Total score (100 points):

1 (10 points) Find the general solution of x' = Ax with

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here, eigenvalues of the matrix A are 1, 1, and 0.

2 (a) (5 points) Show that the van der Pol equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \mu(x^2 - 1)\frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

is equivalent to the system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y$$

$$\frac{dt}{dt} = -x - \mu(x^2 - 1)y$$

- (b) (15 points) Find the stabilities of the critical point (0,0) for the cases  $\mu > 0$  and  $\mu < 0$ .
- 3 (15 points) Consider the nonlinear oscillator

$$x'' + cx' + ax + bx^3 = 0,$$

where a, b, c > 0. Let y = x'. Show that (0,0) is Liapunov stable using Liapunov function of the form  $V(x,y) = \alpha x^2 + \beta x^4 + \gamma y^2$  for  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$ .

4 (15 points) Consider the following system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x - y - x^3$$
$$\frac{dt}{dt} = x + y - y^3$$

Show that there is at least one stable limit cycle in the region  $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 1 \leq |(x,y)| \leq \sqrt{2} \}.$ 

5 (15 points) If  $C \ge 0$  and  $u, v : [0, \beta] \to [0, \infty)$  are continuous and

$$u(t) \le C + \int_0^t u(s)v(s)ds$$

for all  $t \in [0, \beta]$ , then

$$u(t) \le Ce^{v(t)},$$

where  $v(t) = \int_0^t v(s)ds$ .

**6** (a) (15 points) Let n = 2. For any  $2 \times 2$  constant real matrix A, show that there exists an invertible real matrix P such that the matrix

$$B = P^{-1}AP$$

has one of the following forms

$$(i) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} (ii) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} (iii) \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $\lambda, \mu, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Find P explicitly.

(b) (10 points) Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \alpha \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}$ . where  $\lambda, \mu, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . Solve the initial value problem: x' = Ax,  $x(0) = x_0$ .

Total score (100 points):

1 (20 points) Find the fundamental matrix of x' = Ax with

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2 (a) (4 points) Show that the van der Pol equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \mu(x^2 - 1)\frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

is equivalent to the system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y$$

$$\frac{dt}{dt} = -x - \mu(x^2 - 1)y$$

- (b) (16 points) Characterize the types and the stabilities of the critical point (0,0) for the cases  $\mu > 0$  and  $\mu < 0$ .
- 3 (20 points) Consider the nonlinear oscillator

$$x'' + cx' + ax + bx^3 = 0.$$

where a, b, c > 0. Let y = x'. Show that (0,0) is Liapunov stable using Liapunov function of the form  $V(x,y) = \alpha x^2 + \beta x^4 + \gamma y^2$  for  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$ .

4 Consider the following initial value problem (IVP)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y-x(x^2+y^2) \\ -x+y-y(x^2+y^2) \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

- (i) (6 points) Show that the solution of the IVP(1)(2) stays in the region  $D = \{(x,y) | \frac{1}{2} \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2\}$  whenever it exists.
- (ii)(6 points) Show that there exists a unique solution for IVP(1)(2), which exists for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- (iii)(8 points) Find the equilibrium of (1). Discuss the asymptotical behavior of the solution for IVP(1)(2) as  $t \to \infty$ .

**5** (20 points) Let r, k, and f be real and continuous functions which satisfy  $r(t) \ge 0$ ,  $k(t) \ge 0$ , and

$$r(t) \le f(t) + \int_a^t k(s)r(s)ds, \quad a \le t \le b.$$

Show that

$$r(t) \le f(t) + \int_a^t f(s)k(s) \exp\left[\int_s^t k(u)du\right] ds, \quad a \le t \le b.$$