

Eurakrínwvwn ePíkwn Legentde

$$(1-x^2) y'' - 2x y' + \left[n(n+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0$$

Av n y eivai j'vn my Legentde, n $(1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{dy}{dx^m}$ eivai j'vn my eivai j'vn my Legentde. Opijvpe ta eivai j'vn my Legentde: $P_n^{(m)} = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_n(x)$

Vivpou, bldas, vdi t d'steta j'vn: $Q_n^{(m)}(x)$, me xriphjies bta $x=\pm 1$. Eixén opvgrifmav:

$$\int_1^{-1} P_l^{(m)}(x) P_l^{(m)}(x) = \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!} \frac{2}{2\ell+1} \delta_{\ell\ell}$$

(Adeiknwmene pe iapayortinis, idas n xriphjies

oxén j'vn da $P_n(x)$). Vivpou xriphjies n iepa'

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n P_n^{(m)}, \quad \text{j'vn kai xriphjies f(x)}$$

$$n \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-n}^n A_{mn} P_n^{(m)}(\cos \vartheta) e^{im\varphi} \quad \text{v. v. r. n. i.}$$

idwvwn zu eqxplikwv apperimwv:

$$Y_{lm}(z) = \left[\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi} \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} P_l^{(m)}(\cos \vartheta) e^{im\varphi} \begin{cases} (-1)^m, & m \geq 0 \\ 1, & m < 0 \end{cases}$$

H oxén wth (eqxplikwv tka d' mawt $(-1)^m$)

Independe da projeção no eixo WS: ($N \in [-1]^{\frac{N}{2}}$)

$$Y_{lm}(\underline{c}) = N (1 - \cos \vartheta)^{\frac{l+1}{2}} \frac{d^{\frac{l+1}{2}}}{d(\cos \vartheta)^{\frac{l+1}{2}}} P_l e^{im\phi} =$$

$$= N \sin^{\frac{m}{2}} \vartheta \frac{d^{\frac{m}{2}}}{d(\cos \vartheta)^{\frac{m}{2}}} e^{im\phi} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{1}{l!}} \frac{d^l}{d(\cos \vartheta)^l} (\cos^2 \vartheta - 1)^l =$$

$$= N \sin^{\frac{m}{2}} \vartheta e^{im\phi} \frac{d^{\frac{m}{2}}}{d(\cos \vartheta)^{\frac{m}{2}}} (\cos^2 \vartheta - 1)^l$$

expandindo

$\stackrel{M \in \mathbb{C} (-1)^m \circ Y_C}{(-\sin \vartheta)^m}$

Eivai aparece em $Y_{l,-m}(\underline{c}) = (-1)^m Y_{lm}^*(\underline{c})$.

Agora escrivemos o sinal $\int d\underline{c} Y_{lm}^*(\underline{c}) Y_{l'm'}(\underline{c}) = \sum_{l,m} \sum_{l',m'}$

Hé se faz a Laplace circo $f(\underline{c}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l B_{lm} Y_{lm}(\underline{c})$

com $B_{lm} = \int d\underline{c} Y_{lm}^*(\underline{c}) f(\underline{c})$

Adicciono Desenvol: $f(\underline{c}) = \sum B_{lm} Y_{lm}(\underline{c})$

$$f(\underline{c}) = \sum_{lm} B_{lm} Y_{lm}(\underline{c}) = \sum_{lm} \int d\underline{c}' Y_{lm}^*(\underline{c}') f(\underline{c}') Y_{lm}(\underline{c})$$

$$= \int d\underline{c}' f(\underline{c}') \sum_{lm} Y_{lm}^*(\underline{c}') Y_{lm}(\underline{c}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{lm} Y_{lm}^*(\underline{c}') Y_{lm}(\underline{c}) = \delta(\underline{c}' - \underline{c})}$$

It $\delta(\underline{c} - \underline{c}')$ se aplica para os dois resultados juntos

que é o que temos de dividir \underline{c} por \underline{c}' , quando

$$\delta(\vartheta - \vartheta') = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} B_l P_l(\cos \vartheta), \text{ oder } B_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_1^{-1} d\vartheta P_l(\cos \vartheta).$$

$$\delta(\vartheta - \vartheta') P_l(\cos \vartheta) = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int \frac{d\vartheta}{2\pi} \delta(\vartheta - \vartheta') P_l(\cos \vartheta) =$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} P_l(1). \quad \text{Es ist abhängig von } l \text{ und } \vartheta'.$$

Wir haben nun \hat{z} unterschiedlich nach ϑ und ϑ' , also

$$\cancel{\delta(\vartheta - \vartheta')} d\vartheta = d\vartheta d(\cos \vartheta). \quad (\text{Hier haben wir } \cos \vartheta \text{ örtlich})$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \hat{n} \cdot \hat{n}' = (\sin \vartheta, \sin \vartheta, \cos \vartheta) \cdot (\sin \vartheta', \cos \vartheta', \sin \vartheta')$$

$$= \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta' + \sin \vartheta \sin \vartheta' \sin \vartheta \sin \vartheta' + \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta' =$$

$$= \cos \vartheta \cos \vartheta' + \sin \vartheta \sin \vartheta' \cos(\vartheta - \vartheta')$$

$$\text{Für } l \geq 1 \quad \boxed{\delta(\vartheta - \vartheta') = \sum_{lm} Y_m^*(\vartheta') Y_m(\vartheta) = \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} P_l(\cos \vartheta)} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Reaktion: } Y_{l0}(\vartheta) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} P_l(\cos \vartheta) \Rightarrow P_l(\cos \vartheta) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}} Y_{l0}(\vartheta),$$

die ~~zwei~~^{zwei} möglichen Werte für ϑ ergeben unterschiedliche Werte für $P_l(\cos \vartheta)$

also ϑ und ϑ' kann man nicht gleichzeitig bestimmen, da ϑ und ϑ' aufeinander abgestimmt sind.

$$\text{ausdrücken in } P_l(\cos \vartheta) = \sum_{m'} A_{lm'}^l(\vartheta') Y_{lm'}(\vartheta) \Rightarrow$$

• Umkehrung der in (1) aufgestellten Beziehung in (1) auf

Sei ϑ fest, ϑ' willst du ϑ' ja nicht:

$$\boxed{P_l(\cos \vartheta) = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_m^*(\vartheta') Y_{lm}(\vartheta)}$$

Eigenvalues Bessel

Expoerntielles Verhalten der Bessel-Funktionen für große Werte von x ist durch die asymptotische Entwicklung von Frobenius aus zu erläutern. Die Gleichung

$$x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - m^2)y = 0 \quad \text{mit } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ ist zu lösen}$$

liefert die asymptotischen Werte der Bessel-Funktionen:

$$\begin{aligned} J_m(x) &= \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^m \left[1 - \frac{1}{m+1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{(m+1)(m+2)} \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4 - \dots \right] = \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r}{r! \Gamma(m+r+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{m+2r} \end{aligned}$$

Bei einem Blick auf die Multiplizatoren (exponenten), die die Faktoren $\Gamma(m+r+1)$, $\Gamma(m+1)$, ..., $\Gamma(m+(n-1))$ in einer Reihe von n Gliedern aufweisen, ist die Lösungsfunktion J_m definiert und somit ein Vektor im Raum der Besselfunktionen. Die entsprechende Spurmatrix ist

$$\begin{aligned} J_m &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r}{r! \Gamma(m+r+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{m+2r} \underset{r=\tilde{r}=n-m}{=} \\ &= \sum_{\tilde{r}=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\tilde{r}+m} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\tilde{r}}}{(\tilde{r}+m)! \Gamma(\tilde{r}+1)} = (-1)^m \sum_{\tilde{r}=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\tilde{r}}}{\tilde{r}! \Gamma(\tilde{r}+m+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\tilde{r}} = \end{aligned}$$

$= (-1)^m J_m$, also die Eigenwerte der Besselfunktionen sind die Werte m .

Ava d'populac's ex'ercis.

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{m-1} + J_{m+1} &= \sum_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^r}{r!(m+r-1)!} \binom{x}{2}^{2m-1} + \frac{(-1)^r}{r!(m+r+1)!} \binom{x}{2}^{2m+1} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \binom{x}{2}^{m-1} + \binom{x}{2} \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r}{r!(2+m-1)!} \binom{x}{2}^{2r} + \binom{x}{2}^{m-1} \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r}{r!(m+r+1)!} \binom{x}{2}^{2r+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \binom{x}{2}^{m-1} + \binom{x}{2} \sum_1^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^r}{r!(r+m-1)!} - \frac{(-1)^r}{(r-1)!(m+w)!} \right] \binom{x}{2}^{2r} = \\
 &= \binom{x}{2}^{m-1} \left[\frac{1}{(m-1)!} + \sum_1^{\infty} (-1)^r \binom{x}{2}^{2r} \frac{1}{r!(r+w)!} \binom{(r+w)-r}{(r+w)} \right] = \\
 &= m \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r}{r!(r+w)!} \binom{x}{2}^{m+2r-1} = \frac{2m}{x} \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r}{r!(r+w)!} \binom{x}{2}^{m+2r} \\
 \Rightarrow J_{m-1} + J_{m+1} &= \frac{2m}{x} J_m \quad \text{Hápopulac:}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{J_{m-1} - J_{m+1} = 2 J_m'} \quad \text{Adó, avagy ebből rizs kígyóval, de kíváncsi vagyok, hogy mi}$$

$$J_{m-1} = \frac{m}{x} J_m + J_m', \quad J_{m+1} = \frac{m}{x} J_m - J_m'$$

Az az m cirklai szám legfeljebb, mivel ebben a körben

szimmetrikus $J_{\frac{m}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$, $J_{-\frac{m}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$. Óta végig azonban ezek összeszűkítésre nőkönél van kisebb a körben mint a körön belül.

Av $x \in \mathbb{R}$ seva exponencial complexa
 Exponencial complexa de J_m na \mathbb{C} . Isto é,
 seja $y = \cos(\pi x) + i \sin(\pi x)$ e
 forme $X_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} J_k y^k$. Se $W = J_n W' - J_{n-1} Y$
 é tal que $W' = \frac{d}{dx} W$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Suposição de $J_0 = J_1$. Assim, os resultados

$$\text{exercícios: } (x^n J_n)' = nx^{n-1} J_n + x^n J_n' = x^n \left[\frac{n}{x} J_n + J_n' \right] = x^n J_{n-1} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (x^n J_n)' = x^n J_{n-1}, \text{ ou seja } \left(\frac{J_n}{x^n} \right)' = -\frac{J_{n-1}}{x^n}.$$

O resultado

$$\left[\frac{d^2 J_m(kx)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d J_m(kx)}{dx} + \left(k^2 - \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) J_m(kx) \right] \cdot x J_m(lx) = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 J_m(lx)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d J_m(lx)}{dx} + \left(l^2 - \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) J_m(lx) \right] \cdot x J_m(kx) = 0.$$

$$\text{Agora: } \frac{d}{dx} \left[x \left(J_m(kx) \frac{d J_m(lx)}{dx} - \frac{d J_m(kx)}{dx} J_m(lx) \right) \right]$$

$$= -(k^2 - l^2) x J_m(kx) J_m(lx) + x \left(J_m(kx) \frac{d J_m(lx)}{dx} - \frac{d J_m(kx)}{dx} J_m(lx) \right)$$

$$= -(k^2 - l^2) \int_a^b x J_m(kx) J_m(lx) dx, \text{ Assim, se } k^2 \neq l^2 \text{ (isto é, } J_m(kx) \text{ e } J_m(lx) \text{ são independentes)}$$

$$\int_a^b x J_m(kx) J_m(lx) dx = 0$$

Ar $k=l$, wjszda ra wdeg ofi kci' za

$$\int dx \times J_m^2(kx) = \frac{1}{k^2} \int dy y J_m^2(y)$$

$$\int dy y J_m^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int dy (y^2) J_m^2 = \frac{1}{2} y^2 J_m^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int dy y^2 J_m J_m' dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y^2 J_m^2 - \int dy J_m' (y^2 J_m) \xleftarrow{\text{J. Bessel}} = \frac{y^2 J_m^2}{2} - \int dy J_m' (y^2 J_m -$$

$$- y J_m + y^2 J_m'') = \frac{y^2 J_m^2}{2} - m^2 \frac{J_m^2}{2} \quad \text{+9000000000000000}$$

$$+ \int dy y J_m'^2 + \int dy J_m' (y^2 J_m'') = \frac{(y^2 - m^2) J_m}{2} + \int dy (y J_m') \left[\frac{J_m'}{2} + \right.$$

$$\left. + y J_m'' \right] = \frac{(y^2 - m^2) J_m^2}{2} + \int dy (y J_m') (y J_m')' =$$

$$= \frac{(y^2 - m^2) J_m^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (y J_m')^2. \quad \text{Anyadn!}$$

$$\boxed{\int dx \times J_m^2(kx)} = \frac{1}{k^2} \left[\frac{k^2 x^2 - m^2}{2} J_m^2(kx) + \frac{k^2 x^2 J_m'^2(kx)}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{m^2}{k^2} \right) J_m^2(kx) + \frac{x^2}{2} J_m'^2(kx). \quad \text{Ar } J_m(ka) =$$

$$= J_m(kb) = 0, \quad \text{de exapre: } \int_a^b dx \times J_m^2(kx) = \frac{x^2}{2} [J_m'(kb)]^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \left[J_{m-1}^2 + J_m^2 - 2 J_{m-1} J_m J_{m+1} \right] \right)_a^b = \left(J_m' = \frac{m}{x} J_m - J_{m+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{m^2}{x^2} J_m^2 + J_{m+1}^2 - 2 \frac{m}{x} J_m J_{m+1} \right) \Big|_a^b = \frac{x^2}{2} J_{m+1}^2 (kx) \Big|_a^b$$

Eigenfunktionen: $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n J_m(k_n x)$, $x \in [a, \alpha]$

Es gibt Eigenfunktionen k_n für welche $J_m(k_n a) = 0$,

da $\int_a^a dx x J_m(k_n x) J_m(k_p x) dx = \delta_{np} \frac{a^2}{2} [J_{m+1}(k_n a)]^2$

und: $c_n = \frac{\int_a^a dx x f(x) J_m(k_n x)}{\frac{a^2}{2} J_{m+1}^2(k_n a)}$ (für $m+1 \neq 0$)

Die entsprechende doppelte Reihe ist die Schubert'sche Reihe
der harmonischen Reihe mit $\sin k_n x$ statt $\cos k_n x$.

$$f(x) = \sum c_n [J_m(k_n x) Y_m(k_n a) - Y_m(k_n x) J_m(k_n a)]$$

ist eine Eigenfunktion k_n für $f(x)$, welche $[f]_b = 0$.

Funktionalgleichungen

$$F(z, h) = \sum_n h^n J_n(z)$$

Zur Entwicklung und zur Anwendung

$$\text{Gleichung: } J_{m+1} h^m + J_{m-1} h^m = \frac{2m}{z} J_m h \Rightarrow \sum J_{m+1} h^{m+1} +$$

$$+ h \sum J_{m-1} h^{m-1} = \frac{2}{z} \sum J_m h^m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{h} F + h F =$$

$$= \frac{2}{z} h \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} \Rightarrow \frac{dF}{F} = \left(\frac{1}{h} + 1 \right) \frac{2}{z} \frac{dh}{h}$$

II)

$$\Rightarrow \ln F = K(z) + \left(\int \frac{dh}{h^2} - \int dh \right) \frac{z}{2} \Rightarrow \ln F = K(z) + \frac{z}{2} \left(\frac{1}{h} + h \right) \rightarrow$$
 ~~$\Rightarrow F = e^{K(z)} e^{\frac{z}{2} \left(\frac{1}{h} + h \right)}$~~

$$\Rightarrow F = e^{K(z)} e^{\frac{z}{2} \left(h - \frac{1}{h} \right)} \cdot \text{exp}(h - \frac{1}{h})$$

~~the~~ O antiderivative to h^0 is $e^{K(z)} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{(z)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^2 + \dots \right)$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^2 \left(+2 \right) + (-) \binom{z}{2} + \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^4 + \frac{1}{2} \binom{z}{2}^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^6 + \dots =$$

$$= e^{\frac{z^2}{2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2!2!} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^4 - \frac{1}{3!3!} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^6 + \dots \right) = e^{K(z)} f_0(z). \quad \text{Ar}$$

and we're looking for antiderivative to $f_0(z)$, where

$K(z) = 0$, we have $F(z, h) = e^{\frac{z}{2} \left(h - \frac{1}{h} \right)} \in h^n U_n(z)$

And in this case we find the equation of a straight line passing through the origin, so it's $u_0 = \frac{1}{2}(u_1 - u_1) \Rightarrow u_1 = -u_0 = -\frac{1}{2}(u_1 - u_1) \Rightarrow u_1 = -J_0$.
 $\Rightarrow -J_1 = J_1$. As $J_0 = \text{constant}$, $u_1 = J_1$ or exponential gives us $J_1 = c^k$, for some $c = J_1$.

Now applying the previous conclusions:

$$\sum J_k(x+y) h^n = e^{\frac{z}{2} \left(h - \frac{1}{h} \right)} = e^{\frac{z}{2} \left(h - \frac{1}{h} \right)} e^{\frac{z}{2} \left(h - \frac{1}{h} \right)} =$$

$$= \sum_k h^k J_k(x) \sum_l h^l J_l(y) = \sum_{k,n} J_k(x) J_{n-k}(y) h^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow J_n(x+y) = \sum_k J_k(x) J_{n-k}(y)$$

Avec pour $F(z, h) = \sum J_n(z) h^n$ l'équation sera

$$J_n(z) = \frac{1}{n!} \left. \frac{\partial^n F}{\partial h^n} \right|_{h=0}. \quad \text{D'après le Cauchy-Sire:}$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \left. \frac{\partial^n F}{\partial h^n} \right|_{h=0} = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int \frac{F(z, t)}{(t-z)^{n+1}} dt \quad \xrightarrow{\text{avec l'équation de Cauchy}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{e^{\frac{z}{t}(t-1)}}{t^{n+1}} dt} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Où } n \text{ est un } \\ \text{entier positif} \\ \text{ou nul} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Soit } t = e^{i\vartheta}; \quad J_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{e^{\frac{z}{t}(t-1)}}{t^{n+1}} ie^{i\vartheta} d\vartheta =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(z\sin\vartheta - n\vartheta)} d\vartheta \Rightarrow \boxed{J_n(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(n\vartheta - z\sin\vartheta) d\vartheta}$$

Où l'équation Bessel.

Par exemple, on peut écrire ce qu'il y a

$$f_R(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{e^{\frac{z}{t}(t-1)}}{t^{n+1}} dt \quad \text{qui est l'équation de Bessel d'ordre } n.$$

Équation Bessel. L'équation Bessel peut être écrite

$$\text{Bessel: } \left[z \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + z \frac{d}{dt} + z^2 - r^2 \right] f_r(z) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} \left[\cancel{z^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(t-\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + z\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(t-\frac{1}{t}\right) + z^2 \nu^2 \right]$$

$$\text{App'd } \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})}}{t^n} \left(\frac{z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) + \nu \right) \right] = e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} \cdot \cancel{-\nu t^{-n-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \left(\frac{z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) + \nu \right) + \frac{1}{t^n} \left[\frac{z}{2} \left(1+\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \left(\frac{z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) + \nu \right) + \frac{z}{2} \left(1-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})}}{t^{n+1}} \left[-\frac{\nu z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) - \nu^2 + \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^2 \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + \frac{\nu z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{z}{2} \left(t-\frac{1}{t}\right) \right] = \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})}}{t^{n+1}} \left[\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^2 \left(t-\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + 4 \frac{z^2}{4} + \frac{z}{2} \left(t-\frac{1}{t}\right) - \nu^2 \right], \end{aligned}$$

zo gonyipux yir(ycc)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int dt \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})}}{t^n} \left(\frac{z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) + \nu \right) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\frac{e^{\frac{z}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})}}{t^n} \left(\frac{z}{2} \left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) + \nu \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Teddeka exp'ektorue ris ripes ote aindz zo mor-sarion. Ar goixyox' aks mndz, se gonyipux yir(ycc) Eiwin BesseL Ar zo $\nu=n$ (sufan, oonidz upeku l'adpop' (sudz wewy zikin) xii).

Ax $\tau_0 \approx$ der erster Koeffizient vor z^0 ist
 Lern's asymptotische Approximation. Töle \approx Entwicklung
 hält nur symmetrische periodischen Werte: (a) $t \rightarrow 0+$
 und (b) $t \rightarrow -\infty$. Ax ~~Wert~~ τ_0 ist typischerweise ein
 Koeffizient der \sin Periodik.

$$\frac{1}{2} H_n^{(1)}(z) + \textcircled{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} H_n^{(2)}(z)$$

$$\tau_0 e^{i\omega t} = e^{i(\omega t + \phi)}$$

Tz \approx definiert τ_0 symmetrische Hankel.

Für n -te Koeffizienten $x=n$: $\frac{1}{2} [H_n^{(1)}(z) + H_n^{(2)}(z)] = J_n(z)$, wenn
 es periodisch asymptotisch ist. An der τ_0 -Stelle
 ist es einer Schwingung für $y \in \text{Re}(z) > 0 \Rightarrow |\arg(z)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Ax τ_0 der i -ten, später τ_i entfernter Approximationen.

$$\begin{cases} H_n^{(1)}(x) = J_n(x) + i Y_n(x) \\ H_n^{(2)}(x) = J_n(x) - i Y_n(x) \end{cases}$$

Asymmetrisches Popper:

$$J_n \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \quad Y_n \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(x - \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$H_n^{(1)} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{i(x - \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})}, \quad H_n^{(2)} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{-i(x - \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})}.$$

Τρούδωντας γραφίες Bessel

$$J_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{z^n} i^n H_n^{(1)}(iz),$$

$$J_n(z) \rightarrow \frac{z^n}{2^n \Gamma(n+1)}, \text{ καθώς } z \rightarrow 0$$

$$K_n(z) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} e^{-z} \text{ υπό } z \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\underline{J_n(x e^{i \frac{3\pi}{4}}) = b e_n x + i b e_n x}$$

Ζεροί γραφίες Bessel

$$j_\ell(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{\ell+\frac{1}{2}}(x), \quad n_\ell(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} Y_{\ell+\frac{1}{2}}(x).$$

Υπεργενητικές γραφίες

Εξιγωνή: Ο εισπόμενος συνολικός γ' + Py' + Qy = 0, με δύο σχετικά ρητά λεντρικά κριτήρια αποτελεί, β_1, β_2 .

$$\text{Τότε: } P = \frac{\omega_0 r \nu \omega_0 \rho_0}{(z-\beta_1)(z-\eta)(z-\beta_2)}, \quad Q = \frac{\omega_0 r \nu \omega_0 \rho_0}{(z-\beta_1)^2(z-\eta)(z-\beta_2)^2}.$$

Οι δύο γραφίες σε αρχική μορφή θα διαφέρουν, γιατί τα σύνορα το $\omega^2 + \rho^2$

κανδήλησε σημείο σημείο, δηλαδε οι
δραστηριότητες $2z - z^2 P(z)$ και $z^4 Q(z)$ ~~παρέχουν~~ να είναι

διαφορετικές για $|z| \rightarrow \infty$. Στην διάσταση που:

$$2z - \frac{z^2 P_1(z)}{(z-\gamma)(z-\eta)(z-\tilde{\gamma})} \text{ και } \frac{z^4 Q_1(z)}{(z-\gamma)^2 (z-\eta)^2 (z-\tilde{\gamma})^2} \text{ να είναι}$$

διαφορετικά σε μέρος. Για την P_1 να είναι αριθμητική
δηλ. το $P_1(z)$ απέδεικνε να είναι διατεταγμένη, ως τα

Γιατί υπάρχει για z το $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} g(z) = 0$ για να καθηγηθεί

$$\begin{aligned} \text{το } 2z \cdot \Gamma \text{ παραγάγει} & \frac{P_1(z)}{(z-\gamma)(z-\eta)(z-\tilde{\gamma})} = \frac{A}{z-\gamma} + \frac{B}{z-\eta} + \frac{C}{z-\tilde{\gamma}} = \\ & = A(z^2 - (\gamma+\eta)z + \gamma\eta) + B(z^2 - (\tilde{\gamma}+\eta)z + \tilde{\gamma}\eta) + C(z^2 - (\tilde{\gamma}+\gamma)z + \gamma\tilde{\gamma}) \\ & (z-\gamma)(z-\eta)(z-\tilde{\gamma}) \end{aligned}$$

καταληγαίνει στην συνάρτηση:

$$\begin{aligned} (2z^2 - \gamma z)(z^2 - (\tilde{\gamma}+\eta)z + \tilde{\gamma}\eta) - (A+B+C)z^4 - & (A+\gamma+\tilde{\gamma})z^3 - A(\eta+\tilde{\gamma})z^2 - B\tilde{\gamma}\eta z^2 - C\tilde{\gamma}\eta z^2 = \\ - B(\tilde{\gamma}+\eta)z^3 - C(\tilde{\gamma}+\eta)z^3 - A\eta\tilde{\gamma}z^2 - B\tilde{\gamma}\eta z^2 - C\tilde{\gamma}\eta z^2 = & 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A+B+C=2 \quad \text{Για } \eta \neq 0, \text{ καθώς } Q_1 \text{ διαφαίνεται}$$

(το $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty}$) Γ είναι περιβαλλούμενός από

$$Q = \frac{1}{(z-\gamma)(z-\eta)(z-\tilde{\gamma})} \left[\frac{D}{z-\gamma} + \frac{E}{z-\eta} + \frac{F}{z-\tilde{\gamma}} \right].$$

As denominador é de grau 3, ou seja, $B = \bar{J}$ não é solução para a equação linear da 3ª ordem das degraus da base para o tipo de solução que temos de descrever.

$$\text{ou } y \sim (z-\bar{J})^\alpha, P \sim \frac{A}{z-\bar{J}} + \frac{B}{\bar{J}-\eta} + \frac{C}{\bar{J}-\bar{J}},$$

$$Q \sim \frac{1}{(z-\bar{J})(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})} \left[\frac{D}{z-\bar{J}} + \frac{E}{\bar{J}-\eta} + \frac{F}{\bar{J}-\bar{J}} \right] \text{ usar a equação}$$

dada de $\alpha(\alpha-1)(z-\bar{J})^{\alpha-2} + \frac{A}{z-\bar{J}} \alpha(z-\bar{J})^{\alpha-1} + \frac{D(z-\bar{J})^2}{(z-\bar{J})^2(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha-1) + \alpha A + \frac{D}{(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})} = 0. \text{ As } \alpha_1 \text{ e } \alpha_2 \text{ são raízes}$$

de 0, portanto, da equação

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1 - A \\ \alpha_1 \alpha_2 = \frac{D}{(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \\ D = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 (\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J}) \end{cases}, \text{ тогда:}$$

$$\begin{cases} B = 1 - b_1 - b_2 \\ E = b_1 b_2 (\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J}) \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} C = 1 - \bar{J}_1 - \bar{J}_2 \\ F = \bar{J}_1 \bar{J}_2 (\bar{J}-\bar{J})(\bar{J}-\eta) \end{cases} \text{ usar a}$$

equação de Euler:

$$y'' + \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2}{z-\bar{J}} + \frac{1-b_1-b_2}{z-\eta} + \frac{1-\bar{J}_1-\bar{J}_2}{z-\bar{J}} \right) y' - \frac{(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})(\bar{J}-\bar{J})}{(z-\bar{J})(z-\eta)(z-\bar{J})} \left[\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{b_1 b_2}{(\bar{J}-\eta)(\bar{J}-\bar{J})} + \frac{\bar{J}_1 \bar{J}_2}{(\bar{J}-\bar{J})(\bar{J}-\eta)} \right] y = 0 \quad \text{eja } y = P \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{J} & \eta & \bar{J} \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \bar{J}_1 \\ \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & b_1 b_2 & \bar{J}_1 \bar{J}_2 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{substituir} \\ \text{para} \end{array}$$

$$(z-j)w(\eta-j) = (z-j)(\eta-j) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow zw(\eta-j) - jw(\eta-j) = z(\eta-j) - j(\eta-j) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z[w(\eta-j) - (\eta-j)] = jw(\eta-j) - j(\eta-j) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{j(\eta-j)w - j(\eta-j)}{(\eta-j)w - (\eta-j)}.$$

Σημείωσης δια: $A+B+C=2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1+\beta_1+\gamma_1+\delta_1+\eta_1+\zeta_1=1$, ώστε

ε. $z=0$ να είναι ορις σημείο.

Μεταγγίνουσα πολ:

$$\frac{(z-\eta)}{(z-\gamma)} \left(\frac{z-\gamma}{z-\eta} \right)^q P \left\{ \begin{matrix} \eta & \gamma \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 \end{matrix} \right\} z \left\{ \begin{matrix} =P \\ \alpha+\beta & \beta+\eta & \gamma+\eta \\ \alpha+\beta & \beta+\eta & \gamma+\eta \end{matrix} \right\} (1)$$

$$P \left\{ \begin{matrix} \eta & \gamma & \zeta \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{matrix} \right\} = P \left\{ \begin{matrix} \tilde{\eta} & \tilde{\gamma} & \tilde{\zeta} \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow (2)$$

σα $\tilde{\eta} = \frac{kz+L}{Mz+N}$, $\tilde{\gamma} = \frac{k\eta+L}{M\eta+N}$, $\tilde{\zeta} = \frac{k\zeta+L}{M\zeta+N}$, $\tilde{z} = \frac{kz+L}{Mz+N}$

(προσδεδεμένη πολυγράφηση πολ.)

Αναδιορθώσεις στον πολυγράφησης ώστε να ληφθούν

την αντίστροφη συμμετρία στην γραμμή $z=0$ να μην μεταβούν.

H (2) προσει τα περικόπετα και δειχνείτε στα εγγεία

0, 1 και ∞ :

$$P \left\{ \begin{matrix} \eta & \gamma & \zeta \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{matrix} \right\} = P \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{(z-\eta)(\eta-\gamma)}{(z-\gamma)(\gamma-\zeta)}, \text{ μηδεν}$$

$$K=\eta-\gamma, L=-\gamma(\eta-\gamma), M=\gamma-\zeta, N=-\eta(\gamma-\zeta), \text{ Μεταβολής}$$

$$\text{να σημειωθεί } \eta = \frac{(\gamma-L)(\gamma-K)}{(\gamma-L)(\gamma-K)} = 0, \eta = \frac{(\eta-L)(\eta-K)}{(\eta-L)(\eta-K)} = 0, \eta = \frac{(\eta-\zeta)(\eta-K)}{(\eta-\zeta)(\eta-K)} = 1.$$

Στην εντόπια δεράργαρη σχ., στη $\tilde{y}=0$, ον το $z-\tilde{y}$
καις δεράργαρης της ① είναι μεταδέργη, ονταντα
δεράργαρης και υπερήντηρης στην

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{z}-\tilde{y}}{z} \right)^q \left(\frac{\tilde{z}-\tilde{y}}{z} \right) P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{y} \\ \alpha_1 b_1 y_1 \\ \alpha_2 b_2 y_2 \end{array} \right\} = P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{y} \\ \alpha_1 + p b_1 - q y_1 + q \\ \alpha_2 + p b_2 - q y_2 + q \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{z}^p (\tilde{z}-1)^q P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \alpha_1 b_1 y_1 \\ \alpha_2 b_2 y_2 \end{array} \right\} = P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \alpha_1 + p b_1 - p - q y_1 + q \\ \alpha_2 + p b_2 - p - q y_2 + q \end{array} \right\}$$

Ο δεράργαρη $(\tilde{z}-1)^q$ παρασιτει γραφει με την θεω εντός
στην προσθια της $(1-\tilde{z})^q$, γιατι ο δεράργαρης $(-1)^q$ δει
ειναι ισχυρη για της (οποιεσον) ΔΕ. Εκπρέπει της
δεις της περιγραφης, δημορφει οτι η διαδικαση
ειδη δεράργαρης της ΔΕ σε τυλικη προσθια παρασιτει
τη ενεργητικης της ΔΕ:

$$P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{y} \\ \alpha_1 b_1 y_1 \\ \alpha_2 b_2 y_2 \end{array} \right\} = \tilde{z}^p (1-\tilde{z})^q P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \alpha_1 + p b_1 - p - q y_1 + q \\ \alpha_2 + p b_2 - p - q y_2 + q \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Εντητηρη} \quad \boxed{P = -\alpha_1} \quad \boxed{q = -y_1}$$

$$P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{y} \\ \alpha_1 b_1 y_1 \\ \alpha_2 b_2 y_2 \end{array} \right\} = \tilde{z}^{\alpha_1} (1-\tilde{z})^{\alpha_1} P \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \alpha_1 + b_1 y_1 \\ \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 + b_2 + b_1 y_2 - y_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Ajouter ou j'obtient une condition supplémentaire sur les paramètres de la matrice pour rappeler que $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = 1$

matrice: $P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 1-c & b & c-a-b \end{pmatrix}$, où déduis $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta_1 = a \\ \alpha - \alpha_1 = 1 - c \\ \alpha + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 = b \\ \alpha - \gamma_1 = c - a - b \end{cases}$

soit γ_1 et α satisfaisant à $\alpha + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 + \alpha + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 = 1$. Ainsi les

solutions sont $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \alpha, \beta_1, \gamma_1$: $\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 & \beta_1 = a & \gamma_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 1 - c & \beta_2 = b & \gamma_2 = c - a - b \end{cases}$,

mais alors l'équation devient:

~~$$\frac{d^2W}{d\tilde{z}^2} + \left[\frac{1-\alpha-\beta_1}{\tilde{z}-\alpha} + \frac{\alpha-\beta_1}{\tilde{z}-\infty} + \frac{1-\gamma_1-\beta_2}{\tilde{z}-\beta_1} + \frac{\gamma_1-\beta_2}{\tilde{z}-\infty} \right] \frac{dW}{d\tilde{z}} + \frac{d^2w}{d\tilde{z}^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^2W}{d\tilde{z}^2} + \frac{c - (a+b+1)\tilde{z}}{\tilde{z}(1-\tilde{z})} \frac{dW}{d\tilde{z}} - \frac{ab}{\tilde{z}(1-\tilde{z})} W = 0 \Rightarrow$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow [\tilde{z}(1-\tilde{z}) W'' + [c - (a+b+1)\tilde{z}] W' - ab W = 0]$$~~

(1) si $a, b, c > 0$:

$$\frac{d^2W}{d\tilde{z}^2} + \left(\frac{1-\alpha-\beta_1}{\tilde{z}-\alpha} + \frac{1-\beta_1-\beta_2}{\tilde{z}-\beta_1} + \frac{1-\gamma_1-\gamma_2}{\tilde{z}-\gamma_1} \right) \frac{dW}{d\tilde{z}} -$$

$$- \left(\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{(\tilde{z}-\gamma)(\gamma-\beta)} + \frac{\beta_1 \beta_2}{(\tilde{z}-\gamma)(\beta-\beta)} + \frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{(\tilde{z}-\gamma)(\gamma-\beta)} \right) \frac{W}{(\tilde{z}-\gamma)(\gamma-\beta)(\beta-\beta)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W'' + \left(\frac{c}{\tilde{z}} + \frac{1-a-b}{-\infty} + \frac{1-c+a+b}{z-1} \right) W' - \left(\frac{ab}{(\infty)(1)} \right) \frac{(-\infty)(\infty)(1)}{(z)(\infty)(z-1)} W = 0$$

$$\text{O, dva jivécs evez: } \gamma F(a, b; c; \tilde{z}) = 1 + \frac{ab}{c} \frac{\tilde{z}}{1!} + \\ + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{\tilde{z}^2}{2!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{\Gamma(b+n)}{\Gamma(b)} \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c+n)} \frac{\tilde{z}^n}{n!}$$

Uži $\gamma z^{1-c} F(1+a-c, 1+b-c; 2-c; \tilde{z})$. Týmže

zajn podopake a tým Diopake evez) je významna za

~~ak uze k 67. strany: $P\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ 1-c & a & 0 \\ 0 & b & c-a-b \end{matrix} \right| \tilde{z}\right\} \rightarrow P\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ a & b & c-a-b \end{matrix} \right| \tilde{z}\right\}$~~

nei významny Diopake a tým Diopake (tým Diopake):

$$P\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ 1-c & a & 0 \\ 0 & b & c-a-b \end{matrix} \right| \tilde{z}\right\} = \tilde{z}^{1-c} P\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ 0 & a+1-c & 0 \\ -1+c & b+1-c & c-a-b \end{matrix} \right| \tilde{z}\right\}.$$

$$F(a, b; c; \tilde{z}) = P\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 1-c & b & c-a-b \end{matrix} \right| \tilde{z}\right\}$$

$$F(1+a-c, 1+b-c; 2-c; \tilde{z}) = P\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ 0 & (1+a-c) & 0 \\ -1+(1+c) & 1+b-c & c-a-b \end{matrix} \right| \tilde{z}\right\}.$$

Modopake a modopake $(0 \infty 1)$ je $(0 \infty 1)$, $(\infty 1,$

$\infty)$ (opek) nejpravé pod a Diopake tým Diopake (modopake $(1 \infty 0)$)

modopake $(x_1, b_1), (x_2, b_1), (x_1, b_2)$ nej (x_2, b_2) uži

Diopake 2 a zároveň uži významny Diopake, en kdy osamové pôvo dlo významny Diopake.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-xt)^{-\alpha} \right] = (-\alpha) (1-xt)^{-\alpha-1} E$$

~~$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left[(1-xt)^{-\alpha} \right] = (-\alpha)(-\alpha-1)$$~~

$$= \alpha(\alpha+1) t^2 (1-xt)^{-\alpha-2}$$

Objektivierung von $\alpha/\partial x^{\mu} \partial x^{\nu} \partial x^{\rho}$:

$${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+n)\Gamma(b+n)\Gamma(c+n)}{\Gamma(c+n)} \frac{x^n}{n!} =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+n)B(c-b, b+n)}{n!} \frac{x^n}{\int_0^1 dt (1-t)^{c-b-1} t^{b+n-1}} =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \int_0^1 dt (1-t)^{c-b-1} t^{b-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{(xt)^n}{n!} =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \int_0^1 dt (1-t)^{c-b-1} t^{b-1} (1-xt)^{-a} \cdot \text{X}$$

Zur Verwendung von ${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x)$ gehen wir zuerst

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 dt (1-t)^{c-b-1} t^{b-1} (1-xt)^{-a} : \text{Es gilt f' df/dt =}$$

~~$$\int_0^1 dt (1-t)^{c-b-1} t^{b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-1} \cdot x(1-x) + [c-(a+b+1)] f'$$~~

~~$$\int_0^1 dt (1-t)^{c-b-1} t^{b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-1} \cdot x(1-x) + (a+b+1)(-x)$$~~

$$\cdot t^2 (1-xt)^{-a-2} + [c-(a+b+1)] \int_0^1 dt (1-xt)^{-a-1} - ab (1-xt)^{-a} =$$

$$(Teilweise): \frac{d}{dt} \left[t^b (1-t)^{c-b} (1-xt)^{-a-1} \right] = b t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b} (1-xt)^{-a-1} +$$

$$+ t^b (1-t)^{c-b-1} (c-b)(-1)(1-xt)^{-a-1} + t^b (1-t)^{c-b} (-a-1)(1-xt)^{-a-2} (-x) =$$

$$= t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-2} \left[b(1-b)(1-xt) - (c-b)t(1-xt) + (a+1)x + (a+1)t \right. \\ \left. - t^2 (-1+xt) + t(-c+1-xt) + (a+1)(-1+xt)x \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a \int dt t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-2} [(a+1)x(1-x)t^2 + (c-(a+b+1))t + (1-xt) - b(1-xt)^2] = \\
 &= a \int dt t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-2} [b(1-xt) + b(1-xt)^2] \\
 &= a \int dt t^{b-1} (1-t)^{c-b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-2} [b(1-xt) + (a+1)xt(t-xt-1+xt) + ct(1-xt)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Ergebnis der 2. F. für die Differenziation ist das

ausführlicheres Ergebnis der Differenziation ist das

$$X(1-x)f'' + [c-(a+b+1)x]f' - abf = -a \int dt \frac{d}{dt} [t^b (1-t)^{c-b-1} (1-xt)^{-a-2}]$$

Hier, in der 2. Formel der Ergebnisse, sind die ersten beiden Approximationen zusammen in die Formel, in der die dritte Formel in die entsprechenden Ergebnisse eingehen. Mit diesen Ergebnissen erhält man eine in der dritten Formel vorliegende zu erwartende Formel

da $\alpha > 0$ und $\gamma > 1$, während es im Ergebnis nur $\alpha > 0$ und $\gamma > 0$ ist ($\gamma R_{\text{ex}} > R_{\text{ex}} > 0$).

Ergebnis \star Die asymptotische Differenziation ist asymptotisch gleich 0, 1, $\frac{1}{x}$. Am Ende kann man die resultierende Formel schreiben, da sie in der Form $[\dots]$ für die asymptotische Differenziation ausgedrückt ist. Nun ist die asymptotische Differenziation der Form αx für die asymptotische Differenziation von

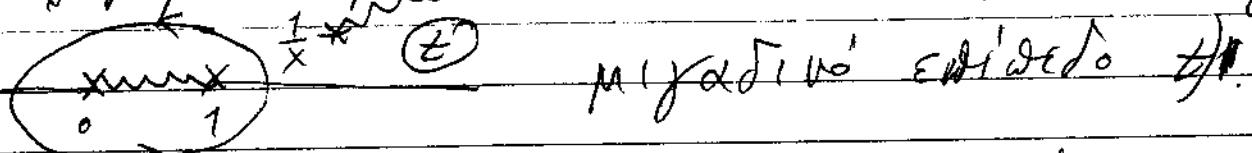
προσήγαγε να τις δημοσιεύσει στην ηλεκτρονική.

Pochhammer:



As δημοσιεύσει για τη διάθεση της σε οικτικούς,

Εδώ είναι το παραδειγματικό της πρόβλημα.



Αρχικά σχετίζεται με την έρευνα των x :

$$t = \int dt t^{b-1} (t-1)^{c-b-1} (1-tx)^{-a} = \int dt t^{b-1} (t-1)^{c-b-1} \cdot (1+$$

$+atx + a(a+1) \frac{t^2 x^2}{2!} + \dots)$, όπου για την υπόγεια γραφή

χρησιμοποιείται το (Παναγιώτη) ορθογώνιο $I =$

$$= \int t^a (t-1)^{n-a} dt, \text{ όπου } n = \text{είκας κέρκυρας}.$$

Η προηγούμενη είναι παραδίδει, ως να δημοσιεύσει από

$$\text{μετά τη } t. \text{ Τότε: } I = \int t^a t^{n-a} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{n-a} dt =$$

$$= \int t^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{n-a} = \int t^n \sum_0^\infty (-1)^k \frac{(n-a)(n-a-1)\dots(n-a-k+1)}{k!} \frac{dt}{t^k} =$$

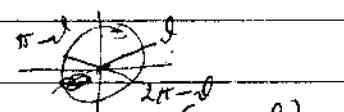
$$= \sum_0^\infty \int dt t^{n-k} (-1)^k \frac{\Gamma(n-a+1)}{\Gamma(n-a-k+1) k!}. \text{ Το ορθογώνιο}$$

μας είναι (ορθογώνιοι υποβάθρου...), εκτός της

της γιατί $n-k=-1 \Rightarrow k=n+1$. Αν $n < -1$ δεν υπάρχει

$$\text{υποβάθρο } k, \text{ ενώ για } n > -1 \text{ αποτελεί: } I = 2\pi i(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(-a)(n+1)}.$$

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$$

$$\Gamma(n-\alpha+1)\Gamma(1-n+\alpha-1) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi(n-\alpha+1)} \rightarrow$$


$$\sin(\pi n - \theta) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(n-\alpha+1) = \frac{\pi}{(-1)^{n+1} \sin \pi(n-\alpha) \Gamma(\alpha-n)} = \frac{\pi}{(-1)^{n+1} \sin \pi \alpha \Gamma(\alpha-n)}$$

$$\Gamma(-\alpha)\Gamma(1+\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{-\sin \pi \alpha} \Rightarrow \Gamma(-\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi \alpha \Gamma(\alpha+1)}$$

$$\Gamma(-\alpha+N)\Gamma(1-N+\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi(N-\alpha)} = (-1)^{N+1} \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi \alpha} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(-\alpha+N) = \frac{(-1)^{N+1} \pi}{\sin \pi \alpha \Gamma(\alpha+1-N)}, \quad \Gamma(-\alpha-N) = \frac{(-1)^{N+1} \pi}{\sin \pi \alpha \Gamma(\alpha+1+N)}$$

Añadí curvatura (ej. ejidida de rayo) circa

$$\Gamma(n-a+1) = \frac{-\pi}{(-1)^{n+1} \sin \pi a \Gamma(a-n)}, \quad \Gamma(-a) = -\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi a \Gamma(a+1)}, \text{ cuando:}$$

$$I^1 = 2\pi i (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \sin \pi a \Gamma(a-n)}{\pi \sin \pi a \Gamma(a+1) (n+1)!} = +2\pi i \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a-n)(n+1)!}.$$

Entonces el resultado es: $I = \int dt t^{b-1} (t-1)^{c-b-1}$

$$\left[1 + a t + a(a+1) \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots \right] = \int dt t^{b-1} (t-1)^{c-b-1} + \\ + a \int dt t^b (t-1)^{c-b-1} + a(a+1) \frac{t^2}{2!} \int dt t^{b+1} (t-1)^{c-b-1} + \dots$$

\Rightarrow La integral se reduce a la integral simple $J_{\pm N} \equiv$

$$\equiv \int dt t^{\pm N} (t-1)^{n-a} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int dt t^{n+N-k} (-1)^k \frac{\Gamma(n-a+k)}{\Gamma(n-a+k+1) k!}$$

Más tarde se dice en el texto que $n+N-k=-1 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow k=n+1 \pm N \quad \text{y} \quad n+N \geq -1 \quad \text{por lo tanto: } J_{\pm N} = 2\pi i (-1)^{n+1 \pm N} \cdot \\ \frac{\Gamma(n-a+1)}{\Gamma(n-a+1-N)(n+1 \pm N)!} \Rightarrow J_{\pm N} = 2\pi i \frac{(-1)^{n+1 \pm N} \Gamma(n-a+1)}{\Gamma(-a \mp N)(n \mp N+1)!}$$

Entonces: $\Gamma(a \mp N) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1 \pm N}}{\Gamma(a+1 \mp N) \sin \pi a}$ (ej. de arriba ej. ida),

$$\text{entonces: } J_{\pm N} = 2\pi i \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^N \frac{-\pi}{(-1)^{n+1} \sin \pi a \Gamma(a-n)}}{-(-1)^N \pi \frac{(n \mp N+1)!}{\sin \pi a \Gamma(a+1 \mp N)}} = 2\pi i \frac{\Gamma(a+1 \mp N)}{\Gamma(a-n)(n \mp N+1)}$$

Xpənəməvərije vər' ə to xəbə rəjəxədə nəz:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int dt z^b t^a (t-1)^{c-b-1} + ax \int dt z^{b+1+a} (t-1)^{c-b-1} + \\
 &+ \frac{a(a+1)}{2!} z^2 \int dt z^{b+1+2a} (t-1)^{c-b-1} + \dots = \\
 &= 2\pi i \left[\frac{\Gamma(b+2-x)}{\Gamma(b+1-c)(c-x+1)!} + ax \frac{\Gamma(b+2-1)}{\Gamma(b+1-c)(c-1+1)!} + \frac{a(a+1)}{2!} z \frac{\Gamma(b+2-0)}{\Gamma(b+1-0)(1+1)!} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Yəxədip: ${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+n)\Gamma(b+n)}{\Gamma(c+n)} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{2\pi i}{(c-1)!} \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(b+1-c)} \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c} x + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots \right] \Rightarrow \\
 &\quad {}_2F_1(a, b; c; x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow {}_2F_1(a, b; c; x) = (c-1)! \frac{\Gamma(b+1-c)}{\Gamma(b)} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int dt z^{b-1} (t-1)^{c-b-1} (1-tx)$$

O, yənələmən xəbədən (ədəd dəyərləri gələnək)

Əsaslı və wərəqəvərinin qarğıtənə

Əsaslı və wərəqəvərinin əsasları

$$x(1-x)y'' + [c - (a+b+1)x]y' - ay = 0 \text{ da } \Sigma \text{da}$$

$x = \frac{z}{b}$, $b \rightarrow \infty$, əsasən ol ədəməqələr fəsəxilərənə

62x ənənədən 0, b, ∞. Təkərəkən vəqəz və qarğıtənə

da $x = \infty$ da yənə vəqəz vəqəz və qarğıtənə $z = \infty$.

α yagiai perteibjatur vektoriālām cīrelē:

$$\frac{z}{b} \left(1 - \frac{z}{b}\right) \frac{dy}{d\left(\frac{z}{b}\right)^2} + [c - (a+b+1)\frac{z}{b}] \frac{dy}{b - d\left(\frac{z}{b}\right)} - aby = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 \frac{z}{b} \frac{dy}{dz^2} + b \left[c - z - \frac{a+1}{b} z \right] \frac{dy}{dz} - aby = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{zy'' + (c-z)y' - ay = 0}$$

Jāvinā ${}_2F_1$ par savu definīciju pakalpojot arī dažādiem

veida aplūkotās divīcīs: ${}_2F_1 = 1 + \frac{ab}{c} x + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots =$

$$= 1 + \frac{a}{c} \cancel{ab} \frac{z}{b} + \frac{a(a+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{b(b+1)}{\cancel{b^2}} \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow {}_2F_1(a; c; z) = 1 + \frac{a}{c} \frac{z}{1!} + \frac{a(a+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots$$

Supplauca vēs,
Jāuzņemtām vērtībām
līdzīgās kārtas
kārtības kārtas

Skaidrojiet parādītās divīci:

$$y_2 = x^{1-c} {}_2F_1(1+a-c, 1+b-c; 2-c; x) = \frac{z^{1-c}}{b^{1-c}} \left[1 + \frac{(1+a-c)(1+b-c)}{2-c} \frac{z}{b} + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{(1+a-c)(2+a-c)(1+b-c)(2+b-c)}{(2-c)(3-c)} \frac{z^2}{2!b^2} + \dots \left. \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b^{1-c}} z^{1-c} \left[1 + \frac{(1+a-c)}{2-c} z + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{(1+a-c)(2+a-c)}{(2-c)(3-c)} \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \left. \right] = \frac{1}{b^{1-c}} z^{1-c} {}_2F_1(1+a-c; 2-c; z).$$

reāls rezultāts

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{N}\right)^N = e^x \Rightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{tx}{b}\right)^b = e^{-tx} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{tx}{b}\right)^{-b} = e^{tx}$$

If fixtines'x rass op/ra modulat ya expreeze!

ndi benn ofaynur und xvaldys'g'an:

$${}_2F_1(b, a; c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 dt t^{a-1} (1-t)^{c-a-1} (1-tx)^{-b} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x = \frac{z}{b} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 dt t^{a-1} (1-t)^{c-a-1} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{t z}{b} \right)^{-b} =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 dt t^{a-1} (1-t)^{c-a-1} e^{tz} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow {}_1F_1(a; c; z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 dt t^{a-1} (1-t)^{c-a-1} e^{tz}$$

(Re > Re a > 0)

Fix aueipaco c eigayre xwo deig'ga o're

$${}_2F_1 = (c-1)! \frac{\Gamma(1+a-c)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint dt t^{a-1} (t-1)^{c-a-1} \left(1 - \frac{tz}{b} \right)^{-b}, \text{ odore}$$

$$\text{or iplo;} \quad {}_1F_1(a; c; z) = (c-1)! \frac{\Gamma(1+a-c)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint dt t^{a-1} (t-1)^{c-a-1} e^{tz}$$

[zaueipaco c]

Ajzn ogoypwln' xvaldys'g'an f'ld aueipaco c:

$${}_1F_1(a; c; z) = (c-1)! z^{1-c} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint dt (t-1)^{-a} t^{a-c} e^{tz}$$

Ardorifayret, f'ro' andina' i'pot a'va:

$$\int dt (t-1)^{-\alpha} t^{\alpha-c} t^n z^n = \frac{z^n}{n!} \int dt t^{\alpha+n-c} (t-1)^{-\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{z^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int dt t^{\alpha+n-c} \frac{(-1)^k \Gamma(-\alpha+1)}{t^k} =$$

$$= \frac{z^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int dt t^{\alpha+n-c} \frac{\Gamma(1-\alpha) (-1)^k}{\Gamma(1-\alpha-k) k!} \cdot \text{Móx o } n+k-c=-1 \Rightarrow k=c-1-n \text{ díjra }\}$$

fund exis' d'z' rj'c'p'x': $f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(1-\alpha) (-1)^{c-1-n}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha-c+n) (c-1-n)!}, \alpha \neq c$

$${}_1F_1 = (c-1)! z^{1-c} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum \frac{z^n}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(1-\alpha) (-1)^{c-1-n}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha-c+n) (c-1-n)!}$$

Höjges jv'wic's ov'g'p'm'c's s'v'x' s'v'j'w'c's a'p'w'c'w'c's

sup'c'w'c's ov'g'p'm'c's: $e^z = {}_1F_1(\alpha; \alpha; z)$, $J_n(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n e^{iz}$.

$${}_1F_1\left(n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+1; -2iz\right), \operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2z}{\sqrt{\pi}} {}_1F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}; -z^2\right),$$

$$H_n(z) = 2^n \left[\frac{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(-\frac{n}{2})} z {}_1F_1\left(\frac{1-n}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right) + \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1-n}{2})} {}_1F_1\left(-\frac{n}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; z^2\right) \right]$$

$$L_n^{\alpha}(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+n+1)}{n! \Gamma(\alpha+1)} {}_1F_1(-n; \alpha+1; z)$$

PERW' j'vn

$y_1 = {}_1F_1(\alpha; c; z)$, $y_2 = z^{1-c} {}_1F_1(1+\alpha-c; 2-c; z)$. Ta a'v'p'x'ia
c' s'v'x' d'p'ob'g'p'x'c'v'x'. Td' $c=0, -1, -2, \dots$ zo y_1 ad-

$$\text{u'j'v'c' l'g'j'v'c': } \lim_{c \rightarrow -n} \frac{{}_1F_1(\alpha; c; z)}{\Gamma(c)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+n+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} {}_1F_1(\alpha+n+1; n+2; z)$$

Για $c=1$ $y_1 = y_1(z)$ ενώ για $c=2, 3, 4, \dots$ η y_2 αδειγμένη είναι μια γενική παρατεταμένη συνάρτηση z που διαπλέκεται με την y_1 . Η γενική παρατεταμένη συνάρτηση y_2 είναι δεσμοποιητική και καρέκλα c υπό διάτημα πλήρης διεύρυνσης.

Μια ενδιαφέροντα πρόσωπη απόντα περίπτωση είναι

η γραμμή της εξιπτωτικής παραβολής $y = z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u$.

$$\begin{aligned} zy'' + (c-z)y' - ay = 0, \quad y' &= -\frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \\ &+ z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u', \quad y'' = \frac{c(c+1)}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-2} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + -\frac{c}{4} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u - \\ &- \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' - \frac{c}{4} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' - \\ &\textcircled{1} - \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' + \frac{1}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' + z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u'' = \\ &= z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u'' - c z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' + z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' - \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \frac{c(c+1)}{2} e^{\frac{z}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u. \end{aligned}$$

Η εξιπτωτική παραβολή:

$$\begin{aligned} z^{1-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u'' - c z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' + z^{1-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' - \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \frac{c(c+1)}{2} e^{\frac{z}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} \\ + \frac{1}{4} z^{1-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u - \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}-1} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u + c z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' + \frac{c}{2} z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} \\ - \frac{1}{2} z^{1-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u - z^{1-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u' - a z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u = 0 \Rightarrow u'' - c u' + u' - \\ - \frac{c}{2} u + \frac{c(c+1)}{2} u + \frac{1}{4} u - \frac{c^2}{2z^2} u + \frac{c u'}{2z} + \frac{c u'}{z} + \frac{c u}{2z} - \frac{u}{2} - \frac{u}{z} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u'' + \left[\frac{c}{2z} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{c^2}{4z^2} + \frac{c}{2z^2} - \frac{a}{z} \right] u = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow u'' + \left[-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{c}{2} - a + \frac{c(c-1)}{2z^2} \right] u = 0.$$

(Vervolg op voorbeeld van $y'' + f'y' + gy = 0$)

n aantrekkelijk $y = u p$ met $p = e^{-\int f dx}$ dan is y'

gegeven dat y de oplossing van de vergelijking is.

De oplossing is $f = \frac{c-z}{z} \Rightarrow \int f dz = c \ln z - z \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow p = e^{-\frac{c}{2} \ln z + \frac{z}{2}} = z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} \Rightarrow y = z^{-\frac{c}{2}} e^{\frac{z}{2}} u, \text{ dan is } y'$$

n aantrekkelijk dat voor omtrent gegeven)

Echter dan dat u en u' voldoen aan de vergelijking $k = \frac{c}{2} - a, m = \frac{1}{2}(c-1)$ dan

gegeven dat u en u' voldoen aan de vergelijking $u'' + \frac{1}{4} - m^2$

$$\text{dus: } u'' + \left[-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{k}{z} + \frac{1}{4} - m^2 \right] u = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Gegeven dat} \\ \text{Whittaker} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dit geeft ons dat: } u_1 = z^{m+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} {}_{1}F_1 \left(m+\frac{1}{2}-k; 2m+1; z \right)$$

$$u_2 = z^{-m+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{z}{2}} {}_{1}F_1 \left(-m+\frac{1}{2}-k; -2m+1; z \right). \quad \text{Eerste oplossing}$$

met deel 2 dat u en u' voldoen aan de vergelijking $u'' + \frac{1}{4} - m^2$

en u en u' voldoen aan de vergelijking $u'' + \frac{1}{4} - m^2$.

Wurd prägnant zu Whittaker:

$$W_{k,m} = \frac{\Gamma(-2m)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-m-k)} u_1 + \frac{\Gamma(2m)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+m-k)} u_2.$$

Die umgekehrte W_{k,m}(z) und W_{-k,m}(-z) erfüllen für die gleichen Werte von k und m.

Metamorphose Kummer: $F_1(a; c; z) = e^z F_1(c-a; c; -z)$

in Poljagor (z): $F_1(a; c; z) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} e^z z^{a-c}, & \text{jetzt } \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0 \\ \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c-a)} (-z)^{-a}, & \text{jetzt } \operatorname{Re}(z) < 0. \end{cases}$

Etwapenweise Methode

$$\boxed{y'' + (\alpha + 6 \cos 2x) y = 0} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{dy}{dz} \text{ Lernmaterial}$$

$$Z = \cos 2x \rightarrow \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 2z - 1$$

$$\sin 2x = 1 - 2 \cos^2 x = 1 - 4z^2 + 1 + 2z =$$

$$= 1 - (1 - z).$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(-2 \sin x \frac{dy}{dz} \right) = -4 \cos 2x \frac{dy}{dz} - 2 \sin 2x \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} \frac{dz}{dx} =$$

$$= -4(2z-1) \frac{dy}{dz} - 2 \sin 2x (-2 \sin x \cos x) \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = -4(2z-1) \frac{dy}{dz} +$$

$$+ 4 \sin^2 2x \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = 8z(1-z) \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} - 4(2z-1) \frac{dy}{dz}. \quad \text{Appl.}$$

$$8z(1-z) \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} - 4(2z-1) \frac{dy}{dz} + (\alpha + 6(2z-1)) y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{4z(1-z) \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + 2(1-2z) \frac{dy}{dz} + [\alpha + 6(2z-1)] y = 0.}$$

Tο ζ=0 και ζ=1 στα μεράκια εκμετάλλευσης
ενώ νέοις απόλυτα αριθμήδες ζ=0.

Όχι πάρει για τη σταθερότητα (με περιόδο 2π), αλλά
αλλά για τη σταθερότητα για την αντίστροφη
και οι ίδιες. Αυτό δεν είναι σύντομό για να διερευνηθεί
και οι ίδιες. Σέρνατε δια, και τα $y_1(x)$, $y_2(x)$ στα μεράκια
για την θ . Σέρνατε δια, και τα $y_1(x+2\pi)$, $y_2(x+2\pi)$ να είναι για την
απόλυτη: $y_1(x+2\pi) = A_{11}y_1(x) + A_{12}y_2(x)$
 $y_2(x+2\pi) = A_{21}y_1(x) + A_{22}y_2(x)$.

Αν δεσμούντε τα γραμμικά συστήματα $y(x) = C_1y_1 + C_2y_2$

$$\text{de γιατί δι}: y(x+2\pi) = (A_{11}C_1 + A_{12}C_2)y_1(x) + (A_{21}C_1 + A_{22}C_2)y_2(x)$$

Εξετάζουμε την παραπομπή $y(x)$ ώστε $y(x+2\pi) = ky(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Όμως ενώ στα } \underline{\text{δύο}} \text{ σύστηματα}$$

Αυτό σίσταται στην παραπομπή

Πλέοντας: δια νέοις σύστηματα γίνονται στην παραπομπή

$$\text{καταλαβαίνεται } y(x+2\pi) = ky(x).$$

Αν ορίσουμε: $k = e^{2\pi\mu}$, $\varphi(x) = e^{-\mu x}y(x)$, θε λογάριθμοι:

$$y(x+2\pi) = e^{-\mu(x+2\pi)}y(x+2\pi) = e^{-\mu x}e^{-2\pi\mu}y(x+2\pi) = e^{-\mu x}\frac{1}{k}ky(x) = e^{-\mu x}y(x) = \varphi(x).$$

Anjetö, nuða það sáður va spáfólk með jöfn
ins eftirauðn Mathieu sáð va ófæri í nafn

$$y(x) = e^{tx} \varphi(x),$$

þar með $\varphi(x)$ síðan upplöðin (það deplóð
2π)

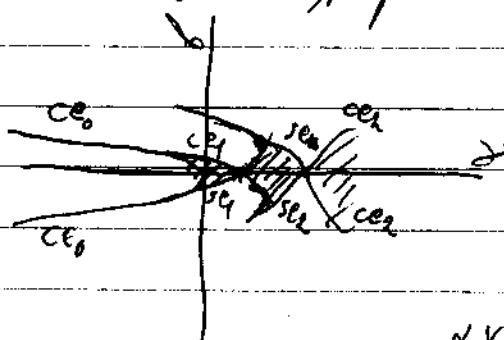
Ar $\mu = n \cdot 2\pi i$, $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, the $y(x)$ hefur
deplóð 2π. \Rightarrow Það til eru meðal doss fyrirvara ríðar
á x með μ , að $y(x)$ tákmarkar yfir sín deplóð

\Rightarrow Ar $x = \mu$ sé að $y(x)$ hér, hefur $y(x)$ deplóð
deplóðum eins ~~6π~~ ^{6π + 2π} eða $6\pi - \pi$. Það er ógögnar blöck.

Ta gvanlegisipartur us ófors inn deplóðunum og fáum
verkvörðun yfir aldringar ríðar með deplóðum

og dælilegus us corræctar. (H er Íslensk Hill: $y'' + fy = 0$,
 $f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$, $f(-x) = f(x)$)
eittar eru ófarið eftir $y(x)$.

Síðan var að x , spáð um $y(x)$ ðað síðar, sín.
H gerum nánari eftir: $y(x) = A e^{tx} \varphi(x) + B e^{-tx} \varphi(-x)$
 $\varphi(x+2\pi) = \varphi(x).$

As vwo vcoope $\delta_{11}, \ell=0$. Tore de ocorrênci
deplacivej pôsas γ_{1d} $d=0, \alpha=1, \alpha=4, \text{ nô } \alpha$. H ena
dua artur ror cnpriox se dôveis pôs $\ell \neq 0$ qci-
verde δ_{22} cnprix. Ol jpppares xrpntoapar se depo-
ce.  δ_{11} 's cnprioxes da jçanç.
Cnceptos Mathemati pôsas
xrpntoapar se bspes Fourier:

$$c_{1n} = \sum A_k \cos(2k\pi x), \quad c_{2n+1} = \sum A_k \cos((k+1)\pi x)$$

$$c_{2n} = \sum A_k \sin(k\pi x), \quad c_{2n+1} = \sum A_k \sin((k+1)\pi x).$$

$$\text{Tx. } \gamma_{1d} \ell=0, \alpha=4: \quad c_{21} = \cos 2x, \quad s_{21} = \sin 2x.$$

Ol jpppares 1^o pôsas de projz's ~~del~~ xrpntoapar se
enpribas pôs pôsas de projz's xrpntoapar se
a vlocaçes elas de projz's xrpntoapar. Tôis xrpntoapar
tis jpppares $\alpha(\ell)$; Moparipe r' xrpntoapar se
xrpntoapar $y = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_n [A_n \cos(n\pi x) + B_n \sin(n\pi x)]$ cnvrs ejacem
Mathemati: 

$$2\cos\alpha \cos\beta = \cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$2\cos\alpha \sin\beta = \sin(\alpha+\beta) - \sin(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' + (\alpha + b \cos 2x) y = 0 &\Rightarrow -\sum n^2 [A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx] + \\
 &+ (\alpha + b \cos 2x) \left(\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum [A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx] \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow -2 \sum n^2 A_n \cos nx - 2 \sum n^2 B_n \sin nx + \alpha A_0 + b A_0 \cos 2x + \\
 + 2\alpha \sum A_n \cos nx + 2\alpha \sum B_n \sin nx + b \sum A_n \cos(n+2)x + \\
 + b \sum A_n \cos(n-2)x - b \sum B_n \sin(2-n)x + b \sum B_n \sin(2+n)x = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow -2 \sum n^2 A_n \cos nx + \alpha A_0 + b A_0 \cos 2x + 2\alpha \sum A_n \cos nx + b \sum_{n=2} A_n \cos nx + \\
 + b \sum A_{n+2} \cos nx + \frac{1}{2} \left[-2 \sum n^2 B_n + 2\alpha B_n + b B_{n+2} + b B_{n-2} \right] \sin nx = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2n^2 A_n + 2\alpha A_n + b A_{n-2} + b A_{n+2} = 0 \\ -2n^2 B_n + 2\alpha B_n + b B_{n+2} + b B_{n-2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad | \text{ } (E8).
 \end{aligned}$$

For $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ we get the system of equations. On the other hand:

$(\alpha + b \cos 2x) \left(\frac{A_0}{2} + A_1 \cos x + B_1 \sin x + A_2 \cos 2x + B_2 \sin 2x + A_3 \cos 3x + B_3 \sin 3x + \dots \right) = 0 - A_1 \cos x - B_1 \sin x - A_2 \cos 2x - B_2 \sin 2x - \dots = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{A_0}{2} + A_1 \cos x + B_1 \sin x + A_2 \cos 2x + \dots + \frac{b A_0}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{b A_1}{2} \cos x + \frac{b A_2}{2} \cos 3x + \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{b B_1}{2} \sin 3x - \frac{b B_2}{2} \sin x + \frac{b A_3}{2} \cos 4x + \frac{b B_3}{2} \sin 4x + \frac{b A_4}{2} \cos 5x + \frac{b B_4}{2} \sin 5x + \dots \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{A_0 \alpha}{2} + A_1 \cos x + B_1 \sin x + A_2 \cos 2x + \dots + \frac{b A_0}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{b A_1}{2} \cos x + \frac{b A_2}{2} \cos 3x + \\ + \frac{b B_1}{2} \sin 3x - \frac{b B_2}{2} \sin x + \frac{b A_3}{2} \cos 4x + \frac{b B_3}{2} \sin 4x + \frac{b A_4}{2} \cos 5x + \frac{b B_4}{2} \sin 5x + \dots = 0 \\ A_0 \alpha + A_1 + \frac{b A_1}{2} + \frac{b A_2}{2} = 0, \quad A_1 + \frac{b A_2}{2} + \frac{b B_1}{2} + \frac{b B_2}{2} = 0, \quad \dots = 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{6A_0}{2} + \alpha A_2 + \frac{6A_4}{2} = 0, (\alpha - 6)B_2 + \frac{B_4}{2} = 0, \dots \}$$

As vêncimentos tipo em planos vizinhos de c_0 , dada a
para dar de preferência à base A_{2n} :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha A_0 + 6A_2 = 0 \\ 6A_0 + 2(\alpha - 4)A_2 + 8A_4 = 0 \\ 6A_4 + 2(\alpha - 16)A_4 + 6A_6 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ ?A_{n-2} + 2(\alpha - n^2)A_{n-2} + 6A_{n+2} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \text{aprox.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Para } \alpha \text{ e } b \text{ serem separados} \\ \text{ou, } \frac{A_{n+2}}{A_n} \text{ non. } A_{n+2} \approx 2n\alpha \\ \text{Operar os sistemas equivalentes} \\ \text{(cancelar } \alpha \text{)} \\ \text{após } j\text{a } \alpha \text{ ser removido} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Escrever } \alpha \text{ da } \alpha A_2 = -\frac{6A_4}{2} + 2(\alpha - 4) + \frac{6A_{n+2}}{A_n}$$

$$= 0 \text{ da equação: } \frac{A_n}{A_{n-2}} = \frac{-6}{2(\alpha - n^2) + 6 \frac{A_{n+2}}{A_n}} = \frac{-6}{2(\alpha - n^2) + 6} =$$

$$\text{Enquanto } \alpha \text{ cresce, } \frac{A_n}{A_{n-2}} \text{ cai para } \frac{A_n}{2(\alpha - n^2) - \frac{6^2}{2}}.$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{6} - \frac{-6}{2(\alpha - 4) - \frac{6^2}{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{6^2}{2(\alpha - 4) - \frac{6^2}{2}}.$$

As eficiências em juntas $C_{00}(x)$, da função α é

$$\text{depois } \alpha = 6 = 0. \text{ Para } \alpha = 0 \text{ é período: } \alpha_0 = -\frac{6^2}{8} =$$

$$= \frac{6^2}{2(-\frac{6^2}{8} - 4) + \frac{6^2}{32}} \approx -\frac{6^2}{8} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{6^2}{32} + \frac{6^2}{256}} \approx -\frac{6^2}{8} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{46^2}{256}} \approx$$

$$\approx -\frac{6^2}{8} \left(1 - \frac{46^2}{256}\right) = -\frac{6^2}{8} + \frac{76^2}{2048} \text{ u.d.} \Rightarrow \alpha_0(6).$$

es apas an \mathbb{R}^6 : $A_2 = -\frac{2}{6} \left(A_0 \right) = -\frac{2}{6} = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{76^2}{1024} \rightarrow \pm \dots$

~~$$A_2 = -6A_0 - 2(k-4)A_2 \Rightarrow A_2 = -A_0 - \frac{2(k-4)}{k} A_2 =$$~~

$$= -2 - \frac{2}{8} \left(-\frac{6^2}{8} + \frac{76^4}{2048} \right) \left(\frac{6}{4} - \frac{76^3}{1024} \right) = -2 - \cancel{\frac{2}{8}} \cancel{- \frac{1}{8} \frac{76^3}{2048}}$$

$$= -2 - 2 \left(-\frac{6^2}{8} + \frac{76^4}{2048} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{76^2}{1024} \right) = -2 - 2(-4) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) -$$

$$-2 \left(-\frac{6^2}{8} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) - 2(-4) \left(-\frac{76^2}{1024} \right) + \dots = \frac{6^2}{16} - \frac{76^2}{128} =$$

$$= \frac{(8-4)6^2}{128} = \frac{6^2}{128}. \quad \text{Anwendung: } c_0(x) = 1 + \left(\frac{6}{4} - \frac{76^3}{1024} \right) \cos 2x + \\ + \left(\frac{6^2}{128} + \dots \right) \cos 4x + \dots$$

Eigenvectors and eigenvalues.

Monotone ra giacope w y, ywazgjida's evapctors ja

bien zar egi6w6y $(y')^2 = 1 - y^2$ uci 7is xpirodz/awidz
 $y = \sin x$

uer $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) > 0$. Ma gape ra idz ywazgjida' zar

depodd. $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = dt \Rightarrow P = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

Kar' xwazgjida', dwipite rn AE $y^{12} = (1-y^2)(1-k^2y^2)$

$(0 < k < 1)$ ja w ywazgjida' awidz $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) > 0$.

H enwolpram war opiforai eisai enwlogijesai pe

$y = \sin x$ we ~~h~~ kriuse bax nosrygak
tar eggerdzhix enwpriniscw Jacob. Hejwan

diver: $\int_0^x \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(1-y^2)(1-k^2y^2)}} = \int dx = x$, singol $x = F(z, k)$,
dher ogygnipax dpaton elas. $k=0 \rightarrow x = \sin^{-1} \varphi$.

Ax $y = \sin x \rightarrow x = \sin^{-1} y \rightarrow \int_0^y \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}(1-k^2y^2)} = F(k, \varphi) = F(k, \varphi)$.

At. F pdaperi ya jpparei mea pre tñ map qñ' ~~Jacob~~ legende.

$$F_1(k) = \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(1-k^2t^2)} = F(k, 0) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \sin^{-1} x.$$

Ax $y = \sin x \rightarrow x = F(k, \sin^{-1} \varphi)$.

$$F_1(0, z) = \sin^{-1} z = \varphi \quad x = \sin^{-1} z = \int_0^z \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}(1-k^2y^2)}$$

$$= F_1(k, z) = \sin^{-1} z = F(k, \varphi) \quad z = \sin x \quad \text{zq. 10 min' enwlog.}$$

Ax $x = F(z, k)$, rate $z = \sin(x, k) \Rightarrow \sin(x)$: \sin

1. th enwlogi jacobi. Anyadn' $x = \sin^{-1}(z, k)$ we n qñ er-
dmin' enwlogi er, tñ n arctgog. Tar eggerdji wñ ogo-
gipijes: $\begin{cases} x = F(z) = \sin^{-1}(z) \\ z = \sin(x) \end{cases}$. Aplv $z = \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \sin^{-1} z$,

1. $x = F(z, k) \neq F(\sin^{-1} z, k)$ $x = F(\sin^{-1} z, k)$

Tia $k=0$: $x = F(z, 0) = \sin^{-1} z = \varphi$, $x = \sin^{-1} z$, $z = \sin x$, $x = \varphi$.