

P.01

## Solutions for HWK week 12

Problem 1  
(problem 19  
p 405)

$$t x' = Ax \quad x = \xi \cdot t^r \quad x' = r \xi t^{r-1} \quad t x' = r \xi t^r$$

$$r \xi t^r = A \xi t^r, \quad (A \xi - r \xi) \cdot t^r = 0$$

$$(A - rI) \xi = 0 \Rightarrow \det(A - rI) = 0 \text{ for a non-trivial solution}$$

(Problem 20  
p 406)

$$t x' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} x, \quad x = \xi t^r,$$

$$\det \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = 0, \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-r & -1 \\ 3 & -2-r \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2-r)(-2-r) + 3 = 0$$

$$(r+2)(r-2) = -3 \quad r^2 - 4 = -3$$

$$r^2 = 1, \quad r = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0, \quad x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r = -1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2+1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2+1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{solution } x = c_1 t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 t^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problem 2

$$x' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -\alpha & -1 \end{pmatrix} x$$

(Problem 31  
on page 407)

$$(a) \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & -1 \\ -0.5 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$(\lambda+1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lambda = -1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 - (-1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}) & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 - (-1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{x_1}{x_2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\sqrt{2}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{(-1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}})t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{(-1-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}})t}$$

$\Rightarrow$  The equilibrium is a stable node.

(b)  $\alpha = 2$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & -1 \\ -2 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad (\lambda+1)^2 - 2 = 0, \quad \lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lambda = -1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 - (-1 + \sqrt{2}) & -1 \\ -2 & -1 - (-1 + \sqrt{2}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad -\sqrt{2}x_1 - x_2 = 0, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 - \sqrt{2} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 - (-1 - \sqrt{2}) & -1 \\ -2 & -1 - (-1 - \sqrt{2}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad \sqrt{2}x_1 - x_2 = 0, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} e^{(-1+\sqrt{2})t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} e^{(-1-\sqrt{2})t}$$

$\Rightarrow$  The equilibrium is a saddle point.

$$(c) \det \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & -1 \\ -\alpha & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (1+\lambda)^2 - \alpha = 0, \quad (1+\lambda)^2 = \alpha,$$

$$\text{if } \alpha > 0 \quad 1+\lambda = \pm\sqrt{\alpha} \quad \lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{\alpha}$$

~~both~~  $\lambda$  can be positive when  $\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow$  saddle point

both  $\lambda$  is negative when  $\alpha < 1 \Rightarrow$  stable point

when  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\lambda = 0, -2 \Rightarrow$  one mode is neutrally stable  
the other is stable.