

M.Sc.(Mathematics) (New CBCS Pattern) Semester - III
PSCMTH13 - Paper-III : Mathematical Methods

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/23/13757

Max. Marks : 100

- Notes : 1. Solve all the **five** questions.
 2. Each question carry equal marks.

UNIT - I

1. a) State & prove the modulation theorem for the Fourier transform. **10**
- b) Find the Fourier transform of **10**
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ & hence evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$
- OR**
- c) State & prove the convolution theorem for the Fourier transform. **10**
- d) Find the Fourier sine transform of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x^2 + a^2)}$ **10**

UNIT - II

2. a) Solve the wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$, $0 \leq x \leq a, t > 0$ satisfying the boundary condition $u(0, t) = u(a, t) = 0, t > 0$ & the initial condition $u(x, 0) = \frac{4b}{a^2} x(a-x), \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0, 0 \leq x \leq a$ to determine the displacement $u(x, t)$. **10**
- b) The transverse displacement of elastic membrane $u(x, y, t)$ satisfies the **10**
 PDE $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$, under the boundary conditions $u = 0$ on the boundary,
 $u = f(x, y), u_t = g(x, y)$ at $t = 0$. Find the displacement $u(x, y, t)$ after utilizing finite Fourier transform.
- OR**
- c) Let $f(x)$ be continuous & $f'(x)$ be sectionally continuous on the interval $0 \leq x \leq a$ then **10**
 show that
- i) $\bar{f}_c [f'(x), x \rightarrow n] = (-1)^n f(a) - f(0) + \frac{n\pi}{a} \bar{f}_s(n), n \in \mathbb{Z}^*$
- ii) $\bar{f}_s [f'(x), x \rightarrow n] = -\frac{n\pi}{a} \bar{f}_c(n), n \in \mathbb{N}$
- d) The temperature $u(x, t)$ at any point x at any time t in a solid bounded by planes $x = 0$ & $x = 4$ satisfies the heat condition equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$, when the end faces $x = 0$ & $x = 4$ are kept at zero temperature. Initially the temperature at x is $2x$ then find $u(x, t)$ for all x & t . **10**

