

M.Sc.-II (Mathematics) (New CBCS Pattern) Semester - IV
PSCMTH18 - Integral Equations

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/23/13769

Max. Marks : 100

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

UNIT – I

1. a) Show that the function $u(x) = xe^x$ is a solution of the Volterra integral equation. **10**

$$u(x) = \sin x + 2 \int_0^x \cos(x-t)u(t) dt$$

- b) Form integral equation for $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$ with initial conditions $y(0)=1, y'(0)=1$. **10**

OR

- c) Convert $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + xy = 1, y(0)=0, y(1)=1$ into an integral equation. **10**

- d) Obtain integral equation from $y''+y=0$ with initial conditions $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$ **10**

UNIT – II

2. a) Find the eigen values & eigen functions of the homogeneous equation **10**

$$u(x) = \lambda \int_1^2 \left(xt + \frac{1}{xt} \right) u(t) dt$$

- b) Solve the equation **10**

$$u(x) = \lambda \int_{-1}^1 (5xt^3 + 4x^2t + 3tx) u(t) dt.$$

OR

- c) Solve the equation $u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_{-1}^1 (xt + x^2t^2) u(t) dt$ **10**

- d) Solve the integral equation **10**

$$u(x) = \frac{6}{5}(1-4x) + \lambda \int_0^1 (x \log t - t \log x) u(t) dt.$$

UNIT – III

3. a) State & prove the Hilbert's theorem. 10
- b) By Hilbert – Schmidt theorem solve the equation 10
$$u(x) = (x+1)^2 + \int_{-1}^1 (xt + x^2t^2)u(t)dt$$

OR

- c) Solve $u(x) = x^2 + 1 + \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (xt + x^2t^2)u(t)dt$. 10
- d) Solve $u(x) = \cos 3x + \lambda \int_0^\pi \cos(x+t)u(t)dt$. 10

UNIT – IV

4. a) Solve : $u(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{x-t}u(t)dt$ 10
- b) Solve $u(x) = 1 + \lambda \int_0^\pi \sin(x+t)u(t)dt$ 10

OR

- c) Solve $u(x) = 1 + \int_0^x u(t)dt$, $u_0(x) = 0$ by successive approximation method. 10
- d) Solve $u(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{x-t}u(t)dt$. 10
5. a) Show that $u(x) = 1$ is a solution of the Fredholm integral equation. 5
$$u(x) = e^x - x - \int_0^1 x(e^{xt} - 1)u(t)dt$$
- b) Define orthogonal functions & separable Kernel. 5
- c) Show that eigen values of symmetrical kernel are real. 5
- d) Find $k_2(x, t)$ for kernel 5
$$k(x, t) = (1+x)(1-t), a = -1, b = 0$$
