

> restart;
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Background

>

$$\begin{aligned}
 eq := & (Sum(x^k, k=7 .. infinity) + x^5) * diff(y(x), x\$4) + (Sum((10 + 2 * k) * x^k, k=7 .. infinity) + 23 * x^6 + 18 * x^4) * diff(y(x), x\$3) \\
 & + (Sum(x^k * (k^2 + 20 * k + 26), k=6 .. infinity) + 167 * x^5 + 96 * x^3) * diff(y(x), x\$2) + (Sum(2 * x^k * (5 * k^2 + 22 * k + 17), k=5 .. infinity) + 440 * x^4 \\
 & + 168 * x^2) * diff(y(x), x) + (340 * x^3 + 72 * x + Sum(x^k * (k^3 + 13 * k^2 + 32 * k + 20), k=4 .. infinity)) * y(x) = 0; \\
 eq := & \left(\left(\sum_{k=7}^{\infty} x^k \right) + x^5 \right) \left(\frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) \right) + \left(\left(\sum_{k=7}^{\infty} (10 + 2k) x^k \right) + 23x^6 + 18x^4 \right) \left(\frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) \right) \\
 & + \left(\left(\sum_{k=6}^{\infty} x^k (k^2 + 20k + 26) \right) + 167x^5 + 96x^3 \right) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + \left(\left(\sum_{k=5}^{\infty} 2x^k (5k^2 + 22k + 17) \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + 440x^4 + 168x^2 \right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + \left(340x^3 + 72x + \left(\sum_{k=4}^{\infty} x^k (k^3 + 13k^2 + 32k + 20) \right) \right) y(x) = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

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Abramov S., Khmelnov D.
 Regular Solutions of Linear Differential Systems with Power Series Coefficients.
 Programming and Computer Software. — 2014. — Vol. 40, no. 2. — P. 98–106

Abramov S., Khmelnov D., Ryabenko A.
 Procedures for Searching Local Solutions of Linear Differential Systems with Infinite Power Series in the Role of Coefficients.
 Programming and Computer Software. — 2016. — Vol. 42, no. 2. — P. 55–64

Load from http://www.ccas.ru/ca/_media/truncatedseries2020.zip the archive with two files: maple.ind and maple.lib.

- Put these files to some directory, for example to "/usr/userlib".
- Assign libname := "/usr/userlib", libname in the Maple session.

> libname := "maple.lib", libname ;
 > with(TruncatedSeries);

$$[FormalSolution, LaurentSolution, RegularSolution] \tag{1.2}$$

> y(x) = LaurentSolution(eq, y(x)) [1];

$$y(x) = \frac{-c_1}{x^4} + \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \tag{1.3}$$

> y(x) = LaurentSolution(eq, y(x), degree=0) [1]

$$y(x) = \frac{-c_1}{x^4} + \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} + \frac{-\frac{c_2}{3} - \frac{c_1}{3}}{x} - \frac{5c_3}{12} - \frac{c_2}{6} - \frac{c_1}{4} + O(x) \tag{1.4}$$

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Abramov S., Barkatou M., Pflügel E.
 Higher-order linear differential systems with truncated coefficients
 CASC'2011 Proceedings, Lecture Notes in Computer Science. — 2011. — Vol. 6885. — P. 10–24

> eq7 := eval(map(el -> convert(series(remove(has, el, y), x, 8), polynom) * select(has, el, y), lhs(eq))) = 0;
 y(x) = LaurentSolution(eq7, y(x), degree=1) [1];

$$eq7 := (x^7 + x^5) \left(\frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) \right) + (24x^7 + 23x^6 + 18x^4) \left(\frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) \right) + (215x^7 + 182x^6 + 167x^5$$

$$+ 96 x^3) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + (832 x^7 + 658 x^6 + 504 x^5 + 440 x^4 + 168 x^2) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + (1224 x^7 + 896 x^6 + 630 x^5 + 420 x^4 + 340 x^3 + 72 x) y(x) = 0$$

$$y(x) = \frac{-c_1}{x^4} + \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} + \frac{-\frac{c_2}{3} + \frac{209-c_1}{3}}{x} - \frac{5-c_3}{12} + \frac{29-c_2}{6} - \frac{383-c_1}{12} + x \left(-\frac{299-c_2}{60} - \frac{247-c_1}{10} + \frac{3-c_3}{10} \right) + O(x^2) \quad (1.5)$$

> eq6 := eval(map(el → convert(series(remove(has, el, y), x, 7), polynom) · select(has, el, y), lhs(eq))) = 0;
y(x) = LaurentSolution(eq6, y(x), degree = 0)[1];

$$eq6 := x^5 \left(\frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) \right) + (23 x^6 + 18 x^4) \left(\frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) \right) + (182 x^6 + 167 x^5 + 96 x^3) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + (658 x^6 + 504 x^5 + 440 x^4 + 168 x^2) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + (896 x^6 + 630 x^5 + 420 x^4 + 340 x^3 + 72 x) y(x) = 0$$

$$y(x) = \frac{-c_1}{x^3} + \frac{-c_2}{x^2} + \frac{89-c_1}{3x} + \frac{5-c_2}{4} - \frac{91-c_1}{6} + O(x) \quad (1.6)$$

The current problem

$$\begin{aligned} > eq := \left(\left(\sum_{k=7}^{\infty} x^k \right) + x^5 \right) \frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) + \left(\left(\sum_{k=7}^{\infty} (10 + 2k) x^k \right) + 23 x^6 + 18 x^4 \right) \frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) + \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{k=6}^{\infty} x^k (k^2 + 20k + 26) \right) + 167 x^5 + 96 x^3 \right) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \left(\left(\sum_{k=5}^{\infty} 2 x^k (5k^2 + 22k + 17) \right) + 440 x^4 \right. \\ & \left. + 168 x^2 \right) \frac{d}{dx} y(x) + \left(340 x^3 + 72 x + \left(\sum_{k=4}^{\infty} x^k (k^3 + 13k^2 + 32k + 20) \right) \right) y(x) = 0 : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > eqT := (x^5 + x^7 + O(x^8)) \frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) + (18 x^4 + 23 x^6 + O(x^7)) \frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) + \\ & (96 x^3 + 167 x^5 + O(x^6)) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + (168 x^2 + 440 x^4 + O(x^5)) \frac{d}{dx} y(x) + \\ & (72 x + 340 x^3 + 420 x^4 + O(x^5)) y(x) = 0 : \end{aligned}$$

> LaurentSolution(eqT, y(x));

$$\left[\frac{-c_1}{x^4} + \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} - \frac{c_2}{3x} + O(1), \frac{-c_3}{x^2} - \frac{5-c_3}{12} + O(x) \right] \quad (2.1)$$

An example

> (1 + O(x)) · θ(y(x), x, 1) + (-1 + O(x)) · y(x) = 0 :

$$> \left(1 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{(k+1)!} \right) \right) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + \left(-1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \right) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x), degree = 4)[1];

(3.1)

$$x_{-c_1} + \frac{x^2_{-c_1}}{2} + \frac{x^3_{-c_1}}{6} + \frac{x^4_{-c_1}}{24} + O(x^5) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{(k+1)!} & k :: \text{even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + \left(-1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{k}{2}}}{k!} & k :: \text{even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot y(x) :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x), degree = 5) [1];

$$x_{-c_1} - \frac{x^3_{-c_1}}{6} + \frac{x^5_{-c_1}}{120} + O(x^6) \quad (3.2)$$

$$(1 + O(x)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + (-1 + O(x)) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

$$[x_{-c_1} + O(x^2)] \quad (3.3)$$

Examples 1,2,3

$$(-1 + O(x)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 2) + (-2 + O(x)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + (O(x)) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

$$[-c_1 + O(x)] \quad (4.1)$$

$$(-1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 2) + (-2 + O(x^3)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + (x + 6 \cdot x^2 + O(x^4)) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

$$\left[\frac{-c_1}{x^2} - \frac{5_{-c_1}}{x} + _{-c_2} + O(x), _{-c_2} + \frac{x_{-c_2}}{3} + \frac{5x^2_{-c_2}}{6} + \frac{13x^3_{-c_2}}{30} + O(x^4) \right] \quad (4.2)$$

$$(-1 + x + x^2 + O(x^3)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 2) + (-2 + x^2 + O(x^3)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + O(x^4) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

$$[-c_1 + O(x^4)] \quad (4.3)$$

$$(1 + O(x)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + (x^4 + O(x^5)) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

$$\left[-c_1 - \frac{x^4_{-c_1}}{4} + O(x^5) \right] \quad (5.1)$$

$$(1 + O(x)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + O(x) \cdot y(x) :$$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

$$[-c_1 + O(x)] \quad (5.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 > \text{eqT} := (x^5 + x^7 + O(x^8)) \left(\frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) \right) + (18x^4 + 23x^6 + O(x^7)) \left(\frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) \right) + (96x^3 + 167x^5 \\
 &+ O(x^6)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + (168x^2 + 440x^4 + O(x^5)) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + (72x + 340x^3 + 420x^4 \\
 &+ O(x^5)) y(x) :
 \end{aligned}$$

> *LaurentSolution*(eqT, y(x));

$$\left[\frac{-c_1}{x^4} + \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \frac{-c_2}{x^3} + \frac{-c_3}{x^2} - \frac{-c_2}{3x} + O(1), \frac{-c_3}{x^2} - \frac{5-c_3}{12} + O(x) \right]$$

(6.1)

> $(2 + O(x)) \cdot \theta(y(x), x, 1) + (1 + O(x)) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

[]

(7.1)

> $(x^2 + O(x^3)) \cdot \text{diff}(y(x), x, x) + O(x) \cdot \text{diff}(y(x), x) + (1 + O(x)) \cdot y(x) = 0 :$

LaurentSolution(%, y(x));

FAIL

(7.2)