

Now suppose $x(0) = 0$, and h is positive.

Then $x(t) \rightarrow x^*$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, where x^* is the closest stable fixed point.

c) It depends on how big h becomes. If h becomes large, then $x(t)$ converges to the largest of critical point, and then it will stay "trapped" here if h decreases to 0. If h stays small, then $x(t)$

~~It~~ converges to the closest critical point, and hence will return to 0 as h decreases to zero.

Look at this as a trajectory on the diagram of fixed points:

h becomes large \Rightarrow

