

1. Solve the Laplace equation on a rectangle:
 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ with Boundary conditions:
 (7) $u_x(0, y) = u_x(1, y) = u_y(x, 0) = 0$ & $u_y(x, 1) = f(x)$.
2. Solve $u_t = u_{xx} + \delta(x)\delta(t)$, $-\infty < x < \infty$ with
 BCs: $u(x, t)$ & $u_x(x, t)$ both vanish as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$,
 (9) IC: $u(x, 0) = \delta(x)$. Where δ is Dirac's delta function.
3. Let $K(s, t)$ be a symmetric kernel of an integral equation, λ be an eigenvalue and ϕ be its corresponding eigenfunction then the following are true or false? Justify your answers.
 (12) (a) $\bar{\lambda} \neq \lambda$ (b) $\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{L^2} \neq 0$, $(\lambda_1, \phi_1), (\lambda_2, \phi_2)$ are distinct eigenpairs.
 (c) The set of eigenvalues of the second iterated kernel $k_2(s, t) = \int K(s, x)K(x, t)dx$ coincide with the set of squares of the eigenvalues of $K(s, t)$.
4. (a) Solve $g(s) = \sin s - \frac{s}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} st g(t) dt$.
 (b) State and prove Hilbert-Schmidt Theorem and using this solve the Poisson's integral equation:
 (17) $f(s) = \int_0^{2\pi} K(s, t) h(t) dt$ where, for $0 \leq s \leq 2\pi$

$$K(s, t) = \frac{1 - r^2}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - 2r \cos(s-t) + r^2} \right\},$$

$$(0 < r < 1)$$
 and $h(t)$ is a given $L^2([0, 2\pi])$ function.

ITS FINISHED 