

**M.Sc. First Semester End Examination, 2022****Applied Mathematics with Oceanology  
and Computer Programming****PAPER-MTM-103****Full Marks: 50****Time: 02 Hrs**

*The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as  
far as practicable*

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary*

**[Ordinary Differential Equation and Special Functions]****Answer question no. 1 and any four from the rest****1. Answer any four questions:****2 × 4 = 8**

a) Consider the second order homogeneous linear differential

equation. 
$$a_0(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2(x) y = 0$$

When  $a_0(x), a_1(x), a_2(x)$  are continuous function on a real interval  $a \leq x \leq b$  and  $a_0(x) \neq 0$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . Let  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are two solutions of the differential equation and has zero in  $[a, b]$  then show that they are linearly dependent.

(2)

b) When a differential equation is said to be Fushian type and give an example.

c) Let  $P_n(z)$  be the Legendre's polynomial of degree n. If

$$1 + z^5 = \sum_{n=0}^5 C_n P_n(z)$$

Then find the value of  $C_5$ .

d) Find all the singularities of the following differential equation and then classify them:

$$z^2(z^2 - 1)^2 \omega'' - z(1 - z)\omega + 2\omega = 0$$

e) Consider the linear linear system of differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a_1x - b_1y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a_2x - b_2y$$

Where  $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2$  are real constants. Show that the system has two linearly independent solution of the form  $x = Ae^{\lambda t}$  and  $y = Be^{\lambda t}$  if  $a_2b_1 > 0$

f) Derive the adjoint differential equation of the differential

$$\text{equation } x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 7x \frac{dy}{dx} + 8y = 0$$

(3)

2. Answer any four questions:

4 × 8 = 32

a) (i) Let  $P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_n(x)$  are continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_n(x)$  are  $n$  solutions of the equation

$$P_0(x) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + P_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + P_n(x)y = 0 \text{ where } P_0(x) \neq 0$$

Then prove that  $W(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$  is identically zero or no where zero in  $a \leq x \leq b$ . If  $P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_n(x)$  are all polynomial functions of degree n and has relative extremum at common point  $x_0 \in [a, b]$  then show that all solutions are linearly dependent.

(ii) Prove that  $2J'_n(z) = J_{n-1}(z) - J_{n+1}(z)$ . (3+2)+3

b) (i) Prove that eigen functions of strum - Liouville system

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\rho(x) - q(x)]y = 0 \text{ Where } \rho(x) > 0 \text{ and } q(x)$$

are both continuous function and  $\lambda$  is real value.  $P(x)$  is continuously differentiable and positive, are orthogonal with boundary condition  $y(a) = y(b) = 0$ .

(ii) Prove that  $\sin(z \sin \theta) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n-1}(z) \sin(2n-1)\theta$  Hence find

the series expansion of  $\sin z$  terms Bessel functions.

(4)

c) (i) Solve by using green function the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + k^2u = x(k \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ subject to the boundary conditions}$$

$$u(0) = \alpha, u'(1) = \beta$$

(ii) Find all eigen values and eigen functions of the differential

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \lambda u = 0 \text{ with } u'(0) = u(\pi) = 0, x \in [0, \pi] \quad 5+3$$

d) (i) Determine whether the matrix  $B = \begin{pmatrix} e^{4t} & 0 & 2e^{4t} \\ 2e^{4t} & 3e^t & 4e^{4t} \\ e^{4t} & e^t & 2e^{4t} \end{pmatrix}$  is a

fundamental matrix system  $\frac{dx}{dt} = AX$  where

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 0 & -5 & 18 \\ 0 & -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \text{ .If not justify and find another}$$

alternative fundamental matrix.

(ii) Prove that  $\int_1^1 P_n^2(z) dz = \frac{2}{2n+1}$  where  $P_n(z)$  is the

Legendre's polynomial. 4+4

e) (i) Solve the differential equation about  $z=0$

$$8z^2 \frac{d^2w}{dz^2} + 2z \frac{dw}{dz} + w = 0$$

(5)

(ii) Derive the integral representation of Confluent hypergeometric function of the equation

$$z \frac{d^2w}{dz^2} + (\gamma - z) \frac{dw}{dz} - \alpha w = 0 \quad 6+2$$

f) (i) Find the general solution of the equation  $2z(1-z)w''(z) + w'(z) + 4w(z) = 0$  by the method of solution in series about  $z=0$ , and show that the equation has a solution which is polynomial in  $z$ .

(ii) Show that  $nP_n(z) = zP_n'(z) - P_{n-1}(z)$ , where  $P_n(z)$  denotes the Legendre's Polynomial of degree  $n$ . 4+4

**[Internal assessment – 10]**

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