

a) Solve for steady state  $C_A, C_B$  values w/o transport;

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = 2 - C_A C_B = 0 \quad @ \text{ S.S.}$$

$$\frac{dC_B}{dt} = C_A C_B - C_B = 0 \quad @ \text{ S.S.}$$

$$\rightarrow (C_A - 1) C_B = 0 \quad \text{for } C_A = 1, 2 - (1) C_B = 0 \rightarrow C_B = 2$$

Solve for eigenvalues at  $C_A = 1, C_B = 2$  to determine stability:

$$f_A = \frac{\partial}{\partial A} \left( \frac{dC_A}{dt} \right) = -C_B \quad f_B = \frac{\partial}{\partial B} \left( \frac{dC_A}{dt} \right) = -C_A$$

$$g_A = \frac{\partial}{\partial A} \left( \frac{dC_B}{dt} \right) = C_B \quad g_B = \frac{\partial}{\partial B} \left( \frac{dC_B}{dt} \right) = C_A - 1$$

eigen values at S.S. values:

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} -2-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = (-2-\lambda)(-\lambda) + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2} = -1 \pm i$$

$$\text{calculate trace} = f_A + g_B = -2 + 0 = -2$$

$$\text{calc determinant} = f_A g_B - f_B g_A = 0 + 2 = 2$$

Conclusion:

The no-transport system reaches steady state at  $C_A = 1, C_B = 2$ .

The eigenvalues have real parts  $< 0$ , so the state is stable. Trace is  $< 0$  and determinant is  $> 0$ , so the state is a sink.

