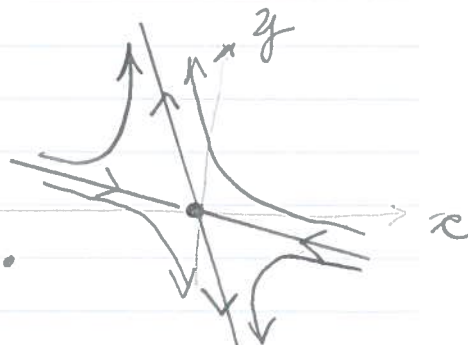


1) $\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 7$
 A characteristic polynomial.

eigenvalues $\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$ of opposite signs.

eigenvectors: $(1, -3-\lambda)$

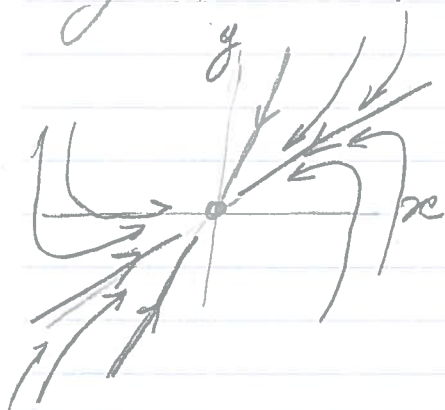
the only equilibrium is the origin, it is unstable.
(a saddle).



$A' = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ characteristic polynomial
 $p_{A'}(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3$.

eigenvalues $\lambda_3 = -3$, $\lambda_1 = -1$.

eigenvectors: $\lambda = -1$ $v = (1, 1)$
 $\lambda = -3$ $v = (2, 1)$



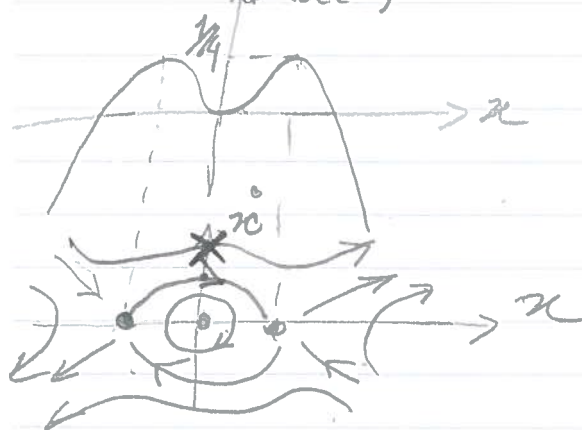
The only equilibrium is the origin, it is asymptotically stable.

$$2) \ddot{x} = -u'(x) \quad u(x) = -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

critical points: $x=0$ - local minimum
of $u(x)$ $x=\pm 1$ local maxima

equivalent to $(\dot{x}, \dot{y}) = (y, -u'(x))$

first integral $F(x, y) = u(x) + \frac{y^2}{2}$.



$$F(0, \sqrt{2}) = u(0) + 1 = 1$$

$$F(\pm 1, 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\Rightarrow (0, \sqrt{2})$ lies on a solution like the one indicated by X in the figure. The solution is unbounded

$$\Rightarrow \omega(0, \sqrt{2}) = \emptyset$$

$$\alpha(0, \sqrt{2}) = \emptyset$$

3) If $x=0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = x - x^2 + xy = 0 \Rightarrow$ the axis $\{x=0\}$ is invariant

If $y=0 \Rightarrow \dot{y} = xy - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow$ the axis $\{y=0\}$ is invariant.

Equilibria:

$$\begin{cases} x(1-x+y) = 0 \\ y(x-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ or } x=2.$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = x(1-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ or } x=1$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow \dot{y} = 2(-1+y) = 0 \Rightarrow y=1.$$

Equilibria are $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$ and $(2,1)$.

Stability:

$$Dv(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2x+y & x \\ y & x-2 \end{pmatrix} \quad Dv(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

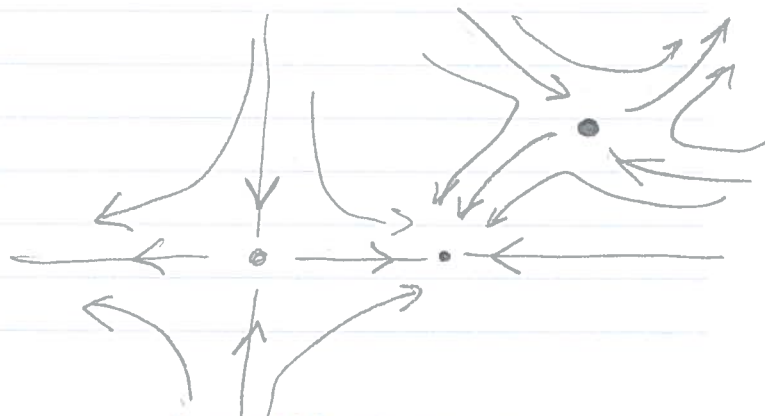
$(0,0)$ is a saddle phase portrait.

$$Dv(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(1,0)$ is a degenerate stable node

$$Dv(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

eigenvalues $1 \pm \sqrt{3}$
saddle



Se pretende mais informações, consulte <http://www.fc.up.pt/mat>

Em alternativa, contacte:

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4) $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is positively invariant under the flow of $\dot{X} = v(X)$ means that if $X(t)$ is a solution of $\dot{X} = v(X)$ with $X(0) \in Q$ then $X(t) \in Q$ for all $t \geq 0$.

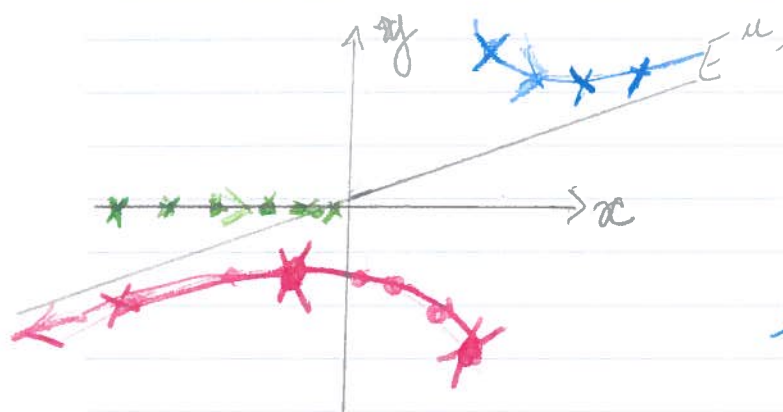
If $X(t)$ is a solution of $\dot{X} = v(X)$ then $h(X(t)) = Y(t)$ is a solution of $\dot{Y} = h_* v(Y)$.

If $Y(0) \in h(Q)$ then $h^{-1}(Y(0)) = X(0) \in Q$, hence $X(t) \in Q$ for all $t \geq 0$ and then $h(X(t)) \in h(Q)$.

5) The eigenvalues of A are $\lambda_5 = 5/6$ (contracting) and $\lambda_7 = 7/6$ (expanding), with eigenvectors

$\lambda_5 \rightarrow (1, 0)$ and $\lambda_7 \rightarrow (3, 1)$.

then $E^s = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and $E^u = \{(3x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.



trajectory of $(1, 1)$.

trajectory of $(-1, 0)$

trajectory of $(1, -1)$