



## TEACHING PLAN: Special Functions and Integral Transforms

<b>SCHOOL: (SOBAS) SCHOOL OF BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENCE</b>		<b>ACADEMIC SESSION: 2023 - 2024</b>	<b>FOR STUDENTS' BATCH: B.Sc 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem.</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Course No.</b>	MA-204			
<b>2</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Special Functions and Integral Transforms</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>Credits</b>	2			
<b>4</b>	<b>Learning Hours</b>	Per week two lectures Total hours; 28			
<b>5</b>	<b>Course Objective</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Master Series Solutions: Understand power series method, Beta and Gamma functions, Bessel equation, and Legendre and Hermite differential equations.</li> <li>2. Grasp Laplace Transforms: Learn Laplace transform properties, existence theorem, and application in solving ordinary differential equations.</li> <li>3. Explore Fourier Transforms: Study finite and infinite Fourier transforms, Fourier integral, and their applications in boundary value problems.</li> <li>4. Apply Transform Theorems: Utilize shifting, convolution, and differentiation theorems for Laplace and inverse Laplace transforms.</li> </ol>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Series Solutions Proficiency: Apply power series and Bessel functions to solve differential equations, grasp properties of Legendre and Hermite functions.</li> <li>2. Laplace Transform Mastery: Demonstrate understanding of Laplace transform properties, effectively solve differential equations, and apply convolution theorem.</li> <li>3. Fourier Transform Application: Utilize Fourier transforms to solve boundary value problems, understand finite and infinite transforms, and apply Fourier integral.</li> <li>4. Transform Theorem Application: Apply Laplace and inverse Laplace transforms with shifting and convolution theorems to solve differential equations effectively.</li> </ol>			
<b>7</b>	<b>Outline syllabus:</b>				
<b>7.01</b>	<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Page Numbers<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Lectures</b>
<b>7.02</b>	<b>Unit I</b>	(a)	Series solution of differential equations -Power series method, Definitions of Beta and Gamma functions.	1.1 to 1.11	1,2
		(b)	Bessel equation and its solution: Bessel functions and their properties-Convergence, recurrence,	2.1 to 2.15	3,4
		(c)	Relations and generating functions, Orthogonality of Bessel functions.	3.1 to 3.16	5,6,7
<b>7.03</b>	<b>Unit II</b>	(a)	Legendre and Hermite differentials equations and their solutions: Legendre and Hermite functions	<b>3.17 to 3.30</b>	<b>8,9,10</b>
		(b)	and their properties-Recurrence Relations and generating functions. Orthogonality of Legendre and	<b>3.31 to 3.35</b>	<b>11,12</b>

		(c)	Hermite polynomials. Rodrigues' Formula for Legendre & Hermite Polynomials, Laplace Integral	4.1 to 4.50	13,14
7.04	Unit III	(a)	Laplace Transforms – Existence theorem for Laplace transforms, Linearity of the Laplace transforms,	5.1 to 5.13	15,16
		(b)	Shifting theorems, Laplace transforms of derivatives and integrals, Differentiation and integration of	6.1 to 6.25	17,18, 19
		(c)	Laplace transforms, Convolution theorem.	6.26 to 6.30	20,21
7.05	MA 303 Unit IV	(a)	Inverse Laplace transforms, convolution theorem, Inverse Laplace transforms of derivatives and integrals	7.1 to 7.17	22,23
		(b)	change the scale property and Shifting theorems for inverse Laplace	7.18 to 7.30	24,25, 26
		(c)	solution of ordinary differential equations using Laplace transform. Finite Fourier transforms, Infinite Fourier transforms,	8.1 to 8.13	27,28
<b>8</b>	<b>Course Evaluation</b>				
<b>8.1</b>	<b>Attendance</b>	5%			
<b>8.2</b>	<b>Homework</b>	4 Assignments, 5%			
<b>8.3</b>	<b>Quizzes</b>	2 Quizzes, 5%			
<b>8.4</b>	<b>Projects</b>	1 Project, 5%			
<b>8.5</b>	<b>Presentation</b>	1 Presentation, 5%			
<b>8.2</b>	<b>MTE</b>	20%			
<b>8.3</b>	<b>End-term examination: 60%</b>				
<b>9</b>	<b>Text Books &amp; References</b>				
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Text book</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I.N. Sneddon: the use of integral transform, McGraw Hill, 1972</li> <li>2. Murray R. Spiegel: Laplace transforms, Schaum's Series.</li> <li>3. S. S Seth Integral Transforms : Students' Friends &amp; Company</li> <li>4. I.N. Sneddon: Special Functions on mathematics, Physics &amp; Chemistry.</li> <li>5. W.W. Bell: Special Functions for Scientists &amp; Engineers.</li> </ol>			
<b>9.2</b>	<b>References</b>				
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Video References</b>				

## QUESTION BANK

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**[Q.1]**

a) Express the following in term of  $x^k$  and verify the result

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m a_m x^{m-1}$$

b) Show that  $x=0$  is an ordinary point of the differential equation

$$(x^2-1) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0$$

c) Define the relation between Beta and Gamma Function

d) Define the Laplace of following term (i)  $L \sinh 5t$ , (ii)  $t^n$

e) Find the value of  $J_1(x)$ ,  $J_2(x)$ .

f) Find the value of  $P_0(x)$ ,  $P_1(x)$ .

**[Q.2]**

Integrate the series the differential equation

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \text{ (in the power series)}$$

**[Q.3]**

a) To show that  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n J_n(x)) = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$

b) Show that  $J_4(x) = \left(\frac{48}{x^3} - \frac{8}{x}\right) J_1(x) + \left(1 - \frac{24}{x^2}\right) J_0(x)$

**[Q.4]**

a) Verify the Legendre polynomials  $p_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} (5x^3 - 3x)$  satisfies the Legendre

equation when the parameter  $n$  is equal to 3.

b) Express  $x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 3$  in term of Legendre's polynomials

**[Q.5]**

a) Express  $H_5(x) = 32x^5 - 160x^3 + 120x$  in terms of the Hermitan polynomials.

b) Find the value of  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$ .

**[Q.6]**

a) Find the Laplace transform of the functions  $\sinh 3t \cos^2 t$ .

b) Apply the Convolution theorem to evaluate  $L^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$ .

**[Q.7]**

a) Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\frac{2s^2 - 6s + 5}{s^3 - 6s^2 + 11s - 6}$  .

b) Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$  .

**[Q.8]**

Solve the following equation by transform method

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6y = 6\cos 2t, \text{ where } y'(0) = 1, y(0) = 3.$$

**[Q.9]** Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$  where  $a > 0$  and  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$