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PROBLEM WITH INTEGRAL CONDITIONS FOR SYSTEM OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF THIRD ORDER

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Let K_L be a class of quasi-polynomials of the form $\phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i(x) \exp[\alpha_i x]$, where $Q_i(x)$ are given polynomials, $\alpha_i \in L \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha_l \neq \alpha_k$ for $l \neq k$. Each quasi-polynomial $\phi(x)$ defines a differential operator

$$\phi\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}\right)\Phi(\lambda)\Big|_{\lambda=0} = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}\right)\Phi(\lambda)\Big|_{\alpha_i}$$

of finite order in the class of certain function $\Phi(\lambda)$.

In the strip $\Omega = \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : t \in (T_1, T_2), x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, we consider a system of equations

$$\frac{\partial^3 U_i}{\partial t^3} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial t^2} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) U_j(t, x) = 0, \quad (1)$$

$i = 1, \dots, n$, accompanied with the integral conditions

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} t^k U_i(t, x) dt = \phi_{ik}(x), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \quad (2)$$

where $a_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right), b_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right), c_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$ are the differential expressions with analytical symbols $a_{ij}(\lambda), b_{ij}(\lambda), c_{ij}(\lambda)$. Let $\eta(\lambda) = \int_0^T W^{(n-1)}(t, \lambda) dt$ be a certain function,

$W(t, \lambda)$ be a solution of the equation $L\left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda\right)W(t, \lambda) \equiv 0$, that meets conditions

$$W^{(n-1)}(t, \lambda) \Big|_{t=0} = 1, \quad W^{(n-2)}(t, \lambda) \Big|_{t=0} = 0, \dots, W(t, \lambda) \Big|_{t=0} = 0.$$

We denote the following:

$$P = \{\lambda \in C : \eta(\lambda) = 0\}. \quad (3)$$

Theorem. Let $\phi_i(x) \in K_M, i = 1, \dots, n$, then in the class $K_{M \setminus P}$, there exists and a unique solution of the problem (1), (2), where P is given in (3), can be represented in the form

$$U_i(t, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right) \left\{ \frac{1}{\eta(\lambda)} \tilde{l} \left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda \right) W(t, \lambda) \exp[\lambda x] \right\} \Big|_{\lambda=0},$$

where $\tilde{l} \left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda \right)$ is transpose of a matrix.

By means of the differential-symbol method [1], we construct the solution of the problem (1), (2). This work continues results of [2, 3].

1. Kalenyuk P.I., Nytrebych Z.M. Generalized scheme of separation of variables. Differential-symbol method. – Lviv: Lviv Polytechnic National University, 2002. – 292 p. [in Ukrainian].
2. Kalenyuk P.I., Kuduk G., Kohut I.V., Nytrebych Z.M. Problem with integral conditions for differential operator equation // J. Math. Sci. – 2015. – **208**, No. 3. – P. 267–276.
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ЗАДАЧА З НЕОДНОРІДНИМИ ІНТЕГРАЛЬНИМИ УМОВАМИ ДЛЯ ОДНОРІДНОЇ СИСТЕМИ ДИФЕРЕНЦІАЛЬНИХ РІВНЯНЬ ІЗ ЧАСТИННИМИ ПОХІДНИМИ

За допомогою диференціально-символьного методу подано розв'язок задачі з інтегральними умовами для системи диференціальних рівнянь із частинними похідними. Цей розв'язок існує і єдиний у класі квазімногочленів.