gfun[`**diffeq**+**diffeq**`] - determine the differential equation satisfied by the sum of two holonomic functions

gfun[`**diffeq*****diffeq**`] - determine the differential equation satisfied by the Cauchy product of two holonomic functions

gfun[hadamardproduct] - determine the differential equation satisfied by the Hadamard product of two holonomic functions

Calling Sequence

`diffeq+diffeq`(eq1, eq2, y(z))

`diffeq*diffeq`(eq1, eq2, y(z))

hadamardproduct(eq1, eq2, y(z))

Parameters

eq1, eq2 - two linear differential equations with polynomial coefficients

y, z – name of the holonomic function and itsXS generic variable

Description

- If f (resp. g) is a holonomic function solution of eq1 (resp. eq2), gfun[`diffeq+diffeq`] outputs a linear differential equation verified by f+g, gfun[`diffeq*diffeq`] outputs a linear differential equation verified by f*g, and gfun[hadamardproduct] outputs a linear differential equation verified by the Hadamard product of f and g (the function whose coefficient of z^n in the Taylor expansion around 0 is the product of the corresponding coefficients of f and g).
- The differential order of the output equation is at most the sum of the input equations differential orders for gfun[`diffeq+diffeq`], and their product for gfun[`diffeq*diffeq`].

Examples $\begin{bmatrix} > \text{ with (gfun):} \\ eq1 := D(y)(x) - y(x): \\ eq2 := (1+x)*(D@@2)(y)(x) + D(y)(x): \\ `diffeq+diffeq`(eq1, eq2, y(x)); \\ (-3 - x)\left(\frac{d}{dx}y(x)\right) + (1 - 2x - x^{2})\left(\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}y(x)\right) + (2 + 3x + x^{2})\left(\frac{d^{3}}{dx^{3}}y(x)\right) \quad (2.1) \\ = `diffeq*diffeq`(eq1, eq2, y(x)); \\ xy(x) + (-1 - 2x)\left(\frac{d}{dx}y(x)\right) + (1 + x)\left(\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}y(x)\right) \quad (2.2)$ = hadamardproduct (eq1, eq2, y(x));

$$\left\{ (1+x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + x \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - _C_1, y(0) = _C_0, D(y)(0) = _C_1 \right\}$$
(2.3)

See Also gfun, gfun[poltodiffeq], gfun[rec+rec], gfun[rec*rec], gfun[cauchyproduct],