
1. (1 point)

Let $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$. Find the matrix form of the linear system

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= 6x + 7y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 1x + 9y.\end{aligned}$$

- A. $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$
- B. $\mathbf{X}' \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{X}$
- C. $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$
- D. $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$

2. (1 point)

Let $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$. Write the system of differential equations given by $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$ without using matrices.

- A. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1x + 1y; \frac{dy}{dt} = 3x + 8y$
- B. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x + 8y; \frac{dy}{dt} = 1x + 1y$
- C. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1x - 1y; \frac{dy}{dt} = 3x - 8y$
- D. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1x + 1y; \frac{dy}{dt} = 8x + 3y$

3. (1 point)

Which of the following is a solution to the system of differential equations given by $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$?

- A. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t}$

- B. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{6t}$

- C. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t}$

- D. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{6t}$

4. (1 point)

Which of the following is a solution to the system of differential equations given by $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$?

- A. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$

- B. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{8t}$

- C. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{8t}$

- D. $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$

5. (1 point)

Which of the following vectors forms a fundamental set of solutions to the system of differential equations $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}$?

- A. $\mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}; \mathbf{y}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{6t}$

- B. $\mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} e^{1t}; \mathbf{y}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{1t}; \mathbf{y}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$

- C. $\mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}; \mathbf{y}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} e^{6t}$

- D. $\mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}; \mathbf{y}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{1t}; \mathbf{y}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}; \mathbf{y}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{1t}$

6. (1 point)

Is it guaranteed that the initial value problem consisting of the system $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} + \begin{pmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix}$ and the initial conditions $\mathbf{X}(3) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{49} \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$ has a unique solution on the interval $I = (0, \infty)$?

- A. Yes
- B. No

7. (1 point) Consider the linear system

$$\mathbf{X}' = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -12 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}.$$

- (1) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the coefficient matrix.

$$\lambda_1 = _, \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} _ \\ _ \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \lambda_2 = _, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} _ \\ _ \end{bmatrix}$$

- (2) For each eigenpair in the previous part, form a solution of $\mathbf{X}' = A\mathbf{X}$. Use t as the independent variable in your answers.

$$\vec{y}_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} _ \\ _ \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \vec{y}_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} _ \\ _ \end{bmatrix}$$

- (3) Does the set of solutions you found form a fundamental set (i.e., linearly independent set) of solutions?

- Choose
- Yes, it is a fundamental set
- No, it is not a fundamental set