

NAME: _____ REG. No.: _____ SHEET No.: _____

Instructions: Use of electronic gadgets, calculators or any course related material is not allowed. Solve Q.1 Part (a) on the question paper that has to be returned along with answer sheet.

1. (a) Classify the integral equations as linear, non-linear, homogeneous, non-homogeneous, singular, non-singular, first kind, second kind, Volterra and Fredholm.

(2.5+2.5 Points)

(i) $1 + \frac{\varphi(x)}{\cos x} - \lambda \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin^2(x-t)\varphi(t)}{t^2} dt = 0.$

Ans.

(ii) $2\psi(x) + 3 \int_0^7 M(x,t)\psi(t)dt = 0$, where $M(x,t) := \begin{cases} x^2 - t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq x, \\ t^2 + x^2, & x \leq t \leq 7. \end{cases}$

Ans.

- (b) Show that $y(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$ is a solution to the integral equation

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)} - \int_0^x \frac{t}{(1+x^2)} y(t) dt. \quad \text{(5 Points)} \quad (1)$$

2. Find the spectrum of the integral equation

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin t g(t) dt, \quad (2)$$

and eigen solutions. Discuss qualities of the spectrum (any two)?

(6+2+2 Points)

3. Solve and identify the resolvent kernel of the integral equation

$$g(x) = x + \lambda \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin t g(t) dt. \quad \text{(7+3 Points)} \quad (3)$$

4. Convert the integral equation

$$u(\xi) = \lambda \int_0^1 \kappa(\xi, t)u(t)dt, \quad (4)$$

with

$$\kappa(\xi, t) = \begin{cases} \xi(1-t), & \xi \leq t \leq 1, \\ t(1-\xi), & 0 \leq t \leq \xi, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

to a boundary value problem with suitable boundary conditions. **(8+2 Points)**

5. Using the potential function $\varphi(x) := \frac{d^2v}{dx^2}$, form an integral equation corresponding to the initial value problem

$$\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + x \frac{dv}{dx} + v = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$v(0) = 1, \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx}(0) = 0. \quad (8)$$

(10 Points)

“Don’t let what you *cannot do* interfere with what you *can do*” — John Wooden.