

**King Saud University, Department of Mathematics**  
**Final Exam, 2024/25, Course: M-316**

Marks: 40, Time: 3 hours

**Question 1**

1. Find  $\alpha$  so that the set of functions  $\{1, x - 1, (x - 1)^2 + \alpha\}$  is orthogonal on  $[0,2]$ , and obtain the orthonormal set.
2. Find the pointwise limit of the sequence

$$g_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{n} \\ 0, & \frac{1}{n} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}.$$

What about limit of  $g_n(x)$  in the space  $L^2[0,1]$  ?

**Question 2** Consider the boundary value problem

$$x^2 u'' + \lambda u = 0, x \in [1, e], u(1) = u(e) = 0.$$

Write the equation in the above problem in Sturm–Liouville form, then find its eigenvalues and eigenfunctions on  $[1, e]$  subject to the boundary conditions. Show that the eigenfunctions are orthogonal in the space  $L^2_{\frac{1}{x^2}}[1, e]$

**Question 3** Consider the piecewise defined  $f(x)$ :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{\pi}{2}, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ -x + \frac{\pi}{2}, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}, \quad f(x + 2\pi) = f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(a) Sketch the function  $f$  on the interval  $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$ .

(b) Find the Fourier series representation of  $f$ .

(c) Find  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ .

**Question 4** Consider the function  $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

a) Show that  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .

b) Find the Fourier integral of  $f$ .

c) Using part b) to find  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\xi x)}{a^2 + \xi^2} d\xi$ .

**Question 5**

a) Prove that the set  $\{P_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is orthogonal in the space  $L^2([-1,1])$  and find  $\|P_n\|$ , where.

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

b) Expand the function  $x^2$  in terms of Legendre polynomials on the interval  $[-1,1]$ .

c) Consider the Bessel function of the first kind of order  $\nu$

$$J_\nu(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m + \nu + 1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m}, x > 0.$$

Show that

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^\nu J_\nu(x)) = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x), \quad x > 0, \nu \geq 0.$$