



אוניברסיטת חיפה בנו גוריון בנגב

תאריך הבדיקה:

שם המרצה: פרופ' ולדימיר פונפ, ד"ר זלצמן טניה
 מבחן ב: מושוואות דיפרנציאליות רגילים
 מס' קורס: 201-1-9841
 שנה: תשס"ג
 מועד: ב' סמסטר: ב'
 משך הבדיקה: 3 שעות
 חומר עזר: מחשב אישי עם מסך קטן

פתרונות 5 שאלות. כל שאלה 20 נקודות.

שאלות 3,4,5,6 הינהן שאלות חובה.

אפשר לפתרו את כל השאלות, הבוקח יבחר את התשובה הטובה יותר מתוך התשובות 1,2

שאלה מספר 1 מצא פתרון כללי ופתרונותים מיוחדים (אם יש כאלה) של המשוואה הבאה:

$$x > 0, \quad \frac{1}{x^2} + y^2 \cdot y' = \left(\frac{1}{x} + y^3 - 1\right)^2$$

שאלה מספר 2

$$y' = \frac{2(1 - \cos 2y)(x + 2 \sin y)}{(x^2 + 1) \cdot \sin 2y}$$

שאלה מספר 3

נתון כי $y = e^{2x}$ הוא פתרון של משוואת הומוגנית. מצא פתרון כללי של משוואת לא-הומוגנית מתחילה:
 $x > 0, \quad xy'' - (x+1)y' - 2(x-1)y = x^2 e^{-x}$

שאלה מספר 4

$$y^{(4)} + 5y'' + 4y = \sin x + 3e^x$$

שאלה מספר 5

פתרו את המשוואה בעזרת התמרת לפולט:

$$y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1, \quad y'' + 9y = f(x), \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 72(1 - t/\pi), & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 72 \sin t, & \pi < t \leq 2\pi \\ 0, & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \dots & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ \dots & \pi < t \leq 2\pi \\ \dots & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

שאלה מספר 6

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - y - z + 2 \\ y' = x + y \\ z' = 3x + z \end{cases}$$

פתרו את מערכת המשוואות :

! בהצלחה !

Elementary Laplace Transforms

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(p)\}$$

$$F(p) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

1	$\frac{1}{p}$	$p > 0$	(1)
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{p-a}$	$p > a$	(2)
$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{p^2 + a^2}$	$p > 0$	(3)
$\cos at$	$\frac{p}{p^2 + a^2}$	$p > 0$	(4)
$t^n, n \in N$	$\frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$	$p > 0$	(5)
$t^q, q > -1$	$\frac{\Gamma(q+1)}{p^{q+1}}$	$p > 0$	(6)
$\sinh at$	$\frac{a}{p^2 - a^2}$	$p > a $	(7)
$\cosh at$	$\frac{p}{p^2 - a^2}$	$p > a $	(8)
$e^{at} \sin bt$	$\frac{b}{(p-a)^2 + b^2}$	$p > a$	(9)
$e^{at} \cos bt$	$\frac{p-a}{(p-a)^2 + b^2}$	$p > a$	(10)
$t^n e^{at}, n \in N$	$\frac{n!}{(p-a)^{n+1}}$	$p > a$	(11)
$t \sin at$	$\frac{2pa}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$	$p > 0$	(12)
$t \cos at$	$\frac{p^2 - a^2}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$	$p > 0$	(13)
$\frac{\sin at - at \cos at}{2a^3}$	$\frac{1}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$	$p > 0$	(14)
$H(t-c) = u_c(t)$	$\frac{e^{-cp}}{p}$	$p > 0$	(15)
$u_c(t)f(t-c)$	$e^{-cp}F(p)$		(16)
$e^{ct}f(t)$	$F(p-c)$		(17)
$f(ct)$	$\frac{1}{c}F\left(\frac{p}{c}\right)$	$c > 0$	(18)
$\int_0^t f_1(t-\tau) f_2(\tau) d\tau$	$F_1(p)F_2(p)$		(19)
$\delta(t-c)$	e^{-cp}		(20)
$(-t)^n f(t)$	$F^{(n)}(p)$		(21)
$f^{(n)}(t)$	$p^n F(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$		(22)

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx) + C$$

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \pi) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} + y^2 \cdot y' = \left(\frac{1}{x} + y^2 - 1 \right)^2$$

$$t = y^2 - 1, \quad t' = 2y^2 \cdot y'$$

$$y^2 \cdot y' = \frac{t'}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{t'}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{x} + t \right)^2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{t'}{3} = \cancel{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2t}{x} + t^2$$

$$t' = \frac{6t}{x} + 3t^2 \quad | : t^2 \quad t \neq 0$$

$$\frac{t'}{t^2} - \frac{6}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = 3 \quad \frac{1}{t} = z \quad y \neq 1$$

$$-z' - \frac{6}{x} z = 3$$

$$z' + \frac{6}{x} z = -3 \quad \mu(x) = x^6$$

$$(z \cdot x^6)' = -3x^6$$

$$z \cdot x^6 = -\frac{3x^7}{7} + C$$

$$z = -\frac{3x}{7} + \frac{C}{x^6}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^{3-1}} = -\frac{3x}{7} + \frac{C}{x^6}, \quad y \neq 1$$

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{3x^4}$$

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{2(1-\cos y) \cdot (x+2\sin y)}{(x^2+1) \cdot \sin y}$$

$$2(1-\cos y)(x+2\sin y)dx - (x^2+1) \cdot \sin y dy = 0$$

$$\text{Siny : } L \cdot \sin^2 y (x+2\sin y)dx - (x^2+1) \cdot 2\sin y \cos y \frac{dy}{M} = 0$$

$$\underline{2\sin y (x+2\sin y)dx} - \underline{(x^2+1) \cos y \frac{dy}{M}} = 0$$

$$M'y = 2x \cos y + 8\sin y \cdot \cos y = 2x \cos y + 4\sin 2y$$

$$N'x = -2x \cos y$$

$$\frac{-M'y + N'x}{M} = f(y)$$

$$- \frac{2x \cos y + 4\sin 2y}{2\sin y (x+2\sin y)} = - \frac{4\cos y (x+2\sin y)}{2\sin y (x+2\sin y)} = - 2 \operatorname{ctg} y$$

$$(\ln \mu(y))' = -2 \frac{\cos y}{\sin y}$$

$$\mu(y) = e^{-2 \int \frac{d(\sin y)}{\sin y}} = e^{-2 \ln |\sin y|}$$

$$\mu(y) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 y}$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{\sin y} (x+2\sin y) \right] dx - \left[\frac{(x^2+1) \cdot \cos y}{\sin^2 y} \right] dy = 0$$

$$U'_x = \frac{2(x+2\sin y)}{\sin y}$$

$$U'_y = - \frac{(x^2+1) \cos y}{\sin^2 y} \rightarrow U(x,y) = + \frac{(x^2+1)}{\sin y} + C(x)$$

$$U'_x = \frac{2x}{\sin y} + C'(x) = \frac{2x}{\sin y} + 4$$

$$C(x) = 4x$$

$$U = \boxed{\frac{(x^2+1)}{\sin y} + 4x = \text{const}}$$

(3)

$$x > 0$$

$$xy'' - (x+1)y' - 2(x-1)y = x^2 e^{-x}$$

$$y_1 = e^{2x}$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{2x}}{2e^{2x}} y' \right| = c_1 e^{\int \frac{x+1}{x} dx} = c_1 e^{x + \ln x} = c_1 x e^x$$

$$e^{2x} \cdot y' - 2e^{2x} y = c_1 x e^x$$

$$y' - 2y = c_1 x e^{-2x} \quad p(x) = e^{-2x}$$

$$(y \cdot e^{-2x})' = c_1 x e^{-3x}$$

$$\left[\int x e^{-3x} dx = \int x \frac{d(e^{-3x})}{-3} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(x e^{-3x} - \int e^{-3x} dx \right) = \right.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(x e^{-3x} + \frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right) + c_2$$

$$y \cdot e^{-2x} = c_1 \left(x e^{-3x} + \frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right) + c_2$$

$$\boxed{y_h = c_1 e^{-x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + c_2 e^{2x}}$$

$$y_p = c_1(x) e^{-x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + c_2(x) e^{2x}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_1' e^{-x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + c_2' e^{2x} = 0 \\ c_1' e^{-x} \left(-x - \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) + 2c_2' e^{2x} = x e^{-x} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow c_2' = -c_1' e^{-3x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$c_1' e^{-x} \left(-x + \frac{2}{3} \right) - 2c_1' e^{-3x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) e^{2x} = x e^{-x} \quad | : e^{-x}$$

$$c_1' \left(-x + \frac{2}{3} - 2x - \frac{2}{3} \right) = x ; \quad -3x c_1' = x \\ c_1' = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\boxed{c_1 = -\frac{x}{3}}$$

(3)

peru

$$c_2' = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_2 &= \int \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) d \frac{(e^{-3x})}{-\frac{1}{9}} = -\frac{1}{9} \left(e^{-3x} \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \int e^{-3x} dx \right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \left(e^{-3x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} x e^{-3x} - \frac{2}{27} e^{-3x} = \boxed{-\frac{e^{-3x}}{9} \left(x + \frac{2}{3} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p = -\frac{x}{3} e^{-x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{e^{-x}}{9} \left(x + \frac{2}{3} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-x}}{3} \left(x(x + \frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{3}(x + \frac{2}{3}) \right) = \boxed{-\frac{e^{-x}}{3} \left(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{9} \right)}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-x} \left(x + \frac{1}{3} \right) + c_2 e^{2x} - \frac{e^{-x}}{3} \left(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{9} \right).$$

1862

$$④ \quad y^{(4)} + 5y'' + 4y = \sin x + 3e^x$$

$$r^4 + 5r^2 + 4 = 0 \quad : \lambda y \in \mathbb{M} \rightarrow$$

$$(r^2+1)(r^2+4) = 0$$

$$r = \pm i, \quad r = \pm 2i$$

$$y_h = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \sin 2x$$

: $\lambda y \in \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \kappa \delta$

$$\text{1c) } y_p = (a \sin x + b \cos x) \cdot x = ax \sin x + bx \cos x$$

$$y_p' = a \sin x + ax \cos x + b \cos x - bx \sin x = \\ = \sin x (a - bx) + \cos x (ax + b)$$

$$y_p'' = \cos x (a - bx) - b \sin x - \sin x (ax + b) + a \cos x = \\ = \cos x (2a - bx) + \sin x (-2b - ax)$$

$$y_p''' = -\sin x (2a - bx) - b \cos x - a \sin x + \cos x (-2b - ax) = \\ = \sin x (-3a + bx) + \cos x (-3b - ax)$$

$$y_p^{(iv)} = \cos x (-3a + bx) + b \sin x - \sin x (-3b - ax) - a \cos x = \\ = \cos x (-4a + bx) + \sin x (4b + ax)$$

: $\lambda \lambda \beta \rightarrow$

$$\cos x (-4a + bx) + \sin x (4b + ax) + 5 \cos x (2a - bx) + 5 \sin x \cdot \\ \cdot (-2b - ax) + 4ax \sin x + 4bx \cos x = \sin x$$

$$\cos x (-4a + bx + 10a - 5bx + 4bx) = 0 \quad | \quad a = 0 \\ \sin x (4b + ax - 10b - 5ax + 4ax) = \sin x \quad | \quad b = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\boxed{y_{p1} = -\frac{1}{6} x \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{p2} = ae^x \quad y_{p2}' = y_{p2}'' = y_{p2}''' = y_{p2}^{(iv)} = ae^x \quad a = 0.3 \\ e^x (a + 5a + 4a) = 3e^x$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + c_3 \cos 2x + c_4 \sin 2x - \frac{1}{6} x \cos x + \frac{3}{10} e^x}$$

$$(5) \quad y'' + 9y = \begin{cases} 72(1 - t/\pi) & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 72 \sin t & \pi < t \leq 2\pi \\ 0 & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 72(1 - t/\pi) \cdot (1 - \cos \pi) + (\cos \pi - \cos 2\pi) \cdot 72 \sin t = \\ &= 72(1 - t/\pi) + \frac{72}{\pi}(t - \pi) \cdot \cos \pi + \frac{72 \cos \pi \sin((t - \pi) + \pi)}{\pi} - \\ &\quad - 72 \cos 2\pi \sin((t - 2\pi) + 2\pi) = \\ &= \underbrace{72 - \frac{72}{\pi} \cdot t + \frac{72}{\pi} \cos \pi (t - \pi)}_{-72 \cos 2\pi \sin(t - 2\pi)} - 72 \cos \pi \sin(t - \pi) - \end{aligned}$$

$$s^2 F(s) - s(y(0)) - y'(0) + 9F(s) = \frac{72}{s} - \frac{72}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{72 e^{-\pi s}}{s^2}$$

$$+ \cancel{\frac{72}{\pi} e^{-\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}} - 72 e^{-2\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$F(s)(s^2 + 9) = 1 + \frac{72}{s} - \frac{72}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{72(-e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s})}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 9} \stackrel{(1)}{=} + 72 \cdot \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 9)} \stackrel{(2)}{=} - \frac{72}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\pi s}}{s^2(s^2 + 9)} \stackrel{(3)}{=} + \\ &+ \frac{72(e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s})}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)} \stackrel{(4)}{=} . \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 9)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs + C}{s^2 + 9}$$

$$\frac{72}{s(s^2 + 9)} = \frac{8}{s} - \frac{8s}{s^2 + 9}$$

$$A(s^2 + 9) + (Bs + C)s = 1$$

$$s = 0 \quad | \quad A = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$s^2: \quad | \quad A + B = 0 \quad B = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$s^1: \quad | \quad C = 0$$

(5)

pend

$$y(t) = 8 - 8 \cos 3t$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1}{s^2(s^2+9)} = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+9} \right)$$

$$-\frac{72}{\pi} \frac{1-e^{-\pi s}}{s^2(s^2+9)} = -\frac{1-e^{-\pi s}}{\pi} \left(\frac{8}{s^2} - \frac{8}{s^2+9} \right)$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left(8t - \frac{8}{3} \sin 3t \right) + \frac{8}{\pi} (8(t-\pi) - \frac{8}{3} \sin(3(t-\pi)) =$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{72}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)} = 9 \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+9} \right) \rightarrow \\ 9 \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t$$

$$y(t) = u_{\pi} (9 \sin(t-\pi) - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3(t-\pi)) -$$

$$- u_{2\pi} (9 \sin(t-2\pi) - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3(t-2\pi)) =$$

$$= u_{\pi} (-9 \sin t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t) - u_{2\pi} (9 \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t + 8 - 8 \cos 3t - \frac{8}{\pi} t + \frac{8}{3\pi} \sin 3t & 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \\ \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t + 8 - 8 \cos 3t - \cancel{\frac{8}{\pi} t} + \cancel{\frac{8}{3\pi} \sin 3t} + \\ + \frac{1}{\pi} (8(t-\pi) + \frac{8}{3} \sin 3t) - 9 \sin t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t = \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sin 3t + \frac{4}{3\pi} \sin 3t - 8 \cos 3t - 9 \sin t$$

$$\pi < t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \sin 3t + \frac{4}{3\pi} \sin 3t - 8 \cos 3t - 9 \sin t - 9 \sin t +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t = \underline{\sin 3t + \frac{4}{3\pi} \sin 3t - 18 \sin t - 8 \cos 3t}$$

$$t > 2\pi$$

$$⑥ \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \cdot (1-\lambda) + (1-\lambda)((1-\lambda)^2 + 1) = \\ &= (1-\lambda)(3 + 2 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5) \\ &\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = 1 \pm 2i \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\lambda_1 = 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} -y - z = 0 \\ x = 0 \\ y = -z \end{array}$$

$$\underline{v_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda_2 = 1+2i} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2i & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2i & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x - 2iy = 0 \\ 2x - 2iz = 0 \\ x = 2i \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{v_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} y = 1 \\ z = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{x_1} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x_{2,3}} = e^t (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\underline{x_2} = e^t \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \cos 2t - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin 2t \right)$$

$$\underline{x_3} = e^t \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \sin 2t + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos 2t \right)$$

(6)

pern>

$$\underline{x}_h = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2\sin zt e^t & 2\cos zt e^t \\ e^t & \cos zt e^t & \sin zt e^t \\ -e^t & 3\cos zt e^t & 3\sin zt e^t \end{pmatrix}}_{M(t)} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

: $\lambda' j \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$ kein

$$\bar{x}_p = M(t) \cdot \bar{c}(t)$$

$$M(t) \cdot \bar{c}'(t) = \bar{g}(t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2c_2' \sin zt e^t + 2c_3' \cos zt e^t = 2 \quad | : 2 \\ c_1' e^t + c_2' \cos zt e^t + c_3' \sin zt e^t = 0 \quad | \cdot 3 \\ -c_1' e^t + 3c_2' \cos zt e^t + 3c_3' \sin zt e^t = 0 \quad | - \\ \hline 4c_1' e^t = 0 \Rightarrow c_1' = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1 = 0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1)' \overset{\cos zt}{\cancel{+}} (2) \cdot \sin zt = c_3' \cdot e^t = \text{const}$$

$$c_3' = \bar{e}^t \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{5} \cos zt \bar{e}^{-t} + \frac{2}{5} \sin zt \bar{e}^{-t} = \boxed{\frac{\bar{e}^{-t}}{5} (-\cos zt + 2 \sin zt)}$$

$$c_2' = -c_3' \cdot \frac{\sin zt}{\cos zt} = -\bar{e}^{-t} \sin zt$$

$$\boxed{c_2 = \frac{\bar{e}^{-t}}{5} (\sin zt + 2 \cos zt)}$$

$$\bar{x}_p = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2\sin zt e^{-t} & 2\cos zt \cdot e^{-t} \\ e^t & \cos zt \cdot e^{-t} & \sin zt \cdot e^{-t} \\ -e^t & 3\cos zt \cdot e^{-t} & 3\sin zt \cdot e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\bar{e}^{-t}}{5} (\sin zt + 2 \cos zt) \\ \frac{\bar{e}^{-t}}{5} (-\cos zt + 2 \sin zt) \\ \frac{\bar{e}^{-t}}{5} (\sin zt + 2 \cos zt) \end{pmatrix}$$