

Roll No. ....

Total Pages : 04

**GSM/M-21**

**1581**

MATHEMATICS

Special Functions and Integral Transforms

Paper : II

BM-242

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 26

**Note :** Attempt *Five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from each Section. Q. No. **1** is compulsory.

**(Compulsory Question)**

1. (a) Write the Bessel function  $J_0(x)$  in the form of series. 1½
- (b) Verify that Legendre polynomial  $P_3(x) = \frac{x}{2}(5x^2 - 3)$  satisfies the Legendre's equation with the parameter  $n$  is equal to 3. 1½
- (c) Evaluate  $L\left[\frac{e^{-t} \sin t}{t}\right]$ . 1½

(d) Find Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon, & \text{for } |x| \leq \epsilon \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ .

1½

### Section I

2. (a) Solve the differential equation in power series :

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0. \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

- (b) Solve  $(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$  in series about

$$x = 0. \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

3. (a) Find the solution of  $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{4} y = 0$  in terms of Bessel's function. 2½

- (b) Show that :

$$J_4(x) = \left( \frac{48}{x^3} - \frac{8}{x} \right) J_1(x) + \left( 1 - \frac{24}{x^2} \right) J_0(x). \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

### Section II

4. (a) Show that :

$$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) + n P_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)x P_n(x). \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

(b) Prove that :

$$\int_{-1}^1 x P_n(x) P_{n-1}(x) dx = \frac{2n}{4n^2 - 1}. \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

5. (a) Show that  $H_n(-x) = (-1)^n H_n(x)$ .  $2\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} H_m(x) H_n(x) dx$ .  $2\frac{1}{2}$

### Section III

6. (a) Find the Laplace transform of the function :

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 3, & t > 2 \end{cases}. \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

(b) Using Convolution theorem, evaluate :

$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2 (s^2 + a^2)} \right]. \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

7. (a) Solve the integral equation :

$$f(t) = 1 + \int_0^t f(u) \sin(t-u) du$$

and verify your solution.  $2\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Solve the following equation by using Laplace

transform :  $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = 6 \cos 2t$ , where  $y'(0) = 1$ ,

$y(0) = 3$ .  $2\frac{1}{2}$

#### Section IV

8. (a) Find the sine transform of :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & x > a \end{cases} \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

- (b) Using Parseval's identity, show that :

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$

9. (a) Solve  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ , if  $u(0, t) = 0$ ,  $u(x, 0) = e^{-x}$ ,

$x > 0$ ,  $u(x, t)$  is bounded when  $x > 0$ ,  $t > 0$ .  $2\frac{1}{2}$

- (b) Solve the integral equation :

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos sx \, dx = \begin{cases} 1-s, & \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } s > 1 \end{cases} \quad 2\frac{1}{2}$$