

$$8 \quad f(2x - 3) \quad 3^{\circ}$$

$$y'' + xy = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{:(nun ein ebn)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n$$

: 33N 7'3)

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

$$2a_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+3) a_{n+3} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+3) a_{n+3} + a_n] x^{n+1} = 0$$

: x^0 se r37N

$$2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_2 = 0}$$

: 3k2 172

$$(n+2)(n+3) a_{n+3} + a_n = 0$$

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

: ANBIMM; F 13N

$$\underline{n=0}: \quad a_3 = \frac{-a_0}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$\underline{n=1}: \quad a_4 = \frac{-a_1}{3 \cdot 4}$$

$$\underline{n=2}: \quad a_5 = \frac{-a_2}{4 \cdot 5} = 0$$

$$\underline{n=3}: \quad a_6 = \frac{-a_3}{5 \cdot 6} = \frac{a_0}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = \frac{a_0}{180}$$

$$\underline{n=4}: \quad a_7 = \frac{-a_4}{6 \cdot 7} = \frac{a_1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = \frac{a_1}{504}$$

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

$$= a_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{1}{180} x^6 - \dots \right)$$

$$+ a_1 \left(x - \frac{1}{12} x^4 + \frac{1}{504} x^7 - \dots \right)$$

a_0, a_1

歸納法

由上式可得 $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots$

由上式可得 $a_{3k} = a_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^k (3j-2)$

$$a_{3k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(3k)!} \cdot a_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^k (3j-2)$$

$$a_{3k+1} = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot a_1}{(3k+1)!} \prod_{j=1}^k (3j-1)$$

$$a_{3k+2} = 0$$

$$a_{3k+2} = 0 \quad \text{由上式可得}$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^k (3j-m) = \frac{n^k \Gamma(k + \frac{n-m}{n})}{\Gamma(\frac{n-m}{n})}$$

$$a_{3k} = a_0 \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{(3k)!} \cdot \frac{3^k \Gamma(k + \frac{1}{3})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{3})}$$

$$a_{3k+1} = a_1 \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{(3k+1)!} \cdot \frac{3^k \Gamma(k + \frac{2}{3})}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{3})}$$

$$a_{3k+2} = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 3^k \Gamma(k + \frac{1}{3})}{(3k)! \Gamma(\frac{1}{3})} x^{3k} + a_1 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 3^k \Gamma(k + \frac{2}{3})}{(3k+1)! \Gamma(\frac{2}{3})} x^{3k+1}$$

(1 - die pen)

$$y'' - x^2 y = 0$$

if $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n$$

2233? 1250 216 007

: 13m 2131

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

$$2a_2 + 2 \cdot 3 a_3 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+2} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + 6a_3 x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_{n+4} x^{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+2} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + 6a_3 x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+3)(n+4) a_{n+4} - a_n] x^{n+2} = 0$$

$$2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

: x^0 & $a_2 = 0$

$$6a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 0$$

: x^1 & $a_3 = 0$

$$(n+3)(n+4) a_{n+4} - a_n = 0$$

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

: x^2 & a_4

$$\underline{n=0}: a_4 = \frac{a_0}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{a_0}{12}$$

: a_4 & x^2

$$\underline{n=1}: a_5 = \frac{a_1}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{a_1}{20}$$

$$\underline{n=2}: a_6 = \frac{a_2}{5 \cdot 6} = 0$$

$$\underline{n=3}: a_7 = \frac{a_3}{6 \cdot 7} = 0$$

$$\underline{n=4}: a_8 = \frac{a_4}{7 \cdot 8} = \frac{a_0}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} = \frac{a_0}{672}$$

$$\underline{n=5}: a_9 = \frac{a_5}{8 \cdot 9} = \frac{a_1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} = \frac{a_1}{1440}$$

(1 : Re (en)) 508

ריבועית הינה פונקצי

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

$$= \boxed{a_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{12} x^4 + \frac{1}{672} x^8 + \dots\right) + a_1 \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{20} x^5 + \frac{1}{1440} x^9 + \dots\right)}$$

ניכרין a_0, a_1

: ריבועית פונקצי \rightarrow כביש ריבועי פונקצי \rightarrow פונקצי ריבועי

$$a_{4k} = \frac{a_0}{(4k)!} \cdot \left[\prod_{j=1}^k (4j-3) \right] \left[\prod_{j=1}^k (4j-2) \right] = \frac{a_0}{(4k)!} \cdot \frac{4^k \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{4})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})} \cdot \frac{4^k \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$a_{4k+1} = \frac{a_1}{(4k+1)!} \cdot \left[\prod_{j=1}^k (4j-2) \right] \left[\prod_{j=1}^k (4j-1) \right] = \frac{a_1}{(4k+1)!} \cdot \frac{4^k \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{4^k \Gamma(k+\frac{3}{4})}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}$$

$$a_{4k+2} = 0$$

$$a_{4k+3} = 0$$

: ליניאר

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2k} \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{4}) \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{(4k)! \cdot \Gamma(\frac{1}{4}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} x^{4k} + a_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2k} \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(k+\frac{3}{4})}{(4k+1)! \cdot \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{3}{4})} x^{4k+1}$$

$$y'' + (x-1)y' - y = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

11.2.2023 137

$$\Rightarrow y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n$$

137 137

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

$$2a_2 - a_1 - a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

$$2a_2 - a_1 - a_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+3) a_{n+3} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2) a_{n+2} x^{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$2a_2 - a_1 - a_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+3) a_{n+3} + (n+1) a_{n+1} - (n+2) a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}] x^{n+1} = 0$$

137 137

$$2a_2 - a_1 - a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{a_0 + a_1}{2}$$

137 137

$$(n+2)(n+3) a_{n+3} + n a_{n+1} + a_{n+1} - (n+2) a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = 0$$

$$a_{n+3} = \frac{(n+2) a_{n+2} - n a_{n+1}}{(n+2)(n+3)} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

137 137 137 137 137 137

137 137 137 137

$$n=0: a_3 = \frac{2a_2}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{a_0 + a_1}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$n=1: a_4 = \frac{3a_3 - a_2}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{\frac{a_0 + a_1}{2} - \frac{a_0 + a_1}{2}}{3 \cdot 4} = 0$$

$$n=2: a_5 = \frac{4a_4 - 2a_3}{4 \cdot 5} = -\frac{a_0 + a_1}{60}$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + \frac{a_0 + a_1}{2} x^2 + \frac{a_0 + a_1}{6} x^3 + \dots$$

137 137 137 137 137 137

$$y'' + x^2 y' - 4xy = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

7737 (h-r3 007)

$$\Rightarrow y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n$$

78 78J

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4a_n x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + 2 \cdot 3 a_3 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+2} - 4a_0 x - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4a_n x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + (6a_3 - 4a_0)x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_{n+4} x^{n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4a_{n+1} x^{n+2} = 0$$

$$2a_2 + (6a_3 - 4a_0)x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+3)(n+4) a_{n+4} + (n+1) a_{n+1} - 4a_{n+1}] x^{n+2} = 0$$

$$2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

: x° se r37n7

$$6a_3 - 4a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{4}{6} a_0 = \frac{2}{3} a_0$$

: x¹ se r37n7

$$(n+3)(n+4) a_{n+4} + (n+1) a_{n+1} = 0$$

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

: 10'N3PNNW jfn 13N5

$$n=0: a_4 = -\frac{-3a_1}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{a_1}{4}$$

$$n=1: a_5 = -\frac{-2a_2}{4 \cdot 5} = 0$$

$$n=2: a_6 = -\frac{-a_3}{5 \cdot 6} = \frac{a_3}{45}$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{45}x^6 + \dots\right) + a_1 \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots\right)$$

: 7737 N (nun)

o 6. In 1'117, a₀, a₁

$$P_3^{\prime \prime} \geq 3 - (100 \cdot 10^{-6}) + 7^{13}.$$

$$\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+1} x^{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c \cdot a_n x^n = 0 \right] \\ (1-x^2)y'' - xy' + cy$$

מונומיה שורשית מינימלית

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n - \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^{n+2} - \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c \cdot a_n x^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-1) \cdot n \cdot a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c \cdot a_n x^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} - n(n-1)a_n - na_n + ca_n] x^n = 0$$

: x^n לא מינימלי

$$(n+1)(n+2) a_{n+2} + (c - n^2 + n - n) a_n = 0$$

$$\boxed{a_{n+2} = \frac{n^2 - c}{(n+1)(n+2)} \cdot a_n} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{לפנינו } p = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{נניח } c = p^2 \quad \text{ונוכיח כי } c \text{ מינימלי}$$

$$(0) \text{ מינימלי } a_{p+2}, a_{p+4}, \dots \quad \text{מן היפוך}. \text{ נניח } p \text{ מינימלי}$$

$$\text{לפנינו } c = p^2 = 64, \quad p = 8 \quad \text{נוכיח}$$

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{n^2 - 64}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n$$

$$\text{מ长时间 מינימלי נובע מינימלי}$$

$$\underline{n=0}: \quad a_2 = \frac{-64}{1 \cdot 2} a_0 = -32 a_0$$

$$\underline{n=2}: \quad a_4 = \frac{4-64}{3 \cdot 4} a_2 = \frac{-60}{12} a_2 = -5 \cdot (-32) a_0 = 160 a_0$$

$$\underline{n=4}: \quad a_6 = \frac{16-64}{5 \cdot 6} a_4 = -\frac{8}{5} a_4 = -256 a_0$$

$$\underline{n=6}: \quad a_8 = \frac{36-64}{7 \cdot 8} a_6 = -\frac{1}{2} a_6 = 128 a_0$$

$$\boxed{a_0 \cdot (1 - 32x^2 + 160x^4 - 256x^6 + 128x^8)}$$

הנראה מהלך היברידי. a_0 מוגדר מינימלי

מן היפוך נובע $p=2$

$$K. \quad x^2 y'' - 4xy' + 6y = 0$$

307

3

$$\text{Skl } \Rightarrow y = x^{\lambda} \quad \rightarrow 3)$$

$$y' = \lambda x^{\lambda-1}$$

$$y'' = \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \cdot \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2} - 4x \cdot \lambda x^{\lambda-1} + 6x^\lambda = 0$$

$$x^\lambda [\lambda(\lambda-1) - 4\lambda + 6] = 0 \quad | : x^\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{s \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{s \pm 1}{2} = 3, 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^2}$$

$$2. \quad y'' + \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} = 0 \quad | \cdot x^2$$

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + y = 0$$

$$y = x^\lambda \quad \rightarrow 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2} + x \lambda x^{\lambda-1} + x^\lambda = 0$$

$$x^\lambda [\lambda(\lambda-1) + \lambda + 1] = 0 \quad | : x^\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_m = \pm i = \alpha \pm i\beta \quad | \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = D_1 \cdot \cos(\ln x) + D_2 \cdot \sin(\ln x)}$$

$$3. \quad x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$$

$$x^2 \lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2} - 3x \lambda x^{\lambda-1} + 4x^\lambda = 0$$

$$y = x^\lambda \quad \rightarrow 3)$$

$$x^\lambda [\lambda(\lambda-1) - 3\lambda + 4] = 0$$

$$x^\lambda [\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4] = 0 \quad | : x^\lambda$$

!FDD

$$(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 2, 2 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = x^2 \cdot (C_1 + C_2 \ln x)}$$

(3. Schleife)

$$3. (1+x)^2 y'' - 3(1+x)y' + 4y = 0$$

SLI $t := 1+x$ dann $\Rightarrow 3t$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{d}{dt} = 1 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}$$

$\Rightarrow t^2 \ddot{y} - 3t\dot{y} + 4y = 0$

$$t^2 \ddot{y} - 3t\dot{y} + 4y = 0$$

$y = t^\lambda$ dann $\dot{y} = \lambda t^{\lambda-1}$ $\ddot{y} = \lambda(\lambda-1)t^{\lambda-2}$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{y} = \lambda t^{\lambda-1}$$

$$\ddot{y} = \lambda(\lambda-1)t^{\lambda-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 \lambda(\lambda-1)t^{\lambda-2} - 3t \lambda t^{\lambda-1} + 4t^\lambda = 0$$

$$t^\lambda [\lambda(\lambda-1) - 3\lambda + 4] = 0$$

$$t^\lambda [\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4] = 0 \quad | : t^\lambda$$

$$(\lambda-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 2, 2$$

c'ore
fiss

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1 t^2 \cdot (c_2 + c_3 \ln t) = (x+1)^2 \cdot (c_1 + c_2 \ln(x+1))$$

$$\text{D) } (1+x)^2 y'' - 3(1+x)y' + 4y = (1+x)^3$$

$y_1 = (x+1)^2$
 $y_2 = (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1)$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} (x+1)^2 & (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) \\ 2(x+1) & 2(x+1)\ln(x+1) + (x+1) \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)^3$$

107. $y'' - \frac{3}{1+x}y' + \frac{4}{(1+x)^2}y = (1+x) = b(x)$

$\therefore W_1 = \int b(x) dx$

$$y'' - \frac{3}{1+x}y' + \frac{4}{(1+x)^2}y = (1+x) = b(x)$$

$\therefore \int b(x) dx$

$$W_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) \\ b(x) & 2(x+1) \ln(x+1) + (x+1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) \\ 1+x & 2(x+1) \ln(x+1) + (x+1) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -(x+1)^3 \ln(x+1)$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} (x+1)^2 & 0 \\ 2(x+1) & b(x) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (x+1)^2 & 0 \\ 2(x+1) & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)^3$$

(17) प्राप्ति

$$y = y_1 \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx + y_2 \cdot \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx =$$

$$= (x+1)^2 \cdot \int \frac{-(x+1)^3 \ln(x+1)}{(x+1)^3} dx + (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) \int \frac{(x+1)^3}{(x+1)^3} dx =$$

$$= -(x+1)^2 \int \ln(x+1) dx + (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) \int dx =$$

$$= -(x+1)^2 \left[(x+1) \ln(x+1) - (x+1) + C_1 \right] + (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) (x+C_2) =$$

$$= -C_1 (x+1)^2 - (x+1)^3 \ln(x+1) + (x+1)^3 + x(x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) + C_2 (x+1)^2 \ln(x+1)$$

$$= \boxed{A(x+1)^2 + B(x+1)^2 \ln(x+1) - (x+1)^3 \ln(x+1) + (x+1)^3 + x(x+1)^2 \ln(x+1)}$$

प्राप्ति $A = -C_1$, $B = C_2$

$B = C_2$

$$\Delta(\alpha-1) + \alpha^2 + b = 0 \quad \text{Solutions to 4.}$$

$$\alpha^2 + (\alpha-1)\alpha + b = 0$$

O (n) \rightarrow Cognitiv 03. 7. 2016, 2. fijo ehe e'

$$\Delta = (\alpha-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot b = (\alpha-1)^2 - 4b = 0$$

$$(*) \alpha = \frac{1-a \pm \sqrt{a}}{2} = \frac{1-a}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha - \alpha = 1-a \Rightarrow 2\alpha + a = 1$$

$$y = x^\alpha z$$

$$y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} z + x^\alpha z'$$

$$y'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}z + 2\alpha x^{\alpha-1}z' + x^\alpha z''$$

130 - 377? ende]

: 1d/ik - 1.100 2.3)

$$\alpha(\alpha-1)x^\alpha z + 2\alpha x^{\alpha-1}z' + x^\alpha z'' + \alpha x^\alpha z + \alpha x^{\alpha+1}z' + b x^\alpha z = 0$$

$$\cancel{[\alpha(\alpha-1) - \alpha\alpha + b]x^\alpha z} + \cancel{(\alpha\alpha + \alpha)x^{\alpha+1}z} + \cancel{x^{\alpha+2}z''} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\alpha+1}z + x^{\alpha+2}z'' = 0 / : x^{\alpha+1}$$

$$z' + xz'' = 0$$

$$z'' = w' \Leftrightarrow z = w \quad ? 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow w' + xw' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w' = -\frac{w}{x}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = -\frac{w}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dw}{w} = -\frac{dx}{x} / \int(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|w| = -\ln|x| + c$$

$$|w| = e^{-\ln|x| + c} = (e^{\ln|x|})^{-1} \cdot e^c = |x|^{-1} \cdot e^c$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \pm e^c \cdot x^{-1} = kx^{-1}$$

$$z' = kx^{-2} / \int(-1/x dx)$$

$$z = k_1 \ln x + K_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^\alpha z = x^\alpha (k_2 + k_1 \ln x) = x^\alpha (c_1 + c_2 \ln x)$$

QW

find nörele en 31. tiller - klenz $y = x^\alpha$ - nk ab3) (P) 4

$$y = x^\alpha, y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}, y'' = \alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}, y''' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)x^{\alpha-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^\alpha [\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2) + a(\alpha)(\alpha-1) + b\alpha + c] = 0 \quad | : x^\alpha$$

$$\boxed{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2) + a\alpha(\alpha-1) + b\alpha + c = 0}$$

$\alpha \neq 0$ kund h5

$\alpha_{1,2,3}$ - die möglichen werte der kund er e nuj (i)

: 1.1) tiller schien k und pro?

$$\boxed{y = c_1 x^{\alpha_1} + c_2 x^{\alpha_2} + c_3 x^{\alpha_3}} \quad | \quad c_{1,2,3} \in \mathbb{R}$$

zwei werte tel α_1 nk egn zue kund er e nuj (ii)

$$\text{dann } \alpha_2, 3 = p \pm iq \quad | \quad \text{ab1n3}$$

$$\boxed{y = c_1 x^{\alpha_1} + x^p (c_2 \cos(\ln q x) + c_3 \sin(\ln q x))} \quad | \quad c_{1,2,3} \in \mathbb{R}$$

: d.h. für fnd $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ möglichen werte e' kund er e nuj (iii)

α_3

$$\boxed{y = c_1 x^{\alpha_1} + c_2 x^{\alpha_2} + c_3 \ln x \cdot x^{\alpha_3}} \quad | \quad c_{1,2,3} \in \mathbb{R}$$

le. $x^2y'' + 2xy' + 3y = 0 \quad | :x \rightarrow \text{mRS} \quad 5$

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{3}{x^2}y = 0$$

$\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{2}{x} = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{L'Hopital} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{x} = 0$$

$\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=0 \Leftarrow$

? $x^2y'' + 2xy' + 3y = 0 \quad | :x^2$

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{3}{x^2}y = 0$$

$\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{2}{x} = 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{L'Hopital} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{x^2} = 3 \quad \boxed{\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=0 \Leftarrow}$$

? $x^2y'' + 2xy' + 3xy = 0 \quad | :x^2$

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x^2}y' + \frac{3}{x}y = 0$$

$\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x} \quad \text{L'Hopital}$$

$\boxed{\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=0 \Leftarrow}$

3. $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + n^2y = 0 \quad | : (1-x^2)$

$$y'' - \frac{x}{1-x^2}y' + \frac{n^2}{1-x^2}y = 0$$

$\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=1 \Leftarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot \frac{-x}{(1-x^2)}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1) \cdot \frac{-x}{(1-x)(1+x)}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-x}{1+x} = +\frac{1}{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{L'Hopital} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)^2 \cdot n^2}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x)^2 \cdot n^2}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-x) \cdot n^2}{1+x} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{L'Hopital} \end{array} \right.$$

$\sim \text{mRS} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow \text{mR} \rightarrow x=1 \Leftarrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1) \cdot \frac{-x}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1+x)(-x)}{(1+x)(1-x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

((?ew)) 5

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x+1)^2 \cdot \frac{n^2}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1+x)^2 n^2}{(1+x)(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1+x)n^2}{1-x} = 0$$

\Rightarrow

Ipod 100% R(x) w/ A(x) $x = -1$