# Math 2280 - Assignment 7 

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Section 4.2 - 1, 10, 19, 28, 30
Section 5.1-1, 7, 15, 21, 27
Section 5.2 - 1, 9, 15, 21, 39

## Section 4.2 - The Method of Elimination

4.2.1 - Find a general solution to the linear system below. Use a computer system or graphing calculator to construct a direction field and typical solution curves for the system.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x^{\prime}=-x+3 y \\
& y^{\prime}=-2 y
\end{aligned}
$$

4.2.10 Find a particular solution to the given system of differential equations that satisfies the given initial conditions.

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{\prime}+2 y^{\prime}=4 x+5 y, \\
2 x^{\prime}-y^{\prime}=3 x \\
x(0)=1, y(0)=-1
\end{gathered}
$$

4.2.19 Find a general solution to the given system of differential equations.

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{\prime}=4 x-2 y, \\
y^{\prime}=-4 x+4 y-2 z, \\
z^{\prime}=-4 y+4 z .
\end{gathered}
$$

4.2.28 For the system below first calculate the operational determinant to determine how many arbitrary constants should appear in a general solution. Then attempt to solve the system explicitly so as to find such a general solution.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\left(D^{2}+D\right) x+D^{2} y & =2 e^{-t} \\
\left(D^{2}-1\right) x+\left(D^{2}-D\right) y & =0
\end{array}
$$

4.2.30 Suppose that the salt concentration in each of the two brine tanks of Example 2 of Section 4.1 initially $(t=0)$ is $0.5 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{gal}$. Then solve the system in Eq. (5) there to find the amounts $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ of salt in the two tanks at time $t$.

## Section 5.1 - Matrices and Linear Systems

### 5.1.1 - Let

$$
\mathbf{A}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}
2 & -3 \\
4 & 7
\end{array}\right) \quad \mathbf{B}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}
3 & -4 \\
5 & 1
\end{array}\right) .
$$

Find
(a) $2 \mathbf{A}+3 \mathbf{B}$;
(b) $3 \mathbf{A}-2 \mathbf{B}$;
(c) AB ;
(d) BA .
5.1.7 - For the matrices

$$
\mathbf{A}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}
1 & -2 \\
-2 & 4
\end{array}\right) \quad \mathbf{B}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}
2 & 4 \\
1 & 2
\end{array}\right)
$$

Calculate $\mathbf{A B}$, and then compute the determinants of the matrices $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ above. Are your results consistent with the theorem to the effect that

$$
\operatorname{det}(\mathbf{A B})=\operatorname{det}(\mathbf{A}) \operatorname{det}(\mathbf{B})
$$

for any two square matrices $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ of the same order?
5.1.15 - Write the system below in the form $\mathbf{x}^{\prime}=\mathbf{P}(t) \mathbf{x}+\mathbf{f}(t)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x^{\prime}=x+y+z \\
& y^{\prime}=x+x+y \\
& z^{\prime}=x+z
\end{aligned}
$$

5.1.21 For the system below, first verify that the given vectors are solutions of the system. Then use the Wronskian to show that they are linearly independent. Finally, write the general solution of the system.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathbf{x}^{\prime}=\left(\begin{array}{cc}
4 & 2 \\
-3 & -1
\end{array}\right) \mathbf{x} \\
\mathbf{x}_{1}=\binom{2 e^{t}}{-3 e^{t}} \quad \mathbf{x}_{2}=\binom{e^{2 t}}{-e^{2 t}} .
\end{gathered}
$$

5.1.27 For the system below, first verify that the given vectors are solutions of the system. Then use the Wronskian to show that they are linearly independent. Finally, write the general solution of the system.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathbf{x}^{\prime}=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right) \mathbf{x} ; \\
\mathbf{x}_{1}=e^{2 t}\left(\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
1 \\
1
\end{array}\right), \quad \mathbf{x}_{2}=e^{-t}\left(\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
0 \\
-1
\end{array}\right), \quad \mathbf{x}_{3}=e^{-t}\left(\begin{array}{c}
0 \\
1 \\
-1
\end{array}\right) .
\end{gathered}
$$

## The Eigenvalue Method for Homogeneous Sys-

 tems5.2.1 - Apply the eigenvalue method to find the general solution to the system below. Use a computer or graphing calculator to construct a direction field and typical solution curves for the system.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x_{1}^{\prime}=x_{1}+2 x_{2} \\
& x_{2}^{\prime}=2 x_{1}+x_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

5.2.9 - Apply the eigenvalue method to find the particular solution to the initial value problem below. Use a computer or graphing calculator to construct a direction field and typical solution curves for the system.

$$
\begin{gathered}
x_{1}^{\prime}=2 x_{1}-5 x_{2} \\
x_{2}^{\prime}=4 x_{1}-2 x_{2} \\
x_{1}(0)=2, \quad x_{2}(0)=3 .
\end{gathered}
$$

5.2.15 - Apply the eigenvalue method to find the general solution to the system below. Use a computer or graphing calculator to construct a direction field and typical solution curves for the system.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x_{1}^{\prime}=7 x_{1}-5 x_{2} \\
& x_{2}^{\prime}=4 x_{1}+3 x_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

5.2.21 - The eigenvalues of the system below can be found by inspection and factoring. Apply the eigenvalue method to find a general solution to the system.

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{1}^{\prime} & =5 x_{1} \\
x_{2}^{\prime} & =2 x_{1}-x_{2}-2 x_{3} \\
x_{3}^{\prime} & =4 x_{1}-2 x_{2}-4 x_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

More room for Problem 5.2.21 if you need it.
5.2.39 For the matrix given below the zeros of the matrix make its characteristic polynomial easy to calculate. Find the general solution of $\mathbf{x}^{\prime}=A \mathbf{x}$.

$$
A=\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
-2 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\
4 & 2 & 0 & -10 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 8 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right)
$$

More room for Problem 5.2.39 if you need it.

