

Unidad 3 : Método de Series para Ecuaciones Lineales

Tema 3.2 : Método de Series para Ecuaciones de 1er Orden

Ejemplo:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n ; y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} - 2x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2c_n x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$n-1 = k ; \quad n+1 = k$$

$$n = k+1 ; \quad n = k-1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)c_{k+1} x^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2c_{k-1} x^k = 0$$

$$c_1 x^0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1)c_{k+1} x^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2c_{k-1} x^k = 0$$

$$c_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k+1)c_{k+1} - 2c_{k-1}] x^k = 0$$

$$\therefore c_1 = 0 ; \quad (k+1)c_{k+1} - 2c_{k-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{k+1} = \frac{2c_{k-1}}{(k+1)} ; \quad k \geq 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 0 ; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 2x dx ; \quad \ln y = x^2 + c_0$$

$$y = c_1 e^{x^2}$$

$$y = c_1 \left[1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$k=1 ; \quad c_2 = \frac{2}{2} c_0 = c_0$$

$$k=2 ; \quad c_3 = \frac{2}{3} c_1 = 0$$

$$k=3 ; \quad c_4 = \frac{2}{4} c_2 = \frac{1}{2} c_0$$

$$k=4 ; \quad c_5 = \frac{2}{5} c_3 = 0$$

$$k=5 ; \quad c_6 = \frac{2}{6} c_4 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} c_0$$

$$k=6 ; \quad c_7 = \frac{2}{7} c_5 = 0$$

$$k=7 ; \quad c_8 = \frac{2}{8} c_6 = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} c_0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + c_4 x^4 + c_5 x^5 + c_6 x^6 + \dots$$

$$y = c_0 + 0 + c_0 x^2 + 0 + \frac{1}{2!} c_0 x^4 + 0 + \frac{1}{3!} c_0 x^6 + 0 + \frac{1}{4!} c_0 x^8 + \dots$$

$$y = c_0 \left[1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} x^4 + \frac{1}{3!} x^6 + \frac{1}{4!} x^8 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n + \dots \right]$$

$$y = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n = c_0 e^{x^2}$$

Para la próxima clase estudiar las secciones:

6.1 Zill 8.1 y 8.2 Nagle Método de Series de Potencias

Tarea para entregar la próxima clase:

Tarea No. 18 : Método de Series para ED de 1er Orden

Ma-841 : ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES

Tarea No. 18 : Método de Series para EDL de 1er orden

(a) Resuelva la ED dada por los métodos estudiados anteriormente, (b) después resuelva la ED por el Método de Series, y (c) compare ambos resultados

	Ejercicio	Respuesta
1	$y' + y = 0$	$y = c_0 \left[1 - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots \right]$ $= c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-x)^n = c_0 e^{-x}$
2	$y' - x^2 y = 0$	$y = c_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^2}x^6 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3^3}x^9 + \dots \right]$ $= c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)^n = c_0 e^{x^3/3}$
3	$(1-x)y' - y = 0$	$y = c_0 [1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots] = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{c_0}{1-x}$
4	$y'' + y = 0$	$y = c_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots \right] + c_1 \left[x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots \right]$ $= c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$ $= c_0 \cos x + c_1 \operatorname{sen} x$