

Advanced Topics in Geometry F1 (MTH.B506)

Linear Ordinary Differential Equations

(線型) 常微分方程式

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Ordinary Differential Equations

學

(normal form)
正規形

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) = f(t, x(t)),$$

unknown

initial condition

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

(*)

known

initial value prob.
(IVP)

- Existence
- Uniqueness
- Regularity on initial conditions and parameters

• $x: \mathbb{R}^n$ -valued unknown.

$f(t, x)$ of class $C^\infty \leftarrow$ given
 1-var. n -variable

• $\exists ! x: (t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfy (*)
 suff. small.

Example

$x: \mathbb{R}^1$ -valued.

λ : const.

$$\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = f(t, x(t)) = \lambda x(t), \quad x(0) = x_0.$$

linear in unknowns.

• $x(t) = x_0 \exp \lambda t$: sol

defined on \mathbb{R}

linear

Example

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{y_0}{\omega} \sin \omega t \\ -x_0 \omega \sin \omega t + y_0 \cos \omega t \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \omega: \text{const} \\ \leftarrow \text{defined} \\ \text{on } \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

\uparrow
 $x(t)$

linear

Initial cond.

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = x_0 \\ y(0) = \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega^2 x \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega^2 x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{simultaneous} \\ \text{of} \end{array}$$

harmonic oscillation

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

Example

non linear

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 + x^2, \quad x(0) = 0.$$

$$x(t) = \tan t \quad \left(\int_0^t \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^t dt \right)$$

only defined on $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

cannot extend beyond $\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$

Example

SIR - model

← a classical (early 20c.)
model of epidemic

infection rate

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI \\ \frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \gamma I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I \end{array} \right.$$

recovery rate

t: time

non-linear.

S: susceptible

I: infected

R: recovered

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{(S + I + R)}_{\text{const}} = 0$$

(total population)