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E-mail: igor.naumejko@mail.ru, (057) 702-11-13

The model of dynamic system describing the situation when the main subsystem "produces" a detrimental factor, and the second subsystem, "defense", tries to reduce it completely, or at a reasonable price.

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 ():
 1. : ,
 2. : ,
 .
 $z(t)$ -
 $u(t)$. $C=C(z)$

1. :

$$\begin{cases} u'(t) = \alpha u(t) - \beta z(t)u(t) \\ z'(t) = \gamma u(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$u(t) -$, $z(t) -$

$$u = \frac{z'}{\gamma} \quad u' = \frac{z''}{\gamma} \quad (1),$$

: $z' = \alpha z - \frac{\beta}{2} z^2 + c_1, z(0) = z_0,$ (2)

1 - , : $u(0)=0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\beta}{2} z_0^2 - \alpha z_0$
 z_0 ().

$$\tilde{C}(T) = \int_0^T c(\max\{0, z - z_0\}) dt + C_0,$$

$c_0 -$;
 $c(z) -$, ;
) $c(z) = z$;) $c(z) = z^2$;) $c(z) = zLn(z)$,

2.

$$\begin{cases} u'(t) = \alpha u(t) - \beta z(t)u(t) \\ z'(t) = \gamma u(t) - \delta z(t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

(3) $z(t)$ $u(t)$ Mathematica
 , . . . (3).
 $(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}, \frac{\alpha\delta}{\beta\gamma})$ (0,0)
 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$. - « ».
 $\alpha < \delta/4$ “ » -
 - « ».
 2, (3),

