

ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԼՍԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍՈՒԴ ՄԱՇՐԵԳԻ

**ՄԱԹԵՄԱՏԻԿԱԿԱՆ ՖԻԶԻԿԱՅԻ ՈՐՈՇ ՓԱԹԵԹԻ ՀԱՎԱՍԱՐՈՒՄՆԵՐԻ
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**Ա.01.03 - «Մաթեմատիկական ֆիզիկա» մասնագիտությամբ
ֆիզիկամաթեմատիկական գիտությունների թեկնածուի
գիտական ստիժանի հայցման ատենախոսության**

ՄԵՂՄԱԳԻՐ

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**NUMERICAL-ANALYTICAL SOLUTION OF SOME
CONVOLUTION EQUATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS**

SYNOPSIS

**of thesis for the degree of candidate of physical-mathematical
sciences specializing in
A .01.03 – “Mathematical physics”**

YEREVAN – 2013

General characteristics of the work

Relevance of the theme

Convolution integral equations (see [1]-[21]) arise in many branches of Mathematical physics. After classic works by N. Abel, E. Miln, T.Carleman, F.Neter, N. Wiener, E. Hopf, V. Fock, V. A. Ambartsumian, N. I. Muskhelishvili, F.D. Gakhov, M.G. Krein and others, the theory of convolution discrete and integral equations became an independent branch of mathematics and mathematical physics. Further development of theory of convolution equations related with names of V. S. Vladimirov, V. V. Sobolev, G. I. Marchuk, S.Chandrasekhar, I. Ts. Gohberg, N.B. Yengibaryan, G. Baxter, K.Keiz, Z. Presdorf and some others. A significant contribution in the development of the theory of convolution equations, its applications and solution methods are made by Armenian mathematicians L. G. Arabadjan, N.E.Tovmasyan, A. Kh. Khachatryan and others.

Most known is the following convolution equation

$$f(x) = g(x) + \int_0^r K(x-t)f(t)dt; \quad x > 0, \quad r \leq \infty. \quad (1)$$

In the case $r = \infty$ (1) became the Wiener-Hopf equation.

Eq. (1) has a wide range of applications in Radiative transfer, in Kinetic theory of gases, in theory of Stochastic processes.

Dual integral equation on the whole line:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = g(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_1(x-t)f(t)dt; \quad x > 0, \\ f(x) = g(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_2(x-t)f(t)dt; \quad x < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

concern to the basic integral equations of convolution type (see [6], [9],[11], [12], [19]). They are often encountered in various branches of mathematical physics. A number of physical processes, occurring in infinite medium consisting of two homogeneous semi-infinite spaces, are described by dual equations. They often arise while solving a

boundary value problem with mixed boundary conditions.

One important application of the equations (2) is a well-known Radiative Transfer problem in adjoining half-spaces, arising in Astrophysics, Atmosphere Optics (the system of Atmosphere – Ocean and etc.); in Theory of Nuclear reactors (see [6]). In these problems the kernel functions $K_{1,2}$ satisfy the conditions:

$$K_j(-x) = K_j(x), K_j(x) \geq 0, \quad \lambda_j \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K_j(x) dx \leq 1, \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (3)$$

The classical theory of equation (1) is based on the application of Wiener-Hopf method or near methods based on solution of boundary-value problems in Complex Analysis: the Riemann problem, etc. These approaches, being very powerful in pure theory, are less effective or non-applicable in the questions of numerical-analytical solutions of the equations.

For the past 80 years, in the context of applications in theory of radiative transfer, the special methods for solution of various classes of convolution equations are successfully developed. These methods are based on the V.Ambartsumian non-linear equation (see [1]-[3],[5],[7],[10],[13],[18],[20],[21]), in combination with Chandrasekhar method of discrete ordinates and its improvements (see [8],[15],[16]).

Starting from 1970s, new factorization methods for solution of convolution equations were developed, based on N. Yengibaryan's non-linear factorization equation (see [2],[7],[9],[10]).

The aim of the thesis

The current thesis is devoted to the study and numerical-analytical solution of the following convolution equations, by means of Ambartsumian equation method, factorization approaches of [2],[9] and the modified method of discrete ordinates:

- a) Dual integral equation (2) in the non-singular case and its discrete analogue - dual algebraic system;

b) Integral equation of non-coherent scattering of the form (1) in the case of complete redistribution by frequencies.

Scientific innovation. All results are new.

Practical and theoretical value. The results can be applied in theoretical analysis and efficient solution of some classes of convolution equations of Mathematical physics.

Approbation of the thesis. The obtained results were presented:

- at the research seminars on Mathematical physics of Institute of Mathematics NAS RA.
- at the Third Russian-Armenian Workshop in Mathematical physics, Complex analysis and related topics, September 2010, Tsakhkadzor, Armenia.

Main results of thesis are published in four papers of author. The list of publications contains at the end of thesis.

Content of the Thesis

The thesis consists of Introduction, two chapters and a bibliography.

Chapter 1 consisting of 6 sections is devoted to the Dual equation (2) and its discrete analogue.

The sections 1-2 contain some preliminary material on theory of Wiener-Hopf and some other convolution integral operators and their factorization.

In Section 3 Dual integral equation (2) is considered, under the following assumptions:

$$K_j \in L_1(-\infty, +\infty); j = 1, 2, \quad g \in E(-\infty, \infty). \quad (4)$$

By $E(a, b)$ is denoted one of Banach spaces $L_p(-\infty, +\infty); 1 \leq p \leq +\infty$.

The factorization approach of [2],[9] is developed.

Let $\hat{K}_j, j = 1, 2$ are the Wiener-Hopf operators with kernels, participating in

Eq. (2) and I be the unit operator, acting in $E^+ = E(0, \infty)$. Suppose that the operators $I - \hat{K}_j, j = 1, 2$ are invertible in spaces E^+ . Then they admit canonical factorizations:

$$I - \hat{K}_j = (I - \hat{V}_j^-)(I - \hat{V}_j^+), \quad j = 1, 2, \quad \hat{V}_j^\pm \in \Omega^\pm. \quad (5)$$

Here \hat{V}^\pm are Volterra - type operators of the form:

$$(\hat{V}_j^+ f)(x) \equiv \int_0^x V_j^+(x-t)f(t)dt, \quad x > 0, \quad (\hat{V}_j^- f)(x) \equiv \int_x^\infty V_j^-(t-x)f(t)dt, \quad x > 0,$$

where $V^\pm(x) \in L_1(0, +\infty)$.

Lemma 1.1 is proved using the factorizations (5). In accordance with this lemma, dual equation (2) is reduced to the following system with Hankelian operators $\hat{U}_{1,2}^0$ (compact operators with kernels depending on sum of arguments):

$$\begin{cases} F^+ = G^+ + \hat{U}_1^0 F^- \\ F^- = G^- + \hat{U}_2^0 F^+ \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

The formulas for construction of kernels $U_{1,2}^0$ and free terms G^\pm have been obtained.

Theorem 1.2. Let the operators $I - \hat{K}_j, j = 1, 2$ are invertible in E^+ and their canonical factorizations are given by (5). Let $g \in E$. Then:

- The system (6) possesses unique solution (F^+, F^-) in $E^+ \times E^+$.
- The solution f is expressed by (F^+, F^-) in explicit form.

The Section 4 is devoted to the further development of the method in the case where the kernels K_i are represented as a superposition of exponentials in the form:

$$K_j(x) = \int_a^b e^{-|x|s} d\sigma_j(s); \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (7)$$

Here $\sigma_j (j = 1, 2)$ are non-decreasing functions satisfying the following conditions:

$$\lambda_j = \|\hat{K}_j\| = 2 \int_a^b \frac{1}{s} d\sigma_j(s) < 1, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

This case is of main interest in Radiative Transfer.

Our approach is based on combination of previous results with application of Ambartsumian equations associated with kernels K_j :

$$\varphi_j(s) = 1 + \varphi_j(s) \int_a^b \frac{\varphi_j(p)}{s+p} d\sigma_j(p), \quad s \in (a, b), \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (8)$$

The kernel functions U_j^0 of operators \hat{U}_j^0 , $j = 1, 2$ take the form

$$U_j^0(x) = \int_a^b \varphi_1(s) \varphi_2(s) e^{-xs} d\sigma_j(s), \quad x > 0, \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (9)$$

Theorem 1.3 contain the sketch of solution of Dual equation (2) with kernels (7), using solutions of Ambartsumian equations (8).

The method of approximate solution of equation (2) with kernels (7) is developed. These kernels are replaced by finite linear combinations of exponentials:

$$K_j(x) \approx T_j(x) = \sum_{m=0}^N c_m^{(j)} \exp(-s_m^{(j)} x) \leq K_j(x). \quad (10)$$

Discrete Ordinate method in version of [8] gives a possibility construct near to optimal, in sense proximity in L_1^+ , linear aggregates T_j .

Discretization (10) reduce Ambartsumian Equations (8) to the following finite nonlinear algebraic systems for two vectors $\varphi_k^{(j)}$, $k = 1, \dots, N$, $j = 1, 2$:

$$\varphi_k^{(j)} = 1 + \varphi_k^{(j)} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{c_m^{(j)} \varphi_m^{(j)}}{s_k^{(j)} + s_m^{(j)}}, \quad k = \overline{0, (N-1)}.$$

These systems can be easily solved by simple iterations, with guaranteed accuracy.

In the case (10) the kernel- functions U_j of equations (6) became finite linear combinations of exponentials. Then the system (6) became a finite linear algebraic system.

The program of calculations on Wolfram Mathematica v8.0, for Equation (2) with kernels (7) presented in section 5. Some results of numerical calculations are presented in the form of tables and graphs.

Section 1.6 is devoted to the dissemination of results of section 3 on Dual algebraic system

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta_j &= \eta_j + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{j-k} \zeta_k, j = \mathbf{0,1}, \dots \\ \zeta_j &= \eta_j + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{j-k} \zeta_k, j = \mathbf{-1,-2}, \dots\end{aligned}\tag{11}$$

Theorem 1. 4 give a procedure for solution of system (11), using factorizations of two infinite toeplitz matrices.

Chapter 2 consisting of 4 sections, is devoted to the solution of Integral equation (1), where the kernel-function K has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}K(x) &= \int_a^b e^{-\alpha(s)x} d\sigma(s) \geq 0, (a, b) \subset (0, \infty), x > 0, \\ K(-x) &= K(x).\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$

Here $\alpha(s) > 0$ is a continuous monotone decreasing function on $[a, b]$; $\exists \sigma'(s) > 0$, on $[a, b]$,

$$\mu = \|K\|_L = 2 \int_a^b \frac{1}{\alpha(s)} d\sigma(s) < 1.$$

The following special case is of main interest:

$$K(x) = 2A \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha(s)x} \alpha^2(s) ds.\tag{13}$$

$$\alpha \in L^+, \quad \alpha(0)=1,$$

The equation (11) with kernel-function (13) describe Radiative Transfer in spectral line, in assumption of complete redistribution by frequencies. This problem is of known importance in the Theory of stellar spectra, as well as in Gamma spectroscopy (see [13], [16], [18], [20],[21]).

The following two essential properties of kernels (12) and (13) are checked:

Lemma 2.1. Let the function K is given by formula (13). Then the first moment of K is infinite:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \tau K(\tau) d\tau = +\infty .$$

Lemma 2.2. The kernel K given by (12) is completely monotone in $[0, \infty)$.

Main attention is paid to the some mathematical and applied aspects of the best approximation of kernel (12) from below by finite linear combinations of exponentials:

$$K(x) \approx T_N(x) = \sum_{m=0}^N [\sigma(s_{m+1}) - \sigma(s_m)] e^{-\alpha(s_m)x}, \quad (14)$$

$$0 \leq T_N(x) \leq K(x)$$

The numbers (s_m) are layout in increasing order:

$$a = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_N < s_{N+1} = b (\leq \infty). \quad (15)$$

The approach of papers [8], [15],[16] is of use.

The best approximation means the optimal choice of values (s_m) , which turn to deflection $\Delta = \|K - T\|_{L^+}$ to minimum, for a given N . This question is one difficult problem of approximation in the space $L_1(0, \infty)$.

Inequalities (15) define the region G_N in N -dimensional space R^N . Closure \overline{G}_N of the region G_N is described by the following non-strict inequalities:

$(s_m)_{m=1}^N \in \overline{G}_N$, when $a = s_0 \leq s_1 \leq \dots \leq s_N \leq s_{N+1} (\leq \infty)$.

Error $\Delta = \|K - T\|_{L^+}$ in L^+ is a function depending on points $(s_m)_{m=1}^N \in \overline{G}_N$:

$$\Delta = \Delta(s_1, \dots, s_N) = \|K - T_N\|_{L^+}.$$

Lemma 2.3. The function Δ reaches its minimum value inside G_N .

The question of determination of coordinates of (any) point P at which the function Δ reaches its (absolute) minimum is considered.

Theorem 2.4. Coordinates (s_k) of the point P satisfy the following nonlinear discrete boundary value problem:

$$[-\alpha'(s_k)] [\sigma(s_{k+1}) - \sigma(s_k)] = \left[\frac{1}{\alpha(s_k)} - \frac{1}{\alpha(s_{k-1})} \right] \alpha^2(s_k) \sigma'(s_k), \quad k = 1, \dots, N \quad (16)$$

$$s_0 = a, \quad s_N = b (\leq \infty), \quad (17)$$

For solution of problem (16)-(17) the Shooting method is applied in two versions. Some difficulties and ways to their overcoming have been analyzed.

Proposition 2.5 contain one conditional result on uniqueness of solution of problem (15), (16) and applicability of shooting method. The result is based on numerical experiment, which have been realized in Section 4, for the kernel (13) in the case of Lorentz broadening of spectral line, where

$$\alpha(s) = \frac{1}{1+s^2}, \quad A = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha(s) ds \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

Calculations confirm validity of application of shooting method.

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Ամփոփում
ՄԱՍՈՒՂ ՄԱՇՐԵՔԻ
ՄԱԹԵՄԱՏԻԿԱԿԱՆ ՏԻՋԻԿԱՅԻ ՈՐՈՇ ՓԱԹԵԹԻ
ՀԱՎԱՍԱՐՈՒՄՆԵՐԻ ԹՎԱՅԻՆ-ԱՆԱԼԻՏԻԿ ԼՈՒԾՈՒՄԸ

Ատենախոսությունը նվիրված է մաթեմատիկական ֆիզիկայում առաջացող փաթեթի տիպի հետևյալ երկու ինտեգրալ հավասարումների հետազոտման և թվային-անալիտիկ լուծման հարցերին.

ա/ Չուլց ինտեգրալ հավասարումը .

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = g(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_1(x-t)f(t)dt; & x > 0, \\ f(x) = g(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_2(x-t)f(t)dt; & x < 0: \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

բ/ փաթեթի հավասարումը կիսաառանցքի կամ վերջավոր հատվածի վրա.

$$f(x) = g(x) + \int_0^r K(x-t)f(t)dt; \quad x > 0, \quad r \leq \infty, \quad (2)$$

որի կորիզային ֆունկցիան լիովին մոնոտոն է և ներկայացվում է հետևյալ տեսքով.

$$K(x) = \int_a^b e^{-\alpha(s)x} d\sigma(s) \geq 0, \quad (a, b) \subset (0, \infty), \quad (3)$$

Այստեղ $\alpha(s) > 0$ – ն անընդհատ մոնոտոն ֆունկցիա է $[a, b)$ -ի վրա, իսկ σ – ն դիֆերենցելի ֆունկցիա է, $\exists \sigma'(s) > 0$, և բավարարվում է դիսիպատիվության հետրյալ պայմանը՝

$$\mu = \|K\|_L = 2 \int_a^b \frac{1}{\alpha(s)} d\sigma(s) < 1.$$

Չույզ հավասարումը առաջանում է հարակից կիսատարածություններում ճառագայթման տեղափոխման խնդիրներում: Այդ դեպքում կորիզային ֆունկցիաները ունեն հետևյալ տեսքը՝

$$K_j(x) = \int_a^b e^{-|x|s} d\sigma_j(s) ; \quad j = 1, 2 . \quad (4)$$

Այստեղ $\sigma_j (j = 1, 2)$ -ն չնվազող ֆունկցիաներ են, ըստ որում

$$\lambda_j = \|\hat{K}_j\| = 2 \int_a^b \frac{1}{s} d\sigma_j(s) < 1, \quad j = 1, 2 .$$

(7) տեսքի կորիզով (2) հավասարումը կարևոր դեր է կատարում աստղաֆիզիկայում՝ և գամմա սպեկտրաչափության մեջ , ռեզոնանսային ճառագայթման բազմապատիկ ցրման խնդիրներում:

Ստացվել են հետևյալ հիմնական արդյունքները՝

- Վիներ-Չոպֆի տիպի երկու սկալյար օպերատորների ֆակտորիզացիայի օգնությամբ (1) հավասարումը բերվել է արգումենտների գումարից կախված կորիզներով երկու հավասարումների: (3) տեսքի կորիզների դեպքում զարգացվել է ստացված հավասարումների արդյունավետ լուծման ալգորիթմ, որը հիմնված է Համբարձումյանի հավասարման և դիսկրետ օրդինատների մեթոդի գուգակցման վրա:

- (1) հավասարման համար ստացված որոշ արդյունքներ տարածվել են հետևյալ դուալ հանրահաշվական համակարգի վրա՝

$$\zeta_j = \eta_j + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{j-k} \zeta_k, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$\zeta_j = \eta_j + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{j-k} \zeta_k, \quad j = -1, -2, \dots$$

- Հետագուովել է (4) ինտեգրալի օպտիմալ դիսկրետաման խնդիրը $L_1(0, \infty)$ տարածության մեջ.

$$K(x) \approx T_N(x) = \sum_{m=0}^N [\sigma(s_{m+1}) - \sigma(s_m)] e^{-\alpha(s_m)x}, \quad (5)$$

$$0 \leq T_N(x) \leq K(x)$$

Խնդիրը բերվել է ոչ գծային դիսկրետ եզրային խնդրի, Ապացուցվել են այդ եզրային խնդրի որոշ հատկությունները: Գտնվել է մի հետփորձնային /ապոստերիոր/ ստուգվող մոնոտոնության պայման՝ որը ապահովում է խնդրի միարժեք լուծելիությունը և “փորձնական հրաձգության” մեթոդի կիրառելիությունը: Իրականացվել է թվային էքսպերիմենտ, որը հաստատել է այդ պայմանի կատարվելը: Բերվել են թվային հաշվումների արդյունքները:

Заключение

Масуд Машреги

Численно-аналитическое решение некоторых уравнений свертки математической физики

Диссертация посвящена изучению и численно-аналитическому решению следующих двух уравнений свертки, возникающих в математической физике:

а) парное интегральное уравнение на всей прямой:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = g(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_1(x-t)f(t)dt, & x > 0, \\ f(x) = g(x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_2(x-t)f(t)dt, & x < 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

б) уравнение свертки на полупрямой или на конечном промежутке:

$$f(x) = g(x) + \int_0^r K(x-t)f(t)dt; \quad x > 0, \quad r \leq \infty, \quad (2)$$

ядерная функция которого четная, вполне монотонна на положительной полуоси и представлена в виде

$$K(x) = \int_a^b e^{-\alpha(s)x} d\sigma(s) \geq 0, \quad (a, b) \subset (0, \infty), \quad (3)$$

Здесь $\alpha(s) > 0$ непрерывная монотонная функция на $[a, b]$, а σ – строго возрастающая дифференцируемая функция, $\exists \sigma'(s) > 0$; удовлетворяется следующее условие диссипативности:

$$\mu = \|K\|_L = 2 \int_a^b \frac{1}{\alpha(s)} d\sigma(s) < 1.$$

Дуальное уравнение (1) возникает в задачах переноса излучения в смежных полупространствах. В этих задачах ядерные функции имеют следующий вид:

$$K_j(x) = \int_a^b e^{-|x|s} d\sigma_j(s); \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (4)$$

Здесь $\sigma_j (j = 1, 2)$ - неубывающие функции, причем

$$\lambda_j = \|\hat{K}_j\| = 2 \int_a^b \frac{1}{s} d\sigma_j(s) < 1, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

Уравнение (2) с ядром (3) играет важную роль в астрофизике и гамма спектроскопии: в задачах многократного рассеяния резонансного излучения.

Получены следующие основные результаты.

- С использованием факторизации двух скалярных интегральных операторов Винера-Хопфа дуальное уравнение (2) сведено к двум уравнениям с ядрами зависящими от суммы аргументов. Разработан алгоритм эффективного решения полученных уравнений, основанный на сочетании уравнения Амбарцумяна с модифицированным методом дискретных ординат.

- Некоторые из полученных результатов по уравнению (2) распространены на дуальную алгебраическую систему

$$\zeta_j = \eta_j + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{j-k} \zeta_k, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots; \quad \zeta_j = \eta_j + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{j-k} \zeta_k, \quad j = -1, -2, \dots$$

- Изучена задача оптимальной дискретизации интеграла (7) в пространстве $L_1(0, \infty)$:

$$K(x) \approx T_N(x) = \sum_{m=0}^N [\sigma(s_{m+1}) - \sigma(s_m)] e^{-\alpha(s_m)x}, \quad 0 \leq T_N(x) \leq K(x). \quad (5)$$

Задача была сведена к нелинейной дискретной краевой задаче. Установлены некоторые свойства этой краевой задачи. Найдено одно апостериорное условие монотонности, которое обеспечивает однозначную разрешимость задачи и применимость метода пристрелки. Осуществлен численный эксперимент, который подтверждает выполнение этого условия. Приведены результаты численных расчетов.



