

- Example (first-order):  $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x} + \vec{r}(t)$
- Theorem: Let  $\vec{x}_c$  be the general solution to the associated homogeneous system  $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x}$ , and let  $\vec{x}_p$  be any particular solution to  $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x} + \vec{r}(t)$ . Then the general solution of  $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x} + \vec{r}(t)$  is  $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_c + \vec{x}_p$ .
  - Note the similarities to the previous theorem regarding non-homogeneous ODEs.
  - There are two main methods to find particular solutions for systems: 1) method of undetermined coefficients, 2) variation of parameters
- **Method of Undetermined Coefficients:** Guess something with similar structure to  $\vec{r}(t)$ , and then solve with a system of equations.
  - However, this doesn't always work. In this case, keep on adding a linear factor of  $t$  until something works.
- **Variation of Parameters:** Let  $\Psi$  represent the fundamental matrix of the associated homogeneous system. Then  $\vec{x}_p = \Psi \int \Psi^{-1} \vec{r} dt$