

b) stabilność

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\beta_H}{N} (N - C - H)H - (\delta_H + d_H)H$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{\beta_C}{N} (N - C - H)C - (\delta_C + d_C)C$$

Konstanty z linearyzacji z "The Phase Plane" Z.S. Tsemp

$$\begin{aligned} dH &= F(C, H) \approx F(C_0, H_0) + F_C(C_0, H_0)(C - C_0) + F_H(C_0, H_0)(H - H_0) = \\ &= F_C(C_0, H_0)C + F_H(C_0, H_0)H \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dC &= G(C, H) \approx G(C_0, H_0) + G_C(C_0, H_0)(C - C_0) + G_H(C_0, H_0)(H - H_0) = \\ &= G_C(C_0, H_0)C + G_H(C_0, H_0)H \end{aligned}$$

Obliczamy pochodne cząstkowe:

$$F_C(C_0, H_0) = -\frac{\beta_H}{N} H_0$$

$$F_H(C_0, H_0) = \frac{\beta_H}{N} (N - C_0 - 2H_0) - (\delta_H + d_H)$$

$$G_C(C_0, H_0) = \frac{\beta_C}{N} (N - 2C_0 - H_0) - (\delta_C + d_C)$$

$$G_H(C_0, H_0) = -\frac{\beta_C}{N} C_0$$

Po linearyzacji równanie wygląda następująco:

$$dH = \left[ \left( -\frac{\beta_H}{N} \right) H_0 \right] C_0 + \left[ \frac{\beta_H}{N} (N - C_0 - 2H_0) - (\delta_H + d_H) \right] H_0$$

$$dC = \left[ \frac{\beta_C}{N} (N - 2C_0 - H_0) - (\delta_C + d_C) \right] C_0 + \left[ \left( -\frac{\beta_C}{N} \right) C_0 \right] H_0$$

Konstruujemy macierz Jacobiego:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta_H}{N} (N - C_0 - 2H_0) - (\delta_H + d_H) & \left( -\frac{\beta_H}{N} \right) H_0 \\ \left( -\frac{\beta_C}{N} \right) C_0 & \frac{\beta_C}{N} (N - 2C_0 - H_0) - (\delta_C + d_C) \end{bmatrix}$$

Dla punktu  $(0,0)$  macierz ugiętości ma postać:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_H - (\delta_H + d_H) & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_C - (\delta_C + d_C) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \beta_H - (\delta_H + d_H) - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_C - (\delta_C + d_C) - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Odczytane wartości własne

$$\lambda_1 = (\beta_C - (\delta_C + d_C))$$

$$\lambda_2 = (\beta_H - (\delta_H + d_H))$$

Aby p. być stabilny  $\lambda_1 \wedge \lambda_2 < 0$

$$\beta_C - (\delta_C + d_C) < 0$$

$\wedge$

$$\beta_H - (\delta_H + d_H) < 0$$

$$-(\delta_C + d_C) < -\beta_C$$

$\wedge$

$$-(\delta_H + d_H) < -\beta_H$$

$$(\delta_C + d_C) > \beta_C$$

$\wedge$

$$(\delta_H + d_H) > \beta_H$$

$$\frac{(\delta_C + d_C)}{\beta_C} > 1$$

$\wedge$

$$\frac{(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} > 1$$

$$(\delta_C + d_C) > \beta_C$$

$$1 > \frac{\beta_C}{(\delta_C + d_C)}$$

$$(\delta_H + d_H) > \beta_H$$

$$1 > \frac{\beta_H}{(\delta_H + d_H)}$$

$$R_C = \frac{\beta_C}{\delta_S N (\delta_C + d_C)} < \frac{1}{\delta_S N}$$

$$R_C < \frac{1}{\delta_S N}$$

$$R_H = \frac{\beta_H}{\delta_S N (\delta_H + d_H)} < \frac{1}{\delta_S N}$$

$$R_H < \frac{1}{\delta_S N}$$

Dla punktu  $(0, N - \frac{N(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H})$  macierz wygląda następująco:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta_H}{N} \left( N - 2 \left( N - \frac{N(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} \right) \right) - (\delta_H + d_H) & -\frac{\beta_H}{N} \left( N - \frac{N(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} \right) \\ 0 & \frac{\beta_C}{N} \left( N - \left( N - \frac{N(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} \right) \right) - (\delta_C + d_C) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} (\delta_H + d_H) - \beta_H & (\delta_H + d_H) - \beta_H \\ 0 & \frac{\beta_C(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} - (\delta_C + d_C) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} (\delta_H + d_H) - \beta_H - \lambda & (\delta_H + d_H) - \beta_H \\ 0 & \frac{\beta_C(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} - (\delta_C + d_C) - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Odczytujemy wartości własne

$$\lambda_1 = (\delta_H + d_H) - \beta_H$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\beta_C(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} - (\delta_C + d_C)$$

Aby p. był stabilny  $\lambda_1 \wedge \lambda_2 < 0$

$$(\delta_H + d_H) - \beta_H < 0$$

$$(\delta_H + d_H) < \beta_H$$

$$\frac{\delta_H + d_H}{\beta_H} < 1$$

$$\frac{\beta_H}{\delta_H + d_H} > 1$$

$$R_H > \frac{1}{\delta_S N}$$

$$\frac{\beta_C(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} - (\delta_C + d_C) < 0$$

$$\frac{\beta_C(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H} < (\delta_C + d_C)$$

$$\frac{\beta_C(\delta_H + d_H)}{\beta_H(\delta_C + d_C)} < 1$$

$$\frac{\beta_C}{\delta_C + d_C} < 1$$

$$R_C < \frac{1}{\delta_S N}$$



$$\Rightarrow R_C < \frac{1}{\delta_S N} < R_H$$

Dla punktu  $(N - \frac{N(\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c}, 0)$  macierz układu liniowego:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta_H}{N} [N - (N - \frac{N(\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c})] - (\delta_H + d_H) & 0 \\ -\frac{\beta_c}{N} (N - \frac{N(\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c}) & \frac{\beta_c}{N} (N - 2[N - \frac{N(\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c}]) - (\delta_c + d_c) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta_H (\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c} - (\delta_H + d_H) & 0 \\ (\delta_c + d_c) - \beta_c & (\delta_c + d_c) - \beta_c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta_H (\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c} - (\delta_H + d_H) - \lambda & 0 \\ (\delta_c + d_c) - \beta_c & (\delta_c + d_c) - \beta_c - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Odczytamy wartości własne

$$\lambda_1 = (\delta_c + d_c) - \beta_c$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\beta_H (\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c} - (\delta_H + d_H)$$

Aby p. był stabilny  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$

$$(\delta_c + d_c) - \beta_c < 0$$

$$(\delta_c + d_c) < \beta_c$$

$$\frac{\delta_c + d_c}{\beta_c} < 1$$

$$\frac{\beta_c}{\delta_c + d_c} > 1$$

$$\beta_c > \frac{1}{\delta_c + d_c}$$

$$\frac{\beta_H (\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c} - (\delta_H + d_H) < 0$$

$$\frac{\beta_H (\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c} < (\delta_H + d_H)$$

$$\frac{\beta_H (\delta_c + d_c)}{\beta_c (\delta_H + d_H)} < 1$$

$$\frac{\beta_H}{\delta_H + d_H} < 1$$

$$\beta_H < \frac{1}{\delta_H + d_H}$$



$$R_H < \frac{1}{\delta_H + d_H} < R_C$$