

(10) $2x^2 y'' - xy' + (x-5)y = 0$

\therefore ש"כ $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha}$ $a_0 \neq 0$: מציבים בפרט

$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha-1}$, $y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1) a_n x^{n+\alpha-2}$

$2x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1) a_n x^{n+\alpha-2} - x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha-1} + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha} - 5 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1) a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5 a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$

מציבים $\alpha+1$ ל"ה מ"ה

$2 \cdot \alpha \cdot (\alpha-1) a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1) a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \alpha a_0 x^\alpha - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} - 5 a_0 x^\alpha - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5 a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$

$[2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - \alpha - 5] a_0 \cdot x^\alpha + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{ [2(n+\alpha+1)(n+\alpha) - (n+\alpha+1) - 5] a_{n+1} + a_n \} x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

x^α רגור

$(2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 5) a_0 = 0$ $\because a_0 \neq 0$

$2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 5 = 0$ (מציבים בפרט)

$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+40}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 7}{4} = \frac{10}{4}, \frac{-4}{4} = \frac{5}{2}, -1$

מציבים בפרט

$[2(n+\alpha+1)(n+\alpha) - (n+\alpha+1) - 5] a_{n+1} + a_n = 0$

(מציבים בפרט)

\therefore $a_{n+1} = \frac{-a_n}{(n+\alpha+2)(2n+2\alpha-3)}$

$a_{n+1} = \frac{-a_n}{(n+\alpha+2)(2n+2\alpha-3)}$

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = \frac{5}{2}$ ו-178

3-7

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{-a_n}{(n + \frac{q}{2})(2n+2)}$$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = \frac{5}{2}$ ו-178

$n=0$: $a_1 = \frac{-a_0}{9}$

$n=1$: $a_2 = \frac{-a_1}{\frac{11}{2} \cdot 4} = \frac{-a_1}{22} = -\frac{-\frac{a_0}{9}}{22} = \frac{a_0}{198}$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = \frac{5}{2}$ ו-178

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\frac{5}{2}} = a_0 x^{\frac{5}{2}} + a_1 x^{1+\frac{5}{2}} + a_2 x^{2+\frac{5}{2}} + \dots =$$

$$= a_0 x^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{198}x^2 + \dots \right]$$

$y_1(x) = x^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{198}x^2 + \dots \right]$ $a_0 = 1$ הצורה הכללית $\alpha = -1$ ו-178

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{-a_n}{(n+1)(2n-5)}$$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = -1$ ו-178

$n=0$: $a_1 = \frac{-a_0}{-5} = \frac{a_0}{5}$

$n=1$: $a_2 = \frac{-a_1}{-6} = \frac{a_1}{6} = \frac{a_0}{30}$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = -1$ ו-178

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1} = a_0 \cdot x^{-1} + \frac{a_0}{5} \cdot x^0 + \frac{a_0}{30} x^1 + \dots =$$

$$= a_0 x^{-1} \left[1 + \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{30}x^2 + \dots \right]$$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = -1$ ו-178

$y_2(x) = x^{-1} \left[1 + \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{30}x^2 + \dots \right]$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = -1$ ו-178

$$y(x) = C_1 \cdot y_1(x) + C_2 \cdot y_2(x)$$

הצורה הכללית $\alpha = -1$ ו-178

② $y'' + cy' + \frac{3}{16x^2}y = 0 \quad / \cdot 16x^2$

$16x^2 y'' + 16cx^2 y' + 3y = 0$

\therefore יכלי $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha}$, $a_0 \neq 0$ מספרים רצופים

$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha-1}$, $y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha-2}$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 16(n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 16c(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$

מקבלים $\alpha+1$ ל'ה פ'תרון $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ משהו נוסף

$16(\alpha-1)\alpha a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 16(n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 16c(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} + 3a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$

$[16\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 3] a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 16(n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 16c(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$

מקבלים $n=1$ נעזר ב'תנאי פ'תרון

$[16\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 3] a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 16(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+\alpha+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 16c(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3a_{n+1} x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

$(16\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 3) a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [16(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha+1) + 3] a_{n+1} x^{n+\alpha+1} + 16c(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

$(16\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 3) a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ [16(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha+1) + 3] a_{n+1} + 16c(n+\alpha) a_n \right\} x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

x^α רצף

$(16\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 3) a_0 = 0 \quad /: a_0 \neq 0$

$16\alpha^2 - 16\alpha + 3 = 0 \implies \alpha_{1,2} = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{16^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 16}}{32} = \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$

מספרים רצופים

$[16(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha+1) + 3] a_{n+1} + 16c(n+\alpha) a_n = 0$

$a_{n+1} = \frac{-16c(n+\alpha) a_n}{(4n+4\alpha+1)(4n+4\alpha+3)} \quad n=0,1,2, \dots$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{-16c(n + \frac{3}{4})a_n}{(4n+4)(4n+6)}$$

ל n \rightarrow 37 23J

n=0: $a_1 = -\frac{c}{2}a_0$

n=1: $a_2 = \frac{7c^2}{40}a_0$

הנה פתרון כללי:

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\frac{3}{4}} = a_0 x^{\frac{3}{4}} + a_1 x^{1+\frac{3}{4}} + a_2 x^{2+\frac{3}{4}} + \dots =$$

$$= a_0 x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{c}{2}a_0 x^{1+\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{7c^2}{40}a_0 x^{2+\frac{3}{4}} + \dots =$$

$$= a_0 x^{\frac{3}{4}} \left[1 - \frac{c}{2}x + \frac{7c^2}{40}x^2 + \dots \right]$$

אם $a_0 = 1$ נקבל פתרון כללי

$$y_1(x) = x^{\frac{3}{4}} \left[1 - \frac{c}{2}x + \frac{7c^2}{40}x^2 + \dots \right]$$

b_n כפי שצייננו קודם, בן היתר חוקי $\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ אנחנו מקבלים

($\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$) a_n מקבלים

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{-16c(n + \frac{1}{4})b_n}{(4n+2)(4n+4)}$$

ל n \rightarrow 37 23J

n=0: $b_1 = -\frac{c}{2}b_0$

n=1: $b_2 = \frac{5c^2}{24}b_0$

הנה פתרון כללי:

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+\frac{1}{4}} = b_0 x^{\frac{1}{4}} + b_1 x^{1+\frac{1}{4}} + b_2 x^{2+\frac{1}{4}} + \dots =$$

$$= b_0 x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{c}{2}b_0 x^{1+\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{5c^2}{24}b_0 x^{2+\frac{1}{4}} + \dots = b_0 x^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(1 - \frac{c}{2}x + \frac{5c^2}{24}x^2 + \dots \right)$$

אם $b_0 = 1$ נקבל פתרון כללי

$$y_2(x) = x^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[1 - \frac{c}{2}x + \frac{5c^2}{24}x^2 + \dots \right]$$

הפתרון הכללי הוא צירוף ליניארי של y_1, y_2

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

כאשר C_1, C_2 קבועים חופשיים

(11) $x^2 y'' - xy' + (1-x)y = 0$

Sk1 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha}$ $a_0 \neq 0$

$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha-1}$, $y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha-2}$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

$(\alpha-1)\alpha a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha-1)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \alpha a_0 x^\alpha - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

$(\alpha^2 - \alpha - \alpha + 1) a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)(n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha) a_n x^{n+\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

$(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1) a_0 x^\alpha + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ [(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha+1) - (n+\alpha+1) + 1] a_{n+1} - a_n \right\} x^{n+\alpha+1} = 0$

~~Sk1~~ $(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1) a_0 = 0$ $\because a_0 \neq 0$ $\therefore x^\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mathbb{R}^n$

$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = 0$

$(\alpha - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1,2} = 1, 1$

vielleicht

$[(n+\alpha)(n+\alpha+1) - (n+\alpha+1) + 1] a_{n+1} - a_n = 0$

$(n+\alpha)^2 a_{n+1} = a_n$

$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{(n+\alpha)^2}$

$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{(n+1)^2}$

$a_1 = \frac{a_0}{1^2} = a_0$

$a_2 = \frac{a_1}{2^2} = \frac{a_0}{1^2 2^2}$

\vdots
 $a_n = \frac{a_0}{n!^2}$

$\alpha = 1$ vielle

... (כאן) $a_0 = 1$...

$$y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{n+1}$$

... (כאן) ...

$$y_2 = y_1 \cdot \log(x) + x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \cdot x^n$$

... (כאן) ...

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

(2) $xy'' + (x-6)y' - 3y = 0$

... (כאן) ... $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\alpha}$; $a_0 \neq 0$...

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1)a_n x^{n+\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)a_n x^{n+\alpha} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6(n+\alpha)a_n x^{n+\alpha-1}$$

$$- \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$$

... (כאן) ...

$$\alpha(\alpha-1)a_0 x^{\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1)a_n x^{n+\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)a_n x^{n+\alpha} - 6\alpha a_0 x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6(n+\alpha)a_n x^{n+\alpha-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$$

$$(\alpha^2 - \alpha - 6\alpha)a_0 x^{\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)(n+\alpha-1)a_n x^{n+\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)a_n x^{n+\alpha}$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6(n+\alpha)a_n x^{n+\alpha-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3a_n x^{n+\alpha} = 0$$

$$(\alpha^2 - 7\alpha)a_0 x^{\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ [(n+\alpha+1)(n+\alpha) - 6(n+\alpha+1)]a_{n+1} + [n+\alpha-3]a_n \right\} x^{n+\alpha} = 0$$

$$(\alpha^2 - 7\alpha)a_0 = 0 \quad /: a_0 \neq 0 \quad : x^{\alpha-1} \text{ ...}$$

$$\alpha^2 - 7\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1,2} = 0, 7 \quad (\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$$

הצורה הכללית היא $\alpha = 7$ ו- δ

3-7

$$(n+1)(n+8) a_{n+1} + (n+4) a_n = 0$$

$$a_{n+1} = - \frac{(n+4) a_n}{(n+1)(n+8)}$$

$n=0$: $a_1 = -\frac{a_0}{2}$

$n=1$: $a_2 = \frac{5}{36} a_0$

לכן נבחר $a_0 = 1$ ונקבל

$$y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot x^{n+7} \Big|_{a_0=1} = x^7 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{36}x^2 + \dots \right)$$

$\alpha_2 = 0$ ו- $\alpha_1 = -\alpha_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ (הפרש שלמים)

$$y_2(x) = x^0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n + C \cdot \log(x) y_1(x)$$

($C=0$ נבחר)

$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$ (הצורה הכללית)

$x = \infty \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{x}$ (הצורה הכללית)

5

$$z = \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{d}{dz} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d}{dz} = -z^2 \frac{d}{dz}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} = -z^2 \frac{d}{dz} \left(-z^2 \frac{d}{dz} \right) = -z^2 \left(-2z \frac{d}{dz} - z^2 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right) = z^4 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + 2z^3 \frac{d}{dz}$$

הצורה הכללית

$$z^4 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + 2z^3 \frac{dy}{dz} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} (-z^2 \frac{dy}{dz}) + \lambda y = 0$$

$$z^4 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + (2z^3 + 2z) \frac{dy}{dz} + \lambda y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + \frac{2z^3 + 2z}{z^4} \frac{dy}{dz} + \frac{\lambda}{z^4} y = 0$$

הצורה הכללית $\infty - e$ (הצורה הכללית)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \frac{\lambda}{z^4} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lambda}{z^2} = \text{undefined}$$

pp 1

507

$$\left(\text{---} \right) \quad x = \infty$$

pp 1

(2)

$$y'' + \frac{\gamma - x(1+\alpha+\beta)}{x(1-x)} y' - \frac{\alpha\beta}{x(1-x)} y = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = 0, 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{\gamma - x(1+\alpha+\beta)}{x(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma - x(1+\alpha+\beta)}{1-x} = \gamma$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{x(1-x)} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) \cdot \frac{\gamma - x(1+\alpha+\beta)}{x(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{\gamma - x(1+\alpha+\beta)}{x} = -\gamma + 1 + \alpha + \beta$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^2 \left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{x(1-x)} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\text{---} \right) \quad x = 1$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x} \quad x = \infty$$

$$z^4 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + 2z^3 \frac{dy}{dz} - z^2 \frac{\gamma - \frac{1}{z}(1+\alpha+\beta)}{\frac{1}{z}(1-\frac{1}{z})} \frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{\alpha\beta}{\frac{1}{z}(1-\frac{1}{z})} y = 0 \quad /: z^4$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + \frac{\alpha+\beta-1-z(\alpha-2)}{z(1-z)} \frac{dy}{dz} + \frac{\alpha\beta}{z^2(1-z)} y = 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \left(-\frac{\alpha+\beta-1-z(\alpha-2)}{z(1-z)} \right)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha\beta}{z^2(1-z)}$$
