Visualizing Solutions

A differential equation is like a "road map":

$$y'=f(t,y)$$

That is, at each point (t, y), we can compute the slope of the line tangent to the solution curve y(t).

3

/₽ ► < ≡ ► <

Visualizing Solutions

A differential equation is like a "road map":

$$y'=f(t,y)$$

That is, at each point (t, y), we can compute the slope of the line tangent to the solution curve y(t). If the function y is well behaved, the tangent line should be a good approximation to y.

Visualizing Solutions

A differential equation is like a "road map":

$$y'=f(t,y)$$

That is, at each point (t, y), we can compute the slope of the line tangent to the solution curve y(t). If the function y is well behaved, the tangent line should be a good approximation to y.

Definition: A direction field is a plot in the (t, y) plane that give the local tangent lines to the solution to a first order ODE.

In drawing a picture, we might consider curves of constant slope (a.k.a. Isoclines). For example, the points that correspond to zero slope:

In drawing a picture, we might consider curves of constant slope (a.k.a. Isoclines). For example, the points that correspond to zero slope:

$$0 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = t$$

In drawing a picture, we might consider curves of constant slope (a.k.a. Isoclines). For example, the points that correspond to zero slope:

$$0 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = t$$

The points that correspond to a slope of 1:

Example: $y' = t - y^2$ In drawing a picture, we might consider curves of constant slope (a.k.a. lsoclines). For example, the points that correspond to zero slope:

$$0 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = t$$

The points that correspond to a slope of 1:

$$1 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = y^2 + 1$$

Example: $y' = t - y^2$ In drawing a picture, we might consider curves of constant slope (a.k.a. lsoclines). For example, the points that correspond to zero slope:

$$0 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = t$$

The points that correspond to a slope of 1:

$$1 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = y^2 + 1$$

The points that correspond to a slope of -2:

Example: $y' = t - y^2$ In drawing a picture, we might consider curves of constant slope (a.k.a. lsoclines). For example, the points that correspond to zero slope:

$$0 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = t$$

The points that correspond to a slope of 1:

$$1 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = y^2 + 1$$

The points that correspond to a slope of -2:

$$-2 = t - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = y^2 - 2$$

and so on...



Figure: Direction Field with Isoclines: y' = -2, y' = 0, y' = 1

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲厘.

э

Sample solution curves must be consistent with the direction field:

3

メロト メポト メヨト メヨ

Sample solution curves must be consistent with the direction field:



Image: A mathematical states of the state

э



January 17, 2018 5 / 8

э

We see that the DE has y = 1 as an equilibrium, so we can try:

$$y' = y - 1$$
 or $y' = 1 - y$

Which is it?

3

We see that the DE has y = 1 as an equilibrium, so we can try:

$$y' = y - 1$$
 or $y' = 1 - y$

Which is it?
SOLUTION:
$$y' = 1 - y$$

3

A B >
A
B >
A
B
A
B
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A

Same question as before:



-

э

・ロット (雪) () () (

Choose a DE

1 y' = 3 - y

4 y' = 2y - 1



3

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 >