

1. Classify the equilibrium points of the Lorenz equation

$$\mathbf{x}'(t) = \langle y - x, \mu x - y - xz, xy - z \rangle$$

for $\mu > 0$.

- (a) At what value of the parameter μ do two new equilibrium points “bifurcate” from the equilibrium point at the origin?
 - (b) Classify the equilibrium point in the regime when there is only one.
 - (c) Classify the equilibrium point at the origin in the regime when there are three.
2. Consider the system

$$\dot{x} = y, \dot{y} = -x + (1 - x^2 - y^2)y.$$

- (a) Let D be any disc $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$. Explain why the system satisfies the hypotheses of the Existence and Uniqueness theorem throughout D .
- (b) By substitution, show that $x(t) = \sin t$, $y(t) = \cos t$ is an exact solution of the system.
- (c) Now consider an IVP where (x_0, y_0) is in the unit disk. Without doing any calculations, explain why the solution must satisfy $x^2(t) + y^2(t) < 1$ for all t .
- (d) Use linearization to classify the equilibrium at the origin, if possible.
- (e) We want to show that the solution curve $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ is semi-attracting. Consider the any circle $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, $R > 0$
 - i. Find an outward pointing normal to the circle. (This is a Calc III question.)
 - ii. Use the dot product and show that the vector field defined by the system is always inwardly pointing through the boundary of the circle.
- (f) Give a rough sketch of the flow lines for the system.

3. For each autonomous ODE, find the values of r at which bifurcations occur, classify them as saddle-node, transcritical, supercritical pitchfork, or subcritical pitchfork. Finally, sketch the bifurcation diagram of fixed points x_e versus r .

(a) $\dot{x} = 1 + rx + x^2$

(b) $\dot{x} = rx - \ln(1 + x)$

(c) $\dot{x} = x + \frac{rx}{1+x^2}$

4. TBD