$$\beta_1 - \beta_0 \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$2x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + \underbrace{1-x}\,\underline{\daleth} - 2\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = 1 + 2x + \dfrac{1}{3}x^2 & \beta_0 = 0 \\ \daleth_1 = 3x^{\,1/2}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(-x/2)^{\not n}}{(2n-3)\,(2n-1)\,(2n+1)} & \beta_1 = \;\; 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$4x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + 4x\,\underline{\daleth} + \underbrace{4x^2-1}\,\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = \sin x^{-\,1/2} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \cos x^{-\,1/2} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$4x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + 4x\,\underline{\daleth} - \underbrace{4x^2+1}\,\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = \sinh x^{-\,1/2} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \cosh x^{-\,1/2} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\underbrace{x+1}\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + 3\underbrace{x+1}\,\underline{\daleth} - \daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = \sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(-x)^n}{(1-2n)\,(1+2n)} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = x^{-\,1/2} + x^{\,1/2} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$4x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + 3\,\underline{\daleth} + 3\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^{1/4}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(-3x/4)^{\not n}}{(5/4)_n} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(-3x/4)^{\not n}}{(3/4)_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x^2\,\underbrace{1-x}\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} - x\underbrace{1+7x}\,\underline{\daleth} + \daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = \dfrac{1}{15}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} x^{n\,+\,1}\,(2n+3)\,(2n+5) & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \dfrac{1}{2}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} x^{n\,+\;1/2}\,(n+1)\,(n+2) & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + 5\underbrace{1-2x}\,\underline{\daleth} - 5\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = 3\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(5x)^{\not n}}{(2n+1)\,(2n+3)} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = x^{-3/2} + 10x^{-\,1/2} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$8x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + 10x\,\underline{\daleth} + \underbrace{1+x}\,\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^{1/4}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(x/8)^{\not n}}{(7/4)_n} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = x^{-\,1/2}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(x/8)^{\not n}}{(1/4)_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$3x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + \underbrace{2-x}\,\underline{\daleth} - 2\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^{1/3}\sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} (x/3)^{\not n}\,(1+3n/4) & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \sum\limits_n^{\mathbb{N}} (x/3)^n\,\dfrac{n+1}{(2/3)_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\underbrace{x+3}\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} - 3\underbrace{x+1}\,\underline{\daleth} + 2\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = 3\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} x^{n+3/2}\dfrac{(-1/3)^n}{(1-2n)\,(2n+1)\,(2n+3)} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = 1 + \dfrac{2}{3}x + \dfrac{1}{9}x^2 & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + \underbrace{1-2x^2}\,\underline{\daleth} - 4x\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^{\;1/2}\exp x^2/2 & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(x^2/2)^n}{(3/4)_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x\underbrace{4-x}\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + \underbrace{2-x}\,\underline{\daleth} + 4\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = \dfrac{1}{3}x^{\;1/2}\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} (x/4)^{\cancel{n}}\,(2n+3)\,(-3/2)_n & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = 1 - 2x + x^2/2 & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$3\,x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + x\,\underline{\daleth} - \underbrace{1+x}\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} (x/3)^{\cancel{n}}\dfrac{1}{(7/3)_n} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = x^{-1/3}\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} (x/3)^{\cancel{n}}\dfrac{1}{(-1/3)_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + \underbrace{1+2x}\,\underline{\daleth} + 4\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^{\;1/2}\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} (-x)^{\cancel{n}}\,(1+2n/3) & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} x^n\dfrac{{}_{n}{-1}\,(n+1)}{1/2_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + \underbrace{1+2x}\,\underline{\daleth} - 5\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^{\;1/2} + \dfrac{4}{3}x^{3/2} + \dfrac{4}{15}x^{5/2} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = 15\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(-x)^{\cancel{n}}}{(1-2n)\,(3-2n)\,(5-2n)} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2\,x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} - 3x\underbrace{1-x}\,\underline{\daleth} + 2\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^2\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} (-3x/2)^n\dfrac{n+1}{(5/2)_n} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = x^{\;1/2}\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} (-3x/2)^{\cancel{n}}\,(1-2n) & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2\,x^2\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} + x\underbrace{4x-1}\,\underline{\daleth} + 2\underbrace{3x-1}\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = x^2 e^{-2x} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = x^{-\;1/2}\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}} \dfrac{(-2x)^n}{(-3/2)_n} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$2x\,\underline{\underline{\daleth}} - \underbrace{1+2x^2}\,\underline{\daleth} - x\daleth = 0 \begin{cases} \daleth_0 = \sum_m^{\mathbb{N}} x^{2m+3/2}\dfrac{1}{2^m(7/4)_m} & \beta_0 = \\ \daleth_1 = \exp x^2/2 & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$