

Solution about singular point (cont.):

Indicial equation:

$$p(x) = xP(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad (1)$$

$$q(x) = x^2Q(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \quad (2)$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r} \quad (3)$$

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n+r) x^{n+r-1} \quad (4)$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n+r)(n+r-1) x^{n+r-2} \quad (5)$$

$$x^2 y'' + x[xP(x)]y' + [x^2Q(x)]y = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n+r)(n+r-1) x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n+r) x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r} \quad (7)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n+r)(n+r-1) x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (n+r) x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$r(r-1) + a_0 r + b_0 = 0 \quad (9)$$

Example 1:

$$3xy'' + y' - y = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$p(x) = xP(x) = x \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (11)$$

$$q(x) = x^2Q(x) = -x^2 \frac{1}{3x} = -\frac{1}{3}x \quad (12)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{3} \quad b_0 = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$r(r-1) + \frac{1}{3}r = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$r = 0 \quad r = \frac{2}{3} \quad (15)$$

Case I: $|r_1 - r_2|$ is not an integer:

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r_1} \quad (16)$$

$$y_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+r_2} \quad (17)$$

Case II: $|r_1 - r_2|$ is an integer ($r_1 > r_2$):

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r_1} \quad (18)$$

$$y_2(x) = C y_1 \ln x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+r_2} \quad (19)$$

Case III: $r_1 = r_2$:

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r_1} \quad (20)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1 \ln x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+r_2} \quad (21)$$

Example 2:

$$2xy'' + (1+x)y' + y = 0 \quad (22)$$

$x = 0$ is a regular singular point for the equation. We try to find the solution in the form $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r}$

$$2xy'' + (1+x)y' + y \quad (23)$$

$$= x^r [r(2r-1)c_0 x^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+r+1)(2k+2r+1)c_{k+1} + (k+r+1)c_k] x^k] \quad (24)$$

$$r(2r-1) = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$(k+r+1)(2k+2r+1)c_{k+1} + (k+r+1)c_k = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2}, \quad c_{k+1} = \frac{-c_k}{2(k+1)}, k = 0, 1, \dots \quad (27)$$

$$r = 0, \quad c_{k+1} = \frac{-c_k}{2k+1}, k = 0, 1, \dots \quad (28)$$

From $r = \frac{1}{2}$, we find:

$$c_n = \frac{(-1)^n c_0}{2^n n!} \quad (29)$$

From $r = 0$, we find:

$$c_n = \frac{(-1)^n c_0}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)} \quad (30)$$

$$y_1(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^k k!} x^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \quad (31)$$

$$y_2(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2k-1)} x^k \quad (32)$$

$$y = c_0 y_1(x) + c_1 y_2(x) \quad (33)$$

Example 3:

$$xy'' + y = 0 \quad (34)$$

$$xP(x) = 0, \quad x^2Q(x) = x \quad (35)$$

$$r(r-1) = 0 \quad (36)$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r} \quad (37)$$

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)c_n x^{n+r-1} \quad (38)$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n x^{n+r-2} \quad (39)$$

$$xy'' + y = \quad (40)$$

$$x^r \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \right] = 0 \quad (41)$$

$$r(r-1)c_0 x^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+1+r)(k+r)c_{k+1} + c_k] x^k = 0 \quad (42)$$

$$r = 1 \quad c_{k+1} = -\frac{c_k}{(k+2)(k+1)} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (43)$$

$$r = 0 \quad c_{k+1} = -\frac{c_k}{(k+1)k} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \quad (44)$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad (45)$$

$$y_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad (46)$$

So $y_2(x)$ is the same as $y_1(x)$, we have to use reduction of order to find out $y_2(x)$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int P(x)dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx \quad (47)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int 0dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx \quad (48)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{dx}{[x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{12}x^3 + \frac{1}{144}x^4 + \dots]^2} \quad (49)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{dx}{[x^2 - x^3 + \frac{5}{12}x^4 - \frac{7}{12}x^5 + \dots]} \quad (50)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \left[\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{19x}{72} + \dots \right] dx \quad (51)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \left[-\frac{1}{x} + \ln x + \frac{7}{12}x + \frac{19}{144}x^2 + \dots \right] \quad (52)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1 \ln x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \quad (53)$$

Hw: Page 257, No. 13, 14, 23