

Transport processes in networks with scattering ramification nodes

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DFG-AIMS Workshop “Evolutionary Processes on Networks”

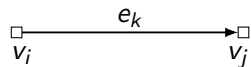
March 22, 2018

Graphs

$$G = (\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}, \{e_1, \dots, e_m\})$$

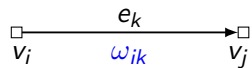
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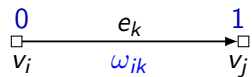
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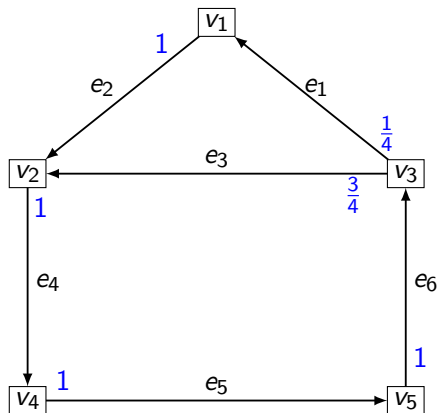
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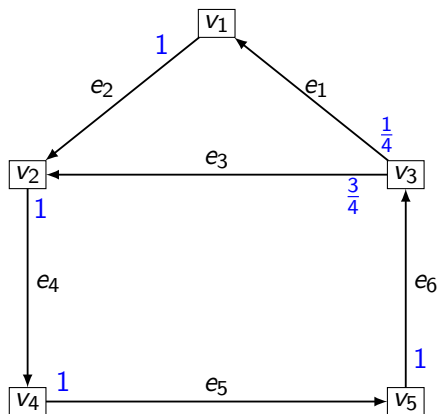
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weighted adjacency matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transport in networks

$$u_j(x, v, t)$$

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$v \equiv \text{const.} \rightarrow$ M. Kramar and E. Sikolya (2004)

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(F) equivalent to

$$(ACP) \begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) = Au(t), & t \geq 0, \\ u(0) = g. \end{cases}$$

Theorem

$(A, D(A))$ generates a bounded, positive, strongly continuous semigroup $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ with bound $\frac{v_{max}}{v_{min}}$.

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Other properties of the semigroup?

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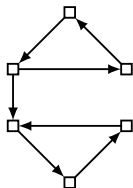
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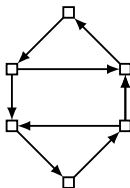
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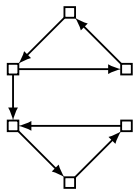


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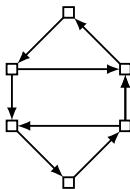
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- G not strongly connected $\Rightarrow (T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ not irreducible.

Irreducibility of the semigroup II

Example (Graph strongly connected, J irreducible)

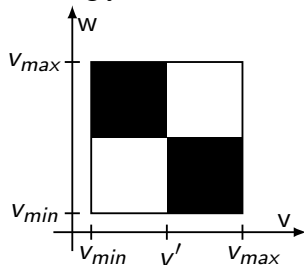
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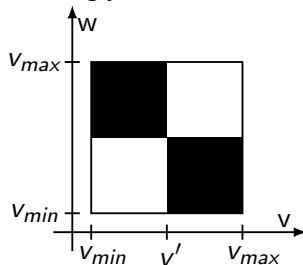
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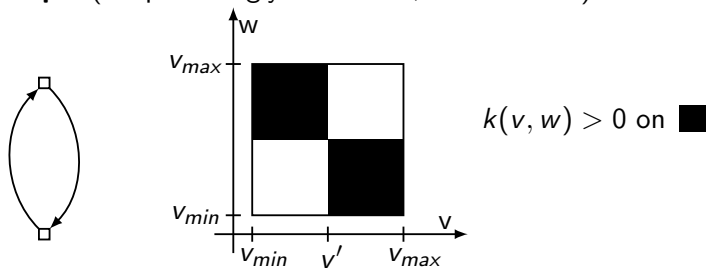


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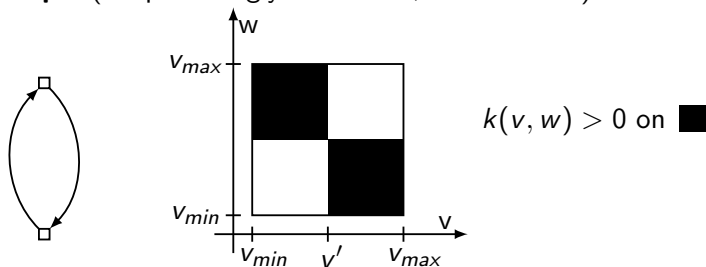


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If $u_1(x, v) = 0$ if $0 \leq x \leq 1$ and $v_{min} \leq v \leq v' < v_{max}$,
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Conclusion

G strongly connected and J irreducible $\stackrel{i.g.}{\not\Rightarrow} (T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ irreducible

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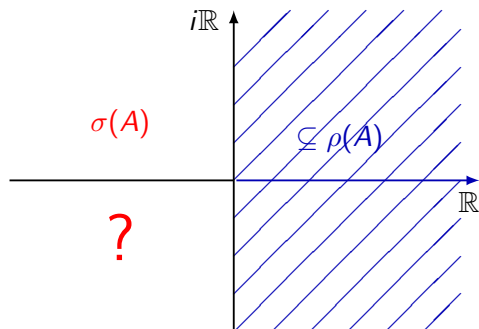
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- $|J_\lambda| = J$ if $\lambda \in i\mathbb{R}$

Schaefer 1974, Prop. V.7.4

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Theorem

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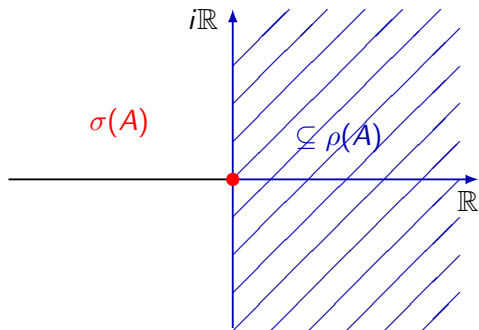
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Asymptotics

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“strong convergence to 1-dim equilibrium”

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Theorem

G strongly connected and $k \gg 0$



$X = X_1 \oplus X_2$ where

- $X_1 = \text{fix}(T(t))_{t \geq 0} = \ker A, \quad X_1 = \langle u \rangle$ for some $u \gg 0$,
- $\forall f \in X_2 \quad T(t)f \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$.

Strong convergence to 1-dim equilibrium

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Proof.

- $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ irreducible $\Rightarrow (T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ mean ergodic \Rightarrow
 $X = \ker A \oplus \overline{\operatorname{rg} A} =: X_1 \oplus X_2$



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- Theory of positive semigroups:
 $X_1 = \ker A = \langle u \rangle$ for some $u \gg 0$
- Consider $(T(t)|_{X_2})_{t \geq 0}$ with generator $(A_2, D(A_2))$:
 $\sigma_p(A_2) \cap i\mathbb{R} = \emptyset \Rightarrow (T_2(t))_{t \geq 0}$ strongly stable
(Arendt-Batty-Lyubich-Vũ Theorem)



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