

**Math 675 Spring 2026:**  
**Homework 1 Unit ?**  
**Due Tuesday, January 3rd, 2026**

## Question 1:

Consider the uncoupled system:

$$x' = 3x, y' = -y$$

a) Solve the system explicitly for general initial conditions  $(x(0), y(0)) = (x_0, y_0)$ .

$x'(t) = 3x$	$y'(t) = -y$
$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = -y$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int 3 dt$	$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -1 dt$
$\ln  x  = 3t + c_1$	$\ln  y  = -t + c_2$
$e^{\ln  x } = e^{3t+c_1}$	$e^{\ln  y } = e^{-t+c_2}$
$x = e^{3t} e^{c_1}$	$y = e^{-t} e^{c_2}$

Solution:  $x(t) = c_1 e^{3t}$

Solution:  $y(t) = c_2 e^{-t}$

IC:  $x(0) = x_0 = c_1$

IC:  $y(0) = y_0 = c_2$

Final Solution:  $x(t) = x_0 e^{3t}$

Final Solution:  $y(t) = y_0 e^{-t}$

b) Identify all equilibrium points of the system.

$$\begin{cases} 3x = 0 \\ -y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

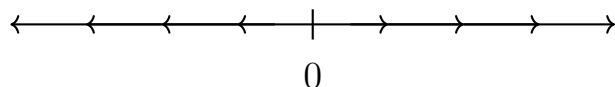
So like before, the only equilibrium point is at the origin  $(0, 0)$ .

- c) Using your explicit solution, determine the behavior of solutions as  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ :  
 Given out solutions from before:  $x(t) = x_0 e^{3t}$  and  $y(t) = y_0 e^{-t}$

- i) initial conditions on the x-axis

Using just  $x = x_0 e^{3t}$ , As  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ ,

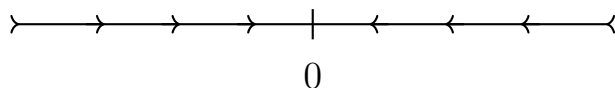
If  $x_0 > 0$  then  $x(t) \rightarrow +\infty$  and if  $x_0 < 0$   $x(t) \rightarrow -\infty$ .



- ii) initial conditions on the y-axis

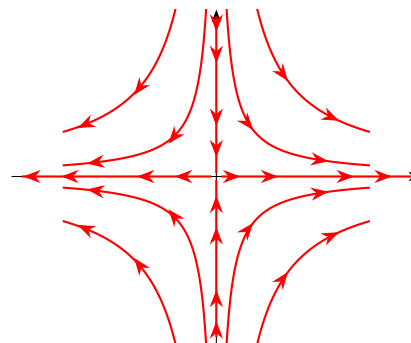
Using just  $y = y_0 e^{-t}$ , As  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ ,

If  $y_0 > 0$  then  $y(t) \rightarrow 0$  and if  $y_0 < 0$   $y(t) \rightarrow 0$ .



- iii) initial conditions not lying on either axis

- If  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  then solutions approach the positive x-axis



- If  $t \rightarrow -\infty$  then solutions approach the negative x-axis

- d) We can see from the behavior of the solutions as  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  and  $t \rightarrow -\infty$  that the equilibrium point at the origin is a saddle point. This is because along the x-axis, the solutions diverge away from the origin, while along the y-axis, the solutions converge towards the origin.

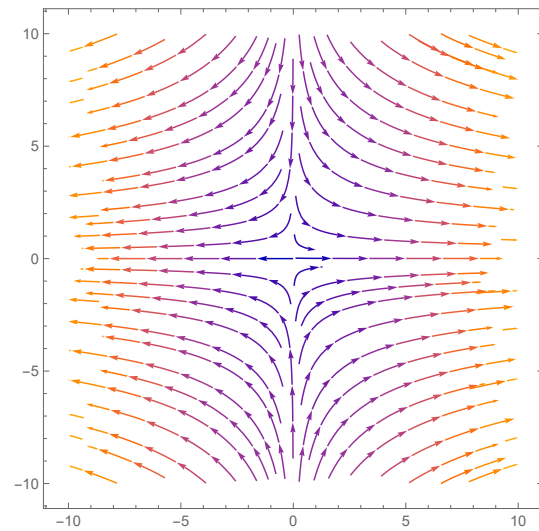
We can also see this as we take limits to positive and negative infinity of  $x(t) = x_0 e^{3t}$  and  $y(t) = y_0 e^{-t}$  similar to what we have above,

As  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $x(t) \rightarrow +\infty$  and  $y(t) \rightarrow 0$ ,

As  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $x(t) \rightarrow -\infty$  and  $y(t) \rightarrow 0$ .

Because the limits for  $y(t)$  are both 0 yet the sign of infinity changes for  $x(t)$ , this tells us that this equilibrium point is a saddle point

e) Now we want to use Mathematica to plot the full phase portrait of this system.



## Question 2:

Consider the uncoupled system:

$$x' = 3x, y' = -y$$

a) 2