

۱. جواب عمومی معادله دیفرانسیل زیر را در همسایگی نقطه $x = 0$ به ازای ریشه بزرگتر معادله شاخص به دست آورید.

$$x^2(1+x)y'' + x(x-4)y' + 4y = 0$$

$$y'' + \frac{x-4}{x(1+x)}y' + \frac{4}{x^2(1+x)}y = 0$$

$$p(x) = \frac{x-4}{x(1+x)} \Rightarrow x p(x) = \frac{x-4}{1+x} \Rightarrow p_0 = -4$$

$$q(x) = \frac{4}{x^2(1+x)} \Rightarrow x^2 q(x) = \frac{4}{1+x} \Rightarrow q_0 = 4$$

$$r(r-1) + p_0 r + q_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-1) - 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 5r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 4, r_2 = 1$$

$$y = x^4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+4} \quad y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+4) a_n x^{n+3} \quad y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_n x^{n+2}$$

$$x^2(1+x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_n x^{n+2} + x(x-4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+4) a_n x^{n+3} + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+4} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_n x^{n+4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_n x^{n+5} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+4) a_n x^{n+5} - 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+4) a_n x^{n+4} + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+4} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+3)(n+4) - 4(n+4) + 4] a_n x^{n+4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+3)(n+4) + (n+4)] a_n x^{n+5} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n-1)(n+4) + 4] a_n x^{n+4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)^2 a_n x^{n+5} = 0$$

$$n+5 = m+4 \Rightarrow n = m-1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n-1)(n+4) + 4] a_n x^{n+4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+3)^2 a_{n-1} x^{n+4} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{[(n-1)(n+4) + 4] a_n + (n+3)^2 a_{n-1}\} x^{n+4} = 0$$

$$[(n-1)(n+4) + 4] a_n + (n+3)^2 a_{n-1} = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = -\frac{(n+3)^2}{n^2 + 3n} a_{n-1} = -\frac{(n+3)^2}{n(n+3)} a_{n-1} = -\frac{n+3}{n} a_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = -\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right) a_{n-1} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$a_1 = -4 a_0$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{5}{2} a_1 = -\frac{5}{2} (-4) a_0 = 10 a_0$$

$$a_3 = -2 a_2 = -2 (10) a_0 = -20 a_0$$

$$a_4 = -\frac{7}{4} a_3 = -\frac{7}{4} (-20) a_0 = 35 a_0$$

$$y = x^4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \Rightarrow y = a_0 x^4 (1 - 4x + 10x^2 - 20x^3 + 35a_0 x^4 + \dots)$$

۲. با استفاده از تغییر متغیر $y = \frac{u}{x}$ معادله دیفرانسیل زیر را حل کنید.

$$x y'' + 3 y' + xy = 0,$$

$$y = \frac{u}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{u'x - u}{x^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{(u''x + u' - u')x^2 - 2x(u'x - u)}{x^4} = \frac{u''x^3 - 2x(u'x - u)}{x^4} = \frac{u''x^2 - 2(u'x - u)}{x^3}$$

$$x y'' + 3 y' + xy = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{u''x^2 - 2(u'x - u)}{x^2} + 3 \frac{u'x - u}{x^2} + u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 u'' - 2x u' + 2u + 3 u'x - 3u + x^2 u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 u'' + x u' - u + x^2 u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 u'' + x u' + (x^2 - 1) u = 0$$

$$p = 1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u(x) = c_1 J_1(x) + c_2 Y_1(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y(x) = \frac{c_1}{x} J_1(x) + \frac{c_2}{x} Y_1(x)$$

$$L^{-1}\{e^{-2s} \ln(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2})\}$$

$$L^{-1}\{e^{-2s} \ln(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2})\} = H(t-2) f(t-2)$$

$$f(t) = L^{-1}\left\{\ln\left(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2}\right)\right\} \Rightarrow L\{f(t)\} = \ln\left(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2}\right) \Rightarrow L\{tf(t)\} = \frac{-d}{ds} \ln\left(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow L\{tf(t)\} = \frac{-d}{ds} [\ln(s^2+1) - 2\ln(s)] = -\frac{2s}{s^2+1} + 2\frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow tf(t) = 2L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} - 2L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow tf(t) = 2 - 2\cos(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{2(1-\cos(t))}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow L^{-1}\{e^{-2s} \ln(\frac{s^2+1}{s^2})\} = H(t-2) \frac{2(1-\cos(t-2))}{t-2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{(1 - \cos t)}{t} dt$$

$$f(t) = e^{-t} (1 - \cos t)$$

$$F(s) = L\{e^{-t} (1 - \cos t)\} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt &= \int_{s=0}^{\infty} F(s) ds & \Rightarrow & \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{(1 - \cos t)}{t} dt = \int_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} ds \\ & & &= \int_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{u^2 + 1} du & (u = s + 1) \\ & & &= \left[\ln\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}\right) \right]_{u=1}^{\infty} \\ & & &= \ln(1) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ & & &= \frac{\ln(2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2y' = -y + e^x - \int_0^x e^{(x-t)} y'(t) dt, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2L\{y'\} = -L\{y\} + L\{e^x\} - L\left\{\int_0^x e^{(x-t)} y'(t) dt\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(sY(s) - 1) = -Y(s) + \frac{1}{s-1} - L\{e^x\}L\{y'(x)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(sY(s) - 1) = -Y(s) + \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-1}(sY(s) - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2s + 1 + \frac{s}{s-1}\right)Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2s^2 + s - 2s - 1 + s)Y(s) = 1 + 1 + 2s - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2s^2 - 1)Y(s) = 2s$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{2s}{2s^2 - 1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \cosh\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$