

Ordinary Differential Equations - Preliminary Exam

Closed books, closed notes. Show work for full credit. No calculators are allowed.

1. Suppose that A is an $n \times n$ -matrix which satisfies $A^2 = -A$.
 - (a) Find an explicit formula for e^{tA} in terms of A , but without any series involving A . (Hint: Show first that $A^k = (-1)^{k+1}A$ for all $k \geq 1$.)
 - (b) Determine the stability of the origin of the linear system $\dot{x} = Ax$.
2. Consider the autonomous planar ordinary differential equation

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= y + \lambda x, \\ \dot{y} &= x - x^2.\end{aligned}$$

For the parameter values $\lambda = 0$, $\lambda = -1/2$, and $\lambda = 1/2$, perform the following tasks.

- (a) Find the equilibrium points of the planar system and determine their stability.
 - (b) Sketch the phase portraits.
3. State precisely the (classical) Hartman-Grobman Theorem. Give an example of a differential equation that does not satisfy the hypothesis of the theorem and show why the result does not hold for that example.
 4. Consider the Susceptible-Infected-Recovered (SIR) model given by

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{S} &= -\beta SI, \\ \dot{I} &= \beta SI - \gamma I, \\ \dot{R} &= \gamma I,\end{aligned}$$

where $\beta > 0$ and $\gamma > 0$ are model parameters and the functions $S(t)$, $I(t)$, and $R(t)$ represent the proportion of the population that is susceptible, infected, and recovered, respectively, from a given disease.

- (a) Show that if $S(0) + I(0) + R(0) = 1$, then we have $S(t) + I(t) + R(t) = 1$ for all times t in the maximal existence interval of the solution.
- (b) Show that the set $D = \{(S, I, R) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : S \geq 0, I \geq 0, R \geq 0, S + I + R \leq 1\}$ is positively invariant.
- (c) Consider the initial condition $S(0) = 1 - \epsilon$, $I(0) = \epsilon$, and $R(0) = 0$, where $\epsilon > 0$ is a very small number. Determine whether a disease outbreak occurs or whether the disease is quickly eradicated. The answer will depend on the parameters β and γ .