

PROBLEM SET 2  
Math 207A, Fall 2018  
Due: Fri., Oct. 12

1. Suppose that  $x(t) = \cos t$  is a solution of the autonomous, scalar ODE  $x_t = f(x)$  for some smooth function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $x(t) = -\sin t$  is also a solution.

2. Prove that a continuously differentiable function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is locally Lipschitz continuous. If, in addition, there exists a constant  $M \geq 0$  such that  $|\partial f / \partial x| \leq M$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , prove that  $f$  is globally Lipschitz continuous.

HINT. Note that

$$f(x) - f(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} f(tx + (1-t)y) dt.$$

3. Compute the Picard iterates for the following scalar initial value problems, and discuss their convergence:

$$(a) \quad x_t = x, \quad x(0) = 1; \quad (b) \quad x_t = 2t - 2\sqrt{\max(0, x)}, \quad x(0) = 0.$$

4. Consider the following initial value problem for  $x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x_t + x = \cos t, \quad x(0) = x_0.$$

(a) How would you classify this ODE? What do general theorems say about the local/global existence and uniqueness of solutions?

(b) Define a Poincaré map  $P : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $P(x_0) = x(2\pi)$ , where  $x(t)$  is the solution in (a). Compute  $P$  and find its fixed point. Show that the fixed point of  $P$  corresponds to a  $2\pi$ -periodic solution of the original ODE. Discuss the stability of this solution.

5. Consider the following  $2 \times 2$ -system for  $(x(t), y(t))$ :

$$x_t = x - y - x^3, \quad y_t = x + y - y^3.$$

(a) What do general theorems say about the local/global existence and uniqueness of solutions of the initial value problem with  $x(0) = x_0, y(0) = y_0$ ?

(b) Let  $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ . Compute

$$\frac{d}{dt}V(x(t), y(t))$$

and use the result to show that the solution of the initial value problem exists globally forwards in time for all  $t \geq 0$ .

(c) Let  $0 < a < 1$  and  $b > 2$ . If  $(x_0, y_0) \neq (0, 0)$ , show that the solution satisfies

$$a \leq x^2(t) + y^2(t) \leq b$$

for all sufficiently large  $t > 0$ . Do you have any guesses for the long time behavior of the solution?