

La Gran y Última tarea

<https://github.com/emiliodd97/ULTIMA-TAREA>

15. $2xy'' - y' + 2y = 0$

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

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

$$(2r(r-1) - C_0) x^{r-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2C_n(n+r)(n+r-1) - C_{n-1}(n+r-1) + 2C_{n-1}] x^{n+r-1} = 0$$

$$(2r^2 - 3r) C_0 = 0 \quad C_1 = -2C_0 + 1 \quad k \geq 1$$

$$r(2r-3) = 0 \quad (k+r)(2k+2r-3)$$

$$r=0 \quad r=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y_1 = C_1(1 + 2x - 2x^2 + 4x^3 - \dots) \quad y_2 = C_2 x^{\frac{3}{2}}(1 - \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{2}{35}x^2 - \dots)$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

$$y = C_1(1 + 2x - 2x^2 + 4x^3 - \dots) + C_2 x^{\frac{3}{2}}(1 - \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{2}{35}x^2 - \dots)$$

17. $2xy'' - y' + 2y = 0$

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

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

$$(2C_0(r-1)(C_0r)x^{r-1} + \sum [2C_n(n+r)x^{n+r-1} + 2\sum C_n x^{n+r}] = 0$$

$$(2r^2 - 3r)(C_0 x^r)$$

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

$$r=0 \quad r=3/2$$

$$y_1 = C_1 (1 + 2x - 2x^4 + 11x^5 + \dots)$$

$$y_2 = C_2 x^{3/2} (1 - \frac{3}{6}x + \frac{2}{35}x^2 + \dots)$$

$$y = C_1 (1 + 2x - 2x^4 + 11x^5 + \dots) + C_2 x^{3/2} (1 - \frac{3}{6}x + \frac{2}{35}x^2 + \dots)$$

$$A. \quad 3xy^2 + (2-x)y' + y = 0$$

$$3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3(n+r)(n+r-1)C_n x^{n+r-1} + \sum (n+r)C_n x^{n+r} - \sum C_{n+r}C_n x^{n+r} - \sum C_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$\sum (n+r + 2(n+r))C_n x^{n+r-1} - \sum [(n+r)+1]C_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$r(3r-1)C_0 x^{r-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+r)C_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$r(3r-1)C_0 x^{r-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+r-1)(3+n+r-2)C_n - (1+n+2)C_n] x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$y_1 = C_0 (1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{10}x^2 + \frac{1}{80}x^3 + \frac{1}{880}x^4 + \dots)$$

$$y_2 = x^{1/3} C_1 (1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{102}x^3 + \dots)$$

$$y =$$

$$21. \quad 0 = x^2 y'' + 9x^2 y' + 2y$$

$$9x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(n+r)(n+r-1)x^{n+r-2} + 9x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(n+r)x^{n+r-1} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r}$$

$$9 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(n+r)(n+r-1)x^{n+r} + 9 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(n+r)x^{n+r+1} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 9C_n(n+r)(n+r-1)x^{n+r} + 2C_n x^{n+r} + 9 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(n+r)x^{n+r+1}$$

$$(9r^2 - 9r + 2)C_0 x^r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 9C_n(n+r)(n+r-1) + 2C_n x^{n+r} + 9 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n(n+r)x^{n+r+1}$$

$$k=n$$

$$(3r-1)(3r-2)$$

$$r = 1/3 \quad r = 2/3$$

$$0 = 9C_k(k+r)(k+r-1) + 2C_k + 9C_{k-1}(k+r-1)$$

$$0 = 9C_k(k+r)(k+r-1) + 2C_k + 9C_{k-1}(k+r-1)$$

$$C_k = \frac{-9C_{k-1}(k+r-1)}{9(k+r)(k+r-1) + 2}$$

$$y_1 = x^{1/3} C_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5}x^2 - \frac{7}{120}x^3 + \dots \right)$$

$$y_2 = x^{2/3} C_2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{28}x^2 - \frac{1}{21}x^3 + \dots \right)$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

$$16. y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r}, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1) C_n x^{n+r} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r+1} + \frac{2}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+r)(k+r-1) C_k x^{k+r} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{k-1} x^{k+r} + \frac{2}{9} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k x^{k+r} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x^r \left[r(r-1) C_0 + \frac{2}{9} C_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left((k+r)(k+r-1) C_k - C_{k-1} + \frac{2}{9} C_k \right) x^k \right] = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$r(r-1) + \frac{2}{9} = 0 \rightarrow 9r^2 - 9r + 2 = 0 \rightarrow (3r-1)(3r-2) = 0 \rightarrow r_1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ \& } r_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Also, } (k+r)(k+r-1) C_k - C_{k-1} + \frac{2}{9} C_k = 0 \rightarrow C_k = \frac{C_{k-1}}{(k+r)(k+r-1) + \frac{2}{9}}, \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{For } r_1: C_k = \frac{C_{k-1}}{(k+\frac{1}{3})(k-\frac{2}{3}) + \frac{2}{9}} = \frac{C_{k-1}}{k(k-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{3C_{k-1}}{k(3k-1)}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{3C_0}{2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{3C_1}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{3 \cdot 3C_0}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}, \quad C_3 = \frac{3 \cdot C_2}{3 \cdot 8} = \frac{3^3 C_0}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 8}, \quad C_4 = \frac{3C_3}{4 \cdot 11} = \frac{3^4 C_0}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11}$$

$$C_n = \frac{3^n C_0}{n! (2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \dots (3n-1))} \quad \text{For } r_2: C_k = \frac{C_{k-1}}{(k+\frac{2}{3})(k-\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{2}{9}} = \frac{3C_{k-1}}{k(3k+1)}, \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$C_1 = \frac{3C_0}{4}, \quad C_2 = \frac{3C_1}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{3^2 C_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}, \quad C_3 = \frac{3C_2}{3 \cdot 10} = \frac{3^3 C_0}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}, \quad C_4 = \frac{3C_3}{4 \cdot 13} = \frac{3^4 C_0}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13}$$

$$C_n = \frac{3^n C_0}{n! (4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13 \dots (3n+1))}$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n! (2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \dots (3n-1))} x^{n+1/3}, \quad y_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n! (4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \dots (3n+1))} x^{n+2/3}, \quad |x| < \infty.$$

(19) $3xy'' + (2-x)y' - y = 0$ $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r}$

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

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [3(n+r)(n+r-1) + 2(n+r)] C_n x^{n+r-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+r)+1] C_n x^{n+r} = 0$

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

$\Rightarrow r(3r-1) C_0 x^{r-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+r)(3n+3r-1) C_n x^{n+r-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r+1) C_n x^{n+r} = 0$

$\Rightarrow r(3r-1) C_0 x^{r-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+r+1)(3k+3r+2) C_{k+1} x^{k+r} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+r+1) C_k x^{k+r} = 0$

$\Rightarrow r(3r-1) C_0 x^{r-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+r+1)(3k+3r+2) C_{k+1} - (k+r+1) C_k] x^{k+r} = 0$

$C_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(3r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r=0 \\ r=1/3 \end{cases}$ $C_{k+1} = \frac{k+r+1}{(k+r+1)(3k+3r+2)} C_k$

$\bullet r=0 \Rightarrow C_{k+1} = \frac{k+1}{(k+1)(3k+2)} C_k$ $\bullet r=1/3$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} k=0 \quad C_1 = 1/2 C_0 \\ k=1 \quad C_2 = 1/5 C_1 = 1/10 C_0 \\ k=2 \quad C_3 = 1/8 C_2 = 1/80 C_0 \\ k=3 \quad C_4 = 1/11 C_3 = 1/880 C_0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C_{k+1} = \frac{1}{3k+3}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} k=0 \quad C_1 = 1/3 C_0 \\ k=1 \quad C_2 = 1/6 C_1 = 1/18 C_0 \\ k=2 \quad C_3 = 1/9 C_2 = 1/162 C_0 \\ k=3 \quad C_4 = 1/12 C_3 \end{array} \right\}$

$y_1 = C_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{10} x^2 + \frac{1}{80} x^3 + \frac{1}{880} x^4 + \dots \right)$

$y_2 = x^{1/3} C_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{18} x^2 + \frac{1}{162} x^3 + \dots \right)$