

Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1. 7 Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors for A.

$$A - rI = \begin{bmatrix} 1-r & 3 \\ 2 & 2-r \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{so} \quad \det(A - rI) = (1-r)(2-r) - 6.$$

The characteristic equation is then $r^2 - 3r - 4 = 0$.
 $(r-4)(r+1) = 0$.

The eigenvalues are $r_1 = 4$, $r_2 = -1$.

$r_1 = 4$: $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, choose $\vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ as a corresponding eigenvector.

$r_2 = -1$: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, choose $\vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ " " " "

2. 3 Find a general solution to $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$.

$$\vec{x} = c_1 e^{4t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$