

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dt}x(t) &= ax(t) + by(t) & \frac{d}{dt}x(t) &= k_1Ax(t) - k_2x(t)^2 - s_1 \\
 \frac{d}{dt}y(t) &= cx(t) + dy(t) & \frac{d}{dt}y(t) &= k_2x(t)^2 - k_3y(t) - s_2
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) for the steady state

when $\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = 0, \frac{d}{dt}y(t) = 0$

$$k_1Ax(t) = k_2x(t)^2, x(t) = \frac{k_1A}{k_2} \text{ or } 0$$

$$k_2x(t)^2 = k_3Y, Y = \frac{x(t)^2}{k_3} = \frac{A^2}{k_2 \cdot k_3} \text{ or } 0$$

(iii)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -k_1A - 2k_2x(t) & 0 \\ 2k_2x(t) & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{x=0, Y=0} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial x(t)} & \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial y(t)} \\ \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial x(t)} & \frac{\partial s_2}{\partial y(t)} \end{bmatrix}$$

when $x=0$
 $y=0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} k_1A & 0 \\ 0 & -k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 - (k_1 A - k_3) - k_1 k_3 A = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{k_1 A - k_3 \pm \sqrt{k_1^2 A^2 + k_3^2 - 2k_1 k_3 A + 4k_1 k_3 A}}{2} = \frac{k_1 A - k_3 \pm (k_1 A + k_3)}{2}$$

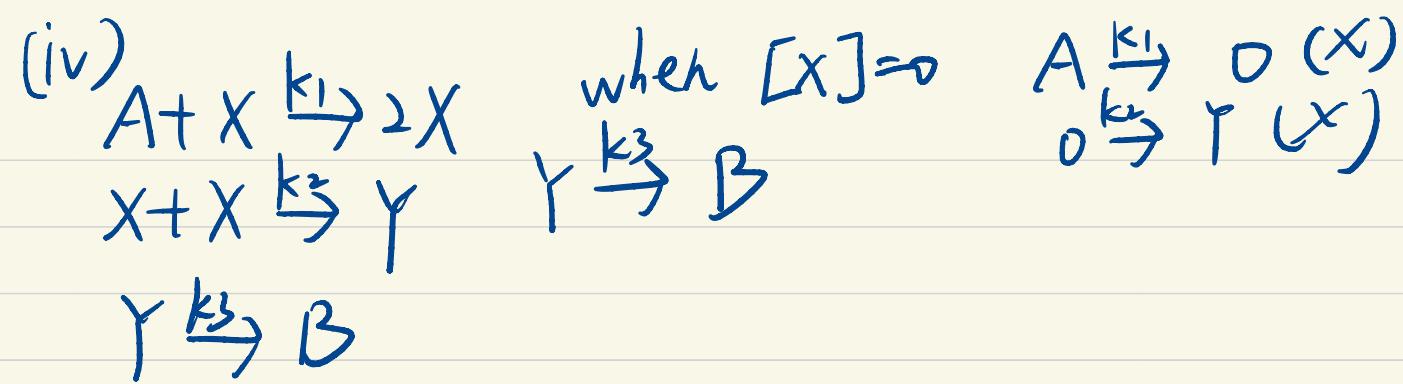
$$\lambda_1 = k_1 A \quad \lambda_2 = -k_3 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{unstable}}$$

when $\chi = \frac{k_1 A}{k_2}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_1 A - 2k_1 A & 0 \\ 2A & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 A & 0 \\ 2A & -k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

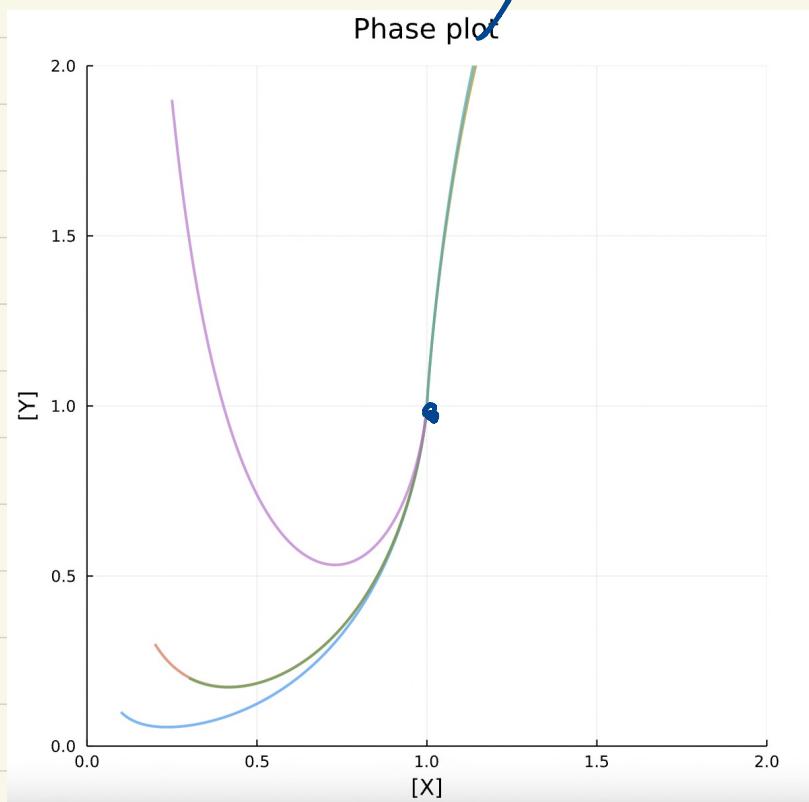
$$\lambda = -k_1 A \text{ or } -k_3$$

\Rightarrow stable



\Rightarrow exponential decay,

steady state 达到一點



(B)



$$(i) \frac{d}{dt}X(t) = k_1Ax(t) - k_2XY(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}Y(t) = k_2XY(t) - k_3Y(t)$$

(ii) The system has two steady states when

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{d}{dt}X(t) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d}{dt}Y(t) = 0$$

$$k_1Ax(t) = k_2XY(t), \quad k_2XY(t) = k_3Y(t)$$

$$Y(t) = \frac{k_1A}{k_2}, \quad X(t) = \frac{k_3}{k_2}$$

$$X(t) = \frac{k_3}{k_2} \text{ or } 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_2X(t) \\ -k_1A - k_2Y(t) & k_2Y(t) - k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} X=0, Y=0 \\ \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -k_1A & 0 \\ k_1A & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\lambda^2 - (k_1A - k_3) - k_1k_3A = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{k_1A - k_3 \pm \sqrt{k_1^2A^2 + k_3^2 - 2k_1k_3A + 4k_1k_3A}}{2} = \frac{k_1A - k_3 \pm (k_1A + k_3)}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = k_1A \quad \lambda_2 = -k_3 \Rightarrow \text{unstable}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_1A - k_2Y(t) & -k_2X(t) \\ k_2Y(t) & k_2X(t) - k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{k_3}{k_2} \quad y = \frac{k_1A}{k_2}$$

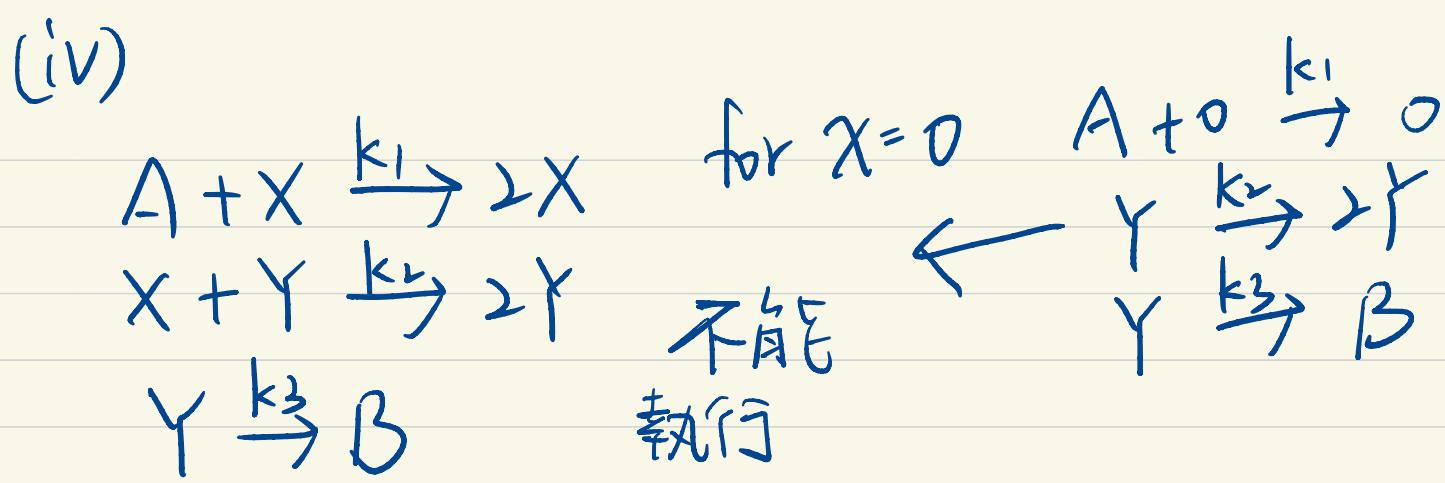
$$k_1k_3A$$

$$\lambda^2 - (a+d)\lambda + (ad - cb) = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -k_3 \\ k_1A & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

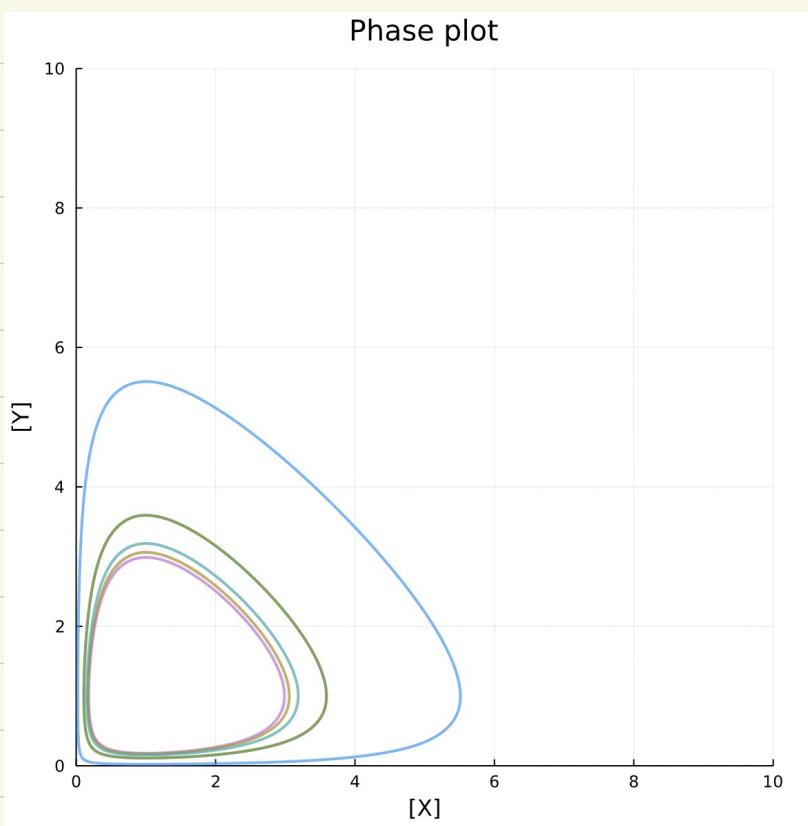
$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 + k_1k_3A &= 0 \\ \lambda &= -\underline{k_1k_3A} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow unstable

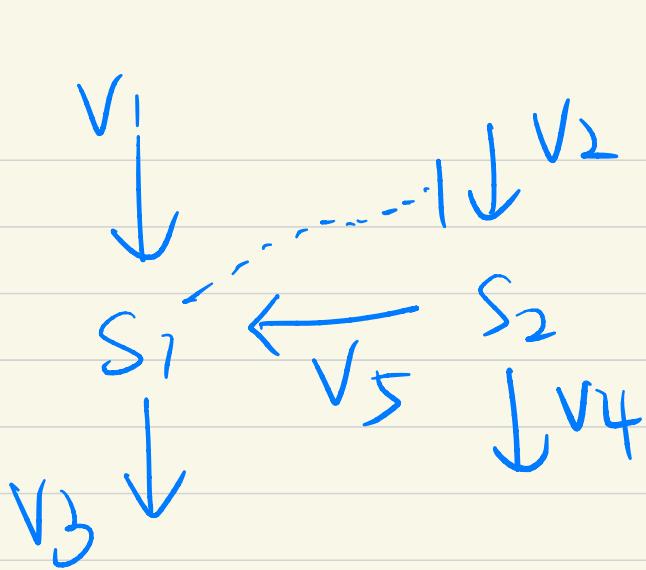


\Rightarrow exponential decay

(v)



4.8.1



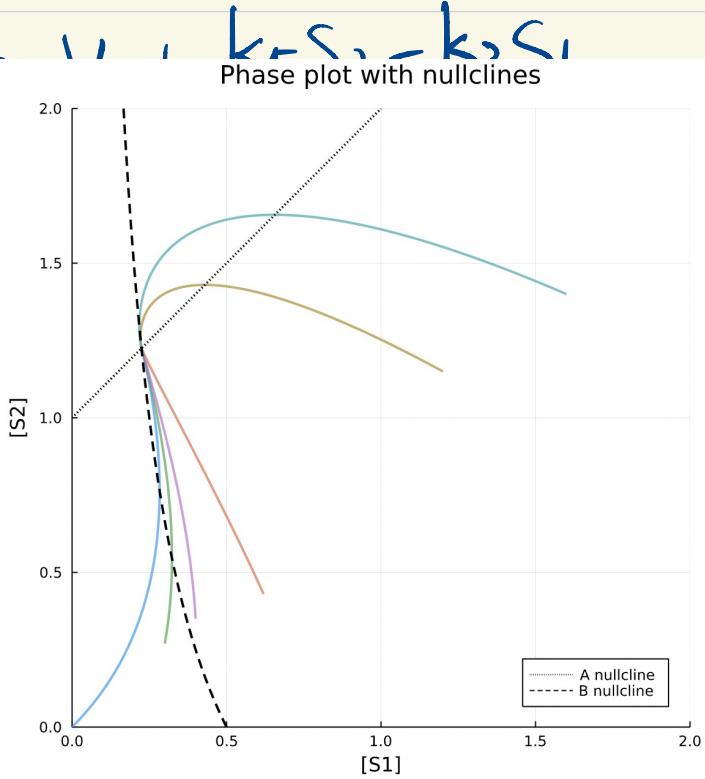
$$V_1 = V \quad V_2 = f(S_1)$$
$$V_3 = k_3 S_1 \quad V_4 = k_4 S_2$$
$$V_5 = k_5 S_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} S_1(t) = V_1 - V_2 - k_3 S_1 - k_5 S_2$$
$$\frac{d}{dt} S_2(t) = V_2 - V_3 - V_4 + V_5$$

the nullclines

$$S_1 = \frac{V + k_5 S_2}{k_3}$$

$$S_2 = \text{?}$$



S_2

