

- (1) Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For the system  $\dot{x} = Ax$ , find the stable, center, and unstable subspaces. Describe the behavior inside each subspace, including any invariant lines and planes inside these spaces. Justify your answer.

- (2) For the equation  $\ddot{x} + x - \dot{x} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2\right) = 0$ , noting that  $x$  is scalar here, do the following.
- Write the equation as a system in  $x$  and  $y$  by setting  $\dot{x} = y$ . Find all equilibria for the system.
  - Show that the annulus  $1/2 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 2$  is invariant.
  - Show that the annulus  $1/2 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 2$  contains a closed orbit. Justify your answer, stating any theorem that you use.

- (3) Consider the autonomous system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -y - \alpha^2 xy^2 \\ \dot{y} &= x^3, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\alpha$  is a real parameter.

- For which values of  $\alpha$  is this system Hamiltonian? For each case, find the Hamiltonian and sketch the phase portrait.
  - For each value of  $\alpha$ , find all equilibrium solutions of the above system. Can the principle of linearized stability be used to determine their stability?
  - Show that for all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  the origin is a stable equilibrium. (Hint: Can you use the Hamiltonian function(s) from (a)?)
- (4) Answer the following questions.
- State the existence and uniqueness theorem for ordinary differential equations.
  - Give an example of a first order initial value problem that has more than one solution. Justify your answer.
  - Is there a continuously differentiable function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $\phi(t) = (\cos t, \sin 3t)$  solves the differential equation  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ ? Justify your answer.