Find equilibr soln if exists

2.) ~~Circle~~ the differential equation whose direction field is given below:

A) $y' = t^2$

~~B) $y' = \frac{1}{2}$~~

~~C) $y' = 1$~~

~~D) $y' = -1$~~

~~E) $y' = y + 1$~~ $y = -1$

F) $y' = y - 2$ $y = 2$

G) $y' = (y+1)(y-2)$ $y = -1$, $y = 2$

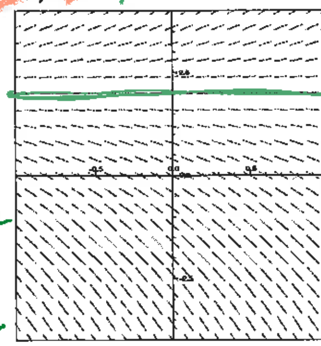
H) $y' = (y+1)^2(y-2)^2$ $y = -1, y = 2$

I) $y' = (y+1)(y-2)^2$

J) $y' = (y+1)^2(y-2)$ $y = -1, y = 2$

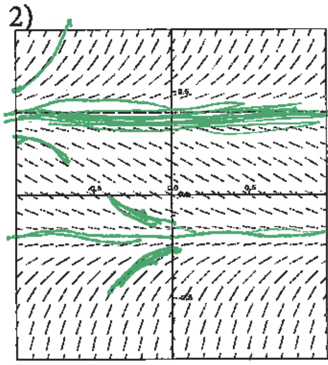
K) $y = -\frac{t}{y}$ $y = -1$ & $y = 2$

1) F



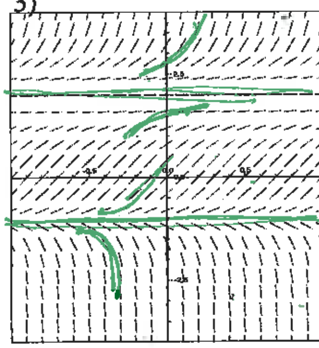
$y = 2$

2)



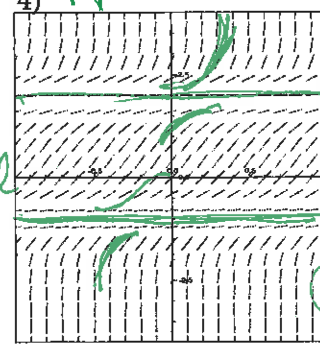
unstable + $y = 2$ − stable + $y = -1$

3) I



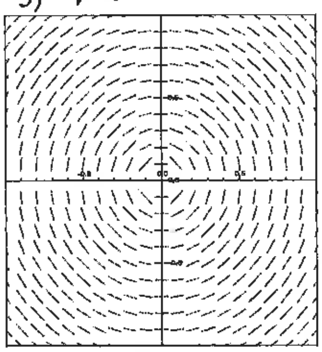
+ semi + unstable −

4) H



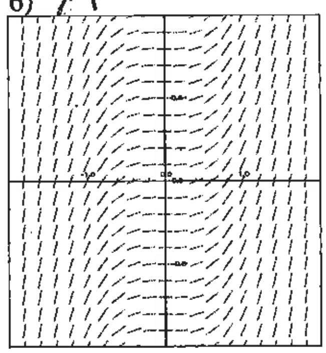
+ semi-stable + ← semi stable +

5) K



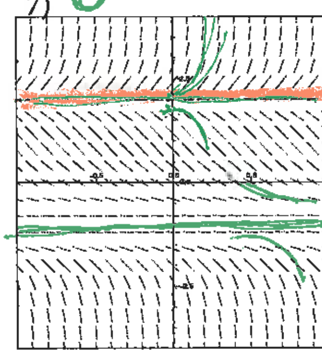
no eq

6) A



no equ

7) J



+ unstable − semi −

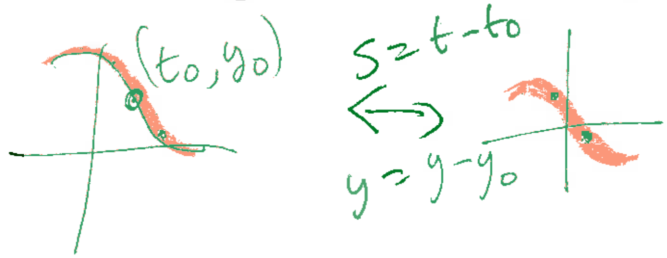
$y' = f(t, y)$

$y' = f(t)$

2.8: Approximating solution using
Method of Successive Approximation
(also called Picard's iteration method).

IVP: $y' = f(t, y)$, $y(t_0) = y_0$.

Note: Can always translate IVP to move initial value to the origin and translate back after solving:



Hence for simplicity **in section 2.8**, we will assume initial value is at the origin: $y' = f(t, y)$, $y(0) = 0$.

Thm 2.4.2: Suppose the functions $z = f(t, y)$ and $z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y)$ are continuous on $(a, b) \times (c, d)$ and the point $(t_0, y_0) \in (a, b) \times (c, d)$,

then there exists an interval $(t_0 - h, t_0 + h) \subset (a, b)$ such that there exists a unique function $y = \phi(t)$ defined on $(t_0 - h, t_0 + h)$ that satisfies the following initial value problem:

$$y' = f(t, y), \quad y(t_0) = y_0.$$

Thm 2.8.1 is translated to origin version of Thm 2.4.2:

Thm 2.8.1: Suppose the functions $z = f(t, y)$ and $z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y)$ are continuous for all t in $(-a, a) \times (-c, c)$,
then there exists an interval $(-h, h) \subset (-a, a)$ such that there exists a unique function $y = \phi(t)$ defined on $(-h, h)$ that satisfies the following initial value problem:

$$y' = f(t, y), \quad y(0) = 0.$$

Proof outline (note this is a constructive proof and thus the proof is very useful).

Given: $y' = f(t, y)$, $y(0) = 0$ Eqn (*)
f, $\partial f / \partial y$ continuous $\forall (t, y) \in (-a, a) \times (-b, b)$.

Then $y = \phi(t)$ is a solution to (*) iff

$\phi'(t) = f(t, \phi(t)), \quad \phi(0) = 0$ iff

$\int_0^t \phi'(s) ds = \int_0^t f(s, \phi(s)) ds, \quad \phi(0) = 0$ iff

$\phi(t) = \phi(t) - \phi(0) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi(s)) ds$

Thus $y = \phi(t)$ is a solution to (*)
iff $\phi(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi(s)) ds$

Construct ϕ using method of successive approximation – also called Picard's iteration method.

Let $\phi_0(t) = 0$ (or the function of your choice)

Let $\phi_1(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_0(s))ds$

Let $\phi_2(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_1(s))ds$

$\vdots$

Let $\phi_{n+1}(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_n(s))ds$

Let $\phi(t) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \phi_n(t)$

To finish the proof, need to answer the following questions (see book or more advanced class):

1.) Does $\phi_n(t)$ exist for all n?

2.) Does sequence ϕ_n converge?

3.) Is $\phi(t) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \phi_n(t)$ a solution to (*).

4.) Is the solution unique.

Find soln to IVP $y' = t + 2y$, $y(0) = 0$

$f(t,y) = t + 2y$

Example: $y' = t + 2y$. That is $f(t, y) = t + 2y$

Approx soln $y = \phi(t)$

$\phi_0, \phi_1, \phi_2, \ldots \to \phi$

Let $\phi_0(t) = 0$

Let $\phi_1(t) = \int_0^t f(s, 0)ds = \int_0^t (s + 2(0))ds$

$$= \int_0^t s\,ds = \frac{s^2}{2}\Big|_0^t = \boxed{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

Let $\phi_2(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_1(s))ds = \int_0^t f(s, \frac{s^2}{2})ds$

$$= \int_0^t (s + 2(\frac{s^2}{2}))ds = \boxed{\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3}}$$

Let $\phi_3(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_2(s))ds = \int_0^t f(s, \frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3})ds$

$$= \int_0^t (s + 2(\frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3}))ds = \boxed{\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{6}}$$

Let $\phi_4(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_3(s))ds$

$$= \int_0^t f(s, \frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3} + \frac{s^4}{6})ds$$

$$= \int_0^t (s + 2(\frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3} + \frac{s^4}{6}))ds$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{6} + \frac{t^5}{15}}$$

$\vdots$

$\phi_n = ?$

look for factorials

Determine formula for ϕ_n:

Note patterns: see in lots of HW problems – generic pattern

$\int_0^t s\,ds = \frac{t^2}{2} = t^2/2!$

$\int_0^t \frac{s^2}{2} ds = \frac{t^3}{3 \cdot 2} = t^3/3!$

$\int_0^t \frac{s^3}{3 \cdot 2} ds = \frac{t^4}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = t^4/4!$

$\int_0^t \frac{s^4}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} ds = \frac{t^5}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = t^5/5! \; \ldots \quad t^n/n!$

Thus look for factorials.

$\phi_0(t) = 0$

$\phi_1(t) = \frac{t^2}{2}$

$\phi_2(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3}$

$\phi_3(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{6}$

$\phi_4(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{6} + \frac{t^5}{15} = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{3 \cdot 2} + \frac{t^5}{5 \cdot 3}$

Thus $\phi_n(t) =$

FYI (ie not on quizzes/exam):

Defn: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k$

$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \ldots$ know that

Taylor's Theorem: If f is analytic at 0, then for small x (i.e., x near 0),

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

$0! = 1$

$$= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{6}x^3 + \ldots$$

Example:

$e^t = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!}$ and thus $\boxed{e^{bt} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^k t^k}{k!}}$ for t near 0.

$\phi_{\infty}(t) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k-2}}{k!} t^k = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^k t^k}{k!}$

Thus $\phi(t) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \phi_n(t) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k-2}}{k!} t^k = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{k!} t^k$

$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k t^k}{k!} - 1 - 2t \right)$

check

$\phi(0) = 0$

$\phi'(t) = t + 2\phi(t)$

$y' = t + 2y$

$\phi(t) = \frac{1}{4}\left(e^{2t} - 1 - 2t\right)$