

# Today

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- Introduction to systems of equations
- Direction fields
- Eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- Finding the general solution (distinct e-value case)
- Return midterm 1

# Introduction to systems of equations

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$$\begin{aligned} x' &= v \\ v' &= -\frac{k}{m}x - \frac{\gamma}{m}v \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ v \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{\gamma}{m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$



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  - concentration in connected chambers (saltwater in multiple tanks, intracellular and extracellular, blood stream and organs).
  - populations of two species (e.g. predator and prey).

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- As with single equations, we have **linear** and **nonlinear** systems:


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= t^2 x - y + \cos(2t) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x + 4 \sin(t)y + t^3\end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= t^2 x - y^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \sqrt{x} - y\end{aligned}$$

- And we also have **nonhomogeneous** and **homogeneous** systems.


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- Any linear system can be written in matrix form:

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- We'll focus on the case in which the matrix has constant entries. And homogeneous, to start. For example,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

# Introduction to systems of equations

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- Geometric interpretation - **direction fields**.

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- Think of the unknown functions as coordinates  $(x(t), y(t))$  of an object in the plane.
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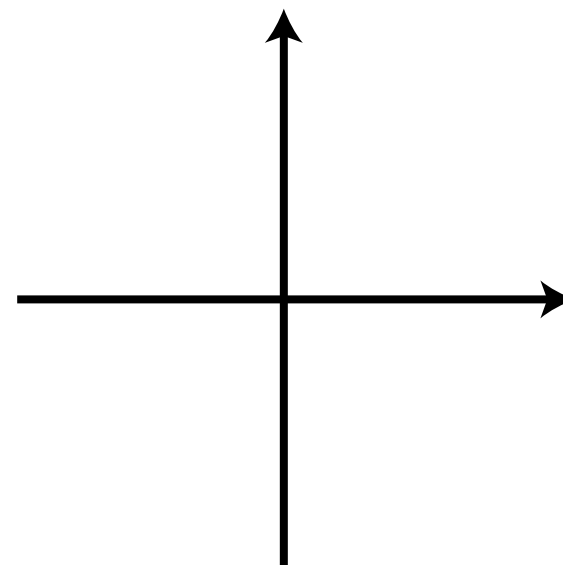
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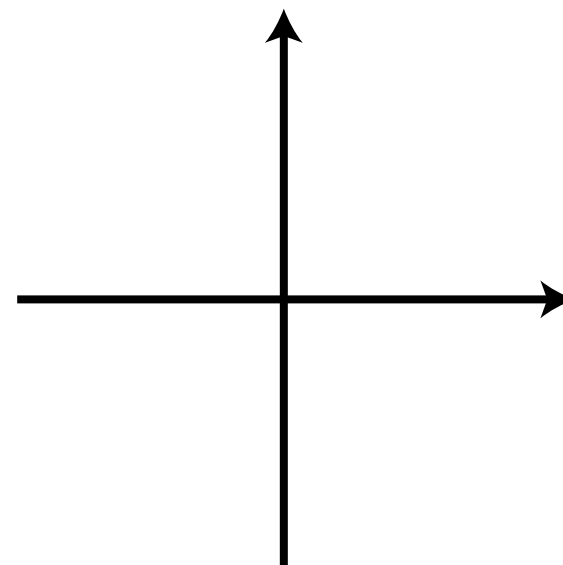
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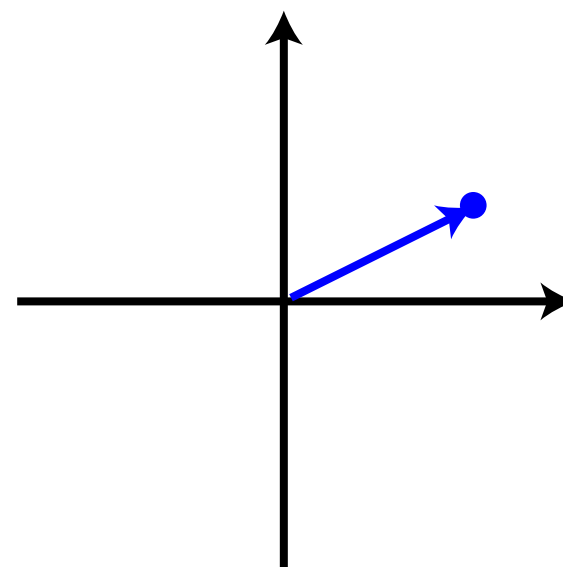
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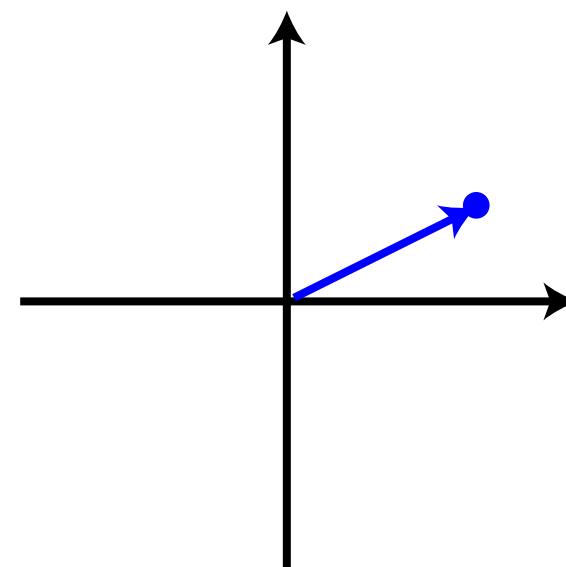
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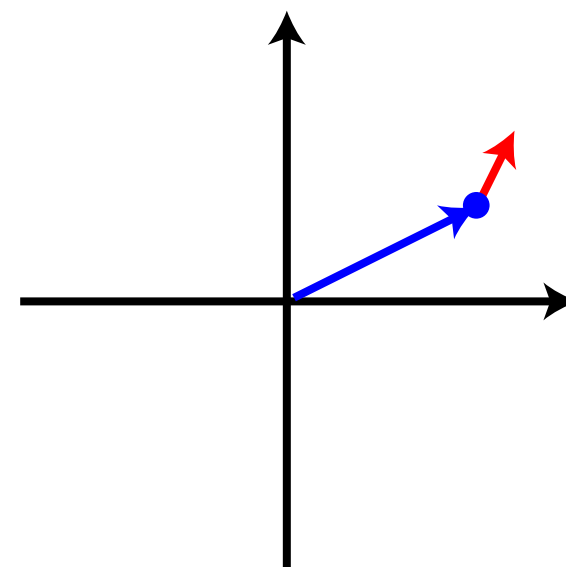
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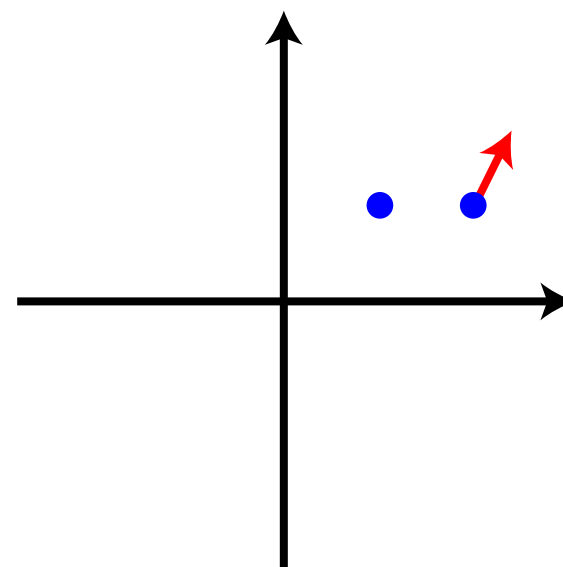
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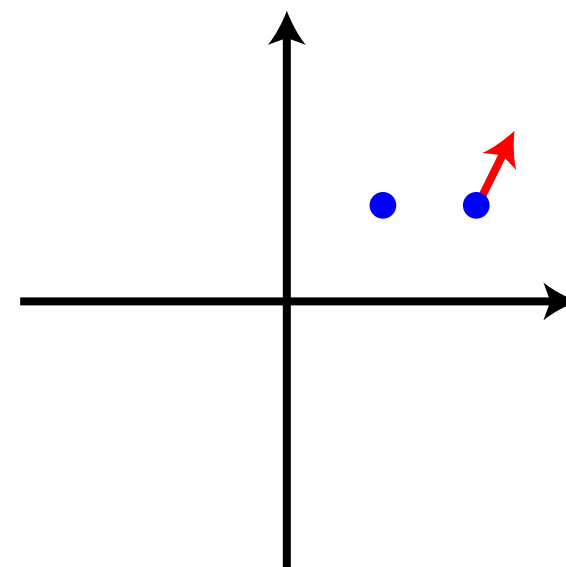
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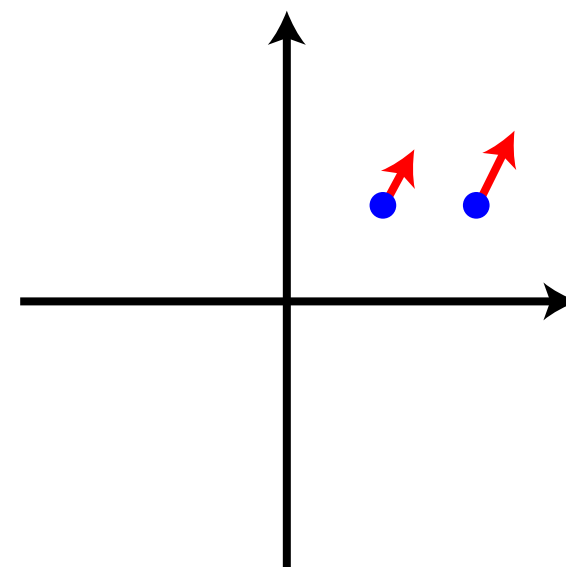
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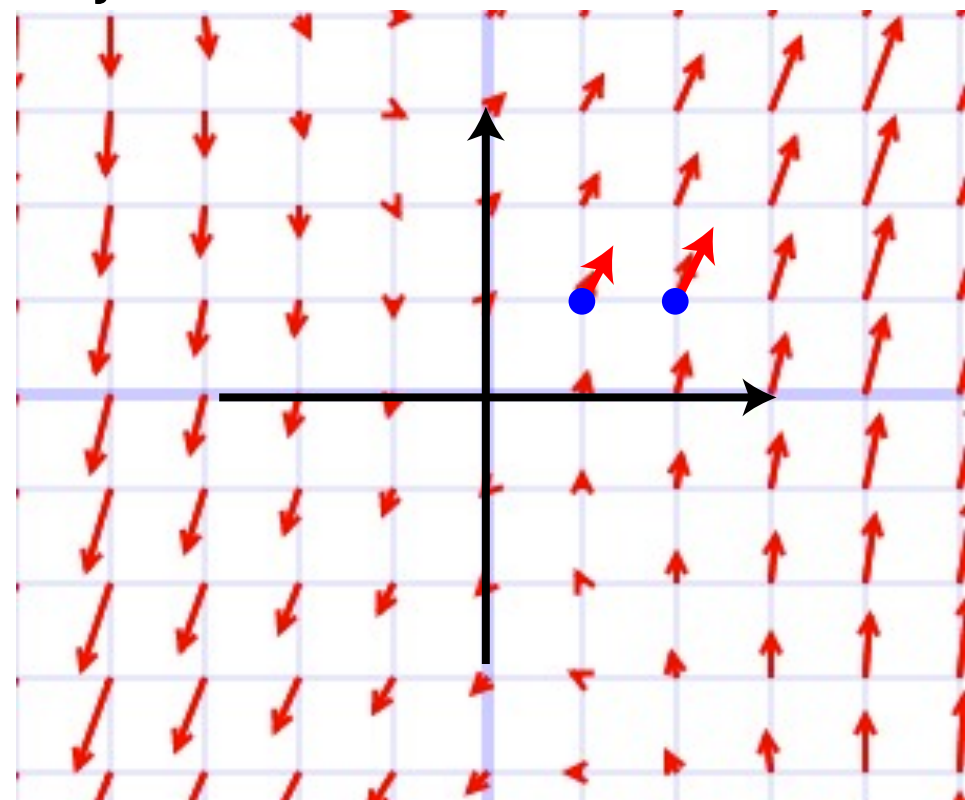
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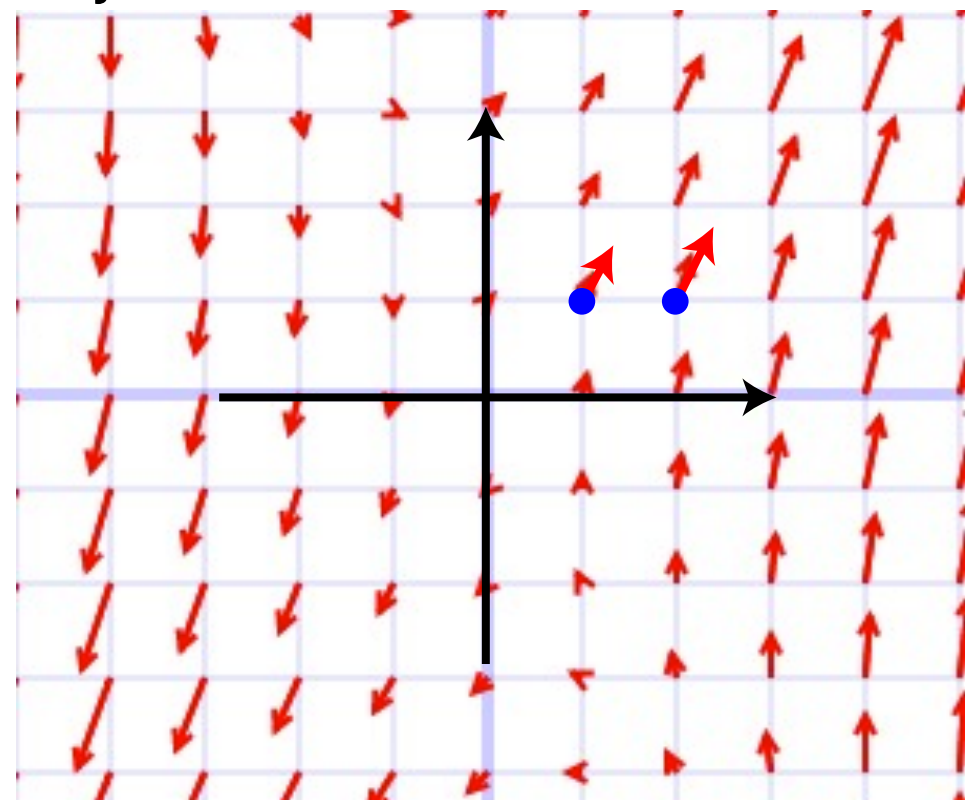
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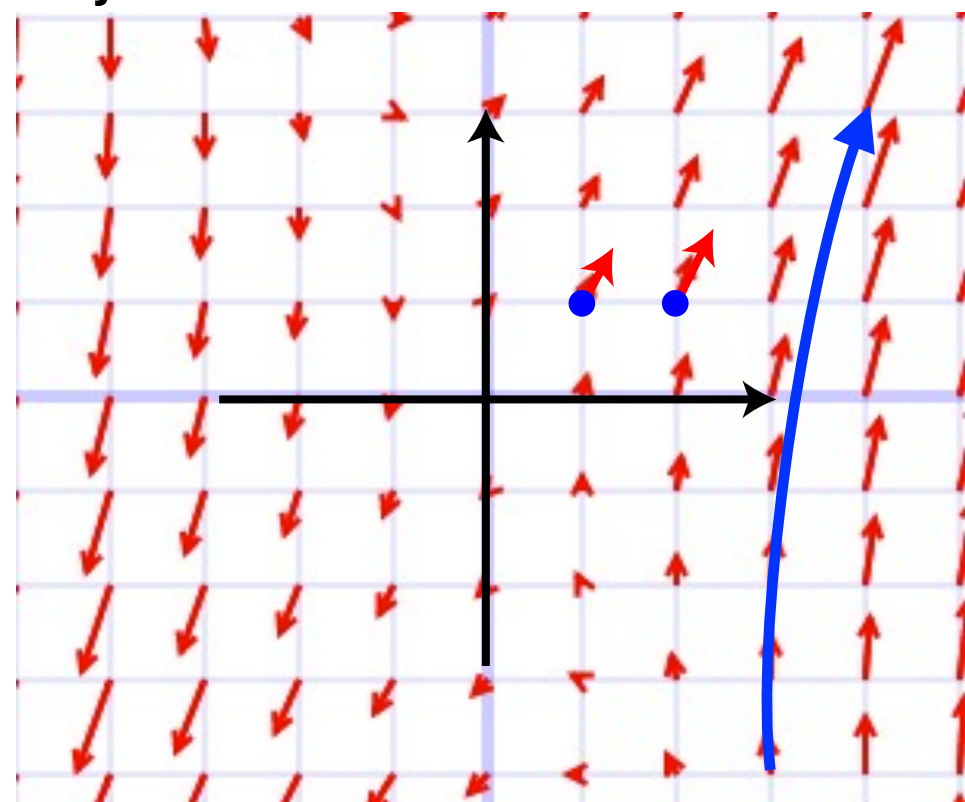
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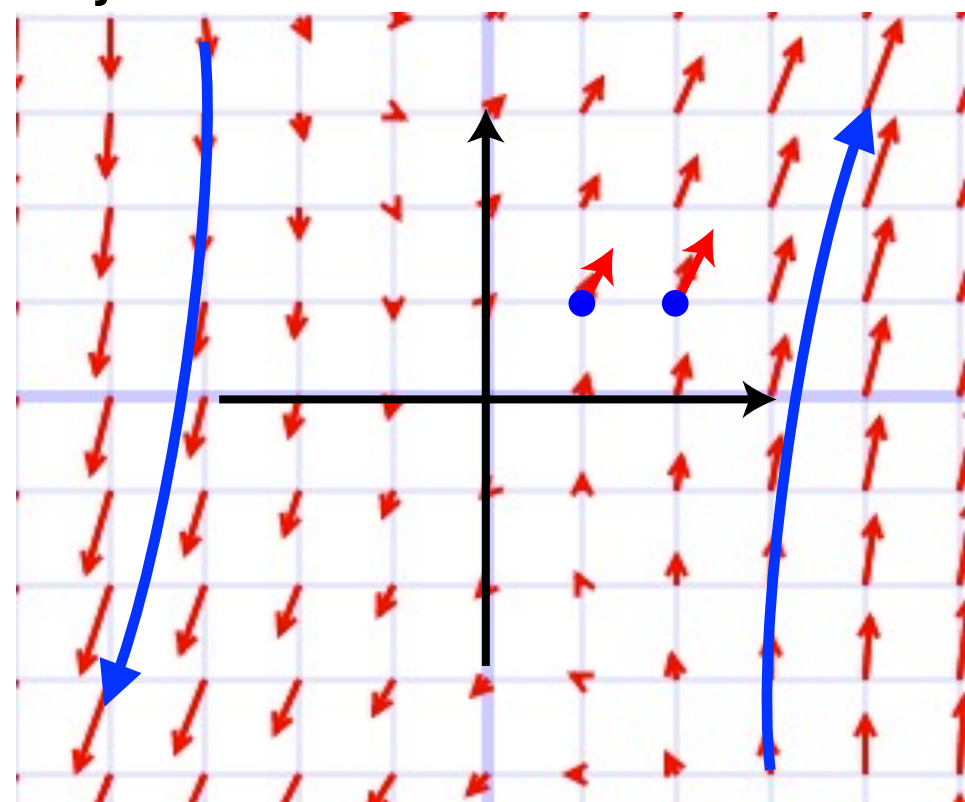
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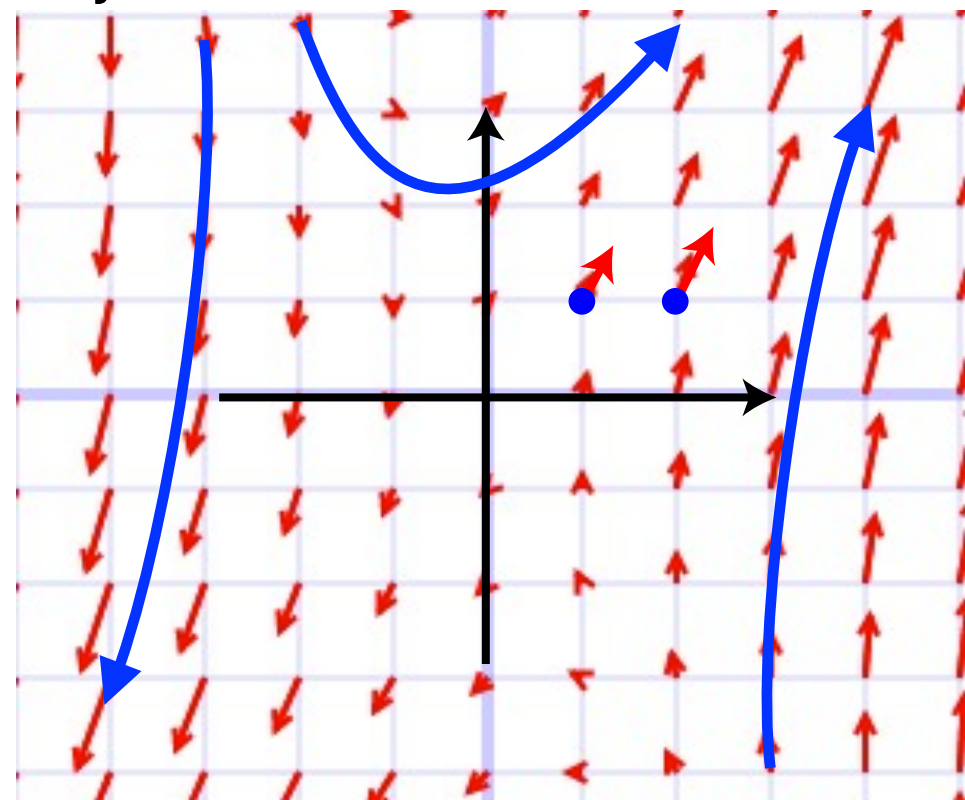
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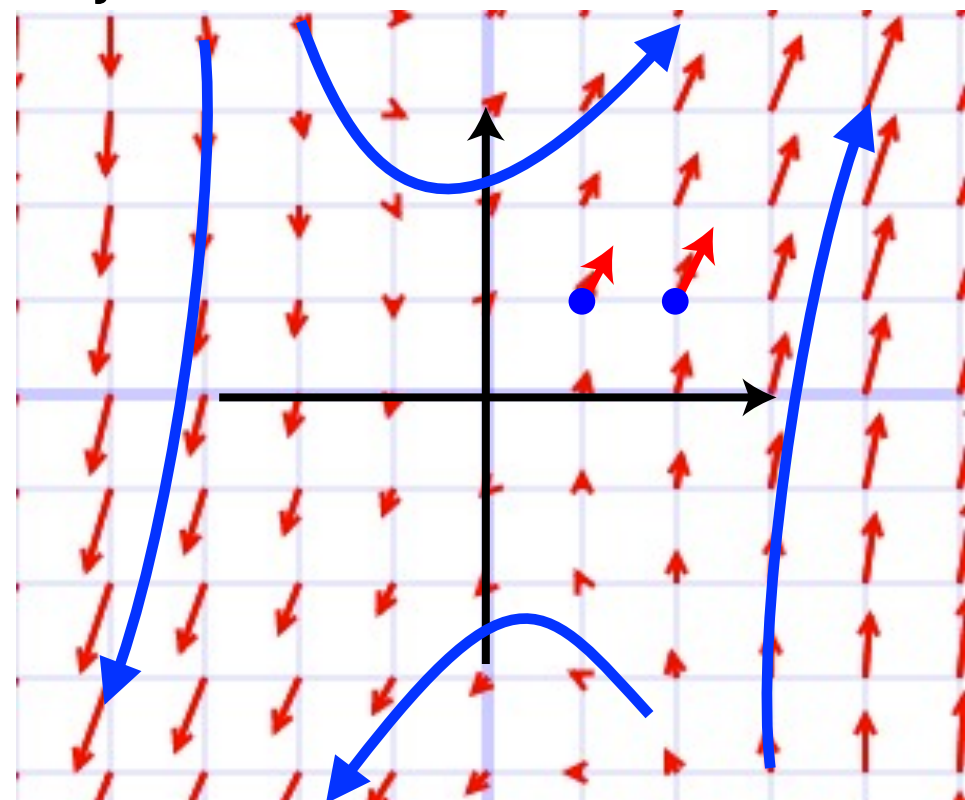
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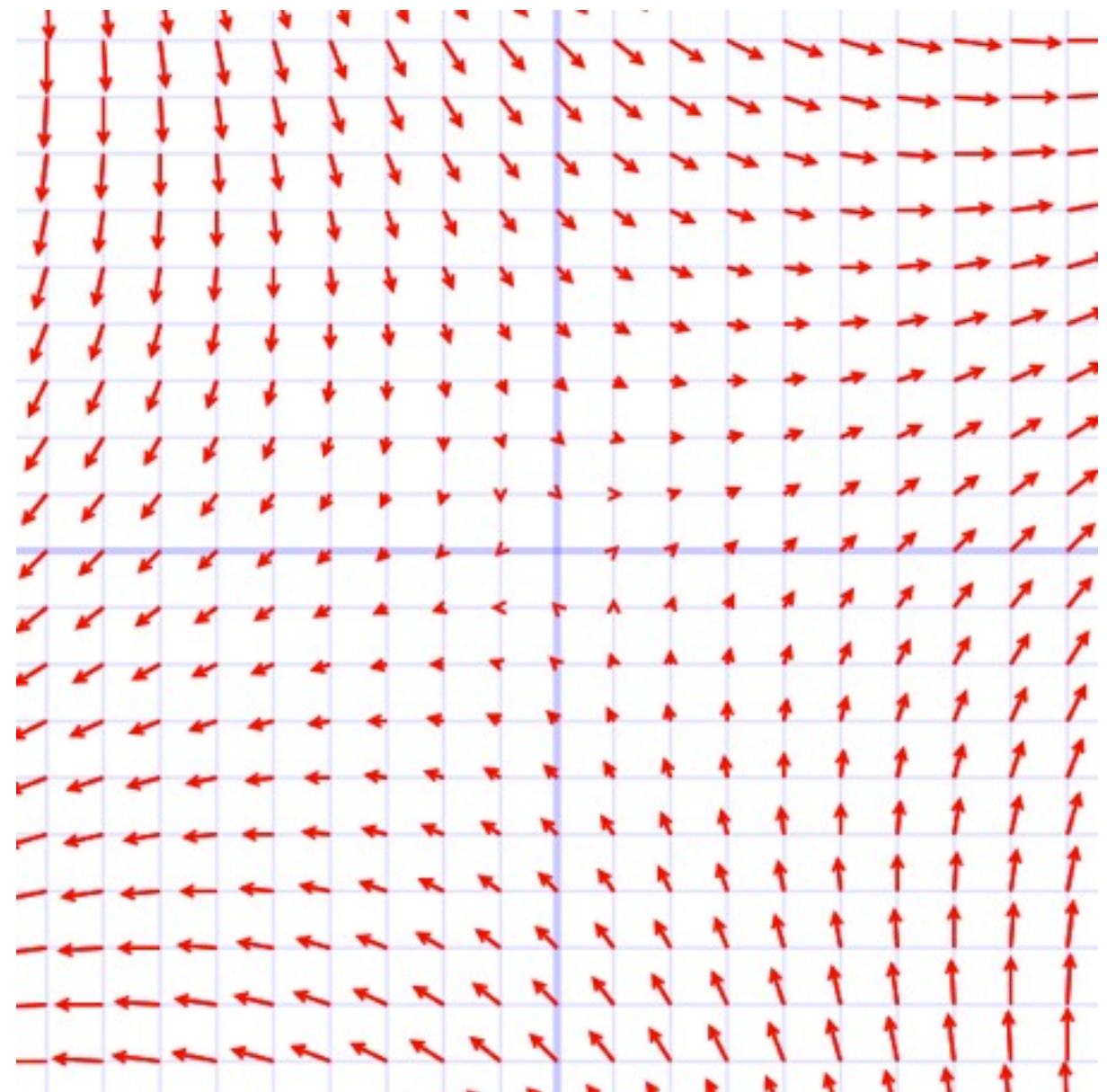
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(B)  $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

(C)  $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

(D)  $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

(E) Explain, please.



[http://kevinmehall.net/p/equationexplorer/vectorfield.html#\(x+y\)i+\(x-y\)j%7C%5B-10,10,-10,10%5D](http://kevinmehall.net/p/equationexplorer/vectorfield.html#(x+y)i+(x-y)j%7C%5B-10,10,-10,10%5D)



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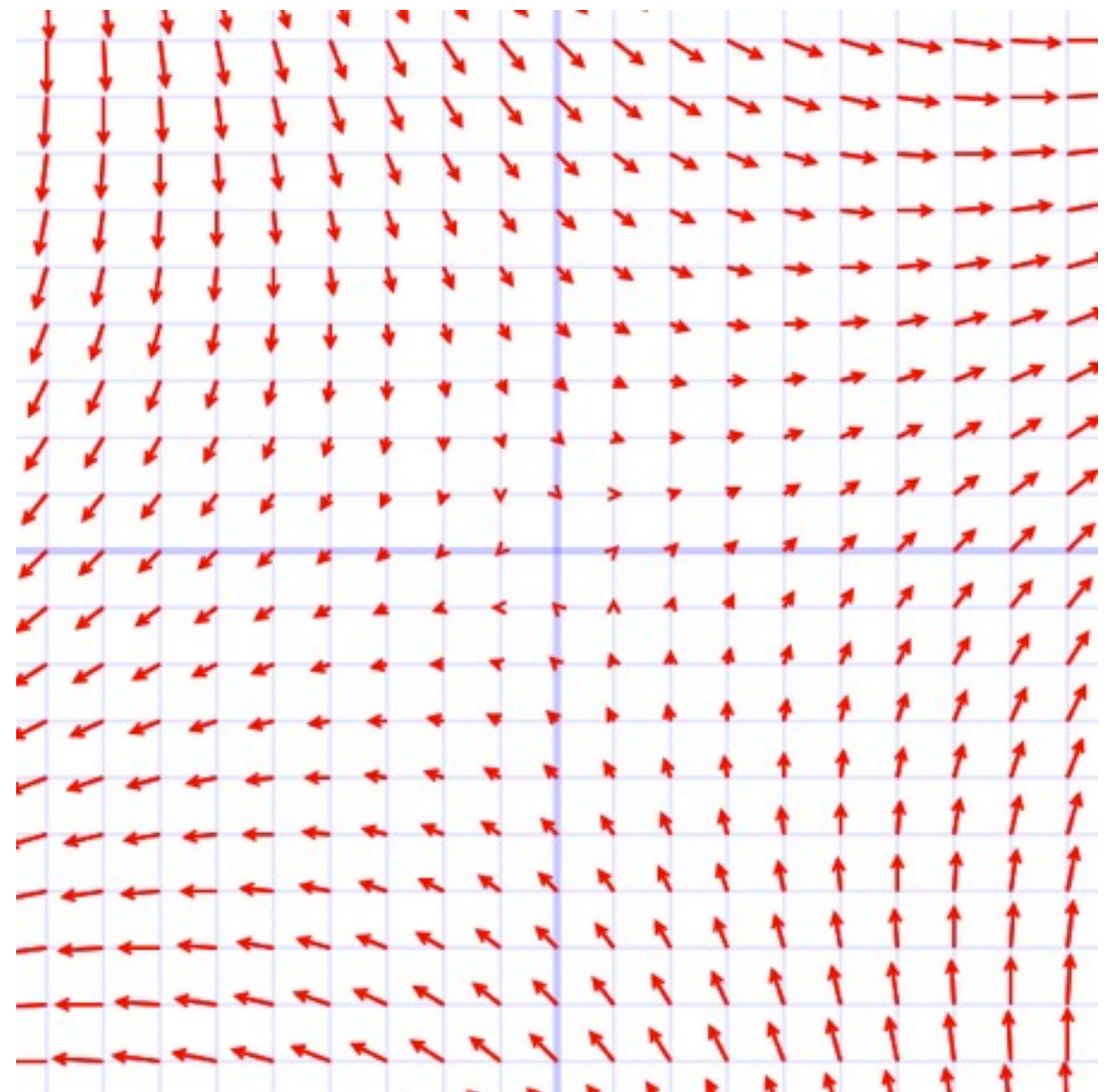
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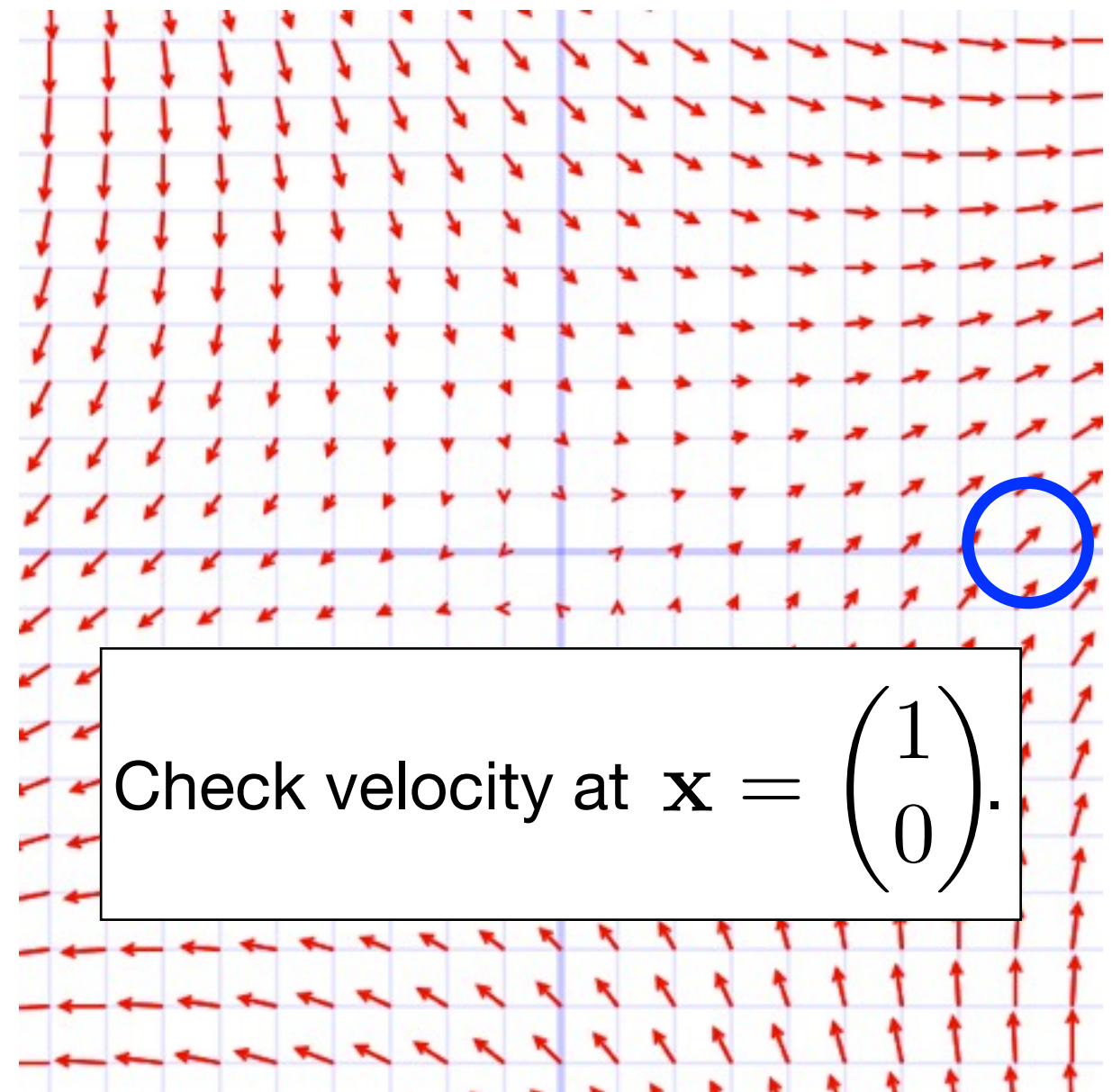
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(E) Explain, please.



# Introduction to systems of equations

- Which of the following equations matches the given direction field?

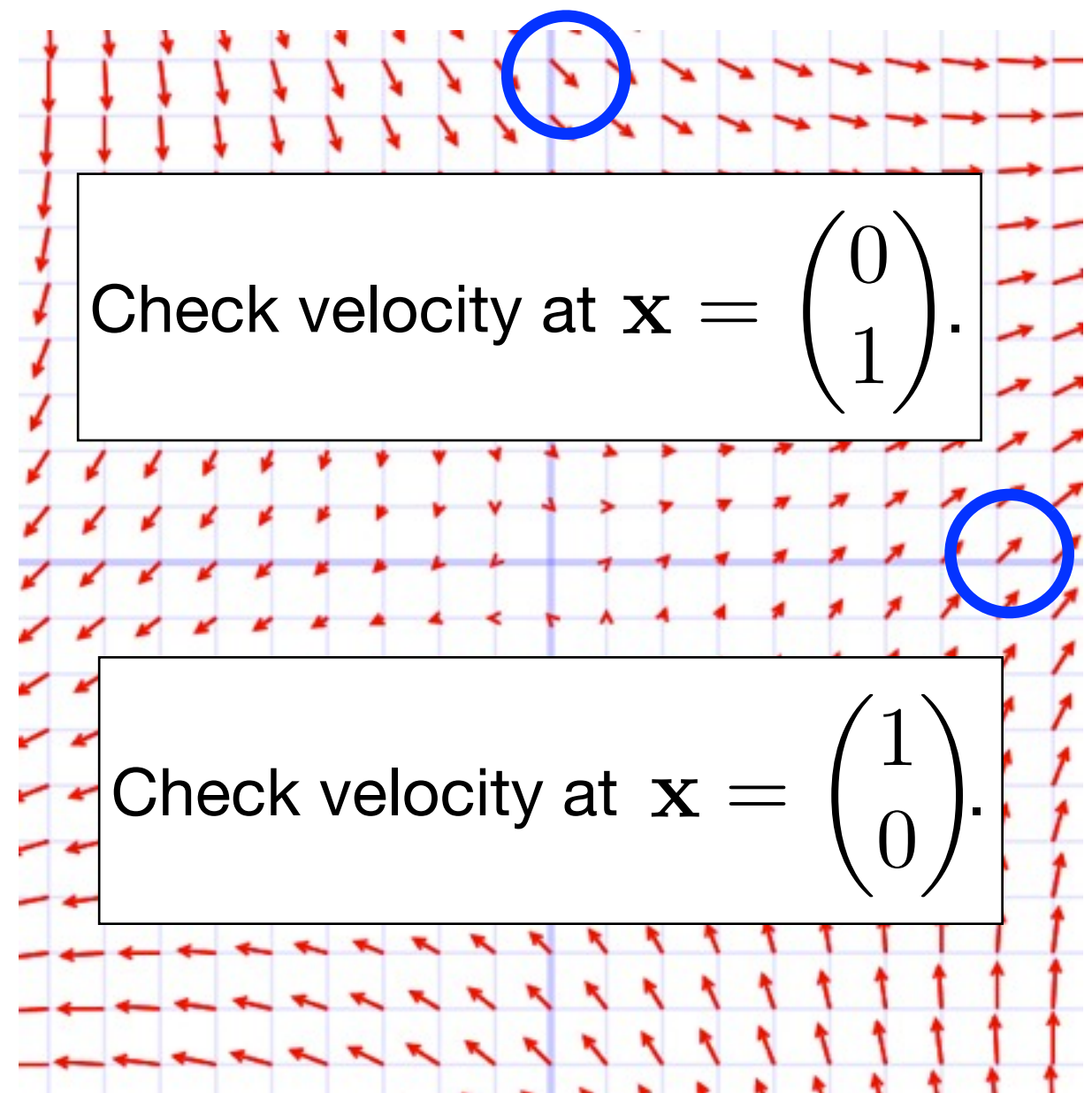
(A)  $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

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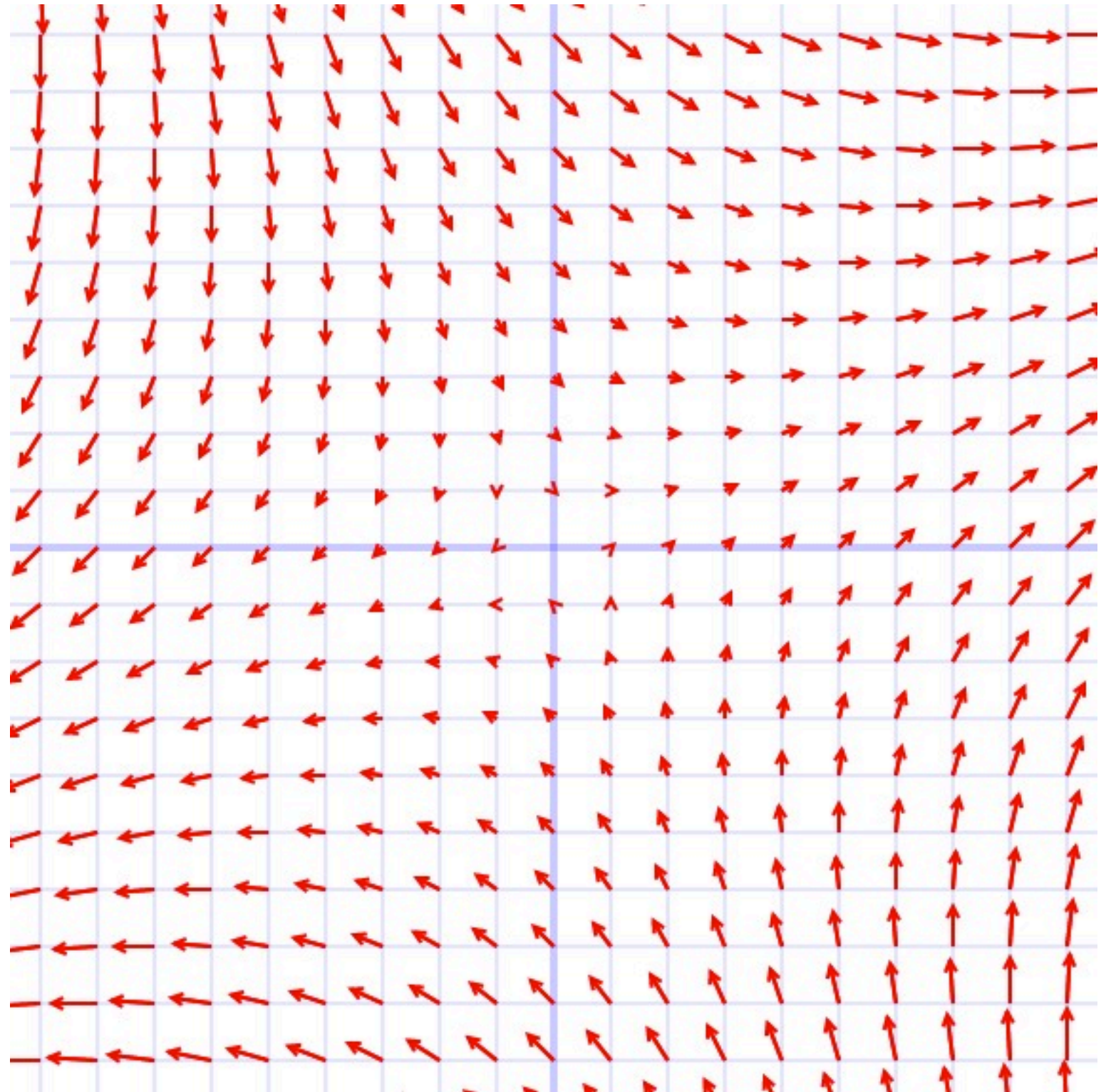




# Introduction to systems of equations

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- You should see two “special” directions.
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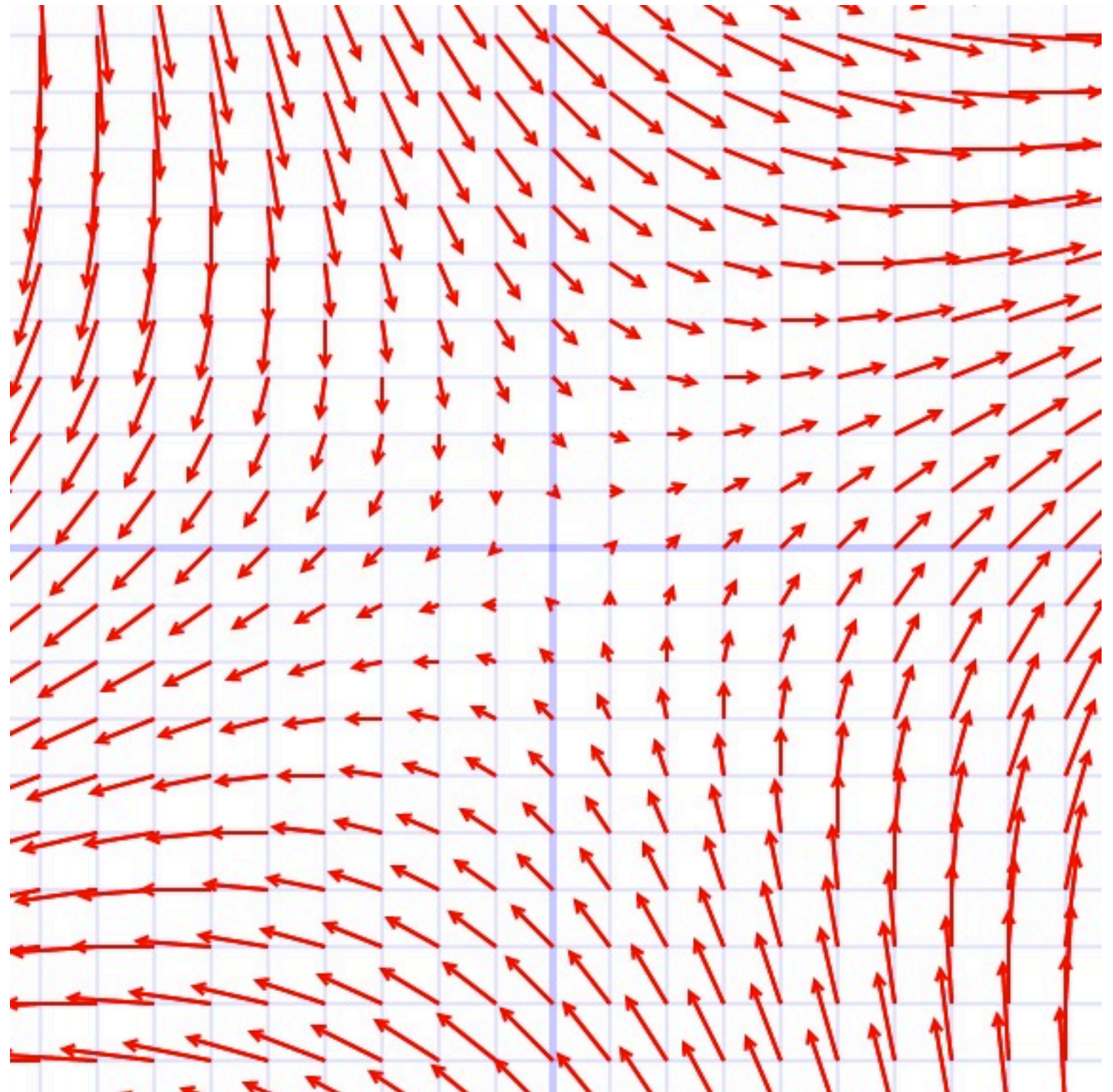




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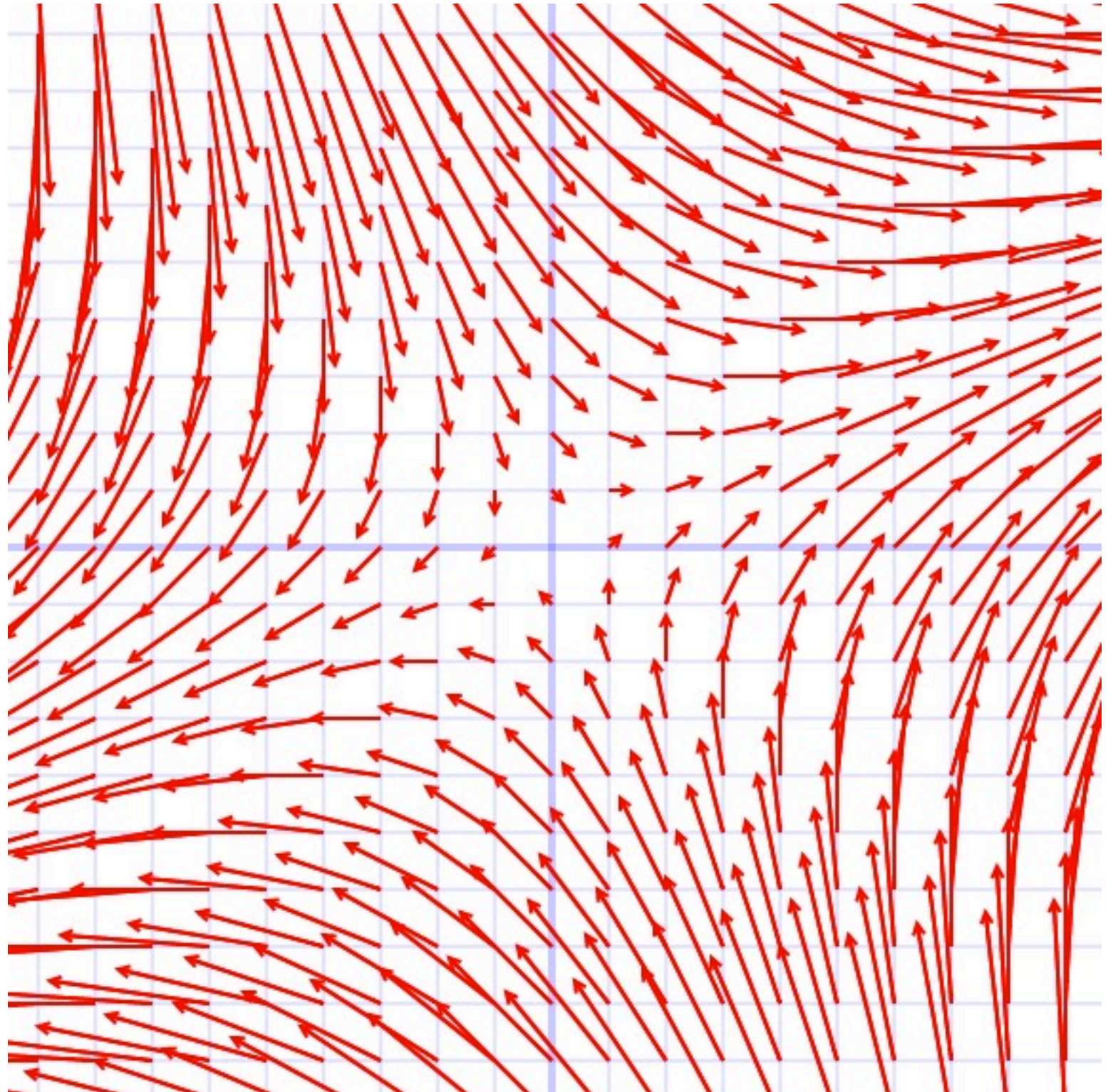




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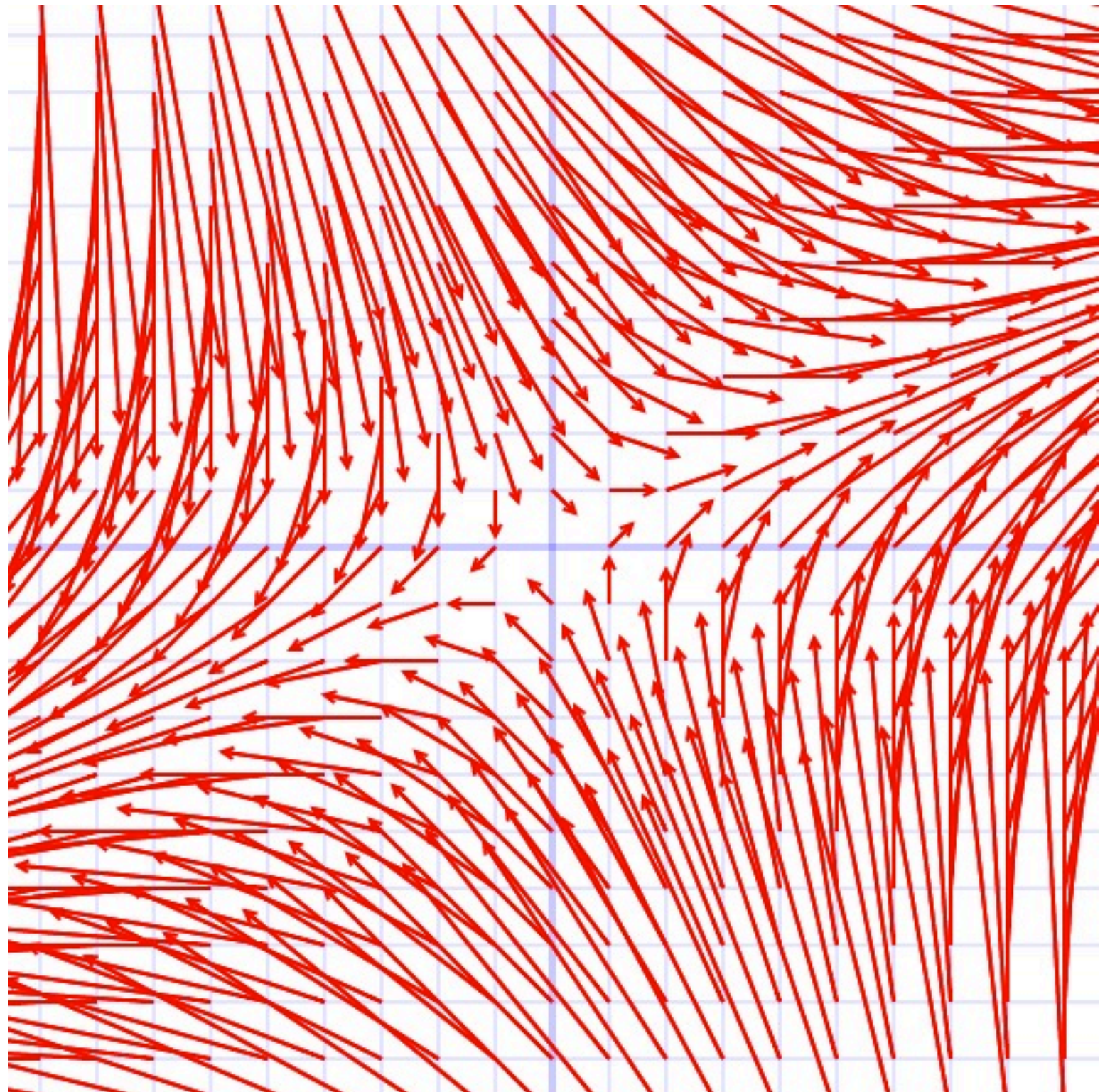




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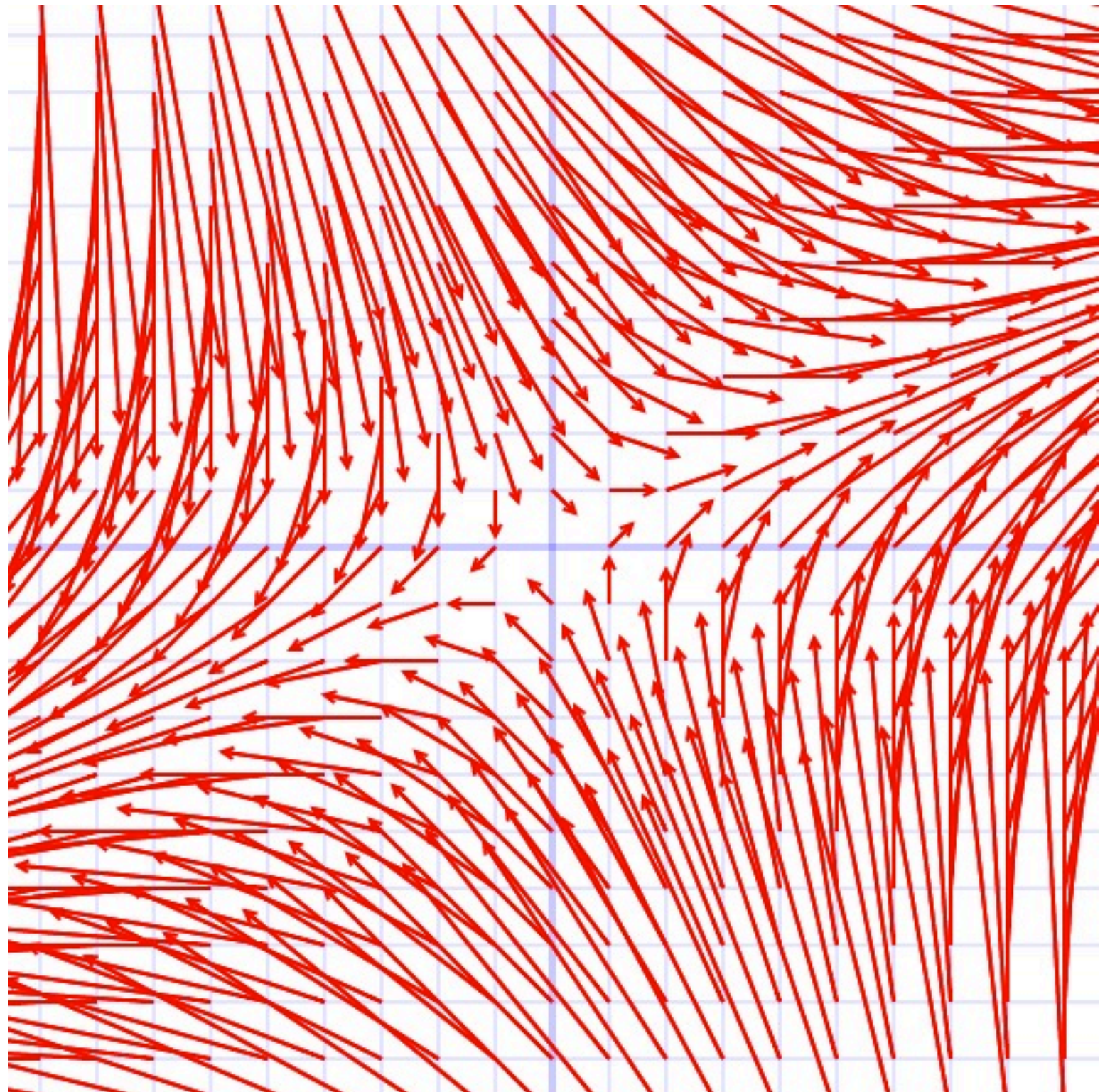




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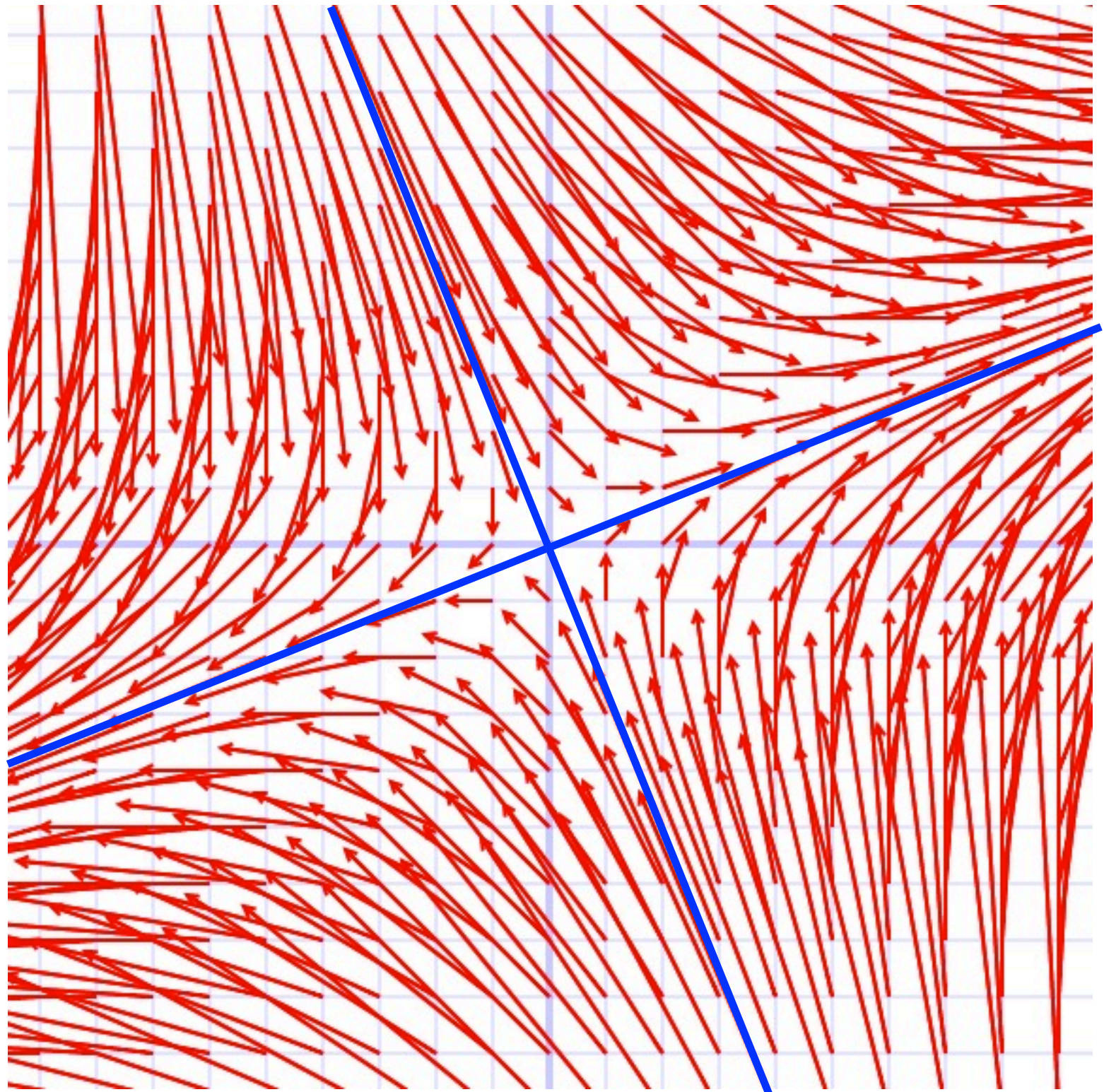




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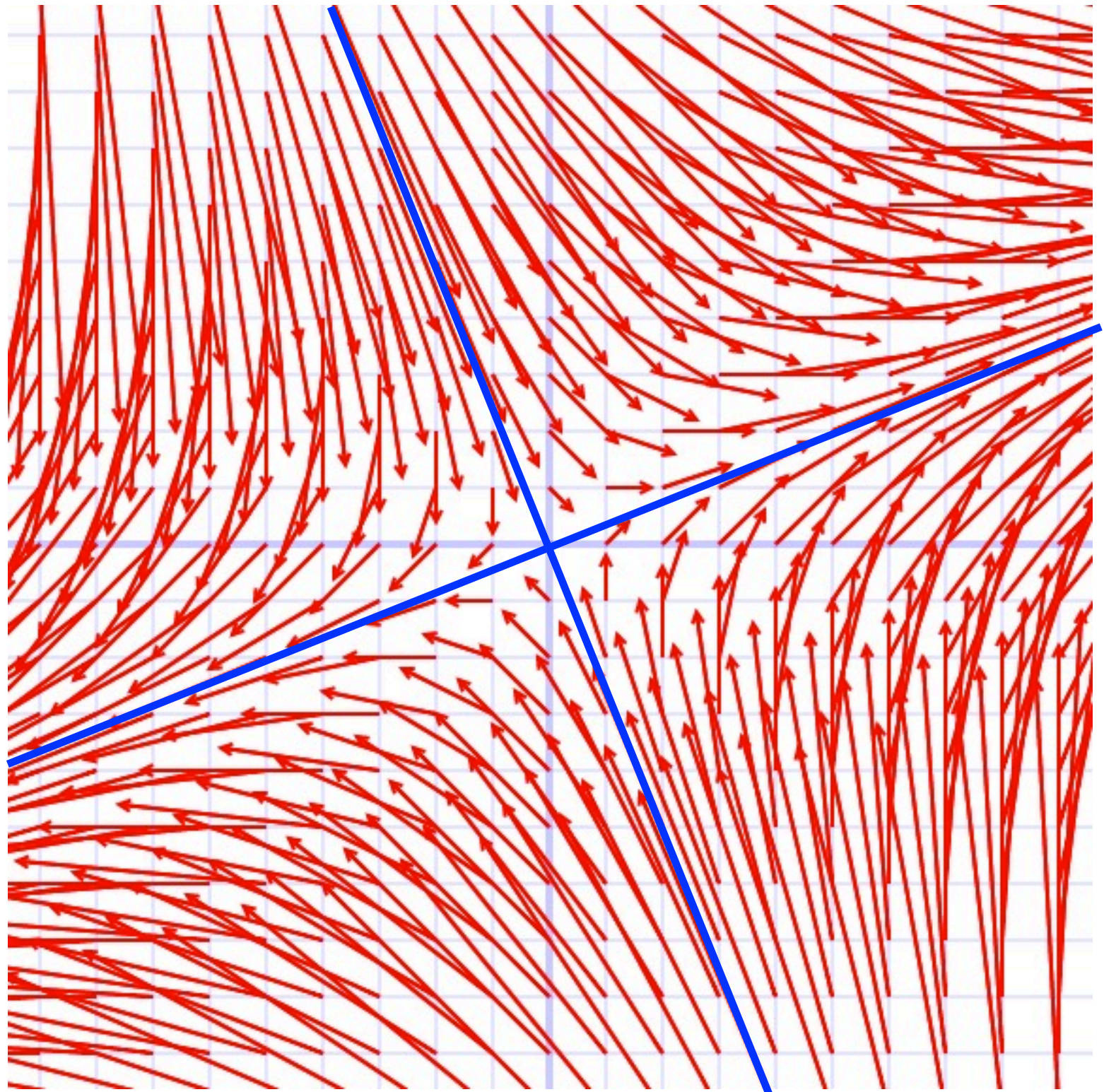




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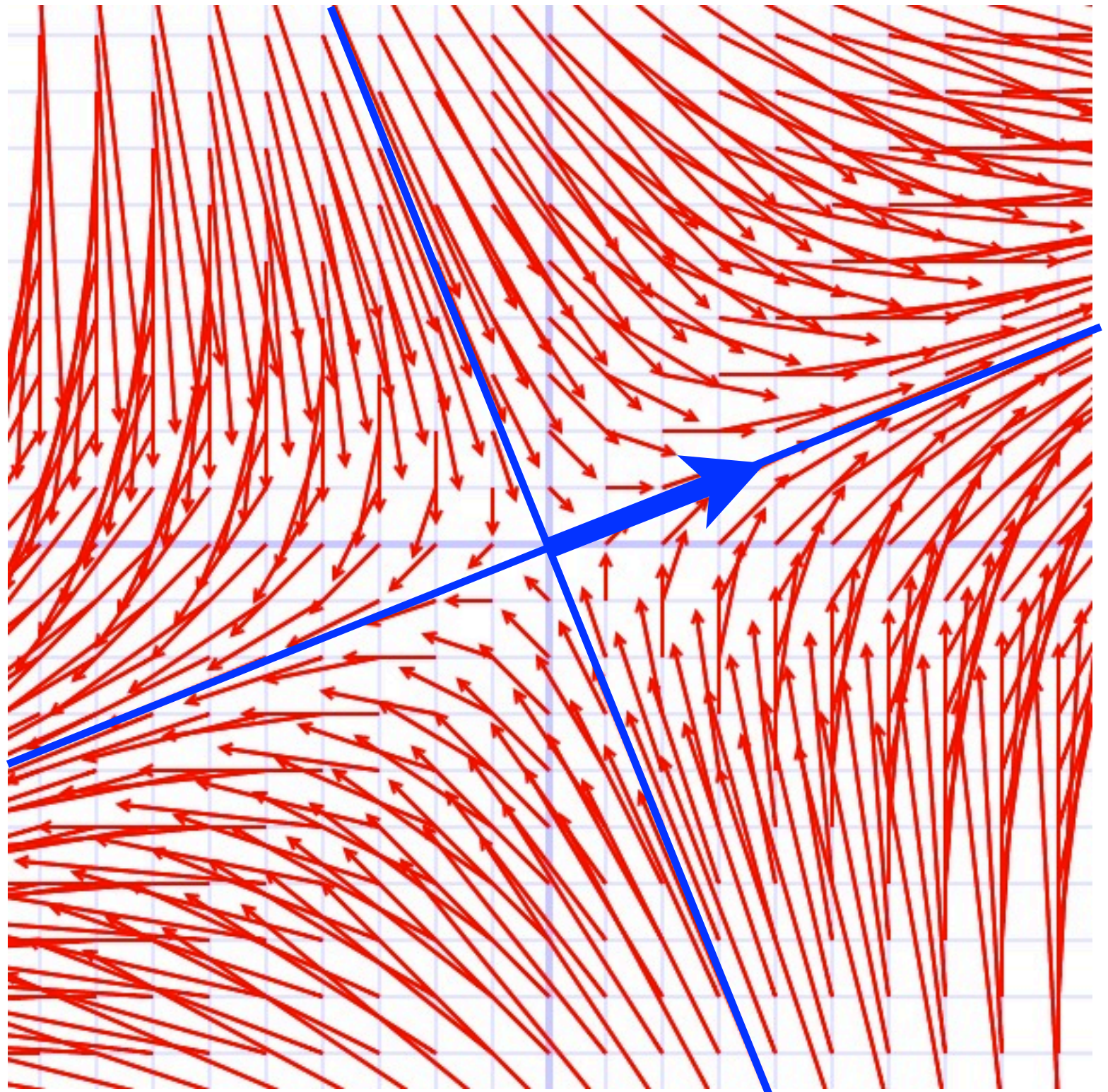




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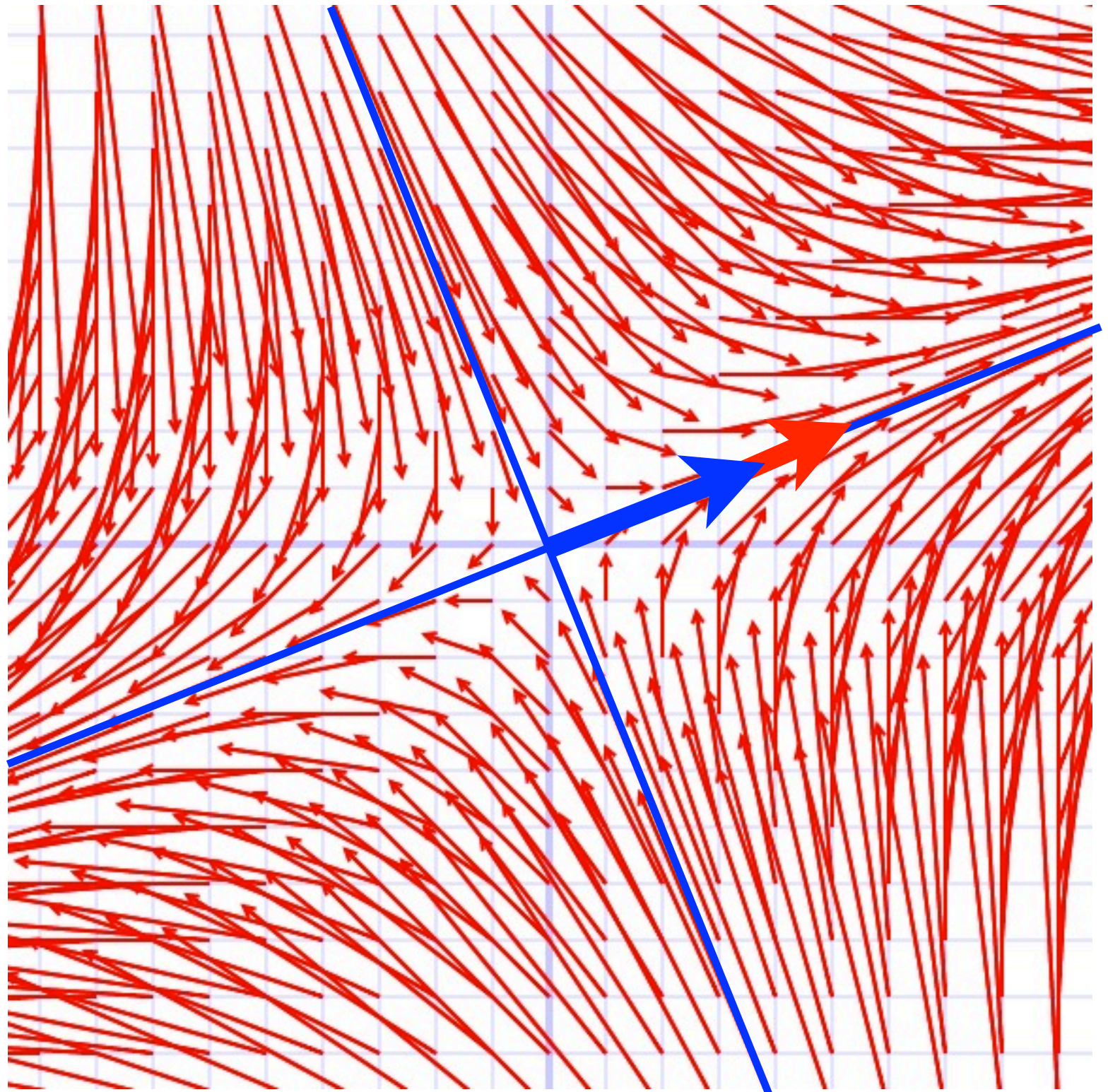




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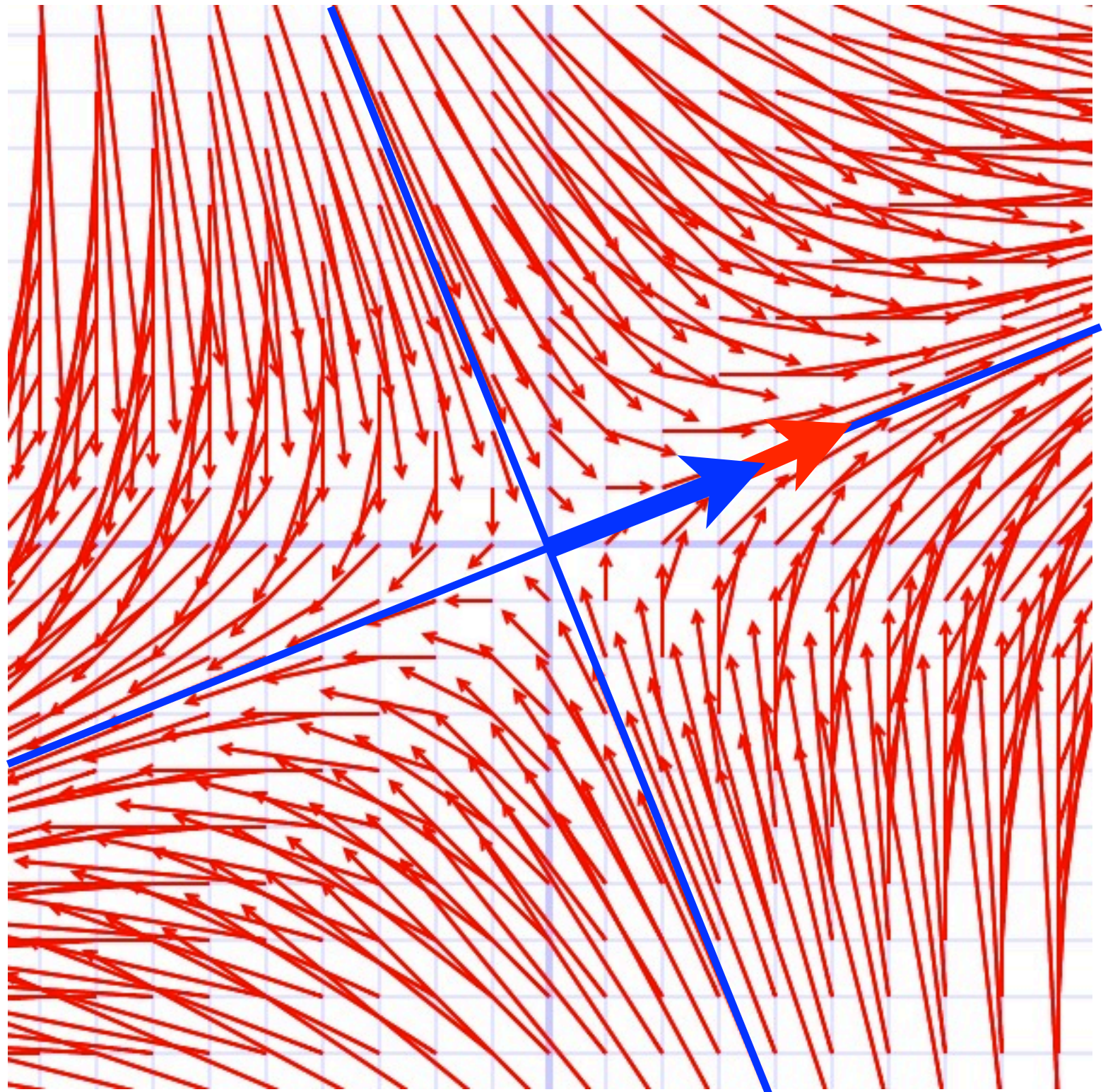
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$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

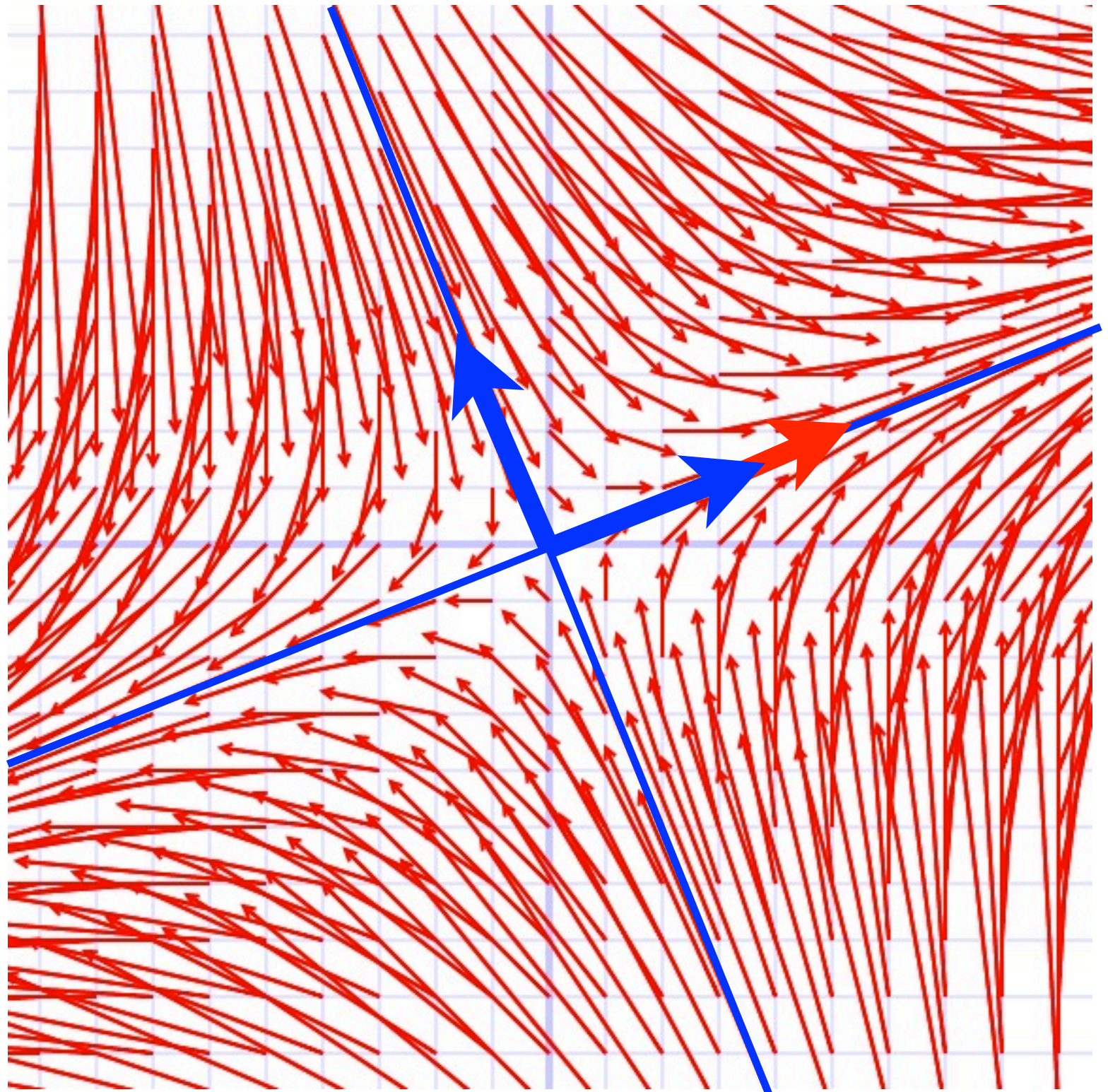




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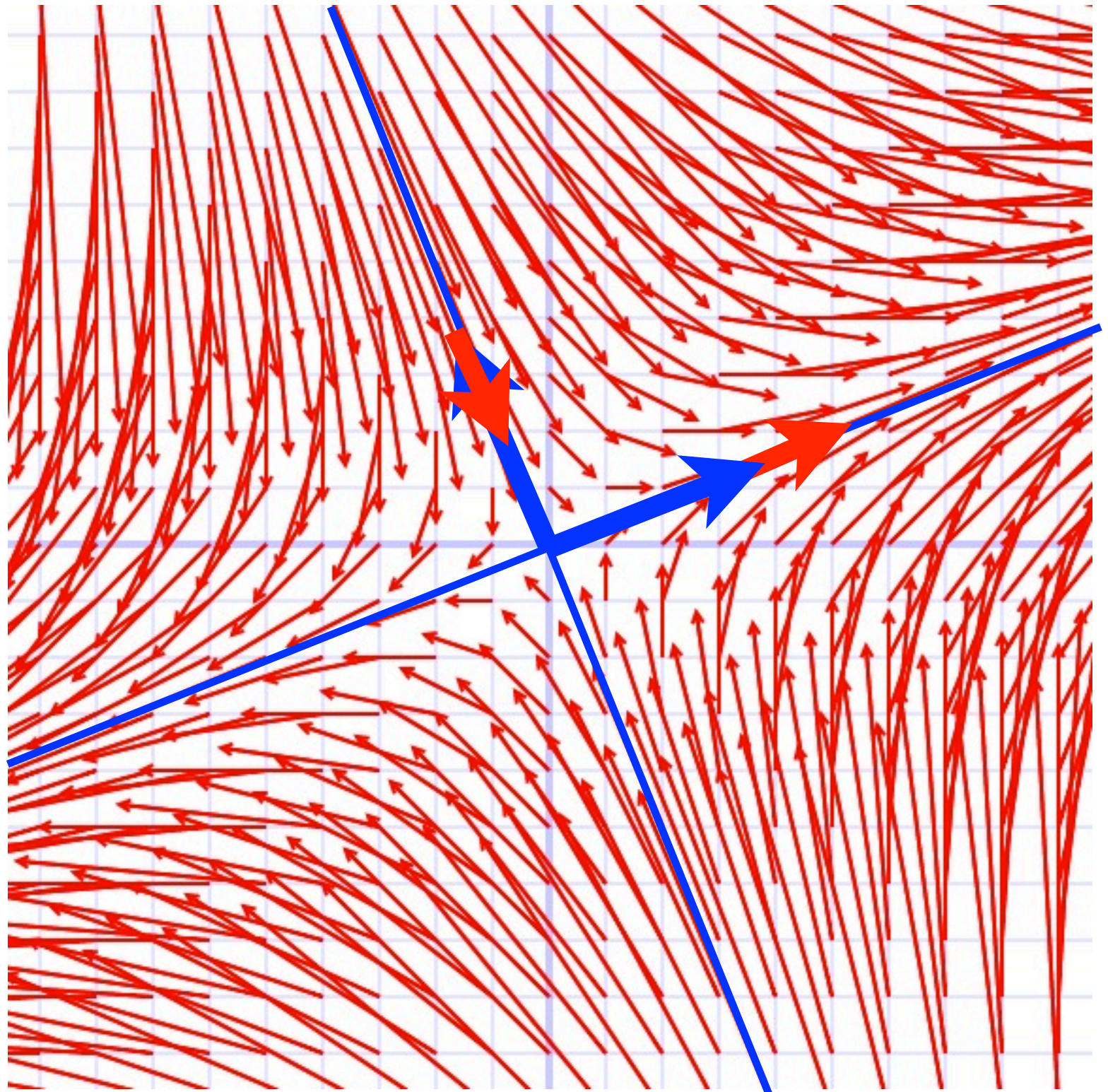




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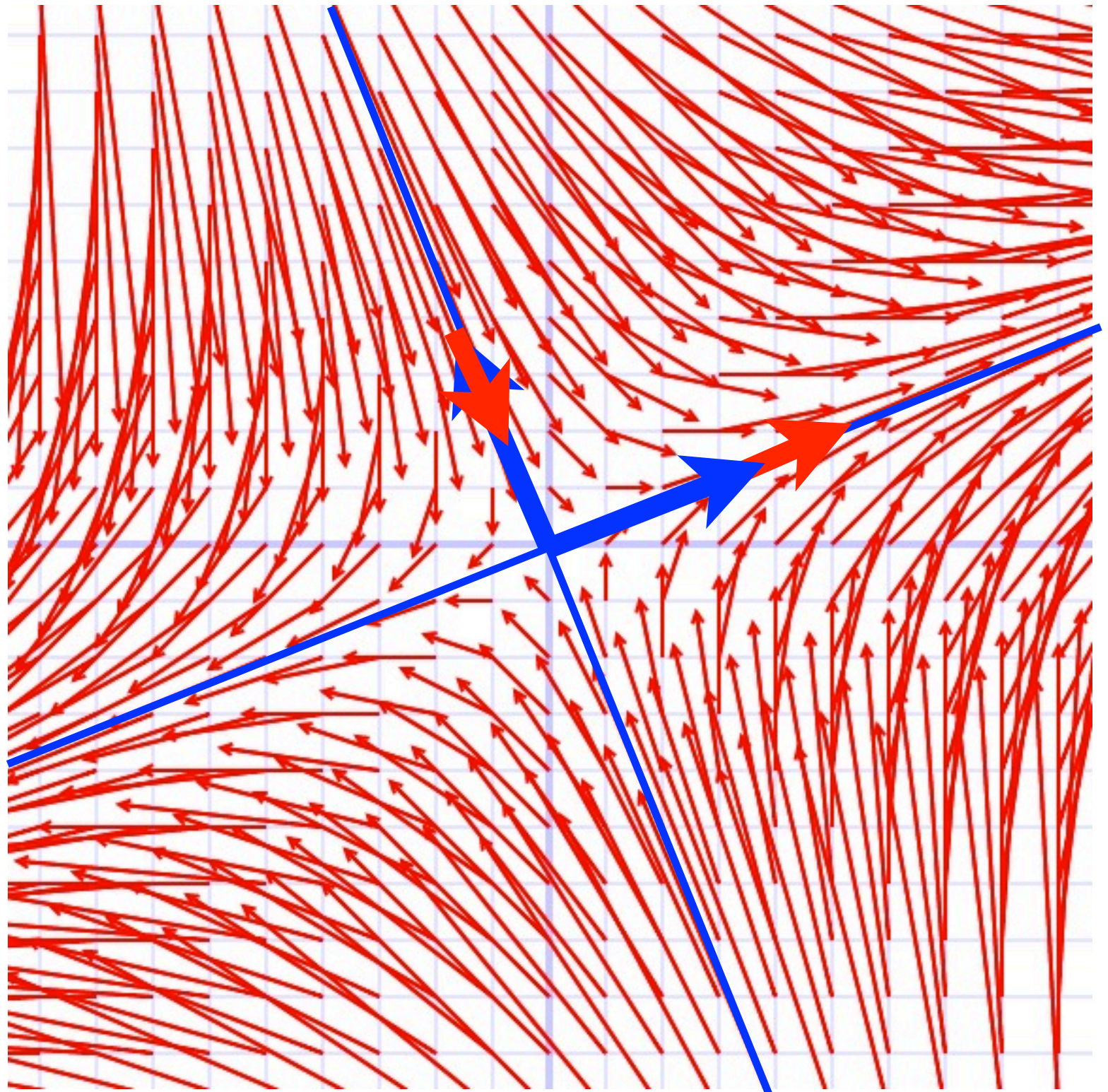
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$$\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Matrix review (eigen-calculations)

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- Find eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

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- What are the eigenvalues of A?

(A) 1 and -3

(B) -1 and 3

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(D) -1 and -3

(E) Explain, please.

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(and any scalar multiple of it)

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$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3$$

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$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}x_1' &= x_1 + x_2 \\x_2' &= 4x_1 + x_2\end{aligned}\quad \text{or equivalently} \quad \mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

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- This works when eigenvalues are distinct or, if there are repeated eigenvalues, when there are N independent eigenvectors.
- Other cases (not enough e-vectors or complex e-values) Thursday.