APMA 0360: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT #7 DUE DATE: 4PM, OCT 26TH, 2012

Name:

Grade:

Section 9.3

For the problems in this section, you may use "stability/instability table 9.3.1", page 513, when needed, to draw your final conclusions.

• Work out problems 1, 3, 5, 7, 13. Note that in the question (d) of problems 5,7,and 13, try as much as possible to sketch a phase portrait at least locally near the critical point(s). You may use computers to draw these if you know how to do so, but not required.

• Work out problem 21 parts (a), (b), and (c), and problems 27 & 28.

Stability/instability questions

Lemma 1. (Stability) Let $\mathbf{x_0}$ be a critical point of

 $\mathbf{x}'(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}), \qquad \mathbf{t} \geq \mathbf{0}.$

Assume that there are two positive constants C_0, δ_0 and a nonnegative constant α so that whenever $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0})$ satisfies $\|\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0}) - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{0}}\| \leq \delta_{\mathbf{0}}$, the solution $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t})$ with the initial data $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0})$ exists for all time $t \geq 0$ and satisfies

$$\|\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) - \mathbf{x_0}\| \quad \leq \quad \mathbf{C_0} \mathbf{e}^{-\alpha \mathbf{t}} \|\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{0}) - \mathbf{x_0}\|, \qquad \forall \ \mathbf{t} \geq \mathbf{0}.$$

Then prove by the stability definition given in the book or in class that the critical point \mathbf{x}_0 is stable if $\alpha \ge 0$ and asymptotically stable if $\alpha > 0$.

• Once you have proved the above lemma, it might serve as a definition of stability of the critical point throughout the class.

• Show that the critical point x = 0 of each of the following systems of differential equations is (asymptotically) stable or unstable. In this problem, it's asked you to **show your proof** without using the "stability/instability table 9.3.1". You may use the above lemma, that is to verify the assumptions of the lemma for each of the systems:

(a)
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = -x + \sin y + y^3 \\ y'(t) = -\sin x - y \end{cases}$$
 (b)
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 2x - x^2 - xy \\ y'(t) = -y - 2y^2 + x^2y \end{cases}$$