二叶线性微分为程的景级散解语 $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + p(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \\ y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y'_0 - \frac{4.72}{3} \end{cases}$ 饱根10-饱观11:小芳P的,如能展为《幂级数; 12, 若双(x), 以引入能勤器级数。 则上达初植间边有幂级知形新。 $xy = a_0x + a_1x^2 + a_2x^3 + \cdots + a_nx^{n+1} + \cdots,$ 由上西式相等得 χ° : $\geq \alpha_2 = 0$, χ' : $6\alpha_3 = \alpha_0$, $\alpha_3 = \frac{\alpha_0}{6}$ χ^2 : 1204=01, 04= $\frac{0_1}{12}$ $\chi^{n-2} = n(n-1) \Omega_n = \Omega_{n-3} \Rightarrow \Omega_n = \frac{\Omega_{n-3}}{n(n-1)} \not \Delta , \quad n > 3$ $\Omega_{2} = 0, \quad \Omega_{5} = 0, \quad \Omega_{8} = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \Omega_{3k+2} = 0, \quad \dots$ $\Omega_{3} = \frac{\Omega_{0}}{3 \cdot 2}, \quad \Omega_{6} = \frac{\Omega_{3}}{6 \cdot 5} = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, \quad \Omega_{q} = \frac{\Omega_{6}}{9 \cdot 8} = \frac{\Omega_{0}}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 8},$

$$\Omega_{4} = \frac{\Omega_{1}}{4.3}, \quad \Omega_{7} = \frac{\Omega_{4}}{7.6} = \frac{\Omega_{1}}{7.6.4.3}, \quad \Omega_{10} = \frac{U_{7}}{10.9} = \frac{\Omega_{1}}{10.9.7.6.4.3}$$

$$---, \quad \Omega_{3}k+1 = \frac{\Omega_{1}}{(3k+1)\cdot 3k\cdot -7.6\cdot 4\cdot 3}$$

 $2xy'+4y = 6x+89x'+1003x^3+\cdots+(2n+4)0nx+\cdots$, 由上两式稠落得

 $\chi': 20_2=0, 0_3=0, \chi': 60_3=6, 0_3=1,$

 χ^2 : $|2\Omega_4 = 8\Omega_2$, $\Omega_4 = \frac{2}{3}\Omega_2 = 0$, ...

 χ^{n} : $(n+2)(n+1)\Omega_{n+2}=(2n+4)\Omega_{n}=)\Omega_{n+2}=\frac{2}{n+1}\Omega_{n}, n>1$

 $\Omega_2 = 0$, $\Omega_4 = 0$, $\Omega_{2n} = 0$, $a_3 = 1$, $a_5 = \frac{1}{2}a_3 = \frac{1}{2!}$, $a_7 = \frac{1}{3}a_5 = \frac{1}{3!}$, ..., $a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{n!}$ 极质为强势额为 练习: 又题43. 2.3). $\sqrt{\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}}} + Q_{n}(t)\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + \cdots + Q_{1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + Q_{0}(t)x = f(t)$ (4.1) (4.1) 标框里编写存在 11+1个表系的。 Veng:① 发彩电标框 ntt个光线弹,设(41)对视的变成多 我的 n 不成例为 x,(t), x2(t), ···, xn(t), x6(t)为 (41)的 一丁万面产, My xo(t), xo(t)+x,t), xo(t)+x,(t), ~~, 7。由十九代为(4小)40n+1个河。据设设 C. A. + C. (x.+x.)+(2(x.+x2)+ ··· + Cn(x.+xn)=0, $P = \underbrace{(c_0 + c_1 + \dots + (n))}_{\Lambda} \chi_0 + c_1 \chi_1 + c_2 \chi_2 + \dots + c_n \chi_n \equiv 0,$ 花 Co+C1+…+ Cn+O,则加可用加,…,如城埕巷出,矛盾。 极 60+ 61+ ···+ + Cn=0, 柳双由加,····, xn的说程, C,=C2=···=Cn=O, 那么G=O, (4.1)标(n+1)个元系形。 ②知论(4.1)最多存在(n+1)午光光的。 mi ~ 41-d 4) d. 41-d.(4) ... d.(4)- 12(t) & (41) aj

7× 1 R) xnn(t)-dot), dn(t)-do(t), ..., x,(t)-26(t) & (41) at 社的大水方形的(n+1)个解,由于开水方轮都多有1个 我确,始这(nt1)个确心相处,存在不全的零物 C1, C2, ···, Cn+1 体得 C, (x,-x0)+(2(x2-x0)+ ---+ (n+1 (xn+1-x0)=0, 70p - (Cit (2+ -- + Cn+1) xo+ (1x1+ --- + (n+1 xn+1=0) 南极条的定义和对的对于对外对的人。 现象42.2.(14) $\chi'' + \chi = Sint - 60)t$, 御: Dati ベ"+ x=0, 安新色が発めが+1=0, かにます, 次20分分分(t)= C, Sint+(zbot。 ②2 する x"+x=sint, 流水(t)= +(Asint+Blost), (Alost -Bsint) 7,"(t) = 2Alost 2Bsint +t(-Asint-Blost) $Sint-\chi = Sint-\pm(Asint+Bloot)$ Sint: -2B=1, $B=-\frac{1}{2}$, $\Re(t)=-\frac{1}{2}lost$, lost: 2A=0, A=0, ③ みず ス"+ス=-しのは、液元(t)=Asinzt+Blook, 例 元(t)=2A62t-2Bsint, 72"(t) = -4A Simit - 4B boit,

sinzt: -4A = -A, A=0, A=1+1=-lax

 $-\chi$ -lost = - lost-Asmet-Blost,

sin 2t: -4A = -A, A = 0, $A_2(t) = \frac{1}{3} los 2t$, los 2t: -4B = -1 - B, $B = \frac{1}{3}$, los 2t: -4B = -1 - B, los 3t: -4B = -1 - B, los 3t: -4B = -1 - B, los 4t: -1 = 40(t) + 3(los 1) + 3(los 1)