

> #OK to post homework
 #Shreya Ghosh, 9-13-2021, Assignment #2
 #1i.

```
a := proc(n) option remember :
if n = 0 then 0 :
elif n = 1 then 1 :
elif n = 2 then 8 :
elif n = 3 then 27 :
else
4·a(n - 1) - 6·a(n - 2) + 4·a(n - 3) - a(n - 4) :
fi:
end:
seq(a(i), i = 1 ..8);
```

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512

(1)

> #1ii. $an=n^3$

> #1iii. Proof

```
# n^3 = 4(n - 1)^3 - 6(n - 2)^3 + 4(n - 3)^3 - (n - 4)^3
# n^3 = 4(n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1) - 6(n^3 - 6n^2 + 12n - 8) + 4(n^3 - 9n^2 + 27n - 27)
# n^3 = 4n^3 - 12n^2 + 12n - 4 - 6n^3 + 36n^2 - 72n + 48 + 4n^3 - 36n^2 + 108n - 108
# n^3 = n^3
```

> #2.

$$\# \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y^3}{t+1}$$

$$\# \int \frac{1}{y^3} dy = \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

$$\# \frac{-1}{2y^2} = \ln(t+1) + C$$

$$\# \frac{-1}{2(1)^2} = \ln(0+1) + C \rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\# \frac{-1}{2y^2} = \ln(t+1) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\# 2y^2 = -\frac{2}{2\ln(t+1) - 1}$$

$$\# y^2 = \frac{1}{1 - 2\ln(t+1)}$$

$$\# y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2\ln(t+1)}}$$

$$dsolve\left(\left\{D(y)(t) = \frac{y(t)^3}{(t+1)}, y(0) = 1\right\}, y(t)\right);$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2\ln(t+1)}}$$

(2)

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> #3.
# y''(t)-3y'(t) + 2y(t)=0
# r2 - 3 r + 2 = 0 → r = 1, 2
# y(t)=c1et + c2e2t
# y'(t)=c1et + 2 c2et
# 2=c1 + c2
# 3 = c1 + 2c2
# c1 = 1, c2 = 1
# y(t)=et + e2t
dsolve({D(D(y))(t) - 3·D(y)(t) + 2·y(t) = 0, y(0) = 2, D(y)(0) = 3}, y(t));
      y(t) = et + e2t

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(3)

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> with(LinearAlgebra);
[&x, Add, Adjoint, BackwardSubstitute, BandMatrix, Basis, BezoutMatrix, BidiagonalForm,
BilinearForm, CARE, CharacteristicMatrix, CharacteristicPolynomial, Column,
ColumnDimension, ColumnOperation, ColumnSpace, CompanionMatrix,
CompressedSparseForm, ConditionNumber, ConstantMatrix, ConstantVector, Copy,
CreatePermutation, CrossProduct, DARE, DeleteColumn, DeleteRow, Determinant, Diagonal,
DiagonalMatrix, Dimension, Dimensions, DotProduct, EigenConditionNumbers, Eigenvalues,
Eigenvectors, Equal, ForwardSubstitute, FrobeniusForm, FromCompressedSparseForm,
FromSplitForm, GaussianElimination, GenerateEquations, GenerateMatrix, Generic,
GetResultDataType, GetResultShape, GivensRotationMatrix, GramSchmidt, HankelMatrix,
HermiteForm, HermitianTranspose, HessenbergForm, HilbertMatrix, HouseholderMatrix,
IdentityMatrix, IntersectionBasis, IsDefinite, IsOrthogonal, IsSimilar, IsUnitary,
JordanBlockMatrix, JordanForm, KroneckerProduct, LA_Main, LUdecomposition,
LeastSquares, LinearSolve, LyapunovSolve, Map, Map2, MatrixAdd, MatrixExponential,
MatrixFunction, MatrixInverse, MatrixMatrixMultiply, MatrixNorm, MatrixPower,
MatrixScalarMultiply, MatrixVectorMultiply, MinimalPolynomial, Minor, Modular, Multiply,
NoUserValue, Norm, Normalize, NullSpace, OuterProductMatrix, Permanent, Pivot,
PopovForm, ProjectionMatrix, QRdecomposition, RandomMatrix, RandomVector, Rank,
RationalCanonicalForm, ReducedRowEchelonForm, Row, RowDimension, RowOperation,
RowSpace, ScalarMatrix, ScalarMultiply, ScalarVector, SchurForm, SingularValues,
SmithForm, SplitForm, StronglyConnectedBlocks, SubMatrix, SubVector, SumBasis,
SylvesterMatrix, SylvesterSolve, ToeplitzMatrix, Trace, Transpose, TridiagonalForm,
UnitVector, VandermondeMatrix, VectorAdd, VectorAngle, VectorMatrixMultiply, VectorNorm,
VectorScalarMultiply, ZeroMatrix, ZeroVector, Zip]

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(4)

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> #4.
# Characteristic Polynomial: r2 - 6 r + 25 = 0 → r = 3 - 4 i, 3 + 4 i

# 3-4i: A-(3-4i)I = [[4i, -4], [4, 4i]] -> RREF = [[1, i], [0, 0]] --> AvI = [0,0] --> vI = [-i, 1]

```

$3 + 4i$: $A - (3 + 4i)I = \begin{bmatrix} -4i & -4 \\ 4 & -4i \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow RREF = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Av_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $A := \text{Matrix}(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix});$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

> $\text{evalf}(\text{Eigenvectors}(A));$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3. + 4. I \\ 3. - 4. I \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} I & -I \\ 1. & 1. \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

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