

AVE 80.2

A: 88-100

B: 65-87

C: 50-64

MA 527 Exam 1 Fall 2009

Name _____

Key

1. Define

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(5) (a) Use row operations to find an echelon form of A .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(5) (b) What is the rank of A ?

2

(10) (c) Find a basis for the space of solutions (the null space) of the system

x_2, x_3, x_5 free

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$x_2 = 1, x_3 = 0, x_5 = 0$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1, x_5 = 0$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0, x_5 = 1$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 + 2 - 3 = -1$$

2. (20) The matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ has 2 eigenvalues λ_1 and λ_2 . Find λ_1 and λ_2 and basis vectors for the corresponding eigenspaces.

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2, x_4 \text{ free}$$

$$x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = 0, x_4 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = 1$
 basis for eigenspace = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = 2$
 basis for eigenspace = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. (20) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Find an orthogonal matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP = D$ where D is a diagonal matrix.

$$P(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + \lambda = \lambda(1-\lambda^2)$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$A - \lambda I$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

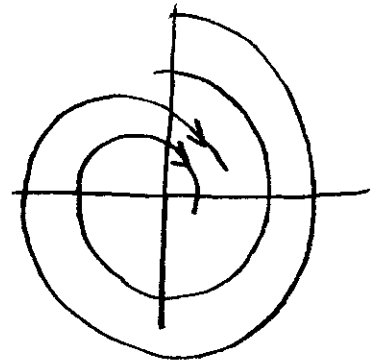
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

4. (20) The matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ has eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = -1 + 2i$ with eigenvector $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 + 2i \end{pmatrix}$ and $\lambda_2 = -1 - 2i$ with eigenvector $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 - 2i \end{pmatrix}$. Determine the type and stability of the origin for the system $dy/dt = Ay$. Find a real general solution, and sketch some trajectories in the phase plane (indicate directions of trajectories).

$$a = -1 \quad b = 2 \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

At $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$



type

spiral

stability

stable and attractor

real general solution

$$e^{-t} \left[c_1 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cos 2t - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \sin 2t \right) + c_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cos 2t + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \sin 2t \right) \right]$$

5. (20) For the equation $y'' + y - y^2/2 = 0$, convert to a corresponding system
 $dx_1/dt = f_1(x_1, x_2)$ $dx_2/dt = f_2(x_1, x_2)$.
 Locate the critical points, and determine their types.

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{x_1^2}{2} - x_1$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 \left(\frac{x_1}{2} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 0$$

Linearized A

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 1 \quad \lambda = \pm i$$

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 0$$

Linearized A

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

system	$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2$ $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{x_1^2}{2} - x_1$
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critical points and types	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ center}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ saddle point}$
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