

MATH 341 Fall 2023, POULTRY QUIZ answers

1.  $\vec{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}$ . Eigenvalues:  $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -2 \\ 4 & -1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$ , so  $(3 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda) + 8 = 0$ , so  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5 = 0$ , so  $\lambda = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$ .

For  $\lambda = 1 + 2i$ :  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2i & -2 \\ 4 & -2 - 2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . One can check that these two equations say the same thing. We'll use the first:  $(2 - 2i)v_1 - 2v_2 = 0$ , so  $v_2 = (1 - i)v_1$ , and we'll choose  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - i \end{bmatrix}$ . A complex solution is  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - i \end{bmatrix} e^{(1+2i)t}$ , which equals  $\left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) (e^t \cos 2t + ie^t \sin 2t)$ , and simplifies to

$$\left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^t \cos 2t - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^t \sin 2t \right) + i \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^t \cos 2t + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^t \sin 2t \right)$$

which equals

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^t \cos 2t \\ e^t \cos 2t + e^t \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} e^t \sin 2t \\ -e^t \cos 2t + e^t \sin 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

We use the real and imaginary parts of this to write the general solution:

$$\vec{x} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} e^t \cos 2t \\ e^t \cos 2t + e^t \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} e^t \sin 2t \\ -e^t \cos 2t + e^t \sin 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Evaluating the general solution at  $t = 0$ , the initial condition says  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

That is two equations  $-1 = c_1$  and  $3 = c_2 - c_2$ . We solve to get  $c_1 = -1$  and  $c_2 = -4$ .

The solution is  $\vec{x} = - \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ \cos 2t - \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} - 4 \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -\cos 2t + 2 \sin 2t \end{bmatrix}$ , but it would be nice to simplify and write

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos 2t - 4 \sin 2t \\ 3 \cos 2t - 7 \sin 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Find the critical points for the system below. Write your answer as a list of  $xy$ -pairs, like “(3, 4), (-2, 5), and (0, 0)”. (That’s not really the answer!)

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - y \\ y' = x^2 + y^2 - 2 \end{cases}$$

Answer: Critical points are where  $x - y = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0$ . The first equation says  $x = y$ , so replacing  $x$  by  $y$  in the second equation, we get  $y^2 + y^2 = 2$ , so  $y^2 = 1$ , so  $y = \pm 1$ . For  $y = 1$ , we get  $x = 1$  and for  $y = -1$ , we get  $x = -1$ . The critical points are (1, 1) and (-1, -1).

Note: The answer  $x = \pm 1$  and  $y = \pm 1$  is not correct! It gives four possibilities: (1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1), and (-1, -1). But only two of those are critical points, because the first equation says  $x = y$ .

4. Solve the phase plane equation for the system  $\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = y^2 + ye^x \end{cases}$

Answer: Don't memorize the phase plane equation! Remember it by understanding it! The slope of the tangent line to a trajectory is  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , which equals  $\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$ . That's the chain rule (or just imagine "canceling the dt's"). The autonomous system tells you what  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  and  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  are. In this case  $\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2 + ye^x$  and  $\frac{dx}{dt} = y$ . So the phase plane equation is  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + ye^x}{y}$ , which simplifies to  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y + e^x$ .

This is a linear first-order ODE, and should be rewritten as  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x$ . The integrating factor is  $\mu = e^{\int -1 dx} = e^{-x}$ . Multiply by  $\mu$  as usual:  $e^{-x} \frac{dy}{dx} - ye^{-x} = 1$ .  $ye^{-x} = x + C$ .  $y = xe^x + Ce^x$ .

5. When and where is your final exam for this class?

ANSWER: **Make sure you find out!!!** Look at [the class website](#) if you don't know.