

Example - flow of an ODE

Consider the IVP

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x \\ \dot{y} = x^2 + y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = x^{(0)} \\ y(0) = y^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

Solve the first ODE first:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = -\int dt \Rightarrow x(t) = C_1 e^{-t}$$

Plug $x(t)$ in the 2nd eqn: $\dot{y} - y = x^2 = C_1^2 e^{-2t}$

This is a linear 1st order ODE of the form

$$\dot{y} + P(t)y = Q(x)$$

To solve such an equation, first find the integrating factor

$$\mu(t) := e^{\int P(t) dt} = e^{\int (-1) dt} = e^{-t}$$

Then multiply the ODE by $\mu(t)$, and notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} [\mu(t)y(t)] &= \mu(t)\dot{y}(t) + P(t)\mu(t)y(t) \\ &= \mu(t)[\dot{y}(t) + P(t)y(t)] \end{aligned}$$

because, by the chain rule,

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{\int P(t) dt} = e^{\int P(t) dt} \frac{d}{dt} \int P(t) dt = \mu(t)P(t)$$

Therefore, the ODE multiplied by $\mu(t)$ becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt} [\mu(t)y(t)] = Q(t)\mu(t)$$

which in our case becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt} [e^{-t} y(t)] = C_1^2 e^{-2t} \cdot e^{-t} = C_1^2 e^{-3t}$$

Integrate both sides w.r.t. t :

$$e^{-t} y(t) = -\frac{1}{3} C_1^2 e^{-3t} + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{1}{3} C_1^2 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^t$$

Imposing the ICs:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(0)} = x(0) = C_1 \\ y^{(0)} = y(0) = -\frac{1}{3} C_1^2 + C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = x^{(0)} \\ C_2 = y^{(0)} + \frac{1}{3} x^{(0)2} \end{cases}$$

Therefore the solution of the IVP is

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x^{(0)} e^{-t} \\ y(t) = -\frac{1}{3} x^{(0)2} e^{-2t} + \left(y^{(0)} + \frac{1}{3} x^{(0)2} \right) e^t \end{cases}$$

We can write the flow as

$$\underline{\varphi}_t(x^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(0)} e^{-t} \\ -\frac{1}{3} x_1^{(0)2} e^{-2t} + \left(x_2^{(0)} + \frac{1}{3} x_1^{(0)2} \right) e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

where we changed the notations from (x, y) to $(x_1, x_2) = \underline{x}$.

Exercise: Check the semigroup property, $\underline{\varphi}_t(\underline{\varphi}_s(\underline{x}^{(0)})) = \underline{\varphi}_{t+s}(\underline{x}^{(0)})$ for this flow.