

ANALISI MATEMATICA 2

LEZIONE 61 - 14.5.2026

Modelli biologici di crescita

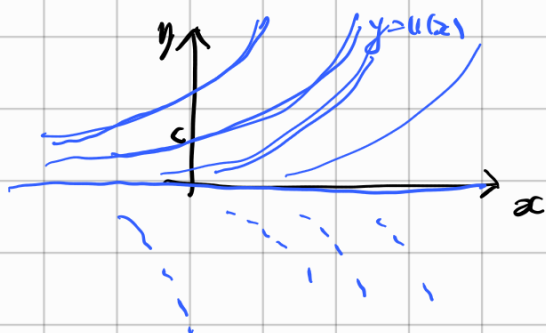
Malthus

$x = \text{tempo}$

$u(x) = \text{numerosità di una popolazione}$

$$u' = A \cdot u$$

$$\rightarrow u(x) = c e^{A \cdot x}$$



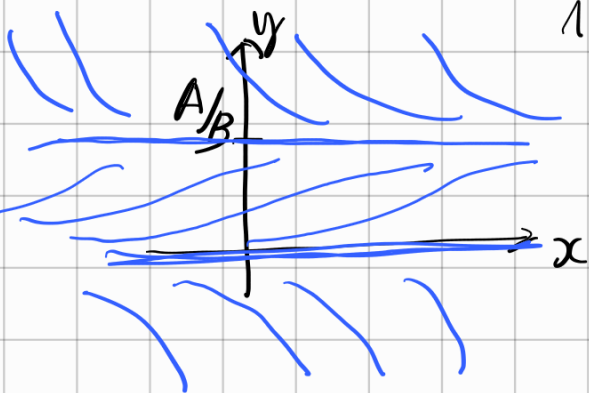
← punto di equilibrio
(instabile)

Equazione logistica

$$u' = A \cdot u - B u^2 = (A - B u) u$$

$$\left(u(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 \pm e^{x-x_0}} \right)$$

$$(A=1, B=1)$$



$u' = 0$
← punto di equilibrio
stabile.

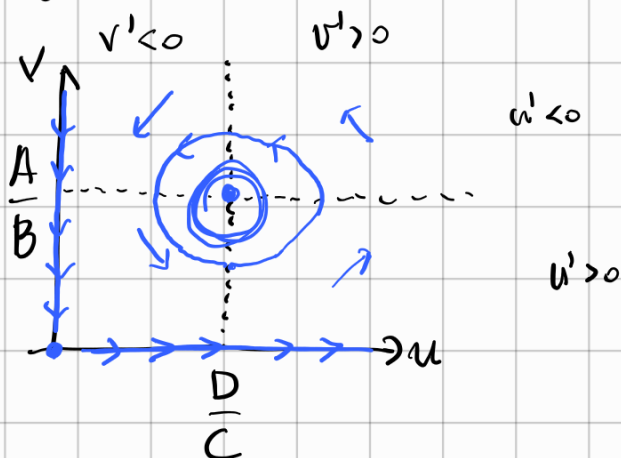


Modello di Volterra-Lotka

(preda - predatore)

$u(x)$ = quantità di pesce preda
 $v(x)$ = " " " predatore

$$\begin{cases} u' = Au - Buv = (A - Bv)u \\ v' = Cuv - Dv = (Cu - D)v \end{cases}$$



① sol. stazionarie

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } v=0 & \quad u' = Au \\ u=0 & \quad v' = -Dv \end{aligned}$$

Hamiltoniano (integrale primo)

$$\begin{cases} u' = (A - Bv)u \\ v' = (Cu - D)v \end{cases}$$

$H(u,v)$ tale che
 $H(u(x), v(x))$ è costante
se $u(x), v(x)$ è una
soluzione

$$\frac{v'}{u'} = \frac{(Cu - D)v}{(A - Bv)u}$$

$$\frac{A - Bv}{v} v' = \frac{Cu - D}{u} u'$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{v} - B\right) v' = \left(C - \frac{D}{u}\right) u'$$

$$\int \left(\frac{A}{v} - B\right) v'(x) dx = \int \left(C - \frac{D}{u}\right) u'(x) dx$$

$$v = v(x)$$

$$dv = v'(x) dx$$

$$u = u(x)$$

$$du = u'(x) dx$$

$$\left[\int \left(\frac{A}{v} - B \right) dv \right]_{v=v(x)} = \left[\int \left(C - \frac{D}{u} \right) du \right]_{u=u(x)}$$

$$A \ln v - Bv = Cu - D \ln u + \text{cost} \Big|_{\substack{u=u(x) \\ v=v(x)}} \quad \forall x$$

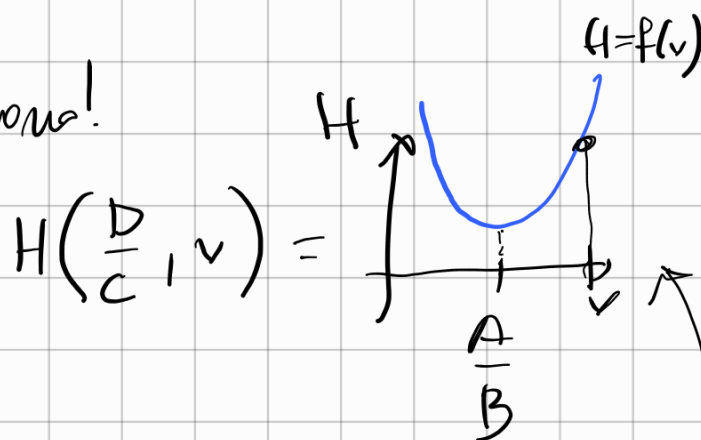
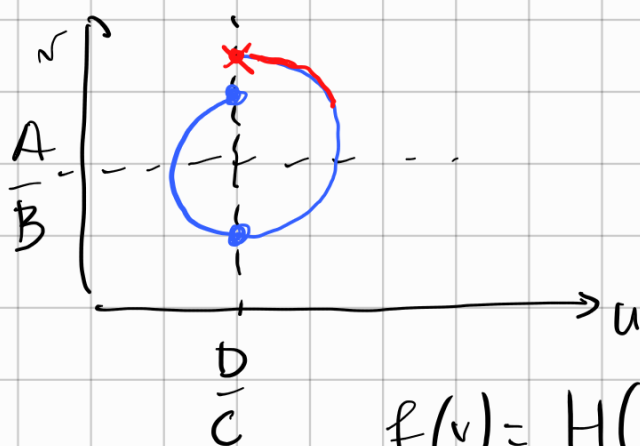
$$H(u, v) = Bv + Cu - A \ln v - D \ln u$$

$$H \text{ è costante sulle orbite: } H(u(x), v(x)) = \text{cost.}$$

Notiamo che $H: (0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 è coerciva (tende a $+\infty$ sulla frontiera
 del dominio)

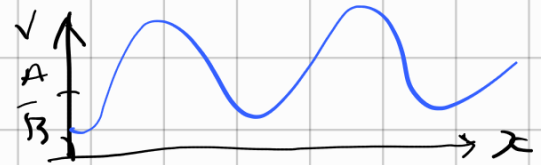
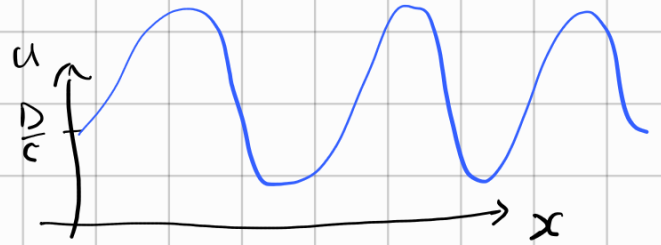
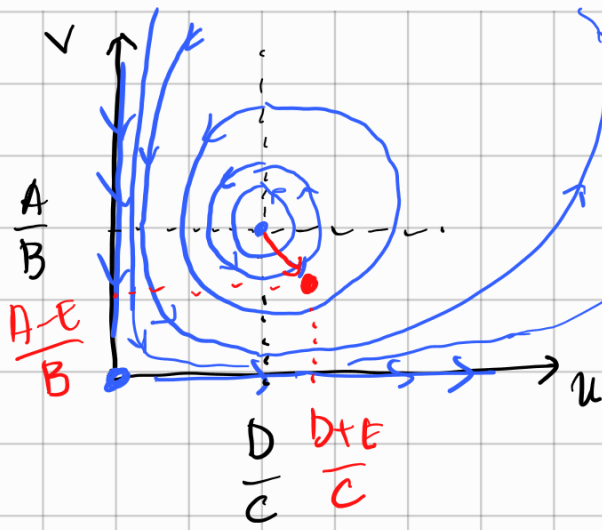
$\Rightarrow$ le orbite sono limitate

$\Rightarrow$ le orbite si dividono!



$$f(v) = H\left(\frac{D}{C}, v\right) = Bv - A \ln v + \text{cost}$$

$$f'(v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} H\left(\frac{D}{C}, v\right) = B - \frac{A}{v} > 0$$



Effetto della pesca:

$$\begin{cases} u' = (A - Bv)u \\ v' = (Cu - D)v \end{cases}$$

SITUAZIONE
NATURALE
(SENZA PESCA)

$$\begin{cases} u' = (A - Bv - E)u \\ v' = (Cu - D - E)v \end{cases}$$

$$A \rightarrow A - E$$

$$D \rightarrow D + E$$

La pesca favorisce la preda!



Sarebbe interessante studiare i sistemi lineari.

Caso più semplice: lineare omogeneo, coefficienti reali
2 variabili 1° ordine

$$\begin{cases} u' = Au + Bv \\ v' = Cu + Dv \end{cases}$$

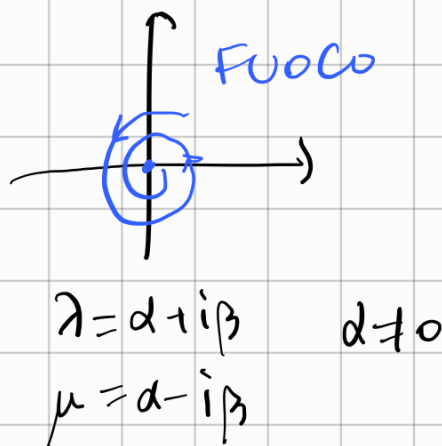
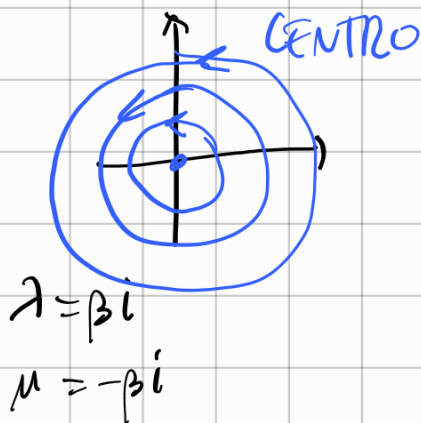
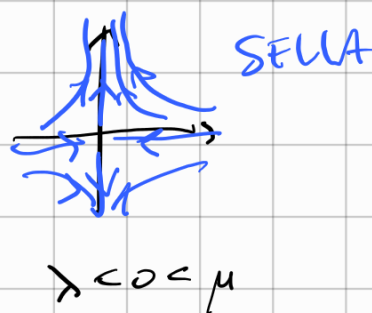
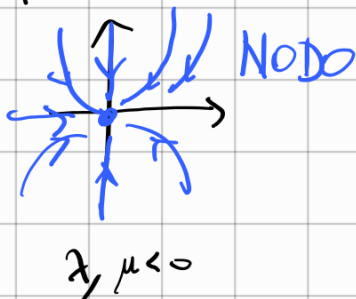
$$\begin{pmatrix} u' \\ v' \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{matrice}} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

Oss 1 Posso cambiare variabile per ricondurmi alla forma canonica di Jordan.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

- Il sistema si può risolvere riconducendolo ad una equazione del II ordine.

$$\begin{cases} u' = \lambda u \\ v' = \mu v \end{cases}$$



C'È UN TEOREMA DI LINEARIZZAZIONE.

$$\underline{u}' = f(\underline{u})$$

$$f(\underline{u}_0) = 0$$

$$u \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$u(x) = u_0$ è soluzione stazionaria

$$f(\underline{u}) = f(\underline{u}_0) + Df(\underline{u}_0)(\underline{u} - \underline{u}_0) + o(|\underline{u} - \underline{u}_0|)$$

$$v = u - u_0$$

$$v' = \underbrace{Df(\underline{u}_0)}_{\text{MATRICE A COEFFICIENTI COSTANTI}} \cdot v$$

MATRICE
A COEFFICIENTI
COSTANTI

ES

$$f(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} Au - Buv \\ Cu - Dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = D/C \\ v_0 = A/B \end{cases}$$

$$Df = \begin{pmatrix} A - Bv & -Bu \\ Cv & Cu - D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Df\left(\frac{D}{C}, \frac{A}{B}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{BD}{C} \\ \frac{AC}{B} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i\beta$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$\det = \beta^2$$

Sistema

lineare

$$\begin{cases} u' = -\frac{BD}{C} v \\ v' = \frac{AC}{B} u \end{cases}$$

$$v'' = \frac{AC}{B} u' = \frac{AC}{B} \left(-\frac{BD}{C}\right) v$$

$$v'' + ADv = 0$$

$$v = k \cos(AD(x - x_0))$$