

## Math 252 – Homogeneous Linear Systems

To solve a system of first-order linear DEs, first find the eigenvalues for the coefficient matrix of the system. For a  $2 \times 2$  system, you will necessarily get a quadratic in  $\lambda$ . The form of the solution to the system of DEs will depend on the form of the solutions to the quadratic.

### Two Distinct Real Eigenvalues

If there are two distinct real eigenvalues  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ , with associated eigenvectors  $\mathbf{K}_1$  and  $\mathbf{K}_2$ , respectively, then the general solution to the DE will be

$$\mathbf{X} = c_1 \mathbf{K}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \mathbf{K}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

### One Repeated Real Eigenvalue

If there is only one repeated real eigenvalue  $\lambda_1$  with associated eigenvector  $\mathbf{K}_1$ , then the two solution vectors to the DE will be

$$\mathbf{X}_1 = \mathbf{K}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_2 = \mathbf{K}_1 t e^{\lambda_1 t} + \mathbf{P} e^{\lambda_1 t} \quad \text{where } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{K}_1$$

and the general solution to the DE will be

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &= c_1 \mathbf{X}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{X}_2 \\ &= c_1 \mathbf{K}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 (\mathbf{K}_1 t e^{\lambda_1 t} + \mathbf{P} e^{\lambda_1 t}) \end{aligned}$$

### Two Complex Eigenvalues

If there are two complex eigenvalues  $\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$ , such that  $\lambda_1 = \alpha + \beta i$  has associated eigenvector  $\mathbf{K}_1$ , then the eigenvector  $\mathbf{K}_2$  associated with  $\lambda_2 = \alpha - \beta i$  will be the complex conjugate of  $\mathbf{K}_1$ . If we combine these, letting  $\mathbf{B}_1$  be the real part and  $\mathbf{B}_2$  the imaginary part of  $\mathbf{K}_1$  respectively, we can get two linearly independent solutions

$$\mathbf{X}_1 = (\mathbf{B}_1 \cos \beta t - \mathbf{B}_2 \sin \beta t) e^{\alpha t} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_2 = (\mathbf{B}_1 \sin \beta t + \mathbf{B}_2 \cos \beta t) e^{\alpha t}.$$

The general solution to the DE will be  $\mathbf{X} = c_1 \mathbf{X}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{X}_2$ .