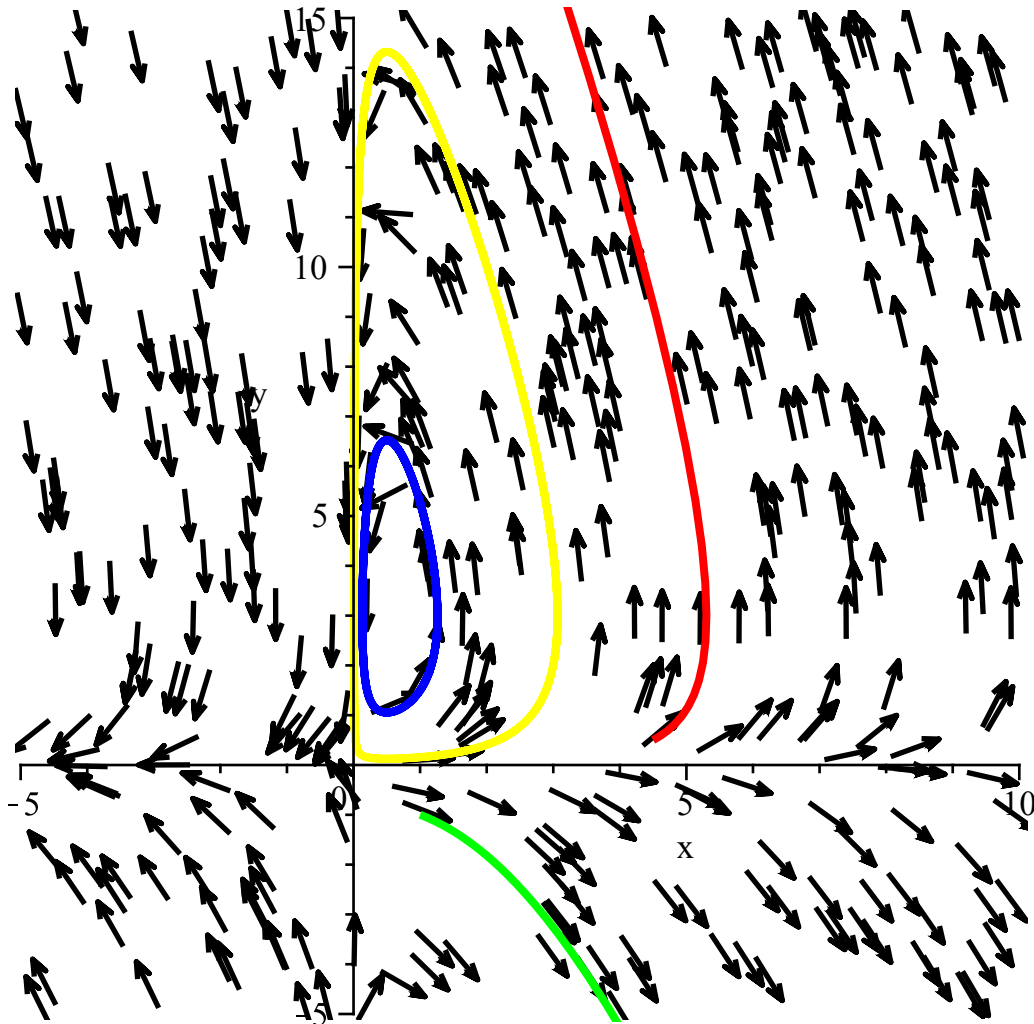


```

[> restart;
[> #Вводимо диф-ні рівняння
[> d1 := diff(x(t), t) = x(t) · (e1 - g1 · y(t))
                                 $d1 := \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = x(t) (3 - y(t))$  (1)
[> d2 := diff(y(t), t) = y(t) · (-e2 + g2 · x(t))
                                 $d2 := \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = y(t) (-2 + 4 x(t))$  (2)
[> # Значення змінних
[> e1 := 3
                                e1 := 3 (3)
[> g1 := 1
                                g1 := 1 (4)
[>
[> e2 := 2
                                e2 := 2 (5)
[> g2 := 4
                                g2 := 4 (6)
[>
[> # Знаходимо стаціонарні точки
[> solve({ rhs(d1) = 0, rhs(d2) = 0 }, { x(t), y(t) })
                                 $\{x(t) = 0, y(t) = 0\}, \left\{x(t) = \frac{1}{2}, y(t) = 3\right\}$  (7)
[> #Розв'язуємо систему диф-них р-нь чисельними методами при
    різних початкових умовах
[> dsys1 := dsolve({ d1, d2, x(0) = 1, y(0) = 5 }, numeric, method
    = rkf45)
                                dsys1 := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc (8)
[> dsys2 := dsolve({ d1, d2, x(0) = 5, y(0) = 2 }, numeric, method
    = rkf45)
                                dsys2 := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc (9)
[>
[>
[> with(DEtools) :
[> with(plots) :
[>
[> #Повний фазовий портрет

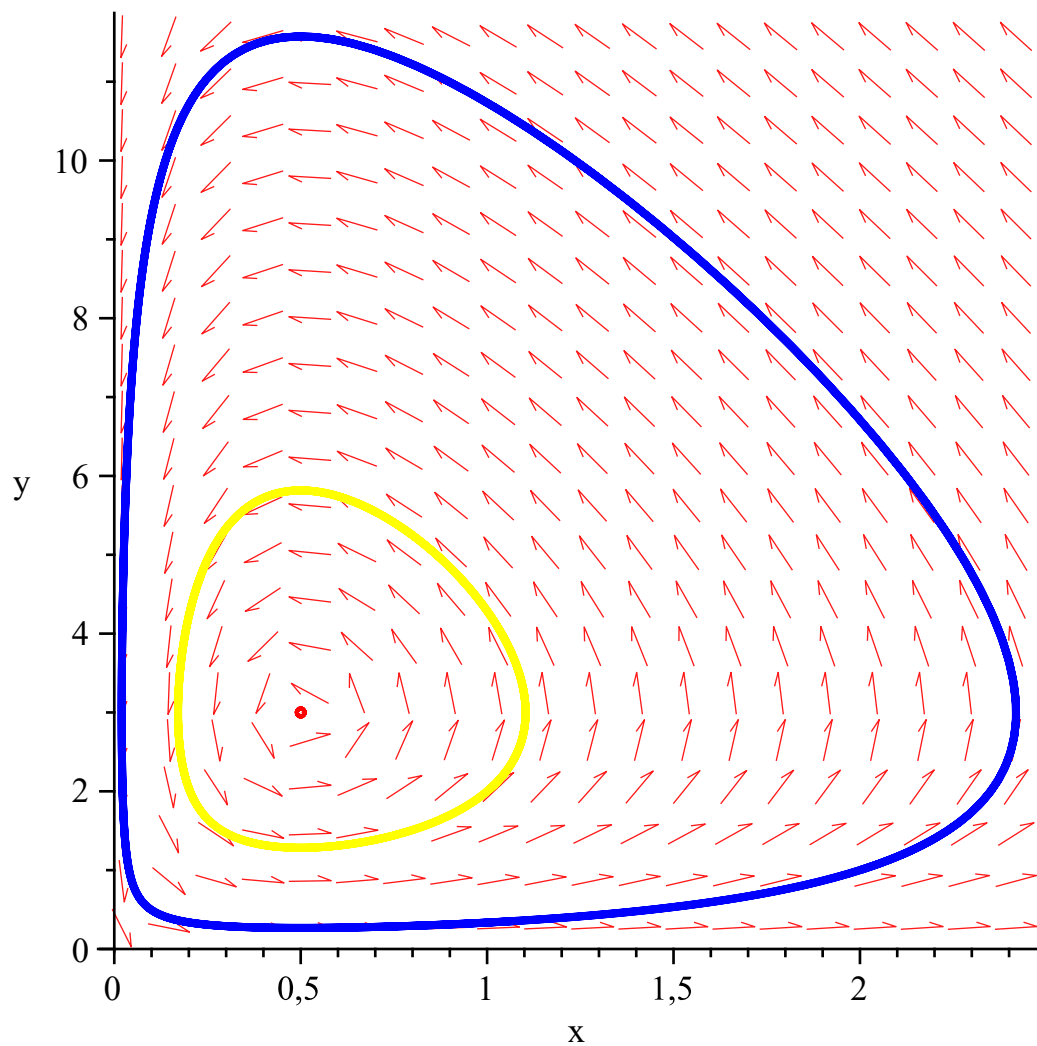
```

> *DEplot*([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 .. 10, x = -5 .. 10, y = -5 .. 15, stepsize = 0.01, [[x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1.5], [x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = -1], [x(0) = 4.5, y(0) = 0.5]], arrows = smalltwo, dirfield = 400, color = black, linecolor = [blue, yellow, green, red])



> # Фазовий портрет навколо стаціонарної точки 1\2 та 3 (для якої ми беремо невеликий приріст 0.005)

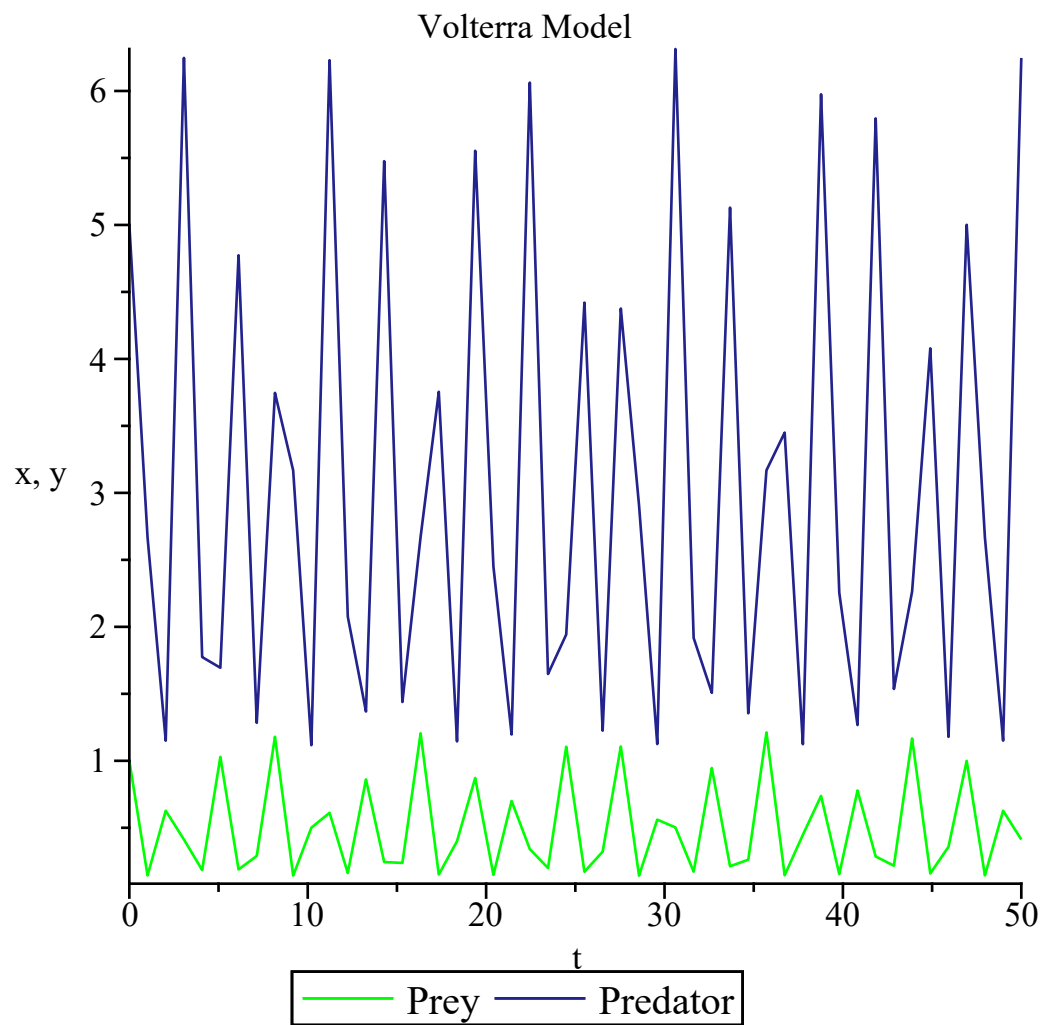
> *phaseportrait*([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 .. 10, [[x(0) = 1, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = 2, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = $\frac{1}{2} + 0.005$, y(0) = 3 + 0.005]], stepsize = 0.01, linecolour = [yellow, blue, red])



>

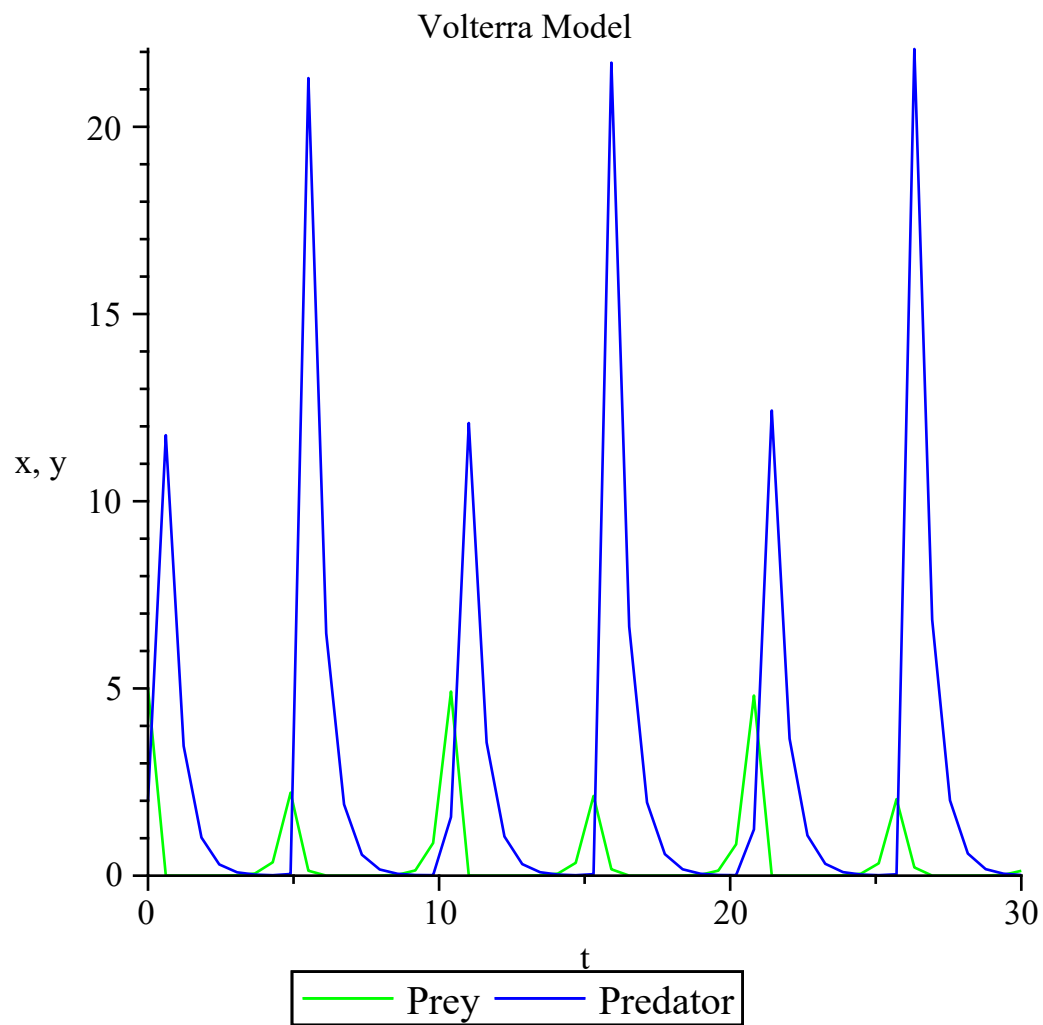
> *#Графік динаміки (при різних початкових умовах)*

> `odeplot(dsyst, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = navy]], t = 0
..50, title = "Volterra Model", legend = ["Prey", "Predator"])`

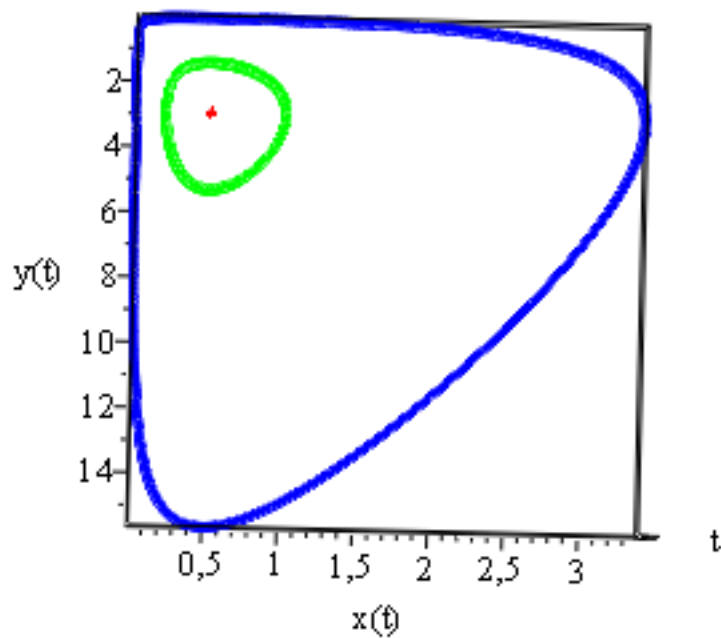


>

> `odeplot(ds2, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = blue]], t = 0
 ..30, title = "Volterra Model", legend = ["Prey", "Predator"])`



$\textcolor{red}{>}$ $DEplot3d\left([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 \dots 20, \text{stepsize} = 0.01, \left[\begin{array}{l} [x(0) \\ = 3, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = 3], \left[x(0) = \frac{1}{2}, y(0) = 3\right] \end{array}\right], \right.$
 $\left. \text{linecolor} = [blue, green, red] \right)$



```
>
```

```
> restart;
```

```
> #Вводимо диф-ні рівняння
```

```
> d1 := diff(x(t), t) = x(t) * (e1 - g1 * y(t) - b1 * x(t))
```

$$d1 := \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = x(t) (e1 - g1 y(t) - b1 x(t)) \quad (10)$$

```
> d2 := diff(y(t), t) = y(t) * (-e2 + g2 * x(t))
```

$$d2 := \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = y(t) (-e2 + g2 x(t)) \quad (11)$$

```
> # Значення змінних
```

```
> e1 := 3
```

$$e1 := 3 \quad (12)$$

```
> g1 := 1
```

$$g1 := 1 \quad (13)$$

```
> b1 := 1
```

$$(14)$$

```
bl := 1 (14)
```

```
> e2 := 2  
e2 := 2 (15)
```

```
> g2 := 4  
g2 := 4 (16)
```

```
> # Знаходимо стаціонарні точки  
> solve({rhs(d1) = 0, rhs(d2) = 0}, {x(t), y(t)})  
{x(t) = 0, y(t) = 0}, {x(t) = 3, y(t) = 0}, {x(t) = 1/2, y(t) = 5/2} (17)
```

```
> #Розв'язуємо систему диф-них р-нь чисельними методами при  
    різних початкових умовах  
> dsys1 := dsolve({d1, d2, x(0) = 2, y(0) = 5}, numeric, method  
    = rkf45)  
dsys1 := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc (18)
```

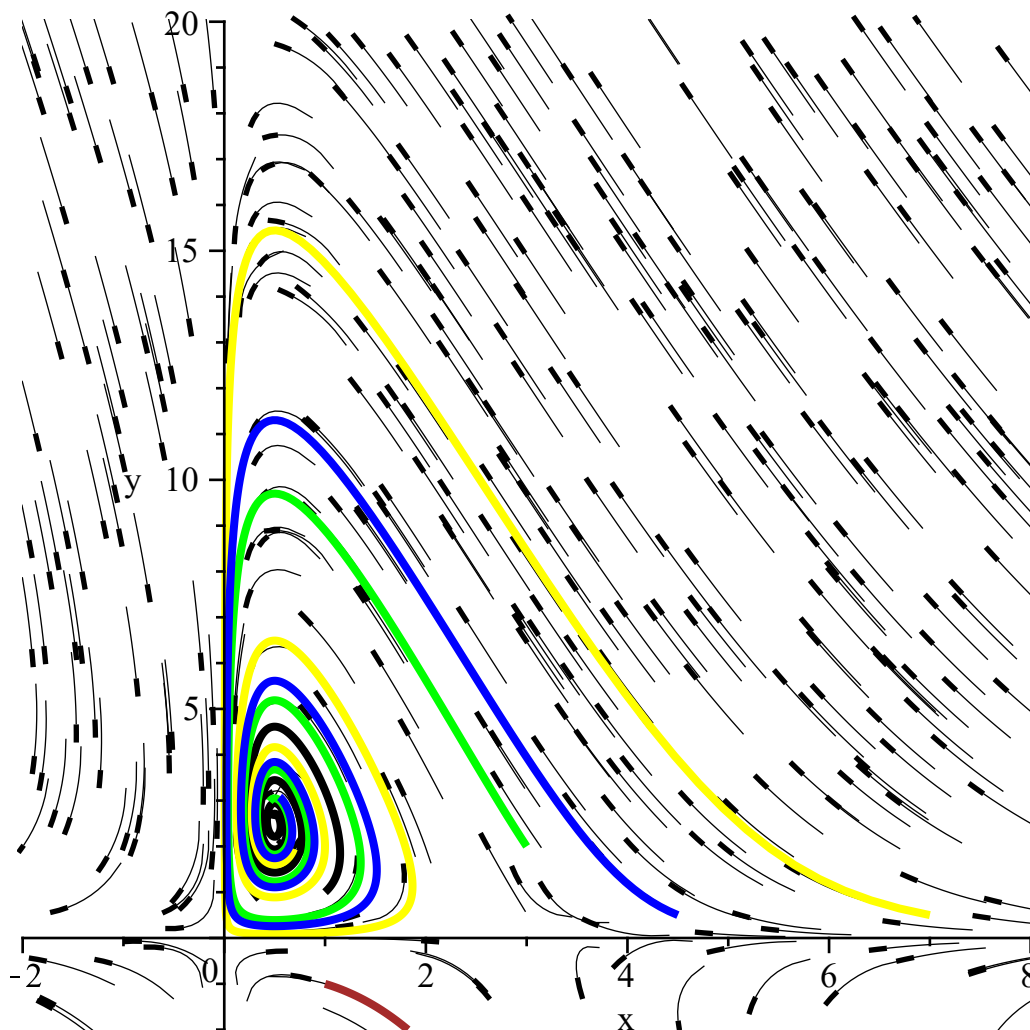
```
> dsys2 := dsolve({d1, d2, x(0) = 3, y(0) = 1}, numeric, method  
    = rkf45)  
dsys2 := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc (19)
```

```
> with(DEtools) :
```

```
> with(plots) :
```

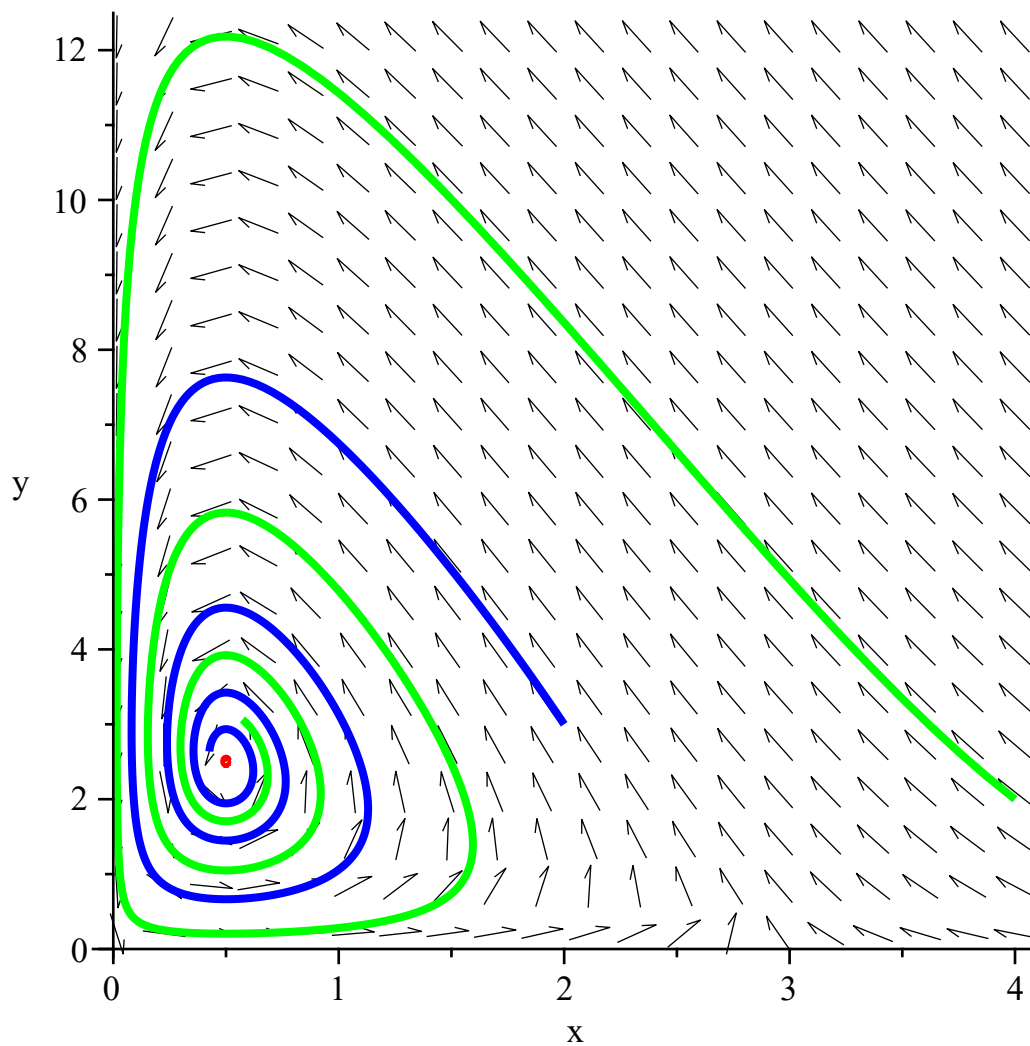
```
> #Повний фазовий портрет
```

```
> DEplot([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 .. 10, x = -2 .. 8, y = -2 .. 20, [[x(0)  
    = 1, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = -1], [x(0)  
    = 7, y(0) = 0.5], [x(0) = 4.5, y(0) = 0.5]], arrows = curve, color  
    = black, dirfield = 400, linecolor = [black, green, brown, yellow,  
    blue], stepsize = 0.01)
```



> #Фазовий портрет "нетривіальної" стаціонарної точки $1\sqrt{2}$ та $5\sqrt{2}$

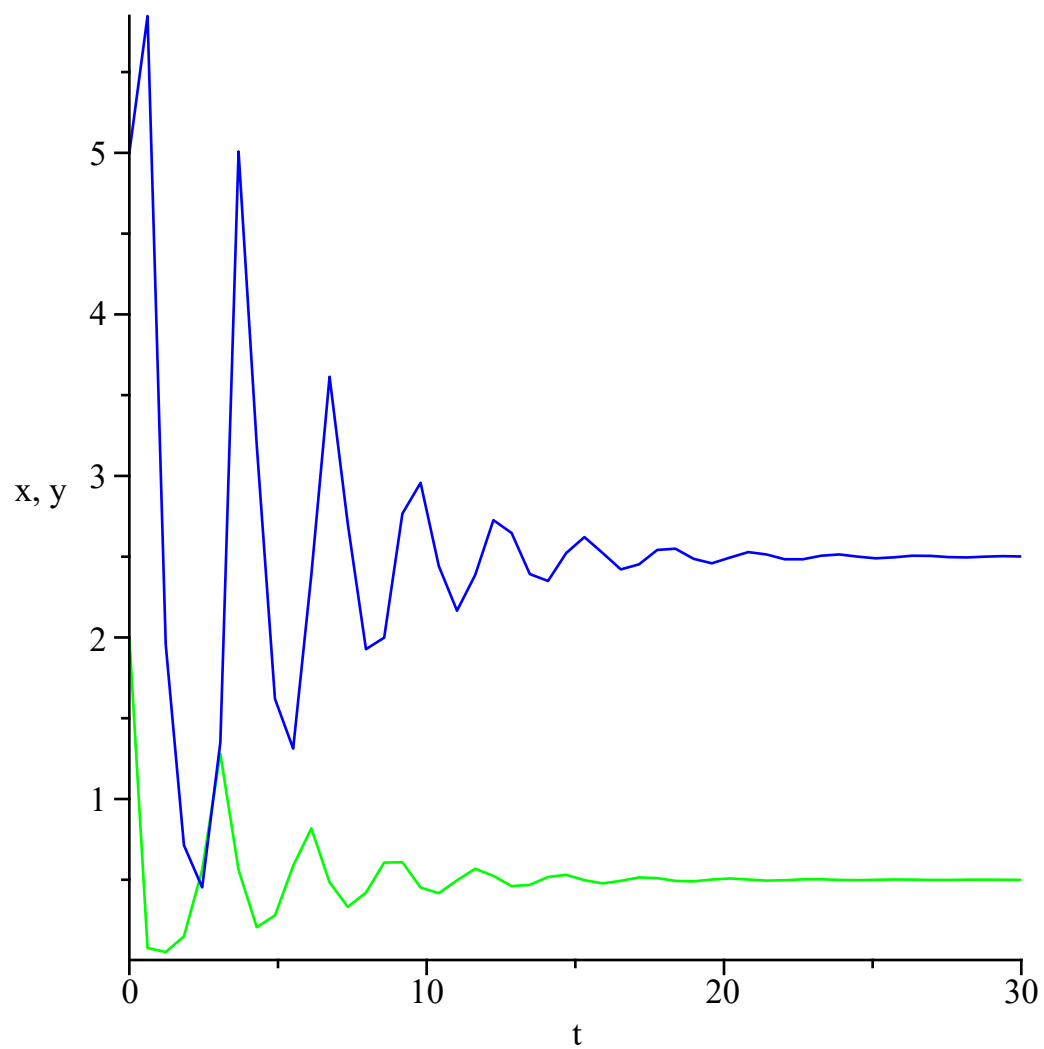
> `phaseportrait` $\left([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 \dots 10, \left[[x(0) = 2, y(0) = 3], [x(0) = 4, y(0) = 2], \left[x(0) = \frac{1}{2} + 0.01, y(0) = \frac{5}{2} + 0.01 \right] \right]$
 $, \text{stepsize} = 0.01, \text{linecolour} = [\text{blue}, \text{green}, \text{red}], \text{color} = \text{black}$



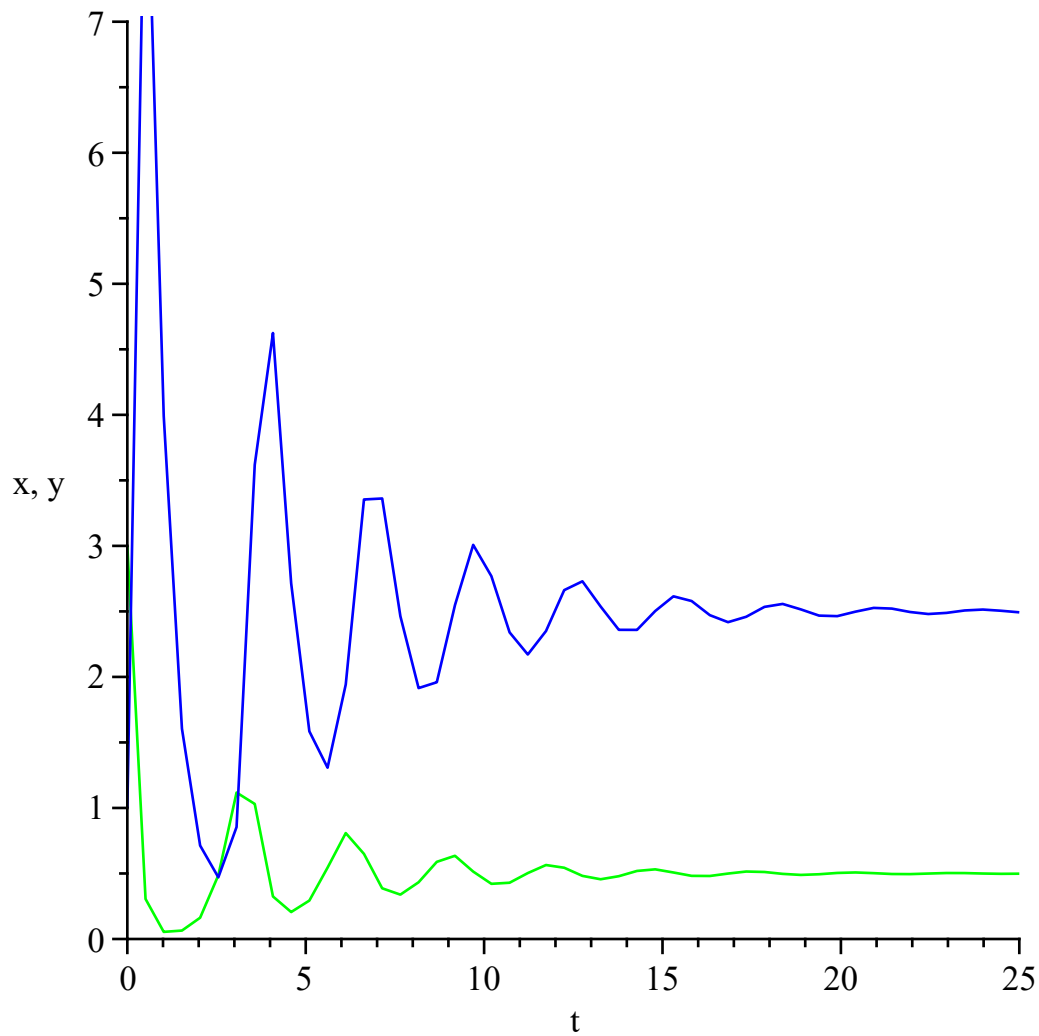
>

> #Графік динаміки (при різних початкових умовах)

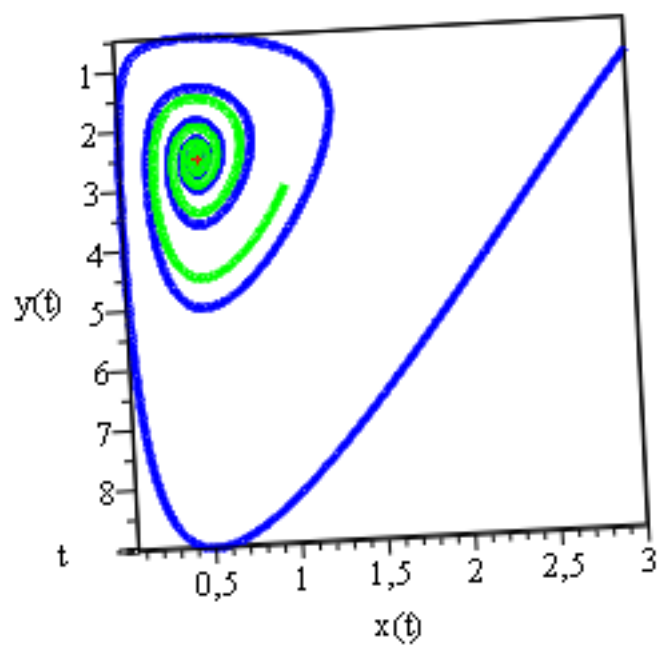
> odeplot(dsyst, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = blue]], t = 0
..30)



```
> odeplot(dsyst, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = blue]], t = 0
    ..25, view = [0 ..25, 0 ..7])
```



$\rightarrow DEplot3d\left(\{d1, d2\}, \{x(t), y(t)\}, t = 0 .. 25, stepsize = 0.01, \left[\begin{array}{l} [x(0) \\ = 3, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = 3], \left[x(0) = \frac{1}{2}, y(0) = \frac{5}{2}\right] \end{array}\right], \right.$
 $\left. linecolor = [blue, green, red] \right)$



```
[>
[> restart;
[>
```