

1. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 10 - 0.2y, \quad y(0) = 10.$$

a. Solve this differential equation,

$$y(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b. Find the equilibrium for this equation.

Equilibrium is  $y_e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                    

c. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.)                     

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- $50 - 40 \cdot \exp(-(1/5) \cdot t)$
- 50
- Stable
- E

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- $50 + (10 - 50) \cdot \exp(-0.2 \cdot t)$
- 50
- STABLE
- E

2. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.1y - 12, \quad y(0) = 135.$$

a. Solve this differential equation,

$$y(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b. Find the equilibrium for this equation.

Equilibrium is  $y_e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                    

c. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full

circles represent stable.)                     

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- $120 + 15 \cdot \exp((1/10) \cdot t)$
- 120
- Unstable
- H

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- $120 + (135 - 120) \cdot \exp(0.1 \cdot t)$
- 120
- UNSTABLE
- H

3. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.3y(4 - y^2).$$

a. Find the equilibria for this equation.

( $y_{1e} < y_{2e} < y_{3e}$ )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                    

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                    

Another equilibrium is  $y_{3e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                    

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.)                     

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- -2
- Stable
- 0
- Unstable
- 2
- Stable
- A

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- -2
- STABLE
- 0

- UNSTABLE
- 2
- STABLE
- A

4. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.1y \left( 1 - \frac{y}{20} \right).$$

a. Find the equilibria for this equation.

(  $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$  )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.) \_\_\_\_\_

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0
- Unstable
- 20
- Stable
- d

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- 0
- UNSTABLE
- 20
- STABLE
- D

5. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.8 - 0.2y - 0.1y^2.$$

a. Find the equilibria for this equation.

(  $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$  )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.) \_\_\_\_\_

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- -4
- Unstable
- 2
- Stable
- B

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- -4
- UNSTABLE
- 2
- STABLE
- B

6. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{0.2y}{1+y^2}.$$

a. Find the equilibrium for this equation.

The equilibrium is  $y_{1e} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.) \_\_\_\_\_

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0
- Stable
- g

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- 0
- STABLE
- G

7. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.1y^2 - 4y.$$

a. Find the equilibria for this equation.

(  $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$  )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.)                   

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0
- Stable
- 40
- Unstable
- f

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- 0
- STABLE
- 40
- UNSTABLE
- F

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8. (2 pts) Consider the differential equation given by

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos(y).$$

a. Find the equilibria for this equation.

(  $-5 < y_{1e} < y_{2e} < y_{3e} < y_{4e} < 5$  )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

Another equilibrium is  $y_{3e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

Another equilibrium is  $y_{4e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-H) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are unstable and full circles represent stable.)                   

See the **Phase Portraits**

Answer(s) submitted:

- $-3\pi/2$
- Stable
- $-\pi/2$
- Unstable

- $\pi/2$
- Stable
- $3\pi/2$
- Unstable
- c

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- -4.712388981
- STABLE
- -1.570796327
- UNSTABLE
- 1.570796327
- STABLE
- 4.712388981
- UNSTABLE
- C

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9. (3 pts) (Subcritical Pitchfork bifurcation) Consider the following differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^3 - \alpha y.$$

a. Let  $\alpha = 4$ . Find all the equilibria for this equation.

(  $y_{1e} < y_{2e} < y_{3e}$  )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

Another equilibrium is  $y_{3e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-F) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.)                   

**Phase Portraits - Bifurcations**

c. Let  $\alpha = -4$ . Find the equilibrium for this equation.

The equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
                  

d. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-F) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.)                   

**Phase Portraits - Bifurcations**

e. You should determine what are the differences in behavior of these two cases. What value of  $\alpha$  results in the change between these two behaviors?  
 $\alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Answer(s) submitted:

- -2
- Unstable
- 0
- Stable
- 2
- Unstable
- c
- 0
- Unstable
- e
- 0

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- -2
- UNSTABLE
- 0
- STABLE
- 2
- UNSTABLE
- C
- 0
- UNSTABLE
- E
- 0

10. (3 pts) (Transcritical bifurcation) Consider the following differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \alpha y - y^2.$$

a. Let  $\alpha = 3$ . Find all the equilibria for this equation.  
 ( $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$ )  
 One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
 \_\_\_\_\_

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-F) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Phase Portraits - Bifurcations

c. Let  $\alpha = -3$ . Find the equilibrium for this equation.  
 ( $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$ )  
 One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
 \_\_\_\_\_

d. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-F) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Phase Portraits - Bifurcations

e. You should determine what are the differences in behavior of these two cases. What value of  $\alpha$  results in the change between these two behaviors?  
 $\alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0
- Unstable
- 3
- Stable
- f
- -3
- Unstable
- 0
- Stable
- a
- 0

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- 0
- UNSTABLE
- 3
- STABLE
- F
- -3
- UNSTABLE
- 0
- STABLE
- A
- 0

11. (3 pts) (Saddle-node or Blue sky bifurcation) Consider the following differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \alpha - y^2.$$

a. Let  $\alpha = 4$ . Find all the equilibria for this equation. If none exist, then type "None" in all blanks.  
 ( $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$ )  
 One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
          

b. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-F) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.)           

**Phase Portraits - Bifurcations**

c. Let  $\alpha = -4$ . Find the equilibrium for this equation. If none exist, then type "None" in all blanks.

(  $y_{1e} < y_{2e}$  )

One equilibrium is  $y_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
          

Another equilibrium is  $y_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
          

d. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-F) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.)           

**Phase Portraits - Bifurcations**

e. You should determine what are the differences in behavior of these two cases. What value of  $\alpha$  results in the change between these two behaviors?

$\alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

*Answer(s) submitted:*

- -2
- Unstable
- 2
- Stable
- b
- none
- none
- none
- none
- d
- 0

(correct)

*Correct Answers:*

- -2
- UNSTABLE
- 2
- STABLE
- B
- NONE
- NONE
- NONE

- NONE
- D
- 0

12. (3 pts) (Allee effect) Suppose that a population,  $P(t)$  (in thousands), is given by the model

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = P(4 - 0.01(P - 50)^2) .$$

a. Find all the equilibria for this equation.

(  $P_{1e} < P_{2e} < P_{3e}$  )

One equilibrium is  $P_{1e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
          

Another equilibrium is  $P_{2e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
          

Another equilibrium is  $P_{3e} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

The stability of the equilibrium point is Stable or Unstable  
          

You should sketch the graph of the phase portrait.

b. Find the carrying capacity for this particular population.

Carrying capacity =           

Determine the critical threshold number of animals required to avoid extinction.

Threshold value =           

c. From the collection of phase portraits shown, find the letter (A-D) corresponding to the appropriate phase portrait for this differential equation. (Note open circles are Unstable and full circles represent stable.)           

**Phase Portraits - Allee Effect**

*Answer(s) submitted:*

- 0
- Stable
- 30
- Unstable
- 70
- Stable
- 70
- 30
- d

(correct)

*Correct Answers:*

- 0
- STABLE
- 30
- UNSTABLE
- 70
- STABLE
- 70
- 30
- D

