

Classify each differential equation below as to whether it is linear or nonlinear, and if linear, find all singular points and classify the real-valued ones as regular or irregular. If nonlinear, use the method of section 8.1 to find three terms of a Taylor polynomial solution in terms of the initial conditions  $y(0)$  and  $y'(0)$ .

Next, if a closed form solution exists (non-series solution, including special functions), give that solution.

Next, if a closed form solution does not exist, determine if a power series solution about the point  $x_0 = 0$  would make sense (including Frobenius method if needed). If not, explain why not.

Next, if a power series solution at  $x_0 = 0$  does make sense, find three non-zero terms (use Frobenius if necessary). Find the (minimum) radius of convergence for each power series solution.

Finally, determine whether or not you need a second linearly independent solution. If so, give the form of the second solution.

1.  $9x^2 y'' + 9xy' + (9x^2 - 16)y = 0$
2.  $(x^2 + 1)y'' + y = 0$
3.  $y'' + yy' = 0$
4.  $x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$
5.  $xy'' + y' - 4y = 0$
6.  $x^3 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$