

Solns to MATH 256-103-2019 Assignment 3

1. (10)

$$(1) P = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \det \begin{vmatrix} 5-r & -1 \\ 3 & 1-r \end{vmatrix} = (r-5)(r-1) + 3 \\ = r^2 - 6r + 8 = (r-2)(r-4)$$

$$r_1 = 4, Pa = ra \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5-4 & -1 \\ 3 & 1-4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a_1 - a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = 2, Pa = ra \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5-2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1-2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 3a_1 - a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$$

$$(2) P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-r & 1 \\ 5 & -2-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 4 - 5 = r^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$r_1 = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2-3 & 1 \\ 5 & -2-3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = -3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2+3 & 1 \\ 5 & -2+3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 5a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{3t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} e^{-3t}$$

$$(3) P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-r & -1 \\ 5 & -2-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 4 + 5 = r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i$$

$$r_1 = i, \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & -1 \\ 5 & -2-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (2-i)a_1 - a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2-i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2-i \end{pmatrix} e^{it} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + i \sin t \\ (2-i)(\cos t + i \sin t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ 2\cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ -\cos t + 2\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ 2\cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ -\cos t + 2\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) P = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 4-r & -2 \\ 8 & -4-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 16 + 16 = r^2 = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 0, e^{rt} = 1, Pa = ra \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 2a_1 - a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(2)} = ta + \vec{b} \Rightarrow Pb = a \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4b_1 - 2b_2 \\ 8b_1 - 4b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$2. (1) P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-r & -1 \\ -2 & 3-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 5r + 4 = 0$$

$$(40) \quad r_1 = 1, \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = 4, \begin{pmatrix} 2-4 & -1 \\ -2 & 3-4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t}$$

$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ c_1 - 2c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t$$

$$(2) P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-r & -1 \\ 5 & 3-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 4r + 8 = (r-2)^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$r = 2 \pm 2i \Rightarrow r_1 = 2 + 2i, \begin{pmatrix} 1-2-2i & -1 \\ 5 & 3-2-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1-2i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1-2i \end{pmatrix} e^{(2+2i)t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \cos 2t + i e^{2t} \sin 2t \\ (-1-2i)(e^{2t} \cos 2t + i e^{2t} \sin 2t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \cos 2t \\ -e^{2t} \cos 2t + 2e^{2t} \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \sin 2t \\ 2e^{2t} \cos 2t - e^{2t} \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-r & -1 \\ 1 & 3-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 4r + 3 + 1 = (r-2)^2$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 2, \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3-2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}, \quad x^{(2)} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} + b e^{2t}$$

$$Pb = 2b + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3-2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -b_1 - b_2 = 1 \\ b_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(2)} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} + c_2 \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} \right)$$

$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = - \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} \right)$$

$$(4) P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-r & -4 \\ 1 & -1-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 2r - 3 + 4 = (r-1)^2$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 1, \begin{pmatrix} 3-1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t, \quad x^{(2)} = t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + b e^t$$

$$Pb = b + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3-1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} b_1 - 2b_2 = 1 \\ b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^t \right)$$

$$2c_1 + c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = -2$$

$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t - 2 \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^t \right)$$

3. ~~40~~

$$(1) P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} -2-r & 1 \\ -5 & 4-r \end{vmatrix} = (r+2)(r-4) + 5 = r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0$$

$$r_1 = -1, r_2 = 3$$

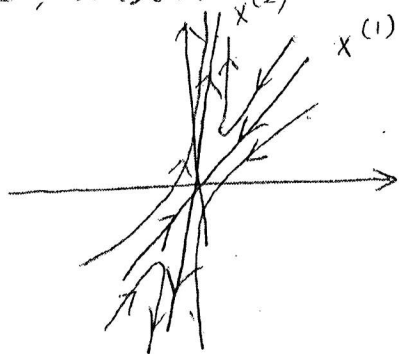
$$r_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2-r_1 & 1 \\ -5 & 4-r_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2-r_2 & 1 \\ -5 & 4-r_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} e^{3t}$$

(b) saddle, unstable

(c)



$$(2) P = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} -3-r & 1 \\ 1 & -3-r \end{vmatrix} = (r+3)^2 - 1 = 0$$

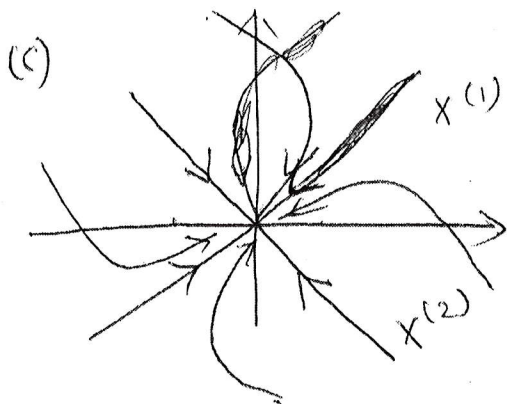
$$r_1 = -2, r_2 = -4$$

$$r_1 = -2, \begin{pmatrix} -3-r_1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3-r_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = -4, \begin{pmatrix} -3-r_2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3-r_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-4t}$$

(b) node, unstable



(3) (a) $P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-r & -5 \\ 1 & -2-r \end{vmatrix}$

$$= r^2 - 4 + 5 = r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$r_1 = i, r_2 = -i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-i & -5 \\ 1 & -2-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{it} = \begin{pmatrix} (2+i)(\cos t + i \sin t) \\ \cos t + i \sin t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos t - \sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ i \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin t + \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) (a) $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-r & -5 \\ 1 & -3-r \end{vmatrix} = (r+3)(r+1) + 5$$

$$= r^2 + 2r + 2$$

$$= (r+1)^2 + 1$$

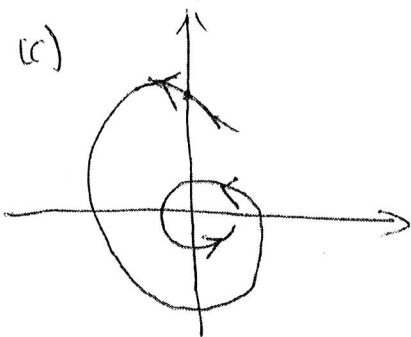
$$r_1 = -1 + i, \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & -5 \\ 1 & -2-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t+it} = \begin{pmatrix} (2+i)(e^{-t}\cos t + i e^{-t}\sin t) \\ e^{-t}\cos t + i e^{-t}\sin t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t}\cos t - e^{-t}\sin t \\ e^{-t}\cos t \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t}\cos t + 2e^{-t}\sin t \\ e^{-t}\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

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

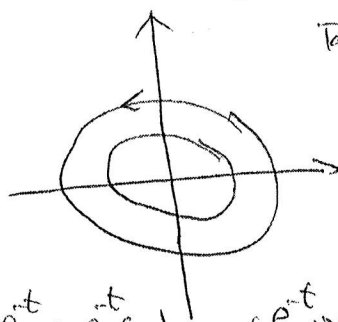
(b) Spiral, stable



at $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $x' = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

(b) center, stability undetermined

(c) Take $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x' = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$



counter-clockwise

(5) $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-r & -4 \\ 1 & -1-r \end{vmatrix} = r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 1, \begin{pmatrix} 3-1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

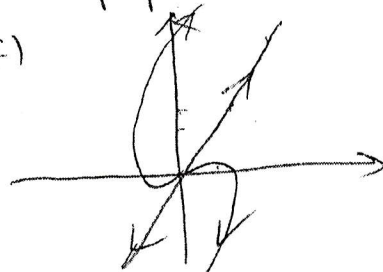
$$x^{(2)} = t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + b e^t$$

$$Pb = b t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_1 - 2b_2 = 1$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t e^t + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^t \right)$$

(b) Improper node, unstable

(c)



4. (20)

$$(1) \quad x = t^r \vec{a} \Rightarrow x' = r t^{r-1} \vec{a} \Rightarrow t x' = t^r r \vec{a} = t^r P a$$

$$\Rightarrow P a = r a \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-r & 1 \\ -2 & 4-r \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-r_1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4-r_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-r_2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4-r_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 t^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 t^3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} -3-r & -2 \\ 1 & -1-r \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (r+3)(r+1) + 2 = 0$$

$$r^2 + 4r + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = -2 + 2i, r_2 = -2 - 2i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3+2-2i & -2 \\ 1 & -1+2-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2+2i} = \begin{pmatrix} (t^{-2} \cos(2t) + 2i t^{-2} \sin(2t))(1+i) \\ t^{-2} \cos(2t) + i t^{-2} \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} \cos(2t) - t^{-2} \sin(2t) \\ t^{-2} \cos(2t) \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} \cos(2t) + t^{-2} \sin(2t) \\ t^{-2} \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$$

5. (20)

$$\text{Let } x_1 = y, x_2 = y' \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1' = x_2$$

$$x_2' = y'' = -\frac{b}{a} y' - \frac{c}{a} y = -\frac{c}{a} x_1 - \frac{b}{a} x_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{c}{a} & -\frac{b}{a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(P - rI) = \begin{vmatrix} 0-r & 1 \\ -\frac{c}{a} & -\frac{b}{a}-r \end{vmatrix} = r(r + \frac{b}{a}r) + \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{a}(ar^2 + br + c) = 0$$

$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} X \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1' = -x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2' = x_1 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

6. $\rho\rho' = x_1 x_1' + x_2 x_2'$

$$= x_1(-x_1 - x_2) + x_2(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$= -x_1^2 - x_2^2 = -\rho^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho' = -\rho$$

$$\theta' = \frac{-x_2 x_1' + x_1 x_2'}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = \frac{-x_2(-x_1 - x_2) + x_1(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = 1$$

Hence $\rho' = -\rho$, $\theta' = 1$.

Now let $X(0) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$; $\rho_0 = \sqrt{x_1(0)^2 + x_2(0)^2}$, $\theta_0 = \arctan\left(\frac{x_2(0)}{x_1(0)}\right)$. Then

$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{-t}, \quad \theta = \theta_0 + t$$

