Math 4B: Differential Equations

Lecture 06: Autonomous ODEs

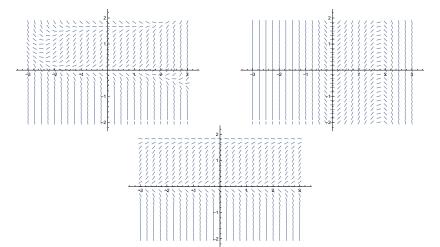
- Modeling Populations,
- Logistic Growth,
- Carrying Capacities, Thresholds, & More!

© 2021 Peter M. Garfield Please do not distribute outside of this course.

Autonomous ODEs

Question: Which of these direction fields corresponds to

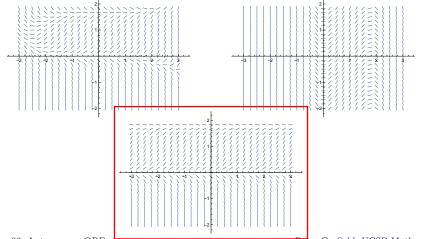
$$y' = y^3/8 - 3y^2 + 5y?$$



Autonomous ODEs

Question: Which of these direction fields corresponds to

$$y' = y^3/8 - 3y^2 + 5y?$$



We define an *autonomous first order differential equation* is one that can be written as

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

We define an *autonomous first order differential equation* is one that can be written as

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

• Example: y' = ry which has solutions $y = Ce^{rt}$

We define an *autonomous first order differential equation* is one that can be written as

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

- Example: y' = ry which has solutions $y = Ce^{rt}$
- Solutions behave the same regardless of starting time.

We define an *autonomous first order differential equation* is one that can be written as

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

- Example: y' = ry which has solutions $y = Ce^{rt}$
- Solutions behave the same regardless of starting time.
- Ideal for population modeling

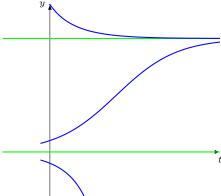
Suppose we want to model a population y so that...

• When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry

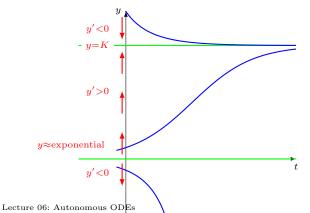
- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$

- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative

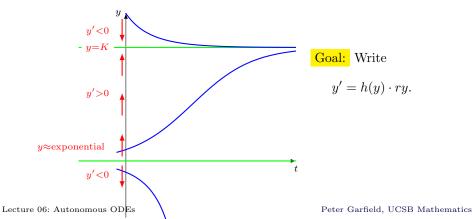
- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative



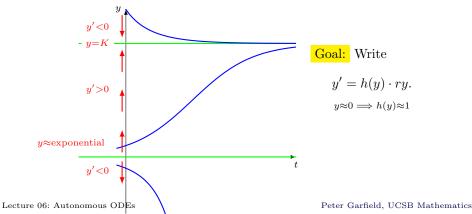
- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative



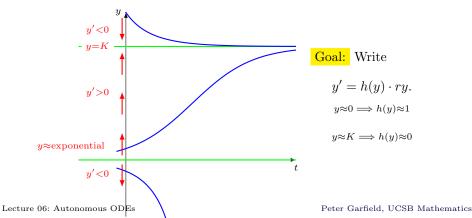
- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative



- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative

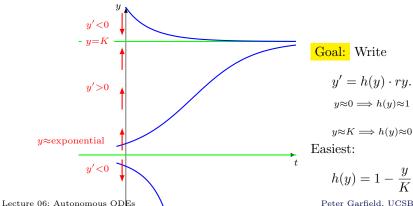


- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative



Suppose we want to model a population y so that...

- When y is small, this looks exponential: y' = ry
- When y is close to a value K, growth is almost zero: $y' \approx 0$
- Growth above y = K is negative



Peter Garfield, UCSB Mathematics

The Logistic Equation

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

The Logistic Equation

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

• Equilibrium solutions where y'=0. Here that's y=0 and y=K



The Logistic Equation

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

• y increases where y' > 0; decreases where y' < 0



The Logistic Equation

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

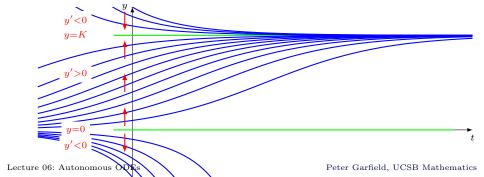
• y increases where y' > 0; decreases where y' < 0



The Logistic Equation

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

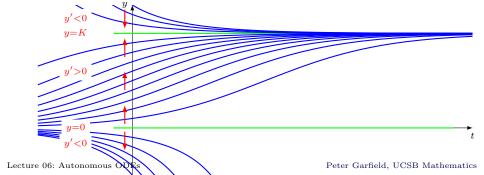
Solutions can be sketched already



The Logistic Equation

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

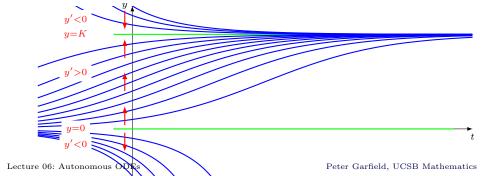
• y = K is a **stable** equilibrium; y = 0 is **unstable**



The Logistic Equation

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

• y = K is the *carrying capacity* of the system



The Logistic Equation

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

The Logistic Equation

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

This is separable:

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = r \, dt$$

The Logistic Equation

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

This is separable:

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = r dt \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{(1/K) dy}{1-y/K} = r dt$$

The Logistic Equation

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

This is separable:

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = r dt \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{(1/K) dy}{1-y/K} = r dt$$

$$\ln|y| - \ln\left|1 - \frac{y}{K}\right| = rt + C_1$$

The Logistic Equation

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

This is separable:

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = r dt \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{(1/K) dy}{1-y/K} = r dt$$

$$\ln|y| - \ln\left|1 - \frac{y}{K}\right| = rt + C_1 \implies \frac{y}{1 - \frac{y}{K}} = C_2 e^{rt}$$



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

This is separable:

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = r dt \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{(1/K) dy}{1-y/K} = r dt$$

$$\ln|y| - \ln\left|1 - \frac{y}{K}\right| = rt + C_1 \implies \frac{y}{1 - \frac{y}{K}} = C_2 e^{rt} \implies y = \frac{K}{1 - Ce^{-rt}}$$

The Logistic Equation

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

This is separable:

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = r dt \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{(1/K) dy}{1-y/K} = r dt$$

$$\ln|y| - \ln\left|1 - \frac{y}{K}\right| = rt + C_1 \implies \frac{y}{1 - \frac{y}{K}} = C_2 e^{rt} \implies y = \frac{K}{1 - Ce^{-rt}}$$

Also
$$y = 0$$

The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

• Equilibrium solutions where y' = 0. Here that's y = 0 and y = K



The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

• y increases where y' > 0; decreases where y' < 0



The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

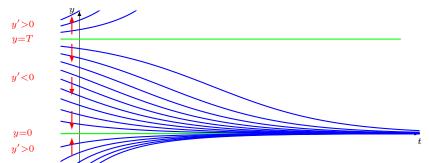
• y increases where y' > 0; decreases where y' < 0



The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

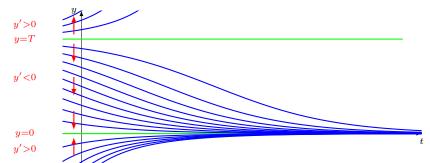
• Solutions can be sketched already



The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

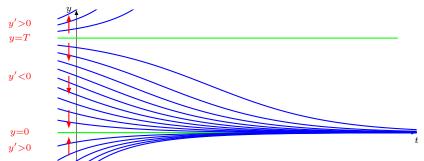
• y = T is an unstable equilibrium; y = 0 is stable



The Threshold Equation (Modified Logistic)

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

• y = T is the **threshold** of the system



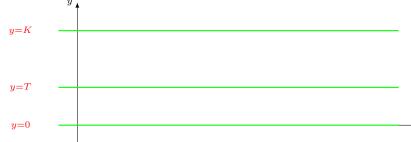
The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

• Equilibrium solutions where y'=0. Here that's $y=0,\ y=T$ and y=K



The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

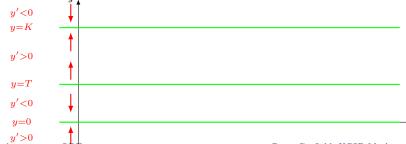
• y increases where y' > 0; decreases where y' < 0



The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

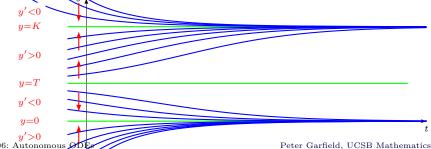
• y increases where y' > 0; decreases where y' < 0



The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

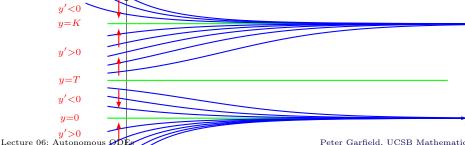
• Solutions can be sketched already



The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

• y = T is an **unstable** equilibrium; y = 0 and y = K are **stable**



The Logiestic Equation with Threshold

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ry\left(1 - \frac{y}{T}\right)\left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) \qquad 0 < T < K, \quad r > 0$$

ullet Both a threshold T and carrying capacity K

