

1. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Verify that $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \\ -e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{4t} \\ -e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$ are solutions to $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$. Are these solutions independent for $-\infty < t < \infty$?

$$\vec{x}^{(1)'} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{2t} \\ -2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} = A\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5e^{2t} - 3e^{2t} \\ -e^{2t} - e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}^{(2)'} = \begin{bmatrix} 12e^{4t} \\ -4e^{4t} \end{bmatrix} = A\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 15e^{4t} - 3e^{4t} \\ -3e^{4t} - e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2t} & 3e^{4t} \\ -e^{2t} & -e^{4t} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{6t} + 3e^{6t} = 2e^{6t} \neq 0$$

on $(-\infty, \infty)$

2. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 \end{bmatrix} = A$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-r & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1-r \end{vmatrix} = -1+r^2-3 = r^2-4 = (r-2)(r+2)$$

$r = 2, r = -2$

$$r=2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\sqrt{3}R_1 + R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{-R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \vec{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad r=2$$

Check: $A\vec{z}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

1. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Verify that $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \\ -e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{4t} \\ -e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$ are solutions to $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$. Are these solutions independent for $-\infty < t < \infty$?

2. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$r = -2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\sqrt{3}R_2 + R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\vec{v}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} \sqrt{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Check $A \vec{v}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3} \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{3} \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$