

## Exercise 8

Use the *modified decomposition method* to solve the following Volterra integral equations:

$$u(x) = e^x + xe^x - x - \int_0^x xu(t) dt$$

### Solution

Assume that  $u(x)$  can be decomposed into an infinite number of components.

$$u(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x)$$

Substitute this series into the integral equation.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x) &= e^x + xe^x - x - \int_0^x x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(t) dt \\ u_0(x) + u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \dots &= e^x + xe^x - x - \int_0^x x[u_0(t) + u_1(t) + \dots] dt \\ u_0(x) + u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \dots &= \underbrace{e^x}_{u_0(x)} + \underbrace{xe^x - x - \int_0^x xu_0(t) dt}_{u_1(x)} + \underbrace{\int_0^x x[-u_1(t)] dt}_{u_2(x)} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Grouping the terms as we have makes it so that the series terminates early.

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x) &= e^x \\ u_1(x) &= xe^x - x - \int_0^x xu_0(t) dt = xe^x - x - x(e^x - 1) = 0 \\ u_2(x) &= \int_0^x x[-u_1(t)] dt = 0 \\ &\vdots \\ u_n(x) &= \int_0^x x[-u_{n-1}(t)] dt = 0, \quad n > 2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$u(x) = e^x.$$