

r_1, r_2 為相等, ($r_1 = r_2$), 則存在二個線性獨立之解 y_1, y_2 如下:

$$r_1 = r_2 \rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = \frac{1 - \bar{a}_0}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r_1} = x^{r_1} (c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots), \quad c_0 \neq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2(x) &= y_1(x) \ln x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+r_2} \\ &= y_1(x) \ln x + x^{r_2} (b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

注意: $n=1 \sim \infty$

例題: $x^2 y'' + 5xy' + (x+4)y = 0$ (取自 example 4.11, 4.13, O'Neil, 5th Edition)

$$y'' + \frac{5}{x} y' + \frac{x+4}{x^2} y = 0 \quad (4)$$

分母為零, $x=0$ 為微分方程式(4)之奇異點(singular point)。

$$p(x) = xP(x) = 5 \quad (5)$$

$$q(x) = x^2 Q(x) = x + 4 \quad (6)$$

函數 $p(x), q(x)$ 現為多項式, 所以在 $x=0$ 皆為解析(analytic)。奇異點 $x=0$ 為微分方程式(4)之規則奇異點(regular singular point)。

規則奇異點 \rightarrow Frobenius method

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r}$$

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)c_n x^{n+r-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n x^{n+r-2}$$

$$x^2 y'' + 5xy' + (x+4)y$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5(n+r)c_n x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4c_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5(n+r)c_n x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4c_n x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow [r(r-1) + 5r + 4]c_0 x^r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+r)(n+r-1)c_n + 5(n+r)c_n + c_{n-1} + 4c_n] x^{n+r} = 0$$

指標方程式(x^r 的係數, 且 $c_0 \neq 0$) $\rightarrow r(r-1) + 5r + 4 = r^2 + 4r + 4 = (r+2)^2 = 0$

→ $r_1, r_2 = -2$ 重根 → 只存在一個 Frobenius solution

令 $r_1 = -2$

$$\rightarrow (n+r)(n+r-1)c_n + 5(n+r)c_n + c_{n-1} + 4c_n = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (n-2)(n-3)c_n + 5(n-2)c_n + c_{n-1} + 4c_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow c_n &= -\frac{1}{(n-2)(n-3) + 5(n-2) + 4} c_{n-1}, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots \\ &= -\frac{1}{n^2} c_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow c_1 = -c_0$$

$$\rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{1}{4}c_1 = \frac{1}{4}c_0 = \frac{1}{(2)^2}c_0$$

$$\rightarrow c_3 = -\frac{1}{9}c_2 = -\frac{1}{4 \cdot 9}c_0 = -\frac{1}{(2 \cdot 3)^2}c_0$$

$$\rightarrow c_4 = -\frac{1}{16}c_3 = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 9 \cdot 16}c_0 = \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4)^2}c_0$$

$$\rightarrow c_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n!)^2} c_0, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

The Frobenius solution we have found is

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(x) &= c_0 \left[x^{-2} - x^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{36}x + \frac{1}{576}x^2 + \dots \right] \\ &= c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n!)^2} x^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

注意 $c_0 \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow y_2(x) = y_1(x) \ln(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4y_1 + 2xy_1' + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-2)(n-3)b_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5(n-2)b_n x^{n-2} \\ \rightarrow & + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4b_n x^{n-2} + \ln(x) [x^2 y_1'' + 5xy_1' + (x+4)y_1] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $y_1(x) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n!)^2} x^{n-2}$ 為微分方程式第一個解，所以在式(7)中

$$x^2 y_1'' + 5xy_1' + (x+4)y_1 = 0$$

而簡單起見，可令式(7)中 $c_0 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-2 + b_1)x^{-1} \\ \rightarrow & + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{4(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} + \frac{2(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} (n-2) + (n-2)(n-3)b_n + 5(n-2)b_n + b_{n-1} + 4b_n \right] x^{n-2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

同樣地，在式(8)中每個 x 的係數皆為零

$$\rightarrow b_1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} n + n^2 b_n + b_{n-1} = 0, \rightarrow b_n = -\frac{2(-1)^n}{n \cdot (n!)^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} b_{n-1}$$

所以第二個解為

$$\rightarrow y_2(x) = y_1(x) \ln(x) + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{11}{108}x - \frac{25}{3456}x^2 + \frac{137}{432000}x^3 + \dots$$

注意這不是 **Frobenius solution**.

因此通解為

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 \\ &= C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_1 \ln(x) + C_2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+r_2} \\ &= \left[C_1 + C_2 \ln(x) \right] \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} x^{n-2} + C_2 \left[\frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{11}{108}x - \frac{25}{3456}x^2 + \frac{137}{432000}x^3 + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$