## Handout 5

August 18, 2015

## Problem 1

1. Find the most general solution of the linear system.
2. Classify the stability of the critical point at $(0,0)$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{d x}{d t}=-3 x-5 y \\
\frac{d y}{d t}=2 x-y
\end{gathered}
$$

Stability of Linear Systems Assume the origin (0,0) is an isolated critical point for the linear system

$$
\begin{aligned}
x^{\prime}(t) & =a x+b y \\
y^{\prime}(t) & =c x+d y
\end{aligned}
$$

where $a, b, c, d$ are real and $a d-b c \neq 0$. Let $r_{1}$ and $r_{2}$ be the roots of the characteristic equation

$$
r^{2}-(a+d) r+(a d-b c)=0
$$

The stability of the origin and the classification of the origin as a critical point depends on the roots $r_{1}$ and $r_{2}$ as follows:

| Roots | Type of Critical Point | Stability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| distinct, positive | node | unstable |
| distinct, negative | node | asymptotically stable |
| opposite signs | saddle point | unstable |
| equal, positive | star or degenerate node | unstable |
| equal, negative | star or degenerate node | asymptotically stable |
| complex-value: positive real part | spiral point | unstable |
| complex-valued: negative real part | spiral point | asymptotically stable |
| complex-valued: pure imaginary | center | stable |

