

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)
Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.

M.Sc.(App.maths) - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL - 2023
SEMESTER - IV

20PAMET4004 - Calculus of Variations and Integral Equations

Total Duration : 2 Hrs. 30 Mins.

Total Marks : 60

Section B

Answer any **SIX** questions ($6 \times 5 = 30$ Marks)

1. On what curves the functional $V(y(x)) = \int_0^1 ((y')^2 + 12xy) dx$ be extremized?
2. Find the extremals of the functional $v[y(x), z(x)] = \int_0^{\pi/2} (y'^2 + z'^2 + 2yz) dx$,
 $y(0) = 0, y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1, z(0) = 0, z(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$.
3. Find the transversality condition for functional $v = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} A(x, y) \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$
4. Test for an extremum, the functional $v[y(x)] = \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{1 + y'^3}}{\sqrt{y}} dx$,
 $y(0) = 0, y(x_1) = y_1$
5. Solve the homogeneous Fredholm integral equation $g(s) = \lambda \int_0^1 e^5 e^t g(t) dt$
6. Prove that the m^{th} iterated kernel $k_m(s, t)$ satisfies the following relation
 $k_m(s, t) = \int k_r(s, x) k_{m-r}(x, t) dx$, where r is any positive integer less than m .
7. Solve the integral equation $g(s) = f(s) + \lambda \int_0^s e^{s-t} g(t) dt$
8. Prove that, a non-null symmetric L_2 -kernel K is non-negative if and only if all its eigen values are positive, it is positive-definite iff the above condition is satisfied and in-addition some (and therefore every) full orthogonal system of eigen functions of K is complete.

Contd...

Section C

I - Answer any **TWO** questions ($2 \times 10 = 20$ Marks)

9. Derive the differential equation of free vibrations of a string.
10. Find the extremal distance between two surfaces $z = \phi(x, y)$ and $z = \psi(x, y)$.
11. Show that the integral equation $g(s) = f(s) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin(s+t)]g(t)dt$ possesses no solution for $f(s) = s$, but that it possesses infinitely many solutions when $f(s) = 1$.
12. Evaluate the resolvent for the integral equation $g(s) = f(s) + \lambda \int_0^1 (s+t)g(t)dt$.

II - Compulsory question ($1 \times 10 = 10$ Marks)

13. State and prove Riesz-Fischer theorem.

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)
Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.

M.Sc.(App.maths) - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL - 2023
SEMESTER - IV

20PAMET4004 - Calculus of Variations and Integral Equations

Total Duration : 2 Hrs. 30 Mins.

Total Marks : 60

Section B

Answer any **SIX** questions ($6 \times 5 = 30$ Marks)

1. On what curves the functional $V(y(x)) = \int_0^1 ((y')^2 + 12xy) dx$ be extremized?
2. Find the extremals of the functional $v[y(x), z(x)] = \int_0^{\pi/2} (y'^2 + z'^2 + 2yz) dx$,
 $y(0) = 0, y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1, z(0) = 0, z(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$.
3. Find the transversality condition for functional $v = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} A(x, y) \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$
4. Test for an extremum, the functional $v[y(x)] = \int_0^x \frac{\sqrt{1 + y'^3}}{\sqrt{y}} dx$,
 $y(0) = 0, y(x_1) = y_1$
5. Solve the homogeneous Fredholm integral equation $g(s) = \lambda \int_0^1 e^5 e^t g(t) dt$
6. Prove that the m^{th} iterated kernel $k_m(s, t)$ satisfies the following relation
 $k_m(s, t) = \int k_r(s, x) k_{m-r}(x, t) dx$, where r is any positive integer less than m .
7. Solve the integral equation $g(s) = f(s) + \lambda \int_0^s e^{s-t} g(t) dt$
8. Prove that, a non-null symmetric L_2 -kernel K is non-negative if and only if all its eigen values are positive, it is positive-definite iff the above condition is satisfied and in-addition some (and therefore every) full orthogonal system of eigen functions of K is complete.

Contd...

Section C

I - Answer any **TWO** questions ($2 \times 10 = 20$ Marks)

9. Derive the differential equation of free vibrations of a string.
10. Find the extremal distance between two surfaces $z = \phi(x, y)$ and $z = \psi(x, y)$.
11. Show that the integral equation $g(s) = f(s) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin(s+t)]g(t)dt$ possesses no solution for $f(s) = s$, but that it possesses infinitely many solutions when $f(s) = 1$.
12. Evaluate the resolvent for the integral equation $g(s) = f(s) + \lambda \int_0^1 (s+t)g(t)dt$.

II - Compulsory question ($1 \times 10 = 10$ Marks)

13. State and prove Riesz-Fischer theorem.
