- u. 12. 1. Differential likeringin $t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2y = t^2$ er givin.
 - (i) Auger eina partikulera loysn yptt, við at gita eitt polynom á panandi stiji. Lat $y(t) = b_z t^2 + b_t t + b_s$.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2b_1t + t \quad og \quad \frac{dy}{dt^2} = 2b_2.$$

Nú hava vit, at

$$t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2y = t (2b_2) + 2(b_2t^2 + b_1t + b_2) = 2b_2t^2 + (2b_1 + 2b_1)t + 2b_0.$$

Lat mi $b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $b_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ og $b_2 = 0$, so er $y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - t)$ ein loysn.

(ii) Skriva a_{n+1} sum fultión av a_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, so at $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ er ein loysn til homogenu líleningina, og avger p.

Lat $y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ og p konvergensradiur. So er

$$t \frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} + 2y = t \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n (n-1) a_{n} t^{n-2} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n} t^{n}$$

$$= 2 a_{0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1) n a_{n+1} + 2 a_{n}) t^{n}, \quad |t| < \rho.$$

Nú er y ein loysn, um a = 0 cg

Við hvotienthriteriið er

$$\left|\frac{a_{n+1}t^{n+1}}{a_nt^n}\right| = \frac{2}{n^2+n}|t| \to 0 \quad \text{tá} \quad n\to\infty \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

So y er konvergent fyri øll t, altso er leonvergensradius p=∞.

2. Vit have
$$t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - y = 0$$
.

(i) Vis, at un
$$y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n t^n$$
 er ein loyen, so er $-c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_{n+1}(n+1)n - c_n) t^n = 0$.

Um y er ein loyen, so seta vit í líhningina og fáa, at
$$t \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) c_n t^{n-2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n t^n = 0$$

$$t = -c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1)n c_{n+1} - c_n) t^n = 0.$$

(ii) Vis, at um y er ein loysn, so er
$$c_0 = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad c_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)n} c_n \quad n \ge 1.$$

Set fyri, at y er ein loysn, so er givið úr (i) og 5.21, at

$$(n+1)_n C_{n+1} - C_n = O \qquad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\leftarrow C_{n+1} = \frac{C_n}{(n+1)_n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Men so er Lo=0, anners er y ei ein loyen.

(lii) Ein loysu er
$$y(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n-1)!} t^n$$
. Finn konvergensradius hjá rekkjuni.

Við kvotienthriterið fáa vit, ad

$$\left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} n! t^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n!(n-1)!}{t^n} \right| = \frac{1}{(n+1)n} |t| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{tá} \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Altso er p= 0

(iv) Lat
$$S_{N}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{n!(n-i)!} t^{n}$$
. Brúka, at $(N+1+n)! \ge (N+1)!$ og $(n+N)! \ge n!N!$, og at $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = t^{n}$, til at finna N so at $|y(t) - S_{N}(t)| \le 10^{-4}$ $\forall t \in [0,1]$.

$$|y(t) - S_{N}(t)| \le \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n-i)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(N+(+n)!(N+n)!} \le \frac{1}{(N+1)!N!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{e}{(N+1)!N!}$$
, $t \in [0,1]$.

Vit fáa, at $(N+1)!N! = 86400 \ge \frac{e}{10^{-4}}$ tá $N=S$, so $|y(t) - S_{N}(t)| \le 10^{-4}$ tó $N \ge S$ fyn all $t \in [0,1]$.

3. Vit have
$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{1}{t}y = \sin(t)$$
, $t > 0$.

Finn hoefficientarner, so at
$$y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n t^n$$
 er ein loyen. Fyni huprji t er loyenin galdendi?

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{1}{t} y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n t^{n-1} - \frac{1}{t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n t^n = -\frac{c_o}{t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1) c_n t^{n-1}$$

$$= -\frac{c_o}{t} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_{n+1} t^n , |t| < \rho.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{1}{t}y = \sin(t) = st \frac{dy}{dt} - y = t \sin(t), \quad t > 0.$$

$$t \frac{dy}{dt} - y = -c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1) c_n t^n.$$

$$Sin(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} t^{2n-1}, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Per kerollar 5.21 er
$$c_0 = 0$$
 og $c_{2n+1} = 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Vit fåa, at
$$c_{2n} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$y(t) = c_1 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} t^{2n}$$

ein loyen hijá
$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{1}{t} = \sin(t)$$
 á $\int_{0}^{\infty} 0$.

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!} t^{2n+2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)(2n-1)!}{(-1)^{n-1} t^{2n}} \right| = \frac{2n-1}{(2n+1)^2 2n} t^2 \Rightarrow 0,$$

tá $n \rightarrow \infty$ fyri eN teR. Konvergensredius $p = \infty$, so loysnin er galdandi á $10, \infty L$.

4. Vit have
$$t = \frac{d^3y}{dt^2} - (t+1) = \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$$
, og vit seta fyri at $y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n t^n$ er ein Loysn.

$$t \frac{d^{3}y}{dt^{2}} - (t+1) \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) c_{n} t^{n-2} - (t-1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_{n} t^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n} t^{n}$$

$$= c_{0} - c_{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1)nc_{n+1} - nc_{n} - (n+1)c_{n+1} + c_{n}) t^{n}$$

$$= c_{0} - c_{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((1-n)c_{n} + (n+1)(n-1)c_{n+1}) t^{n}, |t| < \rho.$$

Per 5.21 er $c_0=c_1$ og $c_{n+1}=\frac{c_n}{n+1}$, $n\geq 2$.

(ii) Set fyri, at fyri y_1 have vit $y_1(0) = y_1''(0) = 1$. Finn C_n og y_1 og p.

So vit féa við givnu treytum, at $c_0 = c_1 = 1$ og $c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

Nú er

$$C_{n+1} = \frac{C_n}{n+1} = 3$$
 $C_{2+1} = \frac{C_2}{2+1} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3!}$

Greitt er, at $C_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$ og $C_n = \frac{1}{n!}$ fyri $n \in \mathbb{N}_o$.

$$y_i(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} t^n = e^t$$
, fyriteR, so $p = \infty$.

(iii) Nýt setning 1.31 at finna y2, sum er éheft av y1.

Vit stytta fyrst ígjognum og fáa

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{t+1}{t} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{y}{t} = 0 , \quad t > 0.$$

 $\Omega(t) = e^{\int -\frac{t^{-1}}{t} dt} = e^{-t - \ln(t)}, \quad \text{so} \quad \text{vi} \quad \vec{J} \quad 1.31(i) \quad \vec{f} \quad \text{ac} \quad \text{vit}, \quad \text{ac}$

$$y_{x}(t) = y_{1}(t) \int \frac{1}{y_{1}(t)^{2} \Omega(t)} dt = e^{t} \int \frac{1}{(e^{t})^{2} e^{-t - \ln(t)}} dt$$

$$= e^{t} \int \frac{1}{e^{t - \ln(t)}} dt = e^{t} \int e^{\ln(t) - t} dt$$

$$= e^{t} \int t e^{-t} dt = -e^{t} (t + 1) e^{-t} = -(t + 1) , t > 0.$$

Tat er eyðsæð, at yz er loysn til upprana líkningini á R.

(iv) Finn eina loysn til
$$t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - (t+1) \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t^2 e^t.$$

Partikuler loyen fast við 1.31 (iii).

men er løgen å R.

(v) Finn fullkomuligu loysmina
$$til$$
 $t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - (t+1) \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t^2 e^t$.

Per 1.31 fáa vit

$$y(t) = k_1 y_1(t) + k_2 y_2(t) + y_p(t)$$

$$= k_1 e^t - k_2 (t+1) + \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^t , k_1 k_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$