equation is said to be
Homogeneous

[MTH423] Ã‚Â The General form of linear integral equation is
\(f(x)=Q(x)-\beta \int K(x,y)Q(y)dy\)

[MTH423] An integral equations with semi-infinite domain can suitably be solved by using
Laplace transform

[MTH423] Linear Independent solutions of homogeneous integral equations are
Orthonormal

[MTH423] The boundary condition required for solving the ordinary differential equation \(\frac{\mathrm{d^{^{2}}\varnothing } }{\mathrm{d} x^{2}}(x,s)-s^{2}\varnothing (x,s)=0\)
Two

[MTH423] Laplace transform can be used to transform the equation \(f(x)-\int_{0}^{x}k(x-y)f(y)dy= g(x)\) in the form
\(f-k*f=g\)

[MTH423] The Eigenvalue for a symmetric and continuous function \(K(x,y)\) is
Real

[MTH423] Ã‚Â Ã‚Â The presence of a Resolvent kernel shows that the common solution of an integral equation for the
Volterra integrals

[MTH423] The Eigenfunction corresponding to Eigenvalue for a symmetric and continuous function \(K(x,y)\) is
Orthogonal

[MTH423] \(K(x,y)\) is a function with respect to variable\(x\) and\(y\). Then \(f(x)\) and \(f(y) \)are
Functions