

# MTH 351/651

## Homework #5

Due Date: October 07, 2022

### 1 Problems for Everyone

- 2 1. Consider the arms race described by

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= y, \\ \dot{y} &= -x + y.\end{aligned}$$

- How would you describe the interaction between these two nations in practical terms?
- Classify the fixed point at the origin. What does this imply about the arms race?
- Sketch  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  as functions of  $t$ , assuming  $x(0) = 1$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ .

- 3 2. In each of the following, predict the course of the following arms races depending on the relative sizes of  $a$  and  $b$  (assume  $a, b > 0$ ). Explain in practical terms how the countries interact, and try to think of examples of countries that might interact in this manner.

- $\dot{x} = ay$  and  $\dot{y} = bx$
- $\dot{x} = ax + by$  and  $\dot{y} = -bx - ay$
- $\dot{x} = ax + by$  and  $\dot{y} = bx + ay$
- $\dot{x} = 0$  and  $\dot{y} = ax + by$

- 3 3. Here are the official definitions of the various types of stability. Consider a fixed point  $\mathbf{x}^*$  of a system  $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$ , where  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbf{F} : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ .

- We say  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is **attracting** if there exists a  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $\|\mathbf{x}(0) - \mathbf{x}^*\| < \delta$  then  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}^*$ .
- We say  $\mathbf{x}^*$  is **Liapunov stable** if for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists a  $\delta > 0$  such that for all  $t \geq 0$  if  $\|\mathbf{x}(0) - \mathbf{x}^*\| < \delta$  then  $\|\mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}^*\| < \varepsilon$ .

For each of the following systems, determine whether the origin is attracting, Liapunov stable, asymptotically stable, or none of the above.

- $\dot{x} = y$  and  $\dot{y} = -4x$
- $\dot{x} = 0$  and  $\dot{y} = -y$
- $\dot{x} = -x$  and  $\dot{y} = -5y$
- $\dot{x} = x$  and  $\dot{y} = y$

- 2 4. For a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  prove that the eigenvalue of  $A$  satisfy

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{\text{Tr}(A) \pm 1}{2} \sqrt{(\text{Tr}(A))^2 - 4 \det(A)}.$$

## Homework #5

#1

Consider the arms race described by

$$\dot{x} = y$$

$$\dot{y} = -x + y$$

- (a) How would you describe the interaction between these two nations in practical terms?
- (b) Classify the fixed point at the origin. What does this imply about the arms race.
- (c) Sketch  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  as a function of  $t$ , assuming  $x(0) = 1$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ .

Solution:

(a) Country  $x$  fears country  $y$  and increases its arms in response to a buildup of  $y$ 's military. Country  $y$  is an arms dealer and will decrease its arms in response to a buildup of  $y$  probably out of fear as well. This could describe a relationship such as Libya (country  $y$ ) and Israel (country  $x$ ) in the 1980's.

(b) The matrix is  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  which has eigenvalues satisfying

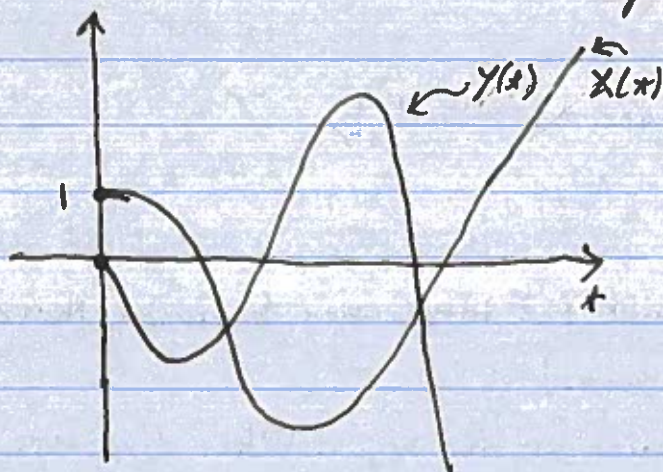
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ and } \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

Consequently, the fixed point is an unstable spiral and thus the countries will uncontrollably spiral between build of arms and disarmament.

(c) The solutions will behave something like



#2

In each of the following predict the course of the following arms races depending on the relative sizes of  $a$  and  $b$  (assume  $a, b > 0$ ). Explain in practical terms how the countries interact, and try to think of examples of countries that might interact in this manner.

(a)  $\dot{x} = ay$  and  $\dot{y} = bx$

(b)  $\dot{x} = ax + by$  and  $\dot{y} = -bx - ay$

(c)  $\dot{x} = ax + by$  and  $\dot{y} = bx + ay$

(d)  $\dot{x} = 0$  and  $\dot{y} = ax + by$

Solution:

(a) These two countries mutually distrust each other and compete in both arms and nation building. The eigenvalues satisfy

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ and } \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = -ab$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{ab}$$

and thus the system leads to an uncontrolled arms race or uncontrolled nation building. This could mimic U.S.-China relations.

(b) Country x is an arms dealer that fears country y. Country y wants a balance between military spending and infrastructure but at the same time wants to exploit weaknesses in country x's military. The eigenvalues satisfy

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm bi \quad \because \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$$

Consequently, <sup>if  $b < a$</sup>  both countries will continually oscillate between building up arms and nation building.

(c) Countries x and y are arms dealers and build up weapons in response to each other's arms. The eigenvalues satisfy

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2a, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2a - \lambda_2) \lambda_2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2a\lambda_2 + a^2 - b^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 4a^2 + 4b^2}}{2}$$

$$= a \pm b.$$

Consequently, the fixed point is an unstable node if  $a > b$  and is a saddle if  $a < b$ .

#3.

For each of the following systems determine whether the origin is attracting, Liapunov stable, asymptotically stable, or none of the above.

(a)  $\dot{x} = y$  and  $\dot{y} = -4x$

(b)  $\dot{x} = 0$  and  $\dot{y} = -y$

(c)  $\dot{x} = -x$  and  $\dot{y} = -5y$

(d)  $\dot{x} = x$  and  $\dot{y} = y$

Solution:

(a) The eigenvalues are given by  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = 2i$  and thus the origin is Liapunov stable.

(b) The line  $y = 0$  is a stable line of fixed points and thus the origin is Liapunov stable.

(c) The eigenvalues are  $\lambda_1 = -1$  and  $\lambda_2 = -5$  and thus the origin is asymptotically stable.

#4.

For a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  prove that the eigenvalues of  $A$  satisfy

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{\text{Tr}(A) \pm \sqrt{\text{Tr}(A)^2 - 4\det(A)}}{2}$$

proof:

Since  $\text{Tr}(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  and  $\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$  we have that

$$\det(A) = \lambda_1 (\text{Tr}(A) - \lambda_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1^2 - \text{Tr}(A)\lambda_1 + \det(A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{\text{Tr}(A) \pm \sqrt{\text{Tr}(A)^2 - 4\det(A)}}{2}$$

2.