

The following is a list of known errors in the text. If you come across any others, please send them to me at tmk5@calvin.edu.

- p. 4: the highlighted equation on the bottom of the page should read,

$$2x_1 - x_2 = -2, \quad -4x_1 + 2x_2 = 4.$$

- p. 7: in Definition 1.4 (RREF) the listed items should read,
 - (a) all nonzero rows are above any zero row,
 - (b) the first nonzero entry in a row (the leading entry) is a one,
 - (c) every other entry in a column with a leading one is a zero, and
 - (d) the leading entry in a given row must be to the right of the leading entry in the row above.
- p. 12: Exercise 1.1.6 should read, “If the coefficient matrix satisfies $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{M}_{9 \times 6}(\mathbb{R})$, and if the RREF of \mathbf{A} has three zero rows, is the solution to the consistent linear system $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ unique? Why or why not?”
- p. 12: Exercise 1.1.10(b) it should read, “If a consistent system has a free variable, then there will be an infinite number of solutions.”
- p. 19: the phrase “even though matrix multiplication is not necessarily commutative, it is associative” should read “even though matrix multiplication is not necessarily commutative, it is distributive across addition”
- p. 27: 4 lines above Example 1.29 strike the line “Note that \mathbf{x}_p is the last column of the RREF of the augmented matrix $(\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b})$.”
- p. 28: strike the last sentence in Example 1.29, “Note that the chosen particular solution is the last column of the RREF of $(\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b})$.”
- p. 33: the right-hand side of the \rightsquigarrow in equation (1.6.1) should read $2\mathbf{a}_1 + 3\mathbf{a}_2 - \mathbf{a}_3 = \mathbf{0}$
- p. 34: the last equation in the second-to-last displayed line should read,

$$\mathbf{x} = t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- p. 35: the last equation in the third displayed line should read,

$$\mathbf{x} = t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- p. 39: in Exercise 1.6.7 “YES” should read “NO”
- p. 46: in Exercise 1.7.8(a) strike the word “and”
- p. 55: in Theorem 1.68 add to the enumerated list, “(e) $\mathbf{b} \in \text{Col}(\mathbf{A})$ ”
- p. 57: in Theorem 1.73 it should be assumed that $m \geq n$
- p. 58: 5 lines above Theorem 1.75 strike the sentence, “Going back to the definition of the determinant, we see that (a) is equivalent to $\det(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0$.”
- p. 58: in Theorem 1.75 strike condition (h), $\det(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0$

- p. 58: in Theorem 1.76 strike condition (a), $\det(\mathbf{A}) = 0$
- p. 68: in Example 1.86 the displayed line should read,

$$|z| = 4, \quad \tan \theta = \sqrt{3} \rightsquigarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

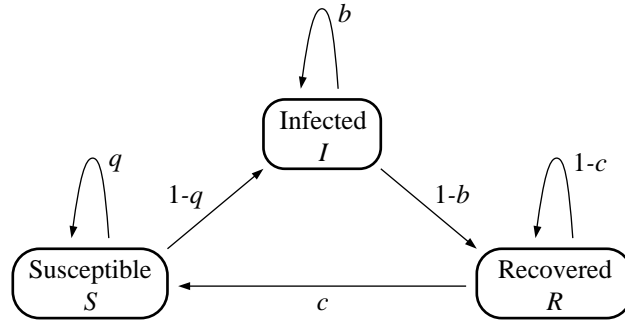
- p. 69: the last displayed equation in Example 1.88 should read

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 + i9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- p. 74: The first full sentence on the top of the page should read, “In this example, $\lambda = 1$ is such that $m_a(1) = 2$ (a double eigenvalue), and $\lambda = 3$ is such that $m_a(3) = 4$ (a quartic eigenvalue).”
- p. 86: the matrix \mathbf{C}_3 should read

$$\mathbf{C}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & 1 & 0 \\ -a_1 + a_2^2 & -a_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- p. 90: accompanying equation (1.13.7) there should be the below figure:



- p. 97: Group Project **1.2(c)** should read “S is more likely to click on the link from B to A (rather than on a link to some other page C from B) if there are not many links from B to other pages.”
- p. 98: the phrase “E and F are each linked to be three other pages” should read “E and F are each linked to by three other pages”
- p. 98: the phrase “weighted sum of the number of number of links” should read “weighted sum of the number of links”
- p. 104: in Exercise 2.1.3 the phrase “the temperature of the body” should read “the rate of change of the temperature of the body”
- p. 106: in the caption for Figure 2.3 the references to “blue” and “green” should be ignored
- p. 112: in the second displayed line the expression $c_1x'_1 + x_2x'_2$ should read $c_1x'_1 + c_2x'_2$
- p. 112: at the end of the first paragraph strike the sentence “A solution to a homogeneous problem is unique only up to scalar multiplication.”
- p. 113: in the first sentence of the last paragraph “(3.3.1)” should read “(2.3.1)”

- p. 122: the second displayed equation should read

$$(4a_0 - 8)e^{3t} = 0.$$

the third displayed equation should read

$$4a_0 - 8 = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad a_0 = 2.$$

the fourth displayed equation should read

$$x_p(t) = 2e^{3t},$$

and the fifth displayed equation should read

$$x(t) = c_1e^{-t} + 2e^{3t}.$$

- p. 124: the solution at the end of Example 2.19 should read

$$x(t) = c_1e^{-7t} + 3te^{-7t}$$

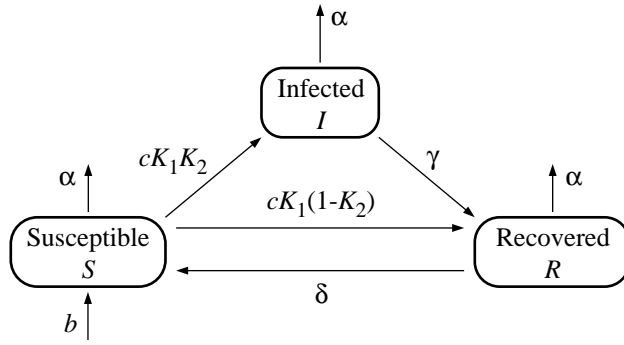
- p. 125: the phrase “we see one guess associated with $t \sin(2t)$ and another guess associated with the polynomial t^2 . For the guess associated with (d), we needed to” should read “we see one guess associated with t^3e^{5t} and another guess associated with the polynomial t^2 . Moreover, we needed to”
- p. 137: in the second displayed equation $g(G, I)$ should read $f(G, I)$
- p. 140: in the caption associated with Figure 3.4 the final phrase in the second sentence should read “denoted by letters.”
- p. 172: in Exercise 3.5.2 the solution should read,

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = c_1e^{-5t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2t) - 3\sin(2t) \\ -4\cos(2t) + \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix} + c_2e^{-5t} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(2t) + 3\cos(2t) \\ -4\sin(2t) - \cos(2t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

- p. 177: in the first and second displayed lines the $(2, 1)$ entry of $\Phi(t)^{-1}$ should read $2e^{-5t}$
- p. 184: in the first displayed line the $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 2)$ entry of $\Phi(t)$ should each be multiplied by -1
- p. 189: in the caption for Fig. 3.15 the phrase “and leaves tissue loss” should read “, and is also removed via tissue loss”
- p. 189: in the first system of displayed equations the term $-r_{20}x_2$ in the equation for x_2' should read $-(r_{20} + r_{21})x_2$
- p. 192: the description for infected should read, “those who are infected with the disease and ill because of it”
- p. 192: equation (3.7.3) should read,

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= -(cK_1 + \alpha)S + \delta R + b(a) \\ I' &= cK_1K_2S - (\alpha + \gamma)I \\ R' &= cK_1(1 - K_2)S + \gamma I - (\alpha + \delta)R, \end{aligned}$$

and accompanying equation (3.7.3) there should be the figure:



- p. 193: The sentence surrounding equation (3.7.4) should read, “The function $b(a)$ influences the rate at which the total population changes,

$$N' = -\alpha N + b(a), \quad (3.7.4)$$

(see Exercise 3.7.3).”

- p. 193: the matrix \mathbf{A} in the middle of the page should read,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -(cK_1 + \alpha) & 0 & \delta \\ cK_1K_2 & -(\alpha + \gamma) & 0 \\ cK_1(1 - K_2) & \gamma & -(\alpha + \delta) \end{pmatrix}.$$

- p. 194: Regarding the urban population, the highlighted matrix \mathbf{A} on the top of the page should read,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -41/80 & 0 & 9/10 \\ 1/4 & -961/80 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 12 & -73/80 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors are,

$$\lambda_1 \sim -11.99, \mathbf{v}_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 \\ 11.75 \\ -12.75 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \lambda_2 \sim -1.43, \mathbf{v}_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.02 \\ -1.02 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{80}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/48 \\ 5/9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The general solution is,

$$\mathbf{x}(a) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 a} \mathbf{v}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 a} \mathbf{v}_2 + c_3 e^{\lambda_3 a} \mathbf{v}_3.$$

Since

$$a > 7 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad e^{\lambda_1 a}, e^{\lambda_2 a} < 10^{-4},$$

for $a > 7$ the solution is approximately,

$$\mathbf{x}(a) \sim c_3 e^{-a/80} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/48 \\ 5/9 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{227}{144} c_3 e^{-a/80} \begin{pmatrix} 144/227 \\ 3/227 \\ 80/227 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For an “old” urban population, 63.4% of the people will be susceptible, 1.3% will be infected and ill, and 35.3% will be recovered or immune.

- p. 194: Regarding the rural population, the highlighted matrix \mathbf{A} on the bottom of the page should read,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -81/80 & 0 & 1/20 \\ 1/2 & -961/80 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 12 & -1/16 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues and associated eigenvectors are,

$$\lambda_1 \sim -12.01, \mathbf{v}_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 \\ 218.95 \\ -219.95 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \lambda_2 \sim -1.06, \mathbf{v}_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.05 \\ -1.05 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{80}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/24 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The general solution is,

$$\mathbf{x}(a) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 a} \mathbf{v}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 a} \mathbf{v}_2 + c_3 e^{\lambda_3 a} \mathbf{v}_3.$$

Since

$$a > 9 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad e^{\lambda_1 a}, e^{\lambda_2 a} < 10^{-4},$$

for $a > 9$ the solution is approximately,

$$\mathbf{x}(a) \sim c_3 e^{-a/80} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/24 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{505}{24} c_3 e^{-a/80} \begin{pmatrix} 24/505 \\ 1/505 \\ 96/101 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For an “old” rural population, 4.8% of the people will be susceptible, 0.2% will be infected and ill, and 95.0% will be recovered or immune.

- p. 196: in Exercise 3.7.3 the highlighted equation should read,

$$N' = -\alpha N + b(a).$$

- p. 200: Project 3.5 should now read:

3.5. Consider the SIR model of (3.7.3). Suppose the total number of births in a particular city is 10,000. Thereafter, suppose that there is an age-dependent influx of people into this city, where the rate of influx is modeled by,

$$b(a) = 1100e^{-11a/80}.$$

Suppose for a particular bacterial infection the parameters are,

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{80}, \gamma = 26, c = 1, K_1 = \frac{3}{200}, K_2 = \frac{2}{10}, \delta = \frac{35}{100}.$$

- What is the total number of people ages 0 to 80 who enter the city from outside?
 - For a group of 5-year-old children, what percentage of the population is susceptible? Infected and ill? Recovered or immune?
 - For a group of 20-year-old adults, what percentage of the population is susceptible? Infected and ill? Recovered or immune?
 - For a group of 50-year-old adults, what percentage of the population is susceptible? Infected and ill? Recovered or immune?
 - Is there an age for which the percentages in each group are essentially fixed thereafter (use an error bound of 10^{-3})? If so, what is it? Is it reasonable to expect that this age can be reached?
- p. 202: the characteristic polynomial in equation (4.1.2) should read

$$p_{\mathbf{A}}(\lambda) = (-1)^n (\lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0)$$

- p. 207: in Theorem 4.5 the last displayed equation should read

$$y(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t + \cdots + c_k t^{k-1}) e^{at} \cos(bt) + (c_{k+1} + c_{k+2} t + \cdots + c_{2k} t^{k-1}) e^{at} \sin(bt),$$

- p. 208: in Exercise 4.1.2(b) the characteristic polynomial should read

$$p_A(\lambda) = -(\lambda^3 + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0)$$

- p. 214: the third displayed equation in Example 4.15 should read,

$$-a_0 + 8a_1 = 4, \quad -8a_0 - a_1 = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 8 \\ -8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- p. 218: The second paragraph should read, “The homogeneous problem is

$$y'' + 2by' + \omega_0^2 y = 0.$$

The associated characteristic polynomial is

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2b\lambda + \omega_0^2,$$

which has the zeros,

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\pm} = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - \omega_0^2}.$$

The solution behavior depends on the relationship between b and ω_0 . A summary cartoon is provided in Figure 4.1”

- p. 228: in the displayed line above equation (4.3.8) ω_n^2 should read ω_n^2 .
- p. 234: in (d) the first sentence should read, “Assume there is no damping, i.e., $b = 0$.”
- p. 235: the first displayed line in part (d) should read,

$$a, b, d < 0, \quad c > 0.$$

- p. 238: in Example 5.2 the definition for $f(t)$ should have $5 \leq t$ instead of $5 < t$
- p. 240: in Definition 5.5 the phrase “ $M, b > 0$ ” should read “ $C, b > 0$ ”
- p. 270: the first displayed line in part (d) should read,

$$a, b, d < 0, \quad c > 0.$$