

MABIES Program at IHP

Institut Henri Poincaré
quarterly thematic program MABIES
Mathematics of Bio-Economics
2013, January 7 - April 5

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Dynamical Systems

Introduction & Bifurcations

Gerard Olivar

ABC Dynamics - PCI

<http://www.manizales.unal.edu.co/gta/abcdynamics>

<http://www.manizales.unal.edu.co/gta/PCI>

CeiBA Complejidad

Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Manizales

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Simple model in Sustainable development

Resource dynamics (forest):

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \rho \left(\frac{S}{k} - 1 \right) \left(1 - \frac{S}{K} \right) S - \alpha \beta L S$$

- Natural growth
- Resource profit

Population dynamics:

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = (\gamma \lambda (1 - \beta)^\delta L^{\delta-1} + \phi \alpha \beta S - \sigma) L$$

- Natural increase
- Resource consumption

Simple model in Sustainable development

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- Natural growth
- Resource profit

Population dynamics:

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = (\gamma \lambda (1 - \beta)^\delta L^{\delta-1} + \phi \alpha \beta S - \sigma) L$$

- Rents
- Resource profit

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- Rents
- Poverty threshold

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Phase portrait

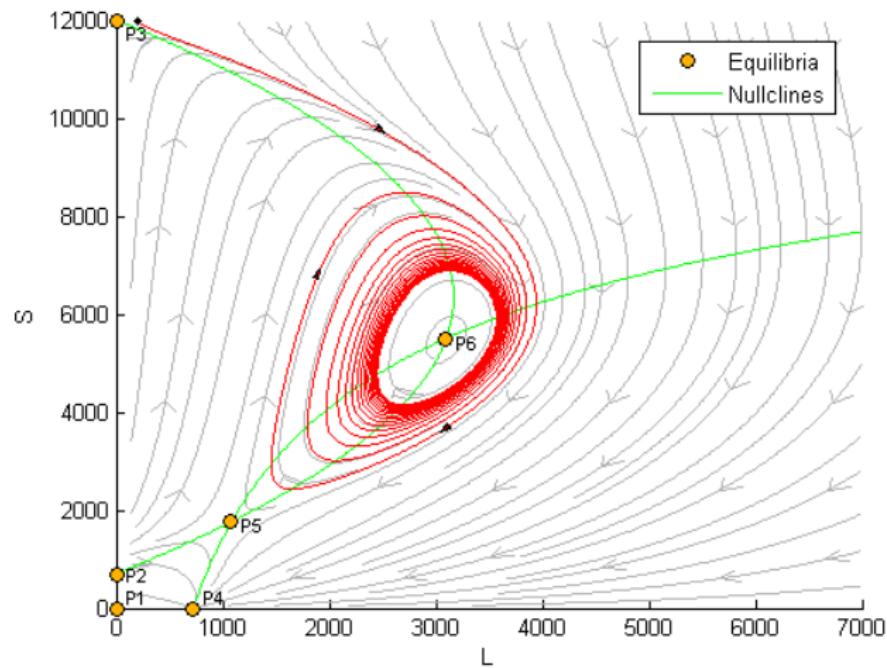


Figure : Equilibrium points and nullclines. P_4 is asymptotically stable while P_6 is unstable and P_5 is a saddle

Basins of attraction

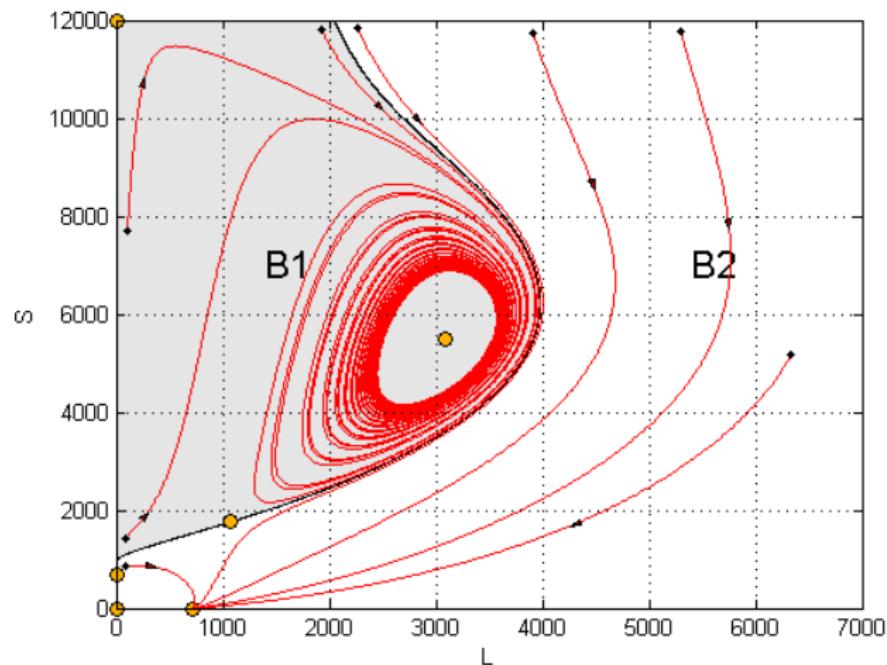


Figure : Basins

Continuation of Equilibria

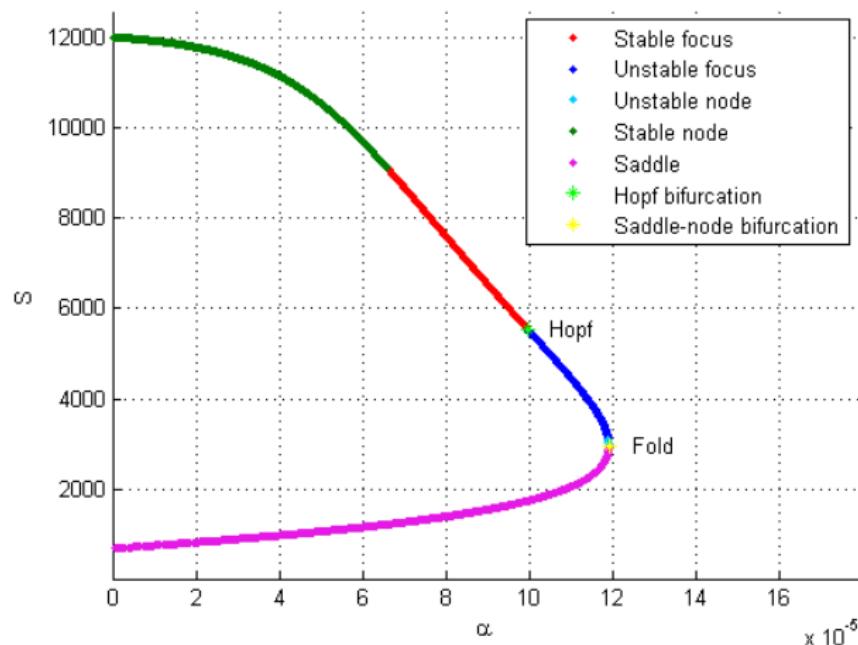
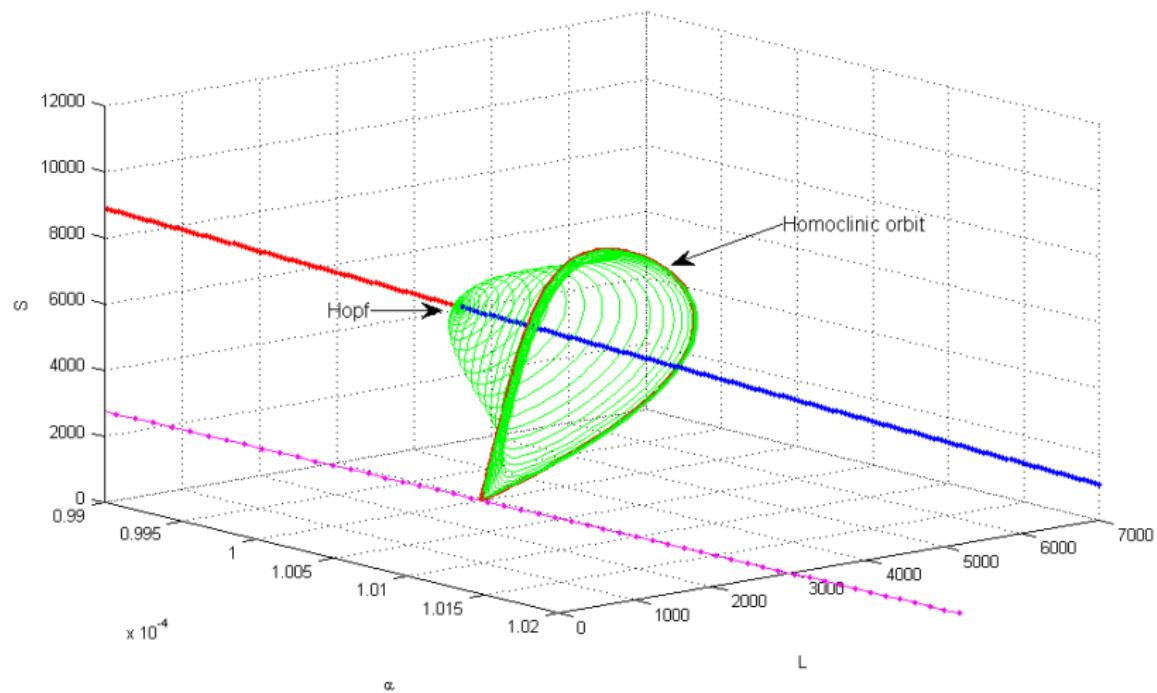


Figure : Continuation with parameter α

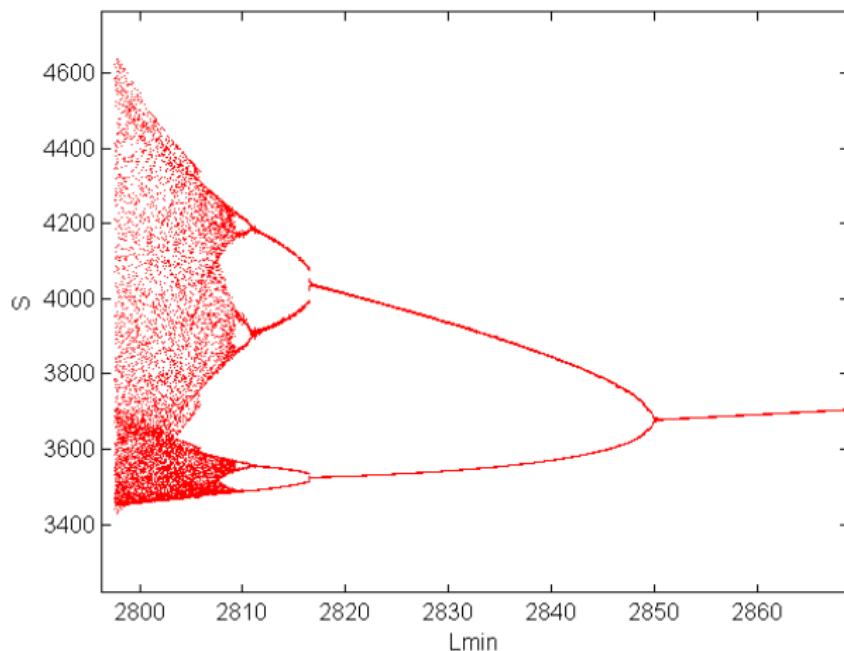
Hopf Bifurcation



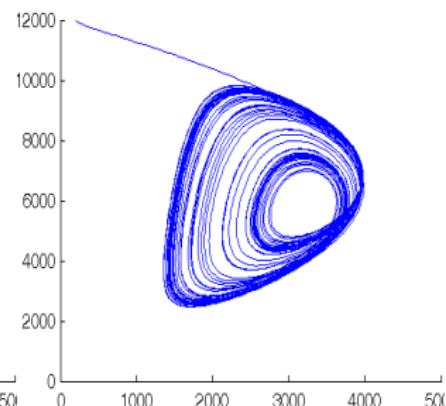
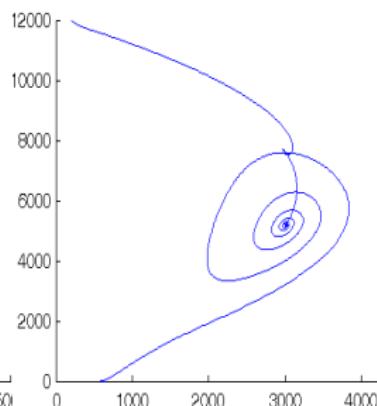
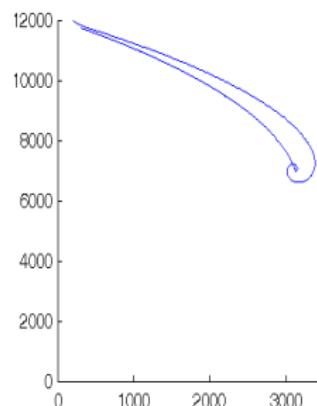
3D-model including technology

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = k_L \alpha L^{\delta_2} \left[\frac{L - L_{\min}}{L_{\min}^2 + (L - L_{\min})^2} \right]$$

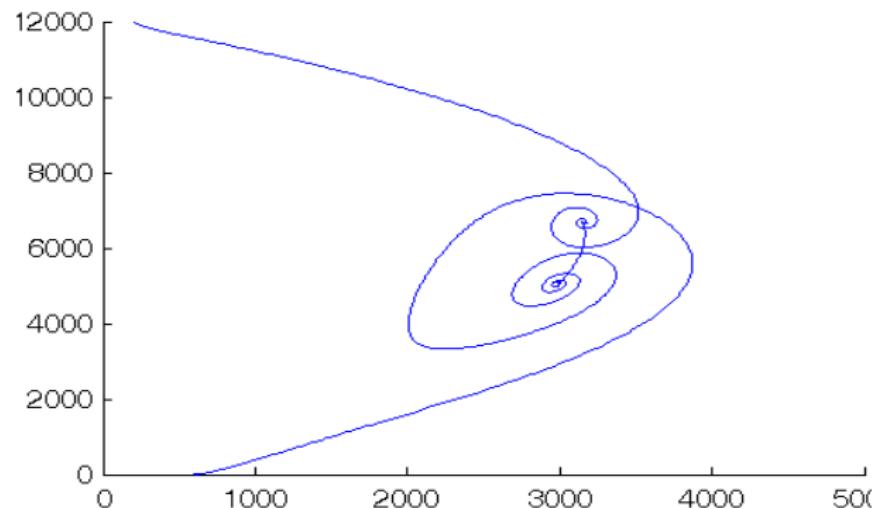
(Brute-force) Bifurcation diagram



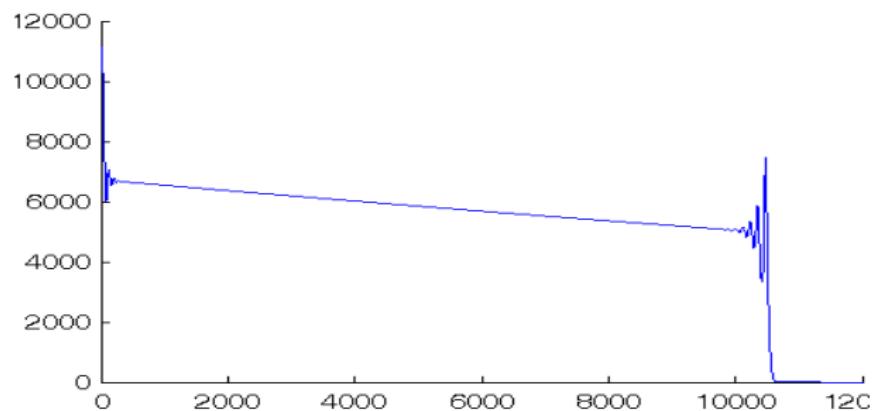
Diferent scenarios



Forest extinction I



Forest extinction II



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