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M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

Fourth Semester

18PMA402 – INTEGRAL EQUATIONS AND TRANSFORMATION TECHNIQUES

(For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2018-2019 onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART – A (5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer **ANY FIVE** Questions

1. Define Volterra integral equations of first and second kind.
2. Solve the integral using Laplace Transform

$$y(x) = 3x^2 + \int_0^x y(t) \sin(x-t) dt.$$

3. State Fredholm's First fundamental theorem.
4. If $F\{f(x)\} = F(s)$, then show that

$$F\{x^n f(x)\} = (-i)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s).$$

5. If $F\{f(x)\} = F(s)$, then show that

$$F\{f(x) \cos ax\} = \frac{1}{2} [F(s+a) + F(s-a)].$$

6. Evaluate

$$L\left\{e^{-t} \int_0^t \frac{\sin t}{t} dt\right\}$$

7. Verify the initial value theorem for the function $1 + e^{-t}(\sin t + \cos t)$.
8. Find Z-transform ne^{an} .

PART – B (5 × 15 = 75 Marks)

9. a. Solve the Volterra integral equation

$$y(x) = 1 + x + \int_0^x (x-t)y(t)dt \text{ by successive approximation method.}$$

(OR)

- b. Solve $y(x) = e^x + \int_0^\pi e^{x-t}y(t)dt$ by resolvent Kernel method.

10. a. Determine $D(\lambda)$ and $D(x, t; \lambda)$ and hence solve the integral equation

$$y(x) = e^x + \lambda \int_0^1 2e^x e^t y(t)dt$$

(OR)

- b. Show that the integral equation

$$y(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(x+t)y(t)dt \quad \text{Possesses no}$$

solution for $f(x) = x$ but that it possesses infinitely many solutions when $f(x) = 1$.

11. a. Find the Fourier transform of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence show that

i.
$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^2 dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ii.
$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^4 dt = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(OR)

b. Find the Fourier transform of $e^{-a^2 x^2}$, $a > 0$. Hence deduce that $e^{-x^2/2}$ is self reciprocal with respect to Fourier transform.

12. a. Find the Laplace transform of

i. $t e^{-3t} \sin t$

ii.
$$\frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t}$$

iii.
$$\frac{l - e^t}{t}$$

(OR)

b. State and prove convolution theorem and using this theorem find

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{S^2}{(s^2 + a^2)(s^2 + b^2)} \right\}$$

13.a.i. Find the inverse Z transform of

$$\frac{2z^2 + 3z}{(z+2)(z-4)} \text{ by partial fractions method.} \quad (8 \text{ Marks})$$

ii. Using Convolution theorem to find

$$Z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{Z^2}{(z-a)(z-b)} \right\} \quad (7 \text{ Marks})$$

(OR)

b. Solve $y_{n+2} + 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 2^n$ with $y_0 = y_1 = 0$, using Z-transforms.

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