

## Seminar 4

1. For each  $k > 0$  we consider the differential equation

$$\dot{x} = -k(x - 21),$$

which is the model of Newton for cooling processes, here  $x(t)$  being the temperature of a cup of tea at time  $t$ .

(a) Find its flow. (b) An experiment revealed the following fact. A cup of tea with initial temperature of  $49^\circ C$  has a temperature of  $37^\circ C$  after 10 minutes. Find the initial temperature of a cup of tea such that after 20 minutes the tea has  $37^\circ C$ .  $\diamond$

**Theorem 1** Let  $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\eta^* \in \mathbb{R}$  be such that  $f(\eta^*) = 0$ .

If  $f'(\eta^*) < 0$  then  $\eta^*$  is an attractor equilibrium point of  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ .

If  $f'(\eta^*) > 0$  then  $\eta^*$  is a repeller equilibrium point of  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ .

2. Let  $0 < c < 1$  be a parameter and consider the scalar dynamical system

$$\dot{x} = x(1 - x) - cx.$$

a) Find its equilibria and study their stability using the linearization method.

b) Represent its phase portrait.

c) When  $x(t) > 0$  is considered to be the density of fish in a lake, and  $0 < c < 1$  to be the rate of fishing, try to predict the fate of the fish from the lake interpreting the theoretical result obtained at a) and b).  $\diamond$

3. Represent the phase portrait of the scalar dynamical system

$\dot{x} = x - x^3$ . Find  $\varphi(t, -1)$  and  $\varphi(t, 0)$  and justify. Specify the properties of the functions  $\varphi(t, -2)$ ,  $\varphi(t, 3)$  and, respectively,  $\varphi(t, -0.5)$ .

4. Represent the phase portrait of the scalar dynamical systems

a)  $\dot{x} = x - x^3 + 1$ ; b)  $\dot{x} = -x^3$ ; c)  $\dot{x} = x^3$ ; d)  $\dot{x} = -x^2$ . Try to use the linearization method.