

# Math 240: Phase Portraits

Ryan Blair

University of Pennsylvania

Friday April 6, 2012

# Outline

- 1 Review
- 2 Today's Goals
- 3 Distinct Eigenvalues

# Review of Last Time

- 1 Learned how to solve constant coefficient systems.

# Solutions to 2 by 2 systems

General Solution 2 by 2 System with Distinct Real Eigenvalues  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ :

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1 \mathbf{K}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \mathbf{K}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

## Solutions to 2 by 2 systems

General Solution 2 by 2 System with Distinct Real Eigenvalues  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ :

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1 \mathbf{K}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \mathbf{K}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

General Solution 2 by 2 System with Repeated Real Eigenvalue  $\lambda$ :

$$c_1 \mathbf{K} e^{\lambda t} + c_2 [\mathbf{K} t e^{\lambda t} + \mathbf{P} e^{\lambda t}]$$

## Solutions to 2 by 2 systems

General Solution 2 by 2 System with Distinct Real Eigenvalues  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ :

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1 \mathbf{K}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \mathbf{K}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

General Solution 2 by 2 System with Repeated Real Eigenvalue  $\lambda$ :

$$c_1 \mathbf{K} e^{\lambda t} + c_2 [\mathbf{K} t e^{\lambda t} + \mathbf{P} e^{\lambda t}]$$

General Solution 2 by 2 System with Complex Eigenvalue  $\alpha + i\beta$ :

$$c_1 [Re(\mathbf{K}) \cos(\beta t) - Im(\mathbf{K}) \sin(\beta t)] e^{\alpha t} \\ + c_2 [Im(\mathbf{K}) \cos(\beta t) + Re(\mathbf{K}) \sin(\beta t)] e^{\alpha t}$$

# Today's Goals

- 1 Use phase portrait to develop intuition for systems.

# Guessing a Solution

A solution to a 2 by 2 initial value system gives a curve  $r(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$  in the  $xy$ -plane (the **Phase Plane**).



# Guessing a Solution

A solution to a 2 by 2 initial value system gives a curve  $r(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$  in the  $xy$ -plane (the **Phase Plane**).

These solution curves have tangent vectors given by the vector field  $F = \frac{dx}{dt}\mathbf{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\mathbf{j}$  (the **Phase Portrait**)

# Guessing a Solution

A solution to a 2 by 2 initial value system gives a curve  $r(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$  in the  $xy$ -plane (the **Phase Plane**).

These solution curves have tangent vectors given by the vector field  $F = \frac{dx}{dt}\mathbf{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\mathbf{j}$  (the **Phase Portrait**)

We can gain qualitative and quantitative information about a system by looking at its Phase Portrait.

We will use pplane, available here:

<http://math.rice.edu/~dfield/dfpp.html>