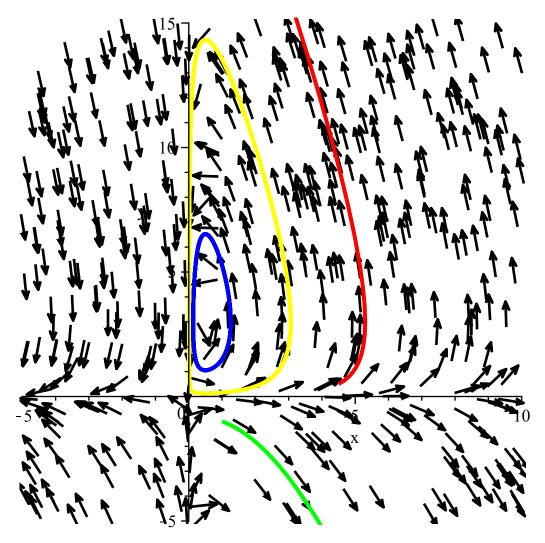
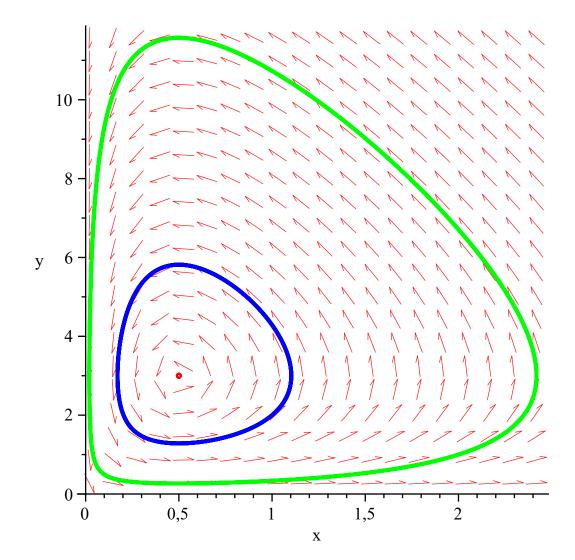
```
> restart;
 _> #Вводимо диф-ні рівняння
 \rightarrow d1 := diff(x(t), t) = x(t) \cdot (e1 - g1 \cdot y(t))
                              dI := \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} x(t) = x(t) (3 - y(t))
                                                                                             (1)
 > d2 := diff(y(t), t) = y(t) \cdot (-e2 + g2 \cdot x(t))
                            d2 := \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = y(t) (-2 + 4 x(t))
                                                                                             (2)
    # Значення змінних
 > e1 := 3
                                          e1 := 3
                                                                                             (3)
                                          g1 := 1
                                                                                             (4)
                                          e2 := 2
                                                                                             (5)
                                          g2 := 4
                                                                                             (6)
[> \# 3находимо стаціонарні точки (A^{1}) = 0, rhs(d2) = 0},
 > solve(\{rhs(d1) = 0, rhs(d2) = 0\}, \{x(t), y(t)\})
                          {x(t) = 0, y(t) = 0}, {x(t) = \frac{1}{2}, y(t) = 3}
                                                                                             (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 := \mathbf{proc}(x_rkf45) ... end proc
                                                                                             (8)
 \rightarrow dsys2 := dsolve(\{d1, d2, x(0) = 5, y(0) = 2\}, numeric, method
          = rkf45)
                            dsys2 := \mathbf{proc}(x \ rkf45) \dots \mathbf{end} \mathbf{proc}
                                                                                             (9)
#Повний фазовий портрет
```

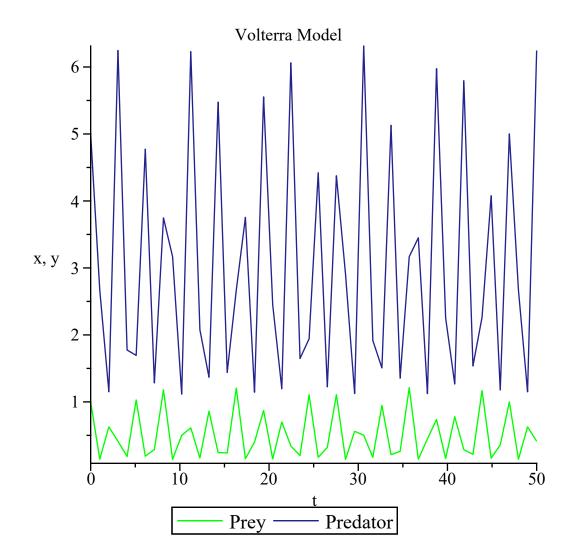
> DEplot([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0..10, x = -5..10, y = -5..15, stepsize = 0.01, [[x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1.5], [x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = -1], [x(0) = 4.5, y(0) = 0.5]], arrows = smalltwo, dirfield = 500, <math>color = black, linecolor = [blue, yellow, green, red])



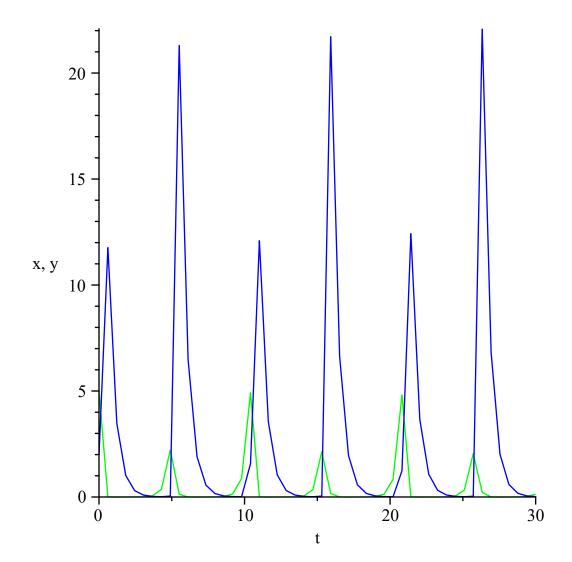
- > # Фазовий портрет навколо стаціонарної точки $1\2$ та $3\(\partial$ ля якої ми беремо невеликий приріст $0.005\)$
- > $phaseportrait([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 ... 10, [x(0) = 1, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = 2, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = \frac{1}{2} + 0.005, y(0) = 3 + 0.005], stepsize = 0.01, linecolour = [blue, green, red])$



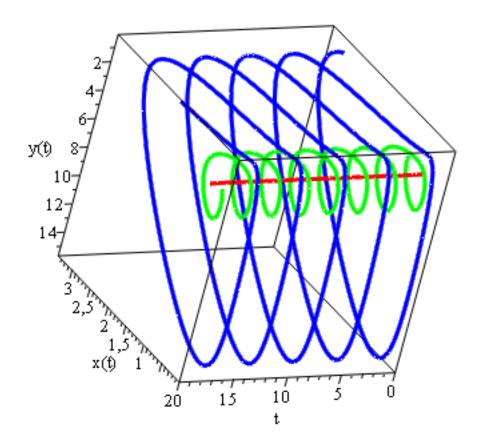
#Графік динаміки (при різних початкових умовах)
 odeplot(dsys1, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = navy]], t = 0
 ..50, title = "Volterra Model", legend = ["Prey", "Predator"])



> odeplot(dsys2, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = blue]], t = 0
..30)



> $DEplot3d\Big([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 ... 20, stepsize = 0.01, [x(0)] = 3, y(0) = 1, [x(0)] = 1, y(0) = 3, y(0) = 1, y(0) = 3, y(0) = 1, y(0) = 3, y(0) =$



> restart;

#Вводимо диф-ні рівняння

>
$$d1 := diff(x(t), t) = x(t) \cdot (e1 - g1 \cdot y(t) - b1 \cdot x(t))$$

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

>
$$d2 := diff(y(t), t) = y(t) \cdot (-e^2 + g^2 \cdot x(t))$$

$$d2 := \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = y(t) (-e^2 + g^2 x(t))$$
(11)

> # Значення змінних

$$\rightarrow e1 := 3$$

$$e1 := 3 \tag{12}$$

$$> g1 := 1$$

$$g1:=1 (13)$$

$$> b1 := 1$$

(14)

$$b1 := 1 \tag{14}$$

> e2 := 2

$$e2 := 2$$
 (15)

> g2 := 4

$$g2 := 4$$
 (16)

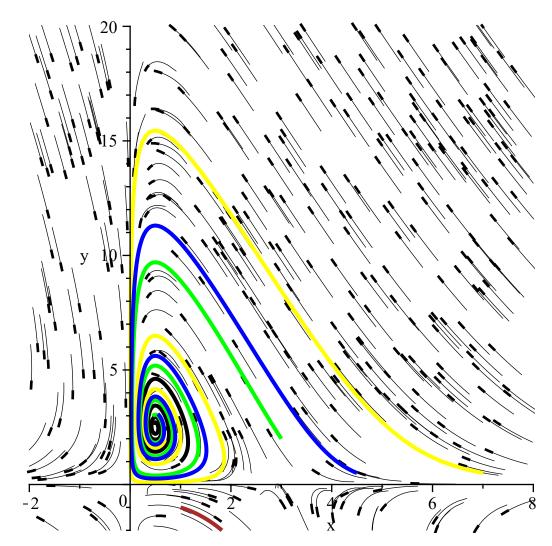
- # Знаходимо стаціонарні точки
- > $solve(\{rhs(d1) = 0, rhs(d2) = 0\}, \{x(t), y(t)\})$ $\{x(t) = 0, y(t) = 0\}, \{x(t) = 3, y(t) = 0\}, \{x(t) = \frac{1}{2}, y(t) = \frac{5}{2}\}$ (17)
- > #Розв'язуємо систему диф-них р-нь чисельними методами при різних початкових умовах
- > $dsys1 := dsolve(\{d1, d2, x(0) = 2, y(0) = 5\}, numeric, method = rkf45)$

$$dsys1 := \mathbf{proc}(x \ rkf45) \ \dots \ \mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{proc}$$
 (18)

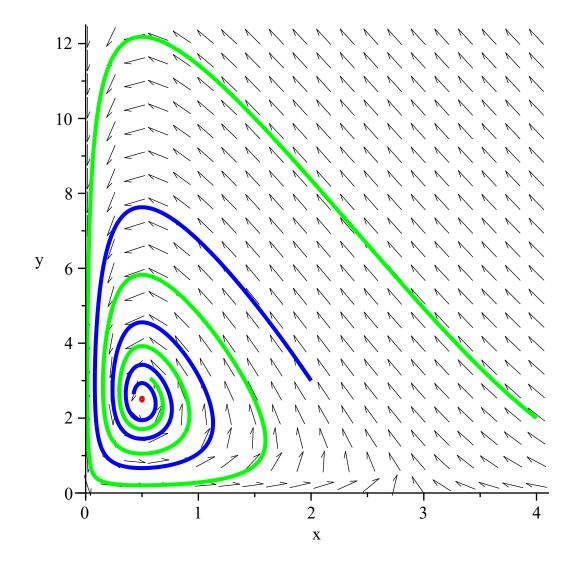
> $dsys2 := dsolve(\{d1, d2, x(0) = 3, y(0) = 1\}, numeric, method = rkf45)$

$$dsys2 := \mathbf{proc}(x \ rkf45) \ \dots \ \mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{proc}$$
 (19)

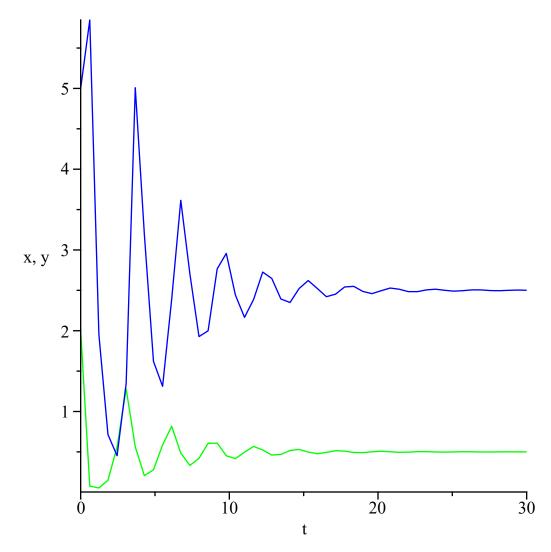
- > with(DEtools):
- > *with*(*plots*):
- > #Повний фазовий портрет
- > DEplot([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0..10, x = -2..8, y = -2..20, [[x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = -1], [x(0) = 7, y(0) = 0.5], [x(0) = 4.5, y(0) = 0.5]], arrows = curve, color = black, dirfield = 400, linecolor = [black, green, brown, yellow, blue], stepsize = 0.01)



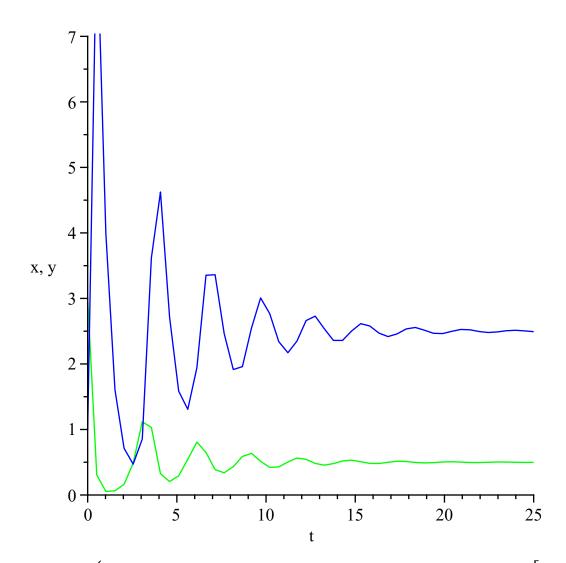
- > #Фазовий портрет "нетривіальної" стаціонарної точки $3\4$ та $17\8$
- > $phaseportrait([d1, d2], [x(t), y(t)], t = 0 ... 10, [[x(0) = 2, y(0) = 3], [x(0) = 4, y(0) = 2], [x(0) = \frac{1}{2} + 0.01, y(0) = \frac{5}{2} + 0.01]]$, stepsize = 0.01, linecolour = [blue, green, red], color = black)



#Графік динаміки (при різних початкових умовах)
 odeplot(dsys1, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = blue]], t = 0
 ..30)



> odeplot(dsys2, [[t, x(t), color = green], [t, y(t), color = blue]], t = 0..25, view = [0..25, 0..7])



> $DEplot3d\Big(\{d1, d2\}, \{x(t), y(t)\}, t = 0 ... 25, stepsize = 0.01, \Big[[x(0)] = 3, y(0) = 1], [x(0) = 1, y(0) = 3], \Big[x(0) = \frac{1}{2}, y(0) = \frac{5}{2}\Big]\Big],$ $linecolor = [blue, green, red]\Big)$

