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> 4. Review of linearization techniques

## 4. Review of linearization techniques

Recall that the best linear approximation of a function of 1 variable  $f(x)$  near a point  $x = a$  is

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x - a).$$

Recall that for a function of 2 variables  $f(x, y)$ , the best linear approximation near a point  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  is

$$f(x, y) \approx f(a, b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)(x - a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)(y - b)$$

In the course *Differential equations: 2x2 systems*, we saw that to linearize a  $2 \times 2$  system of autonomous equations near a critical point  $(x, y) = (a, b)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= f(x, y) \\ \dot{y} &= g(x, y),\end{aligned}$$

we need to replace **both**  $f(x, y)$  and  $g(x, y)$  by the best linear approximations near  $(a, b)$ , which are given by

$$f(x, y) \approx f(a, b) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(a, b)} (x - a) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(a, b)} (y - b) = f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)(x - a) + f_y(a, b)(y - b)$$

$$g(x, y) \approx g(a, b) + \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right|_{(a, b)} (x - a) + \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right|_{(a, b)} (y - b) = g(a, b) + g_x(a, b)(x - a) + g_y(a, b)(y - b).$$

Using the definition of matrix multiplication, the best linear approximation of the vector-valued function  $\begin{pmatrix} f(x, y) \\ g(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$  near the point  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  is

$$\begin{pmatrix} f(x,y) \\ g(x,y) \end{pmatrix} \approx \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} f(a,b) \\ g(a,b) \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{value at } (a,b)} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{derivative at } (a,b)} \bigg|_{\mathbf{a}} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}), \quad \text{where } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}.$$

We can abbreviate this notation as

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}),$$

where

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f(x,y) \\ g(x,y) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} f(a,b) \\ g(a,b) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{pmatrix},$$

and the matrix  $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{a})$  is the matrix of partial derivatives evaluated at  $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ .

The matrix  $\mathbf{J}$  is called the **Jacobian matrix**.

## Stability of fourth critical point

2 points possible (graded, results hidden)

We are modeling two populations via the model used on the previous page

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= x - x^2 - axy \\ \dot{y} &= 3y - 2y^2 - bxy. \end{aligned}$$

Find conditions on the parameters  $a$  and  $b$  so that the critical point you found on the previous page is a stable critical point.

$$0 < a < \boxed{2/3}$$

$$0 < b < \boxed{3}$$

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### Identify the long term behavior, case 1

2 points possible (graded, results hidden)

Identify the long term population  $(x_\infty, y_\infty)$  of the system below, assuming that the starting populations are both positive.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x - x^2 - 0.5xy \\ \dot{y} &= 3y - 2y^2 - 2xy.\end{aligned}$$

(If the long term behavior is oscillatory, or there are two possible outcomes, enter none in both answer boxes.)

$$x_\infty = \boxed{0.5}$$

**0.5**

$$y_\infty = \boxed{1}$$

**1**

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### Identify the long term behavior, case 2

2 points possible (graded, results hidden)

Identify the long term population  $(x_\infty, y_\infty)$  of the system below, assuming that the starting populations are both positive.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x - x^2 - xy \\ \dot{y} &= 3y - 2y^2 - xy.\end{aligned}$$

(If the long term behavior is oscillatory, or there are two possible outcomes, enter none in both answer boxes.)

$x_\infty =$

0

0

$y_\infty =$

3/2

$\frac{3}{2}$

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