

Graph Solutions in the Phase Plane

$$\vec{y}'(t) = A_{2 \times 2} \vec{y}(t)$$

solution $\vec{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$

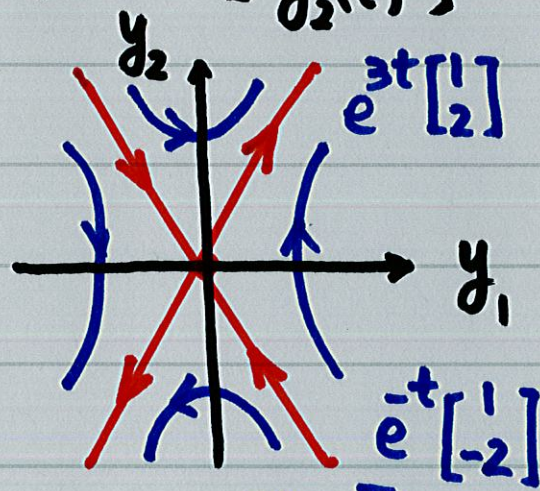
a curve in the y_1, y_2 -plane
 t - parameter

$$\vec{y}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\vec{y}(t) = c_1 e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

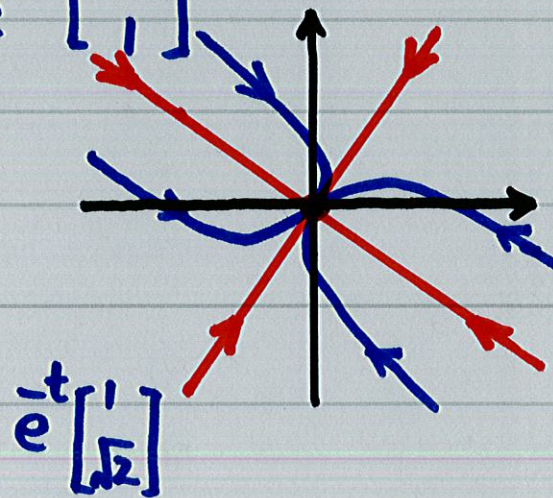


$$\vec{y}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -4$$

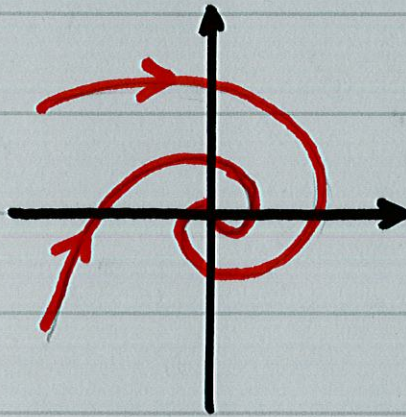
$$\vec{y}(t) = c_1 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{-4t} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{y}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}(t)$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \pm i, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \pm i \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

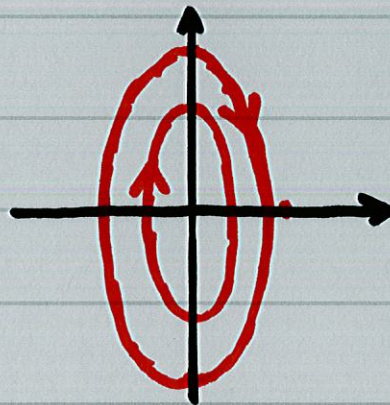
$$\vec{y} = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{y}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2i, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \pm i \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

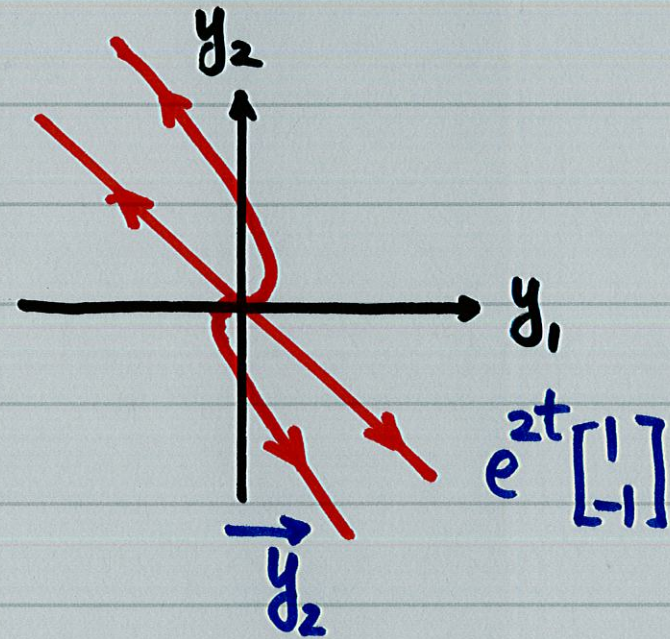
$$\vec{y} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ -2\sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ 2\cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{y}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y} = c_1 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \left\{ t e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$



§4.4 Criteria for Critical Pts. Stability.

$$\vec{y}'(t) = A_{2 \times 2} \vec{y}(t)$$

eigenvalues: λ_1, λ_2

critical pts: $A\vec{y} = \vec{0}$

(if $|A| \neq 0$, then $\vec{y} = \vec{0}$ the only c.p.)

classification:

Node $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$

Saddle Pt $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$

Center $\lambda_k = \pm i\mu$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$

Spiral Pt $\lambda_k = r \pm i\mu, r \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= |A - \lambda I| \\ &= \lambda^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\lambda + |A| \\ &= \lambda^2 - p\lambda + q \\ &= (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \\ &= \lambda^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\lambda + \lambda_1\lambda_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$p = \text{tr} A = a_{11} + a_{22} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

$$q = |A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2$$

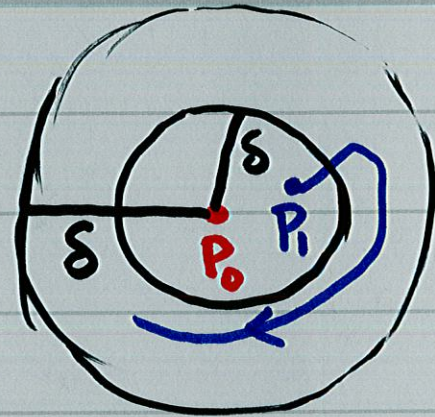
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{p \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\Delta = p^2 - 4q = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2$$

Node	$\Delta \geq 0$ and $q > 0$
Saddle Pt	$\Delta \geq 0$ and $q < 0$
Center	$\Delta < 0$, $p = 0$, $q > 0$
Spiral Pt	$\Delta < 0$ and $p \neq 0$

stability

- A critical pt P_0 is stable



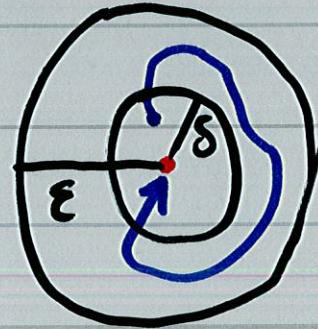
$\iff \forall \text{ disk } D_\epsilon(P_0), \exists D_\delta(P_0) \subset D_\epsilon(P_0)$

s.t. every trajectory starting at $P_1 \in D_\delta(P_0)$ remains in $D_\epsilon(P_0)$

- P_0 is stable and attractive

\iff every trajectory starting at $P_1 \in D_\delta(P_0)$

approaches to P_0 as $t \rightarrow \infty$



#4 (p151)

$$\vec{y}' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}$$

Ex. 2 (p151)

$$my'' + cy' + ky = 0$$

$$\vec{y}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{c}{m} \end{bmatrix} \vec{y}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{c}{m}\lambda + \frac{k}{m} = 0$$

$$p = -\frac{c}{m}, \quad q = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{c^2 - 4km}{m^2}$$

	Δ	q	p	
No damping $c=0$	-	+	0	center
underdamping $c^2 < 4mk$	-	+	-	stable and attractive spiral pt
critical damping $c^2 = 4mk$	0	+	-	stable and attractive node
overdamping $c^2 > 4mk$	+	+	-	stable and attractive node