

$$x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + 3x \underline{\gamma} + \underline{1-2x}\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Lag } x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + x \underline{\gamma} + \gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Bes } x \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + \underline{\gamma} + x\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = \sum_{m=0}^{\mathbb{N}} \tilde{x}^m (-1/4) & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \gamma_0^x \cancel{x} - \sum_{m=0}^{\mathbb{N}} \tilde{x}^m H_m (-1/4) & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} - x \underline{1+x} \underline{\gamma} + \gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = xe^x & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = xe^{x^2} \cancel{x} - x \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n H_n & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$4x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + \underline{1-2x}\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = x^{1/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n 2^{-n} & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \gamma_0^x \cancel{x} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^{n+1/2} \frac{H_n}{2^n (n!)^2} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + x \underline{x-3} \underline{\gamma} + 4\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} (n+1) (-x)^n & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \gamma_0^x \cancel{x} - x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} (-x)^n (n + (n+1) H_n) & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + 3x \underline{\gamma} + \underline{1+4x^2}\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = x^{-1} \sum_{m=0}^{\mathbb{N}} -1 \tilde{x}^m & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \gamma_0^x \cancel{x} - x^{-1} \sum_{m=0}^{\mathbb{N}} H_m - 1 \tilde{x}^m & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x \underline{1+x} \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + \underline{1+5x} \underline{\gamma} + 3\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n - 1 (n+1) (n+2) & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = \gamma_0^x \cancel{x} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n - 1 (2n+3) & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 \underline{\underline{\gamma}} + x \underline{x-1} \underline{\gamma} + \underline{1-x}\gamma = 0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0 = x & \beta_0 = \\ \gamma_1 = x^x \cancel{x} - \sum_{n=0}^{\mathbb{N}} x^n \frac{-1}{(n+1)! (n+1)} & \beta_1 = \end{cases}$$

$$x\underbrace{x-2}_{=}\underline{\mathfrak{I}}+2\underbrace{x-1}_{=}\underline{\mathfrak{I}}-2\mathfrak{I}=0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0=1-x \\ \gamma_1=\underline{1-x}^x\varkappa+\frac{5}{2}x-\frac{1}{4}\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}}x^{n+2}\frac{n+3}{2^n(n+1)(n+2)} \end{cases} \quad \beta_0=$$

$$x\underline{\mathfrak{I}}+\underbrace{1-x}_{=}\underline{\mathfrak{I}}-\mathfrak{I}=0 \begin{cases} \gamma_0=e^x \\ \gamma_1=e^{xx}\varkappa-\sum_n^{\mathbb{N}}x^{\mathfrak{n}}H_n \end{cases} \quad \beta_0= \quad \beta_1=$$