

Aufgabe 2. Löse das Anfangswertproblem

$$y' = y^2 - x^2, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

Zeige, dass sich eine Rekursion ergibt, die die Koeffizienten a_k eindeutig bestimmt. Dabei ergibt sich $a_0 = 1$ aus der Anfangsbedingung. Zeige, dass die Potenzreihe Konvergenzradius mindestens 1 hat und darum auf dem offenen Intervall $(-1, 1)$ eine Lösung des Anfangswertproblem darstellt.

Lösung: We write

$$y' = \sum_{k \geq 1} k a_k x^{k-1} = \sum_{k \geq 0} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k.$$

Then for $k \geq 0$, we have the recursion formula

$$(k+1) a_{k+1} = \sum_{j=0}^k a_j a_{k-j}.$$

We first show that $|a_k| \leq 1$ for all k . For $k = 0$, $|a_0| = 1 \leq 1$. Now we assume that for some $k' \geq 0$ the inequality $|a_{k'}| \leq 1$ is true. Then we see that

$$|a_{k'+1}| \leq \frac{1}{k'+1} \sum_{j=0}^{k'} |a_j| |a_{k'-j}| \leq \frac{1}{k'+1} \sum_{j=0}^{k'} |a_j| \leq \frac{1}{k'+1} \sum_{j=0}^{k'} 1 \leq 1.$$

Then it is easy to see that

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} \leq 1$$

and hence the convergence radius of the series is at least ≥ 1 . □

Aufgabe 3. Löse das Anfangswertproblem:

$$y' = y^2, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

Lösung: Consider the power series $y = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k x^k$. We first show that $a_k = 1$ for all k . For $k = 0$, $a_0 = 1$ by the initial condition. Suppose that for some k' , $a_j = 1$ for all $j \leq k'$. Then

$$a_{k'+1} = \frac{1}{k'+1} \sum_{j=0}^{k'} a_j a_{k'-j} = 1.$$

Hence we have

$$y = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k x^k = \sum_{k \geq 0} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}.$$

Using the separation of variables, we see that

$$\frac{y'}{y^2} = 1$$

and then we have

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x + C,$$

where $C = 1$ by the initial condition. Hence we get the identical solution

$$y = \frac{1}{1 - x}.$$

□