NAME _____

(10 pts.) **1.** Determine the values of k, if any, for which the following system has

a) no solution.	
1) : C : t = 1	$x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$
b) infinitely many solutions,	$2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_2 = 4$
c) a unique solution.	
	$-x_1 + x_2 + -2x_3 = k$

(10 pts.) **2.** Let
$$\mathbb{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & a & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 where *a* is a real number.

- a) Calculate $\det \mathbb{A}$ by expanding along row four.
- **b)** Find all a, if any, such that the system $\mathbb{A}\vec{x} = 0$ has a nontrivial (i.e., nonzero) solution.

 $\det \mathbb{A} =$

Nontrivial solution if a =

Page 2/5

(20 pts.) 3. a) Let

$$\mathbb{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -10 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the *Reduced* Row Echelon Matrix for A. What is the rank of A? What is the dimension of the row space of A? What is the dimension of the column space of A?

 ${\rm Rank} \ {\rm of} \ \mathbb{A} \ =$

Dimension of the row space =

Dimension of the column space =

b) Now let

$$\mathbb{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a basis for the null space of \mathbb{B} , i.e., the set of vectors \vec{x} in \mathbb{R}^4 such that $\mathbb{B}\vec{x} = 0$.

Page 3/5

(20 pts.) 4. Diagonalize the symmetric matrix $\mathbb{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, i.e., find an *orthogonal* matrix \mathbb{P} such that $\mathbb{P}^{-1}\mathbb{A}\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{D}$, where \mathbb{D} is a diagonal matrix. Find \mathbb{P} , \mathbb{D} , and \mathbb{P}^{-1} .

$$\mathbb{P} =$$

 $\mathbb{D} =$
 $\mathbb{P}^{-1} =$

Page 4/5

(20 pts.) 5. The matrix associated to the linear system

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -x_1 + x_2$$
$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = -x_1 - x_2$$

has a complex eigenvalue $\lambda = -1 + i$ with associated complex eigenvector $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$. Find a *real valued* general solution to the system. (Do not verify or try to compute λ or \vec{a} . Just take them as given and use them.) What is the type of the critical point at the origin? Is it stable, asymptotically stable, or unstable?

Type?

Stability?

Page 5/5

 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \sin x + y$

 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 4x + \sin y$

(10 pts.) 6. The origin is a critical point of the non-linear system

Linearize the system at the origin and determine the type and stability of the critical point there.

(10 pts.) 7. Carefully graph the trajectories in the phase plane for the linear system with general solution

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{3t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}.$$