

① $L[u] = \frac{d}{dx}(p(x)u') - q(x)u$

Si $\psi(x) = \int_a^b G(x, x') f(x') dx'$ entonces, cuando $L_x(G) + \lambda p(x)G(x, x') = \delta(x-x')$

$$L[\psi] = \int_a^b L_x[G] f(x') dx' = - \int_a^b \lambda p(x) G(x, x') f(x') dx' + \int_a^b \delta(x-x') f(x') dx'$$

$$L[\psi] = -\lambda p(x) \psi(x) + f(x)$$

$L[\psi] + \lambda p(x) \psi(x) = f(x)$

 ψ cumple con la ecuación diferencial.

Además $\alpha_0 \psi(a) + \alpha_1 \psi'(a) = \int_a^b \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} G(x, x') \right|_{x=a} f(x') dx' + \alpha_1 \int_a^b \left. G(x, x') \right|_{x=a} f(x') dx'$

$$= \int_a^b \underbrace{[\alpha_0 G(a, x') + \alpha_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} G(a, x')]}_{=0} f(x') dx' = 0.$$

y similarmente para $x=b$: $\beta_0 \psi(b) + \beta_1 \psi'(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \psi$ cumple con las condiciones de frontera

② a) $\delta(x-x') = \sum_n a_n u_n(x)$ Por ortogonalidad de los u_n tenemos:

$$\int_a^b p(x) u_m(x) \delta(x-x') dx = a_m$$

$a_m = p(x') u_m(x')$

Entonces $\delta(x-x') = p(x') \sum_m u_m(x') u_m(x)$

②

Notemos que $\sum_m u_n(x') u_n(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x')} \delta(x-x') = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \delta(x-x')$

Finalmente

$$\delta(x-x') = \left(\sum_m u_n(x') u_n(x) \right) \rho(x)$$

↳ por que $\int f(a) \delta(x-a) = \int f(x) \delta(x-a)$

b) Escribiendo $G(x, x') = \sum_m c_m u_n(x)$ y reemplazando en la ecuación

diferencial:

$$L_x[G] + \lambda \rho(x) G(x, x') = \delta(x, x') \quad (1.5)$$

obtenemos:

$$\sum_m c_m [L[u_n] + \lambda \rho(x) u_n(x)] = \sum_m u_n(x) u_n(x') \rho(x)$$

pero como $u_n(x)$ son solución del sistema de Sturm Liouville, tenemos

$$L[u_n] = -\lambda_n \rho(x) u_n(x). \text{ Entonces la ecuación (1.5) da:}$$

$$\sum_m c_m [\lambda - \lambda_m] \rho(x) u_n(x) = \rho(x) \sum_m u_n(x) u_n(x').$$

Iguando los coeficientes de $u_n(x)$ (por ortogonalidad de los $u_n(x)$):

$$(\lambda - \lambda_n) c_n = u_n(x')$$

$$c_n = u_n(x') \frac{1}{\lambda - \lambda_n} \quad (\text{con } \lambda \neq \lambda_n).$$

La solución final es:

$$G(x, x') = \sum_m \frac{u_n(x') u_n(x)}{\lambda - \lambda_m}$$

3) a) u y v son solución de $L(y) + \lambda p(x)y = 0$. (1.7)

Calculamos $uL[v] - vL[u]$

Usando (1.7):

$$uL[v] - vL[u] = -u(x)\lambda p(x)v(x) + v\lambda p(x)u(x) = 0$$

Directamente:

$$uL[v] - vL[u] = u \frac{d}{dx}(p(x)v') - v \frac{d}{dx}(p(x)u')$$

$$= u \frac{d}{dx}(p(x)v') - \frac{d}{dx}[v(x)p(x)u'(x)] + u'(x)v'(x)p(x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}[u p(x)v'] - v' \frac{d}{dx}[u p(x)] - \frac{d}{dx}[v(x)p(x)u'(x)] + u' v'(x) p(x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}[p(x)(uv' - vu')] - \dots$$

Finalmente:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[p(x)(uv' - vu')] = 0$$

Integrando obtenemos: $p(x)(u'v - v'u) = A = \text{constante}$

$$\boxed{u'v - v'u = \frac{A}{p(x)}}$$

3) b) Si $x \neq x'$ G cumple con la ecuación homogénea: $L(G) + \lambda p(x)G = 0$

Así para $x < x'$ podemos escribir:

$$G(x, x') = C \mu(x)$$

en donde C es una constante con respecto a x (depende de x')

Para $x > x'$ tenemos

$$G(x, x') = D v(x) \quad \text{con } D \text{ cte con respecto a } x$$

Volviendo a la ecuación en todo el dominio $[a, b]$, e integrando en un intervalo centrado en x' :

$$\int_{x'-\epsilon}^{x'+\epsilon} dx \left(L_x[G] + \lambda p(x) G(x, x') \right) = \int_{x'-\epsilon}^{x'+\epsilon} \delta(x-x') dx = 1$$

$$1 = \int_{x'-\epsilon}^{x'+\epsilon} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{\partial G(x, x')}{\partial x} \right) + \lambda p(x) G(x, x') \right] dx = p(x) \frac{\partial G(x, x')}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'-\epsilon}^{x=x'+\epsilon} + \int_{x'-\epsilon}^{x'+\epsilon} \lambda p(x) G(x, x') dx$$

En el límite $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, la segunda integral se anula.

Queda:

$$p(x') \left[\frac{\partial G(x, x')}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'+} - \frac{\partial G(x, x')}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'-} \right] = 1$$

Así determinamos que $\frac{\partial G(x, x')}{\partial x}$ es discontinua en $x = x'$ y su discontinuidad es $1/p(x')$.

Por otro lado $G(x, x')$ es continua en $x = x'$ (de otro modo habría $\delta'(x-x')$ en la ec. diferencial)

Así tenemos:

$$\begin{cases} G u(x') = D u(x') = 0 & (\text{Continuidad de } G \text{ en } x=x') \\ D u'(x') - C u'(x') = \frac{1}{p(x')} & (\text{discontinuidad de } \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \text{ en } x=x') \end{cases}$$

El discriminante de este sistema es el wronskiano:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} u(x') & v(x') \\ -u'(x') & v'(x') \end{vmatrix} = + u(x') v'(x') - u'(x') v(x') = \frac{-A}{p(x')} \neq 0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -v(x') \\ \frac{1}{p(x')} & x'(x') \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{p(x')}{A} v(x') \frac{1}{p(x')} = -\frac{v(x')}{A}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} u(x') & 0 \\ -u'(x') & \frac{1}{p(x')} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{p(x')}{A} u(x') \frac{1}{p(x')} = -\frac{u(x')}{A}$$

Finalmente:

$$G(x, x') = \begin{cases} -\frac{u(x)v(x')}{A} & x < x' \\ -\frac{u(x')v(x)}{A} & x > x' \end{cases}$$

$G(x, x') = -\frac{u(x_<)v(x_>)}{A}$

con $x_< = \min(x, x')$
 $x_> = \max(x, x')$

y A es la constante: $p(x)(u'v - v'u)$.

II) 1) $u = \frac{R}{Q^{1/4}} \sin \varphi$ $u' = RQ^{1/4} \cos \varphi$

$$\frac{u'}{u} = \frac{RQ^{1/4} \cos \varphi}{\frac{R}{Q^{1/4}} \sin \varphi} = \sqrt{Q} \cotan \varphi \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \boxed{\cotan \varphi = \frac{u'}{u} \frac{1}{Q}}$$

$$1 = \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = \left(\frac{uQ^{1/4}}{R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u'}{RQ^{1/4}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2} \left(u^2 \sqrt{Q} + \frac{(u')^2}{\sqrt{Q}}\right)$$

$R^2 = u^2 \sqrt{Q} + \frac{(u')^2}{\sqrt{Q}}$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot \varphi) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u'}{\sqrt{Q}u} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\varphi'}{(\sin \varphi)^2} = \frac{u''}{\sqrt{Q}u} - \frac{(u')^2}{u^2 \sqrt{Q}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{u' Q'}{Q^{3/2} u}$$

~~pero~~ Usando $u'' = -Qu$ obten

$$-\frac{\varphi'}{(\sin \varphi)^2} = -\frac{Qu}{\sqrt{Q}u} - \frac{(u')^2}{u^2 \sqrt{Q}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{u' Q'}{u Q^{3/2}} = -\sqrt{Q} - \frac{(u')^2}{u^2 \sqrt{Q}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{u' Q'}{u Q^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\varphi'}{(\sin \varphi)^2} = \frac{Qu^2 + (u')^2}{u^2 \sqrt{Q}} + \frac{u' Q'}{2u Q^{3/2}}$$

pero $Qu^2 + (u')^2 = \sqrt{Q} \left(\sqrt{Q}u^2 + \frac{(u')^2}{\sqrt{Q}} \right) = \sqrt{Q} R^2$

Asi: $\frac{\varphi'}{(\sin \varphi)^2} = \frac{R^2}{u^2} + \frac{u' Q'}{2u Q^{3/2}}$

$$\varphi' = \frac{R^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{u^2} + \frac{u' Q' \sin^2 \varphi}{2u Q^{3/2}} = \sqrt{Q} + \frac{u' Q' \sin^2 \varphi}{2u Q^{3/2}}$$

pero $\frac{u'}{\sqrt{Q}^{3/2} u} = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{u'}{u \sqrt{Q}} = \frac{1}{Q} \cot \varphi$

$$\varphi' = \sqrt{Q} + \frac{Q'}{Q} \frac{\cos \varphi}{2 \sin \varphi} \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\varphi' = \sqrt{Q} + \frac{Q'}{2Q} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi = \sqrt{Q} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{Q'}{Q} \sin(2\varphi)$$

$$\boxed{\varphi' = \sqrt{Q} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{Q'}{Q} \sin(2\varphi)}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi' = \sqrt{\lambda - q} \frac{q'}{4(\lambda - q)} \sin(2\varphi)} \quad (2.7)$$

Derivando $R^2 = \sqrt{Q} u^2 + \frac{(u')^2}{\sqrt{Q}}$ obtenemos:

$$2RR' = 2uu'\sqrt{Q} + \frac{2u'u''}{\sqrt{Q}} - \frac{u^2 Q'}{2Q^{3/2}} - \frac{(u')^2 Q'}{2Q^{3/2}}$$

$$2RR' = \frac{2u'}{\sqrt{Q}} \underbrace{(Qu + u'')}_{=0} + \frac{Q'}{2Q} \left[u^2 Q^{1/2} - \frac{(u')^2}{Q^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$2RR' = \frac{Q'}{2Q} (R^2 \sin^2 \varphi - R^2 \cos^2 \varphi) = \frac{Q'}{2Q} R^2 (\sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$2RR' = \frac{-Q'}{2Q} R^2 \cos 2\varphi$$

$$\boxed{\frac{R'}{R} = -\frac{Q'}{4Q} \cos(2\varphi)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{R'}{R} = \frac{q'}{4(\lambda - q)} \cos(2\varphi)} \quad (2.8)$$

Esquema de resolución: Se resuelve (2.7) para φ , luego se reemplaza φ en (2.8) y se resuelve para R .

Las ecuaciones para R y φ son de primer orden.

En las aplicaciones 3) y 4) que siguen usaremos el siguiente teorema (8)
(ver, por ejemplo, Birkhoff, Pota, "Ordinary differential equations", cap 4).

Sean $x(t)$ y $y(t)$ que satisfacen las ecuaciones diferenciales:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = X(x,t) \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = Y(x,t) \quad \text{en} \quad a \leq t \leq b$$

en donde X y Y son dos funciones continuas y definidas en un dominio común D

Suponga que existe ε tal que para todo $t \in [a, b]$ y $z \in D$ se cumple $|X(z,t) - Y(z,t)| \leq \varepsilon$,

y que X cumple con la condición de Lipschitz que dice que existe una ~~constante~~ constante L tal que para todo $t \in [a, b]$ y $z \in D$, $z' \in D$, se cumple con $|X(z,t) - X(z',t)| \leq L|z - z'|$.

Entonces: las soluciones $x(t)$ y $y(t)$ verifican:

$$|x(t) - y(t)| < |x(a) - y(a)| e^{L|t-a|} + \frac{\varepsilon}{L} (e^{L|t-a|} - 1).$$

Note que si $x(a) = y(a)$ entonces $|x(t) - y(t)| < \varepsilon \times \frac{e^{L(t-a)} - 1}{L}$

3) a) Para $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ tenemos (sabiendo que q está acotada en $[a, b]$)

$$\sqrt{\lambda - q} = \sqrt{\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{q}{\lambda}\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\lambda} \left(1 + o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) = \sqrt{\lambda} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$$

$$\text{y} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda - q} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{q}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(1 + o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda} + o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)$$

Reemplazando en $\varphi' = \sqrt{\lambda - q} - \frac{q}{4(\lambda - q)} \sin(2\varphi)$

$$\varphi' = \left(\sqrt{\lambda} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) \right) \sinh 2\varphi$$

Como para $2\varphi \ll 1$:

$$\varphi' = \sqrt{\lambda} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$$

Usamos ahora el teorema anterior con $X(\varphi, x) = \sqrt{\lambda}$

$$\text{y } Y(\varphi, x) = \sqrt{\lambda - q} - \frac{q'(a)}{4(\lambda - q)} \sinh(2\varphi) \text{ y } \varepsilon = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$$

(claramente X cumple con la condición de Lipschitz (pues $X(\varphi_1, x) - X(\varphi_2, x) = 0$))

tenemos entonces

$$|\varphi(x) - \varphi_1(x)| < o(\varepsilon) = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \quad \left[\text{escogiendo } \varphi(a) = \varphi_1(a) \right]$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi_1(x) + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$$

con $\varphi_1(x)$ la solución de $\varphi_1' = \sqrt{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(a) + \sqrt{\lambda}(x-a)$

Así $\varphi(x) = \varphi(a) + \sqrt{\lambda}(x-a) + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$

De manera similar para R , tenemos

~~$$R' = o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$~~

$$R' = o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

Usamos el teorema con $X(R, x) = 0$ y $Y(R, x) = \frac{q'R}{4(\lambda - q)} \cosh(2\varphi)$.

Así $\text{y } \varepsilon = o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$

$$|R(x) - R_1(x)| < o(\varepsilon) = o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

con $R_1(x)$ la solución de $R_1' = 0 \Rightarrow R_1(x) = R_1(a) = \text{constante}$.

Así

$$R(x) = R(a) + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

b) Volviendo a u y u' :

$$u(x) = \frac{R(x)}{Q^{1/4}} \sin \varphi = \left(R(a) + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) \frac{\sin\left[\varphi(a) + \sqrt{\lambda}(x-a) + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)\right]}{(\lambda - q)^{1/4}}$$

$$u(x) = \left(R(a) + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) \lambda^{-1/4} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right) \left[\sin\left(\sqrt{\lambda}(x-a) + \varphi(a)\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)\right]$$

$$u(x) = \frac{R(a)}{\lambda^{1/4}} \left[\sin\left(\sqrt{\lambda}(x-a) + \varphi(a)\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)\right]$$

$$y \left\{ u'(x) = R(a) Q^{1/4} \cos \varphi = R(a) \lambda^{1/4} \left(\cos\left(\sqrt{\lambda}(x-a) + \varphi(a)\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)\right) \right.$$

Notamos que $u'(x) = O(\lambda^{1/2} u(x))$ entonces a orden dominante

las condiciones de frontera son $\alpha_1 u'(a) = 0$ $\beta_1 u'(b) = 0$ (si $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ y $\beta_1 \neq 0$)

Esto da: $\cos(\varphi(a)) = 0$ ~~es~~ ^{Esigiendo:} $\varphi(a) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

y $\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}(b-a) + \varphi(a)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}(b-a) = n\pi \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{(b-a)^2}$$

Como λ es proporcional a n^2
 $O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n} = \frac{n\pi}{(b-a)} + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right)$$

en la ecuación diferencial despreciamos término de orden $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$.

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n} = \frac{n\pi}{b-a} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

c) Terminos $\varphi(a) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ reemplazando en u :

$$u(x) = \frac{R(a)}{\lambda^{1/4}} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{\lambda}(x-a)\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{\pi m}{b-a} + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$$

$$u(x) = \frac{R(a)}{\lambda^{1/4}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi m(x-a)}{b-a}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \right]$$

La normalización es: $\int_a^b u(x)^2 dx = 1 = \left(\frac{R(a)}{\lambda^{1/4}}\right)^2 \int_a^b \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi m(x-a)}{b-a}\right) dx + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$

$$\text{Entonces } \left(\frac{R(a)}{\lambda^{1/4}}\right)^2 = \frac{b-a}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{R(a)}{\lambda^{1/4}} = \sqrt{\frac{b-a}{2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$$

Reemplazando en $u(x)$:

$$u(x) = \sqrt{\frac{b-a}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi m(x-a)}{b-a}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

4) a) pongamos $\tilde{x} = kx$ así: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[x \left(\frac{d(u(x))}{dx} \right) \right] = \frac{d}{d\tilde{x}} \left[\tilde{x} k \frac{d v(\tilde{x})}{d\tilde{x}} \right]$
 $y v(\tilde{x}) = u(x)$

La ecuación de Bessel toma la forma:

$$k \frac{d}{d\tilde{x}} \left(\tilde{x} \frac{d v}{d\tilde{x}} \right) + \left(k \tilde{x} - \frac{n^2 k}{\tilde{x}} \right) v = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tilde{x}} \left(\tilde{x} \frac{d v}{d\tilde{x}} \right) + \left(\tilde{x} - \frac{n^2}{\tilde{x}} \right) v = 0$$

Es como la ecuación (2-12) para u pero con $k=1$.

b) El cambio a la forma normal de Liouville es con $\begin{cases} w(t) = (p(x) \varphi(x))^{1/4} u(x) \\ t = \int \sqrt{\frac{f(x)}{p(x)}} dx \end{cases}$

Con $p(x) = x$, $q(x) = x$ y $r(x) = \frac{n^2}{x}$

$$w(t) = (x^2)^{1/4} u(x) = x^{1/2} u(x) \quad y \quad t = \int dx = x.$$

$$u(x) = \frac{w(x)}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

La ecuación para w es: $w''(x) + (1 - \hat{q}(x))w(x) = 0$

$$\text{Con } \hat{q}(t) = \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} + (pp)''^{-1/4} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (pp)^{1/4}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} ((p(x)p(x))^{1/4}) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} (x^{-1/2}) = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2}$$

$$\hat{q}(x) = \frac{n^2}{x^2} + x^{-1/2} x^{-3/2} \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right) = \frac{n^2}{x^2} - \frac{1/4}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} (n^2 - 1/4)$$

$$w''(x) + \left(1 + \frac{1/4 - n^2}{x^2}\right) w(x) = 0$$

Definiendo $M = n^2 - 1/4$

$$w''(x) + \left(1 - \frac{M}{x^2}\right) w(x) = 0$$

$$c) \quad \varphi' = \sqrt{\lambda - \hat{q}} = \frac{\hat{q}'}{4(\lambda - \hat{q})} \sinh(2\varphi)$$

$$\varphi' = \sqrt{\lambda - \frac{M}{x^2}} + \frac{2M}{4x^3(\lambda - \frac{M}{x^2})} \sinh(2\varphi)$$

Con $\lambda = k = 1$

$$\varphi' = \sqrt{1 - \frac{M}{x^2}} + \frac{M \sinh(2\varphi)}{2(x^3 - Mx)}$$

$$\hat{q}(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} (n^2 - 1/4) = \frac{M}{x^2}$$

$$\hat{q}'(x) = -\frac{2M}{x^3}$$

Para $R(x)$:

$$\frac{R'(x)}{R(x)} = \frac{\cancel{2\pi} \cos 2\varphi}{4(2-\hat{q})} = \frac{\hat{q}'(x)}{4(2-\hat{q})} \cos(2\varphi)$$

$$\frac{R'(x)}{R(x)} = \frac{-2\pi \cos(2\varphi)}{x^3 4(1-\frac{\pi}{x^2})}$$

$$\frac{R'(x)}{R(x)} = -\frac{\pi \cos(2\varphi)}{2(x^3 - \pi x)}$$

d) Para $x \rightarrow \infty$ tenemos $\sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi}{x^2}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$

$$\frac{\pi \sin(2\varphi)}{2(x^3 - \pi x)} = o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$

Así la ecuación para φ es:

$$\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$

con solución:

$$\varphi(x) = x + \frac{\pi}{2x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \varphi_{\infty}$$

φ_{∞} = cte de integración

La ecuación para R es: $\frac{R'(x)}{R(x)} = o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$

$$\ln \frac{R(x)}{R_{\infty}} = o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

R_{∞} = cte de integración

$$R(x) = R_{\infty} \exp\left(o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right) = R_{\infty} \left(1 + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right)$$

llevando en $w(x) = \frac{R}{Q^{1/4}} \sin \varphi$

$$w(x) = \frac{R_{\infty} (1 + o(\frac{1}{x^2}))}{(1 - \frac{m}{2x})^{1/4}} \sin \left[\varphi_{\infty} + x + \frac{m}{2x} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right]$$

pero: $(1 - \frac{m}{2x})^{-1/4} = 1 + o(\frac{1}{x^2})$ ~~mej~~ $\sin \left[x + \frac{m}{2x} + \varphi_{\infty} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right] = \sin \left[x + \frac{m}{2x} + \varphi_{\infty} \right] + o(\frac{1}{x^2})$

$$w(x) = R_{\infty} \sin \left(x + \frac{m}{2x} + \varphi_{\infty} \right) + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

pero sabemos que $Z_n(x) = u(x) = \frac{w(x)}{\sqrt{x}}$

y poniendo $\varphi_{\infty} = x_{\infty} + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ~~tenemos~~ tendremos:

$$Z_n(x) = \frac{R_{\infty}}{\sqrt{x}} \cos \left(x + x_{\infty} + \frac{m}{2x} \right) + o\left(\frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$Z_n(x) = \frac{R_{\infty}}{\sqrt{x}} \cos \left(x + x_{\infty} + \frac{m^2 - 1/4}{2x} \right) + o\left(x^{-5/2}\right)$$