

1. Consider  $\dot{Y}(t) = AY(t) + F(t, Y(t))$  with

$$|e^{At}| \leq Be^{-\sigma t} \quad B \geq 1, \sigma > 0$$

and

$$|F(t, y)| \leq Be^{\beta t} |y|^2 \quad 0 < \beta < \sigma.$$

Show 0 is asymptotically stable.

**Suggestion:** For  $t_0 \geq 0$  and  $|Y(t_0)| < \frac{\sigma - \beta}{2B^3} e^{-\beta t_0}$  consider

$$T = \sup \left\{ t > t_0 : |Y(s)| e^{\beta s} < \frac{\sigma - \beta}{B^2} \text{ on } [t_0, t] \right\}.$$

Then adapt the proof of the theorem on page 93 of the notes.

2. Find all critical points for

$$\dot{X} = X(1 - X - Y)$$

$$\dot{Y} = Y(3 - 2X - Y).$$

Determine the stability of each.

3. For any  $\varepsilon > 0$  find  $\delta > 0$  such that  $\ddot{X} + X + 2X^3 = 0$  and  $\sqrt{X^2(0) + \dot{X}^2(0)} < \delta \Rightarrow \sqrt{X^2(t) + \dot{X}^2(t)} < \varepsilon$  for all  $t \geq 0$ .
4. For any  $\varepsilon > 0$  find  $\delta > 0$  such that  $\ddot{X} + X - 2X^3 = 0$  and  $\sqrt{X^2(0) + \dot{X}^2(0)} < \delta \Rightarrow \sqrt{X^2(t) + \dot{X}^2(t)} < \varepsilon$  for all  $t \geq 0$ .

Note: In problems 3 and 4, 0 may be shown to be stable by use of theorem 5.4 on page 108 of the notes. However, problems 3 and 4 ask you to find  $\delta$  explicitly, given  $\varepsilon$ , not just show that  $\delta$  exists. Problem 3 is quite easy, 4 is harder. Since theorem 5.4 applies, study of the proof of theorem 5.4 might yield insight into working problem 4.