**15.** The singular points of $(x^2-25)y''+2xy'+y=0$ are $-5$ and $5$. The distance from $0$ to either of these points is $5$. The distance from $1$ to the closest of these points is $4$.

**17.** Substituting $y=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}c_nx^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$y''-xy=\underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}n(n-1)c_nx^{n-2}}_{k=n-2}-\underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}c_nx^{n+1}}_{k=n+1}=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}c_{k-1}x^k$$

$$=2c_2+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}[(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}-c_{k-1}]x^k=0.$$

Thus

$$c_2=0$$

$$(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}-c_{k-1}=0$$

and

$$c_{k+2}=\frac{1}{(k+2)(k+1)}c_{k-1},\quad k=1,2,3,\dots.$$

Choosing $c_0=1$ and $c_1=0$ we find

$$c_3=\frac{1}{6}$$

$$c_4=c_5=0$$

$$c_6=\frac{1}{180}$$

and so on. For $c_0=0$ and $c_1=1$ we obtain

$$c_3=0$$

$$c_4=\frac{1}{12}$$

$$c_5=c_6=0$$

$$c_7=\frac{1}{504}$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1=1+\frac{1}{6}x^3+\frac{1}{180}x^6+\cdots\qquad\text{and}\qquad y_2=x+\frac{1}{12}x^4+\frac{1}{504}x^7+\cdots.$$

**19.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$y'' - 2xy' + y = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} - 2\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^n}_{k=n} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n}_{k=n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k - 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kc_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$$

$$= 2c_2 + c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}[(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} - (2k-1)c_k]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$2c_2 + c_0 = 0$$

$$(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} - (2k-1)c_k = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}c_0$$

$$c_{k+2} = \frac{2k-1}{(k+2)(k+1)}\,c_k, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c_3 = c_5 = c_7 = \cdots = 0$$

$$c_4 = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$c_6 = -\frac{7}{240}$$

and so on. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_2 = c_4 = c_6 = \cdots = 0$$

$$c_3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$c_5 = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$c_7 = \frac{1}{112}$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{7}{240}x^6 - \cdots \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^5 + \frac{1}{112}x^7 + \cdots .$$

**21.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$y'' + x^2y' + xy = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^{n+1}}_{k=n+1} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1}}_{k=n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (k-1)c_{k-1}x^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_{k-1}x^k$$

$$= 2c_2 + (6c_3 + c_0)x + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + kc_{k-1}]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$c_2 = 0$$

$$6c_3 + c_0 = 0$$

$$(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + kc_{k-1} = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = 0$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{6}c_0$$

$$c_{k+2} = -\frac{k}{(k+2)(k+1)}\, c_{k-1}, \quad k = 2, 3, 4, \ldots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$c_4 = c_5 = 0$$

$$c_6 = \frac{1}{45}$$

and so on. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_3 = 0$$

$$c_4 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$c_5 = c_6 = 0$$

$$c_7 = \frac{5}{252}$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{45}x^6 - \cdots \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = x - \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \frac{5}{252}x^7 - \cdots .$$

**23.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$(x-1)y'' + y' = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-1}}_{k=n-1} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^{n-1}}_{k=n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(k+1)kc_{k+1}x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+1)c_{k+1}x^k$$

$$= -2c_2 + c_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}[(k+1)kc_{k+1} - (k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + (k+1)c_{k+1}]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$-2c_2 + c_1 = 0$$

$$(k+1)^2 c_{k+1} - (k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}c_1$$

$$c_{k+2} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}\,c_{k+1}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find $c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = \cdots = 0$. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad c_3 = \frac{1}{3}, \qquad c_4 = \frac{1}{4},$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1 = 1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots .$$

**25.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$y'' - (x+1)y' - y = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^n}_{k=n} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^{n-1}}_{k=n-1} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n}_{k=n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kc_k x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+1)c_{k+1}x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$$

$$= 2c_2 - c_1 - c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}[(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} - (k+1)c_{k+1} - (k+1)c_k]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$2c_2 - c_1 - c_0 = 0$$

$$(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} - (k+1)(c_{k+1} + c_k) = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = \frac{c_1 + c_0}{2}$$

$$c_{k+2} = \frac{c_{k+1} + c_k}{k+2}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad c_3 = \frac{1}{6}, \qquad c_4 = \frac{1}{6},$$

and so on. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad c_3 = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad c_4 = \frac{1}{4},$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \cdots \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots .$$

**27.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$\left(x^2+2\right)y'' + 3xy' - y = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^n}_{k=n} + 2\underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} + 3\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^n}_{k=n} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n}_{k=n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)c_k x^k + 2\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k + 3\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kc_k x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$$

$$= (4c_2 - c_0) + (12c_3 + 2c_1)x + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty}\left[2(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + \left(k^2+2k-1\right)c_k\right]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$4c_2 - c_0 = 0$$

$$12c_3 + 2c_1 = 0$$

$$2(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + \left(k^2+2k-1\right)c_k = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{4}c_0$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{6}c_1$$

$$c_{k+2} = -\frac{k^2+2k-1}{2(k+2)(k+1)}c_k, \quad k = 2, 3, 4, \dots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$c_3 = c_5 = c_7 = \cdots = 0$$

$$c_4 = -\frac{7}{96}$$

and so on. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_2 = c_4 = c_6 = \cdots = 0$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$c_5 = \frac{7}{120}$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{7}{96}x^4 + \cdots \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{7}{120}x^5 - \cdots .$$

**29.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$(x-1)y'' - xy' + y = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-1}}_{k=n-1} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} - \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^n}_{k=n} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n}_{k=n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(k+1)kc_{k+1}x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kc_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$$

$$= -2c_2 + c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}[-(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + (k+1)kc_{k+1} - (k-1)c_k]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$-2c_2 + c_0 = 0$$
$$-(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + (k+1)kc_{k+1} - (k-1)c_k = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}c_0$$
$$c_{k+2} = \frac{kc_{k+1}}{k+2} - \frac{(k-1)c_k}{(k+2)(k+1)}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad c_3 = \frac{1}{6}, \qquad c_4 = \frac{1}{24},$$

and so on. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain $c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = \cdots = 0$. Thus,

$$y = C_1\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \cdots\right) + C_2 x$$

and

$$y' = C_1\left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \cdots\right) + C_2.$$

The initial conditions imply $C_1 = -2$ and $C_2 = 6$, so

$$y = -2\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \cdots\right) + 6x = 8x - 2e^x .$$

**31.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$y'' - 2xy' + 8y = \underbrace{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} - 2\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^n}_{k=n} + 8\underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n}_{k=n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2}x^k - 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kc_k x^k + 8\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$$

$$= 2c_2 + 8c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}[(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + (8-2k)c_k]x^k = 0.$$

Thus

$$2c_2 + 8c_0 = 0$$

$$(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} + (8-2k)c_k = 0$$

and

$$c_2 = -4c_0$$

$$c_{k+2} = \frac{2(k-4)}{(k+2)(k+1)}\, c_k, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots .$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_2 = -4$$
$$c_3 = c_5 = c_7 = \cdots = 0$$
$$c_4 = \frac{4}{3}$$
$$c_6 = c_8 = c_{10} = \cdots = 0.$$

For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_2 = c_4 = c_6 = \cdots = 0$$
$$c_3 = -1$$
$$c_5 = \frac{1}{10}$$

and so on. Thus,

$$y = C_1\left(1 - 4x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^4\right) + C_2\left(x - x^3 + \frac{1}{10}x^5 + \cdots\right)$$

and

$$y' = C_1\left(-8x + \frac{16}{3}x^3\right) + C_2\left(1 - 3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \cdots\right).$$

The initial conditions imply $C_1 = 3$ and $C_2 = 0$, so

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

**33.** Substituting $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ into the differential equation we have

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + (\sin x)y &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} + \left(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 - \cdots\right)\left(c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \cdots\right) \\ &= \left[2c_2 + 6c_3 x + 12c_4 x^2 + 20c_5 x^3 + \cdots\right] + \left[c_0 x + c_1 x^2 + \left(c_2 - \frac{1}{6}c_0\right)x^3 + \cdots\right] \\ &= 2c_2 + (6c_3 + c_0)x + (12c_4 + c_1)x^2 + \left(20c_5 + c_2 - \frac{1}{6}c_0\right)x^3 + \cdots = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 2c_2 &= 0 \\ 6c_3 + c_0 &= 0 \\ 12c_4 + c_1 &= 0 \\ 20c_5 + c_2 - \frac{1}{6}c_0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} c_2 &= 0 \\ c_3 &= -\frac{1}{6}c_0 \\ c_4 &= -\frac{1}{12}c_1 \\ c_5 &= -\frac{1}{20}c_2 + \frac{1}{120}c_0. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $c_0 = 1$ and $c_1 = 0$ we find

$$c_2 = 0, \qquad c_3 = -\frac{1}{6}, \qquad c_4 = 0, \qquad c_5 = \frac{1}{120}$$

and so on. For $c_0 = 0$ and $c_1 = 1$ we obtain

$$c_2 = 0, \qquad c_3 = 0, \qquad c_4 = -\frac{1}{12}, \qquad c_5 = 0$$

and so on. Thus, two solutions are

$$y_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + \cdots \qquad \text{and} \qquad y_2 = x - \frac{1}{12}x^4 + \cdots.$$

**35.** The singular points of $(\cos x)y'' + y' + 5y = 0$ are odd integer multiples of $\pi/2$. The distance from 0 to either $\pm\pi/2$ is $\pi/2$. The singular point closest to 1 is $\pi/2$. The distance from 1 to the closest singular point is then $\pi/2 - 1$.