

$$a = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ (-\frac{1}{7})(-\frac{29}{35}) + (6)(\frac{1}{7}) \\ 0 + (-2)(\frac{1}{7}) \end{array} \right)$$

~~$$a = \left(\begin{array}{c} 29/7 + 6/7 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 35/7 \\ -1 \end{array} \right)$$~~

~~$$a = \left(\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ -1 \end{array} \right)$$~~

$$\Rightarrow a = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -\frac{7}{35} & -\frac{6}{35} \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{35} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} -\frac{29}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right)$$

$$a = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ (-\frac{7}{35})(-\frac{29}{35}) + (-\frac{6}{35})(\frac{1}{7}) \\ 0 + (-\frac{6}{35})(\frac{1}{7}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$a = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{29}{175} & -\frac{6}{245} \\ -\frac{1}{49} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{173}{1225} \\ -\frac{1}{49} \end{array} \right)$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{6}{35} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solving (ii) for Aa

~~Get~~

$$Aa = Aa + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = b$$

$$Aa = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Aa = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{35} - 1 \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Aa = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6-35}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{29}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{29}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 6 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{29}{35} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c, Aa + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = b \quad \sim(i)$$

Solving (i) for b,

$$Ab = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$b = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

~~$$b = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

~~$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$\rightarrow b = \frac{1}{35} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It's general solution is:

$$x_n(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-7t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-5t}$$

~~$x_p(t) = ?$~~

$$x_n(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -3c_1 e^{-7t} + c_2 e^{-5t} \\ c_1 e^{-7t} + 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_n(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -3c_1 e^{-7t} + c_2 e^{-5t} \\ c_1 e^{-7t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_p(t) = a + bt$$

$$x_p(t) = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t$$

~~$x_p(t) = b$~~

$$x_p'(t) = b$$

~~$x_p(t)$~~

$$b = (a + bt) \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = Aa + Abt + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Equating, Co-efficients, (1)
 $Ab \cancel{-} 0 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$(-5-\lambda)(-7-\lambda) = 0$$

$$35 + 5\lambda + \cancel{12} + \cancel{10}\lambda^2 = 0$$

 λ

$$\cancel{\lambda^2 + 12\lambda + 35} = 0$$

$$5(7+\lambda) + \lambda(7+\lambda) = 0$$

$$(\lambda+7)(\lambda+5) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -7, \lambda = -5$$

For $\lambda = -7$,For $\lambda = -5$

$$\begin{array}{|cc|c|} \hline & -5 - (-7) & 6 \\ \hline & 0 & -7 - (-7) \\ \hline & 2 & 6 \\ & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{|cc|c|} \hline & -5 + 5 & 6 \\ \hline & 0 & -7 + 5 \\ \hline & 0 & -2 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{|cc|c|} \hline & 2 & 6 \\ \hline & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 2 & 6 \\ & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{|cc|c|} \hline & 0 & 6 \\ \hline & 0 & -2 \\ \hline & 0 & -2 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 6y_1 = 0$$

$$6y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = 0$$

$$-2y_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 3y_1 = 0$$

$x \rightarrow$ free variable

$$x_1 = -3y_1$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

EXERCISE 6.5

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + F(t)$$

$$F(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}t$$

Gen. sol. is given by,

$$x(t) = x_n(t) + x_p(t)$$

$$\underline{x_n(t) = ? \quad :-}$$

$$F(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$\therefore (A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -5 - \lambda & 6 \\ 0 & -7 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

General Solution given by:

$$x(t) = c_1 e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 e^t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{4t} + 0 - c_3 e^{-t} \\ 0 + c_2 e^{-2t} + 0 \\ 0 + 0 + 5c_3 e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{4t} - c_3 e^{-t} \\ c_2 e^{-2t} \\ 5c_3 e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = c_1 e^{4t} - c_3 e^{-t} \\ y(t) = c_2 e^{-2t} \\ z(t) = 5c_3 e^t \end{array} \right.$$

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Now for $\lambda_3 = -1$, let $v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4+1 & 0 & 1 & x_3 \\ 0 & -2+1 & 0 & y_3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1+1 & z_3 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & 0 & 1 & x_3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & y_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & z_3 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{5}R_1 \\ -1R_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_3 + \frac{1}{5}z_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = -\frac{1}{5}z_3$$

$$y_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5}z_3 \\ 0 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \frac{1}{6}R_1$$

$$R \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2$$

$$R \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad R_1 = \frac{1}{6}R_2$$

$$\therefore x_2 = 0,$$

$$z_{22} = 0$$

y - free variable.

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 1 & x_1 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & y_1 \\ 6 & 0 & -5 & z_1 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

\therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 0x_1 + 0y_1 + 0z_1 &= 0 \\ 0x_1 - 6y_1 + 0z_1 &= 0 \\ 0x_1 + 0y_1 - 5z_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$R \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} \text{-1 R}_2 \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 0 \\ z_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now for $\lambda_2 = -2$, let $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & 0 & 1 & x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z_2 \end{array} \right] \begin{matrix} | \\ 2 \\ | \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(27)

$$x' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x$$

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Finding eigenvalues.

$$\det(A - I\lambda) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4-\lambda)[(-2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 0] - 0 + 1[0 - 0] = 0$$

$$(4-\lambda)(-2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -1$$

Finding eigenvectors,

$$\lambda_1 = 4 \quad 1 \cdot 1 \cdot v = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$3x_2 + 0y_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 + 0y_2 = 0$$

$$R \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \frac{1}{5} R_2$$

$$x_1 - 3y_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 3y_1$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For $\lambda_2 = -8$, let $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 7+8 & 0 & x_2 \\ 5 & -8+8 & y_2 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 15 & 0 & x_2 \\ 5 & 0 & y_2 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \frac{1}{5}R_1, \frac{1}{5}R_2$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Handwritten notes for finding eigenvalues:} \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Top row: } 2, -1 - i\sqrt{3}, 1 + i\sqrt{3} \\
 \text{Second row: } -2 + 2i\sqrt{3}, 1 + 3 \\
 \text{Third row: } (-1)^2 - (i\sqrt{3})^2 = 1 - 3 = -2
 \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Bottom row: } 2, -1 - i\sqrt{3}, 1 + i\sqrt{3} \\
 \text{Second row: } -2 - 2i\sqrt{3}, 1 + 3 \\
 \text{Third row: } (-1)^2 + (i\sqrt{3})^2 = 1 + 3 = 4
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

finding eigenvalues

For $\lambda_1 = 7$, let $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7-7 & 0 \\ 5 & -8-7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|c}
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 5 & -15 & 0
 \end{array}$$

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15

15

15x
25

$$\begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & 0 \\ 5 & -8-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(7-\lambda)(-8-\lambda) - (0)(5) = 0$$

$$-56 - 7\lambda + 8\lambda + \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 56 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{1^2 - 4(1)(-56)}}{2(1)}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+224}}{2}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{225}}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-1 + 15}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-1 + 15}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-1 - 15}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7, \quad \lambda_2 = -8$$

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$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{1}{5}c_1 e^{7t} + c_2 e^{5t} \\ y(t) = c_1 e^{7t} + c_2 e^{5t} \end{cases}$$

$$(17) \quad x' = 7x$$

$$y' = 5x - 8y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} x(t)$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Finding eigenvalues;

$$\det(A - I\lambda) = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2 \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \frac{1}{5} R_2 - \cancel{R_1}$$

$$x_2 - y_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 = y_2$$

$$\text{So } v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The general solution is given
by:

$$X(t) = C_1 e^{1t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{5t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ Y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{t} \frac{1}{5} + C_2 e^{5t} \\ C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Left Circle: } (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 10 \\ & \text{Right Circle: } (x-7)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 12 \\ & \text{Intersection Points: } A(3, 1), B(5, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$B \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 - \frac{1}{5}y_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{5}y_1$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{GK} \rightarrow 2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ let } v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 6-5 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & 20 \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{array} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

Finding eigenvectors

for $\lambda_1 = +1$, let $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6-(+1) & -1 \\ 5 & -(+1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Writing it's augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} R_2 - R_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad R_2 \rightarrow \frac{R_2}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} R_1 \rightarrow \frac{R_1}{5} \\ \hline \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$$

Finding eigenvalues,

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -4-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \\ 0 & 5 & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-4-\lambda)(-\lambda) - (-\lambda)(5) = 0$$

$$4\lambda + \lambda^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 6-\lambda & -1 & \\ 5 & -\lambda & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(6-\lambda)(-\lambda) - (-1)(5) = 0$$

$$-6\lambda + \lambda^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1\lambda - 5\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda-1) - 5(\lambda-1) = 0 \quad (\cancel{\lambda+1}) + \cancel{5}(\cancel{\lambda+1}) = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-5) = 0 \quad (\cancel{\lambda+1})(\cancel{\lambda+5}) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1, \lambda = 5 \quad \lambda \cancel{+1}, \lambda = -5$$

$$x(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{-4t}$$

$$y(t) = 3c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{-4t}$$

② $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -4$

$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ans: The general sol. is given by:-

$$X(t) = c_1 e^{0t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-4t} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-4t} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find a general solution of the system-

⑤ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = 6x - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 5x \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 5x$$

Ans: writing in matrices form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = x'(t), \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = X(t)$

Exercise 6.4.

Use the eigenvalues and corresponding (linearly independent) eigenvectors of the matrix A to find a general solution of $\dot{X}' = AX$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \lambda_1 = 2, V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_2 = 4,$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ans.: The general sol. is given by

$$X(t) = c_1 e^{2t} V_1 + c_2 e^{4t} V_2$$

$$X(t) = c_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{2t} \\ 3c_1 e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_2 e^{4t} \\ c_2 e^{4t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{4t} \\ 3c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{4t} \end{pmatrix}$$