

Singular point

* Find a series solution in power of x :

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{Compare } y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{1}{3x}, \quad q(x) = -\frac{1}{3x}$$

at $x=0 \Rightarrow p, q$ both are not defined

$\Rightarrow x=0$ is a singular point

$$P(x) = (x-0)p(x) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad Q(x) = (x-0)^2q(x) = -\frac{x}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow P(x), Q(x)$ are both defined at $x=0$

$\therefore x=0$ is a regular singular point

$$\Rightarrow \text{let } y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s}, \quad y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)a_n x^{n+s-1}$$

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

\Rightarrow Substitute in the differential equation

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

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)(n+s-1)a_n x^{n+s-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)a_n x^{n+s-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^{n+s-1} = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow \text{Coeff}(x^{s-1}) = 0 \Rightarrow [3s(s-1) + s] a_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore s(3s-2) = 0 \quad \therefore (3s-2) = 0, s=0$$

$$\Rightarrow s_1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad s_2 = 0 \quad a_0 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Coeff}(x^{n+s-1}) = 0 \quad \therefore s_1 - s_2 \neq \text{integer} \quad \text{"Case 1"}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(n+s)(n+s-1) a_n + (n+s)a_n - a_{n-1} = 0$$

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

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

Rec. Relation

$$\xrightarrow{5} \text{at } n=1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{(1+s)[3(1+s)-2]} a_0 = \frac{1}{(s+1)[3s+1]} a_0$$

$$\text{at } n=2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{(s+2)[3(s+2)-2]} a_1 = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(3s+1)(3s+4)} a_0$$

$$\text{at } n=3 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{(s+3)[3(s+3)-2]} a_2 = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)(3s+1)(3s+4)(3s+7)} a_0$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{[(s+1)(s+2) \dots (s+n)][(3s+1)(3s+4) \dots (3s+3n-2)]} a_0 \quad n \geq 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{6} Y_{63} = c_1 Y_1 + c_2 Y_2 \quad \text{let } a_0 = 1$$

$$a_n\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{\left[\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \dots \left(\frac{2}{3}+n\right)\right][3 \cdot 6 \dots (3n)]}$$

$$Y_1 = x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) x^{n+\frac{2}{3}} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left[\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \dots \left(\frac{2}{3}+n\right)\right][3 \cdot 6 \dots (3n)]} x^n \right]$$

$$a_n(0) = \frac{1}{[1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n][1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdots (3n-2)]} = \frac{1}{(n!)[1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdots (3n-2)]}$$

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

$$\therefore y_{GS} = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

$$(2) x^2 y'' + xy' + \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{9}\right)y = 0$$

$\stackrel{1}{\rightarrow}$ compare $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{1}{x}, q(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1/9}{x^2}$$

at $x=0 \Rightarrow$ both p and q are not defined

$\Rightarrow x=0$ is a singular point

$$P(x) = (x-0) \frac{1}{x} = 1, Q(x) = (x-0)^2 \frac{x^2 - 1/9}{x^2} = x^2 - 1/9$$

$\Rightarrow P(x), Q(x)$ are both defined at $x=0$

$\therefore x=0$ is a regular singular point

$$\stackrel{2}{\rightarrow} \text{let } y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s}, y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)a_n x^{n+s-1}, y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)(n+s-1)a_n x^{n+s-2}$$

$\stackrel{3}{\rightarrow}$ substitute in the differential equation

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)(n+s-1)a_n x^{n+s-2} + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)a_n x^{n+s-1} + \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)(n+s-1)a_n x^{n+s} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+s)a_n x^{n+s} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^{n+s} - \frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s(s-1) a_0 x^s + (1+s)(s)a_1 x^{s+1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\begin{matrix} (n+s)(n+s-1)a_n \\ +(n+s)a_n + a_{n-2} \\ -\frac{1}{9}a_n \end{matrix} \right) x^{n+s} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{coeff}(x^s) = 0 \Rightarrow (s^2 - \frac{1}{9})a_0 = 0 \quad \therefore a_0 \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore s_1 = \frac{1}{3}, s_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow s_1 - s_2 \neq \text{integer} \quad \text{"Case 1"}$$

$$\text{coeff}(x^{s_1}) = 0 \Rightarrow (s^2 + 2s + \frac{8}{9})a_1 = 0$$

$$\text{for } s_1 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{2}{3})a_1 = 0, s_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow (1 - \frac{2}{3})a_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 0$$

$$\text{coeff}(x^{s_2}) = 0 \Rightarrow [(n+s)(n+s-1) + (n+s) - \frac{1}{9}]a_n + a_{n-2} = 0$$

Rec. Relation

$$a_n = \frac{-1}{(n+s-\frac{1}{3})(n+s+\frac{1}{3})} a_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\stackrel{5}{\rightarrow} a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{2n+1} = 0, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{-1}{(s + \frac{5}{3})(s + \frac{7}{3})} a_0$$

$$n=4 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{-1}{(s + \frac{11}{3})(s + \frac{13}{3})} a_2 = \frac{(-1)^2}{[(s + \frac{5}{3})(s + \frac{11}{3})][(s + \frac{7}{3})(s + \frac{13}{3})]} a_0$$

$$\therefore a_{2K}(s) = \frac{(-1)^K}{[(s + \frac{5}{3})(s + \frac{11}{3}) \dots (s + 2K - \frac{1}{3})][(s + \frac{7}{3})(s + \frac{13}{3}) \dots (s + 2K + \frac{1}{3})]} a_0$$

$$K \geq 1, \quad \text{let } a_0 = 1$$

$$\gamma_{63} = c_1 \gamma_1 + c_2 \gamma_2$$

$$\gamma_1 = x^{1/3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) x^{n+\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\gamma_2 = x^{-1/3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) x^{n-\frac{1}{3}}$$

* Note that

$$a_{2k} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \neq \frac{1}{3} a_{2k}$$

but similar to $a_{2k}(s)$

as a_{2k} is a function
of s