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**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women**  
Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD (now MoE)  
Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B  
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

**Continuous Internal Assessment Test- I, February 2025**  
**Semester - IV**

**Class : II PG**  
**Major : Mathematics**

**Time : 2 Hours**  
**Max.Marks : 60**

**23MMAC23 - Mathematical Methods**

**Course Outcomes:**

- CO1: Understand the concepts of Fourier transform.  
CO2: Apply Fourier transform in physical sciences  
CO3: Evaluate integral equations of various types.  
CO4: Apply integral equations in boundary value problems.  
CO5: Identify problems in calculus of variation.

**Part - A**

**Choose the correct answer**

**6x1=6**

1. Relate with the correct choice:  $t e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2}$  is a self-reciprocal function under transform \_\_\_\_\_ CO1K1  
a. Fourier                      b. Fourier cosine                      c. Fourier sine                      d. Laplace
2.  $F_c F_c =$  CO1K1  
a.  $F_c^2$                       b. I                      c. 1                      d.  $F_c$
3. Cite the correct choice:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  is called the \_\_\_\_\_ equation. CO2K1  
a. Fourier                      b. Fourier cosine                      c. Fourier sine                      d. Laplace
4. Select the name of the identity given by  $F[f \circ g; \xi] = F(\xi)G(\xi)$  where  $F(\xi)$  and  $G(\xi)$  Fourier transform of f and g respectively, CO2K1  
a. Parseval's identity                      b. Bessel's identity  
c. convolution theorem                      d. inversion theorem
5. State which of the following theorem is concerned with the study of the homogeneous equation  $g(s) = f(s) + \lambda_0 \int K(s,t)g(t)dt$  to possess a solution with  $D(\lambda_0) = 0$ . CO3K1  
a. Fredholm's first theorem                      b. Fredholm's second theorem  
c. Fredholm's third theorem                      d. Fredholm's kernel
6. State Fredholm's first theorem: The inhomogeneous equation  $g(s) = f(s) + \lambda \int_a^b K(s,t)g(t)dt$  CO3K1  
to possesses a unique solution provided  
a.  $D(\lambda) = 0$ .                      b.  $D(\lambda_0) = 0$ .                      c.  $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ .                      d.  $D(\lambda) = 1$

**Part - B**

**3x6=18**

**Answer any two questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages**

7. a. Prove that if AB is the arc,  $\theta_1 \leq \arg z \leq \theta_2$  of the circle  $|z| = R$  and if  $z f(z) = k$  uniformly as  $R \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{AB} f(z) dz = ik(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$  CO1K2

(or)

7. b. Prove that  $F_s [t^{-1} e^{-at}, \xi] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{\xi} \right), a > 0$  CO1K3

8. a. State and prove convolution integral is commutative and associative. CO2K3

(or)

8. b. Show that  $\int_0^{\infty} F_s(\xi) G_c(\xi) \sin \xi t d\xi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} [f(u) g(|u-t|) + g(|u+t|)] du$ . CO2K3

9. a. Find the eigen value and eigen function of the homogeneous integral equation. CO3K1

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_1^2 \left( st + \frac{1}{st} \right) g(t) dt$$

(or)

9. b. Solve the integral equation.  $g(x) = f(s) + \lambda \int_0^1 e^{s-t} g(t) dt$  CO3K3

**Part - C**

**3 x12 =36**

**Answer any one question**

**Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages**

10. a. State and prove the following: CO1K1  
 (i) Fourier cosine inversion theorem and  
 (ii) Fourier sine inversion theorem

(or)

10. b. Prove  $F[e^{-t^2}, \xi] = 2^{1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2}$  CO1K3

11. a. State and prove Parseval's theorem for cosine and sine transform. CO2K2

(or)

11. b. Derive the Laplace equation in an infinite strip with one set of boundary conditions. CO2K3

12. a. Solve the integral equation and find the eigen value. CO3K1

$$g(x) = f(s) + \lambda \int_0^1 (s+t) g(t) dt$$

(or)

12. b. State and prove the Fredholm theorem. CO3K2