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equation is said to be Homogeneous

[MTH423]  $\tilde{A}$ , $\hat{A}$  The General form of linear integral equation is  $(f(x)=Q(x)-beta \in K(x,y)Q(y)dy)$ 

[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, Ã, 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

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