

## Assignment 1

Handout 22.04.2024 – Return 29.04.2024 – Discussion 02./03.05.2024

### Exercise 1 [5 points]: Landau equation

In the lecture we discussed the Landau equation

$$\dot{A} = \epsilon A - gA^3.$$

It is one of the rare cases of nonlinear equations that can be integrated up analytically. Do so (as a function of the initial condition!) and plot all types of solutions in a diagram  $A$  vs.  $t$ .

HINT: Separation of variables and partial fraction decomposition.

### Exercise 2 [4 points]: (Im-)Possibility of oscillations

1. Find arguments why the equation

$$\dot{x} = f(x)$$

can not display oscillations on the line  $-\infty < x < \infty$ . (2 points)

HINT: You might e.g. introduce a potential. Or you may assume a period  $T$  and investigate  $\int_t^{t+T} f(x)\dot{x}dt$  to find a contradiction.

2. You all know the harmonic oscillator equation

$$m\ddot{x} = -kx.$$

Why does this equation display oscillations (give a phase space-based argument<sup>1</sup>)? Perform a linear stability analysis of the fixed point  $x^* = 0$  and discuss the eigenvalues. (2 points)

HINT TO<sup>1</sup>: Show that there are closed trajectories in phase space.

### Exercise 3 [6 points]: Fixed points and stability

Use linear stability analysis to classify the fixed points  $x^*$  of the following systems  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ . Plot the  $\dot{x}$  vs.  $x$  diagrams to verify your calculation.

HINT: If linear stability analysis fails, because  $\frac{df}{dx}(x^*) = 0$ , use a graphical argument to decide the stability.

1.  $\dot{x} = x(1 - x)$  (2 points)
2.  $\dot{x} = x(1 - x)(2 - x)$  (2 points)
3.  $\dot{x} = 1 - \exp(-x^2)$  (2 points)