## 2023 Fall, NTHU-MATH 3010: Differential Equations

## Homework Assignments

9/11 §1.1: 3, 5, 7, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24  $\S1.3: 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 19, 22$ 9/14 §2.1: 1, 4,, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23  $\S2.2: 2, 5, 8, 10, 14, 18, 20, 25$ 9/18 §2.3: 3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 20, 23 §2.5: 1, 3, 5, 7, 16, 17, 19, 27 9/25 §2.6: 1, 3, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 20  $\S2.7: 1, 5, 9, 11$ 10/02 §2.4: 9, 10, 17, 18, 19 §2.8: 12, 13, 14, 18 10/16 §3.1: 1, 4, 7, 12, 16, 21  $\S3.3: 5, 10, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23$  $\S3.4: 1, 6, 10, 17, 28, 29$ 10/19 §3.2: 4, 7, 11, 14, 16, 21, 23, 26, 29, 30  $\S3.3: 25, 28$ §3.4: 24, 26, 33 10/23 §3.5: 2, 4, 7, 12, 15, 22, 26  $\S3.6: 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 23, 24$ 11/2 §5.2: 1, 4, 8, 13, 15 §5.3: 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 18 5.4: 8, 10, 17, 1811/6 §5.5: 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 22, 25, 27, 31 §5.6: 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11  $\S5.7: 2, 6, 9, 12, 15$ 11/9 §4.1: 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17  $\S4.2: 9, 10, 12, 18, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31$ 11/16 §4.3: 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14  $\S4.4$ : 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11 11/20 §6.4: 2, 4, 6, 9, 10  $\S6.7: 1, 3, 7, 9, 12, 14$ 11/23 §6.5: 2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 21, 24  $\S6.6: 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 16, 20, 23$  $\S6.8: 2, 4, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21$ 12/4 §6.9: 1, 4, 7, 12, 13 §7.1: 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 23, 24 12/7 §7.2: 2, 5, 11, 13, 16, 20  $\S7.3: 11, 15, 17, 20, 23$  $\S7.4: 3, 7, 11, 17$  $\S7.6: 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14$ 12/11 §9.1: 1, 3, 11, 14, 15, 16  $\S9.3: 4, 6, 9, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25$ 

Here is amendment to the lecture on 12/21 about the Lyapunov stability theorem. The proof will not be part of final exam. Ref: Hirsch-Smale's book "Differential Equations, Dynamical Systems, and Linear Algebra" §9.3

Suppose V is a strict Lyapunov function for  $\dot{x} = f(x)$  on neighborhood U of isolated equilibrium point  $\bar{x}$ . We want to show that  $\bar{x}$  is asymptotically stable.

Choose  $\delta > 0$  small so that  $B_{\delta}(\bar{x}) \subset U$ . Let

$$\alpha = \inf_{\partial B_{\delta}(\bar{x})} V, \quad U_1 = \{ x \in B_{\delta}(\bar{x}) : V(x) < \alpha \}.$$

Then any solution x(t) starting from  $U_1$  will stay inside  $B_{\delta}(\bar{x})$  for t > 0 since V(x(t)) is decreasing in t. This implies stability of  $\bar{x}$ .

To prove asymptotic stability, we need to show that any solution x(t) starting from  $U_1$  approaches  $\bar{x}$  as  $t \to \infty$ . Assume otherwise, then there exists some solution x(t) starting from  $U_1$  and some sequence  $t_n \nearrow \infty$  such that  $x(t_n) \to \bar{y} \neq \bar{x}$  as  $n \to \infty$ . Observe that

$$V(x(t)) > V(\bar{y})$$
 for all  $t > 0$ 

since V(x(t)) is strictly decreasing in t and  $\lim_{n\to\infty} V(x(t_n)) = V(\bar{y})$ . Let y(t) be the solution starting from  $\bar{y}$ , then  $V(y(t)) < V(\bar{y})$  for all t > 0. In particular,  $V(y(1)) < V(\bar{y})$ . By continuous dependence on initial condition there exists  $\delta'$  sufficiently small such that any solution z(t) starting from  $B_{\delta'}(\bar{y}) \subset U_1$  satisfies  $V(z(1)) < V(\bar{y})$ . Choose N large so that  $x(t_N) \in B_{\delta'}(\bar{y})$ , let z(t) be the solution starting from  $x(t_N)$ , then

$$V(x(t_N + 1)) = V(z(1)) < V(\bar{y}),$$

which is a contradiction.