6.4.2. $\dot{x} = x(3-2x-y) = 0.$ get $(0,2), (1,1) (\frac{3}{2}, 0) (0,0),$
$\dot{y} = y(2-x-y) = 0,$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -4x-y+3 & -x \\ -y & -x-2y+2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (0,0) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$(1,1) A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\tau = -3$ $\lambda = \dfrac{-3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$
                                     $\Delta = 1$

$(\frac{3}{2}, 0) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ $\tau = -\dfrac{5}{2}$ $\lambda = \dfrac{-\frac{5}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{2}}}{2} \cdot \dfrac{\cancel{3}}{2}$
                                     $\Delta = -\dfrac{3}{2}$

$\lambda_2 < \lambda_1 < 0.$