

HW 9.2 # 5, 7, 11, 15, 19, 25, 31, 37, 45

5. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(4-\lambda) + 2 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$

$\lambda_1 = 2$ $A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_2 = 3$ $A - \lambda_2 I = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$-x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$ $x_1 = 2x_2$

$-x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$

$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$-2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$

$x_1 = x_2$

$-x_1 + x_2 = 0$

$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$y(t) = C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

7. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -6 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1)$ $\lambda = -1, 2$

$\lambda_1 = -1$ $A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_2 = 2$ $A - \lambda_2 I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$3x_1 = 6x_2$

$x_1 = 2x_2$

$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$-6x_1 = 0$

$-3x_2 = 0$

$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$y(t) = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$y(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$2C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$2C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$C_2 = -2$

11. We know $y(t) = C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$2C_1 + C_2 = 2$

$C_1 = 1$

$C_2 = 1$

$y(t) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

15. $z(t) = e^{3it} \begin{pmatrix} -1-i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = (\cos 3t + i \sin 3t) \left[\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \cos 3t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \sin 3t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + i (\cos 3t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sin 3t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix})$

$\vec{y}_1(t) = \text{Re}(z(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 3t + \sin 3t \\ 2 \cos 3t \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{y}_2(t) = \text{Im}(z(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 3t - \sin 3t \\ 2 \sin 3t \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{y}_1'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \sin 3t + 3 \cos 3t \\ -6 \sin 3t \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{y}_2'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t \\ 6 \cos 3t \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 3t + \sin 3t \\ 2 \cos 3t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \sin 3t + 3 \cos 3t \\ -6 \sin 3t \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 3t - \sin 3t \\ 2 \sin 3t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t \\ 6 \cos 3t \end{pmatrix}$

$y_1(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$y_2(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 2 = 1$, so linearly ind. Since $y_1(0)$ and $y_2(0)$ are

linearly independent, so is $y_1(t)$ and $y_2(t)$ form fundamental set

19. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 4 \\ -2 & -4-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 8$ $\lambda = -2 + 2i$ $\bar{\lambda} = -2 - 2i$

$(A - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2i & 4 \\ -2 & -2-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$(2-2i)x_1 + 4x_2 = 0$

$(-2x_1 + (2-2i)x_2 = 0) \div (-1+i)$

$(4-4)x_1 + (-2+2i+2i+2)x_2 = 0$

$x_1 = -1-i$ $x_2 = 1$ $z(t) = e^{(-2+2i)t} \begin{pmatrix} -1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= e^{-2t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$= e^{-2t} (\cos 2t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \sin 2t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) + i e^{-2t} (\cos 2t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sin 2t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix})$

$y_1(t) = e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$

$y_2(t) = e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t - \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$

25. we know $y_1(t) = e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$ $y_2(t) = e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t - \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t - \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -C_1 - C_2 = -1 \\ C_1 = 2 \quad C_2 = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$y(t) = 2e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} - e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t - \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

31. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + 1 = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4$, $\lambda = 2$

$$A - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y_1(t) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$v_{sc} \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ for satisfy $(A - 2I)v_2 = v_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$y_2(t) = e^t (v_2 + t v_1) = e^t \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 t e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

37. $y(0) = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} C_1 + C_2 = 2 \\ C_1 = -1 \quad C_2 = 3 \end{matrix}$

$$y(t) = -e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 3e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 3te^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

45. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -4-\lambda & -5 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2$, $\lambda = -1 \pm i$, $\bar{\lambda} = -1 - i$

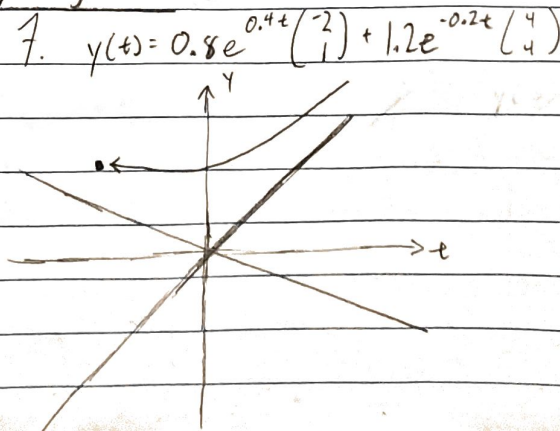
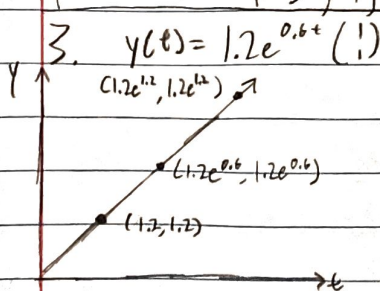
$$A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -3-i & 5 \\ 2 & 3-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = -3-i \end{matrix}$$

$$z(t) = e^{(-1+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3-i \end{pmatrix} = e^{-t} (\cos t + i \sin t) \left[\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

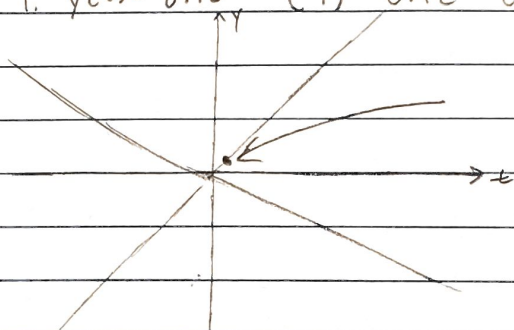
$$= e^{-t} (\cos t \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \sin t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + i \cos t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + i \sin t \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-t} (\cos t \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - \sin t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) + C_2 e^{-t} (\cos t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \sin t \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix})$$

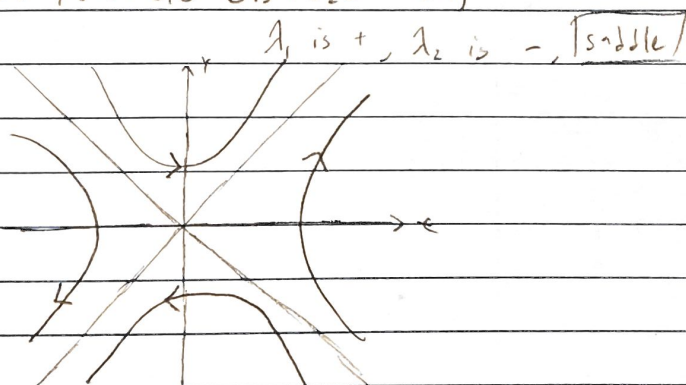
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9. $y(t) = -0.4e^{-0.4t} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 0.4e^{-0.2t} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

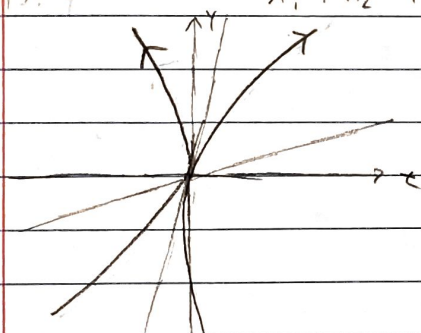


12. $y(t) = C_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$



15. $y(t) = C_1 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

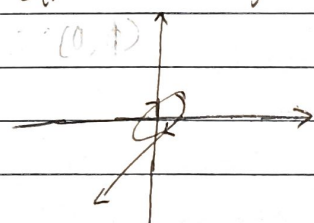
15. λ_1, λ_2 +, source



16. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -4-\lambda & 8 \\ -4 & 4-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 16$, $\lambda = \pm 4i$

Since α in $\alpha \pm i\beta$ is 0, equilibrium at origin is a center.

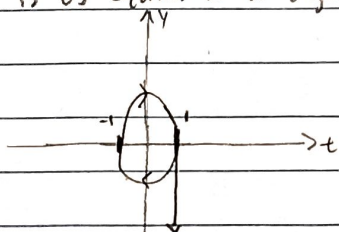
$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$



19. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -4 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 4$, $\lambda = \pm 2i$

Since α in $\alpha \pm i\beta$ is 0, equilibrium at origin is a center

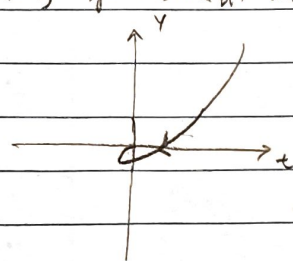
$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$



20. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -2-\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2$, $\lambda = -1 \pm i$

Be α in $\alpha \pm i\beta$ is negative, spiral sink at origin aka equilibrium point.

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



23. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} -3-\lambda & 2 \\ -4 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5$, $\lambda = -1 \pm 2i$

Be α is negative, spiral sink to center at origin

$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

