

### Math 335 Exam 1 Key

1.) [6 points] Shift the series below so that the variable is  $x^n$ .

a.)  $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+1}$

$$n = k + 1$$

$$n - 1 = k$$

$$k = 2 \rightarrow n = 3$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n$$

b.)  $\sum_{i=4}^{\infty} (i+3)b_{i-1}x^{i-2}$

$$i - 2 = n$$

$$i = n + 2$$

$$i + 3 = n + 5$$

$$i - 1 = n + 1$$

$$i = 4 \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+5)b_{n+1}x^n$$

2.) [6 points] Find all singular points of the ODE below and classify the points as regular or irregular. Show work to justify your classification.

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

$$y'' - \underbrace{\frac{1}{x(x+2)^2}}_{P(x)} y' + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^2(x+2)^2}}_{Q(x)} y = 0$$

Singular points  $x=0, -2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} xP(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \\ x^2Q(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Analytic at } x=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0 \text{ is regular}}$$

$$(x+2)P(x) = \frac{1}{x(x+2)} \Rightarrow \text{Not analytic at } x=-2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x=-2 \text{ irregular}}$$

3.) [10 points] Find the first 5 terms (through  $x^4$ ) of the series solution about  $x=0$  of the ODE

$$3y'' - 2xy = 0$$

Write your coefficients in the blanks below in terms of  $a_0$  and  $a_1$ .

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

$$3y'' - 2xy = 0$$

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

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

$$n-2 = k+1, \quad n = k+3$$

$$n-1 = k+2, \quad n=2 \rightarrow k=-1$$

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

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

$$\underline{x^0}: -6a_2 = 0 \rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{x^2}: 36a_4 - 2a_1 = 0$$

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{18} a_1$$

$$\underline{x^1}: 18a_3 - 2a_0 = 0 \rightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{9} a_0$$

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + \underline{0} x^2 + \underline{\frac{1}{9} a_0} x^3 + \underline{\frac{1}{18} a_1} x^4 + \dots$$

4.) [8 points] Use your answer to #3 to find the solution of the Initial Value Problem

$$y'' - 3xy = 0, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

Write the series through  $x^4$ , as in the last problem.

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + 0x^2 + \frac{1}{9} a_0 x^3 + \frac{1}{18} a_1 x^4 + \dots$$

$$y(0) = 2 = a_0$$

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

$$y = 2 + x + 0x^2 + \frac{2}{9} a_0 x^3 + \frac{1}{18} x^4 + \dots$$

5.) [20 points] Note  $x=0$  is a regular singular point of the ODE

$$xy'' + 3y' + 10y = 0$$

Using the Method of Frobenius about  $x=0$ , find the indicial roots of the ODE and the general recurrence relation in terms of  $n$  and  $r$ . (You do not need to find the Frobenius series solutions.)

The next page is left blank if you need more room for your work.)

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

$$x y'' + 3y' + 10y = 0$$

$$x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1) c_n x^{n+r-2} + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) c_n x^{n+r-1} + 10 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1) c_n x^{n+r-1} + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) c_n x^{n+r-1} + 10 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

Pull out  $\uparrow$   
 $n=0$  terms

Shift to  $k+r-1$   
 $n+r = k+r-1$   
 $n = k-1$

$n=0 \Rightarrow k=1$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 10 c_{k-1} x^{k+r-1}$$

$$r(r-1) c_0 x^{r-1} + 3r c_0 x^{r-1}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+r)(n+r-1) c_n + 3(n+r) c_n + 10 c_{n-1}] x^{n+r-1} = 0$$

$$x^{r-1} [r(r-1) + 3r] c_0 = 0$$

$$r^2 - r + 3r = 0$$

$$r^2 + 2r = 0$$

$$r(r+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 0, -2$$

#5 continued...

$$\underbrace{x^{n+r-1}} \quad (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n + 3(n+r)c_n + 10c_{n-1} = 0$$

$$[(n+r)(n+r-1) + 3(n+r)]c_n = -10c_{n-1}$$

$$c_n = \frac{-10c_{n-1}}{(n+r)(n+r-1) + 3(n+r)}$$