

GRA 6035 MATHEMATICS

Problems for Lecture 12

Key problems

Problem 1.

Write the systems of differential equations on matrix form and solve them:

$$a) y_1' = 2y_1 - 5y_2 \text{ and } y_2' = -5y_1 + 2y_2 \quad b) y_1' = y_2 \text{ and } y_2' = 4y_1 + 3y_2$$

Problem 2.

Solve the systems of differential equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ y_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problem 3.

Find all equilibrium states in Problem 2. Are there globally asymptotically stable equilibrium states?

Problems from Differential Equations

Exercise problems 2.1 - 2.6 (full solutions on the web page)

Exam problems

Mock exam 11/2017 1 - 3 (full solutions on the web page)

Problems from the Digital Workbook

Exercise problems 12.1 - 12.13 (full solutions in the workbook)

Answers to key problems

Problem 1.

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{-3t} - C_2 e^{7t} \\ C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 e^{7t} \end{pmatrix} \quad b) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{4t} - C_2 e^{-t} \\ 4C_1 e^{4t} + C_2 e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Problem 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{-4t} & -C_2 e^{-6t} \\ C_2 e^{-3t} & \\ C_1 e^{-4t} & + C_2 e^{-6t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Problem 3.

There is one equilibrium state $(y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3)^T = (0 \ 0 \ 0)$, and it is globally asymptotically stable since all eigenvalues are negative.

Solutions:

Key problems Lecture 12

$$\underline{1.} \quad a) \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -5 \\ -5 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 21 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(-21)}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 10}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \underline{-3}, \quad \lambda_2 = \underline{7}$$

E₋₃: $\lambda = -3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5x - 5y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$$

y free

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_{-3} = \text{span}(\underline{v}_1)$$

E₇: $\lambda = 7$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-5x - 5y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -y$$

y free

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_7 = \text{span}(\underline{v}_2)$$

General solution:

$$\underline{x} = C_1 \underline{v}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 \underline{v}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-3t} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{7t}$$

$$\underline{\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} C_1 e^{-3t} - C_2 e^{7t} \\ C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 e^{7t} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 4$$

$$\underline{E}_{-1}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_{-1} = \text{span}(\underline{v}_1)$$

$$\underline{E}_4: \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_4 = \text{span}(\underline{v}_2)$$

General solution:

$$\underline{y} = C_1 \underline{v}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 \underline{v}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{4t} \\ C_1 e^{-t} + 4C_2 e^{4t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} :$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -5-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-3-\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 24) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -3 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 24 = 0$$

$$\underline{\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -4, \lambda_3 = -6}$$

E_{-3} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x - 2z = 0 & \Rightarrow x = 2z \\ -3z = 0 & \Rightarrow z = 0 \\ y \text{ free} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

E_{-4} :

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

$$\begin{matrix} -x + z = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z \text{ free} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

E_{-6} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x + z = 0 \\ 3y = 0 \\ z \text{ free} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

General Solution:

$$\underline{y} = C_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} + C_3 \underline{v}_3 e^{\lambda_3 t}$$
$$= C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-3t} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-4t} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-6t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_2 e^{-4t} + C_3 e^{-6t} \\ C_1 e^{-3t} \\ C_2 e^{-4t} + C_3 e^{-6t} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Eq. states:

$$\underline{y}' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \underline{y} = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{y} = A^{-1} \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{y}_e = \underline{0}$$

$$|A| = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3$$
$$= (-3)(-4)(-6)$$

$$= -72 \neq 0$$

A^{-1} exists

$$\underline{y}_e = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Stability: $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y}_e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

" globally asymptotically stable

$$(e^{-3t}, e^{-4t}, e^{-6t} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty)$$

stable