## 函数矩阵的微积分

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# 主要内容

- 1、元素为函数的矩阵的微分和积分
- 2、数量函数对向量变量或矩阵变量的导数
- 3、向量值或矩阵值函数对向量变量或矩阵变量的导数

## 含参矩阵微分

#### 元素为函数的矩阵微分

如果矩阵  $\mathbf{A}(t) = \left(a_{ij}(t)\right)_{m \times n}$  的每一个元素  $a_{ij}(t)$   $i = 1, 2, \cdots, m; j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$  在[a,b]上均为变量t的可微函数,则称  $\mathbf{A}(t)$  可微,且导数定义为

$$\mathbf{A}'(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathbf{A}(t) = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} a_{ij}(t)\right)_{m \times n}$$

例如

$$\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t + e^t & \sin t \\ t & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{A}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + e^t & \cos t \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 求导法则

设A(t)、B(t)是可进行运算的两个可微矩阵,则

- (1)  $(\mathbf{A}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t))' = \mathbf{A}'(t) + \mathbf{B}'(t)$
- $(\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}(t))' = \mathbf{A}'(t)\mathbf{B}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}'(t)$
- (3)  $(\alpha \mathbf{A}(t))' = \alpha \cdot \mathbf{A}'(t)$ , 其中 $\alpha$  为任意常数
- (4) 当 $A^{-1}(t)$ 为可微矩阵时,有 $(A^{-1}(t))' = -A^{-1}(t)A'(t)A^{-1}(t)$ (5) 当u=f(t)关于t可微时,有 $(A(u))' = f'(t) \frac{d}{dt}A(u)$

证: (2) 设 
$$\mathbf{A}(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$$
,  $\mathbf{B}(t) = (b_{ij}(t))_{n \times p}$  则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}(t)b_{kj}(t) \right) = \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \left( a_{ik}(t)b_{kj}(t) \right) \right] \right)_{m \times p}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \left( a_{ik}(t) \right) \cdot b_{kj}(t) + a_{ik}(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( b_{kj}(t) \right) \right] \right)_{m \times p}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \left( a_{ik}(t) \right) \right) \cdot b_{kj}(t) \right) + \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}(t) \cdot \left( \frac{d}{dt} \left( b_{kj}(t) \right) \right) \right) \right)_{m \times p}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \mathbf{A}(t) \right) \mathbf{B}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t) \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{B}(t)$$

(4) 由于 $A(t)^{-1}A(t)=I$ , 两端对t求导得

从而 
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t))\mathbf{A}(t) = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}(t) \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A}(t))\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{Q}(t)$$

## 函数矩阵高阶导数

函数矩阵的高阶导数定义为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{k}}{\mathrm{d}t^{k}} \left( \mathbf{A}(t) \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}^{k-1}}{\mathrm{d}t^{k-1}} \left( \mathbf{A}(t) \right) \right)$$

注: 
$$(A^m(t))' = m A^{m-1}(t) (A(t))'$$
 不一定成立。  $A(t)(A(t))' \neq (A(t))' A(t)$ 

例: 
$$\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^2 & t \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $(\mathbf{A}(t))' = \begin{pmatrix} 2t & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $2\mathbf{A}(t)(\mathbf{A}(t))' = \begin{pmatrix} 4t^3 & 2t^2 + 2t \\ 0 & 2t \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{2}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^{4} & t^{3} + t^{2} \\ 0 & t^{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left(\boldsymbol{A}^{2}(t)\right)' = \begin{pmatrix} 4t^{3} & 3t^{2} + 2t \\ 0 & 2t \end{pmatrix},$$

事实上 
$$(A^2(t))' = (A(t)A(t))' = A'(t)A(t) + A(t)A'(t) \neq 2A'(t)A(t)$$

## 特殊矩阵函数导数

#### 设n阶方阵A与t无关,则有

$$(1) (e^{t\mathbf{A}})' = \mathbf{A}e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^{t\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{A}$$

(2) 
$$(\sin(t\mathbf{A}))' = \mathbf{A} \cdot \cos(t\mathbf{A}) = \cos(t\mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

(3) 
$$(\cos(t\mathbf{A}))' = -\mathbf{A} \cdot \sin(t\mathbf{A}) = -\sin(t\mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

证: 只证(1), (2, 3)的证明与(1)类似。

$$\frac{d\left(e^{tA}\right)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k}}{k!} A^{k}\right) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t^{k}}{k!} A^{k}\right)\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k}$$

$$= A\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1}\right) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1}\right) A \Rightarrow A e^{tA} = e^{tA} A$$

例: 已知
$$e^{tA} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6e^{2t} & 4e^{2t} - 3e^{t} - e^{-t} & 2e^{2t} - 3e^{t} + e^{-t} \\ 0 & 3e^{t} + 3e^{-t} & 3e^{t} - 3e^{-t} \\ 0 & 3e^{t} - 3e^{-t} & 3e^{t} + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix},$$

求A,并计算A的Jordan标准型。

利用 
$$\left(e^{tA}\right)' = Ae^{tA}$$
  $\left(e^{tA}\right)'\Big|_{t=0} = A$ 

同理:

$$\left(\sin(tA)\right)' = A\cos(tA) \qquad \left(\sin(tA)\right)'\Big|_{t=0} = A$$

#### 矩阵函数积分

如果矩阵  $\mathbf{A}(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$  的每一个元素  $a_{ij}(t)$  都是区间  $[t_0, t_1]$ 上的可积函数,

则定义A(t)在区间  $[t_0,t_1]$ 上的积分为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathbf{A}(t) dt = \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_1} a_{ij}(t) dt \right)_{m \times n}$$

### 矩阵积分性质

(1) 
$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\alpha \mathbf{A}(t) + \beta \mathbf{B}(t)) dt = \alpha \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathbf{A}(t) dt + \beta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathbf{B}(t) dt \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}$$

- (2)  $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}) dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathbf{A}(t) dt \mathbf{B}, \quad \sharp \mathbf{P} B$  常数矩阵;  $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}(t)) dt = \mathbf{A} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \mathbf{B}(t) dt, \quad \sharp \mathbf{P} A$  常数矩阵;
- (3) 当A(t)在[a,b] 上连续可微时,对任意  $t \in (a,b)$ ,有  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_a^t A(\tau) d\tau \right) = A(t)$
- (4) 当A(t)在[a,b]上连续可微时,对任意  $t \in (a,b)$ ,有

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{d(A(t))}{dt} dt = A(b) - A(a)$$

## 相对于矩阵变量的微分

#### 函数对矩阵求导

设
$$X = (x_{ij})_{m \times n}$$
, 函数 $f(X) = f(x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots x_{1n}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{mn})$  为 $mn$ 元的多元函数, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}$   $(i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  都存在,定义 $f(X)$ 对矩阵 $X$ 的导数为

$$\frac{d}{d\mathbf{X}} f(\mathbf{X}) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \cdots & \ddots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{pmatrix}$$

设
$$\mathbf{x} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \xi_n)^T$$
,n元函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ ,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}^T}$ , $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}$ ,和 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}^2}$ 。

#### 解 根据定义有

根据定义有
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x^{T}} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{1}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{n}}\right) \quad \nabla f(x) = \frac{\mathbf{d}f}{\mathbf{d}x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{n}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{1}^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{1} \partial \xi_{2}} & \dots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{1} \partial \xi_{n}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \nabla^{2} f(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{d}^{2} f}{\mathbf{d} \boldsymbol{x}^{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{1}^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{1} \partial \xi_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{1} \partial \xi_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{2} \partial \xi_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{2}^{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{2} \partial \xi_{n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{n} \partial \xi_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{n} \partial \xi_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial \xi_{n}^{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Hessian} \boldsymbol{\xi}$$

设
$$\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T$$
为常向量, $\mathbf{x} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)^T$ 为向量变量,且  $f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})$ ,求  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$  。

解: 由于 
$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \xi_i$$
,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_j} = a_j$ ,  $(j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  所以

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{a}$$

设
$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$
 为常矩阵, $X = (x_{ij})_{n \times m}$  为矩阵变量,且  $f(X) = tr(AX)$ ,求  $\frac{Cf}{\partial X}$  °

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & A & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 由于 
$$AX = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_{kj}\right)_{m \times m}$$
,

所以 
$$f(X) = \operatorname{tr}(AX) = \sum_{s=1}^{m} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{sk} x_{ks} \right)$$

而 
$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)_{n \times m} = \left(a_{ji}\right)_{n \times m}$$
  $\left(i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m\right),$    
故  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial X} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)_{n \times m} = \left(a_{ji}\right)_{n \times m} = A^{T}$ 

故 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}\right)_{n \times m} = \left(a_{ji}\right)_{n \times m} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

设
$$\mathbf{x} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots \xi_n)^T$$
, $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ , n元函数 $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$ ,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}$ 。

例设
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f(x) = ||Ax - b||_2^2$ , 试求  $\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x}$ 

解: 因为

$$f(x) = \|Ax - b\|_{2}^{2} = (Ax - b, Ax - b) = (Ax - b)^{T} (Ax - b)$$

$$= (x^{T}A^{T} - b^{T})(Ax - b)$$

$$= x^{T}A^{T}Ax - b^{T}Ax - x^{T}A^{T}b + b^{T}b$$

$$= x^{T}(A^{T}A)x - 2(A^{T}b)^{T}x + b^{T}b$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 2A^{T}Ax - 2A^{T}b = 2(A^{T}Ax - A^{T}b)$$

## 阶线性常系数齐次微分方程组

#### 一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程组的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathbf{d}x_{1}(t)}{\mathbf{d}t} = a_{11}x_{1}(t) + a_{12}x_{2}(t) + \dots + a_{1n}x_{n}(t) \\ \frac{\mathbf{d}x_{2}(t)}{\mathbf{d}t} = a_{21}x_{1}(t) + a_{22}x_{2}(t) + \dots + a_{2n}x_{n}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\mathbf{d}x_{n}(t)}{\mathbf{d}t} = a_{n1}x_{1}(t) + a_{n2}x_{2}(t) + \dots + a_{nn}x_{n}(t) \\ \frac{\mathbf{d}x_{n}(t)}{\mathbf{d}t} = x_{n1}x_{1}(t) + x_{n2}x_{2}(t) + \dots + x_{nn}x_{n}(t) \end{cases}$$
给定初始条件: $x_{i}(0)$ , $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 

记 
$$\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$$
, 
$$\mathbf{X}(0) = (x_1(0), x_2(0), \dots, x_n(0))^T$$
 
$$\mathbf{X}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$$
, 则上述微分方程组可写成:

$$\begin{cases} X'(t) = AX(t) \\ X(0) = (x_1(0), x_2(0), ..., x_n(0))^T \end{cases}$$

## 解的存在性

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X'}(t) = \mathbf{AX}(t) \\ \mathbf{X}(0) = (x_1(0), x_2(0), ..., x_n(0))^T \end{cases}$$

利用矩阵微分的性质有

$$\left(e^{-\mathbf{A}t}X(t)\right)' = -e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{A}\cdot X(t) + e^{-\mathbf{A}t}X'(t) = e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\left(X'(t) - \mathbf{A}X(t)\right)$$

故  $(e^{-\mathbf{A}t}X(t))'=0$ ,因此 $X(t)=e^{\mathbf{A}t}C$ ,其中C为常数向量。

由初始条件, C = X(0)

$$\boldsymbol{X}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \boldsymbol{X}(0)$$

### 解的唯一性

如果定解问题有两个解 $X_1(t)$ ,  $X_2(t)$ , 则令

$$Y(t) = X_1(t) - X_2(t)$$
,

满足

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{Y'}(t) = \mathbf{X'}_{1}(t) - \mathbf{X'}_{2}(t) = A\mathbf{X'}_{1}(t) - A\mathbf{X'}_{2}(t) = A\mathbf{Y}(t) \\ \mathbf{Y}(0) = \mathbf{X}_{1}(0) - \mathbf{X}_{2}(0) = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

类似推导可知,  $Y(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}Y(0) = \mathbf{0}$ , 即 $X_1(t) = X_2(t)$ 。

一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程组的定解问题有唯一解

$$X(t) = e^{At}X(0)$$

# 一阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程组

一阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程组的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} X'(t) = AX(t) + F(t) \\ X(t_0) = (x_1(t_0), x_2(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0))^T \end{cases}$$

这里 $F(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), \dots, f_n(t))^T$ 是已知向量函数, A和X意义同前。

## 解的存在性

$$\begin{cases} X'(t) = AX(t) + F(t) \\ X(t_0) = (x_1(t_0), x_2(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0))^T \end{cases}$$

改写方程为

$$(e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{X}(t))' = e^{-\mathbf{A}t} \left(\mathbf{X}'(t) - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(t)\right) = e^{-\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{F}(t)$$

对此方程在[to, t]上进行积分,可得

$$e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{X}(t) - e^{-\mathbf{A}t_0}\mathbf{X}(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\mathbf{A}\tau}\mathbf{F}(\tau)d\tau$$

上述定解问题的解

$$\boldsymbol{X}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}(t-t_0)} \boldsymbol{X}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)} \boldsymbol{F}(\tau) d\tau$$

 $\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3),$ 

特征根为 $\lambda_1=0,\lambda_2=2,\lambda_3=3$ ,相应的三个线性无关的特征向量分别为:

$$X_1 = (1,5,2)^T, \quad X_2 = (1,1,0)^T, \quad X_3 = (2,1,1)^T$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

所求的解为

所求的解为
$$X = e^{\mathbf{A}t}X(0) = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & e^{2t} & \\ & & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} T^{-1}X(0) = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 3e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \\ -5 + 3e^{2t} - 4e^{3t} \\ -2 - 4e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 求定解问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dX(t)}{dt} = AX(t) + F(t) \\ X(0) = (1,1,1)^T \end{cases}$$
 的解,其中矩阵A如上例  $F(t) = (0,0,e^{2t})^T$ 

解 该问题的解为 
$$X(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}X(0) + \int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)}\mathbf{F}(\tau)d\tau$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\tau)}\boldsymbol{F}(\tau) = \boldsymbol{T}e^{[\mathbf{J}(t-\tau)]}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1}\boldsymbol{F}(\tau)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2\tau} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{2\tau} + 9e^{2t} - 8e^{3t-\tau} \\ -5e^{2\tau} + 9e^{2t} - 4e^{3t-\tau} \\ -2e^{2\tau} - 4e^{3t-\tau} \end{pmatrix} \circ$$

#### 对变量T从0到t进行积分,即得

$$\mathbf{P} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + (9t + \frac{15}{2})e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \\ \frac{5}{2} + (9t + \frac{3}{2})e^{2t} - 4e^{3t} \\ 1 + 3e^{2t} - 4e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此
$$X(t) = e^{At}X(0) + P$$

$$X(t) = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} + (9t + \frac{21}{2})e^{2t} - 16e^{3t} \\ -\frac{5}{2} + (9t + \frac{9}{2})e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \\ -1 + 3e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$$