

This question paper contains 8 printed pages]

5709

MA/M.Sc. (Sem-II) Examination, 2019

MATHEMATICS

Paper-MATH 2 C(iv)

(Special Functions)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Min. Pass Marks : 28

This question paper will be divided into  
three sections as under :

Section-A

Max. Marks-10

will carry 10 marks with 1 compulsory question comprising 10 short answer type questions (maximum 20 words answer) taking two questions from each unit. Each question shall be of one mark.

Section-B

Max. Marks-25

will carry 10 questions, 2 questions from each unit (answer about in 250 words). Students are instructed to attempt five questions by selecting one question from each unit.

Section-C

Max. Marks-35

will carry 35 marks with five long answer type questions comprising one compulsory question (Q. No. 7) of 15 marks and four questions of 10 marks each. Students are instructed to attempt total three questions with one compulsory question (answer about in 500 words) and any two more questions (answer about in 400 words) out of remaining four questions.

Section A

1. (i) Evaluate :

$${}_2F_1(-n, 1; 1; -x).$$

(ii) Write the integral representation of

$${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x).$$

(iii) Show that :

$${}_1F_1(a; b; z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{a-1} {}_0F_1(-; b; zt) dt$$

(iv) Show that :

$${}_0F_1\left(-; \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{4}z^2\right) = \cos z$$

(v) Write orthogonality of Bessel function.

(vi) Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{J_n(x)}{x^n}$$

(vii) Write Kummer's confluent Hypergeometric equation. <https://www.uokononline.com>

(viii) Evaluate :

$${}_1F_1(a; a; x)$$

(ix) Write the generating relation of Laguerre polynomial  $L_n^{(\alpha)}(x)$ .

(x) Write the generating relation of Legendre polynomial  $P_n(x)$ .

**Section B**

**UNIT-I**

2. Prove that :

$${}_2F_1\left(-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(1-n); b + \frac{1}{2}; 1\right) = 2^n \frac{(b)_n}{(2b)_n}$$

$R(b) > 0$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Or

Establish the result :

$${}_2F_1(-n, a+n; c; 1) = (-1)^n \frac{(1+a-c)_n}{(c)_n}$$

**UNIT-II**

3. If  $n$  is a non-negative integer and if  $a$  and  $b$  are independent of  $n$ , then :

$${}_3F_2\left[\begin{matrix} -n, a+n, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a-b; \\ 1+a-b, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2}; \end{matrix} 1\right] = \frac{(b)_n}{(1+a-b)_n}$$

Or

If  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ , so restricted that each of the function involved exists, then :

$${}_3F_2 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, b, c; \\ 1+a-b, 1+a-c; \end{matrix} 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(1+\frac{1}{2}a\right)\Gamma(1+a-b)\Gamma(1+a-c)\Gamma\left(1+\frac{1}{2}a-b-c\right)}{\Gamma(1+a)\Gamma\left(1+\frac{a}{2}-b\right)\Gamma\left(1+\frac{1}{2}a-c\right)\Gamma(1+a-b-c)}$$

$$R(a - 2b - 2c) > -2.$$

### UNIT-III

4. Prove that :

$$J_n(x) = (-2)^n x^n \frac{d^n}{d(x^2)^n} J_0(x).$$

Or

Prove that :

$$x J_n'(x) = -n J_n(x) + x J_{n-1}(x).$$

### UNIT-IV

5. Prove that :

$${}_1F_1(a; c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{c-a-1} t^{a-1} e^{xt} dt.$$

Or

Prove that :

$$\begin{aligned} (c)_m \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [e^{-x} {}_1F_1(a; c; x)] \\ = (-1)^m (c-a)_m e^{-x} {}_1F_1(a; c+m; x) \end{aligned}$$

### UNIT-V

6. Prove that :

$$e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} H_n(x).$$

Or

Show that :

$$\frac{\exp\left\{-\left(\frac{xt}{1-t}\right)\right\}}{1-t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n(x) t^n.$$

**Section-C**

7. Show that when  $n$  is a positive integer,  $J_n(x)$  is the coefficient of  $Z^n$  in the expansion of  $\exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}x\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right\}$  in ascending and descending power of  $z$ .

Also, show that  $J_n(x)$  is coefficient of  $z^{-n}$  multiplied by  $(-1)^n$  is the expansion of above expression.

8. Show that if  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  :

$$\sin mx = m \sin x {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1+m}{2}; \frac{1-m}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; \sin^2 x\right)$$

9. If  $n$  is a non-negative integer and if  $b$  and  $c$  are independent of  $n$ , then :

$${}_3F_2\left[\begin{matrix} -n, b, c; \\ 1-b-n, 1-c-n; \end{matrix} x\right] = (1-x)^n {}_3F_2\left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2}n, -\frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}, 1-b-c-n; \\ 1-b-n, 1-c-n; \end{matrix} \frac{4x}{(1-x)^2}\right]$$

10. (a) Show that :

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{ {}_1F_1(a; c; x) \} = \frac{a}{c} {}_1F_1(a+1; c+1; x)$$

(b)  $(a - c + 1) {}_1F_1(a; c; x)$   
 $= a {}_1F_1(a + 1; c; x) - (c - 1) {}_1F_1(a; c - 1; x)$

11. Show that :

$$(1 - 2xz + z^2)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n p_n(x), |x| \leq 1, |z| < 1$$