

# Nonlinear Systems

## ASSIGNMENTS

Elias Wils

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Assignment 1

## Stability of equilibrium points and bifurcations

### 1.1 A simple population model

**Question 1** The position and number of equilibrium points depends on the value of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . In Table 1 the different possible cases are listed together with information about the equilibrium points. When looking at the graph of  $\dot{N}$  against  $N$ , a negative parabola can be observed, intersecting the  $N$ -axis in two points. When solving the quadratic equation for  $\dot{N} = 0$  with  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  as unknown parameters, expressions shown in (2) for the equilibrium points ensue.

$$N_1 = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{K(\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha} \tag{2}$$

$\alpha < \beta$	$\alpha > \beta$	$\alpha = \beta$
$N_1$ is stable (●) $N_2$ is unstable (○)	$N_1$ is unstable (○) $N_2$ is stable (●)	$N_1 = N_2$ half stable equilibrium point (◐)

Table 1: Characteristics of the different training algorithms for the given experiment, performed with and without noise.

The type of bifurcation that occurs here is a transcritical one.

**Question 2** For the practical example described here, the solution for  $t \rightarrow \inf$  will converge to one of the equilibrium points. As  $\alpha > \beta$ , the second case in Table 1 is applicable. The only stable equilibrium point is  $N_2 = \frac{K(\alpha - \beta)}{\alpha} = 10\,470\,086$ .