Math Exercices

Differential equations

1 First order

Solve the following differential equations. Find an explicit form y(x) when possible, otherwise an implicit equation F(x, y) = 0. Answers are given between brackets, C is the undetermined constant.

| $(4y + 3x^2)y' + 2xy = 0$ | $\left[y^4 + 3x^2y^2 = C\right]$ |
|--|---|
| $x^2y' + y^2 = xyy'$ | $\left[\frac{y}{x} - \ln y = C\right]$ |
| $y' = \frac{x\sqrt{1+y^2}}{y\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ | $\left[\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-y^2} = C\right]$ |
| $3xy^3 - 2y + (x^2y^2 + x)y' = 0$ | $\left[y = Cx^2(xy^2 - 1)\right]$ |
| $(3x^2y + 2xy + y^3)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy = 0$ | $\left[e^{3x}(x^2y+\frac{y^3}{3})=C\right]$ |
| $y' = \frac{a^2}{(x+y)^2}$ | $\left[y - a \arctan\left(\frac{x+y}{a}\right) + C = 0\right]$ |
| $y' + y\cos x = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x)$ | $\left[y = \sin x - 1 + Ce^{-\sin(x)}\right]$ |
| $y' = (x+y+1)^2$ | $[y = -x - 1 - \tan(C - x)]$ |
| $y' = -\frac{1}{2xy} \left(y^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right)$ | $\left[xy^2 = C - 2\ln x\right]$ |
| $y' = \frac{2x - 5y + 3}{2x + 4y - 6}$ | $[(4y - x - 3)(y + 2x - 3)^2 = C]$ |
| $(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)y'^2 - (3x^2 + 2x + 1)yy' + 2xy^2 = 0$ | $[(y - C(x + 1))(y - C(x^{2} + 1)) = 0]$ |
| $dx - (xy + x^2y^3)dy = 0$ | $\left[2 - y^2 + Ce^{-y^2/2} = \frac{1}{x}\right]$ |
| $(1-x^2)y' - xy = xy^2$ | $\left[\frac{1}{y} = -1 + C\sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right]$ |
| $2x^3y' = 1 + \sqrt{1 + 4x^2y}$ | $\left[\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+4x^2y}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\ln y = C\right]$ |
| $x^2y'^2 - 2(xy - 4)y' + y^2 = 0$ | $\left[y = \frac{2}{x}; (y - Cx)^2 + 8C = 0\right]$ |
| $(1-x)y^2dx - x^3dy = 0$ | $\left[\frac{2x^2}{1-2x+2Cx^2}\right]$ |

TO M4. Fewerle 1. Eq. dif.

$$f(4g + 3x^2) y' + 2xy = 0.$$

$$\frac{2\pi g}{2g} dx + (4y + 3x^2) dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{2\pi g}{2g} = 2x \qquad \frac{2\pi}{2x} = 6x \qquad \Rightarrow f(x, x)$$

$$k_{1}(y) = \int_{2\pi g}^{1} (6x - 2x) dy$$

$$= \int_{2\pi g}^{2} dy = 2 \cdot l_{1}g \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = y^{2}.$$

$$k_{1}: \left\{ A = 2\pi g^{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \partial A = -6\pi g^{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \partial A = y^{2}.$$

$$k_{2}: 4g^{3} + 3x^{2}g' \rightarrow \frac{2g}{2x} = 6x \quad y^{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \partial A = y^{2}.$$

$$E = \frac{2\pi g}{2} dy = 2 \cdot l_{1}g = 6x \quad y^{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \partial A = y^{2}.$$

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$$E = \frac{2\pi g}{2} dy = 3x^{2}g' + f'(g) = g = 3x^{2}g'^{2} + \frac{2\pi g}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\Psi}{2g} = 3x^{2}g'^{2} + f'(g) = g = 3x^{2}g'^{2} + \frac{2\pi g}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\Psi}{2g} = \frac{2\pi}{2}g'^{2} + \frac{2\pi}{2}g'^{2} = 2g'$$

~ 0

2)
$$x^{2}y' + y^{2} = xyy'$$

=) $dx y^{2} + (x^{2} - xy) dy = 0$.
A B $A^{2} = B^{2} = A(x,y) = A^{2} A(x,y)$
 $B(x, y) = a^{2} B(x,y)$
 $a^{2} dy = a^{2} a^{2} B(x,y)$
 $a^{3} dy = a^{2} a^{2} a^{2} + a^{2} a^{2} = 0$.
 $x^{3} dx (1 - a^{2}) + dx (a^{2} - a^{2} a^{2} + a^{2} a^{2}) = 0$.
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 $a^{3} dx (1 - a^{2}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$

$$l_{n} Y = - sih x = Y = c = sih(x)$$

$$Vot \cdot const \cdot \quad \mathcal{Y} \cdot (z) = c(x) = C(x) = Sih x$$

$$\mathcal{Y} = c'(x) = C(x) = -Sih x = c(y) cos x = -Sih x = c(y) = -Sih x = -Sih x = c(y) = -Sih x =$$

putting onto the ED

$$cGu e^{-Shx} = c \cdot Gx e^{-Shx} + c \cdot Gx e^{-Shx} = \frac{1}{2} Sh2x$$

$$=) c'(x) = \frac{1}{2} Sh2x e^{-Shx} = Shx \cdot Gx e^{-Shx}$$

$$= Shx \cdot Gx e^{-Shx}$$

$$= Shx \cdot Gx e^{-Shx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Sh2x e^{-Shx} = \frac{Shx}{2} e^{-Shx}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} Sh2x e^{-Shx}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow & y \, du \, \left(3 \, u - 2 \right) + \, dy \, \left(- 5 \, u^{2} + 5 \, v \right) \Rightarrow 0 \\ \Rightarrow & du \, \left(3 \, u - 2 \right) + \frac{du}{y} \, \left(5 \, u - 5 \, u^{2} \right) \Rightarrow 0 \\ \Rightarrow & du \, \left(\frac{3 \, u - 2}{5 \, u - 5 \, v^{2}} \right) + \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{5 \, (u - 1)} - \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 5 \, v} \quad du \\ \Rightarrow & du \, \left(\frac{3 \, u - 2}{5 \, u - 5 \, v^{2}} \right) + \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{5 \, (u - 1)} - \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 5 \, v} \quad du \\ \Rightarrow & du \, \left(\frac{3 \, u - 2}{5 \, u - 5 \, v^{2}} \right) + \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{5 \, (u - 1)} = \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 5 \, v} \quad du \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 5 \, v} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{y} + \frac{g}{y - 1} \\ & \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 5 \, v} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{y} + \frac{g}{y - 1} \\ & \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 5 \, v} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} \\ & \frac{du}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, u^{2} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} = \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} = \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} = \frac{2}{5 \, (u - 1)} =$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^{2}y + 2xy + y^{3} \\ A \\ y \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} dx + (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = 0.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3x^{2} + 2x + 3y^{2} \\ y^{2} \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} dx = 2x.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2x} \\ \frac{2x}{2} + 2x + 3y^{2} \\ \frac{3x}{2} \\ -2x + 3y^{2} \\ -2x \\ -2x + 3y^{2} \\ -2x \\$$

3)
$$y''=\frac{x\sqrt{1+y^2}}{y\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 Separable.
 $\frac{dyy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}=\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$; $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \int \frac{dt}{dt} \int \frac{dt}{dt} dt = 2x dx$
 $=\int \frac{du/t}{\sqrt{u}} = \sqrt{u}$.
 $dou': \sqrt{1+y^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$.

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + y \cdot \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2n. \\ c(affiques: E.H + f(x) + action limit. \\ EH: y' + y \cos x : \infty \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\cos x dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y' c \cdot c} \int_{0}^{\sin x} \frac{1}{x} \\ y = \cos x + \cos x + \frac{1}{y'} \int_{0}^{\sin x} \frac{1}{y'} \int_{0}^{\cos x} \frac{1}{y'} \int_{0}^{\sin x} \frac{1}$$

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9) $y' = \frac{-1}{2xy} \left(y^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right)$ isobare avec $m^{-1/2} = [y] = [x]^{-1/2}$ $t_{2xy} \left(y' \right) = [y] = [x] = [x]^{-1/2}$ $t_{2xy} \left(y' \right) = \frac{[y']}{[x][y]} = \frac{[y]}{[x][y]}$ $= y = v = z^{-1/2} = y = y = z^{-1/2} = dv - \frac{1}{2}v = x^{-1/2} dx$. $t' \in D = u^{+1} \left(y^2 + \frac{2}{x} \right) dx + 2xy = dy = 0$. $= \left(\frac{v^2}{x} + \frac{z}{x} \right) dx + 2xy = \left(\frac{dv}{\sqrt{v}} - \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{v}{x}\right) = 0$

$$= \frac{dx}{x} + v dv = 0 \qquad \text{Separable}$$

$$= \frac{v^{2}}{2} + \ln(x) = c$$

$$= \frac{y^{2}x}{2} + \ln(x) = c$$

(7

12) dx - (xy + x2y3) dy 20 Équation de type Bernouilli : y'+ f(x) y = g(x) y" chy Variable: N= x = 1 x Yex et Xey por commo dité on va poser: $= \frac{dy}{dx} = xy = x^{3}y^{2} = \frac{1}{y^{2}} = \frac{1}{y^{2}} = \frac{1}{y^{2}}$ $\Rightarrow \qquad = v' + \frac{x}{v} = \frac{x^{3}}{v^{2}} \Rightarrow v' + xv = x^{3}$ E. Homog: $\frac{dV}{V} = -x dx \Rightarrow V = c e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ var. cate :: $c'(x) e^{-X^{2}/2} = -X^{3}$ $c'(x) = -x e^{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} = + x^{2} \left(-x e^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$ $C(x) = -[x^2e^{+\frac{x^2}{2}}] + f^2xe^{+\frac{x^2}{2}}$ $C(a) = -x^2 e^{+\frac{x^2}{2}} + 2e^{+\frac{x^2}{2}}$ \Rightarrow $\sqrt[4]{o(x)} = -x^2 + 2$ $v(x) = 2 - x^{2} + ce^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}}$ $4z_{2} \frac{1}{7} = 7 \frac{1}{7} = 2 - x^{2} + c e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}}$ $\begin{array}{c} y = x \\ x = y \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ x = 2 \end{array} + C e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \end{array}$

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} \begin{array}{c} (1-x^2) & g'-xg = xg^2 \\ \hline & e_1 & de & Bernowith, & x=2 \\ & y' = \frac{x}{4} & g & \frac{x}{1-x^2} & g^2 & f(x) = \frac{-x}{1-x^2} & g(x) = \frac{x}{1-x^2} \\ & y & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & y \\ \hline & y & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g & g \\ \hline & y' & g \\ \hline & y' & g & g \\ \hline & y' & y' \\ \hline & y' & y'$$

Math Exercices

Differential equations

2 Higher order

$$2x^2y'' - 3xy' - 15y = 0$$

 $x^2y'' - 2y = x$

 $x^2y'' - 7xy' + 16y = 0$

Without solving the equation, find a particular integral y_0 of $y'' - 4y' - 12y = \sin(2x)$ $y'' - 4y' - 12y = xe^{4x}$

$$x^3y^{(3)} - 6x^2y'' + 19xy' - 27y = 0$$

 $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = e^{-x}$

Note that y = x is a solution of the following equation if the right side where 0. Use this fact to obtain the solution of the equation as given $(1-x)y'' + xy' - y = (1-x)^2$

Given the particular integral $y_1 = \frac{x}{1-x}$, solve $x^2(1-x)y'' - x(1+x)y' + y = 0$

 $y''(x)^2 = 1 + y'(x)$

 $yy'' - y'^2 - 6xy^2 = 0$ hint : try v = y'/y $\begin{bmatrix} y = C_1 x^{5/2} + \frac{C_2}{x^3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} y = -\frac{x}{2} + C_1 x^2 + \frac{C_2}{x} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} y = C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^4 \ln x \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} y_0 = \frac{1}{40} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{20} \sin(2x) \\ y_0 = \frac{-1}{36} (3x+1) e^{4x} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^3 \ln(x) + C_3 x^3 \ln(x)^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left[y = (C_2 + C_4 x) \cos x + (C_1 + C_3 x) \sin x + \frac{1}{4} e^{-x}\right]$$

$$[y = C_1 x + C_2 e^x + x^2 + 1]$$

[]
$$\left[y = -x + C_1; \ y = \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{C_1 x^2}{4} + \left(\frac{C_1^2}{4} - 1\right)x + C_2\right]$$
$$\left[y = C_1 \exp(x^3 + C_2 x)\right]$$

1) 2x2 y"+ 3xy'- 15yzo-

eq. d' Euler: pecheide de solution en x^{m} =) $2x^{2} m(m-1) = x^{m-2} \cdot x^{2} + 3m x^{m-1} x - 15x^{m} = 0$ =) 2m(m-1) + 3m - 15 = 0 A = 121, m = -3, $\frac{5}{2}$ 2 racibe =) $y = c_{1} = x^{2} + \frac{c_{2}}{x^{3}}$

2) $\chi^2 g'' - 2y \equiv \chi$. eq. d'eubr avec 2^{nd} membre. 1 Solution fauticulière évidente est $y_0(\chi) = -\frac{\chi}{2}$ $\chi sol" à e'E.H.$ $\chi^2 y'' - 2y = 0$ - reclarche de Solution Y = 0 $\Rightarrow m(m-i) = 2 = 0$; A = 9; m = 2, -. $\Rightarrow y(\chi) = -\frac{\chi}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{C_2 \chi^2}{2}$.

3) $x^{2}y'' - 7x_{2}y' + 16y_{20}$. \hat{eq} , d'euler. polynome: m(m-1) - 7m + 16 = 0 $m^{2} - 8m + 16 = 0$ $(m-4)^{2} = 0$ m = 2 reading $y_{1} = x^{4}$, $y_{2} = x^{4} \ln (n)$. $= y_{1} = x^{4}$, $y_{2} = x^{4} \ln (n)$.

on hasse dans $C: 3'' - 43' - 123 = e^{ix}; y = I$ epai : 30 = Ae + 30 = 2ix 30 = -4 A e 25x -4A-8:A=12A= 1 =D =) $A = \frac{-1}{4 + 8i + 12} = \frac{-1}{8(i + 2)}$ =) $30 = \frac{-1}{x(i+2)} e^{2i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ prendre mainten $30 = -\frac{(2-i)}{2}e^{2it} = -\frac{2}{40}e^{2it} + \frac{1}{40}e^{2i}$ 1 e 40 e $I_{m}(30) = -\frac{1}{20} \sinh(2\pi) + \frac{1}{40} \sinh(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$ 5) particular chtegral: $f'' - 4g' - 12g = x e^{4x}$ on cherche $f_0 = (ax+b) e^{4x}$ $g_0' = ae^{4x} + 4(ax+b) e^{4x}$ $g_0'' = 8a e^{4x} + 16(ax+b) e^{4x}$ dans ED: 4a = 12(ax+b)e = xeplug => 4a-12a2 - 2 - 12b = 0 $\forall x = \begin{cases} 4a - 12b = 0 \\ 12a + 1 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{12} \\ b = +\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ $Y_0(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{12}(\alpha - \frac{1}{3})e^{4\alpha}$

polynome caractCristique:

$$m(m-i)(m-1) - 6m(m-i) + 19m - 27 = 0$$

$$= m^{3} - 9m^{2} + 27m - 27 = 0$$

$$= (m-3)^{3}$$

$$= base de functions: x^{3}, x^{3} ln(x), x^{3} ln(x)^{2}$$

$$= ye l_{1} x^{3} + l_{2} x^{3} ln(x) + l_{3} x^{3} ln(x)$$

$$= ye l_{1} x^{3} + l_{2} x^{3} ln(x) + l_{3} x^{3} ln(x)$$

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$$= ye l_{1} x^{3} + l_{2} x^{3} ln(x) + l_{3} x^{3} ln(x)$$

$$= l_{1} (2niact: \lambda^{4} + 2\lambda^{2} + (zo = (\lambda^{2} + 1)^{2} - 2ni0ha)$$

$$= fn de base 1 \qquad e^{2\lambda}, e^{-\lambda}, x e^{2\lambda}, x e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= fn de base 1 \qquad e^{2\lambda}, e^{-\lambda}, x e^{2\lambda}, x e^{-\lambda}$$

$$= fn de base 1 \qquad e^{2\lambda} e^{-\lambda}, x e^{2\lambda} + x l_{3} e^{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda} = l_{3} e^{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda}$$

8) Seconde solution

$$(1-x) y'' + x y' - y = ((-x)^2$$
 $y_1 = x$ pot even
de l'éq.
esdai far la méthode de Wronskien.
-) recherche de la ze sol de l'EH:
 $W(x) = Wo \exp - \int_a^b dx$
avec $b = +x$ et $a = 1-x$

=) $W = Wo \exp i \left(\frac{-\infty}{2} dx = p^{\chi} (\chi - 1) \right)$

$$V \quad J_{1} J_{2} - J_{2} J_{1} = \mathcal{C} (x-1)$$

$$X + J_{1}' - J_{2} = \mathcal{C}^{X} (x-1).$$
Sel. EH: $x J_{2}' - J_{2}' = 0 \Rightarrow J_{2} = C x.$

$$Va. Const: Y_{1} = C(x) \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x C' x + C x - c_{n} = \mathcal{C}^{X} (x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad C' = \frac{\mathcal{C}^{X}}{\mathcal{C}} (1 - \frac{1}{x}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{X} (\frac{x-1}{x^{2}})$$

$$Comment \quad ant O = x \\ = \mathcal{C} \frac{\mathcal{C}^{X}}{x} + \mathcal{C} \frac{1}{x} + \mathcal{C} \frac{\mathcal{C}^{-1}}{x^{2}}.$$

$$Comment \quad ant O = x \\ = \mathcal{C} \frac{\mathcal{C}^{X}}{x} - \mathcal{T} \quad Y_{2} = \mathcal{C}^{X}.$$

$$Jols \quad de \quad l' \in H : C_{1} + C_{2} = \mathcal{C}^{X}.$$

$$J_{0} = a x^{2} + b x + C.$$

$$J_{0}' = 2a x + b \quad j \quad J_{0}'' = 2a.$$

$$J \quad (1 - x) 2a + x (2a + b) - a x^{2} - bx - c = (x - 1)$$

$$T \quad a x^{2} + 2a x + 2a - C = (1 - x)^{2} - 1 - 2$$

$$= 1 \quad a = 1, \quad C = 1, \quad b \quad qual conques$$

$$Notimal: b = v \quad va \quad st \quad disting the state of the state of$$

=)
$$y(a) = c_1 x + c_2 e^{x} + x^2 + 1$$

$$Pao de terme en $J \Rightarrow prende v = g'$

$$= v'^{2} = 1 + pv \qquad (non lineaire)$$

$$2v'v'' = v' \Rightarrow v'(2v''-1) = 0$$

$$v'' = v' \Rightarrow v'(2v''-1) = 0$$

$$v'' = v' \Rightarrow v = v'' = 1 = 0$$

$$sel 1 v' = 0 \Rightarrow v = ct = y = ax + b$$

$$plug dams e' \in D:$$

$$(y'')^{2} = 1 - y' = -1 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$= sel s = \int y_{1}(x_{1}) = x + b$$$$

$$sd_{2} = 2v'' - 1 = 0$$

$$= v'' = \frac{1}{2} = v' = \frac{1}{2}x + b$$
(9)
$$= v = \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + bx + c$$
(2)
$$= v = \frac{1}{4}x^{2} + bx + c$$
(3)
$$= v = \frac{x^{4}}{12} + \frac{b}{2}x^{2} + cx + d$$
(9)
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(9)

plug dans l'ED

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$$\left(\frac{1}{2}x+b\right)^{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{4}x^{2} - bx - c = 0$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{4} + bx + b^{2} - 1 = \frac{x^{2}}{4} = bx - c = 0$$

$$= 1 \quad c = b^{2} - 1 \quad d = 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{x^{2}}{12} + \frac{b}{2}x^{2} + (b^{2} - i)x + d$$

$$\frac{y}{y} = \frac{y}{y} = \frac{y}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}}{\mathcal{Y}''} + \frac{\mathcal{Y}}{\mathcal{X}}' + \mathcal{Y}\left(\mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{4x^{2}}\right) = 0, \quad ; \mathcal{Y}[\mathbf{n}] = 0 \quad b \ge \frac{1}{x}, \\ \mathcal{W} = \exp\left[-\int \frac{b}{\alpha} d\alpha\right] = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{wraskin.} \\ \Rightarrow \quad changle \quad \mathcal{Y} = \overline{v} \cdot \overline{v} = \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{Y}' = \frac{\overline{v}'}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\overline{v}}{2x^{3/2}} \\ \mathcal{Y}'' = \frac{\overline{v}''}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\overline{v}'}{2x^{5/2}} = \frac{\overline{v}'}{2x^{5/2}} + \frac{3}{4x^{5/2}} \\ plug =) \quad \frac{\overline{v}''}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\overline{v}''}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{4x^{5/2}} + \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}\left(1 - \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = 0 \quad \times \sqrt{x} \\ \frac{\overline{v}''}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{4}\frac{\overline{v}'}{\sqrt{x}^{5/2}} + \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}\left(1 - \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = 0 \quad \times \sqrt{x} \\ \frac{uede}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{(x'' + \overline{v} = 0)}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \\ \frac{\overline{v}''}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{4}\frac{\overline{v}'}{\sqrt{x}^{5/2}} + \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}\left(1 - \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = 0 \quad \times \sqrt{x} \\ \frac{uede}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{(x'' + \overline{v} = 0)}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \\ \frac{\overline{v}''}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \\ \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \\ \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \\ \frac{\overline{v}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}e^{-\frac{1$$



Math Exercices

Differential equations

3 Power series

Use power series (expansion at x = 0) to solve the following equations. Solutions are given between brackets.

$$y' = x^{2}y \qquad \left[y = c_{0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{3^{n} n!} \right]$$
$$y'' - xy' - y = 0, \ y(0) = 1, \ y'(0) = 0 \qquad \left[y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{n} n!} \right]$$
$$y'' + x^{2}y' + xy = 0, \ y(0) = 0, \ y'(0) = 1 \qquad \left[y = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-)^{n} \frac{[2.5...(3n-1)]^{2}}{(3n+1)!} x^{3n+1} \right]$$

Show that the following Euler equation has a regular singular point at x = 0, and search a series solution by the Frobenius method. Compare to the direct solution.

$$x^{2}y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 0 \qquad \qquad \begin{bmatrix} y = C_{1}x + Bx^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the Frobenius method, find a power series solution about the point x = 0 of

$$2x^{2}y'' - xy' + (1+x)y = 0 \qquad \left[y = c_{1}\sqrt{x} \left(1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{6} - \frac{x^{3}}{90} \dots \right) + c_{2} \left(x - \frac{x^{2}}{3} + \frac{x^{3}}{30} \dots \right) \right]$$

Consider the two equations below. The first one has two equal indicial roots, the second one has two integer roots. For both equations find a series expansion at the origin for the two basis solution $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$. For y_2 give only the recurrence relation between the coefficients of the series, and the first 3 terms.

$$xy'' + y' + 2y = 0 \qquad \left[y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{(n!)^2} x^n \; ; \; y_2 = y_1 \ln(x) + c_1 + (4 - 2c_1)x + (c_1 - 3)x^2 + \dots \right]$$
$$y''x = y \qquad \left[y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!(n+1)!} \; ; \; y_2 = y_1 \ln(x) + 1 + c_1x + \left(\frac{c_1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right)x^2 + \dots \right]$$

Calculate the indicial roots r_1 and r_2 of the following equation, and show that they are complex. Show that the Frobenius method gives two power series y_1 and y_2 involving complex coefficients and powers. Considering only the first term of y_1 and y_2 , combine them to find the first term of the two real-valued solutions \tilde{y}_1 and \tilde{y}_2 (hint : assume that the first coefficient of y_1 and y_2 is real).

$$x^{2}y'' + (x^{2} + x)y' + y = 0 \qquad \qquad [\tilde{y}_{1} = \cos(\ln(x)) + \dots ; \tilde{y}_{2} = \sin(\ln(x)) + \dots]$$

1)
$$y' = x^{2}y$$
.
Prove de sin quelauisé dans la ceff.
3) $y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n} x^{n} = x^{2}y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n} x^{n+2} = \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} C_{p-1}$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n-1} x^{n}$
 $y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n C_{n} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n}$
 $y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n}$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-1) C_{n+1} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n}$
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 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} x^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-2) x^{n} = 0$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) C_{n+1} = C_{n-2} x^{n} = 0$
 $= C_{1} = C_{2} = 0$
 $C_{n+1} = \frac{C_{n-2}}{n-1} = 0$ $C_{n} = \frac{C_{n-3}}{n} (n \ge g)$
 $(h \ge 1)$
 $C_{1} = C_{2} = 0$
 $C_{n+1} = \frac{C_{n-2}}{n-1} = 0$ $C_{2} = 0$
 $C_{1} = C_{2} = 0$
 $C_{2} = \frac{C_{2}}{3}$
 $C_{3} = \frac{C_{2}}{3}$
 $(h \ge 1) - ((n-2)(1) - (n-2)(1) - (n-2)(1$

$$\frac{3}{3} \frac{y''_{+}}{y''_{+}} \frac{x'y'_{+}}{x'y'_{+}} \frac{y_{+}}{z_{0}} \frac{y'_{0}}{z_{0}} \frac{y'_{0}}{z_{0}} \frac{z_{1}}{z_{1}}$$

$$\frac{y_{-}}{y_{-}} \frac{y'_{-}}{z_{0}} \frac{y'_{-}}{z_{0}} \frac{y_{-}}{z_{0}} \frac{y'_{-}}{z_{0}} \frac{y'_{-$$

$$C_{n+3} = -\frac{C_{n-(n+i)}}{(n+2)(n+3)}.$$

$$4 C_{0}, c_{1}, c_{2} = 0$$

$$5 C_{0} = 0 = 0 \quad C_{0} = 0.$$

$$5 C_{0} = 0 = 0 \quad C_{0} = 0.$$

$$5 C_{0} = 0 = 0 \quad C_{0} = 0.$$

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$$5 C_{0} = 0 = 0.$$

$$5 C_{0} =$$

4)
$$xy'' + 2xy' - 2y = 0$$

 $p + anpliar r^{n} filier (p^{n} le de q(x))$
 $de i$
 $y = \sum_{i} c_{n} x^{n+i}$
 $xy' = \sum_{i} c_{n} (n+r) x^{n+i}$
 $x^{2}y'' = \sum_{i} c_{n} (n+r) (n+r-i) x^{n+i}$
 $= \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{n} x^{i} [(n+r)(n+r-i) + 2 \cdot (n+r) - 2 \cdot] = 0.$
 $eq. addicielle (n=0) = 0 \quad r(r-i) + 2(r) - 2 = 0 =) [r=1]$
pour $n > 0$; Imposeble d'annular le [] $\forall n > 0$ pour $r=0$
 $= 0 \quad f(n=0 \quad \forall n > 0$
 $= 1 \quad southon \quad [g_{1}(x)] = C_{0} x^{n}$
 $r=-2: le ferme n=3 annule le [] = C_{0} \quad adel terminel . le$

$$\begin{array}{l} pond \quad binpulsive \quad reliablise \quad an \quad x \approx 0 \\ f(x) = & \sum_{n} & G_{n} \; x^{n+r} \quad ; \quad xy = & \sum_{n} & C_{n} \; x^{n+r+1} = \sum_{n} & C_{n-1} \; x \\ x \; y^{l} = & \sum_{n} & (r+n)(n+r-1) \; C_{n} \; x^{n+r} \\ x^{2} \; y^{l} \; = & \sum_{n} & (r+n)(n+r-1) \; C_{n} \; x^{n+r} \\ \Rightarrow & \sum_{n} & C_{n} \; \cdot x^{n+r} \left[\; 2(n+r)(n+r-1) - (n+r) + d \right] + \sum_{n} & C_{n-1} \; x^{n+r} \; = \\ (4) \; on \; \text{ sort} \; ln \; \text{ terms } n = 0 \\ & C_{n} \; x^{n+r} \left[\; 2(n+r)(n+r-1) - (n+r) + d \right] + \sum_{n} & C_{n-1} \; x^{n+r} \; = \\ (4) \; on \; \text{ sort} \; ln \; \text{ terms } n = 0 \\ & C_{n} \; x^{n} \left[\; 2r(r-1) - r + c \right] \; + \; \sum_{n < i} \; x^{n+r} \left[\; (2n+2r-1)(n+r-1)C_{n} \; + \; C_{n-1} \right] \; z \\ & C_{n} \; x^{n} \left[\; 2n + (-1)(n+1 - 1)C_{n} \; x^{n} = 0 \; z \right] \; r = d \; ; \; \frac{1}{2} \\ & \text{ terms } r = \frac{1}{2} : \\ & (2n + (-1)(n+1 - 1)C_{n} \; z - C_{n-1} \; z) \; \left[C_{n} \; z - \; \frac{C_{n-1}}{n(2n-1)} \right] \\ & =) \; C_{i} \; = - \; C_{n} \; z \right] \\ & = C_{i} \; z \; c_{i} \; c_{i} \; z \; c_{i} \; c_{i} \; z \\ & f \; pour \; r \; z \; 4 \\ & (2n + 1)(n) \; C_{n} \; z - C_{n-r} \; z) \; \left[C_{n} \; z - \; \frac{C_{n-r}}{n(2n-1)} \right] \\ & C_{i} \; z \; = \; \frac{C_{n}}{3} \; ; \; C_{n} \; z \; \frac{C_{n}}{30} \; ; \; C_{n} \; z \; - \; \frac{C_{n}}{22630} \\ z^{n} \; \end{bmatrix} \\ & = C_{0} \; x^{n} \; \left\{ \; x \; + \; \frac{x^{n}}{60} \; - \; \frac{x^{n}}{4sn} \right\} \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[c_{n} \; x \; + \; \frac{x^{n}}{60} \; - \; \frac{x^{n}}{4sn} \right] \; + \; b_{0} \; x^{\frac{1}{2}} \; (4 - x \; + \; \frac{x^{2}}{6} \; - \; \frac{x^{2}}{q_{0}} \; + \; \frac{x^{n}}{2sn} \\ z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \\ & = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \; z^{n} \right] \; z^{n} \; z$$

$$\left((n+i)^{2} + i \right) C_{n} + (n+i-i) C_{n-i} = 0$$

$$= \left(n^{2} + 2in \right) C_{n} + (n+i-i) C_{n-i} = 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{n+i-i}{n(n+2i)} - \frac{1}{n(n+2i)} - \frac{1}{n(n+2i)} - \frac{1}{n(n+2i)} - \frac{1}{n(n+2i)} \right)$$

C Mékiminé

$$C_1 = \frac{-i}{1+2i}$$
 C $C_2 = -\frac{1+i}{2(2+2i)}$ C $= \frac{i-1}{12i-4}$ C
 $C_3 = -\frac{-3+i}{4(2+i-2+1)}$
=) $V_1 = \infty$ $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} C_{ii} \propto^{2} e$

$$2 \text{ possibilitis pour } C_0' \implies 2 \text{ solutions}$$

$$\Rightarrow S' C_0' = C_0 : \qquad y = A(t_1 + t_2) = A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+i} + \overline{C_n} x^{n-i}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = A \sum_{n=0}^{n} x^n \cdot 2Re[C_n x^i]$$

$$x = e^{-t_1} = \cos(ln(n)) + \overline{c} \sin t_1$$

$$C_n = |C_n| e^{i(ln(n) + ln)}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n x^i = |C_n| e^{i(ln(n) + ln)} + il \sin t_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |y = 2A \sum_{n=0}^{n} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |y = 2A \sum_{n=0}^{n} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |y = 2A \sum_{n=0}^{n} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

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$$\Rightarrow |y = 2A \sum_{n=0}^{n} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x = e^{-t_1} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x = e^{-t_1} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |x = e^{-t_1} x^n |C_n| \cos(ln(n) + ln) + il \sin t_1$$

Si
$$c_{0}^{\prime} = -c_{0}$$

 $y_{1} = 2b_{0}$ Sin $(l_{m}(x)) + 2b_{0} \times sin \left[l_{m}(x) + a_{m}c_{1}t_{2} \frac{1}{2} \right]$
 $\overline{J} \times y'' + y' + e_{y} = 0$
 $\overline{J} = \sum_{i} c_{m} x^{n+i} = \sum_{i} c_{m-i} x^{n+i-i}$

$$y' = \sum_{n} c_n (n+r) x^{n+r-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n} c_n (n+r) (n+r-1) x^{n+r-1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{n+r-1} \left[\left(n+r + 1 \right) \left(n+r \right) + \left(n+r \right) \right] + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{n+r-1} \sum_{n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y}_{1} = x^{\circ} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n} x^{n} \quad \text{vraile service Taylor} \\ \text{avec} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad = \quad n^{2} C_{n} + 2 C_{n-1} \quad (n \ge 1) \\ \\ =) \quad \begin{bmatrix} C_{n} \ge -\frac{2}{n^{2}} C_{n-1} \\ n^{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rel}^{\circ} \text{ de recurrent} \end{aligned}$$

gives: $C_n = \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{(n!)^2} C_0$

n≥1. marche anni h

=) $\int_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^{n} z^{n}}{(n!)^{2}} z^{n}$

après arrangement des terms dans l'E.D. ma

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}\left(\frac{\mathbf{y}_{1}^{"} \mathbf{t}_{n}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{2\mathbf{y}_{1}'}{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{\mathbf{y}_{1}'}{\mathbf{x}^{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{\mathbf{y}_{1}^{"} \mathbf{t}_{n}(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\mathbf{y}_{1}}{\mathbf{x}}\right) + \frac{2\mathbf{y}_{1} \mathbf{t}_{n}(\mathbf{x})}{\mathbf{t}_{n}(\mathbf{x})} + \frac{\sum_{i} \left(n^{2} \mathbf{b}_{n} + 2\mathbf{b}_{n-i}\right)}{1}$$

$$T$$

$$Se simplifie car y_{1} est solution de l'ED.$$

=
$$2y_{1}' + \sum_{1} (n^{2} b_{n+2} b_{n-1}) x = 0$$

utilisant la since de y_{1} : $y_{1}' = \sum_{1} \frac{(-2)^{n}}{(n!)^{2}} n x^{n-1}$

d'où la récurrence en identificant la puissance x

$$\frac{2(-2)^{n}}{(n!)^{2}} + n^{2}b_{n} + 2b_{n-1} = 0$$
 relation de récurrence

$$\begin{cases} b_2 = -3 + b_0 \\ b_3 = \frac{22}{27} - \frac{2}{9} b_0 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)} = \frac{y_1(x)}{y_1(x)} + \frac{y_0(x)}{y_2(x)} + \frac{y_0(x$$

8) 29"=7

Indicial Roots Differ by a Positive Integer The ODE

xy'' - y = 0

has a regular singular point at zero. The indicial polynomial has roots $r_1 = 1$ and $r_2 = 0$. The equation has a Frobenius series solution of the form

$$y_1 = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1}, \qquad a_0 \neq 0$$

Find the a_n 's by the Method of Power Series with $a_0 = 1$: $a_n = 1/((n+1)!n!)$. So

$$y_1 = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)!n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!n!} = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{12}x^3 + \cdots$$

From Theorem 1, a second solution has the form

$$y_2 = \alpha y_1 \ln x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n, \qquad d_0 = 1, \qquad x > 0$$
 (4)

Insert the expression for y_2 into the ODE $xy_2'' - y_2 = 0$. Since $xy_1'' - y_1 = 0$:

$$\alpha(xy_1'' - y_1) \ln x + \alpha \left(2y_1' - \frac{y_1}{x}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [n(n+1)d_{n+1} - d_n]x^n$$
$$= \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n+1)!n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [n(n+1)d_{n+1} - d_n]x^n$$

The recursion relation is

$$n(n+1)d_{n+1} - d_n = \frac{-\alpha(2n+1)}{(n+1)!n!}$$

For n = 0, 1, 2, the recursion relation reduces to

$$-d_0 = -\alpha$$
, $2d_2 - d_1 = \frac{-3\alpha}{2}$, $6d_3 - d_2 = \frac{-5\alpha}{12}$

Since $d_0 = 1$ is already built into Step 5, $\alpha = 1$. Thus,

 $\alpha = d_0 = 1,$ $d_2 = d_1/2 - 3/4,$ $d_3 = d_1/12 - 7/36$

Let $d_1 = 0$ (or any other convenient value) and use the recursion to determine d_n , n = 2, 3, ... Use formula (4) for $y_2(x)$ with $\alpha = 1$, $d_0 = 1$, $d_1 = 0$, $d_2 = -3/4$, $d_3 = -7/36$. Use recursion for d_n , $n \ge 4$. Then

$$y_2 = y_1 \ln x + 1 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{7}{36}x^3 + \cdots$$

is a second solution independent of y_1 .

Although α is not zero in formula (4) of Example 2, it can be zero. for another ODE. Then, the second solution is a power series, and there is no logarithmic term.

Partiel 1 : Equations différentielles

Durée 1h30

1

On considère l'équation différentielle suivante

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

- 1. Cherchez une solution de la forme $y_1(x) = x^r$ avec r réel, valable pour tout x.
- 2. On va chercher la deuxième solution de base y_2 de cette équation du second ordre en utilisant la méthode du Wronskien. Calculez le Wronskien de l'équation (1)
- 3. En déduire l'équation différentielle du 1er ordre à laquelle satisfait y_2 .
- 4. La résoudre pour trouver y_2 .¹

2 Equation de Hermite

L'équation différentielle de Hermite est

$$y'' - 2xy' + 2ny = 0 \tag{2}$$

avec $n\in\mathbb{N}$

- 1. On se place dans le cas où n = 0. Chercher la solution de l'équation (on pourra utiliser la fonction $\operatorname{erfi}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int^x e^{t^2} dt$, la notation \int^x désigne la primitive). A quelle condition la solution ne diverge pas à l'infini?
- 2. *n* est maintenant un entier quelconque. Chercher une solution à l'équation (2) sous la forme d'un développement en série :

$$y(x) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} c_p x^p$$

et donner la relation de récurrence entre les coefficients.

- 3. Montrer qu'il y a deux solutions : $y_0(x)$ paire qui dépend du coefficient c_0 et $y_1(x)$ impaire qui dépend de c_1 (on ne demande pas de faire le calcul explicite des coefficients de ces séries). Est-ce que ces solutions vous semblent indépendantes (et pourquoi)?
- 4. Dans le cas où n est pair, montrer que la solution paire y_0 est un polynôme de degré n (c'est à dire que tous les coefficients c_p avec p > n sont nuls). C'est le polynôme d'Hermite $H_n(x)$.
- 5. Lorsque n est impair, a-t-on aussi une solution polynomiale de type $H_n(x)$?
- 6. Donner explicitement les expressions des premiers polynômes de Hermite : $H_0(x)$, $H_1(x)$, $H_2(x)$ et $H_3(x)$ (prendre $c_0 = 1$ et $c_1 = 2$). NB : dans la littérature on pourra trouver des polynômes proportionnels à ceux que vous obtenez ici, pour des raisons liées à la normalisation.
- 7. On définit la fonction de Weber-Hermite d'ordre n par

$$u_n(x) = H_n(x) \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2})$$

Trouver l'équation différentielle du second ordre à laquelle satisfait $u_n(x)$.

8. Application : l'équation de Schrodinger de l'oscillateur harmonique à une dimension s'écrit

$$rac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + rac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - rac{1}{2}Cx^2)\psi = 0$$

avec *E* l'énergie, *m* la masse, *C* et \hbar des constantes positives. Montrer qu'un changement de variable de type x = aX permet de ramener cette équation à celle de u_n . Donner la forme des solutions $\psi_n(x)$ et l'énergie E_n correspondante.

¹On rappelle qu'une fraction du type $\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)}$ se met sous la forme $\frac{A}{(x-a)} + \frac{B}{(x-b)}$ et que pour trouver A il suffit de multiplier par (x-a) et de faire tendre x vers a. Idem pour B : c'est la méthode de décomposition en éléments simples.

* Variation (ste:

$$\frac{y_{2}: K(x) \times y_{2}}{y_{2}: K(x) \times y_{3}} = \frac{y_{3}' = K' \times y_{4} \times K}{y_{2}' = K' \times y_{4} \times K}$$
= $y \times (K'_{X} + K) + K_{X} = \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $y \times (K'_{X} + K) + K_{X} = \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $y \times (K'_{X} + K) + K_{X} = \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $y \times (K'_{X} + K) + K_{X} = \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $y \times (x^{2}-1)$
= $-\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $-\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1}$
= $\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} +$

$$\frac{1}{2} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} c_{p+2} = -\frac{2}{2} \frac{c_p}{(p+1)} \frac{(n-p)}{(p+1)} \\ (p+1) \frac{(p+2)}{(p+2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \qquad \frac{2}{3k^2} \frac{2}{3k^2} \frac{c_p}{(n-1)} \frac{1}{2} - n \quad C_0 \qquad C_0 \quad \text{in dis detininis}}{C_3 = -\frac{2}{2} \frac{C_1}{(n-1)}} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(n-1)}{3} \frac{c_1}{c_1}}{C_1} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \qquad C_1 = -\frac{2C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{(n-2)}{3 \times 4} \frac{c_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_1}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{3 \times 4} \frac{C_2}{4} \frac{C_2}{4$$

Y, et to indep si l'une n'est pas proportionnelle à l'autre. comme elles sont de parité +, elles sont indep (ran une fin parie x coste roote pairs et une fin impaire × coste roote impaire).

4) Cas n pair
Soluthin pairs
$$g_0(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i x^i$$

 r_{prain}
 $C_{p+2} \propto C_p$
 $S^i p=n: C_{pri} = -\frac{2C_{pri}(n-n)}{(n+1)(n+1)}$
 $= C_{n+2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{n+4} \propto C_{n+2} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \forall p pair in : Cp = 0$
 $e c_{n+2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{n+4} \propto C_{n+2} = 0$
 $e c_{n+1}(n+1)$
 $= C_{n+2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{n+4} \propto C_{n+2} = 0$
 $e c_{n+1}(n+1) = 0$
 $e c_{n+2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{n+4} \propto C_{n+2} = 0$
 $e c_{n+1}(n+1) = 0$
 $e c_{n+2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{n+4} \propto C_{n+2} = 0$
 $e c_{n+1}(n+1) = 0$
 e

terme qui manque; on l'ajoute et on le retrouche



Math Exercices

Legendre polynomials and spherical harmonics

1 Variations about Legendre polynomials

1. Show that

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_n(t) \ (1+h^2-2ht)^{-1/2} \ dt = \frac{2h^n}{2n+1}$$

where h < 1.

2. Using Rodrigues Formula, establish the recurrence relation

$$P'_{n+1}(x) = P'_{n-1}(x) + (2n+1)P_n(x)$$

3. Expand the function $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$ as a series in Legendre polynomials for -1 < x < 1. Hint : use the identity

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \, dx = (-)^n \int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x)$$

2 Multipole expansion

- 1. A point charge q is located at the position $(0, 0, z_0)$. Write down the electric potential $V(r, \theta)$ at a point of polar coordinates (r, θ) using Coulomb's law. Expand V as a series of Legendre polynomials for $r > |z_0|$, and give the three first terms of the development.
- 2. Same question if we add a second charge -q at the position $-z_0$. Show that the asymptotic potential is $\propto 1/r^2$ (dipolar potential).
- 3. How would be modified the multipole expansion of $r < |z_0|$? Express the potential of the two charges of question 2 near the origin and give the leading term of the series.
- 4. Write down the multipole expansion as a series in spherical harmonics in the case of 4 charges q_i located at positions $\vec{r_i}$ with : $q_1 = q_3 = q$, $q_2 = q_4 = -q$, $\vec{r_1} = (a, 0, 0) = -\vec{r_2}$, $\vec{r_3} = (0, a, 0) = -\vec{r_4}$ (a > 0). Give the first term of the series.

3 Conducting sphere with hemispheres at different potentials

We consider a conducting sphere of radius a made up of two hemispheres separated by a small insulating ring. The northern hemisphere is kept at fixed potential $+V_0$ ($-V_0$ for the southern hemisphere).

- 1. Determine the electric potential in the region r > a as a series in Legendre polynomials P_l . Write down the terms up to l = 4.
- 2. Same question inside the sphere (r < a). Verify that the two series give the same result at r = a.

Feuille 6 - Folgnomes de Lependre
I - Variations about Pe.
1)
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} P_n(t) \cdot [1 - 2ht + h^2]^{-1/2} dt = ?$$

 $I(t) = generating function of Pem$
on a par de fruition $I(t) = \sum_{k} r^{\ell} P_{k}(t)$
 $doid I = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^{\ell} \int_{-1}^{1} P_n(t) \cdot P_{k}(t) dt = \frac{2r^{n}}{2n+1}$
2) $P_{n+1} = (2n+1) P_{n} + P_{k-1}'$

(1)

$$P_{n+1}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}(n+1)!} = \frac{d^{n+2}}{dx^{n+2}} \left[(x^{2}-1)^{n+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2(n+1)}{2^{n+1}(n+1)!} = \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} \left[-x (x^{2}-1)^{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2(n+1)}{2^{n}(n+1)!} = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left[-x (x^{2}-1)^{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}n!} = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left[(x^{2}-1)^{n} + 2x^{2}n (x^{2}-1)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}n!} = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left[(x^{2}-1)^{n} + 2n (x^{2}-1)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}n!} = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left[(x^{2}-1)^{n} + 2n (x^{2}-1)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$= (2n+1) P_{n}(n) + \frac{2n}{2^{n}n!} = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left[(x^{2}-1)^{n} - \frac{1}{2^{n}(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{2^{n}(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{2^{n}(n+1)!} \right]$$

$$= (2n+1) P_{n}(x) + \frac{1}{2^{n}(n+1)!} = \frac{1$$

3) Developpement de la
$$\left(\frac{d+x}{d-x}\right)$$

 $\frac{dx}{dx}$ compares, singulant the an ± 1
 $-f(x) = dx \left(\frac{d+x}{d-x}\right)$
 $Cx = \langle f_{1}, f_{2} \rangle = \frac{2\pi x^{1}}{dx} \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x)f_{1}(x) dx$
 $= \frac{2\pi x^{1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}n!} \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x)f_{1}(x) dx$
 $= \frac{2\pi x^{1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}n!} \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x)h dx$
 $= \frac{2\pi x^{1}}{dx^{n}} \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x)h dx$
 $= \frac{2\pi x^{1}}{(x^{1}-x)^{n}} \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x^{1}-x)^{n} dx$
 $= \frac{2\pi x^{1}}{(x^{1}-x)^{n}} \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x)h^{1} (x^{1}-x)^{n} dx$
 $= \frac{2\pi x^{1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = \frac{1}{4\pi e} \frac{1}{2\pi e} \frac{1}{2\pi$$

3) Potentiel à
$$|\vec{r}| < 30$$

 $\rightarrow développement multipolaire $\vec{r} < r < 30$:
 $\frac{4}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} = r_0 \left[4 - 2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}_0 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2}\right]^{-1/2} = r_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^n P_n(to 0)$
 $\Rightarrow V(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{r_0^n} P_n(to 0),$
 $ce qui change rest a la ^n
au lieu de -n
 $\int devo ce coo: développent poche de l'nigno rico
 $davo le (\vec{r}) = développent loubtain (arymptokip),$$$$

=)
$$V_1 + V_2 = \frac{29}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \beta_0} \overline{Z_1} \left(\frac{\Gamma}{30}\right)^n P_n(c_0 0)$$
 pour $\Gamma < 30$

$$= \frac{9\Gamma}{2\pi\epsilon_0 3_0^2} + \frac{9\Gamma^3}{2\pi\epsilon_0 3_0^4} \frac{1}{2(86s^2\theta - 1)} + \cdots$$

terme
deficie terme
deficie octupelane

• what at
$$r = 30$$
?

$$Vext = \frac{9}{2\pi 60 30} \sum_{n \text{ only}air} P_n(co 0)$$

$$V_{int} = \frac{9}{2\pi 60 30} \sum_{n \text{ only}air} P_n(co 0)$$
4) 4 charges.

4) 4 charges:
9, = 9, = 9, = 9; 9, = 9, = -9;

$$F_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} = \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & T_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T_{4} & T_{4} & T_{4} \\ 0 & T_{4} & T_{4} & T_{4} \\ 0 & T_{4} & T_{4$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 \rightarrow V_1 &: \quad \Theta' = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \varphi' = 0 \\ &= \mathcal{D} \quad \forall e^{\mathcal{M}} \quad (\frac{\pi}{2}, o) = \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}} \quad (e-m)! \\ (e+n)! \quad P_e^{\mathcal{M}}(o). \quad reil. \\ & L_1 \quad m_1 \quad \delta' \quad l \neq m \quad impair \end{aligned}$$

 $=) V_1 + V_3 = \frac{9}{2HE0} \sum_{\substack{l \neq a \\ l \neq a \\ (l + m)! \\ \frac{a^2}{r^{2+1}} P_e^{M}(b) P_e^{M}(c_0 \theta),$

$$q_{2} \neq V_{2} = \Theta' = \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \varphi' = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

 $\Rightarrow \quad \gamma'_{e} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2(+1)}{4\pi}} \frac{(e-m)!}{(e+m)!} P_{e}^{m}(o) - e^{m}$

$$= -\frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \sum_{i} \sum_{i} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \frac{a^{\ell}}{r^{\ell+i}} P_e^{*i}(o) (-)^{m/2} P_e^{*i}(c_0 \phi)$$

(5

$$= \frac{1}{2} \bigvee_{m=1}^{q} \frac{1}{\pi \epsilon_{n}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n \neq n}} \frac{\alpha_{n}^{q}}{r^{q}} \frac{(\epsilon_{n})!}{(\epsilon_{n})!} \frac{p_{n}^{m}(\epsilon)}{p_{n}^{n}(\epsilon)} \frac{p_{n}^{m}(\epsilon_{n}\theta)}{p_{n}^{m}(\epsilon_{n}\theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi \epsilon_{n}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n \neq n}} \frac{\alpha_{n}^{q}}{r^{q}} \frac{(\epsilon_{n})!}{(\epsilon_{n})!} \frac{p_{n}^{m}(\epsilon_{n})}{p_{n}^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \frac{1}{r^{q}}} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ m \neq n}} \sum_{\substack{n=1$$





$$V(\Gamma, G, q) = \sum_{q} \sum_{q} \left(A_{e_m} \Gamma + \frac{B_{e_m}}{\Gamma^{l+1}} \right) Y_e(0, q)$$

$$loo m = -l \qquad \Gamma^{l+1}$$

are les Alm = 0 pour étriter de diverger ou loin. et m=0 car la boule est indep. q

$$= \frac{\sqrt{e}}{4\pi} \left(\Theta_{1} \varphi \right)_{c} = \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}} \frac{P_{e}(\cos \Theta)}{P_{e}(\cos \Theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}} \frac{Be}{\Gamma^{e}} \frac{P_{e}(\cos \Theta)}{\Gamma^{e}}, \quad \text{on predict ansn'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}} \frac{Be}{\Gamma^{e}} \frac{P_{e}(\cos \Theta)}{\Gamma^{e}}, \quad \text{on predict ansn'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}} \frac{Be}{\Gamma^{e}} \frac{P_{e}(\cos \Theta)}{\Gamma^{e}}. \quad \text{on predict ansn'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}} \frac{Be}{\Gamma^{e}} \frac{P_{e}(\cos \Theta)}{\Gamma^{e}}. \quad \text{on predict ansn'}$$

avec
$$\frac{B_{ext}}{\Gamma^{et_{l}}} = \iint V(r, 0, \psi) Y_{e}^{o}(0, \psi)$$
. Sin 0 d0 d ψ
on connait V on $r=\alpha$ (condition and bods de Dirichlet).

 $=) \qquad 1 \ge \cos \Theta > 0 : V = + V_0 \qquad (\cos \Theta < 0 \quad V = - V_0]$

$$= a^{l+l} 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2l+l}{4\pi}} \int \sqrt{(a)} \cdot P_e(u) du$$

$$= a^{l+l} 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2l+l}{4\pi}} \cdot \left[\int \sqrt{(a)} \cdot P_e(u) du + \int \sqrt{(a)} \cdot P_e(u) du \right]$$

$$= nul \quad S' \quad l \quad pair$$

$$P = B_{\ell} = -a^{\ell+1} 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4rr}} + 2V_{\ell} \left[\int_{0}^{1} P_{\ell}(a) da \right],$$

$$P = \frac{1}{c_{\ell+1}} \left[\frac{P_{\ell+1}}{P_{\ell-1}} - \frac{P_{\ell-1}}{P_{\ell-1}} \right]$$

$$P = \frac{1}{c_{\ell+1}} \left[\frac{P_{\ell}}{P_{\ell-1}} - \frac{P_{\ell-1}}{P_{\ell-1}} \right],$$

$$P = \frac{1}{c_{\ell-1}} \left[\frac{P_{\ell}}{P_{\ell-1}} - \frac{P_{\ell-1}}{P_{\ell-1}} \right],$$

$$P = \frac{1}{c_{\ell-1}} \left[\frac{P_{\ell-1}}{P_{\ell-1}} - \frac{P_{\ell-1}}{P_{$$

Math Exercices

Bessel functions

1 Miscellaneous exercices

1. Take the Fourier transform of Bessel differential equation for $\nu = 0$ and calculate the Fourier transform of $J_0(x)$. We recall that TF $[y'(x)] = 2i\pi\nu\hat{f}(\nu)$ and TF $[x.y(x)] = -\frac{1}{2i\pi}\frac{d}{d\nu}\hat{f}(\nu)$

answer : $\hat{J}_0(\nu) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 4\pi^2 \nu^2}} \Pi(\pi \nu)$

2. Calculate the integral

$$\int_0^\infty J_n(x)\,dx$$

for n ∈ N. Hint : proceed for n = 0 (use the result of the previous exercice) and n = 1 then generalise for any n.
3. Calculate the Hankel transform of δ(r) + δ(r − a) with a > 0 (in optics this is the amplitude diffracted by a point-source and a circular ring of radius a).

2 Orthogonality of J_{ν}

We consider the following scalar product defined for 2 functions u and v over the interval [0, 1] with u(1) = v(1) = 0:

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \int_0^1 x \, u(x) \, v(x) \, dx$$

We set $u(x) = J_{\nu}(\alpha_n x)$ and $v(x) = J_{\nu}(\alpha_p x)$ with α_n and α_p the *n*-th and *p*-th zero of J_{ν} . We will prove that the scalar product $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$, hence that the functions are orthogonal.

- 1. Using the variable change $x = \alpha_n X$, write down the differential equation for u(X). Same for v(X).
- 2. Combine the results above to obtain a differential equation in which appears the product u(X)v(X)X.
- 3. Integrate this equation and show that $\langle J_{\nu}(\alpha_n x), J_{\nu}(\alpha_p x) \rangle = 0$

3 The hanging chain

We consider a chain of mass m suspended at its upper end. We denote as L the length of the chain and assume that its mass density is uniform. At equilibrium, the chain is vertical. When disturbed it oscillate from side to side : these oscillations are described by a function u(x, t). x is the vertical coordinate measured upwards. For small oscillations, the equation for u(x, t) expresses as

$$\frac{1}{q}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

- 1. Search for solutions of the form u(x,t) = T(x).F(x)
- 2. Show that F is solution of a Bessel equation
- 3. Show that the general form of the solution is

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k J_0\left(\alpha_k \sqrt{\frac{x}{L}}\right) \sin(\omega_k t + \phi_k)$$

where α_k is the k-th zero of J_0 and $\omega_k = \frac{\alpha_k}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$

- 4. Explain how to calculate A_k and ϕ_k providing initial conditions u(x,0) = f(x) and $\dot{u}(x,0) = 0$ (do not perform the calculation)
- This problem was solved in 1732 by Bernouilli, about 1 century before the introduction of Bessel functions (1824).



Fcuille 7 - Bessel Functions

I. Miscellaneous

1) Fourier transform of Jo
eq. de Jo:
$$x^2y'' + xy' + x^2y = 0$$

 $=1 \quad xy'' + y' + xy = 0$

TF [Y] = Y (notation klus commode in) TF [Y'] = 2iTT Y Y $TF [zy] = -\frac{1}{2iTT} Y'$

$$TF[y''] = -4\pi^{2}\nu^{2}Y$$

$$TF[xy''] = -\frac{1}{2i\pi}(-4\pi^{2})\frac{d}{d\nu}(\nu^{2}Y)$$

$$= -2i\pi(2\nu Y + \nu^{2}Y')$$

dbù:
$$-2i\pi (2\nu Y + \nu^2 Y') + 2i\pi \nu Y - \frac{1}{2i\pi} Y' = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{2}\pi)^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{2}\pi)^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi^{2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi^{2}}}$$

coir méthode altimative

=) $\hat{\mathcal{Y}}(\nu) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4\pi^{L}\nu^{2}}} TT\left(\frac{\nu}{T}\right)$

- 00

(1

2ª méthode pour trouver A: intégue Y.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(v)}} dv = J_0(o) = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4\pi^2v^2}} dv \qquad \text{(Lo 2\pi v)}; \quad dv: \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4\pi^2v^2}} \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\operatorname{auc sin } v \right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\operatorname{auc sin } v \right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

2) Integrals.

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} J_{0}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} J(0) = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} J_{1}(x) dx = [-J_{0}]_{0}^{\infty} = J_{0}(0) = 1.$$

• Low le cas geteral: on part de $Jy' = \frac{1}{2} [J_{y-1} - J_{y+1}]$ =) $\int_{0}^{\infty} Jy'(a) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{y-1} = J_{y+1}$ [$J_{y}]_{0}^{\infty} = 0 \quad S_{1}^{*} \quad W \neq 0$ =) $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{n-1}^{\infty} (n) dn = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{n+1}(n) dn$ =) $\int_{0}^{\infty} J_{n+2}(n) dn = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{n}(a) da$. part ant des créépale de Jo et J_{1} on en déduct

$$\int_{\partial}^{\infty} J_n(n) dx = 1 \quad \forall n =$$

2

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \overline{L} - \operatorname{Hang}_{n} \operatorname{Hang}_{n} \operatorname{Chain}_{n}, \\
 \overline{d} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n} \operatorname{Chain}_{n}, \\
 \overline{d} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n}, \\
 \overline{d} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n}, \\
 \overline{d} = \operatorname{Dian}_{n}^{n}, \\$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'ou & F(v) \text{ solution de } v^2 F'' + v F' + v^2 F = 0 \\ e'g de Bessel pour $\mathcal{V} = 0 = 2 \text{ sol. de base: } \rightarrow J_0(v) \\ & \rightarrow V_0(v) \rightarrow \text{hon Can} \\ & \Rightarrow F(v) = cte J_0(v) \\ en finde z. F(z) = cte J_0(z \wedge \sqrt{z}) \\ mais F(L) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \wedge \sqrt{L} = \alpha_{ls} \Rightarrow 2 \wedge = \frac{\alpha_{ls}}{\sqrt{L}} \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_k(z) = cte_k J_0(\alpha_k \sqrt{\frac{x}{L}}) \\ & \omega_k = \lambda \sqrt{g} = \frac{\alpha_{ls}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} \end{aligned}$$$

D'où la solution complite, combinaisons linéaire des modes k:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k J_0\left(\alpha_k \sqrt{\frac{x}{L}}\right) sin\left(\omega_k t + q_k\right)$$

$$o siz \leq L$$



fig. 4 : solutions de l'équation du fil pesant (animation : <u>http://promenadesmaths.free.fr/Bessel/Bessel_fil.htm</u>)

fonctions_de_Bessel. Chainette. pdf. p.13

4) Détermination
$$A_k / \Psi_k$$
:
- condition on $U(a, 0) = 0$
 $U(x, t) = \sum_{i} A_k \omega_k J_0(i) \cos(\omega_k t + \Psi_k)$
 $U(x, 0) = 0 \forall x = D \cos(\Psi_k) = 0 \quad \forall_k = \Psi_k - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (ou - \frac{\pi}{2})$
 $= \int_{i}^{\infty} U(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k J_0(i) \cos(\omega_k t)$
 $= \int_{i=1}^{\infty} V_k F_k \cdot V_k$

5

- condition Sur $U(\pi, \theta) = f(\theta)$. $U(\pi, 0) = \sum_{l} A_{k}$ $J_{0}\left(a_{k}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{L}}\right)$ Soit $X = \frac{\pi}{L}$ =) $U = \sum_{l} A_{k}$ $J_{0}\left(a_{k}^{T}X\right) = f(X)$ $0 \le X \le A$ Solve de Touher -Bobel d'une fin f(X) obsective f(A) = 0 $\Rightarrow A_{k} = \frac{\langle f, J_{0}(a_{k}X) \rangle}{\frac{1}{2} |J_{0}(a_{k}^{T}X)|^{2}} = 2 \frac{\int_{0}^{t} X f(X) |J_{0}(a_{k}^{T}X)|}{J_{1}(a_{k}^{T}X)|^{2}}$

Partiel 2 : Fonctions spéciales

Durée 1h30

Diffusion 1

Des particules diffusent à l'intérieur d'un récipient cylindrique de rayon R. L'axe du cylindre coïncide avec l'axe z des coordonnées cylindriques (ρ, ϕ, z) . La concentration $c(\rho, t)$ des particules est supposée indépendante de z et ϕ . Elle obéit à l'équation de diffusion

$$D\,\Delta c \,=\, \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} \tag{1}$$

avec D une constante positive (coefficient de diffusion) et Δ le Laplacien¹ On impose en outre une condition de bord sur c : $\left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial \rho}\right)_{\rho=R} = 0$ (courant de particules nul sur les bords pour tout t, c'est à dire pas de fuite).

- 1. Chercher une solution à variables séparées de la forme $c(\rho, t) = T(t) \cdot F(\rho)$ et montrer que l'équation 1 donne naissance à deux équations différentielles ordinaires, l'une pour T et l'autre pour F.
- 2. Résoudre l'équation de T(t). On veillera à ce que la solution ne tende pas vers l'infini pour t grand.
- 3. Montrer que l'équation de $F(\rho)$ fait apparaître une équation différentielle de Bessel et donner la forme de la solution de base $F(\rho)$ (on rejettera également les solutions tendant vers l'infini).
- 4. Réécrire $F(\rho)$ en appliquant la condition de bord (cf plus haut). On notera α_n le n-ième zéro de la fonction de Bessel concernée (on précisera de quelle fonction il s'agit).
- 5. Ecrire la concentration $c(\rho, t)$ sous forme d'un développement en série (série de Fourier-Bessel). On notera A_n les coefficients. On pourra aussi poser $\tau = R^2/D$.

$\mathbf{2}$ Potentiel gravitationnel d'une étoile double

On modélise une étoile double par deux masses ponctuelles m_1 et m_2 situées aux coordonnées (0, 0, d) pour l'étoile 1, et (0, 0, -d) pour l'étoile 2. On prendra $m_1 = m_2$ dans tout le problème. On considère un satellite qui orbite à grande distance $(r \gg d)$ autour de cette étoile double. La position de ce satellite est repérée par les coordonnées sphériques (r, θ, ϕ) , avec $\phi = 0$ (le satellite orbite dans un plan qui contient les 2 étoiles). On rappelle l'expression du potentiel gravitationnel $V(\vec{r})$ créé en un point \vec{r} par une masse ponctuelle M située en $\vec{r_0}$:

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{-GM}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}|}$$

- 1. Ecrire le potentiel $V_1(r, \theta)$ créé par l'étoile 1 au niveau du satellite, sous forme d'un développement en série de polynômes de Legendre (développement multipolaire)
- 2. Faire de même pour l'étoile 2
- 3. Ecrire le potentiel gravitationnel $V(r, \theta)$ de l'ensemble en s'arrètant au 2e terme non nul (terme quadrupolaire).
- 4. Montrer que $V(r, \theta)$ peut s'écrire comme le potentiel newtonien V_0 créé par une masse ponctuelle à l'origine (dont on précisera la masse) plus un terme de perturbation anisotrope δV .
- 5. Pour quelles valeurs de θ a-t-on δV maximal, nul et minimal (on notera δV_M la valeur maximale)? Représenter schématiquement le potentiel $V(r, \theta)$ en fonction de θ pour r fixé (on fera un graphe polaire comme on l'a fait en cours pour les Y_l^m).
- 6. A partir de quelle distance r le rapport $\delta V_M/V_0$ est il inférieur à 1%?
- 7. On appelle \vec{g} le champ gravitationnel créé par l'étoile double et défini par $\vec{g} = -\vec{\nabla}V$. Calculer les trois composantes (g_r, g_θ, g_ϕ) de ce champ gravitationnel².
- 8. Le théorème de Gauss prévoit que le flux Φ de \vec{q} sur une sphère de rayon r est égal à $-4\pi GM$ où M est la masse renfermée par la sphère de rayon r. On rappelle que le flux est défini par l'intégrale

$$\Phi = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} g_{\tau} r^2 \sin(\theta) \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

Montrer que le théorème de Gauss est vérifié dans notre cas et que la perturbation δV ne contribue pas au flux Φ (on rappelle que les polynômes de Legendre sont orthogonaux).

9. Expliquer pourquoi les termes suivants du développement multipolaire de V ne contribuent pas non plus au flux Φ .

¹Le laplacien en coordonnées cylindriques s'écrit $\Delta = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ ²Le gradient en coordonnées sphériques est $\vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$



8) Flux de
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
.
 $\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{9\pi} \frac{\pi}{9\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{2\pi}{9\pi} \frac{2\pi}{16\pi} \frac{2\pi}{9\pi} \frac{2\pi}{16\pi} \frac{2\pi}{9\pi} \frac{2\pi}{16\pi} \frac{2\pi}{$

=) aucun terme l >0 ne contribue au flux -le th. de Gauss est bien respecté

$$T = Diffusion \qquad (4)$$

$$D \ A \ C = \frac{\partial c}{\partial c} \qquad avec \qquad (\frac{\partial c}{\partial r})_{reg} = 0$$

$$A) \ C(\rho,t) = F(\rho) \ T(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow D \ T \ \frac{d}{P} \ (\rho \ \frac{d}{de}) = F \ \frac{d}{dt} \qquad) \ Isimic \ \rho a \ F.T$$

$$\Rightarrow D \ \frac{d}{P} \ \frac{d}{de} \ (\rho \ P') = \frac{d}{T} \ T'$$

$$\Rightarrow D \ \frac{d}{P} \ \frac{d}{de} \ (\rho \ P') = \frac{d}{T} \ T'$$

$$\Rightarrow C \ S' \ chaque \ min \ bu \ et \ cmst \ at \ (-A). \qquad A>0$$

$$\begin{cases} D \ . \ \frac{d}{de} \ (\rho \ F') = -A \qquad \\ Fe \ \frac{d}{de} \ (\rho \ F') = -A \qquad \\ T' = -A \qquad$$

on obtient:
$$\frac{D}{A} \times \frac{2}{D} \frac{d}{dx^2} + \sqrt{\frac{D}{A}} \times \sqrt{\frac{A}{D}} \frac{dF}{dx} + \chi^2 f = 0$$

d'ai $\chi^2 \frac{d^2 F}{dx^2} + \chi \frac{df}{dx} + \chi^2 F = 0$
Eq. de Bessel d'ordre $D \rightarrow F(\chi) = cte J_0(\chi)$
 $=) F(p) = cte J_0(\sqrt{\frac{A}{D}}p)$

4) (on div him au bord

$$\begin{array}{c}
\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho}\right)_{\rho \in R} \xrightarrow{\sim} 0 \\
\frac{\partial c}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{T(t)}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \rho} \xrightarrow{\sim} 0 \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} \frac{dF}{d\rho} \xrightarrow{\sim} 0 \\
\frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{T(t)}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho} \xrightarrow{\sim} 0 \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} 0 \xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$$

5) Solution c(p,t)

combination entaire de tous les
$$F(F)$$
 pour $n=1,2,...$
=) $\left[\overline{u}(F,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n To\left(\alpha_n \frac{F}{R}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\alpha_n^2 \frac{t}{T}\right)\right]$