

#Pr4.2 Saddle Point

restart;

$$\text{sys} := \text{D}(y1)(t) = 2 \cdot y1(t) - 3 \cdot y2(t), \quad \text{D}(y2)(t) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot y1(t) - 3 \cdot y2(t);$$

$$\text{sys} := \text{D}(y1)(t) = 2 y1(t) - 3 y2(t), \text{D}(y2)(t) = \frac{3 y1(t)}{4} - 3 y2(t) \quad (1)$$

sys1 := sys[1];

$$\text{sys1} := \text{D}(y1)(t) = 2 y1(t) - 3 y2(t) \quad (2)$$

sys2 := sys[2];

$$\text{sys2} := \text{D}(y2)(t) = \frac{3 y1(t)}{4} - 3 y2(t) \quad (3)$$

sol := dsolve([sys]);

$$\text{sol} := \left\{ y1(t) = c_1 e^{\frac{3t}{2}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}, y2(t) = \frac{c_1 e^{\frac{3t}{2}}}{6} + \frac{3 c_2 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}}{2} \right\} \quad (4)$$

sol[1];

$$y1(t) = c_1 e^{\frac{3t}{2}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}} \quad (5)$$

sol[2];

$$y2(t) = \frac{c_1 e^{\frac{3t}{2}}}{6} + \frac{3 c_2 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}}{2} \quad (6)$$

#particular solution in real time

yp := dsolve({sys, y1(0) = 10, y2(0) = 0}, [y1(t), y2(t)]);

$$\text{yp} := \left\{ y1(t) = \frac{45 e^{\frac{3t}{2}}}{4} - \frac{5 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}}{4}, y2(t) = \frac{15 e^{\frac{3t}{2}}}{8} - \frac{15 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}}{8} \right\} \quad (7)$$

yp[1];

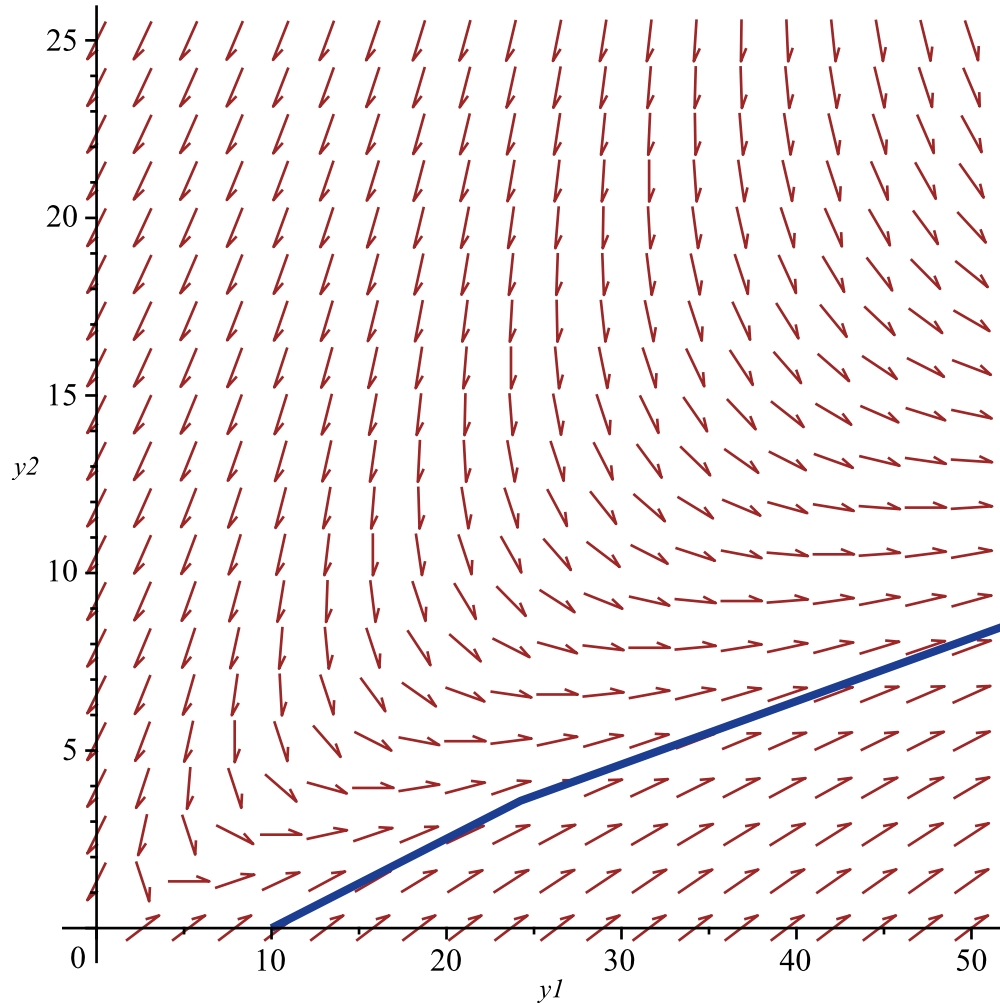
$$y1(t) = -\frac{5 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}}{4} + \frac{45 e^{\frac{3t}{2}}}{4} \quad (8)$$

yp[2];

$$y_2(t) = -\frac{15 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}}}{8} + \frac{15 e^{\frac{3t}{2}}}{8} \quad (9)$$

with(DEtools) :

DEplot([sys1, sys2], [y1(t), y2(t)], t=0..25, y1=0..50, y2=0..25, number=2, [[0, 10, 0], [0, 0, 0]]);



#Pr4.4 Spiral Point

restart;

#define the 2 systems

sys := D(y1)(t) = 2·y1(t) + 9·y2(t), D(y2)(t) = 3·y2(t);

sys := D(y1)(t) = 2 y1(t) + 9 y2(t), D(y2)(t) = 3 y2(t)

(10)

$$\text{sys1} := \text{sys}[1];$$

$$\text{sys1} := D(y1)(t) = 2 y1(t) + 9 y2(t) \quad (11)$$

$$\text{sys2} := \text{sys}[2];$$

$$\text{sys2} := D(y2)(t) = 3 y2(t) \quad (12)$$

#obtain a general solution

$$\text{sol} := \text{dsolve}([\text{sys}]);$$

$$\text{sol} := \{y1(t) = 9 c_2 e^{3t} + c_1 e^{2t}, y2(t) = c_2 e^{3t}\} \quad (13)$$

$$\text{sol}[1];$$

$$y1(t) = 9 c_2 e^{3t} + c_1 e^{2t} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{sol}[2];$$

$$y2(t) = c_2 e^{3t} \quad (15)$$

#particular solution in real time

$$\text{yp} := \text{dsolve}(\{\text{sys}, y1(0) = 1, y2(0) = 1\}, [y1(t), y2(t)]);$$

$$\text{yp} := \{y1(t) = 9 e^{3t} - 8 e^{2t}, y2(t) = e^{3t}\} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{yp}[1];$$

$$y1(t) = 9 e^{3t} - 8 e^{2t} \quad (17)$$

$$\text{yp}[2];$$

$$y2(t) = e^{3t} \quad (18)$$

with(plots) :

$$c1s := [1, 0]: \quad c2s := [9, 1]:$$

$$\text{Traj} := [c1s[i] \cdot t + c2s[i] \cdot t^2, -c1s[i] \cdot t + c2s[i] \cdot t^2]:$$

$$i := 1: \quad \text{Traj}; \quad p1 := \text{plot}(\text{Traj}, t = -5..5, y = -5..5):$$

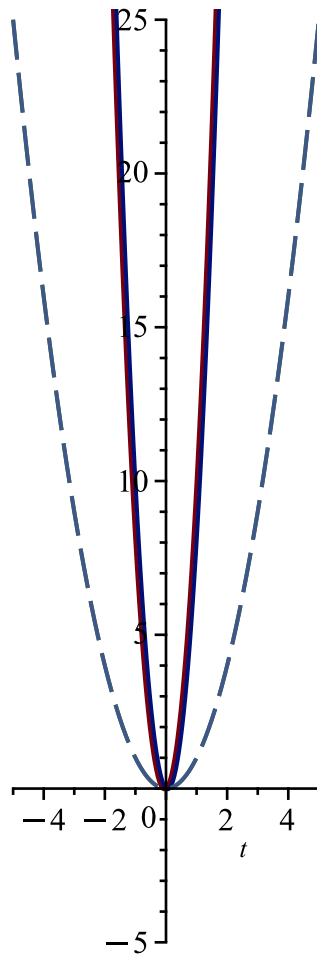
$$[9 t^2 + t, 9 t^2 - t] \quad (19)$$

$$i := 2: \quad \text{Traj}; \quad p2 := \text{plot}(\text{Traj}, t = -5..5, \text{linestyle} = \text{dash}):$$

$$[t^2, t^2] \quad (20)$$

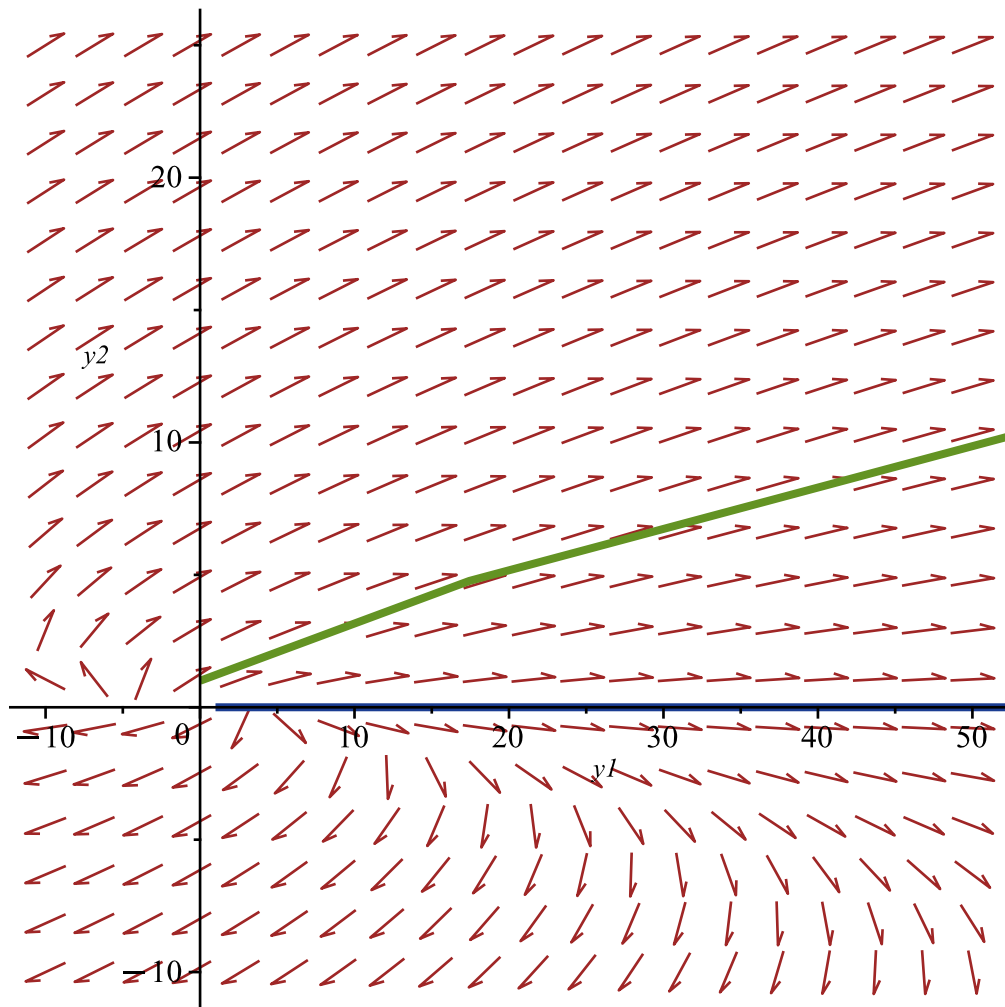
display(p1, p2, title = 'Trajectories near a node', scaling = constrained);

Trajectories near a node



with(DEtools) :

```
DEplot([sys1, sys2], [y1(t), y2(t)], t=0..25, y1=-10..50, y2=-10..25, number=2, [[0, 1, 0],  
[0, 0, 1]]);
```



#Pr4.10 Electrical Network

restart;

node1 := D(i1)(t) = -3·i1(t) + 3·i2(t) + 24;

$$\text{node1} := D(i1)(t) = -3 i1(t) + 3 i2(t) + 24 \quad (21)$$

node2 := 8·i2(t) + 3(i2(t) - i1(t)) + 4·int(i2(t), t) = 0;

$$\text{node2} := 11 i2(t) - 3 i1(t) + 4 \left(\int i2(t) dt \right) = 0 \quad (22)$$

nodef2 := diff(node2, t);

$$\text{nodef2} := 11 \frac{d}{dt} i2(t) - 3 \frac{d}{dt} i1(t) + 4 i2(t) = 0 \quad (23)$$

with(LinearAlgebra):

A := Matrix([[-3, 3], [9, 5]]);

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 9 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (24)$$

Eigenvalues(A);

#this the lamda which is L1 and L2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{43} \\ 1 - \sqrt{43} \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

$eig := \text{Eigenvectors}(A);$

$$eig := \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{43} \\ 1 - \sqrt{43} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4 + \sqrt{43}} & \frac{3}{4 - \sqrt{43}} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

$eig[1];$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{43} \\ 1 - \sqrt{43} \end{bmatrix} \quad (27)$$

$L1 := eig[1][1];$

$$L1 := 1 + \sqrt{43} \quad (28)$$

$x1 := eig[2][1];$

$$x1 := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4 + \sqrt{43}} & \frac{3}{4 - \sqrt{43}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (29)$$

$L2 := eig[1][2];$

$$L2 := 1 - \sqrt{43} \quad (30)$$

$x2 := eig[2][2];$

$$x2 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

#general solution for the system $y=c1x1e^{L1t} + c2x2e^{L2t}$

$y := c1 \cdot x1 \cdot \exp(L1 \cdot t) + c2 \cdot x2 \cdot \exp(L2 \cdot t);$

$$y := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3 c1 e^{(1+\sqrt{43})t}}{4 + \sqrt{43}} + c2 e^{(1-\sqrt{43})t} & \frac{3 c1 e^{(1+\sqrt{43})t}}{4 - \sqrt{43}} + c2 e^{(1-\sqrt{43})t} \end{bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

#Pr4.14 Electrical Network

$restart;$

$$\mu := \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\mu := \frac{1}{2} \quad (33)$$

$sys := D(y1)(t) = y2(t), D(y2)(t) = \mu \cdot (1 - y1(t)^2) \cdot y2(t) - y1(t);$

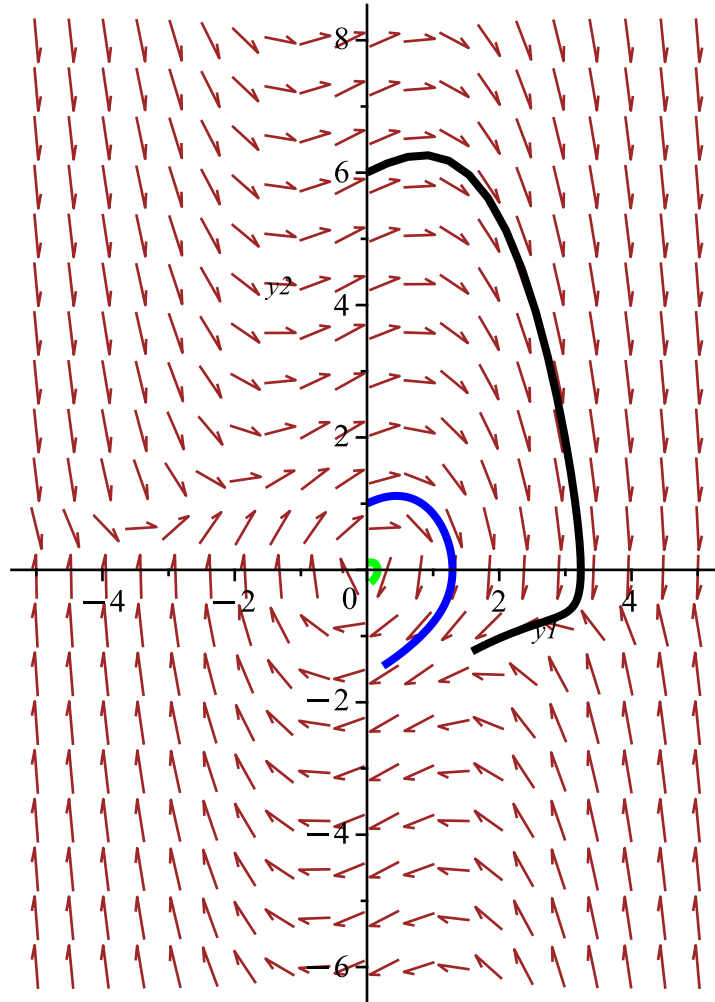
$$\text{sys} := D(y1)(t) = y2(t), D(y2)(t) = \frac{(1 - y1(t)^2) y2(t)}{2} - y1(t) \quad (34)$$

inits := [0, 0, 6], [0, 0, 1], [0, 0, 0.1];

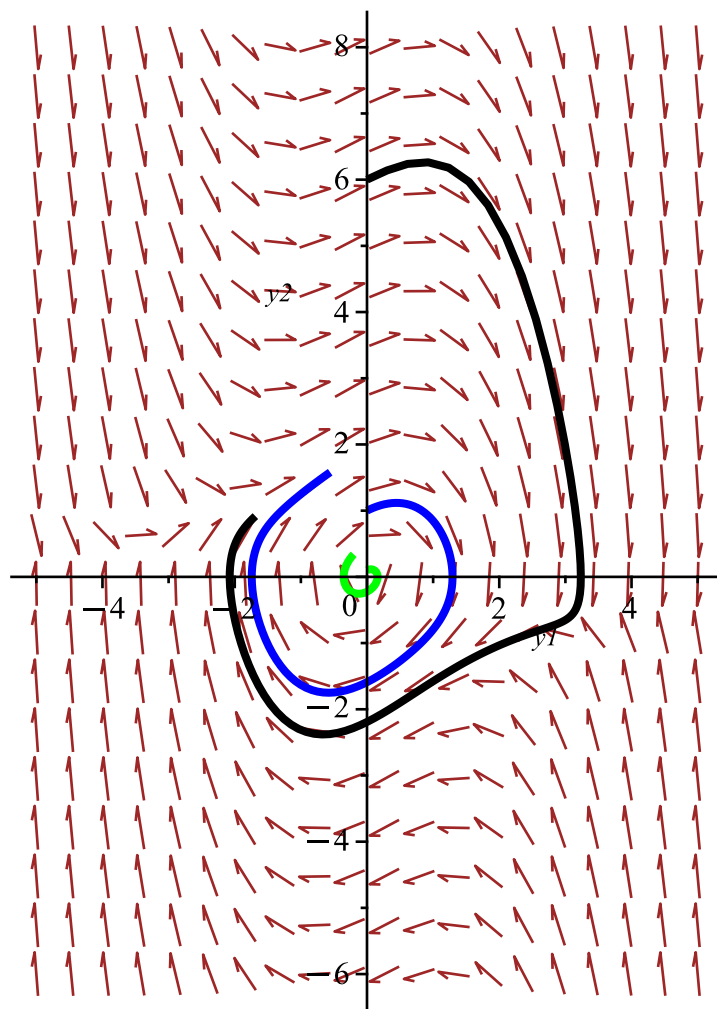
inits := [0, 0, 6], [0, 0, 1], [0, 0, 0.1] (35)

with(DEtools) :

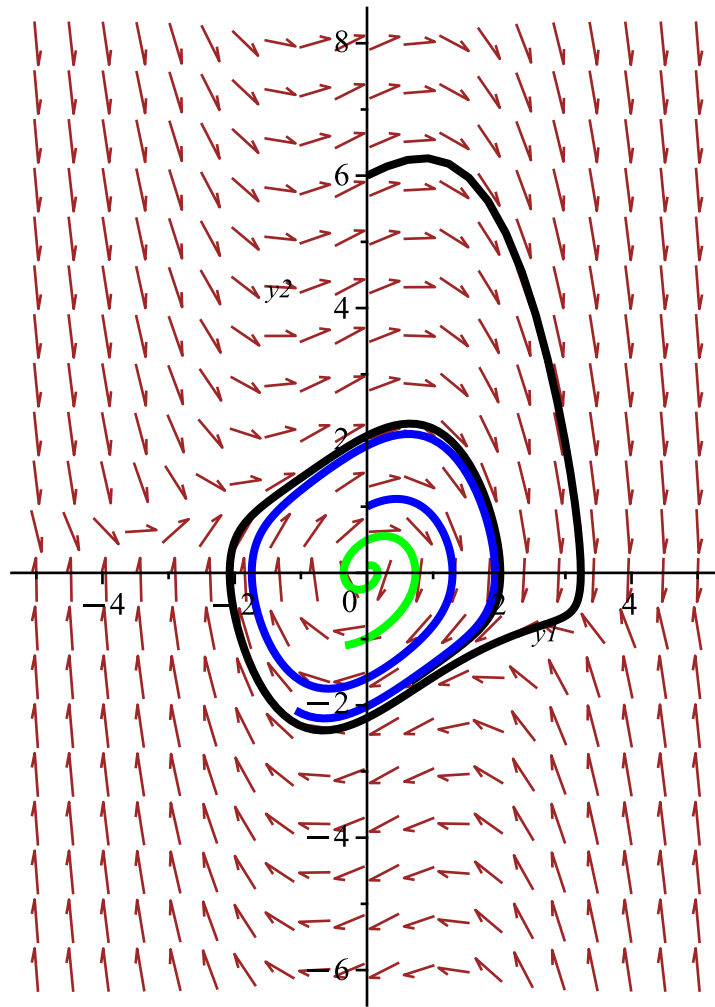
DEplot([sys[1], sys[2]], [y1(t), y2(t)], t=0..3, y1=-5..5, y2=-6..8, [inits], linecolor=[black, blue, green], scaling=constrained, stepsize=0.05);



DEplot([sys[1], sys[2]], [y1(t), y2(t)], t=0..6, y1=-5..5, y2=-6..8, [inits], linecolor=[black, blue, green], scaling=constrained, stepsize=0.05);



DEplot([sys[1], sys[2]], [y1(t), y2(t)], t=0..10, y1=-5..5, y2=-6..8, [inits], linecolor=[black, blue, green], scaling=constrained, stepsize=0.05);



at $u = \frac{1}{2}$ the spirals are forming faster than at $u = 2$

#Pr5.2 Power Series

restart;

$f := \sin(\text{Pi} \cdot x);$

$f := \sin(\pi x)$

(36)

$\text{Maclaurin_series} := \text{series}(f, x=0, 19);$

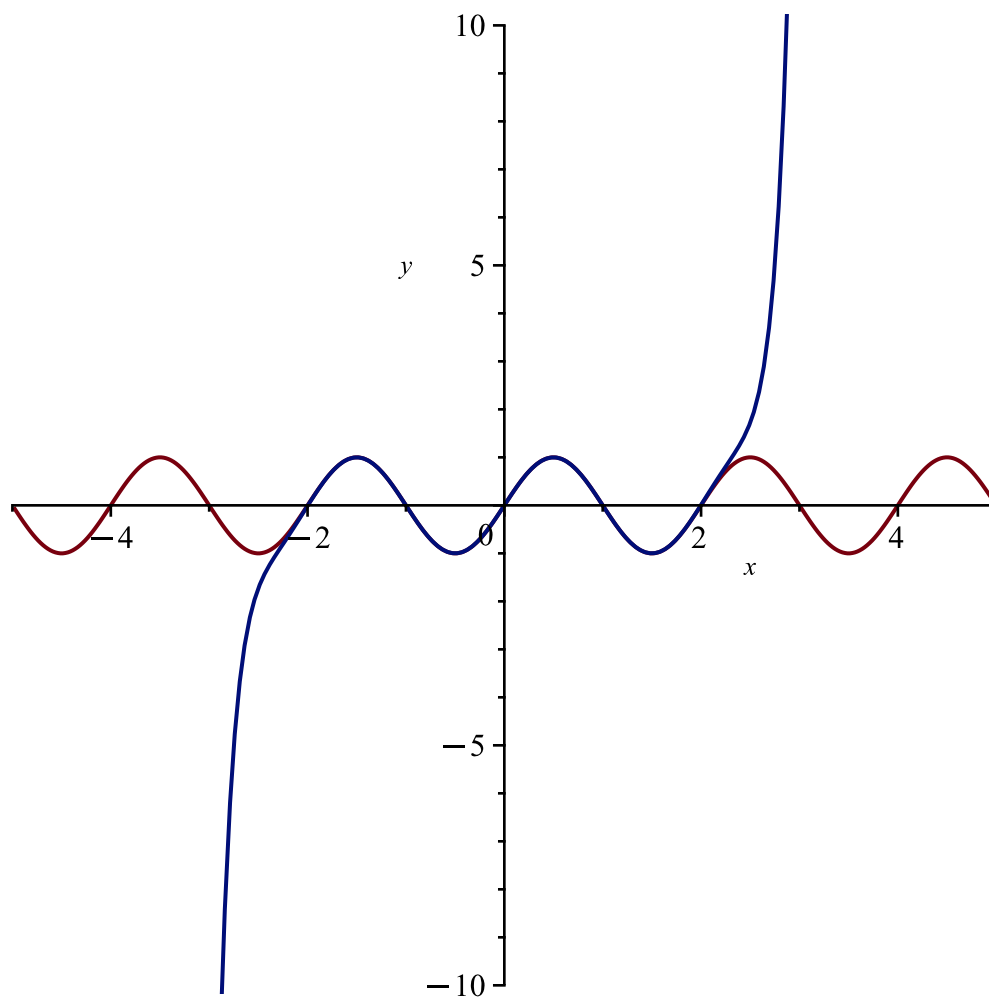
$\text{Maclaurin_series} := \pi x - \frac{1}{6} \pi^3 x^3 + \frac{1}{120} \pi^5 x^5 - \frac{1}{5040} \pi^7 x^7 + \frac{1}{362880} \pi^9 x^9$

(37)

$- \frac{1}{39916800} \pi^{11} x^{11} + \frac{1}{6227020800} \pi^{13} x^{13} - \frac{1}{1307674368000} \pi^{15} x^{15}$

$+ \frac{1}{355687428096000} \pi^{17} x^{17} + O(x^{19})$

$\text{plot}([f, \text{Maclaurin_series}], x=-5..5, y=-10..10);$



#Pr5.8 Power Series

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restart;
with(orthopoly) :
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(38)

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P6 := P(6, x);
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$$P6 := -\frac{5}{16} + \frac{231}{16}x^6 - \frac{315}{16}x^4 + \frac{105}{16}x^2$$

(39)

#Pr5.8 Frobenius method

```
restart;
ODE := (x - 1)^2·diff(y(x), x, x) + (x - 1)·diff(y(x), x) - 9·y(x) = 0;
```

$$ODE := (x - 1)^2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + (x - 1) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) - 9 y(x) = 0$$

(40)

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dsolve(ODE);
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$$y(x) = \frac{c_1}{(x-1)^3} + c_2 (x-1)^3 \quad (41)$$

Series5 := add(*a*[*m*].*x*^(*m+r-1*), *m*=0..4);

$$\text{Series5} := a_0 x^{-1+r} + a_1 x^r + a_2 x^{1+r} + a_3 x^{2+r} + a_4 x^{3+r} \quad (42)$$

NewSeriesODE := (*x* - 1)²·diff(*Series5*, *x*, *x*) + (*x* - 1)·diff(*Series5*, *x*) - 9·*Series5*;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NewSeriesODE} := & (x-1)^2 \left(\frac{a_0 x^{-1+r} (-1+r)^2}{x^2} - \frac{a_0 x^{-1+r} (-1+r)}{x^2} + \frac{a_1 x^r r^2}{x^2} - \frac{a_1 x^r r}{x^2} \right. \\ & + \frac{a_2 x^{1+r} (1+r)^2}{x^2} - \frac{a_2 x^{1+r} (1+r)}{x^2} + \frac{a_3 x^{2+r} (2+r)^2}{x^2} - \frac{a_3 x^{2+r} (2+r)}{x^2} \\ & \left. + \frac{a_4 x^{3+r} (3+r)^2}{x^2} - \frac{a_4 x^{3+r} (3+r)}{x^2} \right) + (x-1) \left(\frac{a_0 x^{-1+r} (-1+r)}{x} + \frac{a_1 x^r r}{x} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{a_2 x^{1+r} (1+r)}{x} + \frac{a_3 x^{2+r} (2+r)}{x} + \frac{a_4 x^{3+r} (3+r)}{x} \right) - 9 a_0 x^{-1+r} - 9 a_1 x^r \\ & - 9 a_2 x^{1+r} - 9 a_3 x^{2+r} - 9 a_4 x^{3+r} \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

#Pr5.16 Bessel's equation

restart;

$$\text{ODE} := x^2 \cdot \text{diff}(y(x), x, x) + x \cdot \text{diff}(y(x), x) + \left(9 \cdot x^6 - \frac{1}{9} \right) \cdot y(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{ODE} := x^2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) x + \left(9 x^6 - \frac{1}{9} \right) y(x) = 0 \quad (44)$$

sol := dsolve(*ODE*);

$$\text{sol} := y(x) = c_1 \text{BesselJ}\left(\frac{1}{9}, x^3\right) + c_2 \text{BesselY}\left(\frac{1}{9}, x^3\right) \quad (45)$$

subs(*nu*=0, *ODE*)/*x*;

$$\frac{x^2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) x + \left(9 x^6 - \frac{1}{9} \right) y(x)}{x} = 0 \quad (46)$$

GenForm := simplify(%);

$$\text{GenForm} := \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) x + \left(9 x^6 - \frac{1}{9} \right) y(x)}{x} = 0 \quad (47)$$

subs(*c*₁ = 1, *c*₂ = 0, *nu* = *n*, *sol*); #general solution for the bessel equation @ Jn

$$y(x) = \text{BesselJ}\left(\frac{1}{9}, x^3\right) \quad (48)$$

