

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = ax - bx^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -cy + dx^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \begin{cases} 0 = ax - bx^2 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 = -cy + dx^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{a}{b} \\ x = \frac{c}{d} \end{cases}, \text{ if } x \neq 0, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (0, 0)$$

There are two fixed points on $(\frac{c}{d}, \frac{a}{b})$ and $(0, 0)$

$$(b) J(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial f_1 / \partial x & \partial f_1 / \partial y \\ \partial f_2 / \partial x & \partial f_2 / \partial y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a - by & -bx \\ dy & -c + dx \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) J(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & -c \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} a - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -c - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = -ac - a\lambda + \lambda c + \lambda^2 = \lambda^2 + (c-a)\lambda - ac$$

$$(2) J(\frac{c}{d}, \frac{a}{b}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{bc}{d} \\ \frac{ad}{b} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -\frac{bc}{d} \\ \frac{ad}{b} & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \frac{bc}{d} \frac{ad}{b} = \lambda^2 + ac$$

Characteristic equation

$$(1) \lambda^2 + (c-a)\lambda - ac = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-(-a) \pm \sqrt{(-a)^2 + 4ac}}{2}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 + ac = 0$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{ac} i, -\sqrt{ac} i$$

$$= \frac{-(-a) \pm \sqrt{(-a)^2 + 4ac}}{2} = a \pm c$$

(C)

$$\textcircled{1} (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{c}{a}, \frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$\because a > 0 \wedge c > 0$$

$\therefore (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{c}{a}, \frac{a}{b}\right)$ is a saddle point

$$\textcircled{2} (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (0, 0)$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda\} = 0, \operatorname{Im}\{\lambda\} \neq 0$$

\therefore The point is unstable. This system is oscillating with a period $\omega = \sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} = \sqrt{ac}$