

ex:  $x' = x^2 + y$   
 $y' = x - y + a$

$y' = 0 \Rightarrow y = x + a$

$x' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + a = 0$

$\Rightarrow x_{ss} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4a}}{2}$

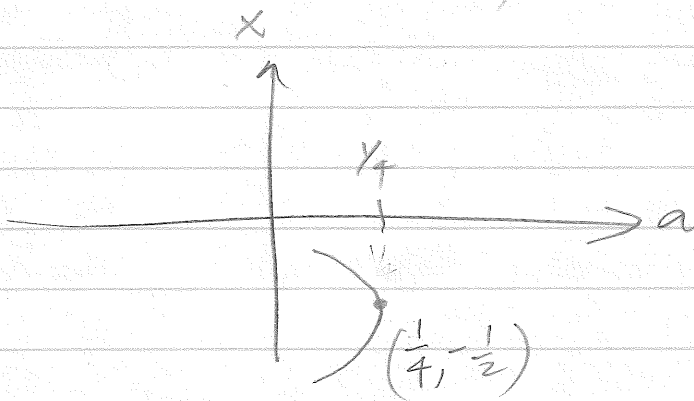
$x_s = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a}$

So  $a_0 = \frac{1}{4}$

$x_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$  is bifurcation pt.

$a < \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \exists 2$  steady states

$a > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \nexists$  steady states

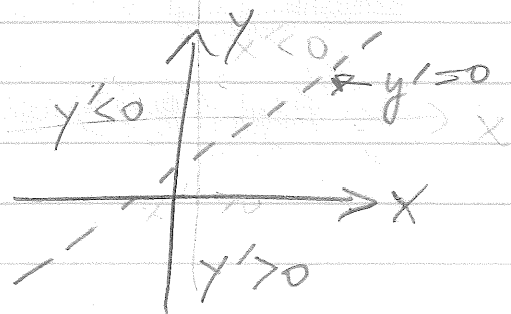
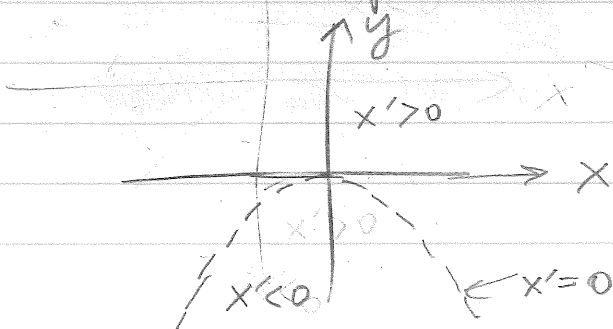


$x' > 0$

$x^2 + y > 0$

$x' < 0 \Rightarrow y > -x^2$

Let's look at the phase portraits.



fixed points occur where the

$$x' = 0 \text{ curve } y = -x^2$$

and  $y' = 0$  curve  $y = x + a$  intersect,

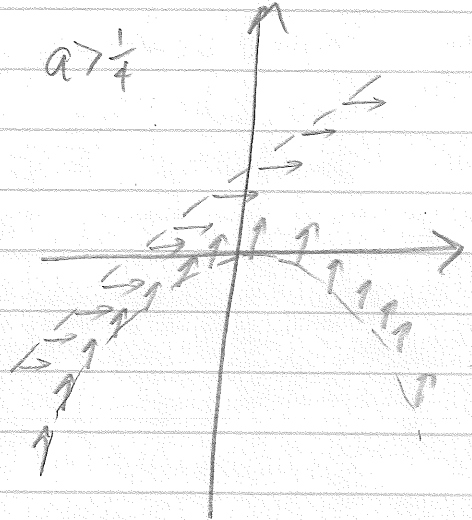
$$a < \frac{1}{4}$$



$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$a > \frac{1}{4}$$



on the  $x$  curves, the vector field is horizontal or vertical.

Do linear stability analysis about the fixed points

$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y \\ x - y + a \end{pmatrix} \quad DF = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{ss}^- = -\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a} \quad DF(x_{ss}^-) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a} & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(-2 - \sqrt{1 - 4a} \pm \sqrt{5 - 4a}) \quad \text{both negative if } a < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_{ss}^+ = -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a} \quad DF(x_{ss}^+) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a} & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(-2 + \sqrt{1 - 4a} \pm \sqrt{5 - 4a}) \quad \text{one positive, one neg.}$$

Doing the analysis of where  $x'=0$  and where  $y'=0$  was suggestive of  $x_{ss}^-$  being stable and  $x_{ss}^+$  being unstable but without computing DF at these fixed points and finding the eigenvalues, it's just pictures.

Note:

$x_{ss}^-$  has eigenvalue

$$\lambda^+ = \frac{1}{2}(-2 - \sqrt{1-4a} + \sqrt{5-4a})$$

as  $a \uparrow \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\lambda^+ \uparrow 0$ .  $\lambda^-$  stays negative as  $a \uparrow 0$

$x_{ss}^+$  has eigenvalue

$$\lambda^+ = \frac{1}{2}(-2 + \sqrt{1-4a} + \sqrt{5-4a})$$

as  $a \uparrow \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\lambda^+ \downarrow 0$ .  $\lambda^-$  stays negative as  $a \uparrow 0$