

Fase 1 - Actividad 2

Estudiar la Estabilidad del Sistema

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Ecuaciones Lotka - Volterra

$$\begin{cases} p'(t) = \alpha_1 p(t) - \alpha_2 p(t) d(t) \\ d'(t) = -\beta_1 d(t) + \beta_2 p(t) d(t) \end{cases}$$

donde $p(t)$ son las presas y $d(t)$ los depredadores

$$f(p, d) = \alpha_1 p(t) - \alpha_2 p(t) d(t)$$

$$g(p, d) = -\beta_1 d(t) + \beta_2 p(t) d(t)$$

Puntos de equilibrio $P_1 = (p, d) = (0, 0)$ y $P_2 = (p, d) = \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}, \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right)$

Matriz Jacobiana

$$J(p, d) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial d} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial p} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial d} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 d(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial d} = -\alpha_2 p(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial p} = \beta_2 d(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial d} = -\beta_1 + \beta_2 p(t)$$

$$J(p, d) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 d(t) & -\alpha_2 p(t) \\ \beta_2 d(t) & -\beta_1 + \beta_2 p(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Evaluada en P_1

$$J(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2(0) & -\alpha_2(0) \\ \beta_2(0) & -\beta_1 + \beta_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Evaluada en P_2

$$J\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}, \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right) & -\alpha \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}\right) \\ \beta_2 \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right) & -\beta_1 + \beta_2 \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \\ \frac{\beta_2 \alpha_1}{\alpha_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios $J(0,0)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta_1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (\alpha_1 - \lambda)(-\beta_1 - \lambda) - (0)(0) = (\alpha_1 - \lambda)(-\beta_1 - \lambda)$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_1 = \alpha_1}$$
$$\boxed{\lambda_2 = -\beta_1}$$

$\lambda_2 < 0 < \lambda_1 \therefore (x_0, y_0)$ es un punto silla

Vectores propios $J(0,0)$

$$\lambda_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow (A - (\alpha_1)I) \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta_1 - \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 \cdot 0 + v_2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$v_1 \cdot 0 + (-\beta_1 - \alpha_1)v_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{(v_1, 0)}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\beta_1$$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow (A - (-\beta_1)I) \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta_1 + \beta_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1(\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + v_2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$v_1 \cdot 0 + v_2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{(0, v_2)}$$

Valores propios $J\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}, \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \\ \beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \\ \beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (-\lambda)(-\lambda) - \left(-\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}\right)\left(\beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right) = \lambda^2 + \beta_1 \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = -\beta_1 \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{-\beta_1 \alpha_1} \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}$$

$$\lambda_1 = i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}$$

λ_1, λ_2 no son real, $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_1) = 0$ y $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_2) = 0$

λ_1 y λ_2 son imaginarios puros

\therefore el punto crítico es un centro y es estable, pero no asintóticamente estable

Vectores propios $J\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}, \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}\right)$

$$\lambda_1 = i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}$$

$$(A - (\lambda_1)I)\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow (A - (i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1})I)\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1} & -\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \\ \beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} & -i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-v_1(i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}) - v_2(\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}) = 0$$

$$v_1(\beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}) - v_2(i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{i \alpha_2 \sqrt{\beta_1}}{\beta_2 \sqrt{\alpha_1}} v_2, v_2 \right)$$

$$v_1 = \frac{-v_2 \alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}}{i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}} = \frac{-v_2 \alpha_2 \beta_1}{i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1} \beta_2} = \frac{i \alpha_2 \sqrt{\beta_1}}{\beta_2 \sqrt{\alpha_1}} v_2$$

$$\lambda_2 = -i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}$$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I)\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow (A - (-i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1})I)\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1} & -\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \\ \beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} & i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1(i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}) + v_2(-\alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}) = 0$$

$$v_1(\beta_2 \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}) + v_2(i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{-i \alpha_2 \sqrt{\beta_1}}{\beta_2 \sqrt{\alpha_1}} v_2, v_2 \right)$$

$$v_1 = \frac{v_2 \alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2}}{i \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1}} = \frac{v_2 \alpha_2 \beta_1}{\beta_2 \sqrt{\beta_1 \alpha_1} i} = \frac{-i \alpha_2 \sqrt{\beta_1}}{\beta_2 \sqrt{\alpha_1}} v_2$$