

QUESTION 1

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, find an eigenvalue and an eigenvector of A .

Answer:

For eigenvalues put $|A - \lambda I| = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3-\lambda)(5-\lambda)+1=0$$

$$15-8\lambda+\lambda^2+1=0$$

$$\lambda^2-8\lambda+16=0$$

$$(\lambda-4)^2=0$$

$$\lambda = 4 \text{ (twice)}$$

For an eigenvalue corresponding to $\lambda = 4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} (3-4) & 1 \\ -1 & (5-4) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

Choose $x_1 = 1$

Thus an eigenvalue is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

[8]

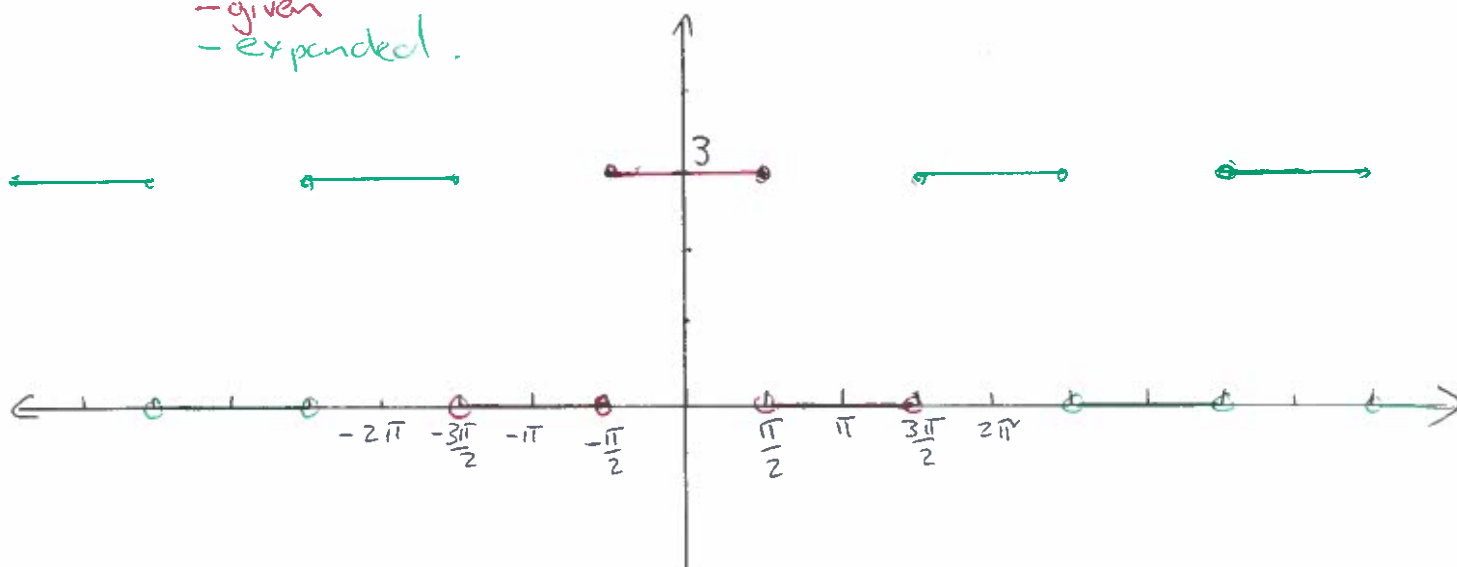
QUESTION 2

Given the function defined by $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi < t < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 3 & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi \end{cases}$, with period 2π :

2.1 Sketch the function.

(3)

- given
- expanded.



2.2 even (1)

2.3 Find the Fourier series for $f(t)$. (8)

For even functions $b_n = 0$.

Period = 2π , thus $L = \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 0 dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} [3t]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

or because it is an even function $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 dt$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 \cos(nt) dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 0 dt \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{n\pi} [\sin(nt)]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3}{n\pi} \left[\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(-\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{n\pi} \left[\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right] \quad \text{Remember } \sin(-x) = -\sin(x) \\ &= \frac{6}{n\pi} \left[\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{6}{n\pi} \left[\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right] & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right) \cos(nt)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi} (\cos t) - \frac{2}{\pi} (\cos 3t) + \dots$$