ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

Επεισόδιο 17

Διάλεξη: 19 Νοεμβρίου 2020

Προηγούμενα επεισόδια: Λύση Γραμμικών ΔΕ 2ης Τάξης με Δυναμοσειρές

DE Tou Legendre

$$\frac{7\varepsilon\sigma_{T} 4}{y(x) = \alpha_{0} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{3}x^{4} - \dots\right) + \alpha_{1} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^{3} + \frac{1}{9}x^{5} - \dots\right)}$$

$$y(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{0} = 0 \qquad y'(0) = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1} = 2$$

$$y(x) = 2x - x^{3} + \frac{1}{4}x^{5} - \dots$$

$$\frac{\prod_{0} p_{0}^{2} \delta_{E1} \gamma_{\mu \alpha}}{0!} : \frac{d^{3} \gamma}{dx^{2}} + x \frac{d \gamma}{dx} = 6 \longrightarrow 0_{3} = 1 \quad 0_{w+3} = -\frac{w_{0} \alpha_{w}}{(w+1)(w+2)(w+3)} = w = 1.5$$

$$\prod_{0} w = 1 \quad 0_{4} = -\frac{0_{1}}{4!}$$

$$\prod_{0} w = 2 \quad 0_{5} = -\frac{2\alpha_{2}}{345} = -\frac{4}{5!} \alpha_{2}$$

$$\prod_{0} w = 3 \quad 0_{6} = -\frac{3\alpha_{3} = 1}{456} = -\frac{18}{6!}$$

$$y(x) = \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} x + \alpha_{2} x^{2} + x^{3} - \frac{\alpha_{1}}{4!} x^{4} - \frac{4}{5!} \alpha_{2} x^{5} - \frac{18}{6!} x^{6} + \dots = \frac{1 + y_{1}(x)}{2} (x - \frac{1}{4!} x^{4} + \dots) + \alpha_{2} (x - \frac{4}{5!} x^{5} + \dots) + (x^{3} - \frac{18}{6!} x^{6} + \dots)$$

$$\prod_{0} \sum_{0} \sum_{0} \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} x + \alpha_{2} x^{2} + x^{3} - \frac{\alpha_{1}}{4!} x^{4} + \dots) + \alpha_{2} (x - \frac{4}{5!} x^{5} + \dots) + (x^{3} - \frac{18}{6!} x^{6} + \dots)$$

$$\prod_{0} \sum_{0} \sum_{0} \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} x + \alpha_{2} x^{2} + x^{4} + \dots) + \alpha_{2} (x - \frac{4}{5!} x^{5} + \dots) + (x^{3} - \frac{18}{6!} x^{6} + \dots)$$

$$\prod_{0} \sum_{0} \sum_{0} \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} x + \alpha_{2} x^{2} + x^{4} + \dots) + \alpha_{2} (x - \frac{4}{5!} x^{5} + \dots) + (x^{3} - \frac{18}{6!} x^{6} + \dots)$$

$$\prod_{0} \sum_{0} \sum_{0} \alpha_{0} + \alpha_{1} x + \alpha_{2} x^{4} + \dots +$$

5. Médosos Tou Frobenius (~1900)

Znhartiuès AEs (
$$\pi_X$$
 Bessel) $y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + \frac{x-y}{x^2}y = 0$

Ser èxour luès tos moppies $y = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^m nozi to phi, q(x)$

aneipijorza $\Omega_0 \times = 0$ (oxi aralutiuès $\Omega_0 \times = 0$)

Bémphha: Kaile AE this moppies: $y'' + \frac{b(x)}{x}y' + \frac{c(x)}{x^2}y = 0$

LE Ta b(x) hai c(x) aralutiuès $\Omega_0 \times = 0$ èxour

Toulainor ma luopquis

 $y(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x = a_0 x + a_1 x^{t+1} + a_2 x^{t+1} + \dots$

Onor to t innochinote apilhos har $\alpha_0 \neq 0$.

Ano Tous ouviel Estès Tou Xr 06+ (r-1) + bo 06 + 6000 = 8 -000 = 0 12-++bot+(0=0-> E SIGNOY ENJETIN

Onou
$$b(x) = b_0 + b_1 \times + b_2 \times + ...$$

 $c(x) = c_0 + c_1 \times + c_2 \times + ...$

$$y'' + \frac{b(k)}{x}y' + \frac{c(k)}{x^2}y = 0$$

Mapatheriete oti to bo=b(0) Co=c(0) Θαβρίσυουμε τα t, hartz → 1= 5 am xm+ti

Περιπλουές: t₁=t₂ μαι t₁,τ₂ μιγαδιμοί και να διαφέρουν μαζά αιμέρουο.