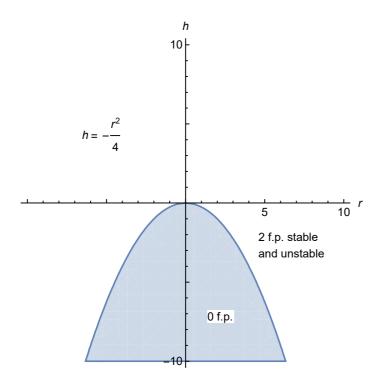
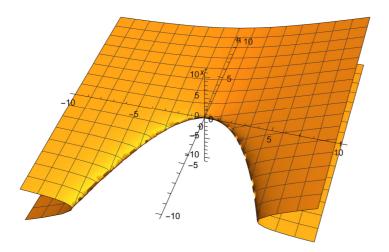
1.16)  $\dot{X} = x(r-x)+h$ , F.P. at  $\dot{X} = 0$  $\Rightarrow xr-x^2+h=0 \Rightarrow x^2-xr-h=0$  $X = \frac{\Gamma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{4} + h} = \frac{\Gamma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{r^2 + 4h}{4}}$ => X= r = 1/2+46 (3D-curve for 1.16) X complex if (r2+4h) 20 X real, Positive if ox(r2+44) < r2 X real, Positive and negative if r22 (r +44) This follows that 0 equilibria if (1+44) <0 2 equilibria if oc(r2+4h) < r3: 111 2 equilibria if r2<(r2+44) We can see that we have a bifurcation point at 12+4h=0

The (r) = - 12 (Bifurcotton diagram for 1.1a). Ans: [hc(r) = -47 [. I d) Direction of bifurcation along v -> unit vector of the differential:  $h_c(r) = -\frac{2r}{4} = \frac{-r}{2}$ Normalise to unit vectori use euclidean distance!  $1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{2} - 0\right)^2 + \left(1 - 0\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{2} + 1}$  $\sqrt{(-\frac{1}{2}-0)^2+(1-0)^2}$   $\sqrt{\frac{r^2+1}{2}+1}$ Ans:  $\left[h_{c}(r)\right] = \left[\frac{1}{r^{2}+1}\right]^{-\frac{r}{2}}$ 



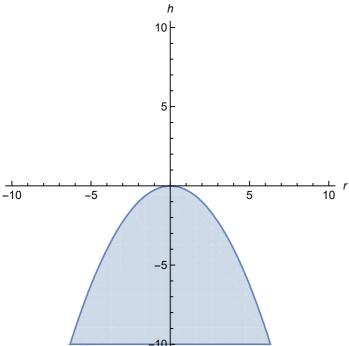


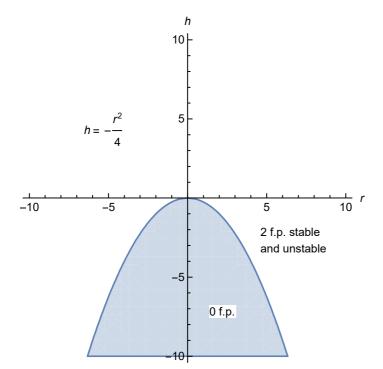
## 1.1 Imperfect transcritical bifurcation

a)

```
In[\circ]:= Clear["Global`*"]
RegionPlot\left[h < \frac{-r^2}{4}, \{r, -10, 10\}, \{h, -10, 10\}, AxesLabel \rightarrow Automatic, Axes \rightarrow True, Frame \rightarrow None, FrameLabel \rightarrow \{r, h\}, RotateLabel \rightarrow False, LabelStyle \rightarrow (FontSize \rightarrow 12)\right]
Out[\circ]:= Clear["Global`*"]
```







b)

In[
$$\circ$$
]:= Clear["Global`\*"]

$$x1 = \frac{r + r^2 + 4 * h}{2};$$

$$x2 = \frac{r - r^2 + 4 * h}{2};$$
Show[

Plot3D[x1, {r, -10, 10}, {h, -10, 10}, AxesOrigin  $\rightarrow$  {0, 0, 0},

PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  {-11, 11}],

Plot3D[x2, {r, -10, 10}, {h, -10, 10}, AxesOrigin  $\rightarrow$  {0, 0, 0},

PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  {-11, 11}],

Graphics3D[{Text["r", {10, 0, 0}],

Text["h", {0, 10, 0}],

Text["x\*", {0, 0, 11}]}],

Boxed  $\rightarrow$  False]

Out[0]=

