Asymptotic series expansions

Maria Tătulea-Codrean

Part III Preparatory Workshop 2020

DAMTP, University of Cambridge

Algebraic equations

$$x^{2} + \epsilon x - 1 = 0, \quad \epsilon \ll 1$$

$$x_{\pm} = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}\epsilon^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \xi \quad \pm \quad \left(1 + \frac{1}{8} \quad \xi^{2} + \quad O(\xi^{4})\right)$$

$$x = x_{0} + \epsilon x_{1} + \epsilon^{2}x_{2} + \dots$$

$$O(1): \quad \chi_{0}^{2} - 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \chi_{0} = \pm 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$O(\xi): \quad 2\chi_{0}\chi_{1} + \chi_{0} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \chi_{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$O(\xi^{2}): \quad 2\chi_{0}\chi_{2} + \chi_{1}^{2} + \chi_{1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \chi_{2} = -\frac{(\chi_{1}^{2} + \chi_{1})}{2\chi_{0}} = -\frac{1}{8} \, \text{sgn}(\chi_{0}) \quad \checkmark$$

Singular perturbations

$$\begin{split} \overbrace{\epsilon x^{3}}^{\bullet} - x + 1 &= 0, \quad \epsilon \ll 1 \\ \overbrace{\epsilon = 0, \text{ one root}}^{\bullet} \\ 0 < \pounds < 1, \quad \text{thre roots} \\ x &= x_{0} + \epsilon x_{1} + \epsilon^{2} x_{2} + \dots \quad \bigcirc (1) : \quad - \varkappa_{0} + 1 = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \varkappa_{0} = 1 \\ x &= \delta(\epsilon) X, \quad X = \text{ord}(1) \quad \epsilon \delta^{3} \overline{X^{3}} - \delta X + 1 = 0 \\ \hline \text{DomInant balance} \\ \overbrace{\epsilon \delta^{3} X^{3} \sim \delta X}^{\bullet} &\Rightarrow \quad \delta = 1 \quad \begin{array}{c} \delta X, \quad 1 & \gg \quad \pounds \delta^{3} X^{3} \\ \varepsilon \delta^{3} X^{3} \sim \delta X &\Rightarrow \quad \delta = \varepsilon^{-\sqrt{2}} \\ \varepsilon \delta^{3} X^{3}, \quad \delta X &\Rightarrow \end{array}$$

Non-integral powers

$$\epsilon x^{3} - x + 1 = 0, \quad \epsilon \ll 1$$

$$x = \epsilon^{-1/2} X, \quad X = \operatorname{ord}(1) \quad \Rightarrow X^{3} - X + \epsilon^{1/2} = 0, \quad \epsilon \ll 1$$

$$X = X_{6} + \epsilon^{1/2} X_{1} + \epsilon X_{2} + \cdots$$

$$O(\iota): \quad X_{0}^{3} - X_{0} = 0 \quad = 2 \quad X_{0} = \pm 1 \quad \text{as} \quad X = \operatorname{ord}(\iota)$$
In general, $X = X_{0} + \delta_{1}(\epsilon) X_{1} + \delta_{2}(\epsilon) X_{2} + \cdots$

Hinch (1991) *Perturbation Methods* (Cambridge Texts in Applied Mathematics). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Final remarks

• Remember to attempt the exercises for this topic before the live session on

2pm Thursday, 8 October

• If you find any typos/mistakes in the PDF notes, please email me at mt599@cam.ac.uk

Thank you for watching!