

MATH 3705 * B Test 2 - solutions February 2015

Questions 1-5 are multiple choice. Circle the correct answer. Only the answer will be marked.

1. [3 marks] The equation $3(x-1)y'' + x^2y' + \frac{1}{4}y = 0$ has

- (a) two regular singular points $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.
- (b) one regular singular points $x = 1$ and one irregular singular point $x = 3$.
- (c) one regular singular point $x = 1$.
- (d) one regular singular point $x = 3$.
- (e) no singular points.

Solution: The equation in standard form is $y'' + \frac{x^2}{3(x-1)}y' + \frac{1}{12(x-1)}y = 0$. The functions $p(x) = \frac{x^2}{3(x-1)}$ and $q(x) = \frac{1}{12(x-1)}$ are not analytic at $x = 1$ but $(x-1)p(x) = \frac{x^2}{3}$ and $x^2q(x) = \frac{x-1}{12}$ are, \Rightarrow (c).

2. [2 marks] The differential equation $y'' + \frac{2}{x+5}y' + y = 0$ has a singular point $x_0 = -5$.

Then the series solution $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-2)^n$ about $x = 2$ has the radius of convergence

- (a) $R = \infty$
- (b) $R \geq 2$
- (c) $R \geq 5$
- (d) $R \geq 7$

3. [3 marks] The general solution of $4x^2y'' - 8xy' + 9y = 0$ for $x \neq 0$ is

- (a) $C_1|x|^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C_2|x|^{\frac{3}{2}}$
- (b) $|x|^{\frac{3}{2}}(C_1 + C_2 \ln|x|)$
- (c) $|x|^{4+\sqrt{7}}(C_1 + C_2 \ln|x|)$
- (d) $|x|^4 \left[C_1 \cos(\sqrt{7} \ln|x|) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{7} \ln|x|) \right]$
- (e) None of the above

Solution: The indicial equation is $4r(r-1) - 8r + 9 = 0$, or $4r^2 - 12r + 9 = 0$, with $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$, \Rightarrow Euler Equation, case (ii) \Rightarrow (b).

4. [3 marks] The general solution of $x^2y'' - xy' - 3y = 0$ for $x \neq 0$ is

- (a) $C_1|x| + C_2|x|^{-3}$
- (b) $C_1|x|^{-1} + C_2|x|^3$
- (c) $|x|(C_1 + C_2 \ln|3x|)$
- (d) $|x|^{-1} [C_1 \cos(3 \ln|x|) + C_2 \sin(3 \ln|x|)]$
- (e) None of the above

Solution: The indicial equation is $r(r-1) - r - 3 = 0$, or $r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0$, with $r_1 = -1, r_2 = 3$, \Rightarrow Euler equation, case (i) \Rightarrow (b).

5. [2 marks] $\mathcal{L} \left\{ \int_0^t e^x \sin(t-x) dx \right\} =$

- (a) $\frac{e^{-s}}{s^2+1}$ (b) $\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)}$ (c) $\frac{1}{(s-1)^2+1}$ (d) None of the above

Answers: c, d, b, b, b.

6. [17 marks] The differential equation $xy'' - 2xy' - 2y = 0$ has a regular singular point $x_0 = 0$ and a power series solution near $x_0 = 0$.

- (a) [4] Show that $r_1 = 1$ and $r_2 = 0$ are the roots of the indicial equation.
 (b) [12] Find a power series solution, which corresponds to $r_1 = 1$.
 (c) [1] Give the first four terms of the series solution found in part (b).

Solution:

(a) Rewrite the equation in the standard form :

$$y'' - 2y' - \frac{2}{x}y = 0.$$

Here $p(x) = -2$, $xp(x) = -2x$, $q(x) = \frac{-2}{x}$, $x^2q(x) = -2x$.

$p_0 = 0$, $q_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + (p_0 - 1)r + q_0 = r^2 - r = r(r - 1) = 0$ is an indicial equation. The roots are $r_1 = 1$, $r_2 = 0$.

(b) The solution $y(x)$ corresponding to $r_1 = 1$ has the form

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1}, \text{ with } y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_n x^n \text{ and } y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1) a_n x^{n-1}.$$

Substituting y , y' and y'' into the original equation yields

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

After combining the series for x^{n+1} the equation becomes

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1) a_n x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2a_n(n+2) x^{n+1} = 0. \quad (*)$$

Notice that in the first series the first term, which corresponds to $n = 0$, is zero. So the series does not change if the summation starts with $n = 1$. Thus, if we shift the index of summation $n \rightarrow n + 1$, then the series becomes

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

Substituting the series above back to the equation (*) yields

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

which can be combined into one series as

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

The above equation means that the series converges to 0 for all x near x_0 . Therefore, all the coefficients in the series must be zero:

$$(n+1)(n+2)a_{n+1} - 2a_n(n+2) = 0,$$

or

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{n+1}.$$

Thus, we found the recurrence relation for the coefficients. Let us solve it.

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{2}{1} a_0;$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{2a_1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} a_0;$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{2a_2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} a_0;$$

$$n = 3 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{2a_3}{4} = \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} a_0;$$

The pattern emerging for a_k is

$$a_k = \frac{2^k}{k!} a_0.$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n a_0}{n!} x^{n+1}.$$

(c) The first four terms of the solution:

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n a_0}{n!} x^{n+1} = a_0 \left(x + 2x^2 + 2x^3 + \frac{4}{3}x^4 + \dots \right).$$

Marking Guidelines: In 6(b), if the recurrence relation is correct, i.e., $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{n+1}$, but not resolved to obtain $a_k = \frac{2^k}{k!} a_0$, and the first four terms in part (c) are correct, please do not take any marks off.