

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{cases} x' = ax + by \\ y' = cx + dy \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X' = A \cdot X$$

$$\text{tr } A = a + d \quad \det A = ad - bc$$

$$z'' - (a+d)z' + (ad - bc)z = 0$$

$$k = ad - bc$$

$$h = -(a+d)$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ è punto di equilibrio del sistema $\textcircled{*}$

① $\Delta > 0$ $\left[\Delta = h^2 - 4k = (a-d)^2 + 4bc \right]$

m_1, m_2
radici reali d \uparrow

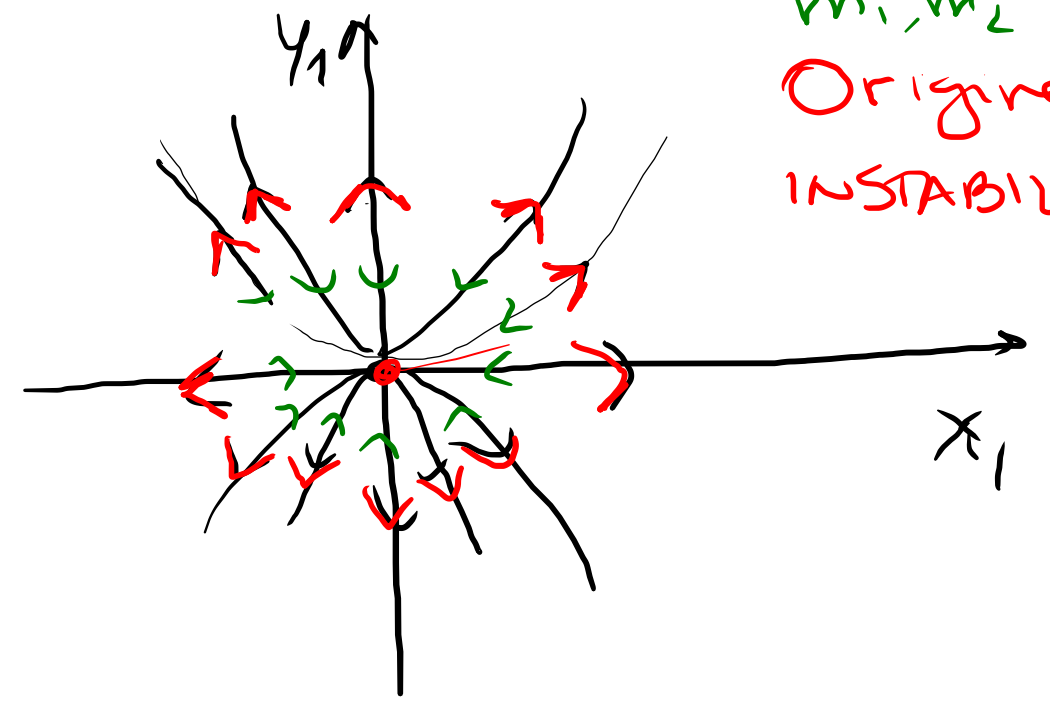
$t^2 + ht + k = 0$

I m_1, m_2 concordi e distinti

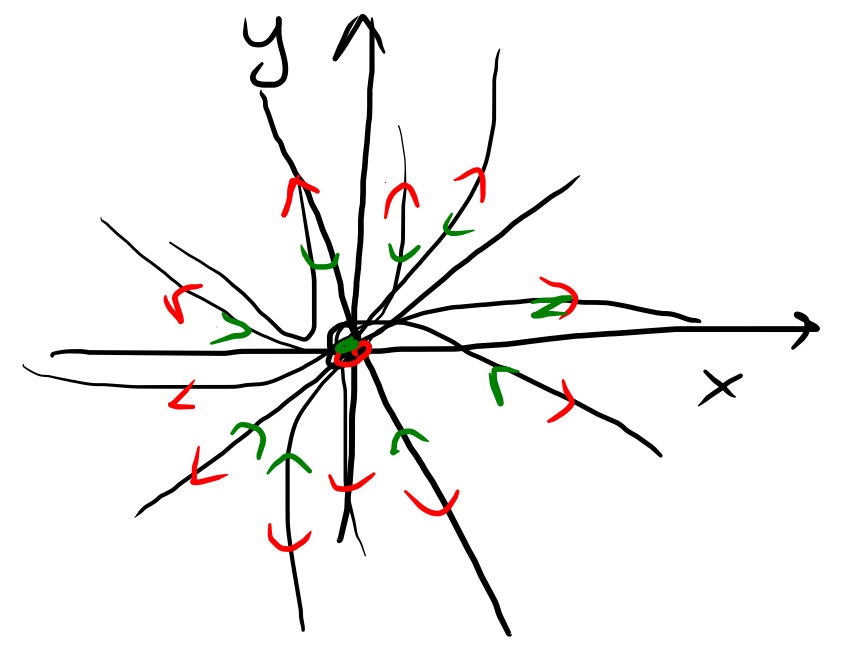
NODU $\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix}$

canonico

m_1, m_2 positivi
 m_1, m_2 negativi
Origine è un equilibrio
INSTABILE

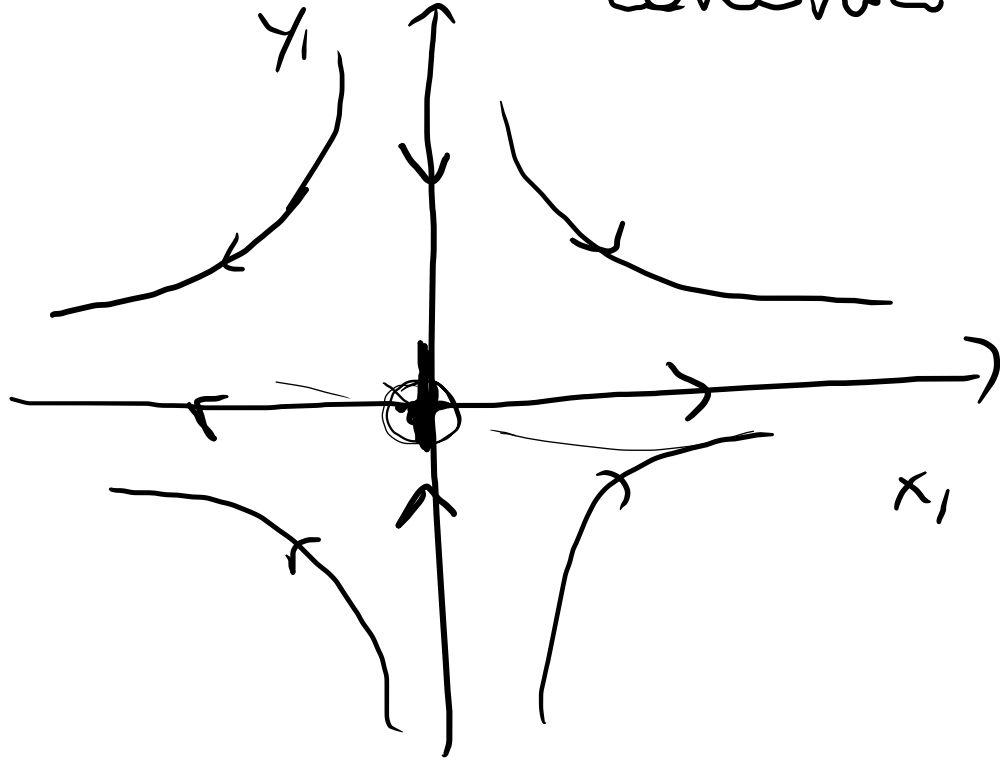


generale



II

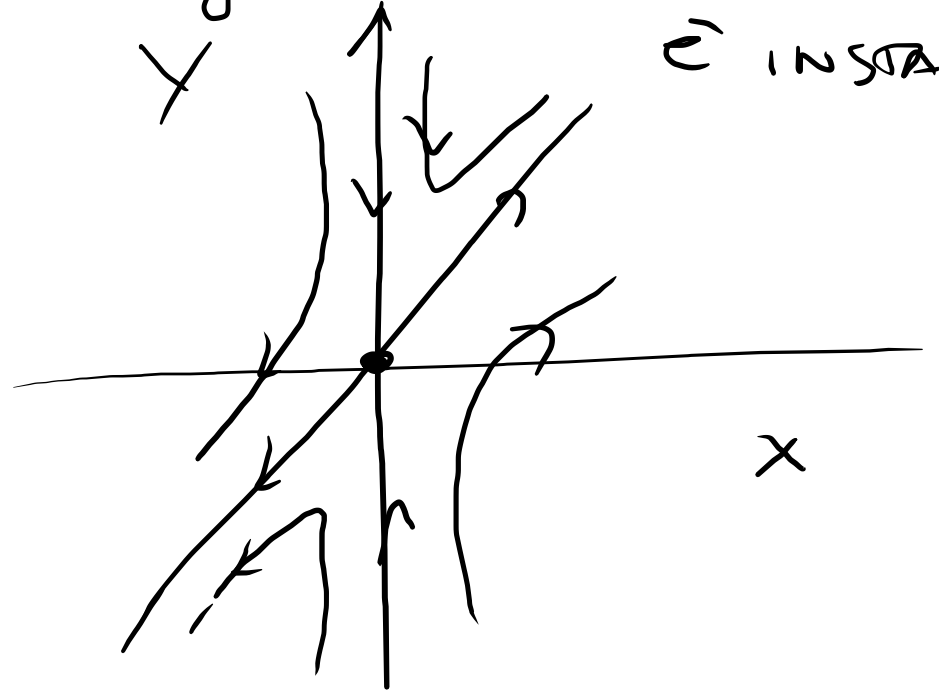
m_1, m_2 di segno
canonico



generale

SELLA

È INSTABILE



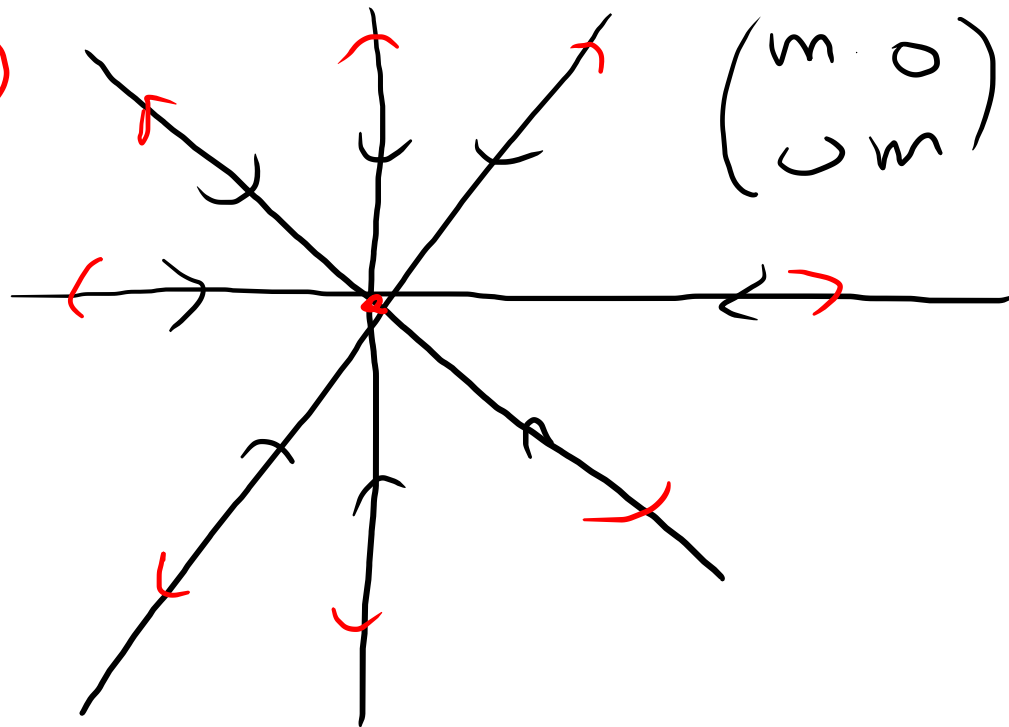
②

$\Delta = 0$

conowc

$m_1 = m_2$

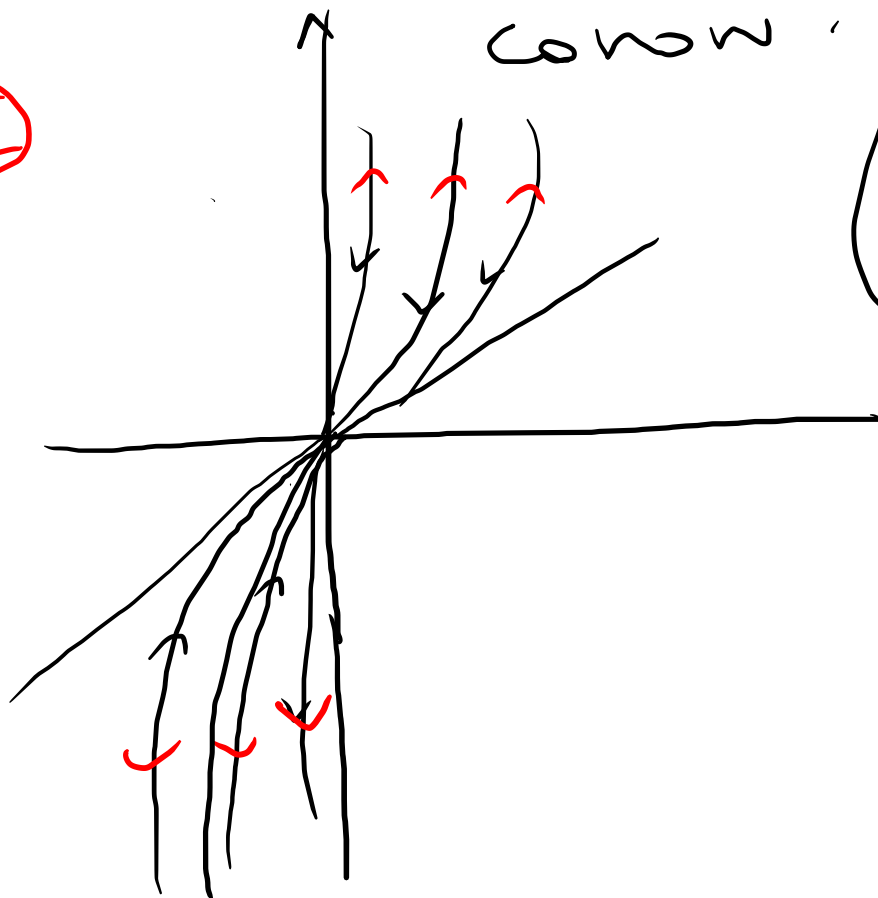
Ⓘ



$\begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix}$

Ⓣ

conowc



$\begin{pmatrix} m & 1 \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix}$

3

$\Delta < 0$

m_1, m_2 non zero real

$p = \frac{h}{2}$

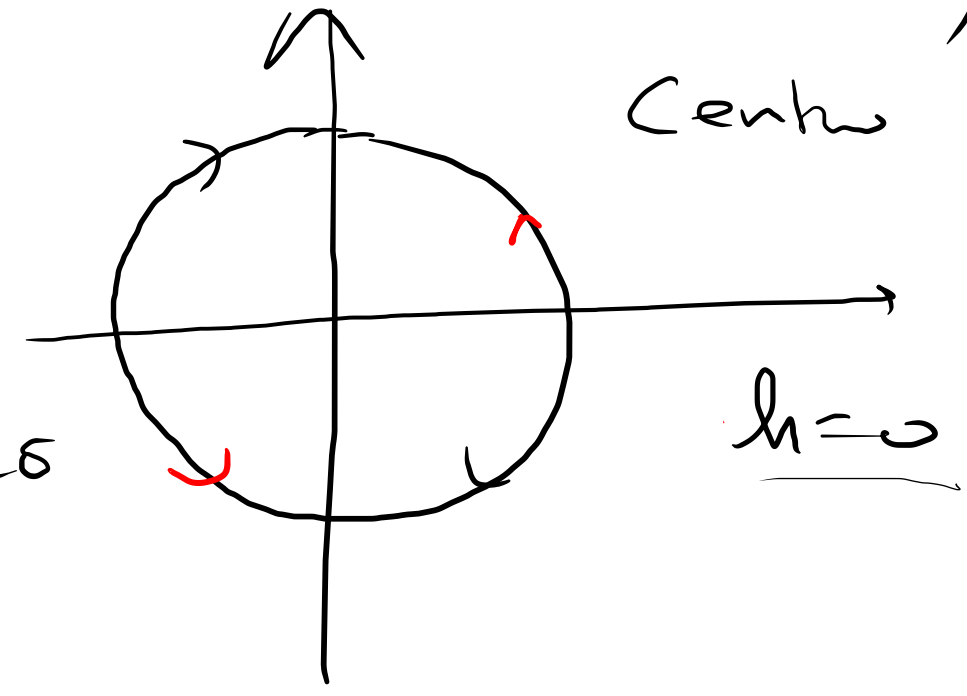
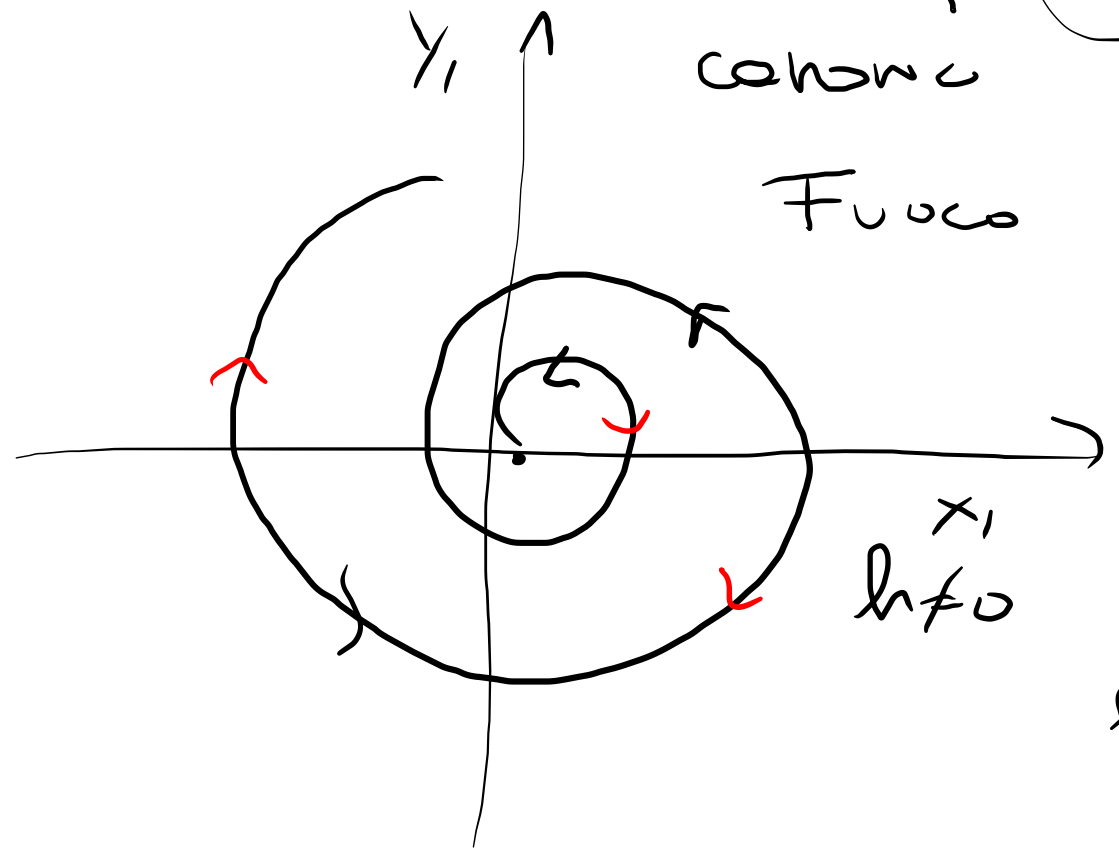
$q = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p & -q \\ q & p \end{pmatrix}$$

canonic

Fuoco

Centro

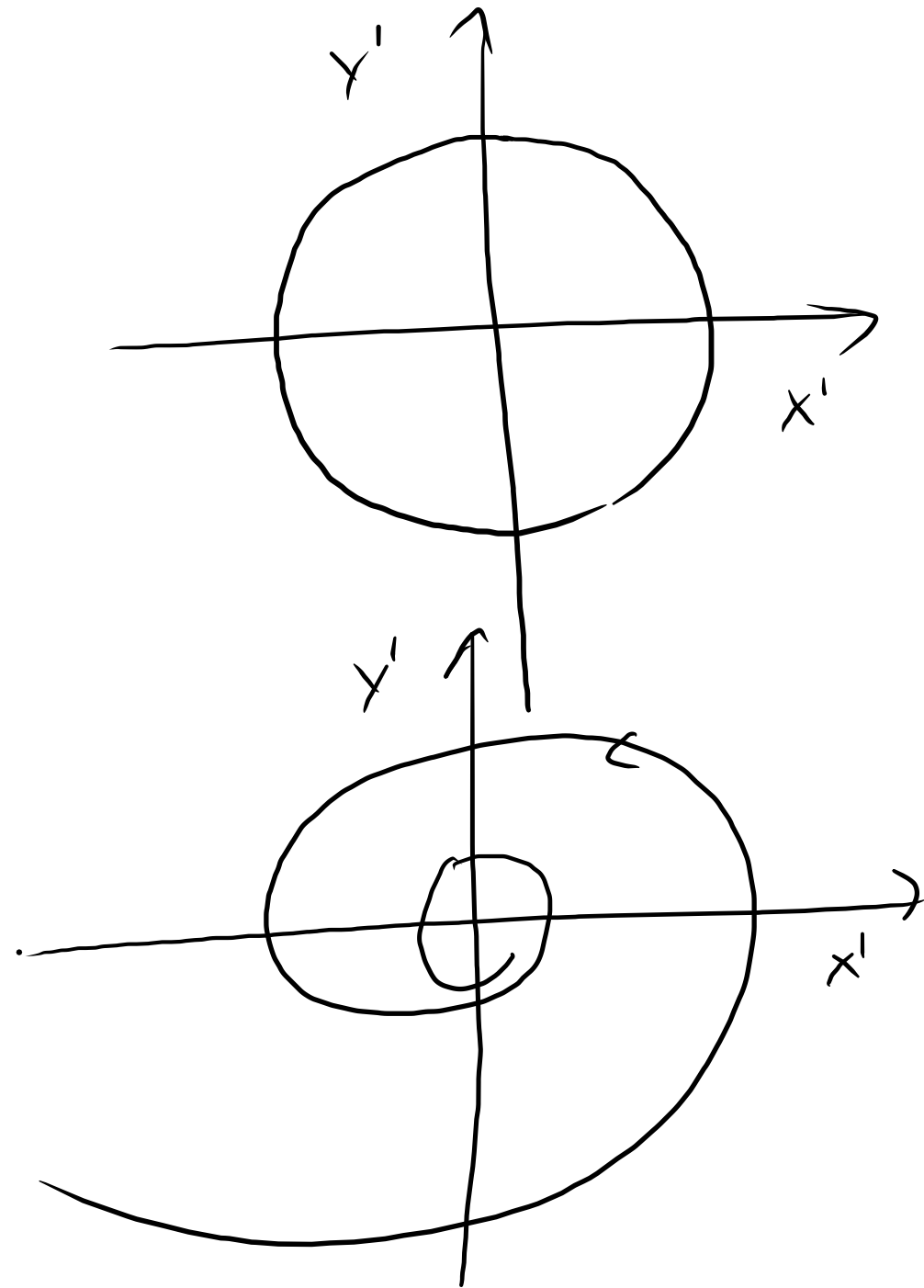
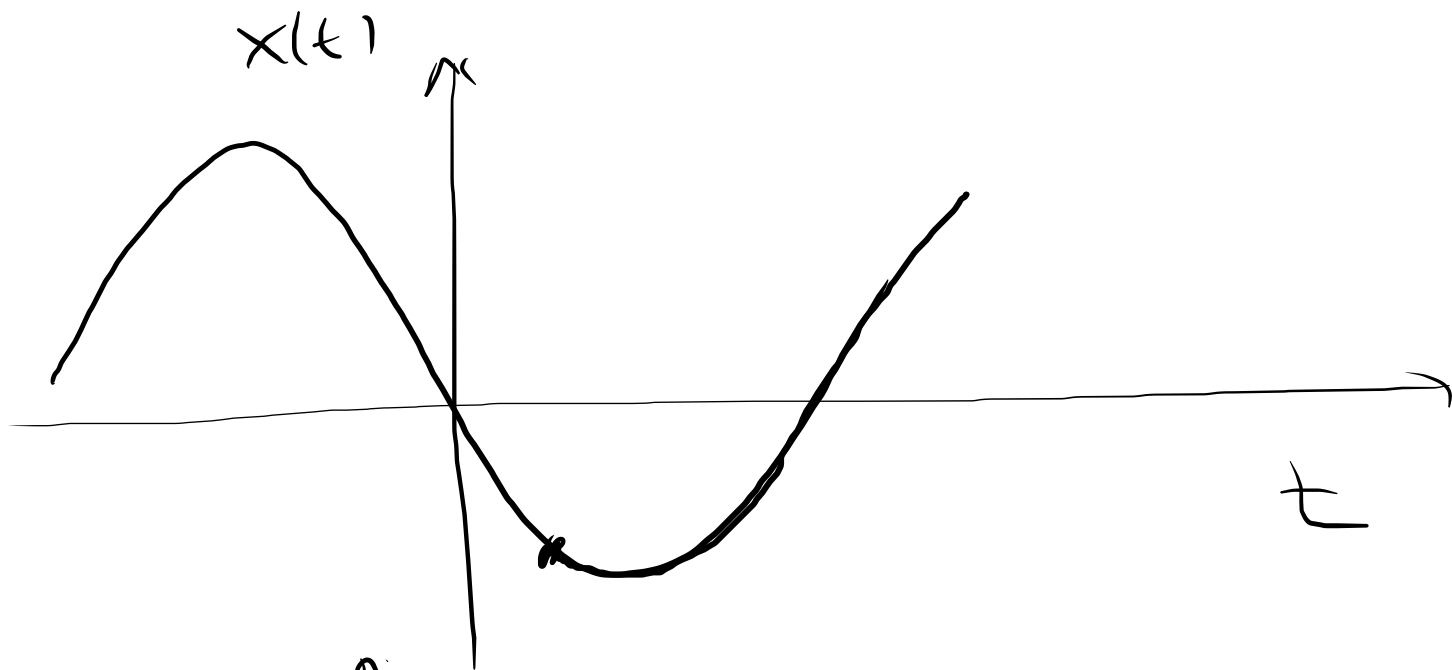


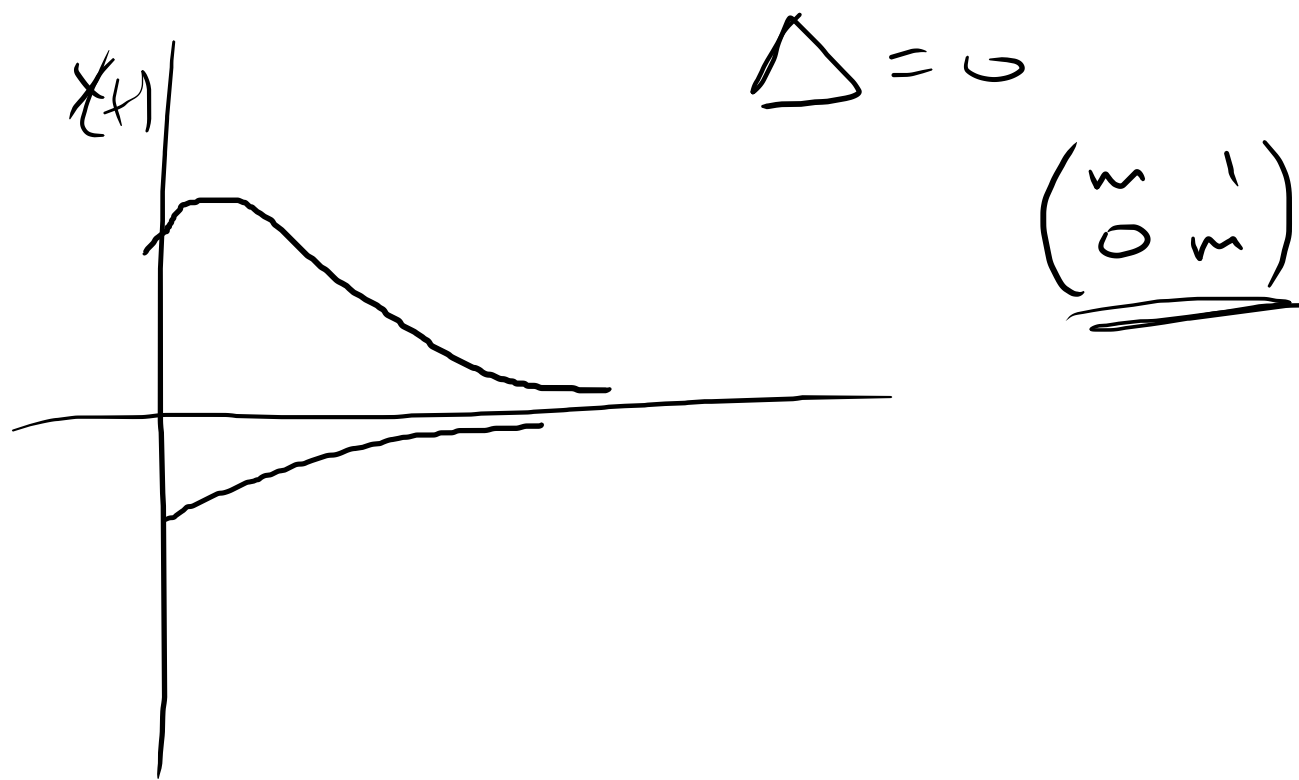
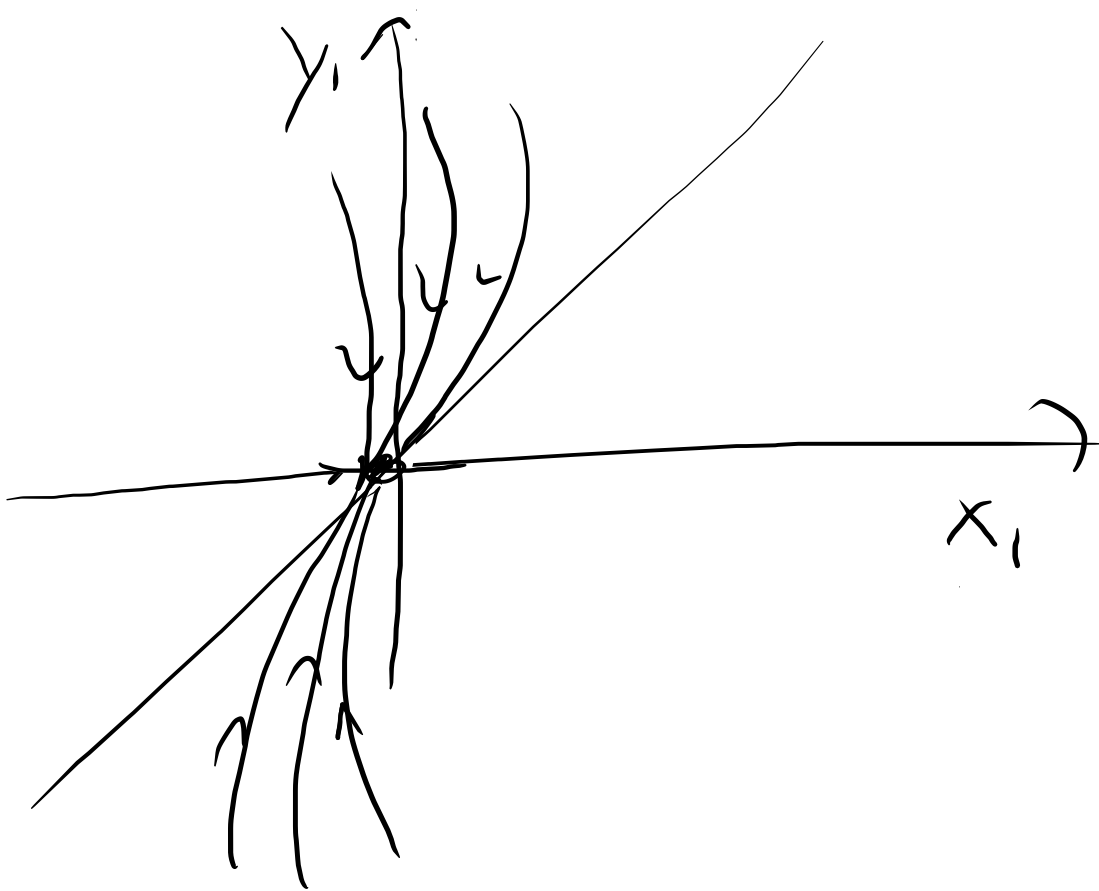
x_1
 $h \neq 0$

$h > 0$
UNSTABLE

$h < 0$
STABLE

$h = 0$







$$b^2 - 4k = \Delta$$

$$k = \frac{b^2}{4}$$

$$h = \text{tr} A = m_1 + m_2$$

$$k = m_1 \cdot m_2$$

$\Delta > 0$ Sella Sella

Esempi NUMERICI

$$\begin{cases} \underline{x}' = \underline{x} - y \\ \underline{y}' = \underline{-4x + y} \end{cases}$$

2 popolazioni in competizione

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{a=1 \quad b=-1 \quad c=-4 \quad d=1}$$

$$h = \underline{2} \quad k = 1 \cdot 1 - (4) = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$$\Delta = h^2 - 4k = (a-d)^2 + 4bc$$

$$= 4 + 12 = \underline{\underline{16}} > 0$$

Origine è SELLA
in quanto $m_2 < 0 < m_1$

$$m_1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{16}}{2} = \underline{\underline{3}} \quad m_2 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{16}}{2} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - y \\ y' = -4x + y \end{cases}$$

$$x(t_0) = 5 = x_0$$

$$y(t_0) = 6$$

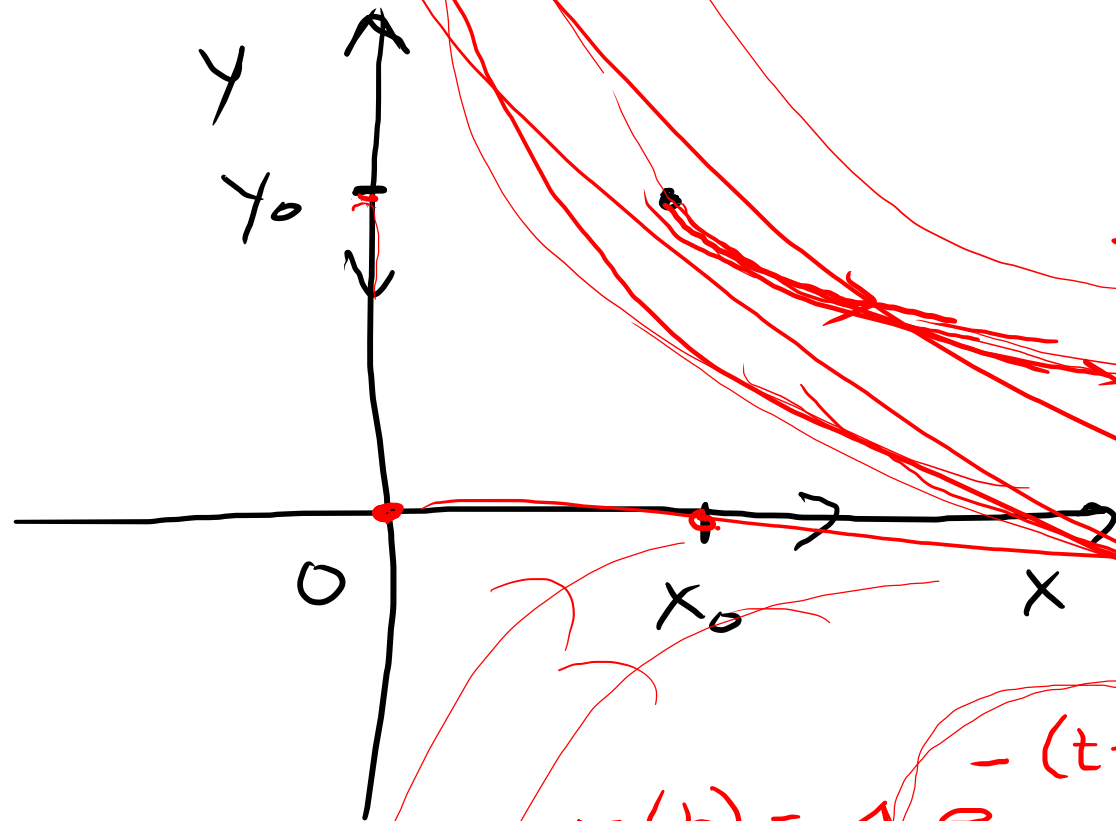
$$x(t) = A \cdot e^{-(t-t_0)} + B e^{3(t-t_0)}$$

$$x(t_0) = 5$$

$$A + B = 5$$

$$y(t) = \tilde{A} e^{-(t-t_0)} + \tilde{B} e^{3(t-t_0)}$$

$$\tilde{A} + \tilde{B} = 6$$



$A = 4$	$B = 1$
$\tilde{A} = 8$	$\tilde{B} = -2$

$$x(t) = 4 e^{-(t-t_0)} + 1 \cdot e^{3(t-t_0)}$$

$$y(t) = 8 e^{-(t-t_0)} + 2 e^{3(t-t_0)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = -x + y \\ y' = x - y \end{cases}$$

$$x(t_0) = 5$$

$$y(t_0) = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= A \cdot e^{-2t+2} + B e^0 \\ y(t) &= A e^{-2t+2} + B \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{m_1 = +2 \quad m_2 = 0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = 4 > 0$$

$$m_1 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{4}}{2} = 0$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{2 + 2}{2} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= -2x(t) \\ y'(t) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t_0) = 5$$

$$= \underline{\underline{A + B}}$$

$$x + y = \text{const}$$

$$\boxed{x' + y' = 0}$$

$$(x + y)' = 0$$

$$y = \text{const} - x$$

$$y' = -x'$$

Predobro - predo

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Predobro} \rightarrow \\ \text{Predobro} \rightarrow \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{x}' = x - y \\ \underline{y}' = \underline{2x} - y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (a-d)^2 + 4bc = \\ &= 4 + 4 \cdot (-2) = -4 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Fuoco

oppure

Centro

$$h = 0$$

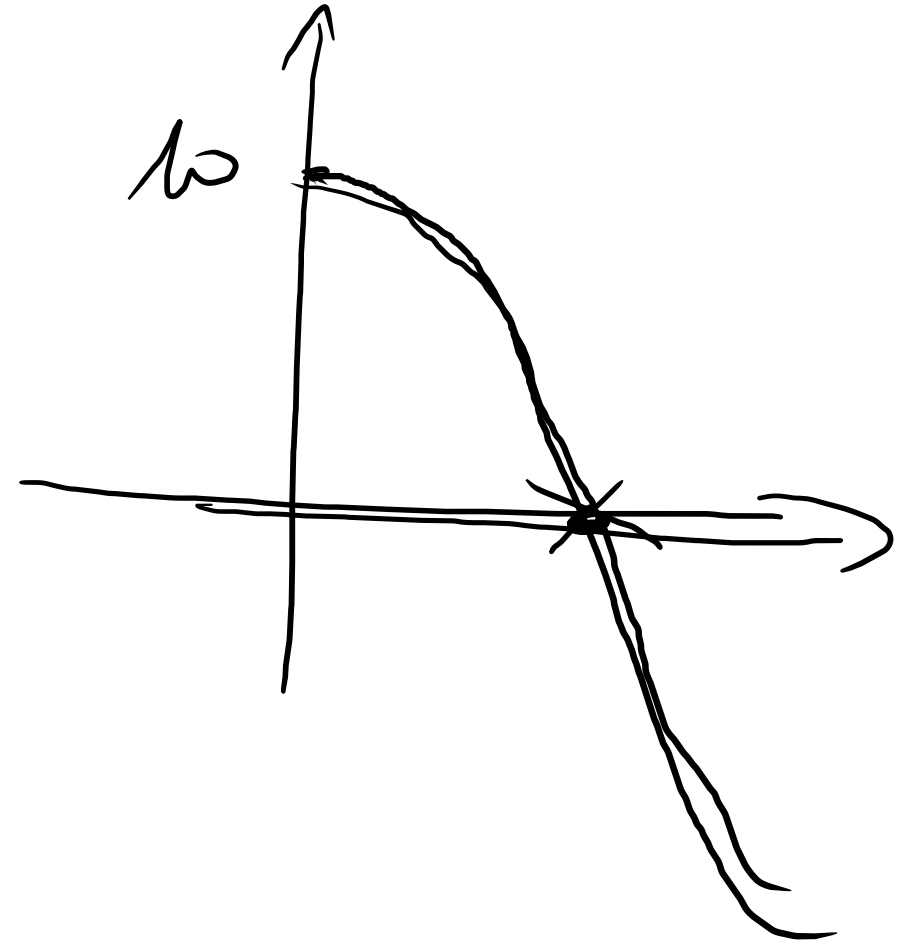
$$x(t) = \cancel{e^{-ht}} \cdot \underline{(A \cdot \cos(kt + t_0) + B \sin(kt + t_0))}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_0 = 10 \\ y_0 = 3 \\ A = 10 \quad B = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x' = x - y \\ y' = 2x - y \end{array}$$

$$x(t) = \underline{10 \cos(t)}'$$

$$y(t) = 10 \cos t + \underline{10} \sin t$$

$$\tilde{A} = 10 \quad \tilde{B} = 10$$



Un modello più verosimile delle descrive due popolazioni di cui una è preda e l'altra è predatore e' il seguente

$$\begin{cases} x' = ax - \underline{bxy} \\ y' = \underline{cxy} - dy \end{cases}$$

a, b, c, d costanti
reali positive

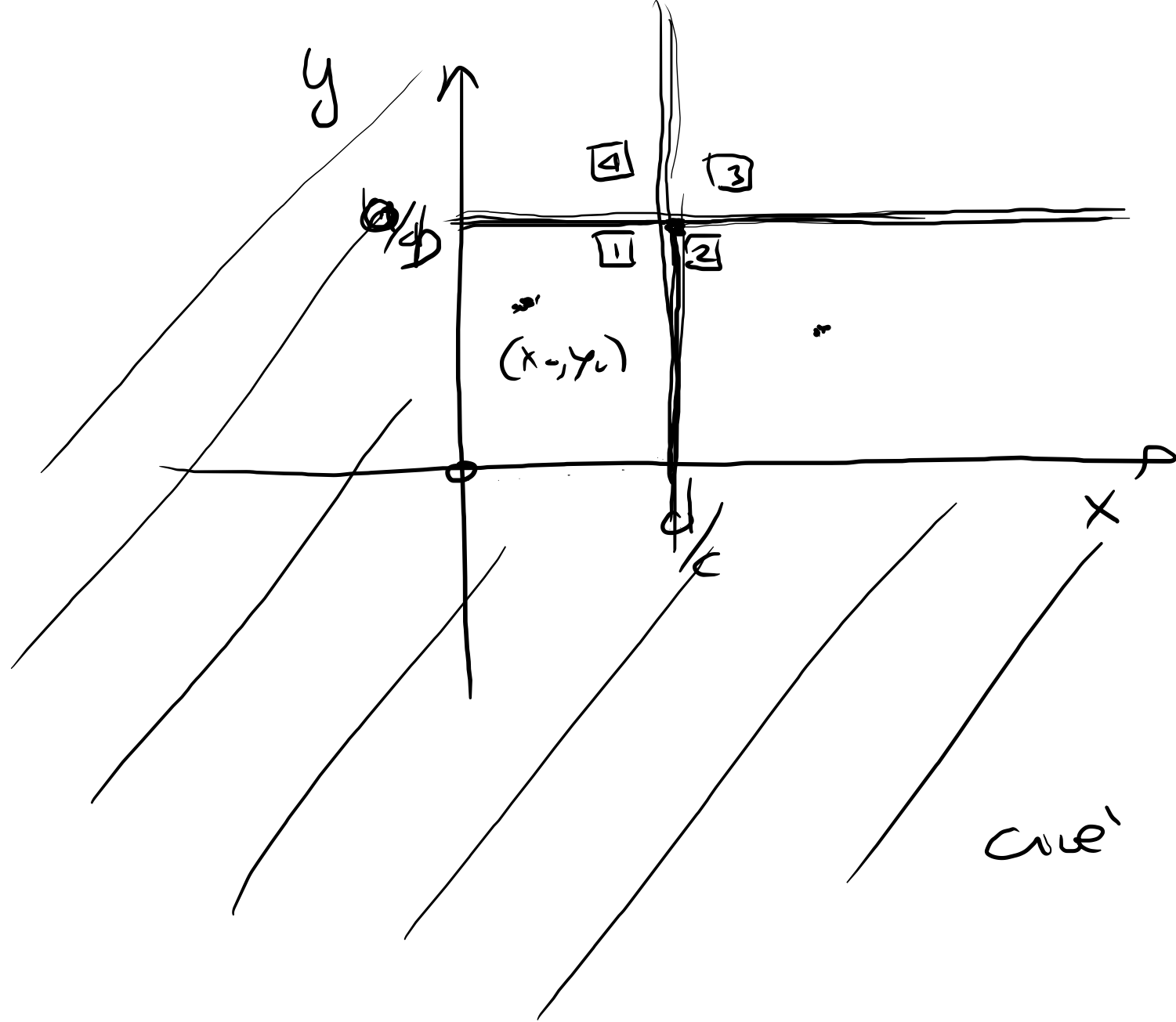
Lotka-Volterra

NON è LINEARE
(è autonomo e a coefficienti costanti)

Anche se non siamo in grado di scrivere
soluzioni esplicite, possiamo cercare una descrizione
qualitativa delle curve nel piano delle forme

$$\begin{cases} x' = \underline{ax} - \underline{bxy} = x(a - by) \\ y' = \underline{cyx} - \underline{dy} = y(cx - d) \end{cases}$$

Se considero i punti critici o di equilibrio
avrò $(0, 0)$ $(\frac{d}{c}, \frac{b}{a})$
 $c \neq 0$ $a \neq 0$



a, b, c, d positive

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cdot (a - by) \\ y' = y \cdot (cx - d) \end{cases}$$

Se (x_0, y_0) è in $\square 1$

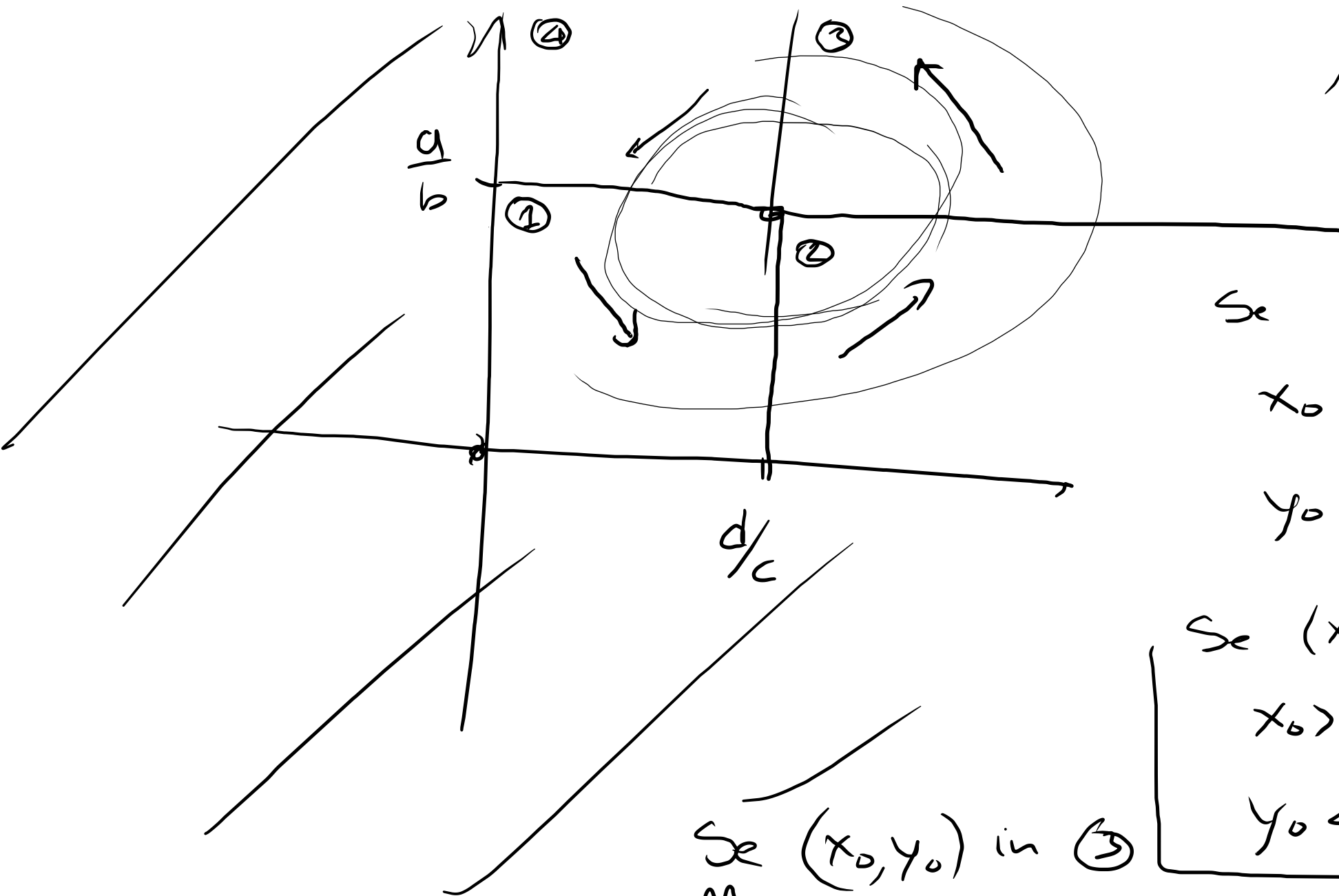
allora

$$x_0 < \frac{d}{c}$$

$$y_0 < \frac{a}{b}$$

con cui

$$\begin{aligned} x' &> 0 \\ y' &< 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} x' = x(a - by) \\ y' = y(cx - d) \end{cases}$$

Se (x_0, y_0) in ①
 $x_0 < d/c \Rightarrow y' < 0$
 $y_0 < a/b \Rightarrow x' > 0$

Se (x_0, y_0) in ②
 $x_0 > d/c \Rightarrow y' > 0$
 $y_0 < a/b \Rightarrow x' > 0$

Se (x_0, y_0) in ③
allora
 $y' < 0 \wedge x_0 > d/c \wedge y_0 > a/b \Rightarrow x' < 0$

Modello ANCORRA più ventoso Predatore-Preda

$$x' = \underbrace{ax - Ax^2}_{\text{Logistica}} - \alpha xy$$

NON LINEARE
 $a, A, \alpha > 0$

$$y' = \underline{by - By^2 - \rho xy}$$

In questo caso si trovano 4 equilibri

$$(0, 0) \quad \left(0, \frac{b}{B}\right) \quad \left(\frac{a}{A}, 0\right) \quad (x_0, y_0)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{aB - ab}{AB - \alpha\beta}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{Ab - \alpha\beta}{AB - \alpha\beta}$$

Teorema di Linearizzazione

Sia dato un sistema differenziale autonomo di due eq. differenziali del primo ordine

$$\begin{cases} x' = \Phi_1(x, y) \\ y' = \Phi_2(x, y) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Phi_1 : U_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \Phi_2 : U_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\text{intorno } \mathcal{I}(x_0, y_0)} \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

Sia (x_0, y_0) un punto di equilibrio di detto sistema,
ovvero $\Phi_1(x_0, y_0) = 0 = \Phi_2(x_0, y_0)$, che risulta ISOLATO
ovvero $\Phi_1^2(x, y) + \Phi_2^2(x, y) \neq 0 \quad \forall (x, y) \in \bar{\mathcal{I}}(x_0, y_0) \setminus \mathcal{I}(x_0, y_0)$

Se poniamo $x_1 = x - x_0$ $y_1 = y - y_0$

sarà anche $\underline{x}'_1 = \underline{x}'$ $y'_1 = y'$ e quindi

andremo a considerare un nuovo sistema differenziale
equivalente al precedente

$$y' = \begin{cases} x'_1 = \Phi_1(x_1, y_1) \\ x'_2 = \Phi_2(x_1, y_1) \end{cases}$$

Se Φ_1 e Φ_2 sono DIFFERENZIABILI in (x_0, y_0)

also

$$\phi_1(x, y) = \boxed{\phi_1(x_0, y_0)} + \frac{\partial \phi_1(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial \phi_1(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} (y - y_0) + \sigma(\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2})$$

$$\phi_1(x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0) = a x_1 + b y_1 + \sigma(\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2})$$

Simultane

$$\phi_2(x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0) = c x_1 + d y_1 + \sigma(\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2})$$

Perturb

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = ax_1 + by_1 + \sigma(\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}) \\ y_1' = cx_1 + dy_1 + \sigma(\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}) \end{cases}$$

↓ è detto SISTEMA LINEARIZZATO

(è lineare ed autonomo)

Se l'origine $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{nelle coordinate } x_1, y_1 \\ x_1 = x - x_0 \quad y_1 = y - y_0 \end{array} \right)$ (ovvero in (x_0, y_0))
è un NODO, punto di SELLA o un FUOCO del sistema LINEARIZZATO
allora (x_0, y_0) è NODO, punto di SELLA o FUOCO del SISTEMA INIZIALE.

Nulla si può dire se (x_0, y_0) è
un CENTRO.

Applichiamo il precedente risultato al sistema

$$\begin{cases} x' = ax - Ax^2 - \alpha xy = \Phi_1(x, y) \\ y' = by - Bx^2 - \beta xy = \Phi_2(x, y) \end{cases}$$

Φ_1, Φ_2 sono polinomiali e quindi differenziabili in \mathbb{R}^2

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x} = \underline{a - 2x\alpha - 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x} = -\beta y$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y} = \underline{-2x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} = b - 2y\beta - \beta x$$

① $(0,0)$ è uno dei 4 punti di equilibrio e in quest caso il sistema linearizzato è

$$a = \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x}(0,0) = a \quad b = \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$$

$$c = \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0 \quad d = \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y}(0,0) = b$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = a x_1 + R \\ y_1' = \cancel{b} y_1 + R \end{cases}$$

a, b positiv

$(0,0)$ e^{NODD}
INSTABIL

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

② $(0, b/B)$

$$a = \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial x} (0, b/B) = a - 2 \frac{b}{B}$$

$$b = \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} (0, b/B) = 0$$

$$c = \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial x} (0, b/B) = -\frac{b}{B}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d = \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} (0, b/B) &= \\ &= b - 2 \frac{b}{B} = -b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a - \frac{2b}{B} & 0 \\ -\frac{b}{B} & -b \end{pmatrix}$$

e_1 un nodo asintoticamente estable \Leftrightarrow

$$a - \frac{2b}{B} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} < \frac{2}{B}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} < \frac{b}{B}$$

3



4



$$\begin{cases} x' = \phi_1(x, y) \\ y' = \phi_2(x, y) \end{cases}$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \underbrace{ax + by}_1 + \underbrace{R_1} \\ y_1 = \underbrace{cx + dy}_2 + \underbrace{R_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(a = \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \quad b = \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \right) = \text{grad } \phi_1(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} =$$

\rightarrow

Jacobiano dello

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} (x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{grad } \phi_2(x_0, y_0) = \left(c = \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x}, \quad d = \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$x' = axy - bx$$

$$y' = axy + \cancel{bx}$$

INFECTION

a, b coefficient
control parameter

SIR

susceptible

SIS

$$x' + y' = 0$$

$$x + y = N$$

$$y = N - x$$

$$x' = ax \cdot (N - x) - bx$$

$$= x (aN - b - ax)$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{b - Na}{a} \\ = -\frac{b}{a} + N$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{x}' = -x + y \\ \underline{y}' = x - y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t_0) = 5$$

$$y(t_0) = 6$$

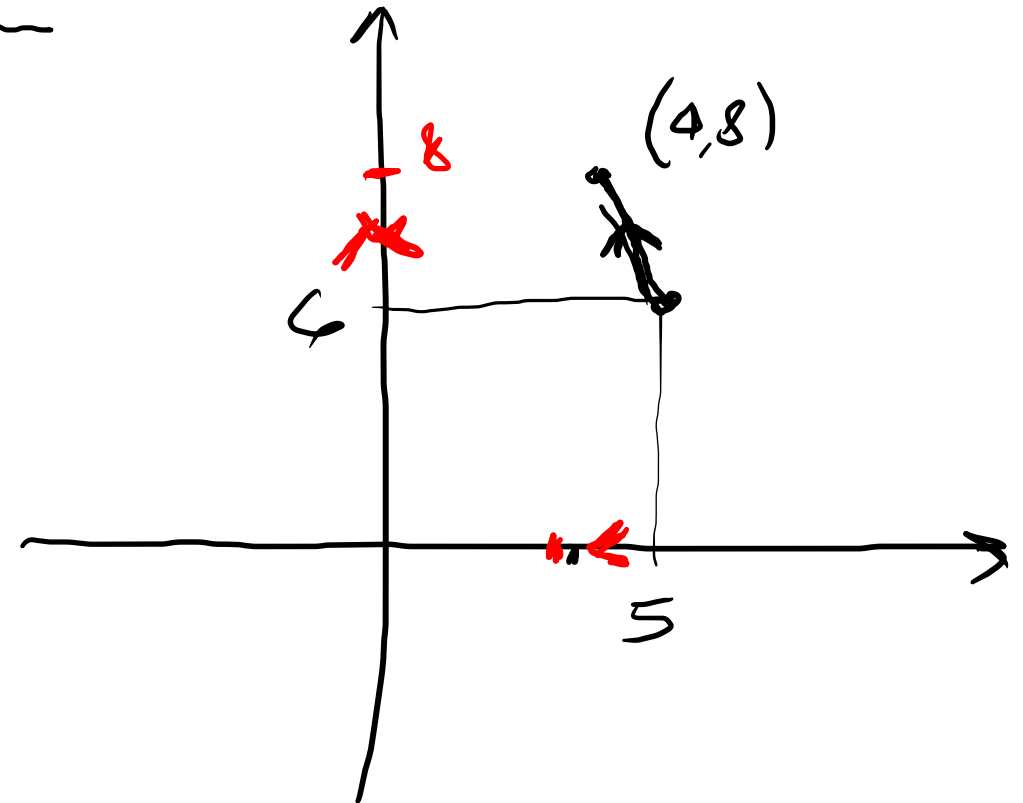
$$\Delta = (a-d)^2 + 4bc = 4$$

$$m_1 = 2 \quad m_2 = 0$$

popolazione di specie in collaborazione
cooperativa

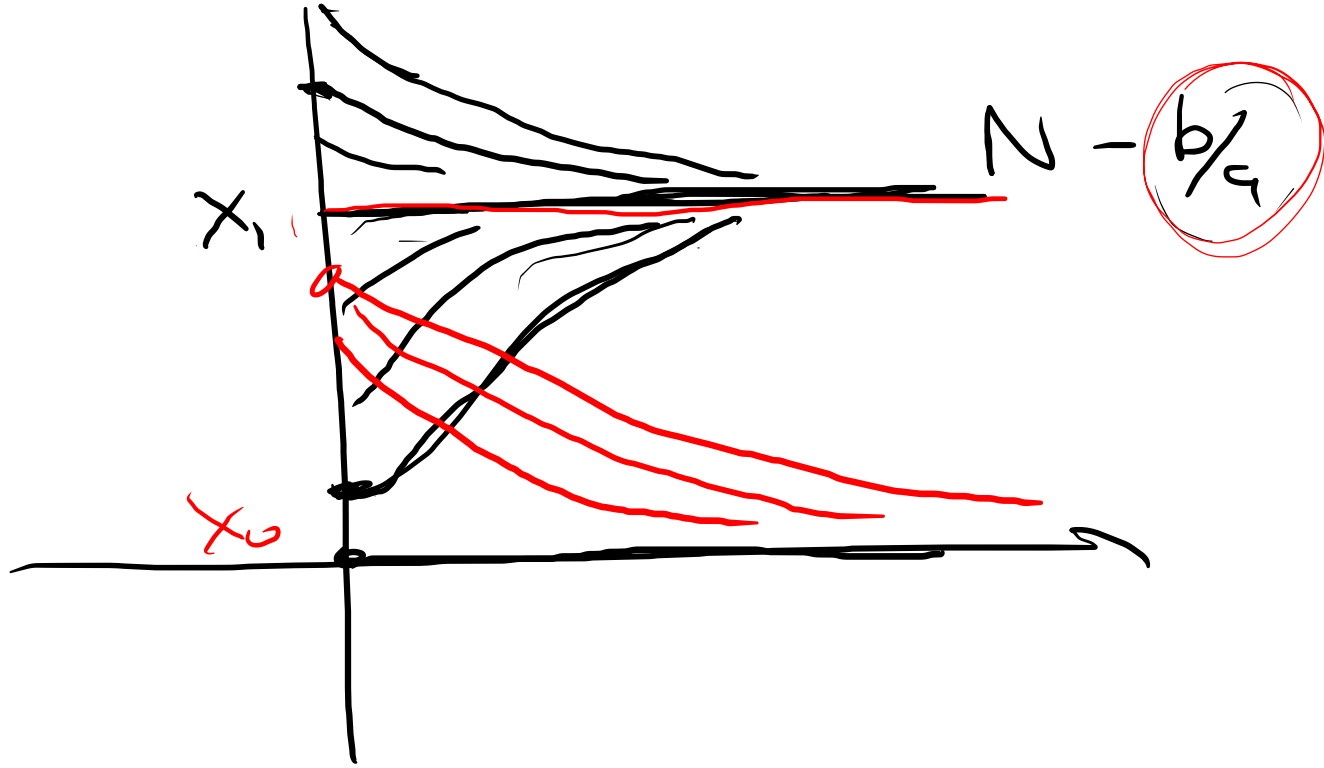
$$x(t) = e^{-2(t-t_0)} + 4$$

$$y(t) = -2e^{-2(t-t_0)} + 8$$



$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = N - b/a$$



$$F'(x_1)$$

$$F(x) = x(a - b - ax)$$

$$F'(x) = \underline{Na - b - ax} + x(-a)$$
$$= \underline{Na - b - 2ax}$$

> 0
 < 0

$$x_g = N - b/a$$

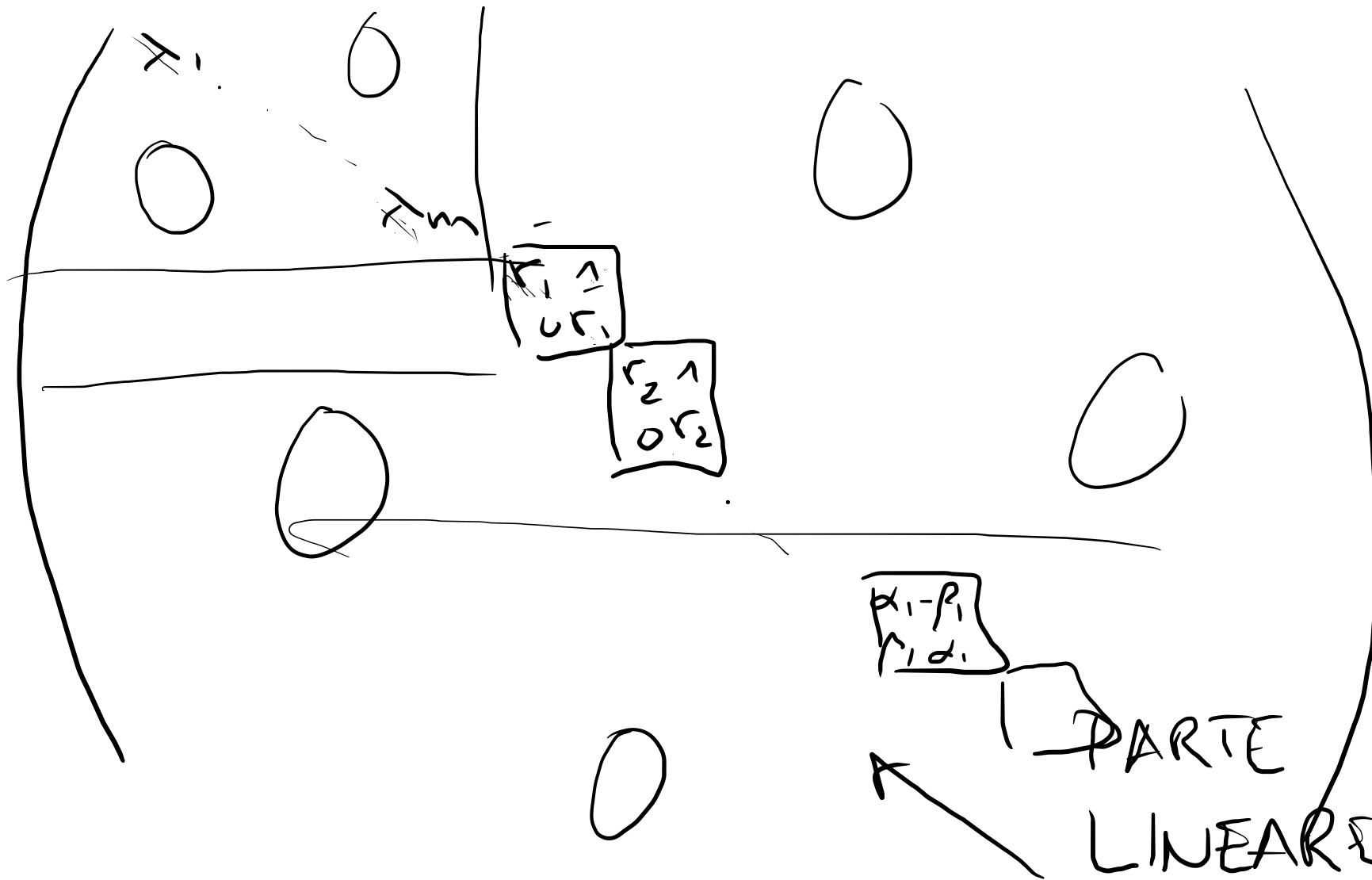
In generale dal caso di 2 eq. differenziali
del primo ordine si può passare al caso di n
equazioni differenziali del primo ordine in forme
variate

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= \Phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \Phi_2(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{x}_n &= \Phi_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ \vdots \\ x_n' \end{pmatrix} = \Phi \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \rightarrow x')$$

Teorema Linearizzazione general (SIST. AUTONOMO)

$\Delta > 0$



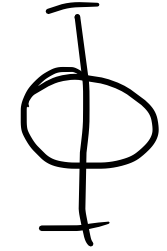
$\Delta = 0$

$\Delta < 0$

$x_1 - p_1$
 $r_1 d_1$

PARTE

LINEARE di



general

