

224 Review

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I. Models; systems; processes (DE; DS)

⊛ Growth - decay; cooling (heat exchange);
mixing; free fall; RC-circuits

⊛ Mechanical / Physical:

- i) oscillators (linear/non-lin; pendulum; Duffing...)
- ii) Newtonian gravity (projectiles; rocket...)
- iii) Lorenz (convective motion)

⊛ Population / Biology

- i) Logistic (constrained growth)
- ii) Migration
- iii) competition/cooperation (linear, non-lin)
- iv) Predation (Volterra-Lotka; satiation)
- v) SIR - infection

⊛ Chemical kinetics (reactions)

⊛ Geometric / static: fastest slope;
heavy chain; minimal surface

III. Methods (analytic)

Order	Linear	Non-linear
1st	$y' + ay = f$ $y(0) = \dots$	multiplier $y' = f(y)$ separation $y' = f(y, t) \dots ?$
2nd	$y'' + ay' + by = f$ $y(0) = \dots$	charac. polyn Undet. coeff Laplace $y'' = f(y)$ Conserved integral \Rightarrow 1st order $y'' = f(y, y') \dots ?$
3rd etc	$y''' + ay'' + \dots$ $y(0) = \dots$	Same as above! $y''' = f(y, y', y'') \dots ?$
DS	$X' = AX + B$	Eigenvalue Matrix Exp $X' = F(X)$ \rightarrow Conserved integr. \rightarrow Special solutions \rightarrow Equilibria

Linear DE & DS

1st multiplier	$\mu(t) = e^{\int a dt}$ $y = \frac{1}{\mu(t)} \left[c + \int (\mu f) dt \right]$	$(a = \text{const})$ $c e^{-at} + \int_0^t e^{-a(t-s)} f(s) ds$ y_h y_p
2nd Charact polyn.	$p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b \Rightarrow (e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t})$ $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} + y_p$ y_h Response	$\frac{e^{\alpha t}}{p(\alpha)}$; $f = e^{\alpha t}$ $\text{Re} \left[\frac{e^{i\beta t}}{p(i\beta)} \right]$; $f = \cos \beta t$
DS	$A: \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots \} \Rightarrow \{ e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1, \dots \}$ $X(t) = c e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 + \dots + y_p$	$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{F(s)}{p(s)} \right]$ - Inverse Laplace $y_p = \int_0^t K(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau$ - convol. $X_p = \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} F(\tau) d\tau$ Matrix exp

IV Qualitative methods

* Phase-space, mul-lines

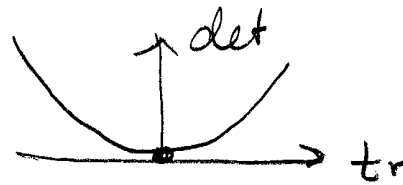
* Equilibria, linearization, stability

$$1) \boxed{F(x) = \vec{0}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = (x_1, y_1); x_2 = (\dots); \dots}$$

$$2) A = F' = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{x_i} = A_1; A_2; \dots \quad \text{--- matrices of linearized DS}$$

Linear approx: $x(t) \approx x_1 + v(t)$, where $\boxed{v' = A_1 v}$
linear DS

3) Stability-types:



* Bifurcations:

$$\underline{DE}: \boxed{y' = f(y, b)}$$

$$\underline{DS}: \boxed{x' = F(x, b)}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(y, b) = 0 \\ f_y(y, b) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \{y_1(b); y_2(b); \dots\}; \quad \begin{cases} F(x, b) = \vec{0} \rightarrow \{x_1(b); \dots \\ A_1(b) = F' \Big|_{x_1(b)} \dots \end{cases}$$

↑ slope at equilibria

$$m(b) = f_y(y_1(b), b)$$

Bifurcations of $A_1(b)$

V. Special systems: Hamiltonian, gradient

Conservative

Test: $\nabla \cdot F = 0; \quad h = \int f dy - g dx$

Equilibria, separatrices, ...