

**1** We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} - 5 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2} x^n - 5 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_{n-2} x^n \\ &= 2c_2 + 6c_3 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 5c_{n-2} x^n \\ &= 2c_2 + 6c_3 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [(n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2} - 5c_{n-2}] x^n. \end{aligned}$$

**2** Substituting

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

into the ODE gives

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

so

$$c_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1},$$

and then with reindexing we obtain

$$c_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)c_{n+1} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^n \Rightarrow c_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+1)c_{n+1} - c_{n-1}] x^n = 0.$$

This implies that  $c_1 = 0$ , and  $(n+1)c_{n+1} - c_{n-1} = 0$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . This leaves  $c_0$  to be arbitrary, and

$$c_2 = \frac{c_0}{2}, \quad c_3 = \frac{c_1}{3} = 0, \quad c_4 = \frac{c_2}{4} = \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4}, \quad c_5 = 0, \quad c_6 = \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}, \quad c_7 = 0, \quad c_8 = \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8},$$

and so on. Thus

$$y = c_0 + \frac{c_0}{2} x^2 + \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4} x^4 + \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} x^6 + \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} x^8 + \cdots = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n! \cdot 2^n},$$

or equivalently

$$y = c \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n.$$

for arbitrary  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . (Solving the ODE by separation of variables gives  $y = ce^{x^2/2}$ , which is the same thing.)

**3** Substituting  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  into the ODE gives

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} - 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0,$$

whence comes

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2}x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2nc_nx^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 8c_nx^n = 0,$$

and then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2} - 2nc_n + 8c_n]x^n = 0.$$

This implies that

$$(n+1)(n+2)c_{n+2} - 2nc_n + 8c_n = 0,$$

for all  $n \geq 0$ , and hence

$$c_{n+2} = \frac{2n-8}{(n+1)(n+2)}c_n.$$

We now calculate

$$c_2 = -4c_0, \quad c_3 = \frac{-6}{3!}c_1, \quad c_4 = \frac{4}{3}c_0, \quad c_5 = \frac{(-6)(-2)}{5!}c_1, \quad c_6 = 0, \quad c_7 = \frac{(-6)(-2)(2)}{7!}c_1,$$

$$c_8 = 0, \quad c_9 = \frac{(-6)(-2)(2)(6)}{9!}, \quad c_{10} = 0,$$

and in general

$$c_{2n+1} = \frac{(-6)(-2)(2) \cdots (4n-10)}{(2n+1)!}c_1$$

for  $n \geq 0$ , and  $c_{2n} = 0$  for  $n \geq 3$ . Now, since

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n+1} x^{2n+1},$$

we conclude that

$$y = c_0 \left( 1 - 4x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^4 \right) + c_1 \left( x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-6)(-2)(2) \cdots (4n-10)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \right).$$

This along with the initial condition  $y(0) = 3$  yields  $c_0 = 3$ . From

$$y' = -8c_0x + \frac{16}{3}c_0x^3 + c_1 \left( 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-6)(-2)(2) \cdots (4n-10)}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \right)$$

and the initial condition  $y'(0) = 0$  we get  $c_1 = 0$ . Therefore

$$y = 3 \left( 1 - 4x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^4 \right) = 3 - 12x^2 + 4x^4$$

is the solution to the IVP.

**4** We have

$$\mathcal{L}[f](s) = \int_0^8 e^{-st} dt + \int_8^{\infty} te^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s}(e^{-8s} - 1) + \left( \frac{8}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) e^{-8s} = \frac{1}{s} + \left( \frac{7}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) e^{-8s}.$$

**5a**  $\mathcal{L}[-2t^5](s) = -2\mathcal{L}[t^5](s) = -2 \cdot \frac{5!}{s^6} = -\frac{240}{s^6}.$

**5b**  $\mathcal{L}[(2t-1)^3](s) = \mathcal{L}[8t^3 - 12t^2 + 6t - 1](s) = 8 \cdot \frac{3!}{s^4} - 12 \cdot \frac{2!}{s^3} + 6 \cdot \frac{1!}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{48}{s^4} - \frac{24}{s^3} + \frac{6}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s}.$

**5c** We have

$$e^t \sinh t = e^t \left( \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2},$$

and so

$$\mathcal{L}[e^t \sinh t](s) = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}[e^{2t}](s) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}[1](s) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{2(s-2)} - \frac{1}{2s}.$$

**6**

**7**

**8**

**9**