

8.8 #24 $x^\nu \int_0$ satisfies $xy'' + (1-2\nu)y' + xy = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x(x^\nu \int_0)'' + (1-2\nu)(x^\nu \int_0)' + x \int_0 = x \frac{d}{dx} (\nu x^{\nu-1} \int_0 + x^\nu \int_0') + (1-2\nu)(\nu x^{\nu-1} \int_0 + x^\nu \int_0') + x^{\nu+1} \int_0 \\
 & = x(\nu(\nu-1)x^{\nu-2} \int_0 + \nu x^{\nu-1} \int_0' + \nu x^{\nu-1} \int_0' + x^\nu \int_0'') + (1-2\nu)(\nu x^{\nu-1} \int_0 + x^\nu \int_0') + x^{\nu+1} \int_0 \\
 & = x^{\nu+1} \int_0'' + (2\nu x^\nu + (1-2\nu)x^\nu) \int_0' + (\nu(\nu-1)x^{\nu-1} + (1-2\nu)\nu x^{\nu-1}) \int_0 \\
 & = x^{\nu+1} \int_0'' + x^\nu \int_0^{(\nu^2 - \nu^2)} x^{\nu-1} \int_0 = x^{\nu-1} [x^2 \int_0'' + x \int_0^{(\nu^2 - \nu^2)} \int_0] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

since \int_0
satisfies Bessel eqn
of order ν

Sol. of $xy'' - 2y' + xy = 0$ is $(\nu = \frac{3}{2})$. $x^{\frac{3}{2}} J_{\frac{3}{2}}(x)$.