Dynamical Systems: Modeling

Department of Mathematics

Salt Lake Community College

Types of Models

The most common type of model is a **continuous-time** system, which are modeled by **differential equations**.

Types of Models

The most common type of model is a **continuous-time** system, which are modeled by **differential equations**.

It can often be useful to think of changes to a system as happening in separate jumps, such as daily, weekly, etc. . . Such systems are called discrete-time or sampled-data systems.

Types of Models

The most common type of model is a **continuous-time** system, which are modeled by **differential equations**.

It can often be useful to think of changes to a system as happening in separate jumps, such as daily, weekly, etc... Such systems are called discrete-time or sampled-data systems.

We use **scalar** models when a system is described by a single measurement and **vector** models for systems with several varying components.

Types of Models

The most common type of model is a **continuous-time** system, which are modeled by **differential equations**.

It can often be useful to think of changes to a system as happening in separate jumps, such as daily, weekly, etc... Such systems are called discrete-time or sampled-data systems.

We use **scalar** models when a system is described by a single measurement and **vector** models for systems with several varying components.

The study of multidimensional systems will be aided by the study of **linear** algebra in chapters 3 and 5.

Dynamical systems are used to model many physical systems, such as earthquakes, turbulence around a wing, electrical circuits, and so many more.

Dynamical systems are used to model many physical systems, such as earthquakes, turbulence around a wing, electrical circuits, and so many more.

The phenomena we study are found in different **states**, characterized by a set of measurements and which evolve with the passage of time.

Dynamical systems are used to model many physical systems, such as earthquakes, turbulence around a wing, electrical circuits, and so many more.

The phenomena we study are found in different **states**, characterized by a set of measurements and which evolve with the passage of time.

Example 1

A cup of coffee sitting on a desk seems like a simple physical system. To understand completely the coffee's interactions with the air, the cup, the table, or your digestive, circulatory, and nervous system would involve all fields of science.

Dynamical systems are used to model many physical systems, such as earthquakes, turbulence around a wing, electrical circuits, and so many more.

The phenomena we study are found in different **states**, characterized by a set of measurements and which evolve with the passage of time.

Example 1

A cup of coffee sitting on a desk seems like a simple physical system. To understand completely the coffee's interactions with the air, the cup, the table, or your digestive, circulatory, and nervous system would involve all fields of science.

But, if all we care about is the temperature of the coffee, we can use a limited model called Newton's Law of Cooling, which incorporates the surrounding temperature to give an accurate description of the coffee's temperature.

A differential equation (DE) is an equation that contains *derivatives* of one or more dependent variables with respect to time.

A differential equation (DE) is an equation that contains *derivatives* of one or more dependent variables with respect to time.

 An ordinary differential equation (ODE) contains only ordinary derivatives.

A differential equation (DE) is an equation that contains *derivatives* of one or more dependent variables with respect to time.

- An ordinary differential equation (ODE) contains only ordinary derivatives.
- A partial differential equation (PDE) contains partial derivaties.

A differential equation (DE) is an equation that contains *derivatives* of one or more dependent variables with respect to time.

- An ordinary differential equation (ODE) contains only ordinary derivatives.
- A partial differential equation (PDE) contains partial derivaties.

The **order** of a differential equation refers to the highest-order derivatives that appears in the equation.

A differential equation (DE) is an equation that contains *derivatives* of one or more dependent variables with respect to time.

- An ordinary differential equation (ODE) contains only ordinary derivatives.
- A partial differential equation (PDE) contains partial derivaties.

The **order** of a differential equation refers to the highest-order derivatives that appears in the equation.

Note

We will only be studying ODE's in this class.

Example 2

• $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$ is a first-order ODE with independent variable t and dependent variable y.

Example 2

- $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$ is a first-order ODE with independent variable t and dependent variable y.
- $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = f(t, y, y')$ is a second-order ODE with independent variable t and dependent variable y.

Example 2

- $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$ is a first-order ODE with independent variable t and dependent variable y.
- $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = f(t, y, y')$ is a second-order ODE with independent variable t and dependent variable y.
- $2\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y\frac{dy}{dt} + ty^2 = 0$ is a second-order ODE with independent variable t and dependent variable y.