

Lecture 10 2.2 Autonomous first order ODE

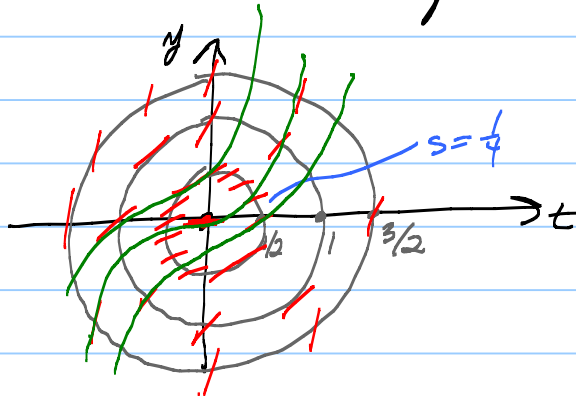
HW09 due tonight in MyLab
HW08w due tonight, Gradescope

EX: $\frac{dy}{dt} = t^2 + y^2 \leftarrow t \text{ on RHS}$
not autonomous

Isoclines: Lines of constant slope of tangent lines of solⁿs

$t^2 + y^2 = s \leftarrow \text{circles}$

$t^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad [s = r^2]$

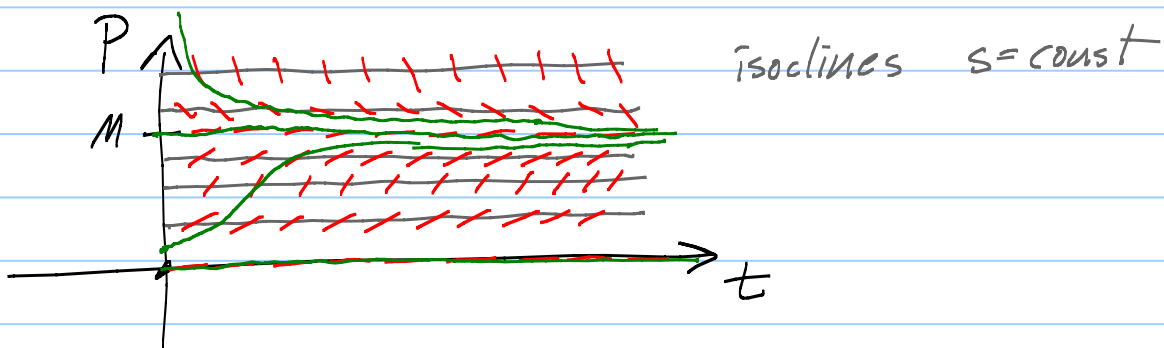


dfield (java version)

$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y) \leftarrow \text{no } t \text{ on RHS: Autonomous}$

Isoclines: $f(y) = s \quad y = f^{-1}(s) \leftarrow \text{horiz lines!}$

Population prob: $\frac{dp}{dt} = [K(M-p)]P = s$



Name for $p \equiv M, p \equiv 0$ solⁿs: Equilibrium solⁿs

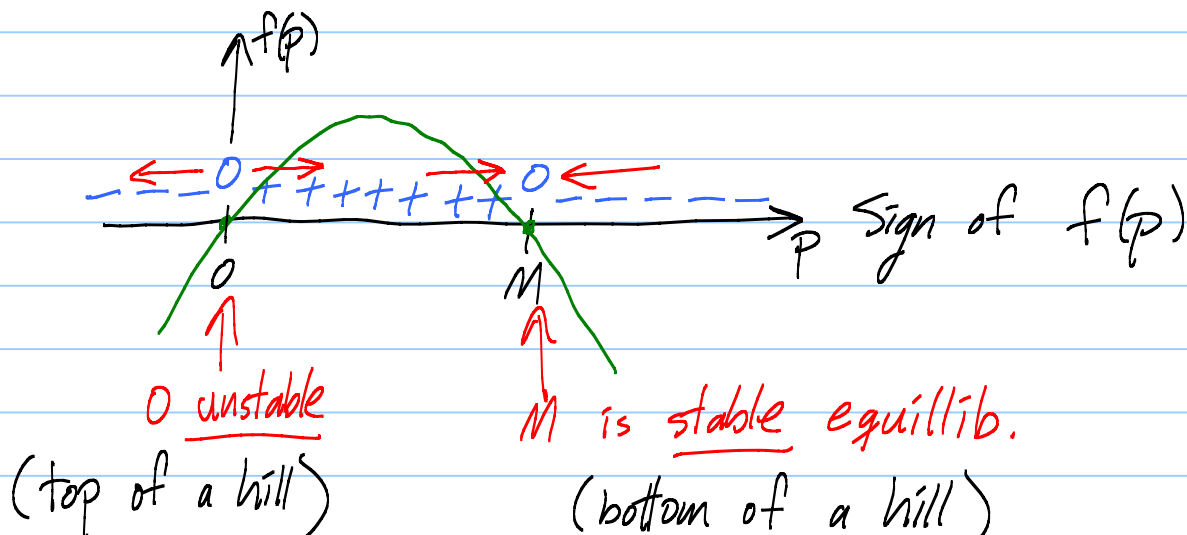
Defⁿ: $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$. Find zeroes of $f(y)$.
Say z is a zero.

Then $y \equiv z$ is a solⁿ: $\frac{d}{dt}[z] = f(z)$
 $0 = 0 \checkmark$

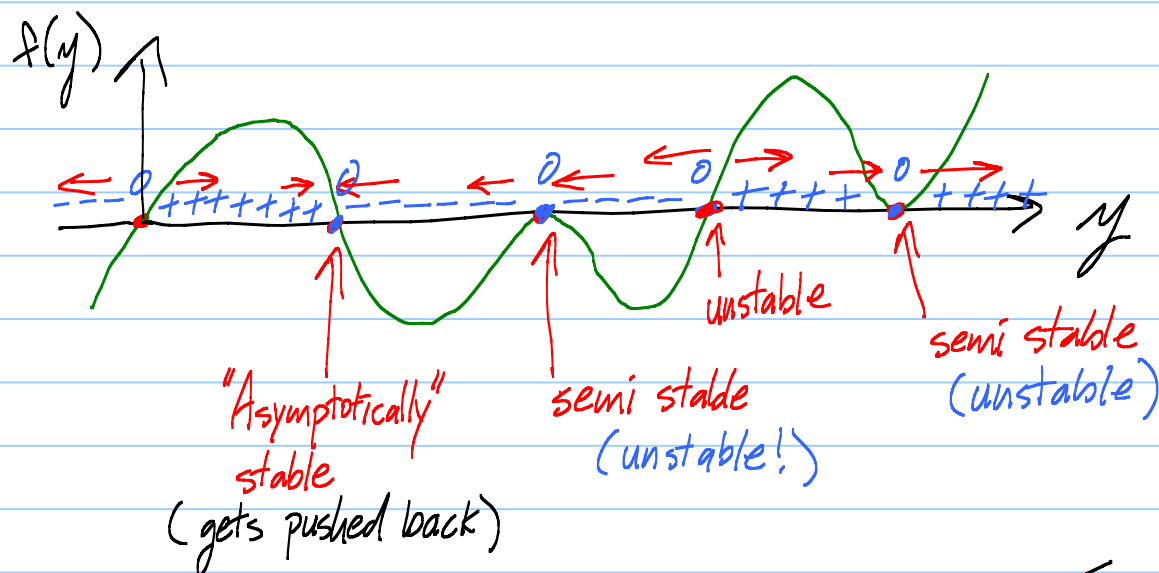
$y \equiv z$ for each zero are equilib. sol^{ns}.

Important diagram:

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = k(m-p)p \leftarrow f(p)$$



General case: $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$



Something stable but not asymptotically stable: The solar system:
One extra rock on moon doesn't rattle apart solar system.

0 unstable
hill

asympt. stable
valley

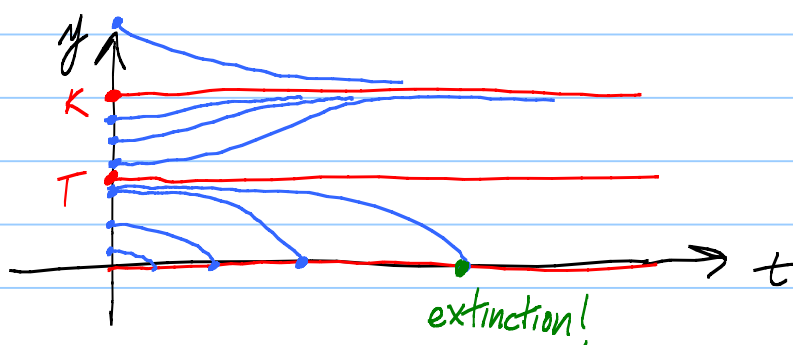
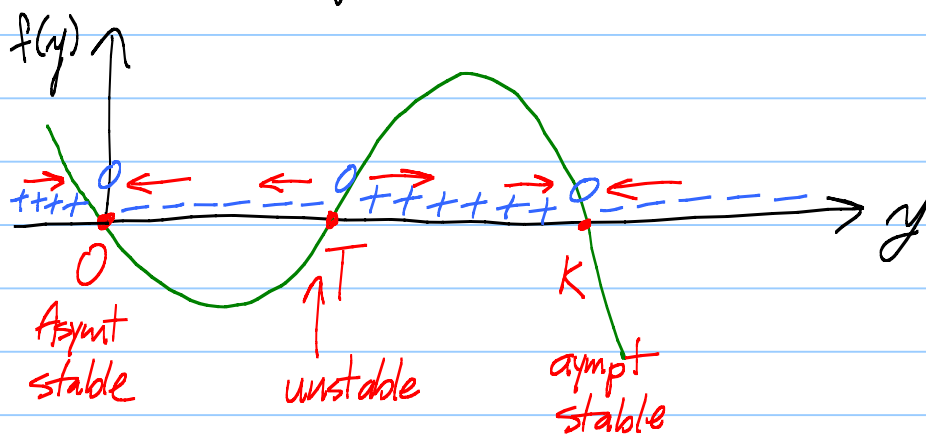
0 ← ledge

EX: Carrier Pigeons

semi stable 3

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right)$$

$f(y)$



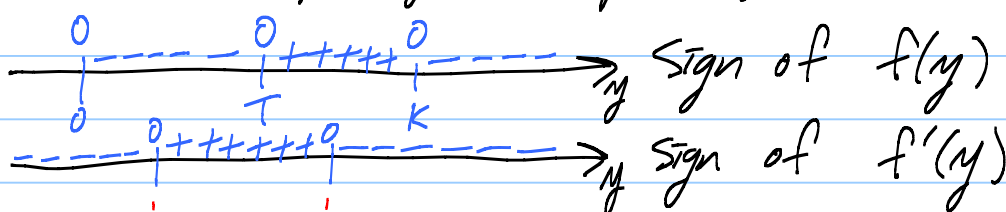
Where are the inflection points? Where $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ changes sign.
 + concave up
 - concave down

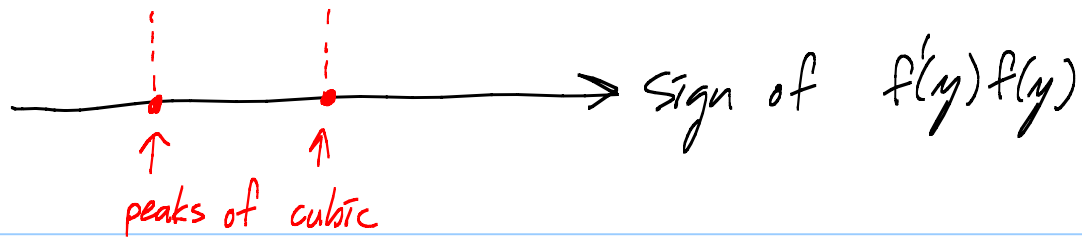
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} f(y) = f'(y) \frac{dy}{dt} = f'(y) f(y)$$

Chain rule $\parallel$ $f(y)$

Aha! Inflection pts fall on horizontal lines $y=i$ where $f'(y)f(y)$ changes sign.





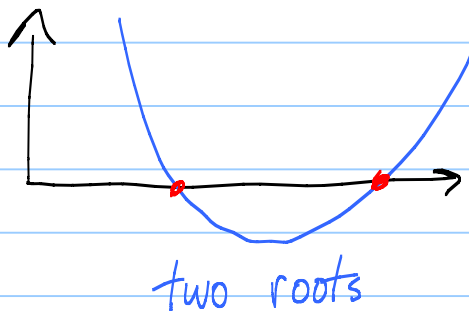
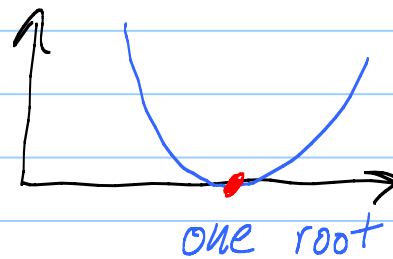
"Bifurcation points" :

EX: $\frac{dy}{dt} = y(4-y) - h$

parameter (constant)

Equilib pts : $y(4-y) - h = 0$ solve for y

Roots: quadratic eqn : two roots



Behavior depends
delicately on h .
Bifurcation pts where
 h makes changes.