Appendix 2: Simultaneous of Differential Equations

1. 聯立微分方程式

考慮一組兩條的線性微分方程式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 \equiv \frac{dy_1}{dt} = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + b_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \equiv \frac{dy_2}{dt} = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + b_2 \end{cases}$$

解法有兩種:(1)substitution method 和一般化的(2)direct method

(1) substitution method

$$\begin{split} \dot{y}_1 &= a_{11} y_1 + a_{12} y_2 + b_1 & \stackrel{\text{\tiny \exists hell m} \oplus \mathcal{T}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \ddot{y}_1 = a_{11} \dot{y}_1 + a_{12} \dot{y}_2 \\ & \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{y}_1 = a_{11} \dot{y}_1 + a_{12} (a_{21} y_1 + a_{22} \dot{y}_2 + b_2) \\ & \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{y}_1 = a_{11} \dot{y}_1 + a_{12} (a_{21} y_1 + a_{22} \frac{\dot{y}_1 - b_1 - a_{11} y_1}{a_{12}} + b_2) \\ & \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{y}_1 - (a_{11} + a_{22}) \dot{y}_1 - (a_{12} a_{21} - a_{22} a_{11}) y_1 = (a_{12} b_2 - a_{22} b_1) \\ & (& \text{ 類似前述二階線性微分方程式}: \ddot{y} + a_1 \dot{y} + a_2 y = b) \\ & \Rightarrow \quad y_1 = y_1^h + y_1^p \text{ , 即齊次解+特解 ... } 詳細過程類似前述 \\ & \boxed{ 同理,對聯立微方的第二式作時間微分,再分別代掉 \dot{y}_1 與 y_1 ,整 理後即可得到類似此式,而其解亦類似前述: $y_2 = y_2^h + y_2^p \end{split}$$$

(2) direct method

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1(=y_1') = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + b_1 \\ \dot{y}_2(=y_2') = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + b_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} \end{cases}$$

(此式可以推廣至 n 階線性微方,此時 \mathbf{A} 為 $n \times n$)

 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b}$ 的完整解:仍包含齊次解、特解 $(\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^h + \mathbf{y}^p)$

(a) 齊次解: **y**^h

求解齊次微方: $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}$

假設它的齊次解為 $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{k}e^{rt}$, \mathbf{k} 為 n 維(常數)**特性向量**、r 為純量

若此假設正確則它須滿足該齊次微方 $\dot{y} = Ay$

由假設解求出 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = r\mathbf{k}e^{rt}$,分別代入齊次微方中得:

$$r\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{k}e^{rt}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$
nontrivial solution $|\mathbf{A} - rI| = 0$... 特性根方程式

$$\stackrel{if}{\Rightarrow}\stackrel{n=2}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-r & a_{12} \ a_{21} & a_{22}-r \end{vmatrix}}=0,$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{2} - (a_{11} + a_{22}) \cdot r + (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{1}, r_{2}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} \mathfrak{F} \square \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

(可能出現相異實根、重根、共軛虛根等情況...類似前述)

然而 \mathbf{k}_1 、 \mathbf{k}_2 =?,回想一下: $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$

(i) 當 $r = r_1$ 時,滿足 $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ 的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_1 為:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - r_1 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - r_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_{11} - r_1)k_1 + a_{12}k_2 = 0 \quad \text{$\not \equiv$} \quad a_{21}k_1 + (a_{22} - r_1)k_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11} - r_1} \quad \text{$\not \equiv$} \quad \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{22} - r_1}{a_{21}}$$

單憑此關係式是無法決定出 $k_{1,2}$ 值,因此 way 1:額外加入單位 圓條件: $k_1^2+k_2^2=1$;way 2:簡單假設 $k_1=1$ (或 $k_2=1$), 來求出 $k_{1,2}$ 值

講義是以 way 2 來求特性向量:
$$\mathbf{k}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_{\mathbf{l}}) / a_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

(課本是以 way 1 來求特性向量的。)

所以,
$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_1)/a_{12} \end{bmatrix} e^{r_1 t}$$
 .

(ii) 同理,當 $r = r_2$ 時,滿足 $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ 的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_2 為:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - r_2 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - r_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11} - r_2} \implies \frac{k_1}{k_2} = -\frac{a_{22} - r_2}{a_{21}}$$

使用 way 2:假設 $k_1 = 1$,來求出 $k_{1,2}$ 值

$$\mathbf{k}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_{2}) / a_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以,
$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -(a_{11} - r_2)/a_{12} \end{bmatrix} e^{r_2 t}$$
、

因此,齊次解為:

case 1:相異實根
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1^h \\ y_2^h \end{bmatrix} \equiv \mathbf{y}^h = c_1 \mathbf{y}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{y}_2 = c_1 \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

case 2:重(實)根
$$\mathbf{y}^h = c_3 \mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{t} c_4 \mathbf{y}_2 = c_3 \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} + \mathbf{t} c_4 \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

case 3:共軛虚根
$$\mathbf{y}^h = c_5 \mathbf{y}_1 + c_6 \mathbf{y}_2 = c_5 \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_6 \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t}$$
$$= e^{ht} \cdot [c_5 \mathbf{k}_1 e^{vi \cdot t} + c_6 \mathbf{k}_2 e^{-vi \cdot t}] = \dots$$

(b) 特解: y^p

長期均衡解要滿足條件 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{0}$,因此 $\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1^p \\ y_2^p \end{bmatrix} \equiv \overline{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{y}^p = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

(亦可 apply Cramer's rule 求此解)

(c) 完整解: $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^h + \mathbf{y}^p$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1^h \\ y_2^h \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_1^p \\ y_2^p \end{bmatrix}$$

(d) 確定解: 係數由期初條件值聯立算出 (略,參考前節)

例 1:
$$\begin{cases} x' + 2y' + 2x + 5y = 77 \\ y' + x + 4y = 61 \end{cases}, \ x(0) = 6, \ y(0) = 12$$

(1)講義(上述)的解法

$$\begin{cases} x' + 2y' + 2x + 5y = 77 \\ y' + x + 4y = 61 \end{cases}, \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = 3y - 45 \\ y' = -x - 4y + 61 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -45 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i) 齊次解

假設它的齊次解為
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{k}e^{rt} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{0}$$

 $\Rightarrow |\mathbf{A} - rI| = 0$... 特性根方程式

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0-r & 3 \\ -1 & -4-r \end{vmatrix} = 0, \qquad \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = -1, r_2 = -3$$

(a) 當 $r_1 = -1$ 時

滿足
$$(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$
的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_1 為
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 + 3B_1 = 0$$
, Set $B_1 = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 = -3$

$$\therefore \ \mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{r_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t}$$

(b) 當
$$r_2 = -3$$
時

滿足
$$(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$
的特性向量 \mathbf{k}_2 為
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A_2 + 3B_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A_2 + 3B_2 = 0, \qquad Set B_2 = 1 \Rightarrow A_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{k}_2 e^{r_2 t} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t}$$

Thus, 齊次解為:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{y}^h &= c_1 \mathbf{y}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{y}_2 = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t}, \ \vec{\otimes} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x^h \\ y^h \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -3c_1 e^{-t} - c_2 e^{-3t} \\ c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

(ii)特解:

均衡條件
$$\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -45 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (apply Cramer's rule)}$$

(iii)一般解

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^h \\ y^h \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3c_1e^{-t} - c_2e^{-3t} \\ c_1e^{-t} + c_2e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv)確定解

$$x(0) = 6, y(0) = 12$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \left[x(0) \\ y(0) \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} -3c_1 - c_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}, \ \Rightarrow c_1 = -1, \ c_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-t} + 2e^{-3t} \\ -e^{-t} - 2e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2)$$
課本的解法 $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 77 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(\Rightarrow \mathbf{J}_{2\times 2}\mathbf{u}_{2\times 1}^{}+\mathbf{M}_{2\times 2}\mathbf{v}_{2\times 1}^{}=\mathbf{g}_{2\times 1}^{})$$

(i) 特解(particular integral)

Let
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (constant) $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x'_p \\ y'_p \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 77 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x} \\ \overline{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 77 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii)齊次解(complementary function)

Let
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} me^{rt} \\ ne^{rt} \end{bmatrix}$$
, m,n 為待解向量 $\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x'_c \\ y'_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} mre^{rt} \\ nre^{rt} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} mre^{rt} \\ nre^{rt} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} me^{rt} \\ ne^{rt} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} mr \\ nr \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} \right\} e^{rt} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\Rightarrow \left\{ \mathbf{J} \begin{bmatrix} mr \\ nr \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} e^{rt} = \mathbf{0} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} mr \\ nr \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \quad (\because e^{rt} \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} r & 2r \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} r & 2r \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = 0, \quad if \quad \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} \neq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} r + 2 & 2r + 5 \\ 1 & r + 4 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \dots \quad \text{Special Red}$$

$$\Rightarrow (r + 2)(r + 4) - (2r + 5) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow r_1 = -1, \quad r_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 e^{nt} + m_2 e^{nt} \\ n_1 e^{nt} + n_2 e^{nt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 e^{-t} + m_2 e^{-3t} \\ n_1 e^{-t} + n_2 e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$
(a) 當 $r_1 = -1$ 時
$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & 2r_1 \\ 0 & r_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ n_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 2 & 2 \cdot (-1) + 5 \\ 0 + 1 & -1 + 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ n_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

 $\Rightarrow m_1 + 3n_1 = 0$

$$Set \ n_1 = -A_1 \ \Rightarrow \ m_1 = -3n_1 = 3A_1$$

(b) 當 $r_2 = -3$ 時

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_2 & 2\mathbf{r}_2 \\ 0 & \mathbf{r}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{m}_2 \\ \mathbf{n}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow -m_2 - n_2 = 0$$

$$Set \ n_2 = -A_2 \ \Rightarrow \ m_2 = -n_2 = A_2$$

Thus,
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3A_1e^{-t} + A_2e^{-3t} \\ -A_1e^{-t} - A_2e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii) 一般解(general solution)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3A_1e^{-t} + A_2e^{-3t} \\ -A_1e^{-t} - A_2e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iv)確定解(definite solution)

$$x(0) = 6, y(0) = 12$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{bmatrix} \right| = \begin{bmatrix} 3A_1 + A_2 \\ -A_1 - A_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}, \Rightarrow A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-t} + 2e^{-3t} + 1 \\ -e^{-t} - 2e^{-3t} + 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ps 1. Dynamic stability: $r_1 = -1$, $r_2 = -3 \implies$ Stable

Ps 2. 乍看下,兩種方法的一般解似乎不同,其實不然,因為未 定係數項不同之故

2. Application

例 1:第15.5節,以聯立微方求解 inflation-unemployment model

$$\begin{cases} p = \alpha - \beta U + h\pi - T, & \alpha, \beta > 0, \ 0 < h \le 1 \\ \frac{d\pi}{dt} = j(p - \pi), & 0 < j \le 1 \\ \frac{dU}{dt} = -k(m - p), & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

將第一式分別代入第二與第三式中,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\pi}{dt} = j(h-1)\pi - j\beta U + j(\alpha - T), & 0 < j \le 1\\ \frac{dU}{dt} = kh\pi - k\beta U - k(m - \alpha + T), & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pi' \\ U' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} j(1-h) & j\beta \\ -kh & k\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ U \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j(\alpha-T) \\ -k(m-\alpha+T) \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(i) Particular Integral:

Set
$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_p \\ U_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\pi} \\ \overline{U} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \pi'_p \\ U'_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} j(1-h) & j\beta \\ -kh & k\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\pi} \\ \overline{U} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j(\alpha-T) \\ -k(m-\alpha+T) \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\overline{\pi} = \text{apply Cramer's rule...} = m$

● 均衡下(長期下),預期通膨率等於名目貨幣成長率

$$\overline{U} = \text{apply Cramer's rule...} = \frac{1}{\beta} [\alpha - T - (1 - h)m]$$

均衡下(長期下),增加名目貨幣成長率 m 能降低失業率

均衡下(長期下),提升勞動生產力 T能降低失業率

(ii) Complementary Function:

$$\operatorname{Set} \begin{bmatrix} \pi_{c} \\ U_{c} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A e^{rt} \\ B e^{rt} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \pi'_{c} \\ U'_{c} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A r e^{rt} \\ B r e^{rt} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A r e^{rt} \\ B r e^{rt} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} j(1-h) & j\beta \\ -kh & k\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A e^{rt} \\ B e^{rt} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} j(1-h) & j\beta \\ -kh & k\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} e^{rt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} j(1-h) & j\beta \\ -kh & k\beta \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad if \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} e^{rt} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} r+j(1-h) & j\beta \\ -kh & r+k\beta \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + [k\beta + j(1-h)]r + jk\beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 + r_2 = -[k\beta + j(1-h)] < 0 \\ r_1r_2 = jk\beta > 0 \end{cases}, \Rightarrow r_1 < 0, \text{ and } r_2 < 0 \text{ (以效效)}$$

(iii) General Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ U \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi_c \\ U_c \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \pi_p \\ U_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 e^{r_1 t} + A_2 e^{r_2 t} \\ B_1 e^{r_1 t} + B_2 e^{r_2 t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ \frac{1}{\beta} [\alpha - T - (1 - h)m] \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $A_1 \cdot B_1$ 對應著 r_1 根; $A_2 \cdot B_2$ 對應著 r_2 根

例 2:
$$\begin{cases} p = \frac{1}{6} - 3U + \pi, \\ \pi' = \frac{3}{4}(p - \pi), \\ U' = -\frac{1}{2}(m - p), \end{cases}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \pi' \\ U' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -9/4 \\ 1/2 & -3/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ U \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ (1/6) - m \end{bmatrix}$$
(i)特解: $\pi' = U' = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -9/4 \\ 1/2 & -3/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\pi} \\ \overline{U} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ (1/6) - m \end{bmatrix} = 0, \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\pi} \\ \overline{U} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ 1/18 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii)齊次解: [回憶: $(\mathbf{A} - rI)\mathbf{k}e^{rt} = \mathbf{0}$]

特性根方程式:
$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -r & -9/4 \\ 1/2 & -(3/2) - r \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + \frac{3}{2}r + \frac{9}{8} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1, r_2 = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i \qquad v = \frac{3}{4}$$
(a) 當 $r_1 = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i \qquad h = \frac{-3}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -r_1 & -9/4 \\ 1/2 & -(3/2) - r_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i) \cdot A_1 - \frac{9}{4} \cdot B_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(1-i) \cdot A_1 = B_1$$

(b)
$$\stackrel{\text{dif}}{=} r_2 = -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}i$$
,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -r_2 & -9/4 \\ 1/2 & -(3/2) - r_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}i) \cdot A_2 - \frac{9}{4} \cdot B_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(1+i) \cdot A_2 = B_2$$

因此,
$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_c \\ U_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 e^{\eta_t} + A_2 e^{\eta_t} \\ B_1 e^{\eta_t} + B_2 e^{\eta_t} \end{bmatrix} = e^{ht} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 e^{vit} + A_2 e^{-vit} \\ B_1 e^{vit} + B_2 e^{-vit} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \pi_c \\ U_c \end{bmatrix} = e^{ht} \begin{bmatrix} (A_1 + A_2) \cos vt + (A_1 - A_2)i \cdot \sin vt \\ (B_1 + B_2) \cos vt + (B_1 - B_2)i \cdot \sin vt \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= e^{ht} \begin{bmatrix} A_5 \cos vt + A_6 \cdot \sin vt \\ \frac{1}{3}(A_5 - A_6) \cos vt + \frac{1}{3}(A_5 + A_6) \cdot \sin vt \end{bmatrix}$$
其中, $\Rightarrow A_1 + A_2 \equiv A_5 \cdot (A_1 - A_2) \cdot i \equiv A_6$

$$B_1 + B_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1 - i) \cdot A_1 + \frac{1}{3}(1 + i) \cdot A_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(A_1 + A_2) - \frac{1}{3}(A_1 - A_2) \cdot i$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(A_5 - A_6)$$

$$(B_1 - B_2)i = [\frac{1}{3}(1 - i) \cdot A_1 - \frac{1}{3}(1 + i) \cdot A_2] \cdot i$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(A_1 - A_2)i - \frac{1}{3}(A_1 + A_2) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(A_6 + A_5)$$

(iii)一般解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ U \end{bmatrix} = e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} \begin{bmatrix} A_5 \cos \frac{3}{4}t + A_6 \cdot \sin \frac{3}{4}t \\ \frac{1}{3}(A_5 - A_6)\cos \frac{3}{4}t + \frac{1}{3}(A_5 + A_6) \cdot \sin \frac{3}{4}t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ \frac{1}{18} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Two-variable Phase Diagrams

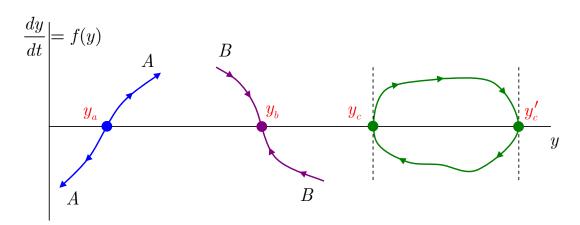
本節討論非線性微分方程式的定性(qualitative)的相位圖分析 對兩變數的一階微分方程式做定性相位分析:

$$x'(t) = f(x,y), \quad x' \equiv \frac{dx}{dt}$$
 $y'(t) = g(x,y), \quad y' \equiv \frac{dy}{dt}$

 $f \cdot g$ 函數均不含時間 t 變數,故稱此系統為自發性系統 (autonomous system)

⇒ 相位圖將可解答"跨期均衡的動態穩定性"

Recall: 單變數的相位圖



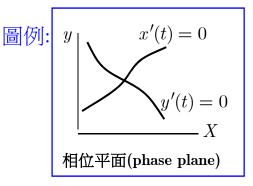
均衡點發生在 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$;

其斜率關係著此一體系的安定性: f' > 0: 發散體系;

--f'-<-0-:-收斂體系-

在兩變數的相位圖中,將會出現 $\frac{dy}{dt}$ 與 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 兩個,因此圖形將以介面

曲線(demarcation curve)來呈現。



拳 考慮一自發性系統: $\begin{cases} x'(t) = f(x,y) \\ y'(t) = g(x,y) \end{cases}$

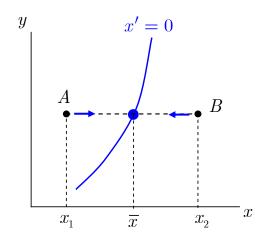
(1)其介面曲線為
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 0 \\ y'(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (稱為 isocline),亦即,
$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此,由此交點
$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
,即可以求得均衡點 $(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$ 。

(2)這些介面線將平面分割成兩區域,稱為 isosector;且此兩條 微分方程式的斜率也關係著該體系的穩定性

※ 以 $f_x < 0$, $f_y > 0$, $g_x > 0$, $g_y < 0$ 為例說明相位圖

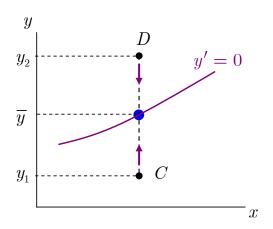
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x,y) = 0 \text{ 的斜率 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{x'=0} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} > 0 \\ g(x,y) = 0 \text{ 的斜率 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{y'=0} = -\frac{g_x}{g_y} > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = f_x < 0 \ , \ 意味著 \partial x' 與 \partial x 變動方向相反$$

(a)當 $x < \overline{x}$ 時 (例如 A 點: x_1), $\partial x < 0$,所以 $\partial x' > 0$ $\partial x' > 0$ 則意味著 x 隨時間增加而增加,即 A 點往右移 (b)當 $x > \overline{x}$ 時 (例如 B 點: x_2), $\partial x > 0$,所以 $\partial x' < 0$

 $\partial x' < 0$ 則意味著 x 隨時間增加而減少,即 B 點往左移



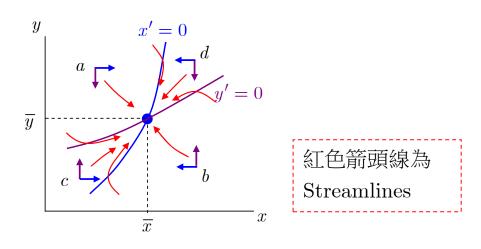
$$\frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} = g_{y} < 0$$
,意味著 $\partial y'$ 與 ∂y 變動方向相反

(a) 當 $y < \overline{y}$ 時 (例如 C點: y_1), $\partial y < 0$,所以 $\partial y' > 0$

若我們假設:
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} > \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0}$$
,(當然可能 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} < \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0}$)

即x' = 0的(正)斜率較y' = 0的(正)斜率為陡

則其相位圖為: Phase Trajectories (Phase Path)



此種均衡點具有動態穩定性質,稱為 stable node

Excise: 若我們假設: $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x'=0} < \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{y'=0}$,則相位圖如何畫呢?

相位圖的決定步驟:

(1)先畫出相位平面(phase plane) (2)畫出介面線(須決定出

isocline 的斜率) (3)決定出相位平面中,x、y 的移動方向

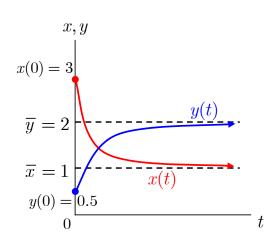
● 均衡的種類

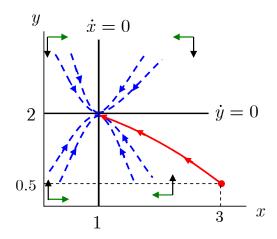
- (1)nodes:除上述圖例的 stable nodes 外,還有 unstable nodes;
- (2)saddle points; (3)foci 或 focuses; (4)vortices 或 vortexes。
- (1.A). Stable Nodes: Both Roots Negative

例:
$$\dot{x} = -2x + 2 \\ \dot{y} = -3y + 6$$
 或
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

其解為: $x(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + 1 \\ y(t) = c_2 e^{-3t} + 2$; 假定初始值為: $x(0) = 3 \\ y(0) = 1/2$

則其時間路徑圖、相位圖分別為::



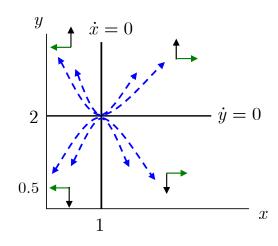


(1.B). Unstable Nodes: Both Roots Positive

$$\text{FI: } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

其解為:
$$x(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + 1$$

 $y(t) = c_2 e^{3t} + 2$; 而其相位圖為:



(2). Saddle Point: Roots of Opposite Sign

例:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其特性根為: $r_1 = -1/2$, $r_2 = 1/2$

特性向量為: $[A_1,B_1]=[A_1,-0.5A_1]$,和 $[A_2,B_2]=[A_2,0.5A_2]$

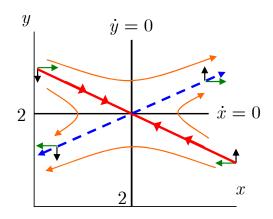
其解為:
$$x(t) = A_1 e^{-0.5t} + A_2 e^{0.5t} + 2$$
$$y(t) = -0.5A_1 e^{-0.5t} + 0.5A_2 e^{0.5t} + 2$$

而其相位圖為:

紅色的實線為 **Stable Branches** 它是只有穩定根(負根)在運作。因此, A_2 =0。所以,穩定臂(stable arm)上的軌跡函數是: $x(t) = A_1 e^{-0.5t} + 2$ $y(t) = -0.5A_1 e^{-0.5t} + 2$ 故它的函數為:

 $\frac{x(t)-2}{2} - \frac{A_1 e^{-0.5t}}{2}$

21



(3A). Stable Focus: Complex Roots with Negative Real Parts

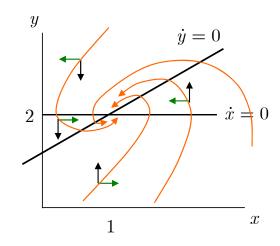
例:
$$\begin{vmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

其特性根為: $r_1, r_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

特性向量為:?

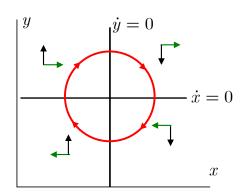
其解為:x(t) = ?y(t) = ?

而其相位圖為:



(3B). Unstable Focus: Complex Roots with Positive Real Parts 略

(4). Center: Pure Imaginary Roots



4. Application1: Exchange-Rate Overshooting (Dornbusch Model)

$$\dot{p}=\alpha(y^D-y^S),\quad \alpha>0 \; ; \quad y^D=u+v(e-p),\quad u,v>0$$

$$y^S=\overline{y}={\rm constant}$$

$$m^S = m^D$$
; $m^S = \overline{m} - p$

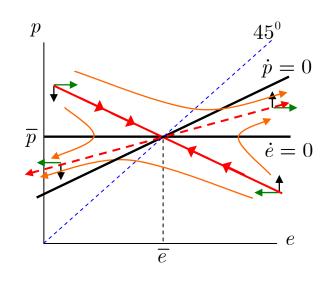
$$m^D = -ar + b\overline{y}, \quad a, b > 0$$

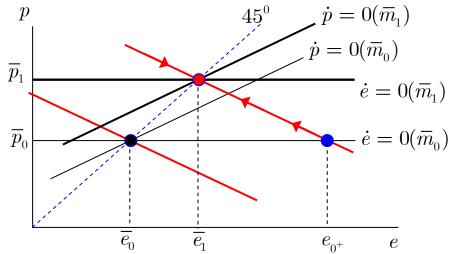
$$r = r^* + E(\dot{e}) = r^* + \dot{e}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{e} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha v & \alpha v \\ 1/a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ e \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(u - \overline{y}) \\ (b\overline{y} - \overline{m})/a - r^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p(t) = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{p} \\ \\ e(t) = \frac{r_1 + \alpha v}{\alpha v} C_1 e^{r_1 t} + \frac{r_2 + \alpha v}{\alpha v} C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{e} \end{cases}$$

where
$$\begin{cases} \overline{p} = ar^* - b\overline{y} + \overline{m} \\ \overline{e} = \overline{p} - \frac{u - \overline{y}}{v} \end{cases}, r_1, r_2 = -\frac{\alpha v}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\alpha^2 v^2 + \frac{4\alpha v}{a}}$$





5. Application: A Walrasian Price Adjustment Model with Entry

假設在一競爭市場中,在當期價格下,若發生超額需求(超額供給),則下期價格將往上(下)調整;亦即價格是依據底下方程式調整:

$$\dot{p} = \alpha(q^D - q^S), \quad \alpha(=\text{constant}) > 0$$

其中, $p \cdot q^D \cdot q^D$ 分別為價格、需求數量與供給數量。進一步假定,廠商依據是否有正的或負的經濟利潤來決定她是否進入或退

出該產業。令N為產業中廠商的數目(假設數目是連續且可以無窮細分的); \overline{c} 為廠商可以達到的最低成本,且它為正的常數值。若價格高(低)於 \overline{c} ,則廠商賺得正(負)的經濟利潤,並且因而激勵地進入(退出)該產業: $\dot{N}>0$ (<0)。因此,廠商數目的變化可以被表示成:

$$\dot{N} = \gamma(p - \overline{c}), \quad \gamma(=\text{constant}) > 0$$

其中, γ 代表調整速度。假設需求曲線與供給曲線分別為:

$$q^{D} = A + Bp, \quad B < 0$$

 $q^{S} = mN, \quad m(=\text{constant}) > 0$

由供給曲線知,在給定廠商數目下,供給曲線會是垂直線,也就是價格完全無彈性。請求出價格的時間路徑,並判斷它是否收斂至均衡。

Sol:

$$\dot{p} = \alpha (q^{D} - q^{S}) = \alpha (A + Bp - mN)$$

$$\dot{N} = \gamma (p - \overline{c})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha B & -\alpha m \\ \gamma & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ N \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha A \\ -\gamma \overline{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

特解: $\dot{p} = \dot{N} = 0$

$$\alpha(A + B\overline{p} - m\overline{N}) = 0 \text{ and } \gamma(\overline{p} - \overline{c}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{p} = \overline{c}, \ \overline{N} = \frac{A + B\overline{c}}{m}$$

特性根:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha B - r & -\alpha m \\ \gamma & 0 - r \end{vmatrix} = 0 \implies r^2 - \alpha B r + \alpha m \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1, r_2 = \frac{\alpha B}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m \gamma}}{2}$$

完整解:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p(t) = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{p} \\ \\ N(t) = \frac{r_1 - \alpha B}{-\alpha m} C_1 e^{r_1 t} + \frac{r_2 - \alpha B}{-\alpha m} C_2 e^{r_2 t} + \overline{N} \end{cases}$$

由係數矩陣知:

行列式值 = $\alpha m \gamma > 0$... 兩根之積

主對角線和 = $\alpha B < 0$ (: 需求線斜率B < 0) ...兩根之和 因此,我們知道兩根為具有負的實部根;

但是否為實根或虛根,我們需進一步判別 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m\gamma}$

一般說來,
$$\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m\gamma} > 0$$
,取決於其中的參數值

不管如何,兩根都是具有負的實部,故體系會收斂至均衡點

(1) 若
$$\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 - 4\alpha m\gamma} > 0$$
,則兩根為負的實根

靜止均衡型態為 stable node

- 相位圖如何畫?
- (2) 若 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 4\alpha m \gamma} = 0$,則兩根為重複的負實根 靜止均衡型態為 stable focus
- (3) 若 $\sqrt{(\alpha B)^2 4\alpha m\gamma}$ < 0 ,則兩根為具負實部的共軛虛根 靜止均衡型態為 improper stable node

Homework: 考慮一個動態的 IS/LM 模型

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Y} = \alpha [C(Y) + I(r) + G - Y], & \alpha > 0, C_Y > 0, I_r < 0 \\ \dot{r} = \beta [K(Y) + L(r) - \frac{M^s}{P}], & \beta > 0, K_Y > 0, L_r < 0 \end{cases}$$

其中,Y為產出,C(Y)為消費,I(r)為投資,r為利率,G 為政府支出,K(Y)為交易與預防動機的實質貨幣需求,L(r)為投機動機的實質貨幣需求, M^s/P 為實質貨幣供給,P為一般物價。 α,β 為分別商品市場與貨幣市場的調整速度。請說明該經濟體系的動態安定條件為何?其相位圖如何畫?

Hint:先線性化,整理成聯立微分方程式形式,再求解出並加諸於 特性根滿足動態安定的條件,即可得知。