

Make sure you know:

$$\mathcal{L}[y(x)] = Y(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y'] = -y(0) + sY$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y''] = -y'(0) - sy(0) + s^2Y$$

Interpreting Matrix solutions (eqs. = # variables)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & - & - & - & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & - & - & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & - & - & \dots \\ & & & a & b \end{array} \right]$$

3 cases:

$a = b = 0$: ∞ -ly many solutions

$a = 0, b \neq 0$: no solution

$a \neq 0$: exactly one solution

Q8 # 18

$$-x + y - z = -4$$

$$2x - 2y + 2z = 8 \rightarrow$$

$$x - y + z = 4$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -R_1 \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array}]{R_2 \rightarrow R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

(Note: In the original image, the columns for y and z in the second matrix are circled in red.)

$$x - y + z = 4$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} y = s \\ z = t \end{array} \right]$$

$$x - s + t = 4 \rightarrow x = 4 + s - t$$

$$x = 4 + s - t$$

$$y = s$$

$$z = t$$

Q9 #10

$$y'' - 2y' + 10y = 3 + 2e^{-2x}$$

$$y(0) = 4 \quad y'(0) = 4$$

$$-y'(0) + 2y(0)s + s^2 Y + 2y(0) - 2sY + 10Y = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{2}{s+2}$$

$$-4 + 8s + s^2 Y + 8 - 2sY + 10Y = \frac{5s + 6}{s(s+2)}$$

$$(s^2 - 2s + 10) Y = \frac{5s + 6}{s(s+2)} - 4$$

$$(s^2 - 2s + 10) Y = \frac{-4s^2 - 3s + 6}{s(s+2)}$$

$$Y = \frac{-4s^2 - 3s + 6}{s(s+2)(s^2 - 2s + 10)}$$

$$\frac{-4s^2 - 3s + 6}{s(s+2)(s^2 - 2s + 10)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{Cs + D}{s^2 - 2s + 10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4s^2 - 3s + 6 &= A(s+2)(s^2 - 2s + 10) + Bs(s^2 - 2s + 10) \\ &\quad + \underbrace{Cs^2(s+2) + Ds(s+2)}_{\hookrightarrow (Cs + D)s(s+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$s=0 : 6 = A(2)(10)$$

$$s=-2 :$$

$$\frac{3}{10} = A$$

etc.

Q8 # 12

$$2x - 8y = -4$$

$$x - 4y = 2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + 2y = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -8 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ \rightarrow \\ 2R_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -8 & -4 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 + R_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$0 = -8$$

no solution

Q8 #19

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - 5y - 2z &= -2 \\ -5x + 3y + (2+k)z &= -4 \\ -2x + 2y + z &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -5 & -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2+k & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1/4} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5/4 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ -5 & 3 & 2+k & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 + 5R_1 \\ R_3 + 2R_1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5/4 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -13/4 & k-1/2 & -3/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 \cdot 4 \\ R_3 \cdot 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5/4 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -13 & 4k-2 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5/4 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -13 & 4k-2 & -6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2(-1) \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5/4 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -13 & 4k-2 & -6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 + 13R_2 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -5/4 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4k-2 & 20 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(4k-2)z = 20$$

$$4k-2 = 20 = 0 \rightarrow \infty\text{-ly many solutions}$$

↳ not possible

$$4k-2 = 0, \quad 20 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{no solution}$$

↳ $k = \frac{1}{2}$ ↳ true

$$4k-2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{one solution}$$

↳ $k \neq \frac{1}{2}$

Pop 12: AAAAAA

Q8# 16

$$3x + y - z = 0$$

$$-2x - 4y + 2z = 6$$

$$x + 2y - z = -3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 + 2R_1 \\ R_3 - 3R_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x = s \quad \text{or} \quad y = s \quad \text{or} \quad z = s$$

$$x = s \rightarrow z = s + 2y + 3$$

$$2z = 5y + 9$$

$$2s + 4y + 6 = 5y + 9$$

$$2s - 3 = y$$

$$2z = 2s + 4y + 6$$

$$z = s + 2(2s - 3) + 3 = 5s - 3$$

$$x = s$$

$$y = 2s - 3$$

$$z = 5s - 3$$

Q9 #20 non-trivial (not all zero)

$$-2x + 3y - z = 0$$

$$-8x + ay - 4z = 0$$

$$2x + 3y - 3z = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -8 & a & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -8 & a & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 + 8R_1 \\ R_3 - 2R_1}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & a-12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & a-12 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2/6} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & a-12 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 - (a-12)R_2 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3}(a-12) & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3}(a-12) & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

We know $(0, 0, 0)$
is a solution

if $\frac{2}{3}(a-12) \neq 0 \rightarrow 1$ solution $\rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$

not what we want

$\frac{2}{3}(a-12) = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ -ly many solutions

$$a - 12 = 0$$

$$a = 12$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & -1 \\ -8 & a & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 6a - 24 + 24 - 24 - 72 + 2a \\ = 8a - 96$$

$8a - 96 \neq 0$: one exact solution $\rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$

$8a - 96 = 0$: ~~no solution~~ or infinitely many
 $(0, 0, 0)$

$$8a = 96$$

$$a = 12$$