

2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 7-\lambda & 4 \\ -3 & -1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (7-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - (-12) = -7 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 + 12$
 $= \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 1)$

eigenvalues: $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5$ and $\lambda = 1$

$\lambda = 5$: $(A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & | & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ x_2 free e.g. $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $x_1 = -2x_2$

$\lambda = 1$: $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & | & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2/3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ x_2 free e.g. $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 $x_1 = -2/3 x_2$

10) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 7-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = (7-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - (-4) = 21 - 10\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4$
 $= \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 25 = (\lambda - 5)^2$

eigenvalue: $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5$

$(A - 5I)\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ x_2 free e.g. $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $x_1 = x_2$

12) $A = \begin{bmatrix} .95 & .03 \\ .05 & .97 \end{bmatrix}$ a) Find ^{proportional} equilibrium of size 10,000 \Rightarrow Find e-vector
 b) Find factor by which grows or declines \Rightarrow Find e-value

$\det(A - \lambda I) = (.95 - \lambda)(.97 - \lambda) - .0015$ Set $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = .92$ or $\lambda = 1$

$\lambda = .92$ $\begin{bmatrix} .03 & .03 & | & 0 \\ .05 & .05 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ x_2 free e.g. $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Can't be population b/c of negative

$\lambda = 1$ $\begin{bmatrix} -.05 & .03 & | & 0 \\ .05 & -.03 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$ x_2 free e.g. $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ Want to add to 10,000 so $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3750 \\ 6250 \end{bmatrix}$

b) "Growth" factor is 1 \Rightarrow stable population