

$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1/T_2 & \Delta\omega & \omega_1 \\ -\Delta\omega & -1/T_2 & \omega_1 \\ & & -1/T_1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\omega_1 = \gamma B_1 \Delta\omega$   
 indicates that this variable is transformed above a variable  
 me. The tilde which is written above a variable  
 The unique solution of (5) with initial value  $\tilde{M}(0)$   
 $\tilde{M}(t) = e^{\Lambda t} \tilde{M}(0) + \Lambda^{-1} [e^{\Lambda t} - I] M_0 / \Delta\omega$   
 where  $I$  is the identity matrix. Inverse of  $\Lambda$  is  
 $\Lambda^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\Lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{T_1 T_2} + \omega_1^2 & \frac{1}{T_1 T_2} & \frac{1}{T_1} \\ -\frac{\Delta\omega}{T_1} & -\frac{\omega_1}{T_2} & \frac{1}{T_2} \\ (\Delta\omega)\omega_1 & -\frac{\omega_1}{T_2} & \frac{1}{T_2} + (\Delta\omega)^2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 with  $\det(\Lambda) = -(\frac{1}{T_1 T_2} + \frac{(\Delta\omega)^2}{T_1})$   
 convenient to decompose  $\Lambda$  as the sum of the two ma  
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta\omega \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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