \text{repetting}}{\text{x=} \frac{19}{29} - \text{attracted}}$$

$$\mathbf{c.} \ \ x(n+1) \ = \ \tfrac{31}{10} \ x(n) \ (1-x(n)) \ {\rm S}^{\frac{21}{31} \stackrel{?}{\sim} \cdot 671} \ {\rm P(S)}^{\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{\sim} -2, \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$

- 2.: For each of the following non-linear (cubic) first-order-linear recurrences
- (i) Verify that the given points are steady-states

## (ii) decide which ones ones are stable

- (ii) decide which of them are stable
- (iii) test it empirically, by taking a number close to each steady state, using either a calculator of Maple, find its orbit of length 10 and verify that for stable steady-states, the orbit is attracted to it, but for the unstable ones it runs away.  $f'(t) = \frac{1+\frac{1}{5}(t-2)(t-3)}{(t-2)(t-3)} \Rightarrow 1.4 \Rightarrow \text{wostable repeting}$

**a.** 
$$x(n+1) = \frac{1}{5}x^3 - \frac{6}{5}x^2 + \frac{16}{5}x - \frac{6}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

f'(z) = 1+\frac{1}{5}(2-1)(2-3) => .8 -1 stable - attracted f'(3) = 1+\frac{1}{5}(3-1)(3-2) => 1.4 + unstable - repetting

Set of steady-states:  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ 

**b.** 
$$x(n+1) = \frac{1}{8}x^3 - \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{39}{8}x - \frac{15}{4} \frac{1}{8}(x-2)(x-3)(x-5)$$

Set of steady-states:  $\{2, 3, 5\}$ 

$$f'(2) = 1 + \frac{1}{6}(2 - 3)(2 - 5) = 1 + \frac{3}{8} = 1.375 \Rightarrow \text{unstable - repelling}$$

$$f'(3) = 1 + \frac{1}{6}(5 - 2)(5 - 3) = 1 + \frac{6}{6} = 0.75 \Rightarrow \text{stable - repelling}$$

$$f'(5) = 1 + \frac{1}{8}(5 - 2)(5 - 3) = 1 + \frac{6}{6} = 1.75 \Rightarrow \text{unstable - repelling}$$