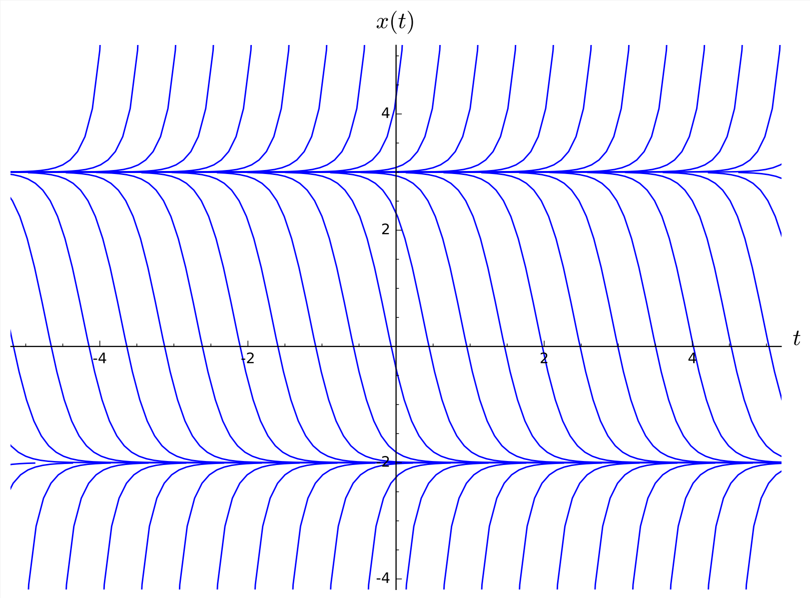
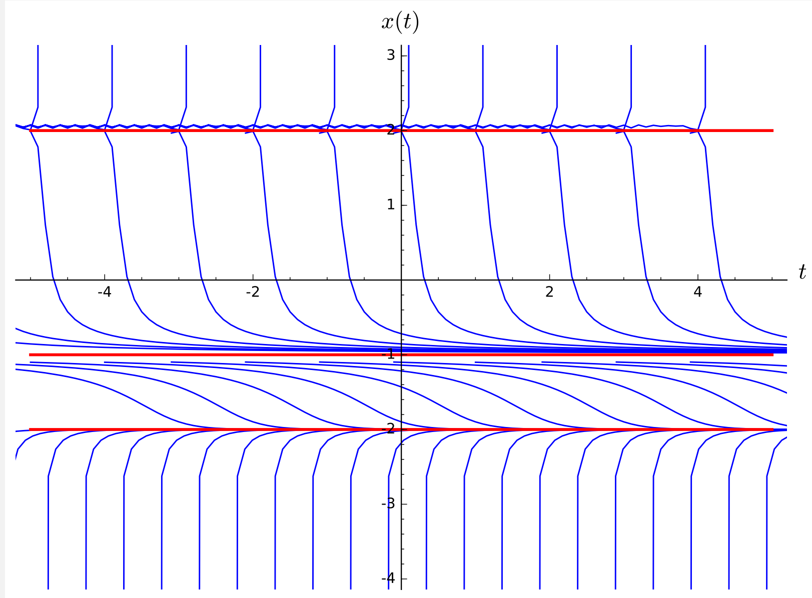
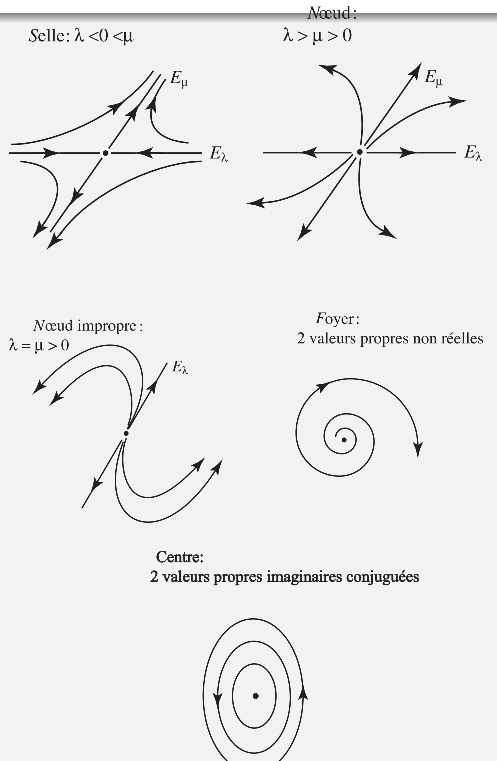
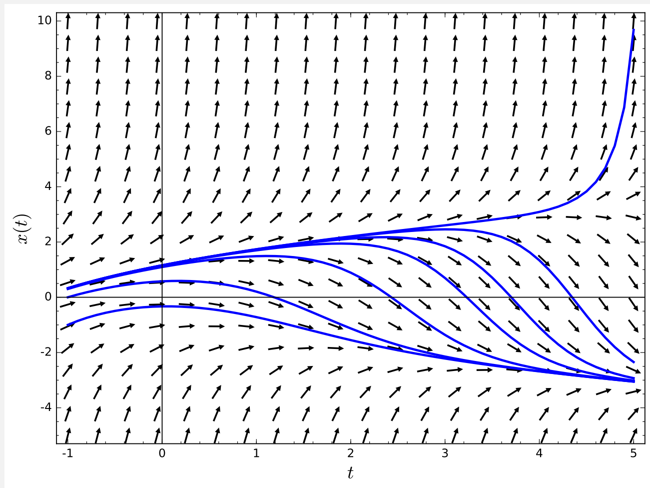


Portrait de phase pour $y' = (y-3)(y+2)$: $y = -2$ (resp. $y = 3$) est un point d'équilibre stable (resp. instable)

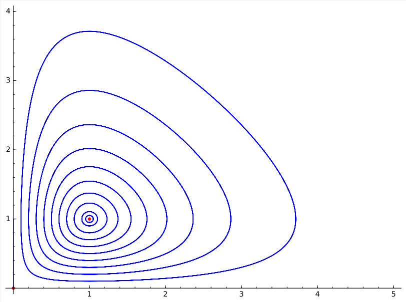


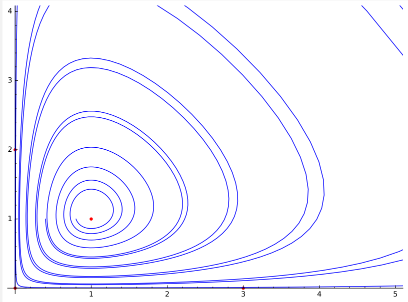
Portrait de phase pour $y' = (y^2-4)(y+1)^2$: $y = -2$ (resp. $y = 2$, $y = -1$) est un point d'équilibre stable (resp. instable, ni stable, ni instable)



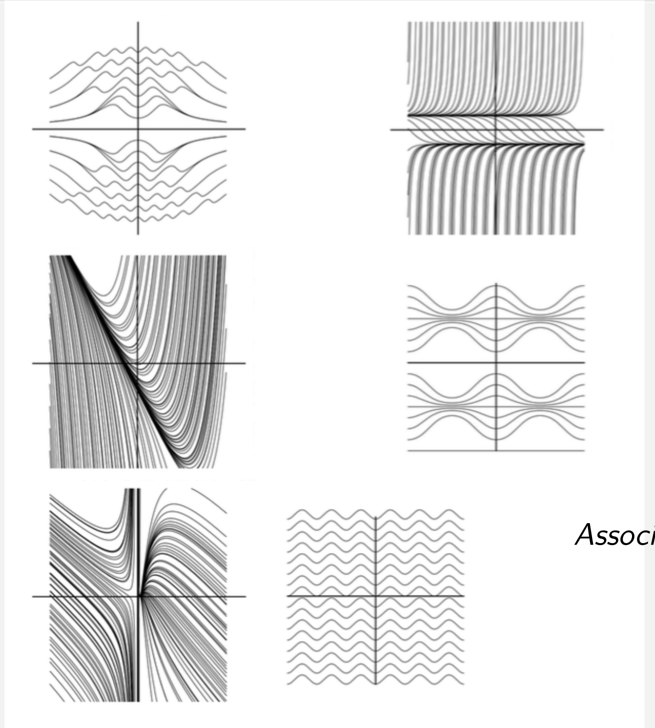


Champ de directions pour l'éd $y' = y^2/2 - x$ dans le pavé $[-1,5] \times [-5,10]$ et quelques trajectoires.





Le portrait de phase de Lotka-Volterra $(x', y') = (x(1-y), -y(1-x))$ *(trajectoires périodiques) et de sa perturbation* $(x', y') = (x(1-y) + x^2/10, -y(1-x))$.



$x' = x^2 - 1$

$x' = x/(1-t^2)$

$x' = \sin t \sin x$,

$x' = \sin(tx)$

$x' = 2t + x$

$x' = \sin(3t)$

Associer portrait et ÉD !