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# Module S: Systems of ODEs

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# How can we solve and apply systems of linear ODEs?

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At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- S1. Solving systems.** ...solve systems of constant coefficient ODEs
- S2. Modeling interacting populations.** ...model the populations of two interacting populations with a system of ODEs
- S3. Modeling coupled oscillators.** ...model systems of coupled mechanical oscillators using a system of ODEs

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## Readiness Assurance Outcomes

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Add Euclidean vectors and multiply Euclidean vectors by scalars.
- Perform basic manipulations of augmented matrices and linear systems **E1,E2,E3**.
- Apply linear combinations and spanning sets **V3,V4**.

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The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- Adding and subtracting Euclidean vectors (Khan Academy):  
<http://bit.ly/2y8A0wa>
- Linear combinations of Euclidean vectors (Khan Academy):  
<http://bit.ly/2nK3wne>
- Adding and subtracting complex numbers (Khan Academy):  
<http://bit.ly/1PE3ZMQ>
- Adding and subtracting polynomials (Khan Academy):  
<http://bit.ly/2d5SLGZ>

# Module S Section 1

**Activity S.1.1** (*~10 min*)

Consider the countries of Transia and Wakanda: each year, 8% of people living in Transia move to Wakanda, and 3% of Wakandans move to Transia.

Let  $T$  be the population of Transia, and  $W$  the population of Wakanda (both are functions of time,  $t$ ).

Write down two differential equations modelling the population changes  $\frac{dT}{dt}$  and  $\frac{dW}{dt}$ .

**Activity S.1.2** (*~5 min*)

This problem resulted in a **system of linear differential equations**, namely

$$T' = 0.03W - 0.08T$$

$$W' = 0.08T - 0.03W$$

Rewrite this system using differential operators.



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**Activity S.1.3** ( $\sim 15$  min)

Solve the system

$$(D + 0.08)T - (0.03)W = 0$$

$$-0.08T + (D + 0.03)W = 0$$

### Observation S.1.4

Because  $D$  is linear,  $a(D + b) = (D + b)a$  for constants  $a, b$ . This is not true in general!

Thus, for any **constant coefficient linear systems of differential equations**, we can use our typical elimination technique.

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**Activity S.1.5** (*~15 min*)

Solve the system

$$x' = 5x - 2y$$

$$y' = 6y - 3x$$

with initial conditions  $x(0) = 2$ ,  $y(0) = -1$ .

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## Module S Section 2

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**Activity S.2.1** (*~20 min*)

Solve the system

$$x' = 3x - 4y + 1$$

$$y' = 4x - 7y + 10t$$

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**Activity S.2.1** (*~20 min*)

Solve the system

$$x' = 3x - 4y + 1$$

$$y' = 4x - 7y + 10t$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators

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**Activity S.2.1** (*~20 min*)

Solve the system

$$x' = 3x - 4y + 1$$

$$y' = 4x - 7y + 10t$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators*Part 2:* Use elimination to eliminate a variable

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**Activity S.2.1** (*~20 min*)

Solve the system

$$x' = 3x - 4y + 1$$

$$y' = 4x - 7y + 10t$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators

*Part 2:* Use elimination to eliminate a variable

*Part 3:* Solve the resulting second order ODE in one variable.



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**Activity S.2.1** ( $\sim 20$  min)

Solve the system

$$x' = 3x - 4y + 1$$

$$y' = 4x - 7y + 10t$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators

*Part 2:* Use elimination to eliminate a variable

*Part 3:* Solve the resulting second order ODE in one variable.

*Part 4:* Find the solution for the other variable.

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**Activity S.2.2** (*~10 min*)

Solve the system

$$x' = 3x - 2y + \sin(t)$$

$$y' = 4x - y - \cos(t)$$

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# Module S Section 3

## Module S

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**Activity S.3.1** ( $\sim 5$  min)

Consider a forest of bamboo that grows unimpeded by other organisms. Which ODE models the size of the population best (all constants are positive)?

(a)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = k$

(b)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB$

(c)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2$

(d)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB^2$

**Activity S.3.2** (*~5 min*)

The model

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = kB$$

models an ideal growth, free from competition (e.g. if population is sparse).

The model

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2$$

models competitive growth.

Observe that both models are autonomous. Draw a phase line for each model, and describe the possible long term behaviors.

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**Activity S.3.3** ( $\sim 10$  min)

Which of the following best models the bamboo population in the presence of a panda population ( $P$ )?

(a)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2$

(b)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2 - cP$

(c)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2 - cP^2$

(d)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2 - cBP$

**Activity S.3.4** ( $\sim 5$  min)

Which of the following best models the (sparse) Panda population in the bamboo forest?

(a)  $\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP$

(b)  $\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP + fBP$

(c)  $\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP - fBP$

(d)  $\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP - fBP - gP^2$

## Observation S.3.5

The interacting bamboo and Panda populations are modelled by the **autonomous system**

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dB}{dt} &= kb - aB^2 - cBP \\ \frac{dP}{dt} &= -dP + fBP\end{aligned}$$

These are referred to as **Lotka-Volterra equations**



**Activity S.3.6** (*~10 min*)

Consider our Panda-Bamboo system

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2 - cBP$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP + fBP$$

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**Activity S.3.6** ( $\sim 10$  min)

Consider our Panda-Bamboo system

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2 - cBP$$
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP + fBP$$

*Part 1:* When is  $\frac{dB}{dt}$  zero?

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**Activity S.3.6** ( $\sim 10$  min)

Consider our Panda-Bamboo system

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = kB - aB^2 - cBP$$

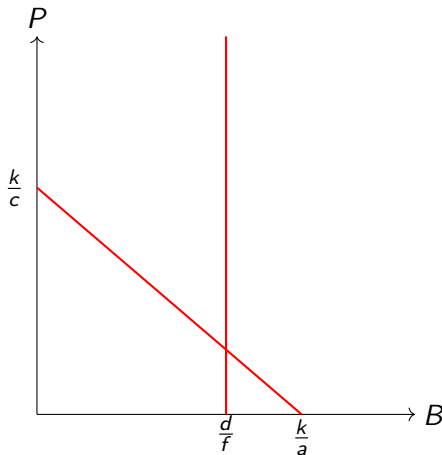
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -dP + fBP$$

*Part 1:* When is  $\frac{dB}{dt}$  zero?

*Part 2:* When is  $\frac{dP}{dt}$  zero?

## Observation S.3.7

These lines where the population of one species is unchanging are called **isoclines**



**Activity S.3.8** ( $\sim 15$  min)

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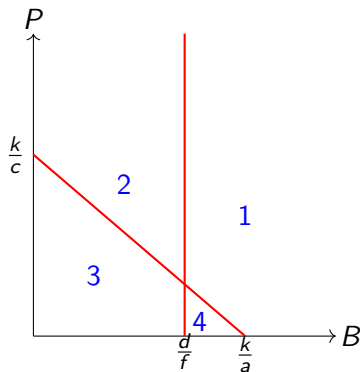
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For each of the four regions

**Activity S.3.8** ( $\sim 15$  min)

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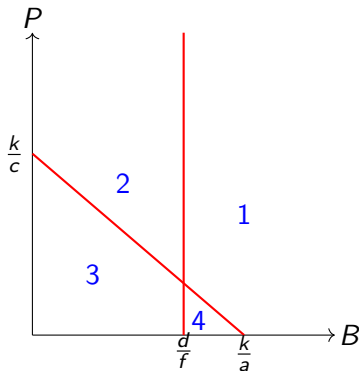
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For each of the four regions

*Part 1:* Determine if each of  $\frac{dP}{dt}$  and  $\frac{dB}{dt}$  is positive or negative.

# Activity S.3.8 (~15 min)

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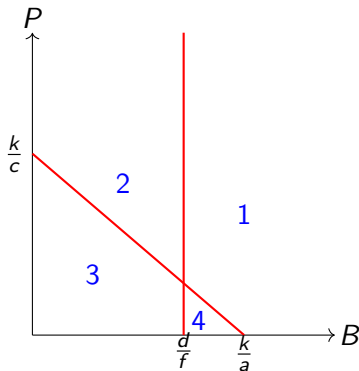
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For each of the four regions

*Part 1:* Determine if each of  $\frac{dP}{dt}$  and  $\frac{dB}{dt}$  is positive or negative.

*Part 2:* Determine the general direction of a solution curve (**trajectory**) in that region (e.g. up and right).

# Activity S.3.8 ( $\sim 15$ min)

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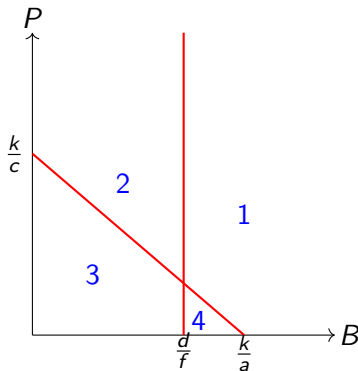
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For each of the four regions

*Part 1:* Determine if each of  $\frac{dP}{dt}$  and  $\frac{dB}{dt}$  is positive or negative.

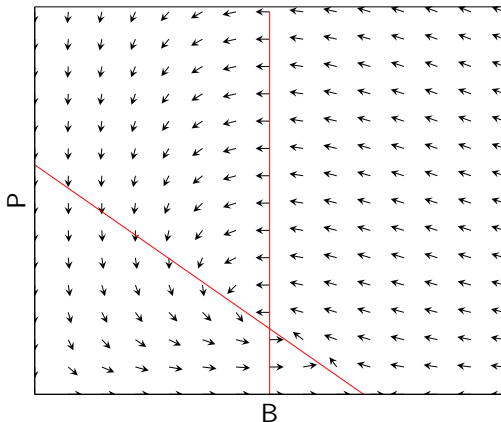
*Part 2:* Determine the general direction of a solution curve (**trajectory**) in that region (e.g. up and right).

*Part 3:* Describe the general shape of the trajectories.



**Observation S.3.9**

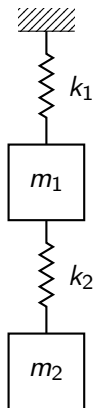
Plotting the slope field with software makes it more clear that the trajectories are closed curves.



## Module S Section 4

**Activity S.4.1** ( $\sim 10$  min)

Consider two coupled masses with two springs.

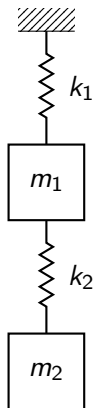


Let  $x_1$  be the position of the upper mass, and  $x_2$  the position of the lower mass. Which ODE models the forces acting on the **lower** mass?

- (A)  $m_2 x_2'' + k_2 x_2 = 0$
- (B)  $m_2 x_2'' + k_2 x_1 = 0$
- (C)  $m_2 x_2'' + k_2 (x_2 - x_1) = 0$
- (D)  $m_2 x_2'' + k_2 (x_1 - x_2) = 0$

**Activity S.4.2** ( $\sim 5$  min)

Consider two coupled masses with two springs.

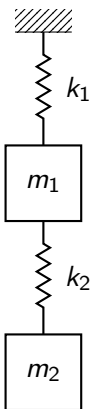


Let  $x_1$  be the position of the upper mass, and  $x_2$  the position of the lower mass. Which ODE models the forces acting on the **upper** mass?

- (A)  $m_1 x_1'' + k_1 x_1 = 0$
- (B)  $m_1 x_1'' + k_1 x_1 - k_2 x_2 = 0$
- (C)  $m_1 x_1'' + k_1 x_1 + k_2(x_2 - x_1) = 0$
- (D)  $m_1 x_1'' + k_1 x_1 + k_2(x_1 - x_2) = 0$

**Activity S.4.3** (*~30 min*)

Suppose we are given  $m_1 = 2\text{kg}$ ,  $m_2 = 1\text{kg}$ ,  $k_1 = 4\text{kg/s}^2$ , and  $k_2 = 2\text{kg/s}^2$ . Then our model is



$$x_1'' + 6x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$2x_2'' + 2x_2 - 2x_1 = 0$$

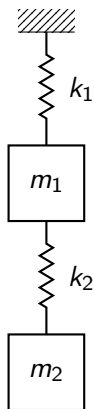
**Activity S.4.3** (*~30 min*)

Suppose we are given  $m_1 = 2\text{kg}$ ,  $m_2 = 1\text{kg}$ ,  $k_1 = 4\text{kg/s}^2$ , and  $k_2 = 2\text{kg/s}^2$ . Then our model is

$$x_1'' + 6x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

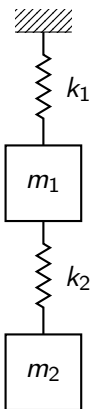
$$2x_2'' + 2x_2 - 2x_1 = 0$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators.



**Activity S.4.3** ( $\sim 30$  min)

Suppose we are given  $m_1 = 2\text{kg}$ ,  $m_2 = 1\text{kg}$ ,  $k_1 = 4\text{kg/s}^2$ , and  $k_2 = 2\text{kg/s}^2$ . Then our model is



$$x_1'' + 6x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

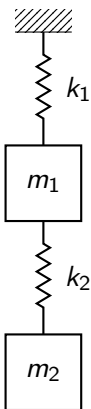
$$2x_2'' + 2x_2 - 2x_1 = 0$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators.

*Part 2:* Use elimination to write a single fourth order ODE for  $x_1$ .

**Activity S.4.3** ( $\sim 30$  min)

Suppose we are given  $m_1 = 2\text{kg}$ ,  $m_2 = 1\text{kg}$ ,  $k_1 = 4\text{kg/s}^2$ , and  $k_2 = 2\text{kg/s}^2$ . Then our model is



$$x_1'' + 6x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$2x_2'' + 2x_2 - 2x_1 = 0$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators.

*Part 2:* Use elimination to write a single fourth order ODE for  $x_1$ .

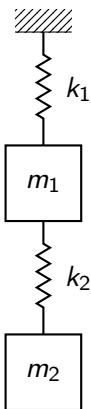
*Part 3:* Solve the ODE

$$2x_1'''' + 10x_1'' + 8x_1 = 0.$$



**Activity S.4.3** ( $\sim 30$  min)

Suppose we are given  $m_1 = 2\text{kg}$ ,  $m_2 = 1\text{kg}$ ,  $k_1 = 4\text{kg/s}^2$ , and  $k_2 = 2\text{kg/s}^2$ . Then our model is



$$x_1'' + 6x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$2x_2'' + 2x_2 - 2x_1 = 0$$

*Part 1:* Rewrite the system using differential operators.

*Part 2:* Use elimination to write a single fourth order ODE for  $x_1$ .

*Part 3:* Solve the ODE

$$2x_1'''' + 10x_1'' + 8x_1 = 0.$$

*Part 4:* Determine a function for  $x_2$  as well.

## Module S Section 5

## Activity S.5.1 (*~20 min*)