

(I) vector field associated to $\dot{y} = f(y)$ - \mathbb{R}^2 nullclines
 population dynamics : (II) Ex 1 - Ex 2

(I) $\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = f_1(y_1, y_2) \\ \dot{y}_2 = f_2(y_1, y_2) \end{cases}$ $y \in \mathbb{R}^2$

phase plane

line in parametric form

solution $\begin{cases} y_1 = \varphi(t) \\ y_2 = \psi(t) \end{cases}$

$$\vec{t} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{d\psi}{dt} \vec{j}$$

$$\underline{t} = \begin{bmatrix} d\varphi/dt \\ d\psi/dt \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(y_1, y_2) \\ f_2(y_1, y_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex $\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = y_2 \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_1 \end{cases}$

$y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\underline{t} = \underline{f}(y)$

$\underline{t} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix}$

vector field

(II) nullclines

N_1 : where the horizontal component of the vector field is 0

$$\dot{y}_1 = f_1(y_1, y_2) = 0$$

N_2 : where the vertical component is zero

$$\dot{y}_2 = f_2(y_1, y_2) = 0$$

s.s. $\underline{f}(y_{ss}) = \underline{0}$

S.S. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = -2y_1 - y_2 + 2 \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_1 y_2 \end{cases}$$

$N_1: y_1 = 0 = -2y_1 - y_2 + 2 \Rightarrow y_2 = -2y_1 + 2$

$N_2: \dot{y}_2 = 0 = y_1 y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = 0 \text{ or } y_2 = 0$

(IV)
logistic equation

two species, x_1 and x_2

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1 (\alpha_1 - \beta_1 x_1 - \gamma_1 x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2 (\alpha_2 - \beta_2 x_2 - \gamma_2 x_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \alpha_1 x (1 - x - ay) \\ \dot{y} = \alpha_2 y (1 - y - bx) \end{cases}$$

ch. 2.16

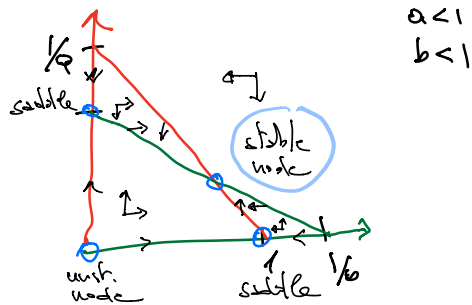
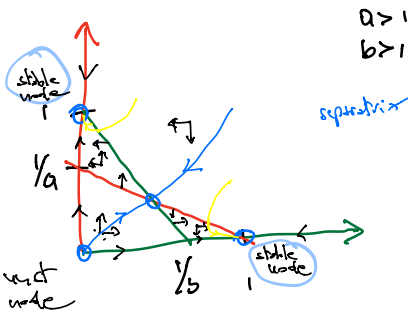
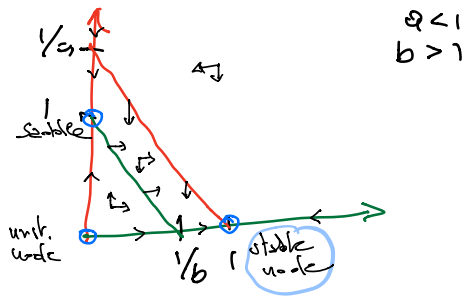
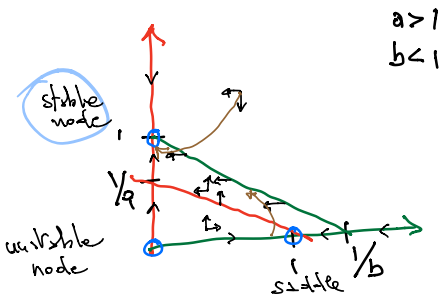
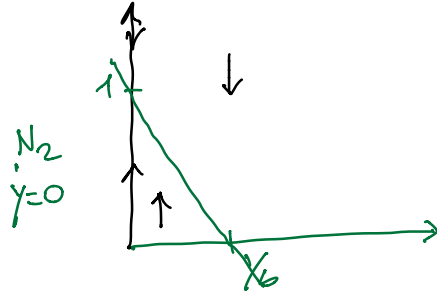
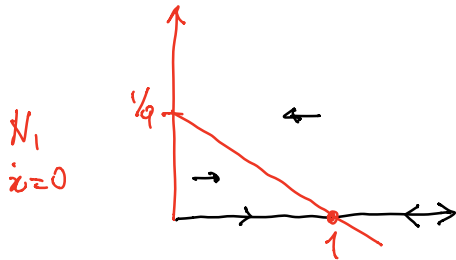
$$x = \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} x_1$$

$$y = \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} x_2$$

$$a = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1}{\alpha_1 \beta_2} > 0$$

$$b = \frac{\alpha_1 \gamma_2}{\alpha_2 \beta_1} > 0$$

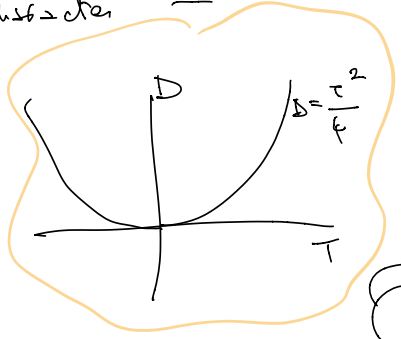
generic situation \Rightarrow $a \neq 1$
 $b \neq 1$



- s.s. multiplicity - different stability character
- nullclines/vector field

e.g. $(0,0)$ $(0,1)$ $(1,0)$ (m, m)

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1(1-2x-ay) & -\alpha_1 x \\ -\alpha_2 by & \alpha_2(1-2y-bx) \end{bmatrix}$$



(2)

(IV) Predation - Prey model Lotka-Volterra

$$\dot{P} = -bP$$

(when alone)

$$\dot{N} = aN \text{ (when alone)}$$

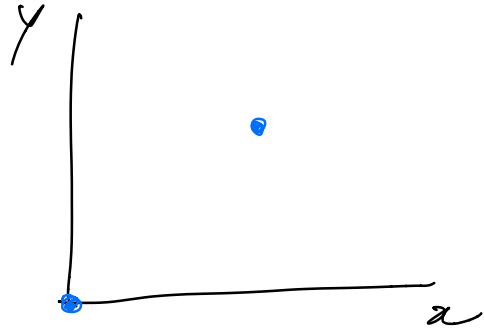
$$a, b, c, d > 0$$

$$\dot{P} = (dN - b)P$$

$$\dot{N} = (a - cP)N$$

$$y = \frac{c}{a}P$$

$$x = \frac{d}{b}N$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = ax(1-y) \\ \dot{y} = by(x-1) \end{cases}$$