

 Info

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Flow of a vector field in \mathbb{R}^n

Also the standard 1-order ODE in \mathbb{R}^n , the standard *ordinary differential equation*.

title: geometric pov on differential equations: 1\$-ODE in \$\mathbb{R}^n\$

| solving differential equations | analysis and geometry of vector fields
|
| ----- | ----- |
| an equation $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ | a vector field
 $\mathbf{f}: \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ |
| solutions of the equation $\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) &= \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) \\ \mathbf{x}(0) &= \mathbf{x}_0 \end{aligned}$ |
| integral curves of the vector field $t \mapsto \Phi^{\mathbf{f}}_t(\mathbf{x}_0)$ |
| how solutions depend on initial conditions $\mathbf{x}_0 \mapsto \mathbf{x}(t)$ | flows of the vector field
 $\mathbf{x}_0 \mapsto \Phi^{\mathbf{f}}_t(\mathbf{x}_0)$ |
| conserved quantities | integrals of the vector field |
| (linearly) decoupling the differential equation $\dot{z}_i = f_i(z_i)$ | (linear)
coordinate transformation such that $\mathbf{f} = \sum_i f_i(z_i) \hat{z}_i$ |


Definition. Flow of a vector field

Given a vector field $\mathbf{f}: \mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ where \mathcal{P} is called the *phase space*, a map $\Phi: \mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$(t, \mathbf{x}) \mapsto \Phi_t(\mathbf{x})$$

is the **flow** of \mathbf{f} if

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Phi_t(x_0) = f(\Phi_t(x_0))$$

 pov on differential equations: *convert n -degree differential equation in \mathbb{R} to 1* >
-ODE in \mathbb{R}^n

From $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathcal{D}^n f(x) = \mathcal{F}(x, f(x), \mathcal{D}f(x), \dots, \mathcal{D}^{n-1}f(x))$$

↓

$q \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ $q_i(x) := \mathcal{D}^i f(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} q_0 \\ q_1 \\ \dots \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ \dots \\ \mathcal{F}(q_0, q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

📌 **Definition. Local and global solutions**

stamp.Rf.Vec.volume

- cat
- t - types/extension
 - types of \mathcal{D}
 - types of f
 - linear
 - polynomial
 - quadratic
 - rational
 - types of Φ_f
 - conservative/dissipative
- p - constructing more/attachments/constructed with
 - from the standard n -ODE in \mathbb{R}
 - vector fields
 - from derivatives of $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow G$
- m - structures/more structure
 - integrals Conserved quantities for Flow of a vector field in \mathbb{R}^n
 - k -integrable

- symmetry

- v - properties space.R.n.f.field vector flows.v
 - local
 - existence, uniqueness
 - global
 - orbits
 - periodic
 - volumes/measure
 - stamp.Rf.Vec.probability distribution
 - parameters
 - bifurcations
- s - subsets
- f - functions/equations(polynomials, equations, differential equations)/dynamics
 - equivalent flows?
- b - function spaces, attachments, bundles and duals

- o - external effects
- e - equivalences
 - equivalences and automorphisms
 - identifications
- c - list/examples/classification upto isom

(Peano-Cauchy)

☰ Let f be continuous in

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$$(t, \mathbf{x}) \mapsto \Phi_t(\mathbf{x})$$

is the **flow** of **f** if

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Phi_t(x_0) = f(\Phi_t(x_0))$$

then \exists at least one local solution of the dynamical equation.

☰ Every solution $x(t)$ of

◀ **Definition. Flow of a vector field**

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with $x(0) = x_0$ can be continued to a maximal level of existence $(t_1, t_2) \ni 0$.
If t_1, t_2 are finite, then for any compact $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$, $\exists t \in (t_1, t_2)$ with $x(t) \notin \mathcal{K}$.

The last implication means that solutions will diverge or reach $\partial\mathcal{D}$.

📄 Children

Dataview: No results to show for list query.

Current note has 0 direct children and 0 total descendants.

- [stamp](#) stamp
 - [Rf](#) subobjects of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$
 - [Vec](#) ODEs in $\mathbb{R}^n \leftrightarrow$ Vector fields in \mathbb{R}^n
 - [flows](#) Flow of a vector field in \mathbb{R}^n

And it has 10 siblings.

- [stamp](#) stamp
 - [Rf](#) subobjects of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$

- Vec ODEs in $\mathbb{R}^n \leftrightarrow$ Vector fields in \mathbb{R}^n
 - cons Constant of a flow in \mathbb{R}^n
 - Euler method Euler's iterative solution method for first order ODEs
 - existence Existence of integral curves of vector fields in \mathbb{R}^n
 - fixed Fixed points
 - flows Flow of a vector field in \mathbb{R}^n
 - from graphs Graph \rightarrow polynomial ODE
 - grad Gradient flows on \mathbb{R}^n
 - Hamiltonian Hamiltonian vector fields in \mathbb{R}^{2n} with standard symplectic form
 - probability distribution Probability distribution of flow
 - volume Volume change by flows on \mathbb{R}^n