



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE &  
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2012/2013  
1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTERS OF PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS  
(SCHOOL BASED-MAIN)**

**COURSE CODE: SMA 818**

**COURSE TITLE: ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS II**

**DATE: 26 /8/13**

**TIME: 9.00 - 12.00 NOON**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. This paper contains five (5) questions.**
- 2. Answer ANY other THREE questions.**
- 3. Write all answer in the booklet provided.**
- 4. Show ALL your workings.**

### QUESTION ONE (20 MARKS)

Consider a Bessel Equation of order  $n$  given by  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - n^2)y = 0$

a) By assuming a solution  $y = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m+1} + a_2 x^{m+2} + \dots$  show that the roots of the indicial equation are  $m = n$  and  $m = -n$ . (3 marks)

b) From a) above use  $m = n$  and  $m = -n$  to obtain the possible Bessel functions (3 marks)

c) Considering non integral and non zero values of  $n$  determine the complete solution of the Bessel's equation giving your answer in terms of  $\Gamma$  (gamma) (5 marks)

d) Taking  $J_n(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-1)^r \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n+2r} \frac{1}{r! \Gamma(n+r+1)}$  and letting the solution be

$y = u(x)J_n(x)$  for integral values of  $n$  Show that the complete solution is

$$y = AJ_n(x) + BJ_{-n}(x) \int \frac{dx}{x[J_n(x)]^2} \quad (9 \text{ marks})$$

### QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

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

### QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

Use Frobenius method to solve

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

### QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a) Define Orthogonality (3 marks)

b) Given the Sturm Liouville problem  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(\pi) = 0$

Find the eigen function and verify its orthogonality (17 marks)

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Determine the constants  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ , so that  $f(x) = \lambda_1 x + 2, \lambda_1$ ,  
 $g(x) = \lambda_2 x^2 + \lambda_3 x + 1$  and  $h(x) = x - 1$  are mutually orthogonal in  $0 \leq x \leq 1$   
and then obtain the corresponding orthonormal set (12 marks)
- b) Solve the boundary value problem  $y'' + 4y' + (4 + 9\lambda)y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  
 $y(l) = 0$  (8 marks)