

[5] 1.) Circle T for True and F for false:

1a.) If  $\phi$  is a solution to a first order **linear homogeneous** differential equation, then  $c\phi$  is also a solution to this equation. T F

1b.) If  $\phi$  is a solution to a first order linear differential equation, then  $c\phi$  is also a solution to this equation. T F

[6] 2. Suppose  $A \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

State the 2 eigenvalues of  $A$ : \_\_\_\_\_

State 5 eigenvectors of  $A$ :

3.) Given the non-linear system of equations  $\frac{dx}{dt} = x - 2$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = x(y - 1)^2$ ,

[7] 3a.) The critical point of this system is \_\_\_\_\_.

[8] 3b.) The corresponding linear system near this critical point is \_\_\_\_\_

[7] 3c.) The eigenvalues of this linear system are \_\_\_\_\_.

[7] 3d.) What conclusions can you then draw about the non-linear system: