

5: סדרת פולינום

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n!}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

איך מוכיחים שזו סדרת פולינום?

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{היכן } a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$$

איך מוכיחים ש- $x-x_0$ מוגדר?

$\text{רונלדו}: a_n = 1 : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad (x)$

$I \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^n \quad (x)$

$y \in I \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in I \\ |y| < x \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ולפ'}$

$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n/n \quad (2)$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \Leftarrow x \in I \quad \text{ולפ'}$

$\{a_n x^n\} \text{ סדרת חילופין (UAWE) } \Leftarrow$

$|a_n y^n| = |a_n x^n| \cdot |\frac{y}{x}|^n \Leftarrow$

$< M \cdot |\frac{y}{x}|^n$

$a_n = n! \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! x^n \quad (3)$

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

$I \ni y \Leftarrow$

\square

$a_n = n! \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/n! \quad (2)$

$|x| < R \Leftarrow \text{רונלדו סדרת חילופין (UAWE)}$

$|x| > R \Leftarrow \text{רונלדו סדרת חילופין (UAWE)}$

$\{x \mid |x| < R\} \subseteq I \subseteq \{x \mid |x| \leq R\} \quad \text{ולפ'}$

הוכחה: סדרת פולינום היא סדרת חילופין.

$\text{רונלדו}: R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \quad \text{ר'ג'}$

$a \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \quad \text{רונלדו}$

$|a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n x^n|} \quad \text{ולפ'}$

$R = \sqrt[n]{a_n} \Leftarrow \text{רונלדו} \Leftarrow ab < 1 \Leftarrow ab > 1$

\square

$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \quad \text{רונלדו}$

$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{если } n \text{ нечетное} \\ 0 & \text{если } n \text{ четное} \end{cases} : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} \quad (n)$

$b \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} \quad \text{רונלדו}$

$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{если } n \text{ нечетное} \\ 0 & \text{если } n \text{ четное} \end{cases}$

$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1 \quad \text{далее}$

$\frac{x}{b} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n x^n|}{|a_{n+1}|} \quad \text{ולפ'}$

\square

$R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} \quad \text{רונלדו}$

$I = \{x \mid |x| < 1\} \quad R = 1$

$I = \{x \mid |x^2| \leq 1, x \neq 0\} : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n}/n \quad (1)$

$= \{x \mid |x| \leq 1, x \neq 1, -1\}$

ר'ג' $\{b_n\}$ סדרת חילופין $\Rightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ סדרת חילופין $\Rightarrow \sup \{b_n\}$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow 1 \quad : \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(ln n)^3}{n} x^n \quad (\alpha)$$

$R = 1 \Leftarrow$
 $I = [-1, 1) : x = \pm 1 \text{ は発散}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ は } R - R \text{ の範囲で発散する} \quad \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n}$$

$R > r \Leftrightarrow$
 $r < s < R, s \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow s \in I$

$$\sqrt[3n]{7^n + 3^n} \rightarrow 7 \quad : \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (7^n + 3^n) x^{3n} \quad (\alpha)$$

$R = \sqrt[3]{7}$
 $|a_n| = 1 + \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^n \Leftarrow |x| = \sqrt[3]{7}$
 $\not\rightarrow 0$
 $I = \{x \mid |x| < \sqrt[3]{7}\} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\sum a_n s^n \leq s \in I$$

$$(3M \forall n \exists N \forall m > N \forall n < M) (a_m s^n) \leq$$

$$|a_n x^n| = |a_n s^n| \cdot |x|^n \leq M |x|^n$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} \rightarrow 3 \quad : \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^n / n^2 (x+1)^n \quad (\alpha)$$

$R = \sqrt[3]{3}$
 $|3^n / n^2 (x+1)^n| = \sqrt[3]{3} \Leftarrow |x+1| = \sqrt[3]{3}$
 $I = \{x \mid |x+1| \leq \sqrt[3]{3}\} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\sum a_n x^n \text{ は } R \text{ の範囲で発散} \Leftrightarrow \sum (r/s)^n$$

$$\text{Wiederholung: } \sum a_n x^n \text{ は } R \text{ の範囲で発散} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|x| = R \quad \text{e} \quad \sum a_n x^n \text{ は } R \text{ の範囲で発散} \Leftrightarrow \sum a_n s^n$$

$$|x| < R \quad \text{p} \quad \sum a_n x^n \text{ は } R \text{ の範囲で発散} \Leftrightarrow \sum a_n s^n$$

$$r < 1 \quad \delta > 0 \quad [-r, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$[-1, 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $(-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

$(-\sqrt{3}/3, \sqrt{3}/3) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\sum a_n x^n \text{ は } R \text{ の範囲で発散} \Leftrightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N \quad |a_n| > \epsilon$$

$$|\sum_{k=m}^n a_k x^k| > \epsilon$$

if $a_n \neq 0$

$$r < \sqrt[3]{3} \quad \delta > 0 \quad [-r, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$[-4/3, -2/3] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\exists x : |x| < R$$

$$|\sum_{k=m}^n a_k x^k| > \epsilon$$

$$\sum a_n x^n$$

$$|x| < R \quad \text{p} \quad \sum a_n x^n$$

$$\text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$$

$\sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$
 $\sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$
 $\sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$

$$\text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$$

$\sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$
 $\sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$
 $\sum a_n x^n \leq \epsilon$

Taylor

IC

$$\frac{1}{1+t} = 1 - t + t^2 - \dots \quad (\alpha)$$

$$\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} = 1 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^2}{3} - \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n^2} \quad (\alpha)$$

$$\frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = \frac{x}{(1+2x)(1-x)} = -\frac{x}{1+2x} + \frac{x}{1-x} \quad (\alpha)$$

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

$$\sin 3x + x \cos 3x \quad (\alpha)$$

$$= (3x - \frac{(3x)^3}{3!} + \dots) + x(1 - \frac{(3x)^2}{2!} + \dots)$$

$$[0, R] \text{ で } \sum a_n x^n \text{ は } R \in I \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a_n x^n = \underbrace{(a_n R^n)}_{\text{証明: } \sum a_n R^n} \underbrace{(\frac{x}{R})^n}_{\text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n}$$

$$\sum a_n R^n$$

$$\sum a_n x^n$$

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

証明: $\sum a_n x^n$

$$\{x \mid |x| < R\} \text{ で } \sum a_n x^n = f(x) \quad p \quad \text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n$$

$$x = R \rightarrow \text{証明: } f \text{ が } SIC, R \in I \quad p \quad \text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n$$

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

$$\text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n$$

$$f \text{ が } SIC, R \in I \quad p \quad \text{証明: } \sum a_n x^n$$

$$(g = f')^{-1}$$

$$f \text{ が Taylor IC} \quad \sum a_n x^n \quad (\alpha)$$

5-3

Negocios de JIC, CISD ICU

לדוגמא $\sum a_n x^n$ מוגדר $a_n \geq 0$, $|x| < R$

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$$

רholm מוגדר $\sum a_n x^n$ מוגדר c_n

$$R'' \geq \min(R, R') \quad \square$$

$$(|x| < 1) \quad \sum x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad (2)$$

$$(|x| < 2) \quad \sum \frac{x^n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2-x}$$

$$(|x| < 1) \quad \sum c_n x^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)(2-x)} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{(1-x)(2-x)}\right) = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2-x} : \text{pz}$$

: f de Taylor JIC

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

כל/no היפוכו ∞

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \text{מוגדר}$$

$g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n x^{n-1}}{n!} \quad \Leftarrow g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

$$g'(0) = a_1 = 1$$

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{g(0)}{1!}\right) \cdot e^x \Rightarrow g(x) = e^x$$

$$\text{נ. f} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \quad \Leftarrow f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (2)$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$\sum a_n x^n$ מוגדר f de Taylor JIC
נ. ב. $a_n = 0$ $\forall n > 0$

$$f \neq 0 \Rightarrow a_1 \neq 0$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + R_n(x) \quad \text{Taylor JDOISI} \quad (2)$$

$$0 < x < \infty, R_n(x) = e^x \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \quad \text{מוגדר}$$

$$|R_n(x)| < e^x \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\square \quad e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \Leftarrow$$

Taylor JIC

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ מוגדר $R \in \mathbb{R}$

$f^{(n)}(0) = n! \cdot a_n$ ס. $(R > 0)$ $|x| < R$ מוגדר

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, $|x| < R$ מוגדר

$|x| \leq r$ מוגדר $r > 0$ מוגדר

$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

$f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} k(k-1)\dots(k-n+1) a_k x^{k-n}$ מוגדר

$f^{(n)}(0) = n! a_n$ ס. $x=0$ מוגדר

$\square \quad f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ מוגדר f מוגדר

f מוגדר $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ מוגדר $f^{(n)}(0) \neq 0$

f מוגדר $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ מוגדר $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ ($a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$)

$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0) x^n$

$$(1 + x^2)^{\alpha}, \alpha > 0 \text{ (RD)} \quad 0.0001 \quad \int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 間で } (1 + x^2)^{\alpha}$$

$$\approx \delta \sum \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$(1 + x^2)^{\alpha}, x=0 \rightarrow \infty \quad \approx \delta \sum \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \approx \delta \sum \int_0^t \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = t - \frac{t^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{t^5}{5 \cdot 5!} - \frac{t^7}{7 \cdot 7!} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3! \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5! \cdot 2^5} - \dots \leftarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$$

MINIMUM $a_n, a_n \rightarrow 0$ とすると $\sum (-1)^n a_n$ の絶対値

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \right| \leq \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \right| \leftarrow$$

$$\left| \int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3! \cdot 2^3} \right) \right| < \frac{1}{19200} < 0.0001 \leftarrow 5 \cdot 5! \cdot 2^5 = 19200$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3! \cdot 2^3} = 0.49305 \leftarrow$$

$$0.0001 > 0.49305 \leftarrow (0.4931 \text{ である})$$

$$\textcircled{2} |x| < 1 \text{ とすると } (1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} x^k \quad : \text{Binomial Theorem} \quad (\text{A})$$

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)(\alpha-k) \leftarrow f(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$

④ $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ で f の Taylor 級数 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} x^k$

$$\binom{\alpha}{k+1} / \binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha-k}{k+1} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} -1$$

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}$$

$R = 1$ とすると ④ の式が成り立つ

$|x| < 1$ とすると $g(x) = 1$ が成り立つ

$$g'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} k x^{k-1} \leftarrow g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha \cdots (\alpha-k+1)}{(k-1)!} x^{k-1} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow k+1}$$

$$(1+x) g'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha \cdots (\alpha-k+1)}{(k-1)!} x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha \cdots (\alpha-k)}{k!} x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha \cdots \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} x^k = \alpha g(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln g(x)) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\alpha}{1+x}$$

$$\ln g(x) = \alpha \ln(1+x) + C \quad \text{where } g(0) = 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = (1+x)^{\alpha}$$

□

$$R=1 \quad \sqrt{(1+x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{\alpha}{k}(1-x)\cdots(\frac{\alpha}{2}-k)}{k!} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2^{2k} k!} 1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2k-3)x^k \leftarrow (\alpha = \frac{1}{2}) \quad (\text{B})$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k-2)!}{2^{2k-1} k! (k-1)!} x^k$$

CONVERGENCE

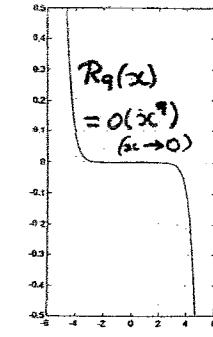
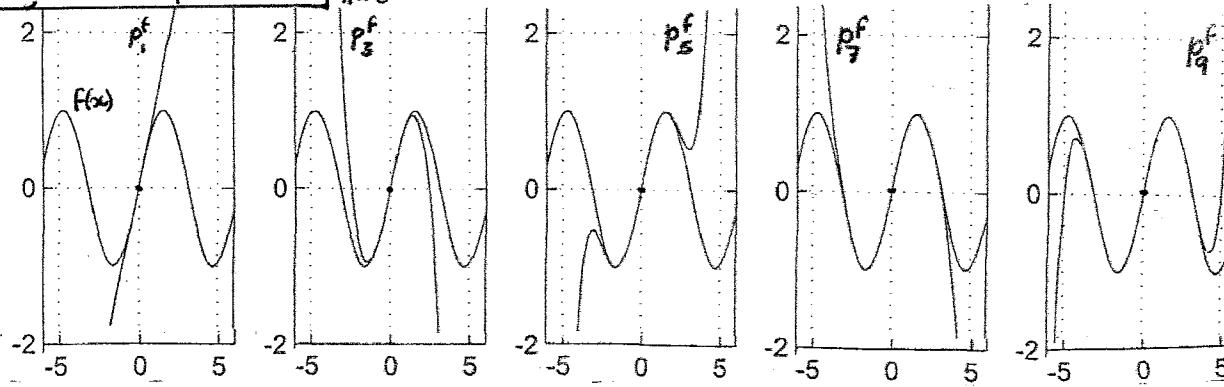
$R=1$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}) \cdots (\frac{1}{2}-k)}{k!} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k} k!} 1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2k-1)x^k \leftarrow (\alpha = -\frac{1}{2})$$

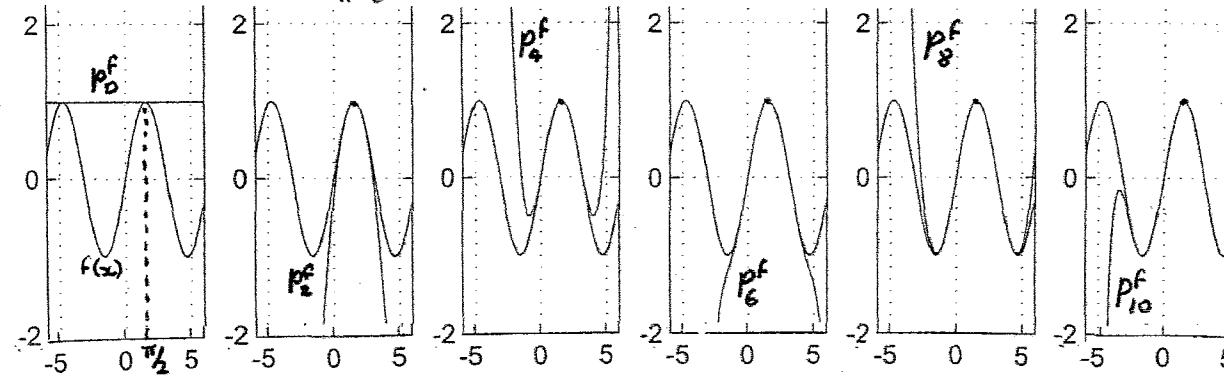
$$\min(R_1, R_2) \ll R \text{ である} \quad \text{MINIMUM}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} x^k$$

$$\text{Taylor} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad \text{de Taylor} \quad \text{בנוסף}$$



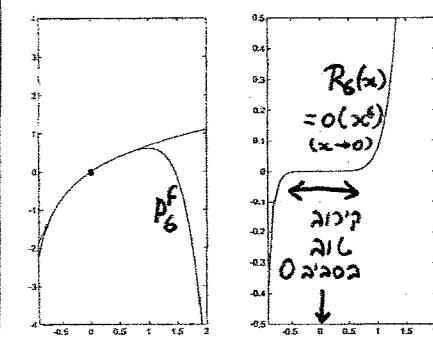
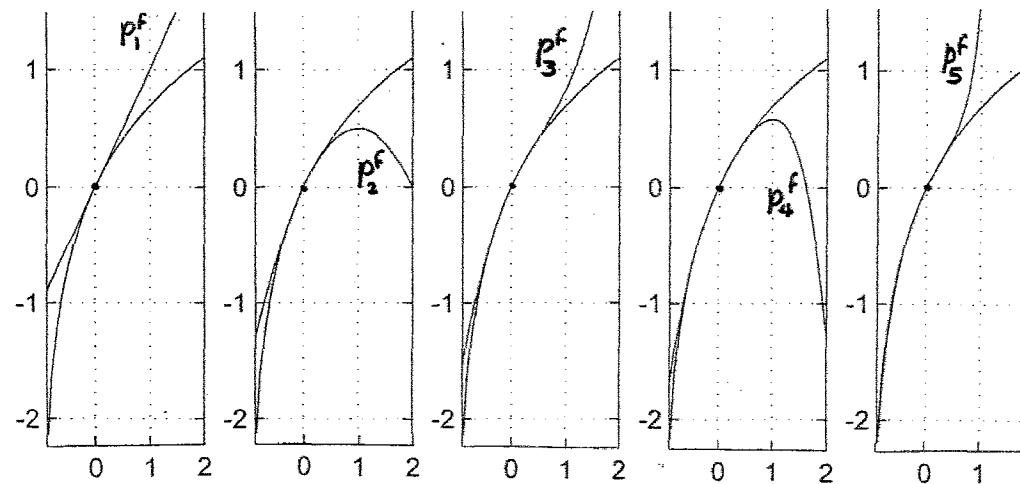
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (x - \pi/2)^{2n} \quad \text{Taylor } \text{TL} : x_0 = \pi/2$$



n	$f^{(n)}(0)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$	$f^{(n)}(\pi/2)$
0	$\sin x$	0	1
1	$\cos x$	1	0
2	$\sin x$	0	-1
3	$-\cos x$	-1	0
4	$\sin x$	0	1
5	$\cos x$	1	0
6	$-\sin x$	0	-1
7	$-\cos x$	-1	0
8	$\sin x$	0	1
9	$\cos x$	1	0
10	$-\sin x$	0	-1

$$\left(\ln x \right) \text{ מוגדר ב-} \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \quad \text{Taylor } \text{TL} : x_0 = 0$$

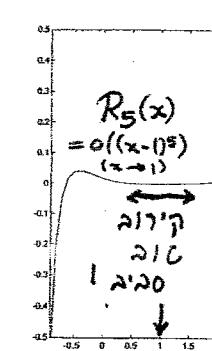
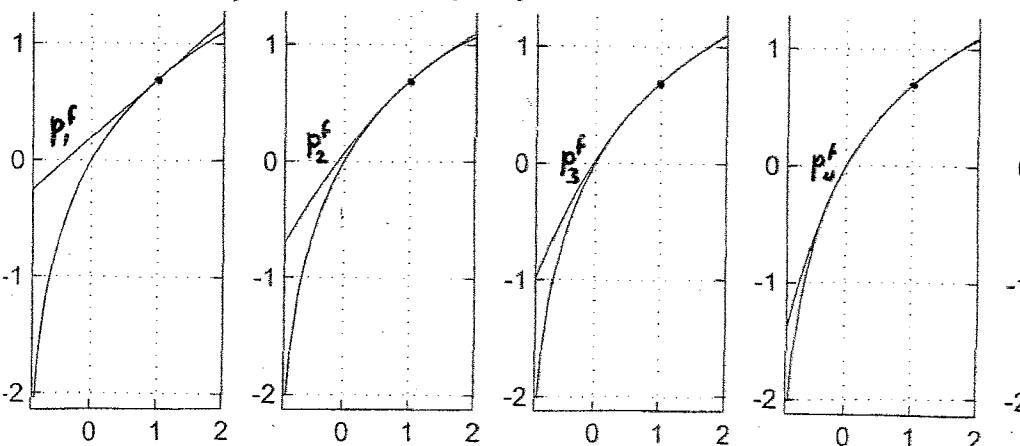
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) \quad \text{de Taylor} \quad \text{בנוסף}$$



n	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$\ln(1+x)$	0	$\ln 2$
1	$(1+x)^{-1}$	1	0.5
2	$-(1+x)^{-2}$	-1	-0.25
3	$2(1+x)^{-3}$	2	0.25
4	$-6(1+x)^{-4}$	-6	-0.375
5	$24(1+x)^{-5}$	24	0.75
6	$-120(1+x)^{-6}$	-120	-1.875

$$\ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n 2^n} (x-1)^n \quad \text{Taylor } \text{TL} : x_0 = 1$$

($-1 < x < 3$ ו $x \neq 1$)



Numerical Solution of Differential Equations

Series Solution

Series Solution

Definition of a power series solution

$$y'' + \frac{x}{(x-1)(x+2)} y' + \frac{y}{x(x-1)} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_0 \neq 0, 1, -2 \\ & x_0 = 0, -2 \\ & x_0 = 1 \\ & x_0 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 5xy' - 3y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$x_0 = 1, -1 : \text{ordinary point}$$

$$\left(y'' - \frac{5x}{1-x^2} y' - \frac{3}{1-x^2} y = 0 \right)$$

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ordinary point} \\ & a_1(x), \dots, a_{n-1}(x) \text{ continuous at } x=x_0 \\ & \text{regular singular point} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1(x_0), a_2(x_0), \dots, a_{n-1}(x_0) \text{ discontinuous at } x=x_0 \\ & \text{irregular singular point} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1(x_0), a_2(x_0), \dots, a_{n-1}(x_0) \text{ discontinuous at } x=x_0 \\ & \text{essential singularity at } x=x_0 \end{aligned}$$

Series Solution of a DE: we get a series solution of the DE

$$x=x_0 \quad y'' - 2(x-1)y' - y = 0$$

$$t=x-1 \Rightarrow y - 2ty' - y = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1)t^{n-2} - 2t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n t^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n = 0$$

$$\text{by PDE: } a_n n(n-1) - 2a_{n-2}(n-2) - a_{n-2} = 0 \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n n(n-1) = (2n-3)a_{n-2}$$

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

$$n=2: a_2 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} a_0$$

$$n=3: a_3 = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3} a_1$$

$$n=4: a_4 = \frac{5}{3 \cdot 4} a_2 = \frac{1 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} a_0$$

$$n=5: a_5 = \frac{7}{4 \cdot 5} a_3 = \frac{3 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2m} = \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdots (4m-3)}{(2m)!} a_0 \quad (m \geq 0)$$

$$a_{2m+1} = \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdots (4m-1)}{(2m+1)!} a_1$$

$$y_1(x) = A y_1 + B y_2 \quad (1) \quad \text{by } (1)$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdots (4m-3)}{(2m)!} (x-1)^{2m} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 +$$

$$y_2(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdots (4m-1)}{(2m+1)!} (x-1)^{2m+1} = (x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^3 +$$

$$x=0 \quad y'' - 2(2x+1)y'' + y' + 2y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \Rightarrow y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n x^{n-1} \\ & y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1)x^{n-2} \\ & \text{by PDE: } 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1)x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1)x^{n-1} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^{n-2} \text{ by PDE: } (n \geq 2):$$

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

$$\# a_{n-1}(n-1) = -a_{n-1}(n-1)(2n-3) - 2a_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\text{so } a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \text{ are determined}$$

$$\{ \text{recurrence relation} \} = N \text{ condition } \{ a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \} \Leftarrow$$

$$n \text{ by } a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ are determined} \Leftarrow \{ a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \}$$

$$\# n=2: 2a_2 = -a_1 - 2a_0 \Rightarrow a_2 = -\frac{a_1}{2} - a_0$$

$$n=3: 6a_3 = -6a_2 - 2a_1 \Rightarrow a_3 = -a_2 - \frac{a_1}{3} = \frac{a_1}{6} + a_0$$

$$n=4: 12a_4 = -15a_3 - 2a_2 \Rightarrow a_4 = -\frac{5}{4}a_3 - \frac{a_2}{6} = \left(-\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12}\right)a_1 + \left(-\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right)a_0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{by PDE: } \# a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \Rightarrow a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + \left(-\frac{a_1}{2} - a_0\right)x^2 + \left(\frac{a_1}{6} + a_0\right)x^3 + \left(-\frac{a_1}{8} - \frac{1}{12}a_0\right)x^4 + \dots$$

$$= a_0 \left(1 - x^2 + x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \dots\right) + a_1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \dots\right)$$

$$2 \text{ equations in 2 unknowns } a_0, a_1 \Rightarrow a_0, a_1$$

ב) פתרון סגנון סימטרי כשל [לינר כשל]

$$x=0 \text{ וגם } 2x^2y'' + xy' - (x+1)y = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} \Rightarrow 2x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+s)(n+s-1) \cdot x^{n+s-2} + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+s) \cdot x^{n+s-1} \\ (= x^s \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n) - (x+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} = 0$$

x^{n+s} של פZN : $(n \geq 1) \quad 2a_n(n+s)(n+s-1) + a_n(n+s) - a_{n-1} - a_n = 0 \quad (1)$

$(n=0) \quad 2a_0 + s(s-1) + a_0 \cdot s - a_0 = 0 \quad (2)$

$$(1) \Rightarrow a_n[(n+s)(2n+2s-1) - 1] = a_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow a_0[2s^2 - 2s + s - 1] = 0 \Rightarrow (a_0 = 0 \text{ ו } 2s^2 - s - 1 = 0 \text{ ו } \downarrow (1) \text{ ו } (2s+1)(s-1) = 0)$$

$$\begin{matrix} a_n = 0 \\ n \end{matrix}$$

($y \neq 0$)

exponents

נמצא אוסף נס驯ות $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \iff (2s+1)(s-1) = 0$ ולפונקציית נס驯ות $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}, 1$

ב) פתרון סגנון סימטרי כשל

① אם הפתרונות הינם רoots הנורמיים

$$(k=1) : a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{(n+s)(2n+2s-1) - 1} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{(2n+2s+1)(n+s-1)}$$

$$s = -\frac{1}{2} : a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{2n(n-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n(2n-3)} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_0}{n! \cdot [(2n-3)(2n-5) \cdots 1(-1)]}$$

$$s = 1 : a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{(2n+3)n} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_0}{[(2n+3)(2n+1) \cdots 5] n!}$$

$$\text{ב) } A y_1 + B y_2 \quad (\text{ד}) \quad \text{ב) } -\int \text{ (כפל)} \text{ (כפל)} \\ y_1(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!(2n-3)(2n-5) \cdots 1} \right) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - x - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-2} x^n}{n(n-1)(2n-3)!} \right)$$

$$y_2(x) = x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!(2n+3)(2n+1) \cdots 5} \right) = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 2^{n+1} (n+1)}{(2n+3)!} x^n \\ (2n+3)(2n+1) \cdots 5 = \frac{(2n+3)!}{(2n+2) \cdots 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = \frac{(2n+3)!}{2^{n+1}(n+1)! \cdot 3}$$

$$y = x^{\lambda} \quad \text{ובן-סימטריה } 2\lambda y'' + \lambda y' - y = 0 \quad \text{ב) } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ב) } \lambda = 1 \quad \text{ב) } \lambda = 1$$

$$(\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}, 1) \quad 2\lambda(\lambda-1) + \lambda - 1 = 0 \quad \text{ב) } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ב) } \lambda = 1$$

$$\text{ב) } \text{כפל כ-2} \text{ ו-3} \text{ ו-5} \text{ ו-7} \text{ ו-9} \text{ ו-11} \text{ ו-13} \text{ ו-15} \text{ ו-17} \text{ ו-19} \text{ ו-21} \text{ ו-23} \text{ ו-25} \text{ ו-27} \text{ ו-29} \text{ ו-31} \text{ ו-33} \text{ ו-35} \text{ ו-37} \text{ ו-39} \text{ ו-41} \text{ ו-43} \text{ ו-45} \text{ ו-47} \text{ ו-49} \text{ ו-51} \text{ ו-53} \text{ ו-55} \text{ ו-57} \text{ ו-59} \text{ ו-61} \text{ ו-63} \text{ ו-65} \text{ ו-67} \text{ ו-69} \text{ ו-71} \text{ ו-73} \text{ ו-75} \text{ ו-77} \text{ ו-79} \text{ ו-81} \text{ ו-83} \text{ ו-85} \text{ ו-87} \text{ ו-89} \text{ ו-91} \text{ ו-93} \text{ ו-95} \text{ ו-97} \text{ ו-99}$$