Representación en serie de potencies en torno a X=0 de que singulares COMPLEMENTO f(x) possee une representación integral Aplicar MoB a le integral Haller las series de potencias de la integral. Hay de 2 tipos Nulas o divergentes  $E_{1}$   $K_{0}(x) \longrightarrow K_{0}(0)=\infty$ Alvora  $K_0(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(xt)}{(+2+1)^{1/2}} dt$ con:  $\cos(x+) = \sqrt{1/2} + \frac{x^2 t^2}{4} = \frac{\Gamma(1/2)}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{x^2 n t^{2n}}{4^n \Gamma(1/2+n)}$ (+2+1)-1/2 = \( \frac{1}{m,l} \phi\_{m,l} \frac{2m}{\lambda \lambda \la

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$$K_0(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(xt)}{(t^2 + 1)^{A|_2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4^{n} r(1_{2}+m+1)} \left(\frac{1_{2}+m+1}{4^{n} r(1_{2}+m)}\right) \left(\frac{1_{2}+m+1}{2n+2m+1}\right) \left(\frac{1_{2}+m+1}{2n+2m+1}\right)$$

$$K_0(X) = \sum_{n,m,l} \frac{\chi^{2m}}{|\chi^n|^{n/2+m}} \langle n|_2 + m+l \rangle \langle 2m+2m+1 \rangle$$

# Terminos obtenidos:3

$$T_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} \phi_{n} \Gamma(-n) \left( \frac{\chi^{2}}{4} \right)^{n}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{X} \sum_{n} \Phi_n \frac{\Gamma(n|_2 + n)^2}{\Gamma(-n)} \left( \frac{4}{X^2} \right)^n$$

$$T_3 = T_\Lambda$$

## REGLA DE SIMILARIDAD

Esta regle et Util Cuando se buscom representaciones en serie de potencias en torner a x=0 de fns.
que son singulares en x=0. Le regle dice:

Las representaciones divergentes o nules repetides de descertan"

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$$(X_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_n \Gamma(-n) \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^n \left($$

OTRA FORMA

Alvora utilizamos para cos (xt) otra expansión:

$$\cos(xt) = \sum_{n} \frac{(-1)^n}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \frac{\chi^{2n}}{\Gamma(2n+1)} = \sum_{n} \frac{(-1)^n}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \frac{n!}{\Gamma(2n+1)}$$

$$= \sum_{n} \phi_{n} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(2n+1)} x^{2n} t^{2n}$$

y ja se teme que:

$$K_{0}(x) = \sum_{n,m,l} \frac{2^{2n} \Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \frac{(1)_{2+m+l}}{\Gamma(1|2)} \frac{(2n+2m+1)}{\Gamma(1|2)}$$

Use oblienen 3 terminos

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n} \Phi_n \frac{\Gamma(-n)\Gamma(1/2+n)\Gamma(1+n)}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \chi^{2n}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2 \times \sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n} \Phi_n \frac{\Gamma(1/2 + n)^2 \Gamma(1/2 - n)}{\Gamma(-2n)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2n}$$

$$K_{o}(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n} \varphi_{n} \frac{\Gamma(-n)\Gamma(1+n)\Gamma(1+n)}{\Gamma(2n+1)} \chi^{2n}$$

Representación divergente para Kolx)

$$K_0(x) = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n} \Phi_n \frac{\Gamma(1/2+n)^2 \Gamma(1/2-n)}{\Gamma(-2n)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}n}$$
Representation nule

pore Ko(x)

Ambon son representaciones equivalentes pera utilizar Con MoB

le integral TAREA: Haller  $I = (X_{\alpha-1} K_0(x) dx)$ 

utilizande les 4 representaciones hallades para  $K_0(x)$