8 Systems of Linear First-Order Differential Equations

Linear Systems When each of the functions $g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_n$ in (2) is linear in the dependent variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$, we get the **normal form** of a first-orde system of linear equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dx_1}{dt} &= a_{11}(t)x_1 + a_{12}(t)x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}(t)x_n + f_1(t)\\
\frac{dx_2}{dt} &= a_{21}(t)x_1 + a_{22}(t)x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}(t)x_n + f_2(t)\\
&\ \ \vdots \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \vdots\\
\frac{dx_n}{dt} &= a_{n1}(t)x_1 + a_{n2}(t)x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}(t)x_n + f_n(t).
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Matrix Form of a Linear System If $\mathbf{X}$, $\mathbf{A}(t)$, and $\mathbf{F}(t)$ denote the respective matrices

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t)\\ x_2(t)\\ \vdots\\ x_n(t)\end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t)\\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \cdots & a_{2n}(t)\\ \vdots & & & \vdots\\ a_{n1}(t) & a_{n2}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t)\end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{F}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(t)\\ f_2(t)\\ \vdots\\ f_n(t)\end{pmatrix},$$

then the system of linear first-order di ferential equations (3) can be written as

$$\frac{d}{dt}\begin{pmatrix} x_1\\ x_2\\ \vdots\\ x_n\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t)\\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \cdots & a_{2n}(t)\\ \vdots & & & \vdots\\ a_{n1}(t) & a_{n2}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t)\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1\\ x_2\\ \vdots\\ x_n\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f_1(t)\\ f_2(t)\\ \vdots\\ f_n(t)\end{pmatrix}$$

or simply

$$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}. \tag{4}$$

If the system is homogeneous, its matrix form is then

$$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}. \tag{5}$$

DEFINITION 8.1.1 Solution Vector

A **solution vector** on an interval I is any column matrix

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

whose entries are differentiable functions satisfying the system (4) on the interval.

THEOREM 8.1.1 Existence of a Unique Solution

Let the entries of the matrices $\mathbf{A}(t)$ and $\mathbf{F}(t)$ be functions continuous on a common interval I that contains the point t_0. Then there exists a unique solution of the initial-value problem (7) on the interval.

THEOREM 8.1.2 Superposition Principle

Let $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{X}_k$ be a set of solution vectors of the homogeneous system (5) on an interval I. Then the linear combination

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1\mathbf{X}_1 + c_2\mathbf{X}_2 + \cdots + c_k\mathbf{X}_k,$$

where the c_i, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$ are arbitrary constants, is also a solution on the interval.

DEFINITION 8.1.2 Linear Dependence/Independence

Let $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{X}_k$ be a set of solution vectors of the homogeneous system (5) on an interval I. We say that the set is **linearly dependent** on the interval if there exist constants $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_k$, not all zero, such that

$$c_1\mathbf{X}_1 + c_2\mathbf{X}_2 + \cdots + c_k\mathbf{X}_k = \mathbf{0}$$

for every t in the interval. If the set of vectors is not linearly dependent on the interval, it is said to be **linearly independent**.

be n solution vectors of the homogeneous system (5) on an interval I. Then the set of solution vectors is linearly independent on I if and only if the **Wronskian**

$$W(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{X}_n) = \begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \ldots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \ldots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \ldots & x_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \tag{9}$$

for every t in the interval.

THEOREM 8.1.6 General Solution—Nonhomogeneous Systems

Let $\mathbf{X}_p$ be a given solution of the nonhomogeneous system (4) on an interval I and let

$$\mathbf{X}_c = c_1\mathbf{X}_1 + c_2\mathbf{X}_2 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{X}_n$$

denote the general solution on the same interval of the associated homogeneous system (5). Then the general solution of the nonhomogeneous system on the interval is

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_c + \mathbf{X}_p.$$

The general solution $\mathbf{X}_c$ of the associated homogeneous system (5) is called the **complementary function** of the nonhomogeneous system (4).

8.2 HOMOGENEOUS LINEAR SYSTEMS

where k_1, k_2, λ_1, and λ_2 are constants, we are prompted to ask whether we can always find a solution of the form

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t} = \mathbf{K}e^{\lambda t} \tag{1}$$

for the general homogeneous linear first-order syste

$$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}, \tag{2}$$

where $\mathbf{A}$ is an $n \times n$ matrix of constants.

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors If (1) is to be a solution vector of the homogeneous linear system (2), then $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{K}\lambda e^{\lambda t}$, so the system becomes $\mathbf{K}\lambda e^{\lambda t} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{K}e^{\lambda t}$. After dividing out $e^{\lambda t}$ and rearranging, we obtain $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{K} = \lambda\mathbf{K}$ or $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{K} - \lambda\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{0}$. Since $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{I}\mathbf{K}$, the last equation is the same as

$$(\mathbf{A} - \quad \mathbf{I})\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{0}. \tag{3}$$

The matrix equation (3) is equivalent to the simultaneous algebraic equations

$$\begin{aligned}
(a_{11} - \lambda)k_1 + \quad a_{12}k_2 + \cdots + \quad a_{1n}k_n &= 0\\
a_{21}k_1 + (a_{22} - \lambda)k_2 + \cdots + \quad a_{2n}k_n &= 0\\
&\ \,\vdots\\
a_{n1}k_1 + \quad a_{n2}k_2 + \cdots + (a_{nn} - \lambda)k_n &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus to find a nontrivial solution $\mathbf{X}$ of (2), we must first find a nontrivial solution of the foregoing system; in other words, we must find a nontrivial vector $\mathbf{K}$ that satisfies (3). But for (3) to have solutions other than the obvious solution $k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$, we must have

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \quad \mathbf{I}) = 0.$$

This polynomial equation in λ is called the **characteristic equation** of the matrix $\mathbf{A}$; its solutions are the **eigenvalues** of $\mathbf{A}$. A solution $\mathbf{K} \neq \mathbf{0}$ of (3) corresponding to an eigenvalue λ is called an **eigenvector** of $\mathbf{A}$. A solution of the homogeneous system (2) is then $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{K}e^{\lambda t}$.

8.2.1 DISTINCT REAL EIGENVALUES

THEOREM 8.2.1 General Solution—Homogeneous Systems

Let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$ be n distinct real eigenvalues of the coefficient matrix $\mathbf{A}$ of the homogeneous system (2) and let $\mathbf{K}_1, \mathbf{K}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{K}_n$ be the corresponding eigenvectors. Then the **general solution** of (2) on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ is given by

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1\mathbf{K}_1e^{\ _1t} + c_2\mathbf{K}_2e^{\ _2t} + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{K}_ne^{\ _nt}.$$

EXAMPLE 1 Distinct Eigenvalues

Solve
$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dx}{dt} &= 2x + 3y\\
\frac{dy}{dt} &= 2x + \quad y.
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \quad \mathbf{I}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - & 3 \\ 2 & 1 - \end{vmatrix} = {}^2 - 3 \quad - 4 = (\quad + 1)(\quad - 4) = 0$$

we see that the eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = -1$ and $\lambda_2 = 4$.

Now for $\lambda_1 = -1$, (3) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} 3k_1 + 3k_2 &= 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_2 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $k_1 = -k_2$. When $k_2 = -1$, the related eigenvector is

$$\mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For $\ _2 = 4$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} -2k_1 + 3k_2 &= 0 \\ 2k_1 - 3k_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

so $k_1 = \frac{3}{2}k_2$; therefore with $k_2 = 2$ the corresponding eigenvector is

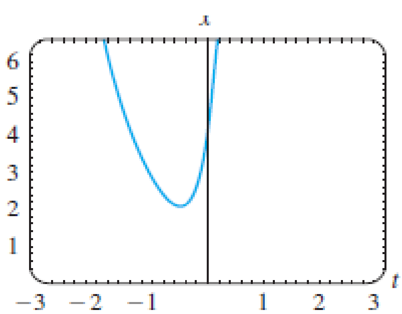
$$\mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since the matrix of coefficients $\mathbf{A}$ is a 2×2 matrix and since we have found two linearly independent solutions of (4),

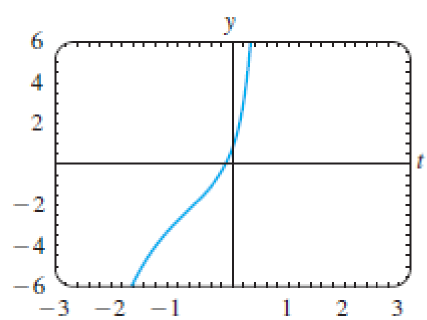
$$\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t},$$

we conclude that the general solution of the system is

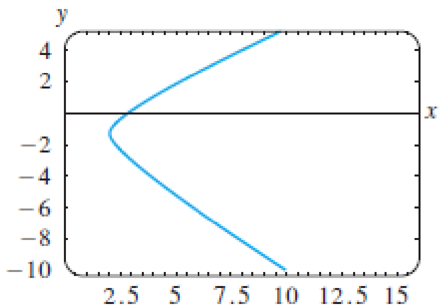
$$\mathbf{X} = c_1\mathbf{X}_1 + c_2\mathbf{X}_2 = c_1\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} + c_2\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{4t}. \qquad (5)$$



(a) graph of $x = e^{-t} + 3e^{4t}$



(b) graph of $y = -e^{-t} + 2e^{4t}$



(c) trajectory define by
$x = e^{-t} + 3e^{4t}$, $y = -e^{-t} + 2e^{4t}$
in the phase plane

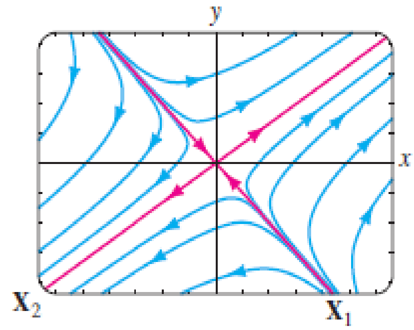


FIGURE 8.2.2 A phase portrait of system (4)

Korcotch on the Floor

8.2.2 REPEATED EIGENVALUES

In general, if m is a positive integer and $(\lambda - \lambda_1)^m$ is a factor of the characteristic equation while $(\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m+1}$ is not a factor, then λ_1 is said to be an **eigenvalue of multiplicity m.** The next three examples illustrate the following cases:

(*i*) For some $n \times n$ matrices $\mathbf{A}$ it may be possible to find m linearly independent eigenvectors $\mathbf{K}_1, \mathbf{K}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{K}_m$ corresponding to an eigenvalue $_1$ of multiplicity m n. In this case the general solution of the system contains the linear combination

$$c_1\mathbf{K}_1e^{\ _1t} + c_2\mathbf{K}_2e^{\ _1t} + \cdots + c_m\mathbf{K}_me^{\ _1t}.$$

(*ii*) If there is only one eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue λ_1 of multiplicity m, then m linearly independent solutions of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{X}_1 &= \mathbf{K}_{11}e^{\lambda_1 t}\\
\mathbf{X}_2 &= \mathbf{K}_{21}te^{\lambda_1 t} + \mathbf{K}_{22}e^{\lambda_1 t}\\
&\ \vdots\\
\mathbf{X}_m &= \mathbf{K}_{m1}\frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}e^{\lambda_1 t} + \mathbf{K}_{m2}\frac{t^{m-2}}{(m-2)!}e^{\lambda_1 t} + \cdots + \mathbf{K}_{mm}e^{\lambda_1 t},
\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{K}_{ij}$ are column vectors, can always be found.

EXAMPLE 4 Repeated Eigenvalues

Find the general solution of the system given in (10).

$$\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 \\ 2 & -9 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{X} \qquad (10)$$

Second Solution Now suppose that λ_1 is an eigenvalue of multiplicity two and that there is only one eigenvector associated with this value. A second solution can be found of the form

$$\mathbf{X}_2 = \mathbf{K}te^{{}_1t} + \mathbf{P}e^{{}_1t}, \tag{12}$$

where $$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

To see this, we substitute (12) into the system $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{AX}$ and simplify:

$$(\mathbf{AK} - {}_1\mathbf{K})te^{{}_1t} + (\mathbf{AP} - {}_1\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{K})e^{{}_1t} = \mathbf{0}.$$

Since this last equation is to hold for all values of t, we must have

$$(\mathbf{A} - {}_1\mathbf{I})\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{0} \tag{13}$$

and $$(\mathbf{A} - {}_1\mathbf{I})\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{K}. \tag{14}$$

Equation (13) simply states that $\mathbf{K}$ must be an eigenvector of $\mathbf{A}$ associated with λ_1. By solving (13), we find one solution $\mathbf{X}_1 = \mathbf{K}e^{{}_1t}$. To find the second solution $\mathbf{X}_2$, we need only solve the additional system (14) for the vector $\mathbf{P}$.

SOLUTION From (11) we know that $\lambda_1 = -3$ and that one solution is $\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}e^{-3t}$. Identifying $\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix}$, we find from (14) that we must now solve

$$(\mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{I})\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{K} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{aligned} 6p_1 - 18p_2 &= 3 \\ 2p_1 - \ \ 6p_2 &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Since this system is obviously equivalent to one equation, we have an infinit number of choices for p_1 and p_2. For example, by choosing $p_1 = 1$, we find $p_2 = \frac{1}{6}$. However, for simplicity we shall choose $p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ so that $p_2 = 0$. Hence $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Thus from (12) we find $\mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}te^{-3t} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}e^{-3t}$. The general solution of (10) is then $\mathbf{X} = c_1\mathbf{X}_1 + c_2\mathbf{X}_2$ or

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}e^{-3t} + c_2\left[\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}te^{-3t} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}e^{-3t}\right].$$

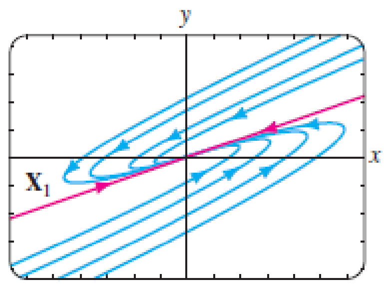


FIGURE 8.2.3 A phase portrait of system (10)

Water in the Basin...

8.2.3 COMPLEX EIGENVALUES

If $\lambda_1 = \alpha + \beta i$ and $\lambda_2 = \alpha - \beta i$, $\beta > 0$, $i^2 = -1$ are complex eigenvalues of the coefficient matrix $\mathbf{A}$, we can then certainly expect their corresponding eigenvectors to also have complex entries.*

For example, the characteristic equation of the system

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 6x - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 5x + 4y \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

is

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \ \mathbf{I}) = \begin{vmatrix} 6 - & -1 \\ 5 & 4 - \end{vmatrix} = {}^2 - 10 \ + 29 = 0.$$

From the quadratic formula we find $\lambda_1 = 5 + 2i$, $\lambda_2 = 5 - 2i$.

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - 2i \end{pmatrix} e^{(5+2i)t} + c_2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 + 2i \end{pmatrix} e^{(5-2i)t}. \tag{20}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = C_1\mathbf{X}_1 + C_2\mathbf{X}_2, \tag{21}$$

where
$$\mathbf{X}_1 = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\cos 2t - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\sin 2t\right]e^{5t}$$

and
$$\mathbf{X}_2 = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\cos 2t + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\sin 2t\right]e^{5t}.$$

$$x = C_1e^{5t}\cos 2t + C_2e^{5t}\sin 2t$$
$$y = (C_1 - 2C_2)e^{5t}\cos 2t + (2C_1 + C_2)e^{5t}\sin 2t.$$

$$x = C_1 e^{5t}\cos 2t + C_2 e^{5t}\sin 2t$$
$$y = (C_1 - 2C_2)e^{5t}\cos 2t + (2C_1 + C_2)e^{5t}\sin 2t.$$

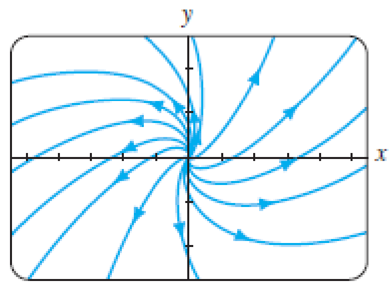


FIGURE 8.2.4 A phase portrait of system (19)

Flow diversing from Tap in the Garden...

EXAMPLE 4 Variation of Parameters

Solve the system

$$\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{X} + \begin{pmatrix} 3t \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \tag{11}$$

on $(-\infty, \infty)$.

SOLUTION We first solve the associated homogeneous syste

$$\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{X}. \tag{12}$$

The characteristic equation of the coefficient matrix i

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \quad \mathbf{I}) = \begin{vmatrix} -3 - & 1 \\ 2 & -4 - \end{vmatrix} = (\quad + 2)(\quad + 5) = 0,$$

so the eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = -2$ and $\lambda_2 = -5$. By the usual method we find that the eigenvectors corresponding to λ_1 and λ_2 are, respectively, $\mathbf{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$. The solution vectors of the homogeneous system (12) are then

$$\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} \\ e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} e^{-5t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-5t} \\ -2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The entries in $\mathbf{X}_1$ form the first column of $\mathbf{\Phi}(t)$, and the entries in $\mathbf{X}_2$ form the second column of $\mathbf{\Phi}(t)$. Hence

$$\mathbf{\Phi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{-5t} \\ e^{-2t} & -2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3}e^{2t} & \frac{1}{3}e^{2t} \\ \frac{1}{3}e^{5t} & -\frac{1}{3}e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

From (9) we obtain the particular solution

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{X}_p = \mathbf{\Phi}(t)\int \mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(t)\mathbf{F}(t)\,dt &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{-5t} \\ e^{-2t} & -2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix} \int \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3}e^{2t} & \frac{1}{3}e^{2t} \\ \frac{1}{3}e^{5t} & -\frac{1}{3}e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 3t \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} dt \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{-5t} \\ e^{-2t} & -2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix} \int \begin{pmatrix} 2te^{2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t} \\ te^{5t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} dt \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{-5t} \\ e^{-2t} & -2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} te^{2t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t} \\ \frac{1}{5}te^{5t} - \frac{1}{25}e^{5t} - \frac{1}{12}e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5}t - \frac{27}{50} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} \\ \frac{3}{5}t - \frac{21}{50} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

Hence from (10) the general solution of (11) on the interval is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{X} &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{-5t} \\ e^{-2t} & -2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5}t - \frac{27}{50} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} \\ \frac{3}{5}t - \frac{21}{50} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= c_1\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}e^{-2t} + c_2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}e^{-5t} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}t - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{27}{50} \\ \frac{21}{50} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}e^{-t}.\end{aligned}$$

≡

EXERCISES 8.3

8.3.2 VARIATION OF PARAMETERS

In Problems 11–30 use variation of parameters to solve the given system.

11. $\dfrac{dx}{dt} = 3x - 3y + 4$

$\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 2x - 2y - 1$

12. $\dfrac{dx}{dt} = 2x - y$

$\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 3x - 2y + 4t$

19. $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{X} + \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$

23. $\mathbf{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{X} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}e^{t}$