

Problem

(38 points) For the following dynamical systems, find the fixed point(s) and compute the associated stable and unstable manifolds, up to fourth order (that is, if you consider an approximation $y = h(x)$, let h be a quartic polynomial). Use these results to sketch the global phase portraits.

- (a) For the following ODE, assume $\lambda > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= x(1 - x^2) \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda(y - x^2).\end{aligned}$$

- (b) For the following map, assume $|\lambda| < 1$ and $|\mu| > 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}x &\mapsto \lambda x, \\ y &\mapsto \mu y - x^3.\end{aligned}$$

Notes

Part (A) To begin, let's find the fixed points by writing

$$\begin{aligned}0 = \dot{x} &= x(1 - x^2) \implies x = 0, x = \pm 1 \\ 0 = \dot{y} &= -\lambda(y - x^2) \implies y = x^2\end{aligned}$$

Hence our fixed points are $(0, 0), (-1, 1), (1, 1)$. To linearize, we can compute the Jacobian

$$J_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

with the quantities being

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} &= 1 - 3x^2 \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} &= 2\lambda x \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} &= -\lambda\end{aligned}$$

Now we can compute our linearized matrices

$$\begin{aligned} Df(0,0) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ Df(-1,1) &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2\lambda & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ Df(1,1) &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Let's first approximate the stable and unstable manifolds associated with the $(0,0)$ fixed point. Our general workflow will be to calculate the eigenvalues and vectors, construct $h(x)$ or $g(y)$, then differentiate, group coefficients together, and solve for the coefficients.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 08:41

You're off to a great start — the fixed points, Jacobian, and linearizations all look correct. Keep going with your plan for the origin: identify the stable and unstable eigenspaces and then look for the invariant manifolds as graphs over those subspaces.

For our fixed point $(0,0)$, we have

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } 1, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } -\lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

Starting with our unstable manifold with the eigenvalue of 1 and eigenvector of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, we can write

$$y = h(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

From our eigenvector we can deduce that $a_0 = a_1 = 0$. Taking the time derivative, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= h'(x) = (2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3) \dot{x} \\ -\lambda(y - x^2) &= (2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3)x(1 - x^2) \\ -\lambda(a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 - x^2) &= (2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3)x(1 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

Is this right? This feels like a heinous expression.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 09:07

You're on exactly the right track — that expression is correct and not as bad as it looks. Just expand both sides, collect terms by powers of x , and match coefficients order by order; you'll find each a_k is determined cleanly one at a time.

Fair enough. I'm gonnna save some time though and just parse with SymPy. Hence, we get

$$(-a_2\lambda - 2a_2 + \lambda)x^2 + (-a_3\lambda - 3a_3)x^3 + (2a_2 - a_4\lambda - 4a_4)x^4 + 3a_3x^5 + 4a_4x^6 = 0$$

where we can ignore terms $3a_3x^5 + 4a_4x^6$ since we are interested in 4th order approximations. Is this right?

[Nudge] Hint
2026-02-11 11:29

You're almost there — just set the coefficient of each power of x to zero and solve sequentially for a_2, a_3, a_4 . It should come out very cleanly!

Do we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+2} \\ a_3 &= 0 \quad \text{since } \lambda > 0 \\ a_4 &= \frac{2a_2}{\lambda+4} \end{aligned}$$

[Nudge] Hint
2026-02-11 11:38

You're on the right track — those coefficients are correct! Now simplify a_4 by substituting your expression for a_2 , then move on to the stable manifold at the origin and the other fixed points.

Simplifying a_4 , we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+2} \cdot \frac{2}{\lambda+4} \\ a_4 &= \frac{2\lambda}{(\lambda+2)(\lambda+4)} \end{aligned}$$

and hence our approximated unstable manifold is

$$h(x) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+2}x^2 + \frac{2\lambda}{(\lambda+2)(\lambda+4)}x^4$$

Moving on to the stable manifold with the eigenvalue of $-\lambda$ and eigenvector of $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, note that for any point where $x = 0$, we have the following system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= 0 \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda y \end{aligned}$$

implying that trajectories that start with $x = 0$ have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) \rightarrow 0$, inline with the interpretation of a stable manifold. Hence, the stable manifold is simply an extension of the eigenvector and can be described by the line

$$x = 0$$

This reasoning feels right, but is it in the spirit of the problem?

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 13:28

Your reasoning is perfectly correct and well-justified — the y -axis is indeed the exact stable manifold, so there's no need for a polynomial approximation. That's absolutely in the spirit of the problem. Now tackle the manifolds at $(\pm 1, 1)$.

Let's move on to the manifolds for $(-1, 1)$. The eigenvalues and eigenvectors are

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } -2, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2-\lambda}{2\lambda} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } -\lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

For the manifold corresponding to the eigenvalue -2 , we can write

$$y = h(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

where I think $a_1 = \frac{2\lambda}{2-\lambda}$, but that doesn't feel right.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 15:24

You're on the right track thinking about the eigenvector slope, but remember you need to work in shifted coordinates centered at $(-1, 1)$ — let $u = x + 1$ and $v = y - 1$, then express the system in (u, v) and apply the same manifold computation technique there.

I guess it's a taylor series approximation, so really it is

$$y = h(x) = 1 + a_1(x + 1) + a_2(x + 1)^2 + a_3(x + 1)^3 + a_4(x + 1)^4$$

Now let's take the derivative to get

$$\dot{y} = h'(x) = (a_1 + 2a_2(x + 1) + 3a_3(x + 1)^2 + 4a_4(x + 1)^3) \dot{x}$$

and substituting in for \dot{x}, \dot{y} , we get

$$-\lambda(y - x^2) = (a_1 + 2a_2(x + 1) + 3a_3(x + 1)^2 + 4a_4(x + 1)^3) x(1 - x^2)$$

Substituting in $h(x)$ for y , we have

$$\begin{aligned} -\lambda(1 + a_1(x + 1) + a_2(x + 1)^2 + a_3(x + 1)^3 + a_4(x + 1)^4 - x^2) \\ = (a_1 + 2a_2(x + 1) + 3a_3(x + 1)^2 + 4a_4(x + 1)^3) x(1 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 18:55

You're heading in the right direction, but working in the original x variable will get messy fast. It'll be much cleaner if you actually substitute $u = x + 1$ (so $x = u - 1$) and rewrite everything in terms of u before expanding — that way you're matching powers of u near the origin, just like you did for the first fixed point.

To make matters easier, we will substitute in $u = x + 1$ (also $x = u - 1$) to get

$$\begin{aligned} -\lambda(1 + a_1(u) + a_2(u)^2 + a_3(u)^3 + a_4(u)^4 - (u - 1)^2) \\ = (a_1 + 2a_2(u) + 3a_3(u)^2 + 4a_4(u)^3)(u - 1)(1 - (u - 1)^2) \end{aligned}$$

Welp, now let's turn to SymPy.

$$\begin{aligned} 4a_4u^6 + u^5(3a_3 - 12a_4) + u^4(2a_2 - 9a_3 - a_4\lambda + 8a_4) \\ + u^3(a_1 - 6a_2 - a_3\lambda + 6a_3) + u^2(-3a_1 - a_2\lambda + 4a_2 + \lambda) \\ + u(-a_1\lambda + 2a_1 - 2\lambda) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Gross. Now it's time to drop the higher order terms, and solve for the coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{2\lambda}{2 - \lambda} \\ a_2 &= \frac{3a_1 - \lambda}{4 - \lambda} \\ a_3 &= \frac{6a_2 - a_1}{6 - \lambda} \\ a_4 &= \frac{9a_3 - 2a_2}{8 - \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

I will push these through later, but this looks right?

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 19:15

You're doing great — those recurrence relations look correct. Now just substitute forward to get explicit expressions in terms of λ , and then move on to the other eigenvalue's manifold at $(-1, 1)$ and the fixed point $(1, 1)$.

For the manifold corresponding to the eigenvalue $-\lambda$, we can use a similar argument as before to reason that the stable manifold is $x = -1$. Namely, if $x = -1$, then our system becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -1 \cdot (1 - (-1)^2) = 0 \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda(y - (-1)^2) = -\lambda y - \lambda \end{aligned}$$

which will just flow to $(-1, 1)$.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 19:40

You're on the right track with that argument, but double-check your algebra — substituting $x = -1$ gives $\dot{y} = -\lambda(y - 1)$, not $-\lambda y - \lambda$.

You are right! Namely, if $x = -1$, then our system becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -1 \cdot (1 - (-1)^2) = 0 \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda(y - (-1)^2) = -\lambda y + \lambda \end{aligned}$$

which will just flow to $(-1, 1)$ since $\lambda > 0$.

[Nudge] Hint
2026-02-11 19:41

You've corrected the algebra issue — $\dot{y} = -\lambda(y - 1)$ indeed flows to $y = 1$, confirming $x = -1$ is the stable manifold at $(-1, 1)$. Now use symmetry to handle $(1, 1)$ efficiently, and then move on to part (b).

Ah yes, intuitively we would just mirror our previous manifolds at $(-1, 1)$ to get the manifolds at $(1, 1)$. To use symmetry, don't we have to argue that our system is symmetric? Wait, no. I guess I just have to argue that the particular manifold would be symmetric.

Let's first compute our eigenvalues and eigenvectors at $(1, 1)$

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } -2, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda-2}{2\lambda} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } -\lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

Notice that the eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda-2}{2\lambda} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ corresponding to the eigenvalue -2 is symmetric about the y-axis to the eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue -2 for the fixed point $(-1, 1)$. Hence, given that our fixed point is also symmetric about the y-axis, it follows that the manifolds are also symmetric about the y-axis. Therefore, our manifold corresponding to eigenvalue -2 is

$$y = h(-x) = 1 + a_1(-x + 1) + a_2(-x + 1)^2 + a_3(-x + 1)^3 + a_4(-x + 1)^4$$

with coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{2\lambda}{2 - \lambda} \\ a_2 &= \frac{3a_1 - \lambda}{4 - \lambda} \\ a_3 &= \frac{6a_2 - a_1}{6 - \lambda} \\ a_4 &= \frac{9a_3 - 2a_2}{8 - \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

and our manifold corresponding to eigenvalue $-\lambda$ is $x = +1$.

[Nudge] Hint
2026-02-11 20:04

You're making great progress — now use the symmetry of the system (note how \dot{x} is an odd function of x and \dot{y} depends on x^2) to quickly write down the manifolds at $(1, 1)$ without redoing the full computation, and then move on to part (b).

Ah yes, in general, a system is y-axis symmetric if for $\dot{x} = f(x, y)$ and $\dot{y} = g(x, y)$, then $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$ and $g(-x, y) = g(x, y)$. For our system, we can write

$$f(-x, y) = -x(1 - (-x)^2) = -x(1 - x^2) = -f(x, y)$$

and

$$g(-x, y) = -\lambda(y - (-x)^2) = -\lambda(y - x^2) = g(x, y)$$

Hence our system is symmetric about the y -axis, therefore our manifold approximations must be as well. Therefore, our manifold corresponding to eigenvalue -2 is

$$y = h(-x) = 1 + a_1(-x + 1) + a_2(-x + 1)^2 + a_3(-x + 1)^3 + a_4(-x + 1)^4$$

with coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{2\lambda}{2 - \lambda} \\ a_2 &= \frac{3a_1 - \lambda}{4 - \lambda} \\ a_3 &= \frac{6a_2 - a_1}{6 - \lambda} \\ a_4 &= \frac{9a_3 - 2a_2}{8 - \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

and our manifold corresponding to eigenvalue $-\lambda$ is $x = +1$.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 20:32

You've completed part (a) nicely — now it's time to move on to part (b) with the map, where the invariant manifold condition will look a bit different since you're working with a discrete map rather than a flow.

Part (B) To begin, let's find the fixed points by writing

$$x = \lambda x$$

where since $|\lambda| < 1$, it follows that the only fixed x coord is $x = 0$. For y , we can write

$$y = \mu y$$

where since $|\mu| > 1$, it follows that the only fixed y coord is $y = 0$. Hence the only fixed point is $(0, 0)$.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 20:54

You're on the right track — now identify the stable and unstable directions at the origin and set up the invariant manifold condition using the map (i.e., $h(\lambda x) = \mu h(x) - x^3$ or similar) instead of the flow condition you used in part (a).

To linearize, we can compute the Jacobian

$$J_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

with the quantities being

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} &= \lambda \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} &= -3x^2 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} &= \mu\end{aligned}$$

Now we can compute our linearized matrix

$$Df(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

where are eigenvalues and eigenvectors are

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } \lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } \mu, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

[Nudge] Hint
2026-02-11 21:14

You're on the right track with the eigenvalues and eigenvectors. Now think about which direction is stable and which is unstable (given the assumptions on $|\lambda|$ and $|\mu|$), and set up the invariant manifold as a graph $y = h(x)$ over the appropriate eigenspace.

Given $|\lambda| < 1$, we can construct our stable manifold by writing

$$y = h(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

where $a_0 = 0$ since we are at the origin and $a_1 = 0$ since the corresponding eigenvector is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Hence we have

$$y = h(x) = a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

My guess is that we have something like

$$\begin{aligned}y &= h(x) = a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 \\ y - x^3 &= a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 \\ h(x) - x^3 &= a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4\end{aligned}$$

but this feels circular.

[Nudge] Hint
2026-02-11 21:22

You're close — think about what invariance means for a *map*: if a point $(x, h(x))$ is on the manifold, then its *image* under the map must also be on the manifold, giving you $h(\lambda x) = \mu h(x) - x^3$.

Oh this makes sense! It's kind of like a commute diagram. More specifically

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_t & \xrightarrow{h} & y_t \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g \\ x_{t+1} & \xrightarrow{h} & y_{t+1} \end{array}$$

where $x \mapsto f(x, y)$ and $y \mapsto g(x, y)$. Hence,

$$h(f(x, y)) = g(x, h(x))$$

and plugging in our expressions, we have

$$\begin{aligned} h(\lambda x) &= \mu h(x) - x^3 \\ a_2 \lambda^2 x^2 + a_3 \lambda^3 x^3 + a_4 \lambda^4 &= \mu (a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4) - x^3 \end{aligned}$$

where grouping terms together gives us

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 0 \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda^3} \\ a_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

because $a\lambda^n = a\mu$ implies $a = 0$.

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-11 23:18

You've got the stable manifold for the map — nice work! Now set up the unstable manifold as a graph $x = g(y)$ over the unstable eigenspace and apply the same invariance logic.

Turning our attention to approximating the unstable manifold $x = h^u(y)$, then we can write

$$x = a_2 y^2 + a_3 y^3 + a_4 y^4$$

where $a_0 = 0$ since we are at the origin and $a_1 = 0$ since the corresponding eigenvector is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Hence we need to satisfy the following equation

$$\lambda h^u(y) = h^u(\mu y - h^u(y)^3)$$

which seems incredibly involved.

Could we not just argue that the unstable manifold is $x = 0$ since our map when $x = 0$ becomes

$$\begin{aligned} x &\mapsto 0, \\ y &\mapsto \mu y - 0 = \mu y. \end{aligned}$$

and we merely just stay along the y-axis? This is the same argument that we used in part (a).

[Nudge] Hint

2026-02-12 07:49

You're exactly right — the y -axis ($x = 0$) is invariant under the map and points on it grow as $|\mu| > 1$, so it is indeed the exact unstable manifold. Nice use of the same reasoning from part (a)!

Solution

Part (A) To begin, let's find the fixed points by writing

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \dot{x} &= x(1 - x^2) \implies x = 0, x = \pm 1 \\ 0 = \dot{y} &= -\lambda(y - x^2) \implies y = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Hence our fixed points are $(0, 0), (-1, 1), (1, 1)$. To linearize, we can compute the Jacobian

$$J_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

with the quantities being

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} &= 1 - 3x^2 \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} &= 2\lambda x \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} &= -\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Now we can compute our linearized matrices

$$\begin{aligned} Df(0, 0) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ Df(-1, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2\lambda & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ Df(1, 1) &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Let's first approximate the stable and unstable manifolds associated with the $(0, 0)$ fixed point. Our general workflow will be to calculate the eigenvalues and vectors, construct $h(x)$ or $g(y)$, then differentiate, group coefficients together, and solve for the coefficients.

For our fixed point $(0, 0)$, we have

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue 1, eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } -\lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

Starting with our unstable manifold with the eigenvalue of 1 and eigenvector of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, we can write

$$y = h(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

From our eigenvector we can deduce that $a_0 = a_1 = 0$. Taking the time derivative, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= h'(x) = (2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3) \dot{x} \\ -\lambda(y - x^2) &= (2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3)x(1 - x^2) \\ -\lambda(a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 - x^2) &= (2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3)x(1 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

I'm gonna save some time and just parse with SymPy. Hence, we get

$$(-a_2\lambda - 2a_2 + \lambda)x^2 + (-a_3\lambda - 3a_3)x^3 + (2a_2 - a_4\lambda - 4a_4)x^4 + 3a_3x^5 + 4a_4x^6 = 0$$

where we can ignore terms $3a_3x^5 + 4a_4x^6$ since we are interested in 4th order approximations. Now we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2} \\ a_3 &= 0 \quad \text{since } \lambda > 0 \\ a_4 &= \frac{2a_2}{\lambda + 4} \end{aligned}$$

Simplifying a_4 , we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2} \cdot \frac{2}{\lambda + 4} \\ a_4 &= \frac{2\lambda}{(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 4)} \end{aligned}$$

and hence our approximated unstable manifold is

$$h(x) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2}x^2 + \frac{2\lambda}{(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 4)}x^4$$

Moving on to the stable manifold with the eigenvalue of $-\lambda$ and eigenvector of $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, note that for any point where $x = 0$, we have the following system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= 0 \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda y \end{aligned}$$

implying that trajectories that start with $x = 0$ have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) \rightarrow 0$, inline with the interpretation of a stable manifold. Hence, the stable manifold is simply an extension of the eigenvector and can be described by the line

$$x = 0$$

Let's move on to the manifolds for $(-1, 1)$. The eigenvalues and eigenvectors are

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } -2, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2-\lambda}{2\lambda} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } -\lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

This is nice because both of our eigenvalues are negative and their eigenvectors are linearly independent. Hence our E^s for $(-1, 1)$ is all of \mathbb{R}^2 , and the stable manifold theorem implies that our manifold approximation will be tangent to \mathbb{R}^2 near $(-1, 1)$. Given that our system is in \mathbb{R}^2 , an approximation of the stable manifold would be any neighborhood $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ as long as U does not intersect $x = 0$, the stable manifold of $(0, 0)$. Hence, the region

$$U = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (-\infty, 0)\}$$

is the stable manifold of the fixed point $(-1, 1)$. There is no unstable manifold.

Moving on to the manifolds for $(1, 1)$, the eigenvalues and eigenvectors are

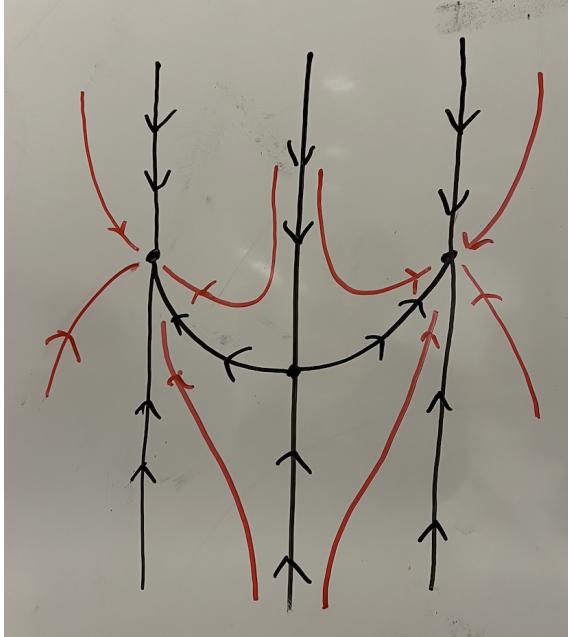
$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } -2, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda-2}{2\lambda} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } -\lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

This is also nice because it mirrors our situation for the fixed point $(-1, 1)$. Hence, our same argument applies, and the manifold is the region

$$U = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (0, \infty)\}$$

where the valid region of our x coordinates are flipped to accommodate our fixed point $(1, 1)$.

Here is the sketch of our global phase portrait:



Note that we can exactly solve for the trajectories at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$ since they imply

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 0 \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda(y - 1)\end{aligned}$$

where y will simply flow to $y = 1$.

Part (B) To begin, let's find the fixed points by writing

$$x = \lambda x$$

where since $|\lambda| < 1$, it follows that the only fixed x coord is $x = 0$. For y , we can write

$$y = \mu y$$

where since $|\mu| > 1$, it follows that the only fixed y coord is $y = 0$. Hence the only fixed point is $(0, 0)$.

To linearize, we can compute the Jacobian

$$J_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

with the quantities being

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} &= \lambda \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} &= -3x^2 \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} &= \mu\end{aligned}$$

Now we can compute our linearized matrix

$$Df(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

where are eigenvalues and eigenvectors are

$$\left[\left(\text{eigenvalue } \lambda, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right), \left(\text{eigenvalue } \mu, \text{ eigenvector } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

Given $|\lambda| < 1$, we can construct our stable manifold by writing

$$y = h(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

where $a_0 = 0$ since we are at the origin and $a_1 = 0$ since the corresponding eigenvector is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Hence we have

$$y = h(x) = a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

To compute the other coefficients, we can use the following commute diagram that is implied given our map is invariant under our map:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_t & \xrightarrow{h} & y_t \\ \downarrow f & & \downarrow g \\ x_{t+1} & \xrightarrow{h} & y_{t+1} \end{array}$$

where $x \mapsto f(x, y)$ and $y \mapsto g(x, y)$. Hence,

$$h(f(x, y)) = g(x, h(x))$$

and plugging in our expressions, we have

$$\begin{aligned} h(\lambda x) &= \mu h(x) - x^3 \\ a_2\lambda^2x^2 + a_3\lambda^3x^3 + a_4\lambda^4 &= \mu(a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4) - x^3 \end{aligned}$$

where grouping terms together gives us

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 0 \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda^3} \\ a_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

because $a\lambda^n = a\mu$ implies $a = 0$. Hence our stable manifold approximation is

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda^3}x^3$$

Turning our attention to approximating the unstable manifold $x = h^u(y)$, we can argue that the unstable manifold is $x = 0$ since our map when $x = 0$ becomes

$$\begin{aligned} x &\mapsto 0, \\ y &\mapsto \mu y - 0 = \mu y. \end{aligned}$$

and we merely just stay along the y-axis.

Below are the various global phase portrait sketches with example trajectories. Note that there are four conditions, one for each pairing of positive and negative μ and λ values.

