

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">T. Burton			NOT DUPLICATES	458
	title	Linear differential equations with periodic coefficients				
	publication_date	1966-02-01 00:00:00				
	source	SupportedSources.SEMANTIC_SCHOLAR				
	journal					
	volume	17	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">V. A. Ĭĭ, Aĭ,ĭkubovichV. M. StarzhinskiÄ		
	doi	10.1090/S0002-9939-1966-0190442-4	title	Linear differential equations with periodic coefficients		
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/07cf6a7c4fc000e5c73ba05730acbdcc73589757	publication_date	None		
	id	id-1476862070907743021	source	SupportedSources.SEMANTIC_SCHOLAR		
	abstract	where X is an n dimensional column vector and A(t) is an nXn matrix whose elements are continuous periodic functions of a real variable t. Epstein [2] has shown that if A (t) is periodic and odd then all solutions of (1) are periodic. Also, using formulae from differential geometry, Epstein obtained a necessary condition that all solutions of (1) be periodic provided that A (t) is 3 X 3, skew symmetric, and periodic. We show that if A(t) is skew symmetric and periodic, then every solution of (1) is almost periodic. This theorem is important for two reasons. First, it is of interest in itself. Second, Epstein has shown that the solutions of (1) depend on those of two systems, one of which is symmetric and the other skew symmetric. The coefficients of the symmetric system will be periodic if the solutions of the skew symmetric system are periodic with the same period as the original system. Since the fundamental solution matrix of (1) can be expressed as X(t) =P(t) Y(t) where P(t) is periodic and Y(t) =exp Dt is the fundamental solution matrix of Y' = D Y with D constant, one would be reluctant to use Epstein's technique of separating (1) into two systems unless he could be sure that both of the resulting systems would have solutions of a correspondingly simple form as that of (1). Our theorem enables us to show that the fundamental solution matrix of the symmetric system can be expressed as F(t) exp Dt where F(t) is almost periodic and D is constant.	journal			
	versions		volume			
			doi			
			urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/af13dd6a756acc2162a8292dde96c3267b02b393		
			id	id-7316430106813155187		
			abstract	None		
			versions			