# Theory of Ordinary Differential Equations 

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- Homework 3 -
(1) Someone suggests the following method to solve $y^{\prime}=f(y), y(0)=y_{0}$ :

$$
y_{k+1}=y_{k}+\frac{\Delta t}{2} *\left(f\left(y_{k}+\frac{\Delta t}{3} f\left(y_{k}\right)\right)+f\left(y_{k}+\frac{2 \Delta t}{3} f\left(y_{k}\right)\right)\right) .
$$

(a) Determine the order of this method: first or second order?
(b) Suppose $f(y)=a y, y(0)=1$, compute $y_{1}$.
(c) Compute $y_{k}$ in this specific case explicitly.
(d) For which values of $a<0$ does the sequence $y_{k}$ converge to zero.
(2) We consider the periodically forced nonlinear oscillator

$$
x^{\prime}=y, \quad y^{\prime}=x-x^{3}+\varepsilon \cos (t) .
$$

(a) Draw the phase portrait for $\varepsilon=0$ both plotting the level sets, and integrating the equation using for instance Matlab's ode45.
(b) Still setting $\varepsilon=0$, draw a (polygonal) region enclosed by a set of initial conditions $\left(x_{j}, y_{j}\right)$ approximating a ball of radius $1 / 4$ around $x=1 / 2, y=0$. Integrate those initial conditions in time and observe how the shape of the ball evolves. Repeat for a ball centered at $x=0, y=0$. Explain why a region completely contained inside (or outside, respectively) one of the separatrices needs to stay inside of the separatrix.
(c) Repeat the previous experiments with $\varepsilon=1$ and describe the observation. Also, draw simultaneously the time evolution of regions inside and outside of the previously shown separatrices and describe how they "mix".

Homework is due on Monday, October 1, in class

