

Step-1

Consider the following projection matrix P :

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

The objective is to solve $\frac{du}{dt} = Pu$.

Where P is projection matrix with initial condition $u(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Here, part of $u(0)$ increases exponentially while the null space part stays fixed.

Step-2

Solve the following differential equation $\frac{du}{dt} = Pu$ with $u = u(0)$ at $t = 0$ using the pure exponential solution.

$$u(t) = e^{at} u(0)$$

Let the Eigen value equation be $Px = \lambda x$.

$$\text{Where } P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } x = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

Then,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = \lambda y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = \lambda z$$

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$$\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = \lambda z$$

Step-3

Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of the projection matrix.

The characteristic form of the projection matrix is, $[P - \lambda I]$.

$$|P - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} - \lambda \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\text{So, the characteristic polynomial of the matrix is } \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

Step-4

Find the characteristic equation of the matrix is $|P - \lambda I| = 0$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4} + \lambda^2 - \lambda - \frac{1}{4} &= 0 \\ \lambda^2 - \lambda &= 0 \\ \lambda(\lambda - 1) &= 0 \\ \lambda &= 0 \text{ or } \lambda = 1\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Eigen values of the matrix are $\lambda = 0$ or $\lambda = 1$.

Step-5

Find the Eigen vectors of the projection matrix.

The Eigen vectors corresponding to the Eigen value of the matrix is $[P - \lambda_1 I]x_1 = 0$.

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \text{ and the Eigen vector } x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}.$$

Continue the above calculation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} - 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the row operation $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = 0$$

Step-6

Choose $z = k$ is an arbitrary constant.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}k &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y &= -\frac{1}{2}k \\ y &= -k\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -k \\ k \end{bmatrix} \\ x_1 &= -k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Eigen vector is $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Step-7

The Eigen vectors corresponding to the Eigen value of the matrix is $[P - \lambda_2 I]x_2 = 0$.

$\lambda_2 = 1$ and the Eigen vector $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Using the row operation $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y &= \frac{1}{2}z \\ y &= z\end{aligned}$$

Step-8

Choose $z = k$ is an arbitrary constant.

Then, $y = k$

$$\begin{aligned}x_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} k \\ k \end{bmatrix} \\&= k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the Eigen vector $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Step-9

The Solutions corresponding to these Eigen vectors are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}u_1(t) &= e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 \\&= e^{0 \cdot t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}u_2(t) &= e^{\lambda_2 t} x_2 \\&= e^{1 \cdot t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\&= e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

If $u_1(t)$ and $u_2(t)$ satisfy the linear differential equation $\frac{du}{dt} = Pu$, so will their sum $u_1(t) + u_2(t)$.

So, complete solution is $u(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} x_2$

Here, c_1 and c_2 are constants and can be chosen in a manner that it satisfies the initial condition $u = u(0)$ at $t = 0$.

Step-10

At $t = 0$, $u(t)$ becomes:

$$c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 = u(0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = 5$$

$$-c_1 + c_2 = 3$$

Solving these two equations to get c_1 and c_2 .

Adding the above two equations are,

$$2c_2 = 8$$

$$c_2 = 4$$

Substitute $c_2 = 4$ in the equation $c_1 + c_2 = 5$.

$$c_1 + 4 = 5$$

$$c_1 = 1$$

Thus, the constants are, $c_1 = 1$ and $c_2 = 4$.

Step-11

Substitute $c_1 = 1$ and $c_2 = 4$ and the Eigen vectors in the complete solution $u(t)$.

$$u(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} x_2$$

$$u(t) = 1e^{0t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 4e^{1t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 4e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, the solution to the original equation is $\boxed{u(t) = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + 4e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}$.