potential of an_________, irrotational, ideal fluid with continuously distributed sources.
incompressible

[MTH382] The equation \(1-x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2x\frac{dy}{dx}+n(n+1)y=0\) is called ________ equation
Legendary

[MTH382] \(\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial x^2}+\lambda\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t}+\mu\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t}\) is on dimensional specialization form of partial differential form called ________________
telegraphic equation

[MTH382] In the specialized equation \(\Delta^2\theta+f=\lambda\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}+\mu\frac{d\theta}{dt}\), \(\Delta^2|) is the ______ operator
Laplacian

[MTH382] If \(R(c-a-b)>0\) and if \(c\) is neither zero nor a negative integer __________ \(2F_1(a,b,c,1)=\frac{r(c)r(c-a-b)}{r(c-a)r(c-b)}\)

[MTH382] The equation \(x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+x\frac{dy}{dx}+(x^2-v^2)y=0\) is called ________
Bessels equation of index \(v\)

[MTH382] A function \(f\) is said to be periodic with period \(T\) if the domain of \(f\) contains _______wherever it contains x and y.
\(x+T\)

[MTH382] Wave equation \(\Delta^2\theta=\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial t^2}\) arises in the study of propagation of waves with velocity Ã°Â□â€˜Â□, ____ of the wave length.
independent

[MTH382] The legend differential equation of ____is given \((1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2x\frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{dy}{dx}+p(p+1)y=0\)
order n

[MTH382] The equation of heat conduction \(\Delta^2\theta=\frac{1}{d^2}\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial t}\) is satisfied by the______ at a point of a homogeneous body and by the concentration of a diffused substance in the theory of diffusion with suitable presented constant \(\theta\).
temperature