

Phase Plane Analysis-I

Steady state analysis of a system of ODEs

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x \cdot y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = k_2 \cdot x \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y$$

At steady state, derivatives of all the dependent variables are zero

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

Steady state analysis of a system of ODE

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x \cdot y$$

$$k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x \cdot y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(k_1 - k_2 y) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = k_2 \cdot x \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y$$

$$\therefore x = 0 \text{ or } (k_1 - k_2 y) = 0$$

$$(k_1 - k_2 y) = 0$$

At steady state,

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$k_2 \cdot x \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x \cdot y = 0$$

When $x = 0$

$$k_2 \cdot 0 \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$k_2 \cdot x \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y = 0$$

$$\text{When } y = \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$

$$k_2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2} - k_3 \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot k_1 - k_3 \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = k_3 \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{k_3}{k_2}$$

The system has two steady states:

$$x = 0, y = 0$$

$$x = k_3/k_2, y = k_1/k_2$$

Analysis steady states graphically

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x \cdot y \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = k_2 \cdot x \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y$$

$$\text{let } k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 1$$

At steady state,

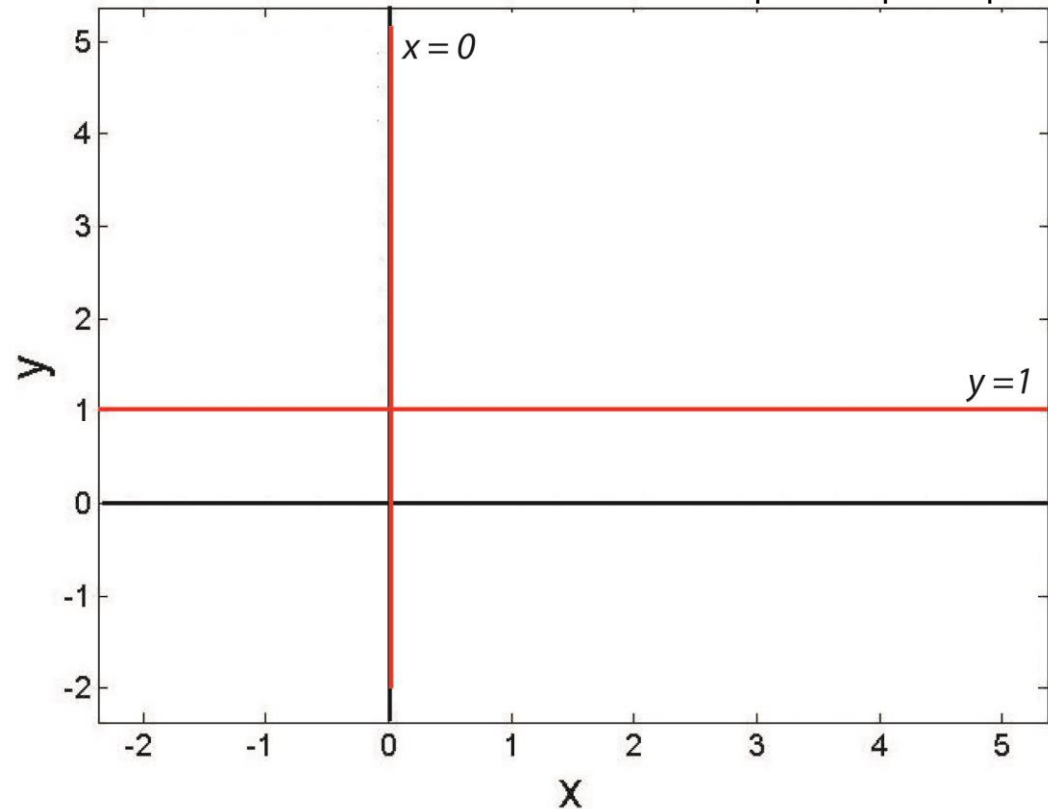
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore x - x \cdot y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1 - y) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0 \text{ or } y = 1$$

Phase plane & phase plot



Analysis steady states graphically

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot x \cdot y \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = k_2 \cdot x \cdot y - k_3 \cdot y$$

$$\text{let } k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 1$$

At steady state,

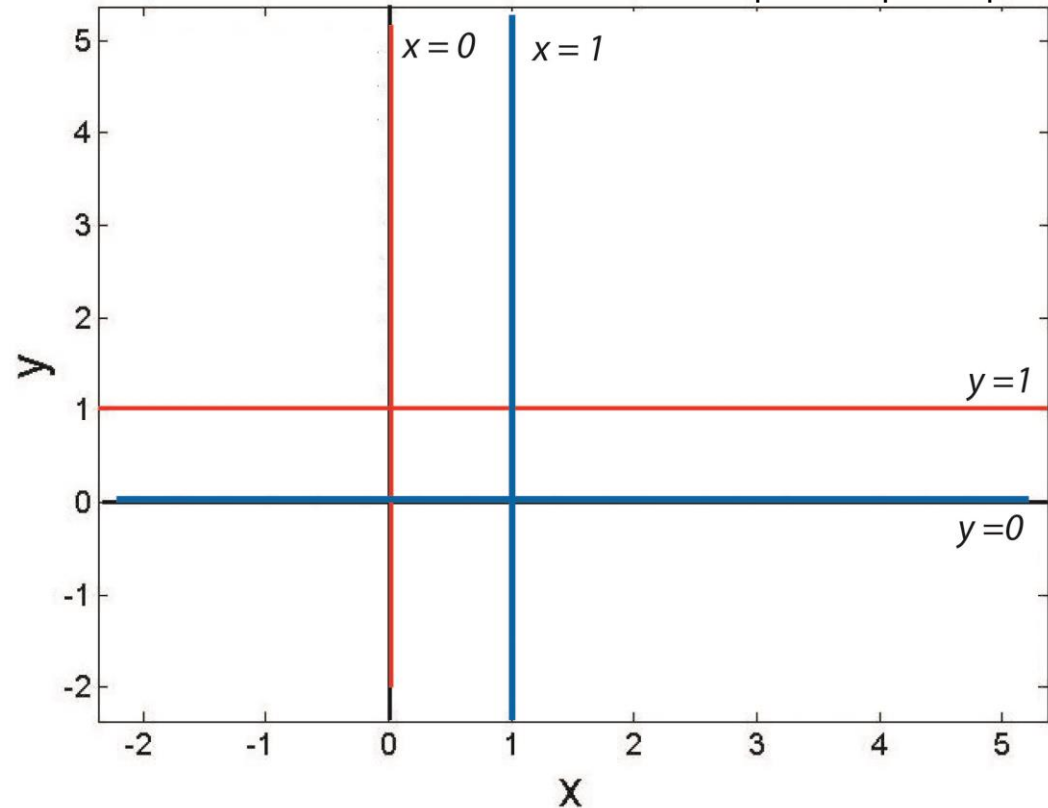
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore x \cdot y - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \text{ or } y = 0$$

Phase plane & phase plot



Analysis steady states graphically

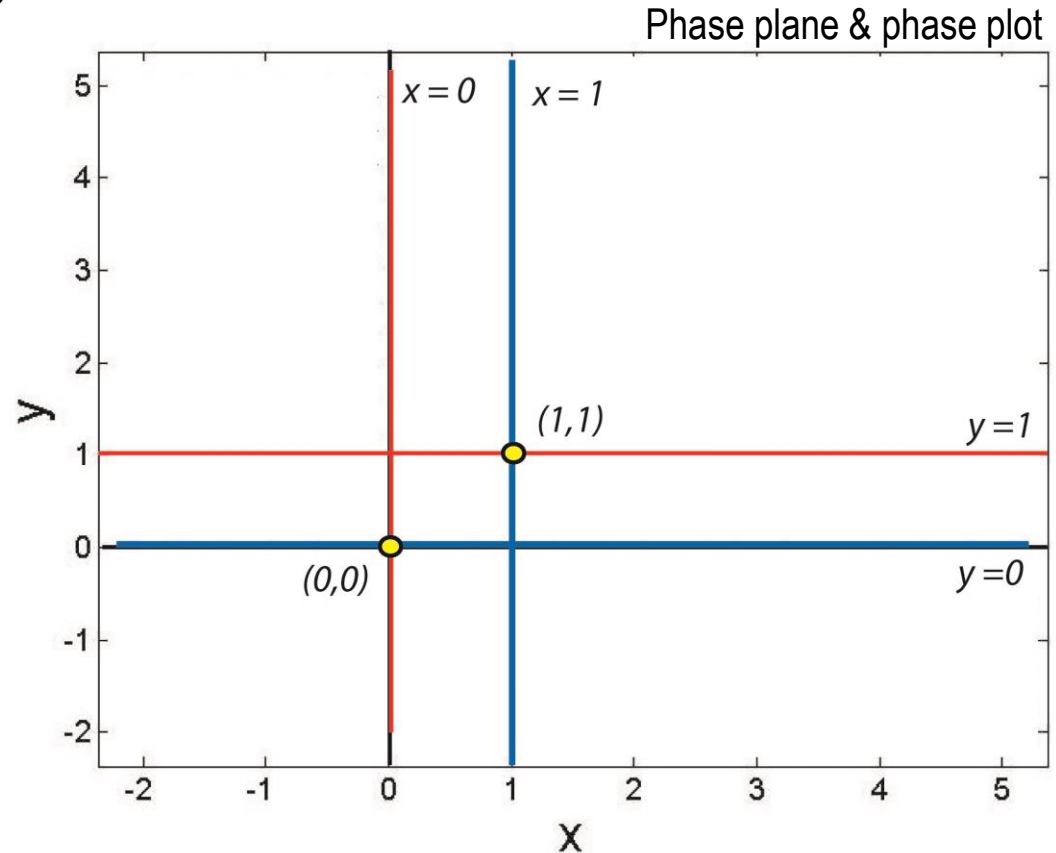
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$x = 0$ or $y = 1$ → x nullclines

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$x = 1$ and $y = 0$ → y nullclines

Intersections of x and y nullclines are steady states



Key points:

1. For a system of ODEs, at steady state, derivatives of all the dependent variables are zero
2. For a system of ODEs, the steady states can be identified by solving simultaneous equations.
3. Phase plane: with two axes representing two dependent variables
4. Phase plot: Graphical display of time evolution of two dependent variables in phase plane
5. Nullcline: a line or curve on a phase plane for which derivative of a dependent variable is zero.
6. Steady states: Intersections of nullclines of two dependent variables are steady states