

Reaction-diffusion ice:
 (Turingov nestabilita)
 $\text{KONDO} \rightarrow$ pomec částečky

$$i = f(u) + D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

předp. $D \neq \text{konst.}, x \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$i = \lambda u + g(u) + D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

d. o. slo $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{neln. exist}}$

a hledáme $\underbrace{i}_{\alpha + i\beta x}$ bare

$$u = c \cdot e^{\alpha x + i\beta x}$$

$$\text{pře linearizace } i = \lambda u + D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\alpha u = \lambda u - D \cdot \beta^2 u$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \lambda - D \beta^2$$

a podle $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < 0$,
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} \rightarrow$ stabilní

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Delta x_{i-1} & \Delta x_i & & & \text{diffuse} \\ x_{i-1} & x_i & x_{i+1} & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{conv} \\ \text{conv} \end{array}$$

2D Reakcie-difuzní model

$$\dot{A} = D_A \nabla^2 A + f_1(A, B)$$

$$\dot{B} = D_B \nabla^2 B + f_2(A, B)$$

stac. reakce? $f_1 = 0, f_2 = 0$ $[A^*, B^*]$

$$\mathcal{J}(A^*, B^*) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial A} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial B} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial A} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial B} \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{\substack{A=A^* \\ B=B^*}} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1A}^* & f_{1B}^* \\ f_{2A}^* & f_{2B}^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr } \mathcal{J}^* = f_{1A}^* + f_{2B}^* < 0$$

$$\det \mathcal{J}^* = f_{1A}^* \cdot f_{2B}^* - f_{2A}^* \cdot f_{1B}^*$$

lineární a difuzní?

$$\dot{A} = f_{1A}^* \cdot (A - A^*) + f_{1B}^* (B - B^*) + D_A \nabla^2 A$$

$$\dot{B} = f_{2A}^* (A - A^*) + f_{2B}^* (B - B^*) + D_B \nabla^2 B$$

$$a = A - A^*, b = B - B^*, u = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = A - A^*$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \mathcal{J}^* \cdot u + \begin{pmatrix} D_A & 0 \\ 0 & D_B \end{pmatrix} \nabla^2 u$$

? nahraeme nejaka řešení?

Podobné jako v 1D zkrátka
platí i vícenásobných rozměrech

$$u = u_0 e^{\alpha + \beta(x+y)}, \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ u \end{pmatrix}$$

potřeba se definovat

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \cdot u = J^* u - \beta^2 D u$$

J je "vlastní", pokud $\alpha \neq \beta^2 D$

J má reálné vlastní čísla.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1A}^* - \beta^2 D_A - \gamma & f_{1B}^* \\ f_{2A}^* & f_{2B}^* - \beta^2 D_B - \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

uniká negativní

je vlastní (0) stabilita? super!!!

$$(J^* - \beta^2 D) \text{ má reálné vlastní čísla } R_{1,2} < 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(J^* - \beta^2 D) = \text{Tr} J^* - \beta^2 (D_A + D_B) < 0$$

$$\det(J^* - \beta^2 D) \geq 0 ?$$

condem

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} f_{1A}^* - \beta D_A & f_{1B}^* \\ f_{2A}^* & f_{2B}^* - \beta^2 D_B \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \det J^* - \beta^2 D_B \cdot f_{1A}^* - \beta^2 D_A \cdot f_{2B}^* + \beta^4 D_A D_B$$

$$\det J^* > 0$$

?

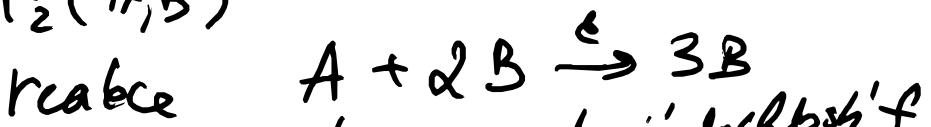
$$\beta^2 \cdot c_1 - \beta^2 \cdot c_2 + \det J^* < 0$$

+ Terigora neobusta

Gray-Scott model:

$$f_1(A, B) = f(1-A) - \epsilon A B^2$$

$$f_2(A, B) = \epsilon A B^2 - (f+g) B$$



A reakci' a zanikají vzhledem k
 B zanika' vysokou rychlosí ($f+g$)
(zanika' posle reakci' s A)

