

Lotka Volterra

$$\begin{cases} x' = (\alpha - \beta y)x \\ y' = (\delta x - \gamma)y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\delta x - \gamma)y}{(\alpha - \beta y)x} \Leftrightarrow -(\delta x - \gamma)y dx + (\alpha - \beta y)x dy = 0$$

Integralnya ke xy (integrasi parsial)

$$-\frac{1}{xy} (\delta x - \gamma)y dx + \frac{1}{xy} (\alpha - \beta y)x dy = 0$$

$$-\left(\delta - \frac{\gamma}{x}\right) dx + \left(-\beta + \frac{\alpha}{y}\right) dy = 0 \quad \underline{\text{Arabis}}$$

$$F_x dx + F_y dy$$

$$F(x, y) = -\delta x + \gamma \ln x + \alpha \ln y - \beta y$$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = \underbrace{-\delta x + \gamma \ln x}_{g(x)} + \underbrace{-\beta y + \alpha \ln y}_{g(y)}$$

Tingkat Akhir : $F(x, y) = c$

(kondisi awal)

$$F_c = \left\{ (x, y) : x > 0, y > 0, F(x, y) = c \right\}$$

$$F^c = \left\{ (x, y) : x > 0, y > 0, F(x, y) \neq c \right\}$$

1) • F^c είναι κενό σύνολο: $z_1 = (x_1, y_1), z_2 = (x_2, y_2) \in F^c$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda z_1 + (1-\lambda)z_2 \in F^c$

$$g_1(x_1) + g_2(y_1) \geq c, \quad g_1(x_2) + g_2(y_2) \geq c$$

$$g_1(\underbrace{\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2}_{x'}) + g_2(\lambda y_1 + (1-\lambda)y_2)$$

$$\geq [\lambda g_1(x_1) + (1-\lambda)g_1(x_2)] + [\lambda g_2(y_1) + (1-\lambda)g_2(y_2)]$$

$$= \lambda(g_1(x_1) + g_2(y_1)) + (1-\lambda)(g_1(x_2) + g_2(y_2)) \geq c$$

g_1

g_2

$\frac{1}{4}\delta$

x_1

$\frac{1}{4}\delta$

x_2

$$g_1(x) = -\delta x + \gamma \ln x, \quad g_1'(\frac{\delta}{\gamma}) = 0, \quad g_1''(\frac{\delta}{\gamma}) < 0$$

$$g_1''(x) = -\frac{\delta}{x^2} < 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad g_1 \text{ κοίμη}$$

2) • Να δείξετε ότι το F^c είναι σύνολο.

Με ως άτομα απαγωγής: Έστω $(x_n, y_n) \in F^c, \sqrt{x_n^2 + y_n^2} \rightarrow \infty$

Έστω $|x_n| \rightarrow \infty$ (χ.β.δ.)

$$g_1(x_n) + g_2(y_n) \geq c \Rightarrow g_1(x_n) \geq c - g_2(y_n) \geq c$$

$$-\delta x_n + \gamma \ln x_n \geq c \Leftrightarrow \gamma \ln x_n \geq \delta x_n + c \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln x_n}{x_n} \geq \frac{\delta}{\gamma} + \frac{c}{x_n}$$

(1)

$\frac{\ln x}{x} \rightarrow 0$ since $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ ~~is~~ at ∞ !

3) $F^c \subseteq F^a$ $c_1 > c_2$

$(x_1, y_1) \in F^a \Leftrightarrow g_1(x_1) + g_2(y_1) \geq c_1 > c_2 \quad \checkmark$

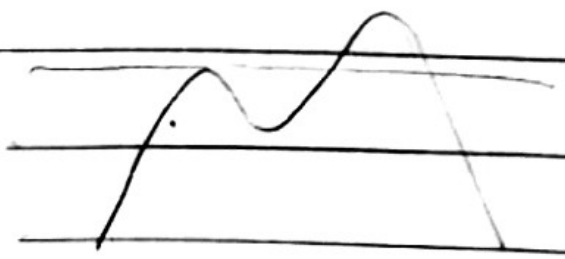
$(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\delta}{\sigma})$ unico punto

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\delta}{\sigma}) = g_1'(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\delta}{\sigma}) = g_2'(\frac{\delta}{\sigma}) = 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_1''(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}) & 0 \\ 0 & g_2''(\frac{\delta}{\sigma}) \end{pmatrix}$ apertura abierta

$\Rightarrow (\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\delta}{\sigma})$ punto.

Ma questa funzione έχει μοναδικό τοπικό μέγιστο



δίνει εφικτότητα από την πιο γρήγορα κάθε ελαττώσεων επιπέδου.

$F^c \cap \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \emptyset, \quad F^c \cap \{(0, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\} = \emptyset$

□