## ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

Επεισόδιο 16

Διάλεξη: 18 Νοεμβρίου 2020

Προηγούμενα επεισόδια: Λύση Γραμμικών ΔΕ 2ης Τάξης με Δυναμοσειρές 1 y"+p(x)y'+q(x)y=+(x) [εν. λύσμ: y(x)=(, y\_(x)+(2/2(x)+/μ(x) Ar p(x), q(x), F(x) are lutines on  $x = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  (re R > 0)  $\frac{\Delta E \text{ Tou Legendre: } (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + v(v+1)y = 0 \qquad (v \in R)}{y(x) = \alpha_0 \left[1 - \frac{v(v+1)}{2!} x + \frac{(v-2)v(v+1)(v+3)}{4!} x^4 - \dots\right] + \alpha_1 \left[x - \frac{(v-1)(v+2)}{3!} x + \frac{(v-3)(v-1)(v+2)(v+4)}{5!} - \dots\right]}$ Zuzkhirour pa x Για v=n= ακέραιος η μία λύτη είναι το Pn (x) (πολωώνυμο Legendre)

$$P_{0}(x)=1$$
  $P_{1}(x)=x$   $P_{2}(x)=\frac{1}{2}(3x^{2}-1)$   $P_{3}(x)=\frac{1}{2}(5x^{3}-3x)$  ...

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ΔΕ του Legendre: 
$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + v(v+1)y = 0$$
 (veR)

 $y(x) = Q_0 \left[ 1 - \frac{v(v+1)}{2!} x + \frac{(v-2)v(v+1)(v+3)}{4!} x - \frac{v(v+1)(v+2)}{2!} x + \frac{(v-1)(v+2)}{3!} x + \frac{(v-3)(v-1)(v+2)(v+4)}{5!} - \dots \right]$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$y'(x) = \binom{2}{2} \binom{2}{3} (x) \qquad P_{3}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (5x^{3} - 3x)$$

$$y'(x) = \binom{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} (15x^{2} - 3) \qquad y'(0) = 2 \Rightarrow \binom{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} (-3) = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \binom{2}{2} = -\frac{4}{3} \binom{2}{3} (x)$$

4.1 Alles 1810 Tytes Two Pn (x)

1. Tunos tou Rodriguez: Pn (x)= 
$$\frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{1$$

$$y'' + xy = 0 \qquad Q_{2} = 0 \quad Q_{3} = 0 \qquad Q_{m+4} = -\frac{1}{(m+3)(m+4)} Q_{m} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, ...$$

$$\Gamma_{1} q_{0} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} q_{0} = -\frac{1}{2} q_{0}$$

$$\Gamma_{1} q_{0} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} q_{1} = -\frac{1}{20} q_{1}$$

$$\Gamma_{1} q_{0} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} q_{2} = 0 \qquad m = 3 \quad q_{7} = \frac{-1}{67} q_{3} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{1} q_{0} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{672} q_{0} \qquad q_{1} = -\frac{1}{672} q_{0} \qquad q_{2} = -\frac{1}{1440} q_{1} \qquad q_{3} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{1} q_{0} q_{1} = -\frac{1}{12} q_{0} q_{1} + \frac{1}{140} q_{0} \qquad q_{2} = -\frac{1}{1440} q_{1} \qquad q_{3} = 0$$

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$$\frac{d^{3}y}{dx^{3}} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 6$$

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$$\sum_{w=0}^{\infty} \left[ \alpha_{v+3} (w+1) (w+2) (w+3) + w \alpha_{w} \right]_{x}^{w} = 6 \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \alpha_{3} + 2 + 3 + 0 \alpha_{0} - 6 \right]_{x}^{\infty} + \sum_{w=1}^{\infty} \left[ \alpha_{w+3} (w+1) (w+2) (w+3) + w \alpha_{w} \right]_{x}^{w} = 8$$

$$= 8$$

$$\alpha_{3} = 1$$

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$$\alpha_{4} = -\frac{\alpha_{4}}{(w+1)} (w+2) (w+3)$$

$$\alpha_{4} = 1, 2, 3, 3$$

Προσπαθούμε να phaσουμε σε: Ωο+Q, x+Qzx+... =0 yx

## ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ – ΤΕΣΤ 4

18 Νοεμβρίου 2020

## ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ:

(α) (12 μονάδες) Βρείτε την γενική λύση της: 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

με την μέθοδο των δυναμοσειρών βρίσκοντας τον κατάλληλο αναδρομικό τύπο.

(β) (3 μονάδες) Βρείτε την ειδική λύση για: y(0) = 0 y'(0) = 2

$$y(0) = 0$$
  $y'(0) = 2$