## Mocninné řady

Určete poloměr konvergence daných mocninných řad a vyšetřete konvergenci na kružnici konvergence  $(z \in \mathbb{C})$ 

1. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z-3)^n}{n5^n}$$
2. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{n^2} z^n, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+$$
3. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n + b^n}{n} z^n, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$
4. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} (z-1)^n$$
5. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^p}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$
6. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} z^n$$

$$(2n)!! = 2n(2n-2)(2n-4) \dots 4 \cdot 2,$$

$$(2n+1)!! = (2n+1)(2n-1)(2n-3) \dots 3 \cdot 1$$
7. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n \left(\frac{2^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}\right)^p, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}.$$

8. Vyšetřete konvergenci zobecněné mocninné řady  $(x \in \mathbb{R})$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \left(\frac{3x}{2+x^2}\right)^n.$$

Dokažte, že daná funkce je reálně analytická v počátku a nalezněte její Taylorovu řadu v nule, včetně intervalu konvergence

9.  $\sin^2 x$ 

10. 
$$\sqrt{1+x^2}$$

11. 
$$\int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

Sečtěte funkční řady

12.

13. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1}$$

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

Sečtěte číselné řady

14.

15. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n}$$
16. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1}$$

Uvažujte  $\operatorname{arctg} x$ .

17.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(2n+1)!}$$

Uvažujte  $(1+x)e^{-x} - (1-x)e^{x}$ .

18.

19. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$$
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n+1)}.$$

- 20. Nalezněte řešení Besselovy rovnice pro n=0 ve tvaru  $K_0(x)=\ln x\sum_{s=0}^\infty a_s x^s+\sum_{s=1}^\infty b_s x^s.$
- 21. Hledejte řešení Besselovy rovnice  $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 n^2)y = 0$  pro  $n = \frac{1}{2}$  ve tvaru  $x^\varrho \sum_{s=0}^\infty a_s x^s$  s vhodným  $\varrho$ .

Abelova vita: {a\_{k}}(C, f(z) = \sum a\_{k} z^{k} ma' polomèr konvergence R. Necht' \( \nathered{C}(0,2\pi) \) je tatour, de pro z= Reig rada Zazzk konverguje. Pak fee t - f(te'4) je spojih na [O,R], a mimo jine tak plati f(Re'9) = lim f(te'9)

tak  $\sqrt{|a^n+b^n|} = |a| \cdot \left( \frac{|a|^n \cdot |b|^n}{|a|^n \cdot |a|} \right)$ . Probote  $|b| \le |a| \in [-1,1]$  a a = b = 0 or  $a = \infty$  triviales

Da'le prodophedda'ae |a| > 0Probo a = b = 0 limite remus! existorat, viz a = 1.

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(i) a=6>0: (1) a (2) jour stejné rady a konvergují pro qe(0,20) oble Dirichleter, nekonvergují pro q=0 (hermonista rada)

(iii) a=b < 0: (1) a = 0) jour slejné rady,  $e^{in\psi}$ .  $(-1)^m = e^{im(\psi+\pi)}$ , rady bonverqují pro  $\psi = \pi$ .

(iii) a>0,62-a: (1) honnergije pro 4 #0, (2) honværgije pro 4 # T, souciet honvergije pro 4 \$0, 4 \$TT.

(iv) a<0,6=-a, podobně jako (iii) jen se řady vyměrů.

Zévèr: Pro 16/4/al rada bonnergeje na bružnici bonnergence visade mimo bod q=0 nebo q=1 podle znaminte a.

Pro 161=101 rada Converguje na Eresènici voude mimo 160 (0 neb 11) nedo mimo 2 body (0 a 17) podle pripadu (i) - (iv)

4)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\lambda + \frac{1}{m})^m (z-1)^m$  Strad  $z_0=1$ ,  $\sqrt{|a_m|} = (\lambda + \frac{1}{n})^m \longrightarrow 2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Vis priblad 8, 2 minule la crière , lim (1+1/2 = +0, na brusnici bonnergence

reconverguje miède!

5)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^m}{m!}$  Strict  $z_0 = 0$ ,  $\sqrt{|a_m|} = \sqrt{m} \sqrt{m} = (\sqrt{m})^p \longrightarrow 1$   $\forall p \in \mathbb{R} = 1$ 

Kružnice bonvergence:  $z = \dot{z}^{eq} = \sum \frac{z^{imp}}{mP}$ :  $P \leq 0$ : metonverguje mitale (nutral poduinte)

PE(0,1]: bonverguje voinde mimo  $\varphi=0$  (Dirichlet) P > 1: Convergue voude absolutré.

6) \( \sum\_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m\)!!}{(2m\)!!} \, \text{2m} \quad \text{Strid } \( \pa\_0 = 0 \), \( \alpha\_m = \frac{(2m\)!!}{(m\)!!} \) \( \text{Powzijume} \) \( \alpha\_{k+1} = \frac{2k+3}{2k+2} -> 1 => \text{R} = 1

Kruenia bonvergence: Z=eig => Zeing (2m)!!
(2m1)!! Viz přiblad 20, z minuliho cuizemí. Pro  $\varphi=0$  reconverguje:  $\frac{(D)!}{(2n-1)!!} \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n-1}}$ . {\langle (2n)!!} je oĉividut monotomm a plah (2n)!! \langle \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}!!}{\sqrt{2n+1}!!} \left\ \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}!!}{\sqrt{2n+1}!} \left\ \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}!}{\sqrt{2n+1}!} \left\ \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}!}{\sqrt{2n+1}!}

 $\frac{ancly \times}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{ancly t}{t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2} + C = 0, viz$ 

Talo rada konverguje i pro x=±1.

12) Hladine f(x), aby  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1}$ 

Upravine radu tal, abychom ji molli secist primo:  $\frac{f(x)}{x} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m(n-1) x^{m-2}$ 

Denactine  $F(x) = \int \frac{f(x)}{t} dt$ . Par  $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n_n x^{n-n} + C_n$ 

Daname  $G(x) = \int F(t)dt$ . Park  $G(x) = \sum_{k=2}^{n-2} x^k + C_1x + C_2$ 

C1, C2 mohou byt libouolné, zvolime je tax, aly se norm to hodilo: C1 = C2 = 1.

Par  $G(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$  pro  $x \in (-1,1)$ .

 $F(x) = G'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ .  $\frac{f(x)}{x} = F'(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$ . Prob  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}$  are (-1,1)

13)  $f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m)!!} x^m$ . Konvergenci télo rady në zname, plati na [-1,1], viz 20)  $= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m)!!} x^m$ . Konvergenci télo rady në zname, plati na [-1,1], viz 20)  $= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} x^m$ . Konvergenci télo rady në zname, plati na [-1,1], viz 20)  $= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} x^m$ . Konvergenci télo rady në zname, plati na [-1,1], viz 20)

Schime triben, ktery neur riplue zjevrny.  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{n-1}$ 

 $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$   $f'(x) \cdot (\Lambda - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{m-1} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^m$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}+\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} n \cdot \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \times^{m-1} - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1) \frac{(2k-3)!!}{(2k-2)!!} \times^{k-1}$  a nym sciteix index proste prejnemiene z L na ny

 $=\frac{1}{2}+\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}m\cdot\frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}\times^{m-1}-\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}(m-1)\frac{(2m-3)!!}{(2m-2)!!}\times^{m-1}$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{2}{2}+\frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!}\cdot\left[\frac{2n-1}{2n}-n-(n-1)\right]\times^{n-1}=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}\frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!}\times^{n-1}$ 

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

Dostavalme tak 2f(x)(1-x) = f(x)+1, coè je dif. rce se separ. prominy mi.

K mi maine podminim f(0)=0, literou zíslame dosazením x=0 do zadalní.

 $lu|1+f| = \int \frac{df}{1+f} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx = 4 lu |1-x|^{-1/2} + C$ 

 $|1+f|=K\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$  =>  $f=\frac{C}{\sqrt{1-x}}-1$ . f(0)=C-1=0=)C=1

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 1$ na  $x \in [-1,1)$ . V boole x = -1používáne Abelovu věhu.

Ah) 
$$\sum_{N=\Lambda}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M \cdot 2^{N}}$$
. Officiolize convergings as jubo  $f(\frac{1}{2})_1$  bde  $f(x) = \sum_{M=\Lambda}^{\infty} \frac{1}{A_1} \times M$ .

$$f'(x) = \sum_{M=\Lambda}^{\infty} \times^{M-\Lambda} = \sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \times^{M} = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{pro} \quad |x| < 1$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\ln(1-x) + C \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \text{probo } C = 0.$$

$$f(x) = he \frac{1}{1-x}$$
,  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = h_2$ 

15) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!}$$
 Ocividue bonverguje a je bo  $f(1)$ , tode  $f(n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} \times n^n$ 

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

(F(x):=  $\int \frac{f(x)}{t} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n$ .  $\frac{F(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^{n-n}$ 

(volume c=0)

$$G(x) := \int \frac{F(t)}{t} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + C_1 \text{ volime } C = 1$$
 a  $G(x) = 2^n$ , coè plati na celém R

Odtud zpětně 
$$\frac{F(x)}{x} = (e^x)^2 = e^x \implies F(x) = xe^x$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = (xe^{x})^{1} = (x+1)e^{x} = ) f(x) = x(x+1)e^{x} - ) \frac{f(1) = 2e}{e^{x}}$$

16) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2n-1}$$
 Maine Evaisit arcty x. Prus derivaci a epèthe integravaini joure si v prilladu M, utaisali

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

Výsledná řada však konverguje také pro 
$$x = IA$$
 a dle Abelony věty proto  $(R = 1, \varphi = 0)$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2n-1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \operatorname{avcty} x = \operatorname{arcty} 1 = \frac{II}{4}$$

17) 
$$\frac{\infty}{2n+1}$$
 Dle instruber se podivarme ma  $f(x) = (1+x)e^{x} - (1-x)e^{x}$ 

$$= (1+x)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} - (1-x)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} \text{ max}$$

Upravime tento výraz na jedinou semu: 
$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}-1}{m!} x^{m} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}+1}{m!} x^{m+1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}-1}{m!} x^{m} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}+1}{(m-1)!} x^{m} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{m!} \cdot \left[ (-1)^{m}-1 + m \cdot ((-1)^{m}+1) \right]$$

$$m \text{ sude } : a_m = 0$$
 $m \text{ liebe' } : a_m = -2 + 2m$ 
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Vidime, 
$$\tilde{c}e \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m}{(m+1)!} = \frac{f(1)}{4} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

18)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$ . Verse kéto řady jeme pothali v příkladech 6, a 12, Proto už vime, že tato rada je f(-1), tede  $f(x) = \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 1$ , prislušna Taylorom tada ma polomèr konvergence R=1 a v bode x=-1 používánu spojítost z Abelony věty.  $f(-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 2}{2}$ 

19, DU

20) Zajimé més rovnice  $x^2y' + xy' + x^2y = 0$  a radení ve tvaru  $K_0(x) = l_{mx} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x' + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ Spocitaine Ko(x) = = = amx + = mamlmxx + = mbm x m-1  $K_{0}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-1)q_{n}x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nq_{n}x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)q_{n}l_{n}x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)b_{n}x^{n-2}$ 

a odtud výraz x Ko + x Ko + x Ko = = (m-1)anx + = manx + = m(m-1)an hx x + = m(m-1)bn x + +  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m a_n h_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m b_n x^n$  $+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \ln x x^{n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+2} = 0$ 

Sestupine ileny:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2m a_{n} x^{n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m^{2} a_{n} h_{x} x^{n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n-2} h_{x} x^{n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{n-2} x^{n} = 0$ Porovname koeficienty, u prvnich tri musime daivoit posor, rady začlnají od různých n!

n=0.0=0. Specialné ao bude libovolný parametr m=1: 2a,x + a,x hx + b,x =0. xhx se nema s cim odecist, proto a,=0. Odtud také b,=0.

4a2x+ 4a2hxx+4b2x+aohxx2=0 => 4a2+a30fi. a2=-a0. a2=b2, fi. b2= 4

 $n \ge 3$  lib: dava vornice:  $n^2 a_m + a_{m-2} = 0$  =  $a_m = -\frac{a_{m-2}}{m^2}$ ,  $b_m$  si reclaime sa posději.

Doividue pro lided m je  $a_m = 0$ . m = 2k:  $a_{2k} = -\frac{a_{2k-2}}{2^2 \cdot k^2}$ . Dolfud  $\left|a_{2k} = (-1)^k \frac{1}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} \cdot a_0\right|$ 

Zpět k bm: Opët pro lidhá n je bn=0.

 $m=2k: b_{2k}=-\frac{b_{2k-2}}{2^2 \cdot k^2}-\frac{1}{k} \cdot (-1)^k \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2k}(1)^2} \cdot a_0$ Lehce overine, en pro  $H_{k}^{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{k} \frac{1}{k}$  je  $b_{kk} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot H_{kk}}{2^{2k} \cdot (k!)^{2}} \cdot a_{o}$ 

21)  $x^{2}y'' + xy' + (x^{2} - \frac{1}{4})y' = 0$ Pedem ve trava xP = anx y'= Pxp-1 = anxm + xp = mamxm-1 y"= ρ(ρ-1) x8-2 Σα,x" + 2ρx8-1 Σ mamx"-1 + x8 Σ m(m-1)amx"-2 =)  $x^{2}y'' + xy' + xy' - \frac{1}{4}y' = P(P-1)x^{p} = \frac{8}{9}a_{m}x^{m} + 2Px^{p} = \frac{8}{9}ma_{m}x^{m} + x^{p} = \frac{8}{9}m(m-1)a_{m}x^{m} + \frac{1}{9}ma_{m}x^{m} + \frac{1}{9}ma_{m}x^{m$ + PXP Zamx + xP = mamx + xP = amx = 0 Sestupine a vydělime xº: (p²-1/4) Zamxn+ (2P+1) Z mamxn+ Zm(n-1)amxn+ Zam x=0 Vhadna o se adají být 9= ± 12  $\frac{9^{2}-\frac{1}{2}}{2}: \sum_{2}(n(n-1)a_{n}+a_{m-2})\times^{n}=0 => m(m-1)a_{m}=-a_{m-2} \quad |a_{0}|a_{1} \quad \text{libovohe}$  $\Rightarrow \alpha_{2m} = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{1}{(2m)!} \alpha_0$  $\alpha_{2m+1} = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{1}{(2m+1)!} \alpha_1$  $\Rightarrow$   $y(x) = (\alpha_0 \cos x + \alpha_1 \sin x) \frac{1}{x}$ => a1=0, a0 libovolue  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}: \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (m(n+1)a_n x^n + a_{n-2} x^n) + 2a_1 x = 0$ 

a n(n+1)an = - an-2

Odtud azmer = 0 Hm &N  $\alpha_{2m} = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{1}{(2m+1)!} \alpha_0 = y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2m}{2m} (-1)^m \frac{2m}{x} \frac{2m}{(2m+1)!}$  $= x^{-1/2} a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$ 

and  $y(x) = a_0 x^{1/2} \sin x$