AMCS 252 Homework 3

Exercise 1

Let $f(u) = \log(u)$.

- (a) Determine the best possible Lipschitz constant for this function over $2 \le u \le \infty$.
- (b) Is f(u) Lipschitz continuous over $0 < u < \infty$?
- (c) Consider the initial value problem

$$u'(t) = \log(u(t))$$
$$u(0) = 2.$$

Explain why we know that this problem has a unique solution for all $t \ge 0$ based on the existence and uniqueness theory described in Section 5.2.1. (Hint: argue that f is Lipschitz continuous in a domain that the solution never leaves, though the domain is not symmetric about $\eta = 2$ as assumed in the theorem quoted in the book.)

Exercise 2

Consider the system of ODEs

$$u_1'(t) = 3u_1 + 4u_2$$

$$u_2'(t) = 5u_1 - 6u_2.$$

Determine the Lipschitz constant for this system in the maximum norm and the 1-norm.

Exercise 3

The initial value problem

$$v''(t) = -4v$$
, $v(0) = v_0$, $v'(0) = v'_0$,

has the solution $v(t) = v_0 \cos(2t) + \frac{1}{2}v_0' \sin(2t)$. Determine this solution by rewriting the ODE as a first-order system u' = Au so that $u(t) = e^{tA}u(0)$ and then computing the matrix exponential using (D.30) in Appendix D.

Exercise 4 Consider the SIR model

$$x'(t) = -\beta xy$$

$$y'(t) = \beta xy - \gamma y$$

$$z'(T) = \gamma y,$$

where x, y, z represent susceptible, infected, and removed proportions of the population. Let initial conditions x(0), y(0), z(0) be given such that x(0) + y(0) + z(0) = 1. Since x + y + z = 1 for all time, we can study the system by considering just the first two differential equations and setting z(t) = 1 - x(t) - y(t).

Consder the domain

$$D = \{(x, y) : x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \le 1\}.$$

Show that the SIR model has a unique solution for all t > 0 whenever $(x(0), y(0)) \in D$, as follows:

- 1. Show that if $(x(0), y(0)) \in D$, then $(x(t), y(t)) \in D$ for all t > 0. Hint: to show that x, y remain non-negative, consider the behavior of the SIR system when x = 0 or y = 0. Be sure to state your reasoning clearly and carefully.
- 2. Show that the function

$$f: \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} -\beta xy \\ \beta xy - \gamma y \end{bmatrix}$$

is Lipschitz continuous for $(x, y) \in D$.