

Ordinary Differential Equations

Exercise Sheet 3

Exercise 1. Find the equilibrium points and examine their stability for the following equations:

(i) $y' = 3y(1 - y)$

(ii) $y' = y^2 - 6y - 16$

(iii) $y' = (y - 2)(1 - 2 \sin y)$

Exercise 2. Compute the linearized equations in exercise 1 at every equilibrium point of the corresponding equation.

Exercise 3. Find the bifurcation values and draw the corresponding diagrams, showing the stability/instability of the equilibrium points in each case:

(i) $y' = \mu y(1 - y)^2 - y^3$

(ii) $y' = \mu y^2 + y^4$

for $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$

Exercise 4. Compute the flow and integral curves for each of the following vector fields in \mathbb{R}^2 :

(i) $\vec{v} = (-y_2, y_1)$, (ii) $\vec{v} = (y_1, 2y_2)$, (iii) $\vec{v} = (y_2, y_1)$,

where we recall that the flow of a vector field $\vec{\varphi}_t(\vec{\xi}) = \vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{\xi})$ solves the IVP:

$$\vec{y}' = \vec{v}(\vec{y}), \quad \vec{y}(0) = \vec{\xi}, \quad \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2), \quad \vec{\xi} = (\xi_1, \xi_2).$$

Exercise 5. Show that a necessary condition for the existence of a bifurcation for the family of equations $y' = c + dy - y^3$ is $4d^3 = 27c^2$.

Exercise 6. Show that the system

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = (a - by_2)y_1 \\ y_2' = (dy_1 - c)y_2 \end{cases}$$

preserves the first quadrant, that is to say, for positive initial conditions $y_1(0), y_2(0) \geq 0$, it holds $y_1(t), y_2(t) \geq 0$ for all $t \geq 0$.