

TOPICS: CAUCHY-EULER EQUATIONS AND POWER SERIES SOLUTIONS TO ODES

1. For each of the *Cauchy-Euler equations* below, look for a solution of the form $y(x) = x^r$, and plug this back in and find r . Find a basis of the solution space consisting of two real-valued functions, and use this to write the general solution.

(a) $x^2y'' - xy' - 3y = 0$

(b) $x^2y'' - xy' + 5y = 0$

(c) $x^2y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$

2. Write each of the following as a single series of the form $\sum f(n)x^n$. That is, $f(n)$ is the coefficient of x^n . You may need to additionally “pull out” the first term(s) from one of the sums.

(a) $\sum_{n=0}^5 x^{n-1}$

(d) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1}$

(b) $\sum_{n=0}^5 x^{n+1}$

(e) $5 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$.

(c) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$

3. Consider the ODE $y'' - 2xy' + 10y = 0$. Note that unlike the equation in the first problem, there will not longer be a simple solution of the form x^r . However, we know that the solution space is 2-dimensional, and most “nice” functions can be written as a power series. Therefore, we’ll look for a solution of the form $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$.

- (a) Plug $y(x)$ back into the ODE and find a recurrence relation for a_{n+2} in terms of a_n and a_{n+1} .
- (b) Explicitly write out the coefficients a_n for $n \leq 9$, in terms of a_0 and a_1 . Write down formulas for a_{2n} and a_{2n+1} in terms of a_0 and a_1 .
- (c) Since the solution space to this ODE is 2-dimensional, the general solution you found in Part (a) can be written as $y(x) = C_0y_0(x) + C_1y_1(x)$. Find such a *basis*, $\{y_0(x), y_1(x)\}$.
- (d) Find a non-zero *polynomial* solution. [*Hint*: Make a good choice for a_0 and a_1 .]
- (e) Are there any other polynomial solutions, excluding scalar multiples of the one you found in (d)? Why or why not?
- (f) Consider the initial value problem

$$y'' - 2xy' + 10y = 0, \quad y(0) = x_0, \quad y'(0) = v_0.$$

What are x_0 and v_0 in terms of the coefficients a_n ?

4. The differential equation $(1 - x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \nu(\nu + 1)y = 0$, where ν is a constant, is known as *Legendre's equation*. It is used for modeling spherically symmetric potentials in the theory of Newtonian gravitation and in electricity and magnetism.
- Assume that the general solution has the form $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, and find the recursion formula for a_{n+2} in terms of a_n and a_{n+1} .
 - Use the recursion formula to determine a_n in terms of a_0 and a_1 , for $2 \leq n \leq 9$.
 - For each $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$, there will be a single (up to scalar multiples) nonzero polynomial solution $P_\nu(x)$, called the *Legendre polynomial* of degree ν . Find the Legendre polynomial of degree $\nu = 3$.
 - Find a basis for the solution space to $(1 - x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 12y = 0$.
5. The differential equation $y'' - xy = 0$ is called *Airy's equation*, and is used in physics to model the refraction of light.
- Assume a power series solution, and find the recurrence relation of the coefficients. [*Hint*: When shifting the indices, one way is to let $m = n - 3$, then factor out x^{n+1} and find a_{n+3} in terms of a_n . Alternatively, you can find a_{n+2} in terms of a_{n-1} .]
 - Show that $a_2 = 0$. [*Hint*: the two series for y'' and xy don't "start" at the same power of x , but for any solution, each term must be zero. (Why?)]
 - Find the particular solution when $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$, as well as the particular solution when $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$.
6. Consider the following initial value problem:

$$y''' - y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0, \quad y''(0) = 0.$$

- Assume there is a solution of the form $y(x) = e^{rx}$, and plug this back in and solve for r . Use this to write the general solution. [*Hint*: The equation $r^3 = 1$ has 3 distinct solutions over \mathbb{C} , called the *3rd roots of unity*: $r_1 = e^{0\pi i/3} = 1$, $r_2 = e^{2\pi i/3}$, and $r_3 = e^{4\pi i/3}$.]
- From here, you could solve the initial value problem by plugging in the initial conditions, but you'll get a system of three equations with three unknowns, and involving complex numbers. Here's another way: look for a power series solution, $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$. Plug this back into the ODE and find the recurrence relation for the coefficients.
- Compute a_n for $n \leq 10$, and once you see the pattern, write down the general solution to the ODE as a power series. [*Hint*: It should look familiar!]
- Write down a *basis* for the solution space.
- Plug in the initial conditions and find the particular solution to the IVP.
- Solve a similar initial value problem:

$$y''' - y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 1, \quad y''(0) = 1.$$