


Motivación : Conejos de Fibonacci:

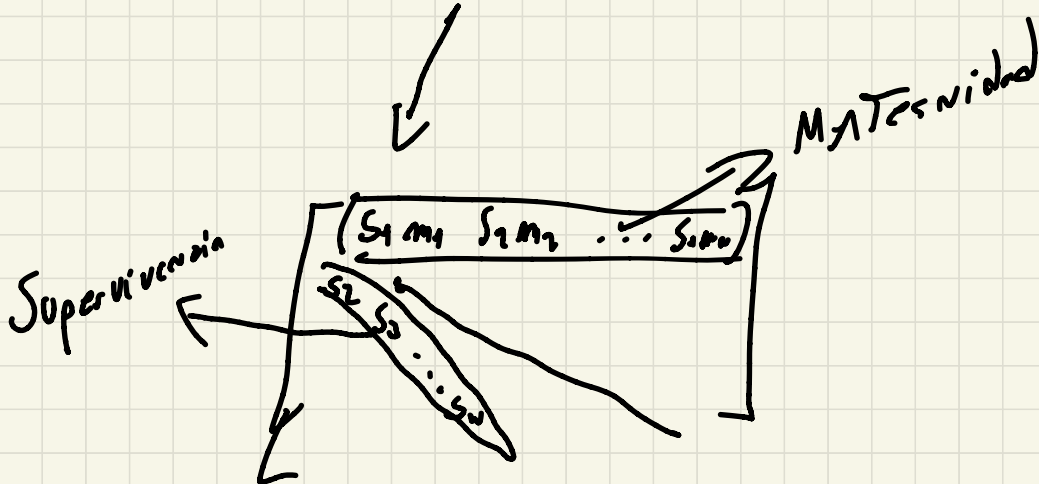
$$X_{N+2} = X_{N+1} + X_N$$

$$y_N = X_{N+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{N+1} = y_N$$

$$X_{N+2} = y_{N+1} = y_N + X_N$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_{N+1} \\ x_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_N \\ x_N \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$



S_i : supervivencia de la especie i
 m_i : maternidad de i

$$Z_{N+1} = L Z_N = L^N Z_0$$

↘ MATRIZ

Siempre que la matriz L sea diagonalizable.

Sea $L \in M_{m \times m}$

$\exists \underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m}_{\text{Valores propios}} \quad \text{y} \quad \underbrace{v_1, \dots, v_m}_{\text{Vectores propios}}$

$$\lambda_i v_i = L v_i$$

$\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\}$ genera R^m
 $\Rightarrow$

$$z_0 \in R^m \quad z_0 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \sigma_i$$

$$z_1 = \mathcal{L} z_0 = \mathcal{L} \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \sigma_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \mathcal{L} \sigma_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \lambda_i \sigma_i$$

$$z_N = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \lambda_i^N \sigma_i$$

$$\text{Si } \forall: |\lambda| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |z_n| \rightarrow 0$$

$$z_n = \begin{pmatrix} y_{n+1} \\ x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_n \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_{n+1} = A_1 \lambda_1^{n+1} + B_1 \lambda_2^{n+1}$$

$$A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$B_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x_{n+1} = \alpha_1 \lambda_1^{n+1} + \beta_1 \lambda_2^{n+1}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda(\lambda-1) - 1 = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \gamma \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$X_N = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^N \cdot \alpha_1 + \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^N \cdot \beta_1$$

$$\alpha_1 \neq 0, \beta_1 \neq 0$$

$$X_N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \infty \cdot \text{sign}(\alpha_1) / \text{power}, \quad \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^N \rightarrow 0$$

Matrix irreducible

Column j
&

File $i \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1j} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

Acá i a j es un camino

Através de coeficientes $a_{j_1 i_1}, a_{j_1 i_2},$
..... $a_{j_k i_k}$, es decir comienza
en i y termina en j

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

de 1 a 1 hay

de 2 a 3 (No hay directos)
 $a_{23}=0$

$a_{21} \cdot a_{13} \Rightarrow$ de 2 a 3

Cualquier estado i llega a cualquier j

Leslie

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_1 m_1 & \dots & \dots & s_1 m_w \\ s_2 & 0 & & \\ i & s_3 & \ddots & \\ 1 & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & s_w \cdot 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Va a ser irreducible siempre que
Las últimas especies afectan la
Natalidad

(Es muy raro que algún $s_i = 0$)
por lo que suele bastar $m_w \neq 0$

Cuando Tenemos coef positivos y matriz irreducible Tendremos un valor propio principal positivo

$$\text{Item } |\lambda_i| \geq |\lambda_j| \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 < 1 \rightarrow \text{Se va a } 0$$

$$\lambda_1 > 1 \rightarrow \text{diverge}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \rightarrow \text{puede converger}$$

1.19

a)

γ : Producción de semillas

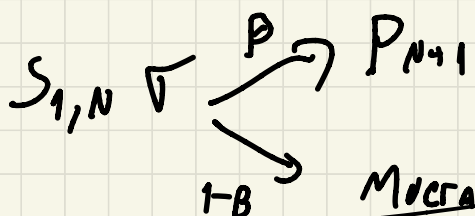
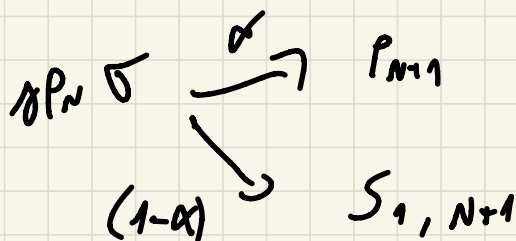
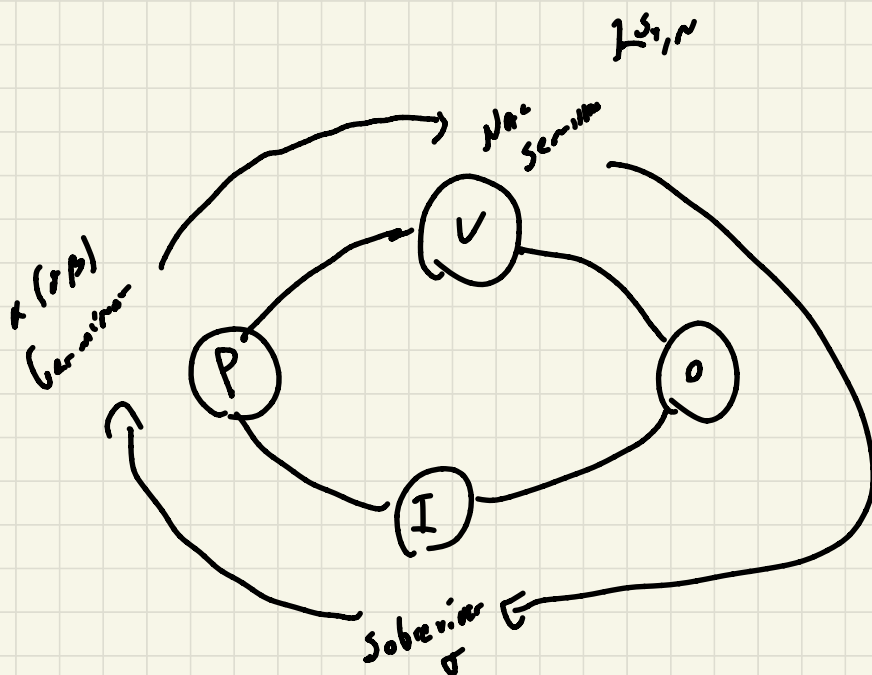
ρ : Germinación Año 2

κ : Germinación Año 1

σ : Supervivencia interna

$$Z_{n+2} = \sigma \kappa \gamma Z_{n+1} + \rho (1-\sigma) \gamma^2 Z_n$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} S_{1,n+1} \\ P_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \delta \sigma (1-\alpha) \\ \sigma \beta & \delta \sigma \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{1,n} \\ P_n \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{n+1} \\ S_{1,n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta \sigma \alpha & \sigma \beta \\ \delta \sigma (1-\alpha) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_n \\ S_{1,n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

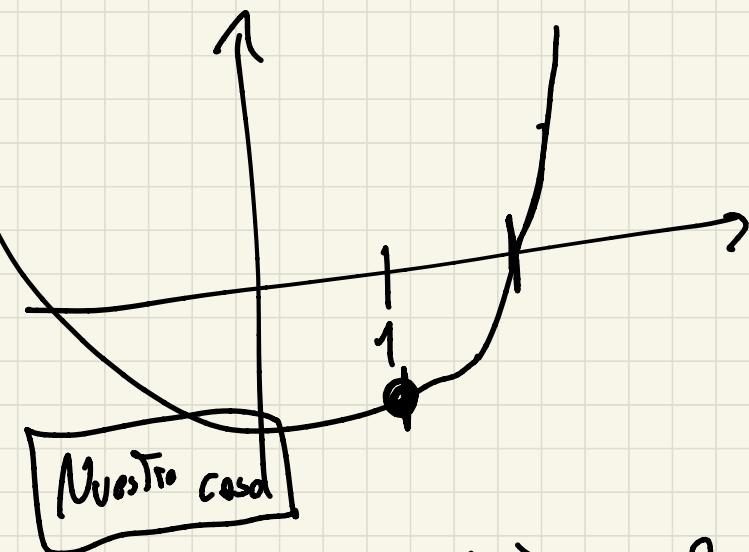
c) $\gamma > \frac{1}{\alpha \sigma + \beta (1-\alpha) \sigma^2} \Rightarrow \text{Superkriterium}$

Hay probas que es equivalente a $\lambda_1 > 1$

$$p(\lambda) = (\lambda - \delta \sigma \alpha) \lambda - \sigma^2 \beta \delta (1-\alpha)$$



No nos gusta



$$p(1) < 0 \iff \lambda_1 > 1$$

$$(1 - \gamma + \alpha) - \sigma^2 \beta \gamma (1 - \alpha) < 0$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{\sigma \alpha + \sigma^2 \beta (1 - \alpha)} < \gamma$$

d) $R_0 > 1$

Algorithm

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{0, N+1} \\ u_{1, N+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_{w-1, N+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 m_1 & \dots & \dots & S_1 m_w \\ S_2 & 0 & & \\ & S_3 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & S_w 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{0, N} \\ u_{1, N} \\ \vdots \\ u_{w-1, N} \end{pmatrix}$$

$N=0$ Son condidones iniciales

$i=0$

$$u_{0, N} = b_N = S_1 \sum_{i=1}^w u_{i-1, N} m_i \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{cases} i \geq 1 \\ N \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_{i,N} =$$

$$u_{i-N,0} s_i s_{i-1} \dots s_{i-N+1} = u_{i-N,0} \frac{l_i}{l_{i-N}}$$

$$i \leq N$$

$$i \leq N$$

$$u_{0,N-i} s_i s_{i-1} \dots s_2 = b_{N-i} \frac{l_i}{s_i}$$

$$C_{\infty} u = \infty$$

$$\textcircled{*} b_N = u_{0,N} = s_1 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_{i-1,N-1} \cdot m_i$$

$$= s_1 \sum_{i=1}^N u_{i-1,N-1} \cdot m_i + s_1 \sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} u_{i-1,N-1} m_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N u_{0,N-i} \underbrace{l_i m_i}_{f_i} + s_1 \sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} \text{Algo}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N b_{N-i} f_i + \sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} \text{Algo}$$

Si la capacidad es solo w

by $N \rightarrow \infty$

$$b_n = \sum_{i=1}^w b_{n-i} f_i$$

Importante

$$u_{0,N} = b_n \approx A_1 \lambda_1^N \rightarrow \text{Principal}$$

$$b_n = A_1 \lambda_1^N + A_2 \lambda_2^N + \dots + A_w \lambda_w^N$$

$$\lambda_1^N = \sum_{i=1}^w \lambda_1^{N-i} f_i$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \sum_{i=1}^w f_i \lambda_1^{-i}$$

λ_1 Tiene que
ser complejo

$$f_i = m_i \lambda_i$$

$$\lambda_i = s_i s_{i+1} \dots s_1$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^w f_i e^{-r_i}$$

$$e^{r_1} = \mu_1$$

$$F(r) = \sum_{i=1}^w f_i e^{-r_i} - 1$$

Vamos a buscar 0 de $F(r)$

Por ejemplo Newton

$$R_0 = F(0) = \sum_{i=1}^w f_i$$