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(Θεωρημα)

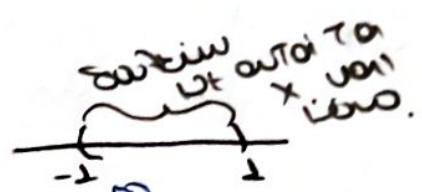
Εστω $a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0$, $x_0 \in I \parallel a_2(x_0) \neq 0$, $\frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{a_0}{a_2}$ συνεχεις
στο $x_0 (R_1, R_2) \parallel c_0, c_1 : \delta$ δεδομενα

$$\exists c_n : y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)^n$$

Παροδο 4:

$$(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + y = 0, x_0 = 0, |x| < 1, R=1$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \parallel (1-x^2) \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1)x^{n-2} \right] - x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} +$$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1)x^{n-2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \cdot n(n-1)x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_{n+2}(n+2)(n+1)x^n$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [c_{n+2}(n+2)(n+1) - n(n-1)c_n - n c_n + c_n] x^n$$

(Προβλεψι)

Μετα απο προβλεψι προκιντε οτι :

$$y_1(x) = x$$

$$y_2(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\dots) x^{2n}, |x| < 1$$

Πρόβλ. 5:

$x^2(x^2-1)y'' + x(2x^2-1)y' + y = 0$, για $0 < x < 1$ ή $x \in (a, +\infty)$
όπου $a = \text{root}$ βιζόλο.

$w = \frac{1}{x}$ (αλλάζει βιζόβιζόμους)

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dw} \frac{dw}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dw} \Rightarrow \boxed{w^2 \frac{dy}{dw} = y'}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dw} \left(-w^2 \frac{dy}{dw} \right) \frac{dw}{dx}$$

$$= \left[-2w \frac{dy}{dw} - w^2 \frac{d}{dw} \left(\frac{dy}{dw} \right) \right] \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}_{-w^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y'' = 2w^3 \frac{dy}{dw} + w^4 \frac{d^2y}{dw^2}}$$

Η εξίσωση γίνεται ως:

$$\frac{1}{w^2} \left(\frac{1}{w^2} - 1 \right) \left[2w^3 \frac{dy}{dw} + w^4 \frac{d^2y}{dw^2} \right] + \frac{1}{w^2} \left(\frac{2}{w^2} - 1 \right) \left(-w^2 \frac{dy}{dw} \right) + y = 0.$$

Πετο ότι μπορείς προσκίτη ότι

$$y_1(u) = w$$

$$y_2(u) = 1 - \frac{w^2}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\dots) w^{2n}, \quad |w| < 1, \quad \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < |x|$$

Ετσι έχω ότι: $y_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $1 < x$ ή $x < -1$

$$y_2(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \sum (\dots) \frac{1}{x^{2n}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

(-5 (ΑΔΕΙΕΣ)
Αόκμ6m: Εστω $y'' - \cos x y = 0$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 2$.

Να βρεθούν οι 6 πρώτοι όροι της σειράς Taylor.

Λ6m

Θα χρησιμοποιήσω το πολλαπλάσιο άγνωστο.

Αρχικά έχω: $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$

Υ011
 $0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} - \cos x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$

↓
Το $\cos x$ είναι πιο αυστηρή
εξίσωση οπότε προφύγει να
την γράψω με την σειρά
Taylor (*)

(*) $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

→ Το y θα είναι γενικό άγνωστο:

$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \right) =$

$= (a_k x^k + a_{k-1} x^{k-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) (b_l x^l + b_{l-1} x^{l-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0)$

$= a_k b_l x^{k+l} + (a_{k-1} b_l + a_k b_{l-1}) x^{k+l-1} + (a_{k-2} b_l + a_{k-1} b_{l-1} + a_k b_{l-2}) x^{k+l-2} + \dots + a_0 b_0$

π.χ

$(a_{100} x^{100} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) (b_{500} x^{500} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0)$

ο συντελεστής είναι:

$\frac{x^{101}}{x^3} (a_0 b^{101} + a_1 b^{100} + a_2 b^{99} + \dots + a_{100} b_1) =$

$\sum_{i+j=101} a_i b_j$
 $0 \leq i \leq 100$
 $0 \leq j \leq 500$

(Gujfxyw) dbrmbms)

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n, \quad d_n \text{ o.u.}$$

$$d_n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i b_{n-i}$$

Chroptebatos bmu Etlowem EXW ou:

$$0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) (n x^{n-2} - \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \right))$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) (n x^{n-2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n) \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) (c_{n+2} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n) = \sum_0^{\infty} ((n+1)(n+2)(c_{n+2} - d_n) x^n$$

$$\text{dio } d_n = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i c_{n-i} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_{n+2} = \frac{d_n}{(n+1)(n+2)} \quad , n > 0$$

$$b_i = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} & , i = 2k \\ 0 & , i = 2k+1 \end{cases} \quad (c_0 = 2, c_1 = 2)$$

O. 2 nputoi dpoi (c_0 = 1, c_1 = 2) Ew d f d o b e w o i d p a n p e n t e w e b w t a s u n d e r s t a n d 4 d p a s (o n o t a s s m t a l e w a)

Apo n o i w k a w a n t i k o t a i s t a b e i s :

$$\text{gia } n=0 : c_2 = \frac{d_0}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{b_0 c_0}{2 \cdot 2} = \dots$$

u.o.u.

Άσκηση 2: (Αβέρες)

$(x^2 - 9x) y'' + 5(x-1)y' + 3y = 0 \parallel y(1) = 2, y'(1) = 1, x_0 = 1.$
 $a_2(x) \quad a_1(x) \quad a_0(x) = 3$

$\hookrightarrow a_2(1) = -2 \neq 0$

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{5(x-1)}{x^2-9x} = \frac{5(x-1)}{(x-1)^2-1} = -\frac{5(x-1)}{1-(x-1)^2} = -5(x-1) \frac{1}{1-(x-1)^2}$
 $= -5(x-1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(x-1)^2]^n$

$|x-1| < 1 \Rightarrow |x-1| < 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{0 < x < 2}}$



Θέματα Διαγωνιστικού:

1) i) $y' = \underbrace{x^3 y + 4x^2 y^5}_{f(x,y)}, y(0) = 0$

(2,5 βαθμοί)

ii) a) $y' = (xy)^{2/3}, y(1) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$ τωτ. 2 $\lambda < 600.$

B) $y' = 4 \operatorname{Arctg} x = 4x^2 \frac{y}{x^2+1}, y(1) = 1, [2, +\infty)$
 $\lambda < 600: \alpha \times \beta \times \gamma \times \delta \times \epsilon.$

2) $y''' + a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = b \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}, b \in C(\Gamma_0, +\infty)$
 $\lambda_0: \lambda_0 m, (E_0): y_0(0) = 0 = y_0'(0), y_0''(0) = 1.$

i) $y_m(x) = \int_0^x y_0(x-s)b(s) ds, x \geq 0$

$\lambda_0 m \in (E): y_m(0) = y_m'(0) = y_m''(0) = 0$

(ii) a) $y'''' + 6y'' + 11y' + 6y = b, x \geq 0$

b: given x is for differential eqn on $[0, +\infty)$, \exists lin homog soln.

\hookrightarrow To char the polynomial: $P(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 6$
 $\leadsto \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 < 0$

Solns: $e^{\lambda_1 x}, e^{\lambda_2 x}, e^{\lambda_3 x}$

(3) $x dy = [1 + \log \frac{y}{x}] y dx, x \geq 1$
 $y(e) = 1$

$y' = [1 + \log(\frac{y}{x})] \frac{y}{x}$

(ii) $xy'' + x(y')^2 - y = 0$

$\hookrightarrow y' = z : xz' + xz^2 + z = 0$

(iii) $z = \log y \Rightarrow xy' - y \log y = xz$

$z' = \frac{y'}{y}$

$xz' - z = yz$

(4) (i) Example of non-Bernoulli type (non-linear)

(ii) B) For an equation $y'' + a(x)y'(x) = 0 \leftarrow$ is

a) No elementary in order the solutions:

As y_1, y_2 are soln. from the s.d.e. b/c $y_1(x) \neq 0, x \in I$

Total $u(x) = \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1(x)}, x \in I$ soln.