

Course Code: 4MSCM3
 Course: Special Functions-I
 Credit: 4
 Last Submission Date: October 31, (for January session)
 April 30 (for July Session)

Max. Marks:-70

Min. Marks:-25

Note:-Attempt all questions.

Q.1 Prove that Rodrigues formula for $H_n(x)$

$$\text{i.e. for } H_n(x) = (-1)^n \exp(x^2) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \{ \exp(-x^2) \}$$

Q.2 Prove that $2x H_n(x) = 2_n H_{n-1}(x) + H_{n+1}(x)$

Q.3 Prove that

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-x^2) H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = 0 \text{ if } m \neq n$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-x^2) H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = 2^n \cdot n! \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \text{ if } m = n$$

Q.4 Show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} \{H_n(x)\}^2 dx = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2^n \cdot n! \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Q.5 Prove that

$$(n+1)L_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1-x)L_n(x) - xL_{n-1}(x)$$

Q.6 Prove that

$$\int_s^{\infty} e^{-y} L_n(y) dy = e^{-x} [L_n(x) - L_{n-1}(x)]$$

Q.7 Show that

$$H_{2n}(x) = (-1)^n \cdot 2^{2n} \cdot n! L_n^{-1/2}(x^2)$$

Q.8 Show that

$$L_n^{(\alpha)}(x) = \frac{x^{-\alpha} e^x}{n!} \cdot D^n [e^{-x} \cdot x^{n+\alpha}]$$

Q.9 Prove that

$$P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x) = \frac{(x-1)^{-\alpha} (x+1)^{-\beta}}{2^n \cdot n!} D^n [(x-1)^{n+\alpha} \cdot (x+1)^{n+\beta}]$$

Q.10 Prove that

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^\alpha (1+x)^\beta x^m P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x) dx = 0$$

When $m=0, 1, \dots, (n-1)$