a) Make a plot of the (h,r) plane

-1.0

Clear[x]

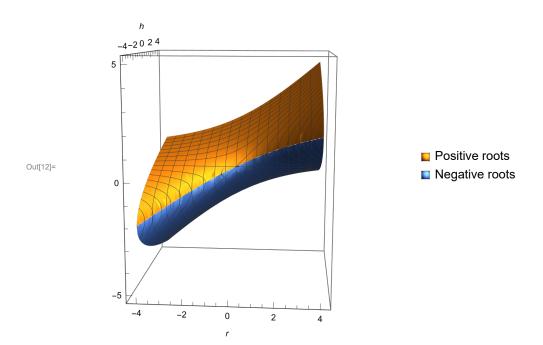
c) Find analytically the bifurcation curve[h_c(r),r]

```
ln[\circ]:= derivative = D[h + x * r - x^2, x];
          sol = Solve[derivative == 0, x]
\textit{Out[o]} = \left\{ \left\{ x \to \frac{r}{2} \right\} \right\}
 ln[ \circ ] := x = r / 2;
          hc = Solve[x * (r - x) + h == 0, h];
\textit{Out[*]=} \ \left\{ \left\{ h \rightarrow -\frac{r^2}{4} \right\} \right\}
```

(*From this we have hc, so the answer is just $[-r^2/4,r]*$)

b) Make the 3d plot of (x^*,h,r) where $f(x^*,h,r) = 0$

```
ln[11]:= xstar1 = (r + Sqrt[4h + r^2]) / 2;
     (*xstar1 and xstar2 is given in the beggining of the pdf*)
     xstar2 = (r - Sqrt[4h + r^2]) / 2;
     ParametricPlot3D[\{\{r, h, xstar1\}, \{r, h, xstar2\}\}, \{r, -4, 4\}, \{h, -4, 4\},
      PlotLegends \rightarrow {"Positive roots", "Negative roots"}, {AxesLabel \rightarrow {r, h}}]
```



d) find the transcritical bifurcation direction that depends on r

Start by taking the derivative of $[h_c(r), r]$ and then normalize it

$$In[*]:= v1 = \{-r^2/4, r\}$$

$$v2 = D[v1, r]$$

$$Out[*]:= \left\{-\frac{r^2}{4}, r\right\}$$

$$Out[*]:= \left\{-\frac{r}{2}, 1\right\}$$

$$In[*]:= Normalize[v2]$$

$$Out[*]:= \left\{-\frac{r}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{Abs[r]^2}{4}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{Abs[r]^2}{4}}}\right\}$$