

P.G. 1st Semester - 2016**MATHEMATICS****(CBCS)****Paper : MMATCCT-104**

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Notations and Symbols have their usual meaning.*Answer any **five** questions. $8 \times 5 = 40$

1. a) Find two linearly independent integrals of the differential equation

$$z^2 w'' + zw' + (z^2 - 1)w = 0$$

in a neighbourhood of the origin.

- b) Show that all the roots of $P_n(x) = 0$ are real and lie between -1 and $+1$. 5+3

2. a) Show that the point of infinity is a regular singular point of the hypergeometric differential equation

$$z(1-z)\frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} + \{c - (a+b+1)z\}\frac{dw}{dz} - abw = 0$$

and obtain a regular integral of the above equation about $z \rightarrow \infty$.

- b) Prove that,

$$\frac{d}{dz} F(a, b, c, z) = \frac{ab}{c} F(a+1, b+1, c+1, z).$$

1+4+3

3. a) For a Legendre polynomial $P_n(z)$ prove that

$$P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} (z^2 - 1)^n$$

- b) Prove that the Bessel functions of the first kind $J_n(x)$ satisfies the relation

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) d\theta. \quad 4+4$$

4. a) Define adjoint and self adjoint operator for a second order ordinary differential equation.

Show that $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ is a self adjoint operator.

- b) Show that if u and v are solutions of the self adjoint differential equation $(py')' + qy = 0$, then $p(uv' - u'v) = \text{constant}$. (2+2)+4

[Turn Over]

5. a) Reduce the partial differential equation $x^2 z_{xx} + 2xyz_{xy} + y^2 z_{yy} = 0$ to its canonical form.

b) Using the transformations $u = \log x$, $v = \log y$, reduce the equation $(x^2 D^2 + 2xy DD' + y^2 D'^2)z = xy^2$ to a partial differential equation with constant coefficients and hence solve it. 4+4

6. a) Find the potential $\Psi(x, y, z)$ in a rectangular box defined by $0 \leq x \leq a$, $0 \leq y \leq b$, $0 \leq z \leq c$ if the potential is zero in all sides and the bottom, while $\Psi = f(x, y)$ on the top $z = c$ of the box.

b) What do you mean by special mean? 6+2

7. a) In a one dimensional infinite solid $-\infty < x < \infty$, the surface $a < x < b$ is initially at temperature T_0 and at zero temperature outside the surface. Show that the expression of temperature is given by

$$T(x, t) = \frac{T_0}{2} \left[\operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{b-x}{\sqrt{4kt}} \right) - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{a-x}{\sqrt{4kt}} \right) \right]$$

where, 'erf' is the error function and 'k' is the conductivity of the solid.

b) Reduce the Laplace equation $\nabla^2 u = 0$ in the plane of polar coordinates (r, θ) . 4+4

8. a) Obtain the D'Alembert's solution of the one dimensional wave equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad t \geq 0$$

subject to the initial condition

$$u(x, 0) = \eta(x) \text{ and } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = v(x).$$

b) Define 'Green's function'. Show that Green's function $G(r, r')$ has symmetric properties.

4+4