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Math Bootcamp

FINAL PROJECT- HOPF BIFURCATION

Problem 1:

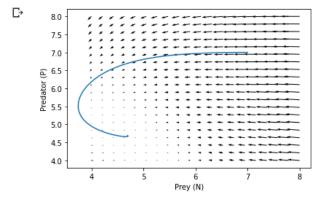
Simulate the vector field and show the trajectory.

From the plot, the equilibrium in the middle is a stable equilibrium point since everything approaches the point [Neq,Peq] = [4.69,4.69].

```
#Problem 1
    #Parameters
    r1 = 1
    r2 = 0.1
    k = 7
    d = 1
    j = 1
    W = 0.4
    # Make N and P symbolic variables
    N = sym.Symbol ('N')
    P = sym.Symbol ('P')
    t = np.arange (0,200,dt) # set up the time step array
    #The Holling Tanner prey-predator model
    def HT(x,t):
     N = x[0]
     P = x[1]
     Nprime = r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P
     Pprime = r2*P*(1-j*P/N)
      return [Nprime, Pprime]
    #solving ODE (Euler method)
    sol = odeint(HT,[7,7],t)
    sol
□→ array([[7.
           [7. , 7. ],
[6.76711849, 6.99879301],
           [6.55607496, 6.99524329],
           [4.69192497, 4.69192497],
           [4.69192497, 4.69192497],
           [4.69192497, 4.69192497]])
```

```
[27] # Plot the vector field and the trajectory
    N,P = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(4,8,20),np.linspace(4,8,20))
    Nprime = r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P
    Pprime = r2*P*(1-j*P/N)
    plt.quiver(N,P,Nprime, Pprime)

plt.plot(sol[:,0],sol[:,1]) # get the first column, then second column -> plot it
    plt.xlabel('Prey (N)')
    plt.ylabel('Predator (P)')
    plt.show()
```



Problem 2:

The list of equilibrium points of the system:

```
#Problem 2
 #Make symbolic variables
N = sym.Symbol ('N')
 P = sym.Symbol ('P')
 w = sym.Symbol ('w') # now w is a variable
 #Parameter
 r1 = 1
 r2 = 0.1
 k = 7
 d = 1
j = 1
 sym.init_printing()
 Nprime = sym.Eq(r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P,0)
 Pprime = sym.Eq (r2*P*(1-j*P/N),0)
 sol = sym.solve([Nprime, Pprime],(N,P)) # a list of several equilibria
 sol
```

$$\left[(7.0, \quad 0.0) \,, \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad -3.5w + 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 3.0 \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right), \quad \left(\frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 64.0}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} \right)$$

```
\left(\frac{1}{7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} - 6.0}\left(-49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 50.0\right), \\ -3.5w - 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 3.0\right)\right]
```

```
[29] print ('Check second element of the list by plug in w = 0.4 and compare the result with what we got in problem 1')

print ('Neq =',sol[1][0].subs(w,0.4))

print ('Peq =',sol[1][1].subs(w,0.4))

Check second element of the list by plug in w = 0.4 and compare the result with what we got in problem 1

Neq = 4.69192496674806
```

In the list of equilibria, the second element is biologically meaningful. By plug in w = 0.4, we got the same equilibrium with Problem 1.

Problem 3: Storing biologically meaningful equilibrium point to a variable.

```
[30] #Problem 3

#Extract the second element(biological meaningful one) and store it
Neq = sol[1][0]
Peq = sol [1][1]
```

Problem 4:

Peq = 4.69192496674806

Set up the Jacobian of the system and store it as variable J.

```
#Problem 4
     #Make symbolic variables
     N = sym.Symbol ('N')
     P = sym.Symbol ('P')
     w = sym.Symbol ('w')
     #Parameter
     r1 = 1
     r2 = 0.1
     k = 7
     d = 1
     j = 1
     #Set up the Jacobian matrix based on two variables N and P
     Nprime = r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P
     Pprime = r2*P*(1-j*P/N)
     sym.init_printing()
     function = Matrix([Nprime, Pprime])
     variable = Matrix ([N,P])
     J = function.jacobian(variable)
     J
                                                                       \left\lceil \frac{NPw}{(N+1)^2} - \frac{2N}{7} - \frac{Pw}{N+1} + 1 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{Nw}{N+1} \right\rceil \\ \frac{0.1P^2}{N^2} \\ 0.1 - \frac{0.2P}{N} \right\rceil 
₽
```

Problem 5:

```
[32] #Problem 5
              #subtitute Neq and Peq found in Problem 3
              Jeq = J.subs([(N,Neq),(P,Peq)])
              Jeq
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             2(49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0)
             w(-3.5w+0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0}+3.0)
                                                                            w \left(-3.5 w+0.5 \sqrt{49.0 w^2-84.0 w+64.0}+3.0\right) \left(49.0 w^2-7.0 w \sqrt{49.0 w^2-84.0 w+64.0}-84.0 w+6.0 \sqrt{49.0 w^2-84.0 w+64.0}+50.0\right)
  1 + \frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0}{1 + \frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0}{1 + \frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0}{1 + \frac{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0}{1 + \frac{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0}}
                                                                                     7(-7.0w+(49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0)^{0.5}+6.0)
                       -7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0
                                                                                                          -7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0
                                                                                                          0.1\left(-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0\right)^2\left(-3.5w + 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 3.0\right)^2
                                                                                                               (49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0)^{\frac{1}{2}}
                         w(49.0w^2-7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0}-84.0w+6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0}+50.0)
     \left(1+\frac{\frac{49.0w^{2}-7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^{2}-84.0w+64.0}-84.0w+6.0\sqrt{49.0w^{2}-84.0w+64.0}+50.0}{-7.0w+\left(49.0w^{2}-84.0w+64.0\right)^{0.5}+6.0}\right)\left(-7.0w+\left(49.0w^{2}-84.0w+64.0\right)^{0.5}+6.0\right)
             0.2(-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0)(-3.5w + 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 3.0)
                      49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0
```

Problem 6

Find the eigenvalue of the Jacobian that we found in problem 5, and then get the real part of the eigenvalue

Problem 7

The values of eigen value at w = 0.4, w = 0.7, w = 1.0.

Problem 8:

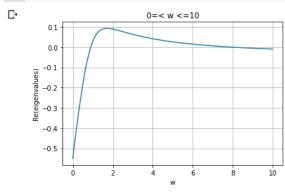
Find $\frac{1}{2}$ the trace and evaluate it with w = 0.4, w = 0.7, w = 1.0. We got the same real part with problem 7, but in a shorter way

```
[64] #Problem 8
          # An algebraic shortcut to fin the real part of eigenvalue
          real = 1/2 *(np.trace(Jeq)) # 1/2 (a+d) = real part of eigen value
          real
                                                                                                           0.5w \left(-3.5w + 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 3.0\right)
  ₽
                                                                                                  \frac{1 + \frac{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0 - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0 + 50.0}}{-7.0w + (49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0)^{0.5} + 6.0} + 
                                                      0.5w \left(-3.5w + 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 3.0\right) \left(49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0} + 50.0\right)
                                                                   \left(1+\frac{49.0w^2-7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0}-84.0w+61.0\sqrt{49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0}+50.0}{-7.0w+(49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0)^{0.5}+6.0}\right)^2\left(-7.0w+(49.0w^2-84.0w+64.0)^{0.5}+6.0\right)
                                 \frac{0.1\left(-7.0w + \left(49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0\right)^{w^2} + 6.0}{49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0}\left(-3.5w + 0.5\sqrt{49.0w^2} - 84.0w + 64.0 + 3.0\right)}{49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2} - 84.0w + 64.0 - 84.0w + 64.0\sqrt{49.0w^2} - 84.0w + 64.0 + 50.0} + 0.55 - \frac{0.142857142857143}{-7.0w + \left(49.0w^2 - 84.0w + 64.0\right)^{w.5} + 6.0}\left(49.0w^2 - 7.0w\sqrt{49.0w^2} - 84.0w + 64.0 - 84.0w + 6.0\sqrt{49.0w^2} - 84.0w + 64.0 + 50.0\right)}
[65] real.subs(w,0.4) #real part of eigenvalue at w=0.4
  С⇒
                                                                                                                        -0.249239274177899
[66] real.subs(w,0.7) #real part of eigenvalue at w=0.7
  ₽
                                                                                                                       -0.0775683098551474
[67] real.subs(w,1.0) #real part of eigenvalue at w=1.0
                                                                                                                        0.0292161951175557
  \Box
```

Problem 9:

Plot for w in between 0 and 10

```
#Problem 9
w = sym.Symbol ('w')
 def frange(start, stop, step):
     #range() like function which accept float type
     i = start
     while i < stop:
         yield i
         i += step
 w_arr = list(frange(0, 10, 0.1)) #create a list of w values
 real_v =[]
 #Calculate the real eigenvalue with corresponding w value
 for i in range (len(w_arr)):
  new = real.subs(w,w_arr[i])
  real_v.append(new)
 # Plot for w between 0 anad 10
 plt.plot(w_arr,real_v)
 plt.xlabel('w')
 plt.ylabel('Re(eigenvalues)')
plt.title ('0=< w <=10')</pre>
 plt.grid()
 plt.show()
```



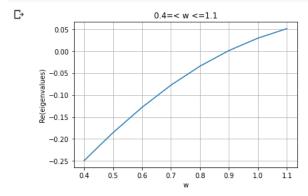
- Plot for w from 0.4-1.1

```
[69] w_arr = list(frange(0.4, 1.1, 0.1)) #create a list of w values 0.4 ->1.1

real_v =[]
for i in range (len(w_arr)):
    new = real.subs(w,w_arr[i])
    real_v.append(new)

real_v

# Plot for w between 0.4 anad 1.1
plt.plot(w_arr,real_v)
plt.xlabel('w')
plt.ylabel('Re(eigenvalues)')
plt.title ('0.4=< w <=1.1')
plt.grid()
plt.show()</pre>
```



Problem 10:

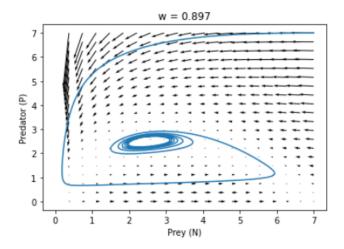
By judging the graph with w in between 0.4 and 1.1, the real part of eigen value is 0 with the value of w about 0.89. For the graph with w in between 0 -10, we got another point that made the real part of eigenvalue 0, w is about 8.

```
[70] # Problem 10

#Find w such that the real part of eigenvalue is 0
w = sym.Symbol ('w')
eq = sym.Eq(real,0)
points = sym.solve(eq,w)
points
```

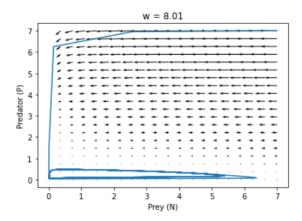
- Plot with w = 0.897: the Hopf bifurcation occurs.

```
[71] #Plot Vector field for w = 0.897
     #Parameters
     r1 = 1
     r2 = 0.1
     k = 7
     d = 1
     j = 1
     w = round(points[0],3) #w = 0.897
     # Make N and P symbolic variables
     N = sym.Symbol ('N')
     P = sym.Symbol ('P')
     dt = 0.1
     t = np.arange (0,200,dt)
     def HT(x,t):
      N = x[0]
       P = x[1]
       Nprime = r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P
       Pprime = r2*P*(1-j*P/N)
       return [Nprime, Pprime]
     #solving ODE
     sol = odeint(HT,[7,7],t)
     N,P = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(0,7,20),np.linspace(0,7,20))
     Nprime = r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P
     Pprime = r2*P*(1-j*P/N)
     plt.quiver(N,P,Nprime, Pprime)
     plt.plot(sol[:,0],sol[:,1])
     plt.xlabel('Prey (N)')
     plt.ylabel('Predator (P)')
     plt.title('w = 0.897')
     plt.show()
```



Extra credit:

The equilibrium is a saddle point at [Neq,Peq] = [0.139,0.139] with w = 8.01. This is not a healthy cycle. When the trajectory tries to reach the equilibrium point, we have the asymptotic behavior; that means some variables approach the infinity that we do not want it happens in the nature.



```
#Extra credit
     #Make symbolic variables
     N = sym.Symbol ('N')
     P = sym.Symbol ('P')
      #Parameter
     r1 = 1
     r2 = 0.1
     k = 7
     d = 1
     j = 1
     w = 8.01
      #Set up the Jacobian matrix based on two variables N and P
     Nprime = r1*N*(1-N/k)-w*(N/(d+N))*P
     Pprime = r2*P*(1-j*P/N)
     sym.init_printing()
     function = Matrix([Nprime, Pprime])
     variable = Matrix ([N,P])
     J_10 = function.jacobian(variable)
     J_10
₽
                                                                                                  0.1 - \frac{0.2P}{N}
 Neq.subs(w,8.01)
 Peq.subs(w,8.01)
                                                                               0.139416080616446
[26] N_10 = 0.1394 \# value of Neq at w = 8.01
     P_10 = 0.1394 # value of Peq at w = 8.01
      J10_{eq} = J_{10.subs}([(N,N_{10}),(P,P_{10})])
      J10_eq
 ₽
                                                               [0.100083485608737 -0.97998420221169]
                                                                         0.1
                                                                                                  -0.1
[27] J10_eq.eigenvals()
                               \left[ \frac{83485608737}{20000000000000000} - \frac{\sqrt{351960279671334333812549264831}i}{200000000000000000} : 1, \quad \frac{83485608737}{200000000000000000} + \frac{\sqrt{351960279671334333812549264831}i}{200000000000000000} : 1 \right]
 ₽
[28] J10_eq.eigenvals().keys()
 C→ dict_keys([83485608737/2000000000000000 - sqrt(35196027967133433812549264831)*I/200000000000000, 83485608737/20000000000000
J_10_eval = list(J10_eq.eigenvals().keys()) #convert to the eigenvalue list
      print ('Eigen values: \n')
      J_10_eval
 Eigen values:
                                   \tfrac{83485608737}{200000000000000} \, - \, \tfrac{\sqrt{351960279671334333812549264831}i}{200000000000000},
                                                                                          \frac{83485608737}{20000000000000000}+\frac{\sqrt{351960279671334333812549264831}i}{2000000000000000}
```