

Use the power series method to solve  $xy'' + y = 0$ . [105 中山材光 1]

$$[\text{解}] \text{ 令 } y = x^r \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m x^m \Rightarrow y' = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r) A_m x^{m+r-1}, y'' = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1) A_m x^{m+r-2}$$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1) A_m x^{m+r-1} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m x^{m+r} = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1) A_m x^{m+r-1} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{m-1} x^{m+r-1} = 0$$

$$r(r-1) A_0 x^{r-1} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [(m+r)(m+r-1) A_m + A_{m-1}] x^{m+r-1} = 0$$

$$\text{知 } r(r-1) = 0, A_m = -\frac{A_{m-1}}{(m+r-1)(m+r)} \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$r = 1 \text{ 時, } A_1 = -\frac{A_0}{1 \cdot 2}, A_2 = -\frac{A_1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{A_0}{1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3}, A_3 = -\frac{A_2}{1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4}, \dots \Rightarrow A_m = (-1)^m \frac{A_0}{m!(m+1)!}$$

$$\text{令 } A_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{得一解為 } y_1 = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{m+1}}{m!(m+1)!} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{x^4}{144} + \dots$$

$$r = 0 \text{ 時, 設第二個解 } y_2 = C_2 y_1 \ln x + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m x^m$$

$$y_2' = C_2 (y_1' \ln x + \frac{y_1}{x}) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m B_m x^{m-1}, y_2'' = C_2 (y_1'' \ln x + 2 \frac{y_1'}{x} - \frac{y_1}{x^2}) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m(m-1) B_m x^{m-2}$$

$$\text{代入原式} \Rightarrow x [C_2 (y_1'' \ln x + 2 \frac{y_1'}{x} - \frac{y_1}{x^2}) + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m(m-1) B_m x^{m-2}] + C_2 y_1 \ln x + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_m x^m = 0$$

$$C_2 (2y_1' - \frac{y_1}{x}) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(m-1) B_m x^{m-1} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{m-1} x^{m-1} = 0$$

$$C_2 [2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{m+1}{m!(m+1)!} x^m - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!(m+1)!} x^m] + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [m(m-1) B_m + B_{m-1}] x^{m-1} = 0$$

$$C_2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{2m+1}{m!(m+1)!} x^m + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [m(m-1) B_m + B_{m-1}] x^{m-1} = 0$$

$$C_2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{2m-1}{(m-1)!m!} x^{m-1} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [m(m-1) B_m + B_{m-1}] x^{m-1} = 0$$

$$C_2 (-1)^{m-1} \frac{2m-1}{(m-1)!m!} + m(m-1) B_m + B_{m-1} = 0, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$C_2 + B_0 = 0, -\frac{3}{2} C_2 + 2B_2 + B_1 = 0, \frac{5}{12} C_2 + 6B_3 + B_2 = 0, \dots$$

$$B_0 = -C_2, B_2 = \frac{3}{4} C_2 - \frac{1}{2} B_1, B_3 = -\frac{5}{72} C_2 - \frac{1}{6} B_2 = -\frac{5}{72} C_2 - \frac{1}{6} (\frac{3}{4} C_2 - \frac{1}{2} B_1) = -\frac{7}{36} C_2 + \frac{1}{12} B_1$$

$$y_2 = C_2 [(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{12} - \frac{x^4}{144} + \dots) \ln x + (-1 + \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{7}{36} x^3 + \dots)] + B_1 (x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{12} - \dots)$$

$$y_2 = C_2 [y_1 \ln x + (-1 + \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{7}{36} x^3 + \dots)] + B_1 y_1$$

$y_2$  即為此方程式的通解