$$\psi(t) = \sum_{k=-(q-1)}^{q-1} \alpha^k(q-|k|)D^{1-(k+1)v}(te^{\alpha^q t})$$

is a nontrivial solution of (5.3).

If $\alpha = 0 = \beta$, then (5.3) becomes

$$D^{2v}y(t) = 0$$

whose solution is

$$y(t) = \frac{t^{2v-1}}{\Gamma(2v)}.$$

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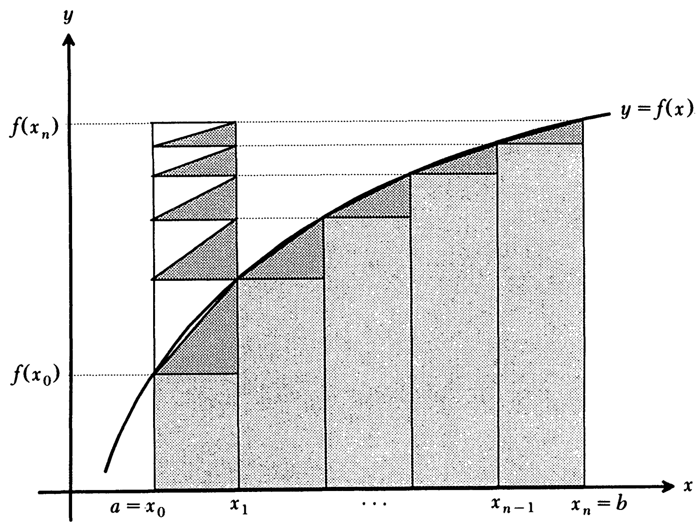
Proof without Words: The Trapezoidal Rule (for Increasing Functions)



$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \cong \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i)\frac{b-a}{n} + \frac{1}{2}[f(x_n) - f(x_0)]\frac{b-a}{n}$$

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