$$L(y) = (x-x_0)^n y^{(n)} + a_1 u(x-x_0)^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + ... + a_n(x) y$$

$$\psi(x) = (x - x_0)^{r}$$
 (for convenience, take  $x_0 = 0$ .

where 
$$\alpha_j(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{jk} x^k$$

$$\psi(x) = x^{r}$$

$$\lambda(x) = x_{\star} \sum_{k=0}^{\kappa=0} c^{k} x_{\kappa}$$

 $\varphi'(0) = C_1$ (y'(0) = C\_1

(y'(0) = C\_1)

(y'(0) = C\_1)

$$L(y) = \chi^2 y'' + \alpha(x) \times y' + b(x) y$$

$$V(X) = \sum_{\kappa=0}^{\kappa} \alpha^{\kappa} X^{\kappa}$$

$$\emptyset(x) \qquad \emptyset(x) = x^{r} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{k} x^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{k} x^{r+k}$$

$$b(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \beta_k x^k$$

$$(\lambda(x)) \times \varphi'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (v+k) x^{r+k}$$

$$1 \times^2 \varphi''(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (v+k) (v+k-1) \times^{r+k}$$

$$\varphi(x) \quad \varphi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} \alpha_{k} C_{n-k}(x+n-k) \right) \times_{k+n}$$

$$\varphi(x) \quad \varphi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} \beta_{k} C_{n-k}(x+n-k) \right) \times_{k+n}$$

$$\leq_{0} L(\varphi)(x) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( C_{n}(r+n)(r+n-1) + \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \alpha_{\ell} C_{n-\ell}(r+n-\ell) + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \beta_{\ell} C_{n-\ell} \right) \times^{r+n}$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left[ (r+n)(r+n-1) + \alpha_{0}(r+n) + \beta_{0} \right] C_{n} + \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \left[ (r+n-\ell) \alpha_{\ell} + \beta_{\ell} \right] C_{n-\ell} \right] \times^{r+n}$$

$$= q(r)c_{0} \times^{r} + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left[ q(r+n) c_{n} + D_{n}(r) \right] \times^{r+n}$$

Want this identically 0, but can't make  $c_0 = 0$  so q(r) = 0. So take r = one of roots of q(x) = 0.

Also 
$$q(r+1)(1+ (d_1r+\beta_1)(0) = 0$$
 must have  $q(r+1) \neq 0$   
or  $q(r+1) \neq 0$ .

$$I: \quad r_1 \neq r_2 \quad , \quad Re(r_1) < Re(r_2)$$
and  $r_2 - r_1$  not an integer.

 $\mathbb{I}:$