



The  
University  
Of  
Sheffield.

**MAS342**

**SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS**

**Spring Semester  
2017-2018**

**Applicable Analysis**

**2 hours 30 minutes**

*Attempt all four questions. Total marks: 100.*

*You may use the following results when answering questions on this paper.*

<i>Table of Laplace Transforms</i>	
<i>Function</i>	<i>Laplace Transform</i>
$t^\alpha e^{bt} (\alpha > -1)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{(s - b)^{\alpha+1}}$
$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$
$\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$
$f(t)e^{bt}$	$F(s - b)$
$f^{(n)}(t)$	$s^n F(s) - \sum_{k=1}^n f^{(k-1)}(0) s^{n-k}$
$tf(t)$	$-F'(s)$

- 1 (i) (a) Define what is meant by each of the following statements:

( $\alpha$ )  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  exists or does not exist, respectively; *(3 marks)*

( $\beta$ )  $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$  exists or does not exist, respectively. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Prove, **from your definitions**, each of the following statements:

( $\alpha$ )  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$  exists; *(3 marks)*

( $\beta$ )  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^2 dx$  does not exist. *(3 marks)*

- (ii) (a) State, without proof, the Comparison Test for convergence and divergence of integrals of the form  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ . Your statement should include conditions under which the results are valid. *(5 marks)*

- (b) Decide whether each of the following integrals exists, stating any standard results you need to use:

( $\alpha$ )  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + x^{11})^{1/11}} dx$ ; *(4 marks)*

( $\beta$ )  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x \sin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$ . *(4 marks)*

2 (i) (a) Write down the definition of the  $\Gamma$  function. (2 marks)

(b) Evaluate

( $\alpha$ )  $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y^3} dy.$  (5 marks)

( $\beta$ )  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\ln y}}{y^2} dy.$  (3 marks)

(ii) (a) Write down the definition of the Beta function in terms of an integral over  $[0, 1]$ . (2 marks)

(b) Show that

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^{x-1}}{(1+u)^{x+y}} du. \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

(c) Prove that

$$B(x, y) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2x-1} \theta \sin^{2y-1} \theta d\theta. \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

(d) Evaluate

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{4x}}{(e^{6x} + 1)^2} dx. \quad (7 \text{ marks})$$

- 3** (i) In each of the following cases, find the function continuous on  $[0, \infty)$ , with the given Laplace transform:

(a)  $\frac{3}{s^2 - 9} \quad (s > 3);$

(b)  $\frac{s}{s^2 + 2s + 10} \quad (s > 1);$

(c)  $\frac{2s}{(s^2 + 4)^2} \quad (s > 0). \quad (6 \text{ marks})$

- (ii) (a) Let  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and suppose that the Laplace transform  $F = L(f)$  exists on  $(c, \infty)$  for some  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . State, without proof, the formula giving  $L\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right)$  in terms of  $F$ . Your statement should include sufficient conditions to ensure the validity of the formula. *(2 marks)*

- (b) Show that

$$L\left(\frac{1 - e^t}{t}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{s - 1}{s}\right) \quad (s > 1). \quad (6 \text{ marks})$$

- (iii) (a) Let  $b > 0$ . Verify that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{b}}. \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

- (b) By considering  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(xt)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ , show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}. \quad (6 \text{ marks})$$

- 4 (i) (a) Suppose the functions  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous on  $[0, \infty)$ . Define the convolution  $f * g$ .
- (b) State, without proof, a relation between  $L(f * g)$ ,  $L(f)$  and  $L(g)$ .  
*(3 marks)*

- (c) Find the function  $f$  continuous on  $[0, \infty)$  such that

$$f(t) + \int_0^t f(u)(t-u) du = 2 \cos t \quad (t \geq 0). \quad (9 \text{ marks})$$

- (ii) Using Laplace transforms, solve the differential equation

$$t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + t \frac{dy}{dt} + y = e^{-t}$$

subject to the initial conditions  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y(1) = \frac{2}{e}$ . *(13 marks)*

**End of Question Paper**