ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԼՍԱՐԱՆ

Էսմայիլ Յուսեֆի

Ա.01.02 – "Դիֆերենցիալ հավասարումներ" մասնագիտությամբ ֆիզիկամաթեմատիկական գիտությունների թեկնածուի գիտական աստիճանի հայցման ատենախոսության

ՍԵՂՄԱԳԻՐ

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ 2012

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Esmaeil Yousefi

MIXED PROBLEM FOR DEGENERATE DIFFERENTIAL-OPERATOR EQUATIONS OF FOURTH ORDER

SYNOPSIS

of dissertation for the degree of candidate of physical and mathematical sciences specializing in A.01.02-``Differential equations''

Yerevan 2012

Արենախոսության թեման հաստատվել է ԵՊՏ մաթեմատիկայի և մեխանիկայի ֆակույտետի խորհրդի կողմից։

Գիփական ղեկավար՝ ֆիզ-մաթ. գիփ. թեկնածու

L.Պ. Տեփոլան

Պաշփոնական ընդդիմախոսներ՝ ֆիզ-մաթ. գիտ. դոկփոր

Վ.Ն. Մարգարյան

ֆիզ-մաթ. գիփ. թեկնածու

Ա.Գ. Խաչափրյան

Առաջափար կազմակերպություն` Տայասփանի պետական

ճարտարագիտական համալսարան

Պաշտպանությունը կկայանա 2012թ. նոյեմբերի 27-ին ժ. 15⁰⁰-ին Երևանի պետական համալսարանում գործող ՔՈ৲-ի 050 մասնագիտական խորհրդի նիստում (0025, Երևան, Ալեք Մանուկյան 1)։

Ատենախոսությանը կարելի է ծանոթանալ ԵՊՀ-ի գրադարանում։

Սեղմագիրն առաքվել է 2012թ. հոկտեմբերի 26-ին։

Մասնագիտական խորհրդի գիտական քարտուղար

Տ. Ն. Տարությունյան

Dissertation topic was approved at a meeting of academic council of the faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics of the Yerevan State University.

Supervisor: candidate of physical and mathematical

sciences
L.P. Tepovan

Official opponents: doctor of physical and mathematical

sciences

V.N. Margaryan

candidate of physical and mathematical

sciences

A.G. Khachatryan

Leading organization: State engineering

university of Armenia

Defense of the thesis will be held at the meeting of the a specialized council 050 of HAC of Armenia at Yerevan State University on November 27, 2012 at 15^{00} (0025, Yerevan, A.Manoogian str. 1).

The thesis can be found in the library of the YSU.

Synopsis was sent on October 26, 2012.

Scientific secretary of specialized council

T.N. Harutyunyan

General characteristics of the work

Relevance of the theme.

The study of differential equations whose coefficients are unbounded operators in Hilbert or Banach spaces, suitable not only because they contain many partial differential equations, but also we are able to look from a unified point of view of both on the ordinary differential operators and the partial differential operators.

In the dissertation we consider a mixed problem for a degenerate differential-operator equation of fourth order

$$Lu \equiv D_t^2(t^\alpha D_t^2 u) + Au = f,\tag{1}$$

where $t \in (0,b), 0 \le \alpha \le 4$, $D_t \equiv d/dt$, \mathcal{H} is a separable Hilbert space, $f \in L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})$ with the norm

$$||u||_{L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})}^2 \equiv \int_0^b ||u(t)||_{\mathcal{H}}^2 dt < \infty,$$

the operator A has complete system of eigenfunctions $\{\varphi_k\}_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$, which form a Riesz basis in \mathcal{H} , i.e. any $x\in\mathcal{H}$ has the unique representation $x=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}x_k(t)\varphi_k$, and $c_1\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}|x_k|^2\leq \|x\|^2\leq c_2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}|x_k|^2$ for some constants $c_1,c_2>0$.

The most important class of operator equations (1) are degenerate elliptic fourth-order equations. Degenerate elliptic equations encountered in solving of many important problems of applied character as the theory of small deformations surfaces of rotation, the membrane theory of shells, the bending of plates of variable thickness with a sharp edge (see, for instance, the article of G. Jaiani in [8]). Particularly, important are these equations in the gas dynamics. Start of numerous studies put the work of F. Tricomi [27], devoted to the secondorder equation with non-characteristic degeneration. Fundamental role in the theory of degenerate elliptic equations was played the article of M.V. Keldysh [9], where was first studied the first boundary value problem for the second-order elliptic equation with characteristic degeneration. The next stage was the work of Bicadze [1], where was first formulated a weight problem. By G. Fichera [5] was created a unified theory of second-order equations with nonnegative characteristic form. S.G. Mikhlin [15], L.D. Kudryavtsev [11], [12] and others have investigated degenerate elliptic equations (both second and higher order) by variational methods. Fourth order elliptic equations degenerating on the boundary of domain, for which we can not apply variational methods, were first considered by V.K. Zakharov [30], [31]. He extended the results of M.I. Vishik [28] on the fourth-order equation on the plane, provided that the coefficient of the third-order derivative with respect to the y fulfill to some condition near the line of degeneracy y=0. It turned out that for the fourth-order degenerate equation also the "lower terms" have influence for the statement of the boundary value problem. A similar fact has been studied by other methods by Narchaev [17], [18] and by G. Jaiani [7]. E.V. Makhover in [13], [14] obtained the conditions for the discreteness and non-discreteness of the spectrum for the degenerate elliptic operator of fourth order. Degenerate differential equations in abstract spaces have been studied by V.P. Glushko and S.G. Krein in [6], by A.A. Dezin [2], by E. Poulsen [19] and other authors. Note also the book of K. Mynbayev and M. Otelbaev [16] about weighted functional spaces and degenerate differential equations.

This work is a direct continuation of [2], [22], [25] and is based on the study of one-dimensional differential equation (1), i.e. in the case when the operator A is the multiplication operator by the constant number a. Note that this approach were applied in the book of A.A. Dezin [3], by V.K. Romanko [20], by V.V. Kornienko [10]. This approach makes it possible completely to study a number of phenomena, which were not fully explored. At the same time it is easy to trace the connection between ordinary differential equations and operator equations.

It is important to note that the operator $A:\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{H}$ in general is an unbounded operator.

Note that the operator equation (1) contains, in addition to elliptic equations, wide class of degenerate partial differential equations both classical and nonclassical types.

We are interested in the nature of the boundary conditions with respect to t (at t = 0, b) being connected to the equation (1) and ensuring a unique solution for any right-hand sides $f \in L_2((0, b), \mathcal{H})$.

The aim of the thesis:

- to prove that the one-dimensional operator $Bu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + u$ is positive and self-adjoint, inverse operator B^{-1} is bounded for $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ and compact for $0 \le \alpha < 4$
- to prove the same result for the one-dimensional operator $Su \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')''$ and show that the spectrum of the operator S for $\alpha = 4$ is purely continuous and coincides with the ray $\sigma_c(S) = [\frac{9}{16}, +\infty)$
- to describe the domain of definition of the one-dimensional non-self-adjoint operator $Mu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + pu'''$ and give a sufficient condition for the solvability of the corresponding equation
- to give sufficient conditions for the uniquely solvability of the mixed problem for the differential-operator equation
- to give the description of the spectrum of the mixed problem for the differential-operator equation when the operator A is self-adjoint

Scientific innovation. All results are new.

Practical and theoretical value. The results of the work have theoretical character. The results of the thesis can be used in the study of The results of the thesis can be used in the study of the mixed problem for the degenerate elliptic equations.

Approbation of the results. The obtained results were presented

- at the research seminar of the chair of Differential equations of the Yerevan State University
- at the International Conference Harmonic Analysis and Approximations, V, 10-17 September, Armenia, 2011
- at the International Conference on Differential Equations and Dynamical Systems, 11-13 July, Iran, 2012
- at the 43th Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference, University of Tabriz, 27-30 August, Iran, 2012

The main results of the thesis

The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters and a bibliography. Chapter 1 consists of three sections and is devoted to the one-dimensional case.

In Section 1.1 we define the weighted Sobolev space $\dot{W}^2_{\alpha}(0,b)$, $\alpha \geq 0$ as the completion of $\dot{C}^2[0,b]$ in the norm

$$||u||_{\dot{W}_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)}^{2} = \int_{0}^{b} t^{\alpha} |u''(t)|^{2} dt,$$
 (2)

where $\dot{C}^2[0,b]$ is the set of twice continuously differentiable functions u(t) defined on [0,b] and satisfying the conditions

$$u(0) = u'(0) = u(b) = u'(b) = 0.$$
 (3)

Proposition 1.1. For every $u \in \dot{W}^2_{\alpha}(0,b)$ close to t=0 we have following

estimates

$$|u(t)|^{2} \leq C_{1}t^{3-\alpha} ||u||_{\dot{W}_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)}^{2}, \text{ for } \alpha \neq 1, 3,$$

$$|u'(t)|^{2} \leq C_{2}t^{1-\alpha} ||u||_{\dot{W}_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)}^{2}, \text{ for } \alpha \neq 1.$$
(4)

For $\alpha=3$ the factor $t^{3-\alpha}$ should be replaced by $|\ln t|$; for $\alpha=1$ the factor $t^{1-\alpha}$ by $|\ln t|$ and the factor $t^{3-\alpha}$ by $t^2|\ln t|$.

Denote by $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)$ the completion of $C^{2}[0,b]$ in the norm

$$||u||_{W_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)}^{2} = \int_{0}^{b} \left(t^{\alpha} |u''(t)|^{2} + |u(t)|^{2} \right) dt.$$
 (5)

Proposition 1.2. For every $u \in W^2_{\alpha}(0,b)$ we have

$$|u(t)|^{2} \leq (C_{1} + C_{2}t^{3-\alpha})||u||_{W_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)}^{2}, \text{ for } \alpha \neq 1, 3,$$

$$|u'(t)|^{2} \leq (C_{3} + C_{4}t^{1-\alpha})||u||_{W_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)}^{2}, \text{ for } \alpha \neq 1.$$
(6)

For $\alpha = 3$ the factor $t^{3-\alpha}$ should be replaced by $|\ln t|$; for $\alpha = 1$ the factor $t^{1-\alpha}$ by $|\ln t|$ and the factor $t^{3-\alpha}$ by $t^2 |\ln t|$ (see [25]).

Proposition 1.3. For every $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ we have a continuous embedding

$$W_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b) \hookrightarrow L_{2}(0,b), \tag{7}$$

which for $0 \le \alpha < 4$ is compact (see [4], [22]).

Denote by $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ the completion of the linear manifold

$$\{u \in C^2[0,b], u(0) = u'(0) = 0\}$$

in the norm (5). From the definition of the space $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ it follows that the functions $u \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ close to t = 0 have the same estimates as the functions $u \in \dot{W}_{\alpha}^{2}(0,b)$, but the conditions u(b) = u'(b) = 0 in general fail.

Denote by $W_{\alpha}^{2}(b)$ the completion of the linear manifold

$$\{u \in C^2[0,b], u(b) = u'(b) = 0\}$$

in the norm (2). For the functions $u \in W^2_{\alpha}(b)$ near to t=0 we have the inequalities (6) and u(b)=u'(b)=0.

In Section 1.2 we consider the one-dimensional equation (1) in the space $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$

$$Lu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + au = f, \tag{8}$$

where $t \in (0, b)$, $0 \le \alpha \le 4$, $f \in L_2(0, b)$ and a = const.

Definition 1.4. The function $u \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ is called a generalized solution of the mixed problem for the equation (8) in the space $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ if for every $v \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ we have (see [21])

$$(t^{\alpha}u'', v'') + a(u, v) = (f, v). \tag{9}$$

First we consider the following particular case of the equation (8) for a=1

$$Bu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + u = f, \quad f \in L_2(0, b).$$
 (10)

Proposition 1.5. The generalized solution of the mixed problem for the equation (10) in the space $W^2_{\alpha}(0)$ exists and is unique for every $f \in L_2(0,b)$.

Definition 1.6. We say that the function $u \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ belongs to the domain of definition D(B) of the operator B, if there exists a function $f \in L_{2}(0,b)$, such that for every $v \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ and a = 1 holds the equality (9). In this case we write Bu = f.

As a result we get an operator $B: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$ in $L_2(0,b)$ with dense domain of definition $D(B) \subset W^2_{\alpha}(0)$.

Theorem 1.7. The operator $B: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$ is for $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ positive and self-adjoint. For $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ exists the inverse operator $B^{-1}: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$, which is bounded. Moreover, for $0 \le \alpha < 4$ the inverse operator B^{-1} is compact.

Consequently the operator $B: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$ for $0 \le \alpha < 4$ has a discrete spectrum, and its eigenfunction system is complete in $L_2(0,b)$. Note that the spectrum of the operator B for $\alpha = 4$ is non-discrete.

Now we can consider general equation (8) regarding the number -a as a spectral parameter for the operator B.

Consider the generalized solution of the equation (8) in the space $W_{\alpha}^{2}(b)$.

The function $u \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(b)$ is called a generalized solution of the mixed problem for the equation (8) if for every $v \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(b)$ holds the equality (9) (see [21]).

As above we begin from regarding of the particular case of the equation (8) now for a=0

$$Su \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' = f, \quad f \in L_2(0, b).$$
 (11)

Proposition 1.8. The generalized solution of the mixed problem for the equation (11) in the space $W^2_{\alpha}(b)$ exists and is unique for every $f \in L_2(0,b)$.

Definition 1.9. We say that the function $u \in W^2_{\alpha}(b)$ belongs to the domain of definition D(S) of the operator S, if there exists a function $f \in L_2(0,b)$, such that holds the equality (9) for a = 0. In this case we write Su = f.

Theorem 1.10. The operator $S: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$ is for $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ positive and self-adjoint. The inverse operator $S^{-1}: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$ is bounded for $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ and is compact for $0 \le \alpha < 4$.

Theorem 1.11. The spectrum of the operator $S: L_2(0,b) \to L_2(0,b)$ for $\alpha = 4$ is purely continuous and coincides with the ray $\sigma_c(S) = [\frac{9}{16}, +\infty)$.

After the description of the spectrum $\sigma(S)$ we can pass to the general equation (9), regarding the number -a as spectral parameter for operator S.

In Section 1.3 we observe non-self-adjoint equation in the space $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$

$$(t^{\alpha}u'')'' + pu''' + au = f, (12)$$

where $t \in [0, b], 0 \le \alpha \le 4$, p, a = const, p > 0 and $f \in L_2(0, b)$. Let $\psi_h(t) \equiv 0$ for $0 \le t \le h$ and

$$\psi_h(t) = \begin{cases} h^{-3}(t-h)^2(5h-2t), & h < t \le 2h, \\ 1, & 2h < t \le b. \end{cases}$$

Denote $u_h(t) = u(t)\psi_h(t)$.

Proposition 1.12. For every function $u \in W^2_{\alpha}(0)$ and $\alpha \neq 1, \alpha \neq 3$ the norm

 $||u_h - u||_{W^2_{\alpha}(0)}$ tends to zero when $h \to 0$.

Definition 1.13. The function $u \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ is called a generalized solution of the mixed problem for the equation (12) if for every $v \in W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ holds the equality (see [21], [22], [28])

$$(t^{\alpha}u'', v_h'') - p(u'', v_h') + a(u, v_h) = (f, v_h). \tag{13}$$

Now consider a particular case of the equation (12) for a=0

$$Mu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + pu''' = f. \tag{14}$$

Theorem 1.14. The generalized solution of the mixed problem for the equation (14) in the space $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ exists and is unique for every $f \in L_{2}(0,b)$, $0 \le \alpha < 1$. For $1 < \alpha < 3$ the generalized solution exists if $\int_{0}^{b} tf(t) dt = 0$ and is unique up to an arbitrary function $C_{2}t$.

In Chapter 2, which consists from two subsections, we concentrate on operator equations.

In Section 2.1 we investigate so-called Π -operators. Let

$$L(-iD)u \equiv \sum_{|\alpha| < m} a_{\alpha} D^{\alpha} u$$

be the differential operation with constant coefficients defined on the set \mathcal{P}^{∞} of smooth functions in $V=(0,2\pi)^n$ that are periodic in each variable, where $\alpha=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_n)$ is a multi-index and $D^{\alpha}=D_1^{\alpha_1}D_2^{\alpha_2}\ldots D_n^{\alpha_n}, \quad D_k\equiv \frac{1}{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}, \quad k=1,2,\ldots,n$. To every differential operation L(-iD) we can associate a polynomial $A(s), s\in\mathbb{Z}^n$ with constant coefficients such that

$$A(-iD)e^{is \cdot x} = A(s)e^{is \cdot x}, \quad s \cdot x = s_1x_1 + s_2x_2 + \dots + s_nx_n.$$

We define the corresponding operator $A: L_2(V) \to L_2(V)$ to be the closure in $L_2(V)$ of the differential operation A(-iD) first defined on \mathcal{P}^{∞} .

Let $S = \mathbb{Z}^n$. The set of exponentials $\{e^{is \cdot x}, s \in S\}$ forms an orthogonal basis in $L_2(V)$. Observe that $e^{is \cdot x}, s \in S$ are the eigenfunctions for each Π -operator A corresponding to the eigenvalues $A(s), s \in S$. Denote the set of eigenvalues by $\{A(s), s \in S\} \stackrel{def}{=} A(S)$.

Proposition 2.1. The spectrum of each Π -operator $A: L_2(V) \to L_2(V)$ is the closure $\overline{A(\mathbb{S})}$ in the complex plane \mathbb{Z} of the set $A(\mathbb{S})$, which forms the point spectrum $\sigma_p(A)$. The set $\sigma_c(A) = \sigma(A) \setminus \sigma_p(A)$ is the continuous spectrum of the operator A.

In Section 2.2 we consider the operator equation (1).

Since the system of the eigenfunctions $\{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ forms a Riesz basis in H we can write

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(t)\varphi_k, \quad f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(t)\varphi_k.$$
 (15)

Therefore, the operator equation (1) can be decomposed into an infinite chain of degenerate ordinary differential equations (see [2], [3])

$$L_k u_k \equiv (t^{\alpha} u_k'')'' + a_k u_k = f_k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{16}$$

where $f_k \in L_2(0, b), k \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $D(L_k), k \in \mathbb{N}$ denote the domains of definition for the one-dimensional operators $L_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$. First we define the operator L on the finite sums

$$u^{m} = \sum u_{k}(t)\varphi_{k}, \quad u_{k} \in D(L_{k}), \quad L_{k}u_{k} = f_{k}, \tag{17}$$

by the equality

$$Lu^m \equiv \sum L_k u_k(t) \varphi_k = \sum f_k(t) \varphi_k \equiv f^m.$$

Definition 2.2. The function $u \in L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})$ is called the generalized solution of the equation (1), if there is some sequence of finite sums (17), such that are valid the equalities

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \|u - u^m\|_{L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})} = 0, \quad \lim_{m \to \infty} \|f - f^m\|_{L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})} = 0.$$

Theorem 2.3. The operator equation (1) is uniquely solvable for every $f \in L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})$ if and only if the equations (16) are uniquely solvable for every $f_k \in L_2(0,b)$ and uniformly with respect to $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$||u_k||_{L_2(0,b)} \le c||f_k||_{L_2(0,b)}. (18)$$

It follows from the inequalities (18) that for $0 \le \alpha \le 4$ the inverse operator L^{-1} is bounded. In contrast to the one-dimensional case (see Theorem 1.10) the operator L^{-1} for $0 \le \alpha < 4$ will be compact only in the case, when the space $\mathcal H$ is finite-dimensional.

Theorem 2.4. Let holds the conditions

$$\rho(1 - a_k; \sigma(B)) > \varepsilon, \ k \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{19}$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$, ρ is the distance in the complex plane \mathbb{C} . Then the generalized solution of the equation (1) exists and is unique.

Theorem 2.5. Let hold the conditions

$$\rho(-a_k; \sigma(S)) > \varepsilon, \ k \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{20}$$

Then the generalized solution of the equation (1) exists and is unique.

When the operator A is self-adjoint we can give the following description of the spectrum of the operator L (depending on the spaces $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ and $W_{\alpha}^{2}(b)$ respectively)

Theorem 2.6. The spectrum $\sigma(L)$ of the operator L coincides with the direct sum $\sigma(B)$ and $\sigma(A - I_{\mathcal{H}})$ ($\sigma(S)$ and $\sigma(A)$), i.e.

$$\sigma(L) = \overline{\sigma(B) + \sigma(A - I_{\mathcal{H}})} \equiv \overline{\{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 1 : \lambda_1 \in \sigma(B), \ \lambda_2 \in \sigma(A)\}},$$
$$\left(\sigma(L) = \overline{\sigma(S) + \sigma(A)} \equiv \overline{\{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 : \lambda_1 \in \sigma(S), \ \lambda_2 \in \sigma(A)\}}\right).$$

In Chapter 3 we propose a Sinc-Galerkin method solving the boundary value problem for the ordinary differential equation of the fourth order. In Section 3.2 we approximate solution of the equation (8) by an expansion

$$u_N(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \omega_k S(k, h)(x) \circ \phi(x), \tag{21}$$

where $S(k,h)(x)=sinc\left(\frac{x-kh}{h}\right)=\frac{\sin(\pi(x-kh)/h)}{\pi(x-kh)/h}$ is the kth Sinc function with step size h and \circ means composition of the functions. The unknown coefficients

 $\omega_k, k = -N, -N+1, \ldots, N$ in (21) are determined using Galerkin method. We prove that the convergent rate is $\mathcal{O}(\exp(-c\frac{N}{\log N}))$ for some c > 0.

References

- 1. A.V. Bicadze, Equations of mixed type. M.: Izd. AN SSSR, 1959.
- A.A. Dezin, Degenerate operator equations, Math. USSR Sbornik, vol. 43(3), 1982, pp. 287-298.
- 3. A.A. Dezin, *Partial Differential Equations* (An Introduction to a General Theory of Linear Boundary Value Problems), Springer, 1987.
- 4. P.A. Djarov, Compactness of embeddings in some spaces with power weight, Izvestya VUZ-ov, matematika, vol. 8, 1988, pp. 82-85 (Russian).
- G. Fichera, On a unified theory of boundary value problems for ellipticparabolic equations of second order, Boundary Problems of Differential Equations, The Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1960, pp. 97-120.
- V.P. Glushko, S.G. Krein, On degenerate linear differential equations in Banach space, DAN SSSR, 1968, vol. 181, no. 4, pp. 784-787.
- G. Jaiani, On a generalization of the Keldysh theorem, Georgian Mathematical Journal, vol. 2, no. 3, 1995, pp. 291-297.
- 8. G. Jaiani, Theory of cusped Euler-Bernoulli beams and Kirchoff-Love plates, Lecture Notes of TICMI, vol. 3, 2002.
- 9. M.V. Keldysh, On certain cases of degeneration of equations of elliptic type on the boundary of a domain, Dokl. Akad. Nauk. SSSR, 77, 1951, pp. 181-183 (Russian).
- V.V. Kornienko, On the spectrum of degenerate operator equations, Mathematical Notes, vol. 68(5), 2000, pp. 576-587.
- 11. L.D. Kudryavtzev, On a variational method of determination of generalized solution of differential equations in the function spaces with power weight, Differ. Urav., vol. 19(10), 1983, pp. 1723-1740 (Russian).
- 12. L.D. Kudryavtzev, On equivalent norms in the weight spaces, Trudy Mat. Inst. AN SSSR, vol. 170, 1984, pp. 161-190 (Russian).
- E.V. Makhover, Bending of a plate of variable thickness with a cusped edge. Scientific Notes of Leningrad State Ped. Institute, vol. 17, no. 2, 1957, pp. 28-39 (Russian).
- E.V. Makhover, On the spectrum of the fundamental frequency, Scientific Notes of Leningrad A.I. Hertzen State Ped. Institute, vol. 197, 1958, pp. 113-118 (Russian).

- 15. S.G. Mikhlin, Degenerate elliptic equations, Vestnik LGU, vol. 3, no. 8, 1954, pp. 19-48 (Russian).
- K. Mynbayev, M. Otelbaev, Weighted Functional Spaces and Spectrum of Differential Operator, Nauka, 1988.
- 17. A. Narchaev, First boundary value problem for the elliptic equations degenerating on the boundary of the domain, Dokl. AN SSSR, 1964, vol. 156, no. 1, pp. 28-31.
- A. Narchaev, On degenerate elliptic equation, Izvestia AN Turk. SSR, ser. phyz.-techn., chem. and geol. sciences, 1966, no. 2, pp. 3-7.
- E. Poulsen, Boundary values in function spaces, Math. Scand., vol. 10, 1962, pp. 45-52.
- 20. V.K. Romanko, On the theory of the operators of the form $\frac{d^m}{dt^m} A$, Differential Equations, 1967, vol. 3, no. 11, pp. 1957-1970 (Russian).
- 21. R.E. Showalter, *Hilbert Space Methods for Partial Differential Equations*, Electronic Journal of Differential Equations, Monograph 01, 1994.
- L. Tepoyan, Degenerate fourth-order diffeential-operator equations, Differ. Urav., vol. 23(8), 1987, pp. 1366-1376, (Russian); English Transl. in Amer. Math. Soc., no. 8, 1988.
- L. Tepoyan, On a degenerate differential-operator equation of higher order, Izvestiya Natsionalnoi Akademii Nauk Armenii. Matematika, vol. 34(5), 1999, pp. 48-56.
- L. Tepoyan, On the spectrum of a degenerate operator, Izvestiya Natsionalnoi Akademii Nauk Armenii. Matematika, vol. 38, no. 5, 2003, pp. 53-57.
- 25. L. Tepoyan, The mixed problem for a degenerate operator equation, Bulletin of TICMI (Tbilisi International Centre of Mathematics and Informatics), vol. 12, 2008, pp. 15-29.
- L. Tepoyan, Degenerate differential-operator equations of higher order and arbitrary weight WEIGHT, Asian-European Journal of Mathematics, vol. 05, no. 02, 2012, pp. 1250030-1 - 1250030-8.
- 27. F. Tricomi, On linear partial differential equations of second order equations of mixed type, M., Gostexizdat, 1947 (Russian).
- 28. M.I. Višik, Boundary-value problems for elliptic equations degenerate on the boundary of a region, Mat. Sb., 35(77), 1954, pp. 513-568; English transl. in Amer. Math. Soc. Transl., vol. 35, no. 2, 1964.

- J. Weidmann, Lineare Operatoren in Hilberträumen, Teil 1, Grundlagen, Teubner Verlag, Stuttgart, 2000.
- 30. V.K. Zakharov, Embedding theorems for spaces with a metric, degenerate in a straightline part of the boundary, Dokl. AN SSSR, vol. 114, no. 3, 1957, pp. 468-471.
- 31. V.K. Zakharov, The first boundary value problem for elliptic equations fourth order degenerate on the boundary, Dokl. AN SSSR, vol. 114, no. 4, 1957, pp. 694-697.

List of publications of the author

- Esmaeil Yousefi, L. Tepoyan, Mixed problem for the degenerate differential-operator equations of the fourth order, Vestnik RAU, Physical-Mathematical and Natural Sciences, no. 2, 2010, pp. 26-33 (Russian).
- 2. Esmaeil Yousefi, A mixed problem for the fourth order degenerate ordinary differential equation, Proceedings of the Yerevan State University, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, no. 2, 2010, pp. 16-19.
- 3. Esmaeil Yousefi, Mixed problem for non-self-adjoint degenerate differential equations of fourth order, International Conference Harmonic Analysis and approximations, V, 10-17 September, Armenia, 2011, pp. 112-114.
- Esmaeil Yousefi, L. Tepoyan, J. Rashidinia, Existence and uniqueness of the solution of the self-adjoint fourth order boundary value problem, Proceeding of 9th Seminar on Differential Equations and Dynamical Systems, 11-13 July, Iran, 2012, pp. 137-140.
- Esmaeil Yousefi, Daryush Kalvand, L. Tepoyan, Numerical solution of fourth order ordinary differential equation by Quintic Spline in the Neumann problem, The 43th Annual Iranian Mathematics Conference, University of Tabriz, 27-30 August, Iran, 2012.

ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ

ԷՍՄԱՅԻԼ ՅՈՒՍԵՖԻ

Խառը խնդիրը չորրորդ կարգի վերասերվող դիֆերենցիալօպերատորային հավասարումների համար

Ատենախոսությունը նվիրված է խառը խնդրի ուսումնասիրությանը չորրորդ կարգի վերասերվող դիֆերենցիալ-օպերատորային հավասարումների մի դասի համար։ Այդ դասը բավական լայն է և իր մեջ ներառում է ինչպես դասական, այնպես էլ ոչ դասական մասնակի ածանցյալներով դիֆերենցիալ հավասարումներ։ Միաժամանակ հնարավորություն է ստեղծվում նայել սովորական և մասնակի ածանցյալներով դիֆերենցիալ հավասարումներին վրա միասնական տեսանկյունից։

Ներկայացվող ատենախոսության մեջ դիտարկվել է խառը խնդիրը չորրորդ կարգի վերասերվող դիֆերենցիալ-օպերատորային հավասարման համար

$$Lu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + Au = f(t), \ t \in (0, b), \alpha \ge 0, f \in L_2((0, b), \mathcal{H}), \tag{1}$$

որտեղ $A:\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{H}$ գծային օպերատորը (ընդհանրապես ասած՝ անսահմանափակ) գործում է որևէ \mathcal{H} սեպարաբել հիլբերտյան տարածության մեջ։ Ենթադրվում է, որ \mathcal{H} -ում գոյություն ունի Γ իսի բազիս՝ $\{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$, այնպիսին որ φ_k , $k\in\mathbb{N}$ ֆունկցիաները հանդիսանում են A օպերատորի համար սեփական ֆունկցիաներ $A\varphi_k=a_k\varphi_k$, $k\in\mathbb{N}$:

Ատենախոսության մեջ նախ դիտարկվում է միաչափ դեպքը, այսինքն երբ A օպերատորը a թվով բազմապատկման օպերատոր է՝ $Au=au,\ a\in\mathbb{C}$ ։ Ալնուհետև օգտվելով

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(t)\varphi_k, \quad f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(t)\varphi_k$$

ներկայացումներից (1) դիֆերենցիալ-օպերատորային հավասարումը բերվում է սովորական դիֆերենցիալ հավասարումների հետևյալ անվերջ շղթային

$$L_k u_k \equiv (t^{\alpha} u_k^{"})^{"} + a_k u_k = f_k(t), t \in (0, b), \alpha \ge 0, f_k \in L_2(0, b), k \in \mathbb{N}:$$
 (2)

Նախ սահմանվում են (2) տեսքի սովորական դիֆերենցիալ հավասարման համար խառը խնդրի ընդհանրացված լուծումները Սոբոլևի $W_{\alpha}^{2}(0)$ և $W_{\alpha}^{2}(b)$ կշռային տարածություններում։ Այնուհետև սահմանվում է (1) դիֆերենցիալ-օպերատորային հավասարման համար համապատասխան խառը խնդրի ընդհանրացված լուծումը։

Ստացվել են հետևյալ հիմնական արդյունքները.

- ullet Ցույց է տրվել, որ միաչափ $Bu\equiv (t^{lpha}u^{''})^{''}+u,\ D(B)\subset W^2_{lpha}(0)$ օպերատորը դրական է և ինքնահամալուծ, երբ $0\leq lpha\leq 4$, իսկ հակադարձ օպերատորը $B^{-1}\colon L_2(0,b)\to L_2(0,b)$ գոյություն ունի ու անընդհատ է $0\leq lpha\leq 4\colon 0\leq lpha< 4$ դեպքում դեպքում ապացուցվել է հակադարձ օպերատորի կոմպակտությունը։:
- Նույնը ցույց է տրվել միաչափ $Su\equiv (t^\alpha u^{''})^{''},\ D(S)\subset W^2_\alpha(b)$ օպերատորի համար, իսկ $\alpha=4$ դեպքում ցույց է տրվել, որ S օպերատորի սպեկտրը համընկնում է անընդհատ սպեկտրի հետ և $\sigma_c(S)=[\frac{9}{16},+\infty)$ ։
- Միաչափ $Mu \equiv (t^\alpha u^{''})^{''} + pu^{'''}$, $D(M) \subset W_\alpha^2(0)$ ոչ ինքնահամալուծ օպերատորի համար հետազոտվել է որոշման տիրույթը և ստացվել է բավարար պայման համապատասխան հավասարման լուծելիության համար։
- Ստացվել են բավարար պայմաններ, որոնց տեղի ունենալու դեպքում խառը խնդիրը դիֆերենցիալ-օպերատորային հավասարման համար միարժեք լուծելի է։
- A օպերատորի ինքնահամալուծ լինելու դեպքում ցույց է տրվել, որ

$$L: L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H}) \to L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})$$

օպերատորի սպեկտրը համընկնում է $\sigma(L)=\overline{\sigma(A-I_{\mathcal{H}})+\sigma(B)},$ $A-I_{\mathcal{H}}:\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{H}$ և $B:L_2(0,b)\to L_2(0,b)$ $(W^2_{\alpha}(0)$ դեպքի համար) ու $\sigma(L)=\overline{\sigma(A)+\sigma(S)}$, $S:L_2(0,b)\to L_2(0,b)$ $(W^2_{\alpha}(b)$ դեպքի համար) սպեկտրների ուղիղ գումարի փակման հետ, որտեղ $I_{\mathcal{H}}$ -ը միավոր օպերատորն է \mathcal{H} տարածության մեջ։

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

ЕСМАЙИЛ ЮСЕФИ

Смешанная задача для вырождающихся дифференциальнооператорных уравнений четвертого порядка

Диссертация посвящена к исследованию смешанной задачи для одного класса вырождающихся дифференциально-операторных уравнений четвертого порядка. Это довольно широкий класс, который содержит как классические, так и неклассические дифференциальные уравнения в частных производных.

В представленной диссертации рассматривается смешанная задача для вырождающегося дифференциально-операторного уравнения четвертого порядка

$$Lu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + Au = f(t), \quad t \in (0,b), \quad \alpha \ge 0, \quad f \in L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H}), \quad (1)$$

где $A\colon \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$ является линейным оператором (вообще говоря неограниченный), действующим в некотором сепарабельном гильбертовом пространстве \mathcal{H} . Предполагается, что в \mathcal{H} существует базис Рисса $\{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$, такой что функции $\varphi_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$ являются собственными функциями $A\varphi_k = a_k\varphi_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$ для оператора A.

В диссертационной работе сперва изучается одномерный случай, т.е. случай, когда A является оператором умножения Au=au, $a\in\mathbb{C}$ на число a. Затем используя представления

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(t)\varphi_k, \quad f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(t)\varphi_k$$

дифференциально-операторное уравнение (1) приводится к бесконечной цепочке обыкновенных дифференциальных уравнений

$$L_k u_k \equiv (t^\alpha u_k'')'' + a_k u_k = f_k(t), \ t \in (0,b), \alpha \ge 0, f_k \in L_2(0,b), \ k \in \mathbb{N}. \ (2)$$

Вначале для обыкновенного дифференциального уравнения вида (2) определяются обобщенные решения смешанной задачи в весовых пространствах Соболева $W_{\alpha}^2(0)$ и $W_{\alpha}^2(b)$. Затем определяется соответствующее обобщенное решение смешанной задачи для дифференциально-операторного уравнения (1).

- Доказано, что одномерный оператор $Bu\equiv (t^\alpha u'')''+u,\ D(B)\subset W_\alpha^2(0)$ является положительным и самосопряженным при $0\leq \alpha \leq 4$, а обратный оператор $B^{-1}\colon L_2(0,b)\to L_2(0,b)$ существует и непрерывен при $0\leq \alpha \leq 4$ и является компактным оператором для $0\leq \alpha < 4$.
- Аналогичный к первому пункту факт доказано для одномерного оператора $Su \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'', \ D(S) \subset W_{\alpha}^{2}(b), \$ а при $\alpha = 4$ показано, что спектр оператора S является чисто непрерывным и совпадает с лучом $\sigma_{c}(S) = [\frac{9}{16}, +\infty).$
- Для одномерного несамосопряженного оператора $Mu \equiv (t^{\alpha}u'')'' + pu'''$, $D(M) \subset W_{\alpha}^2(0)$ исследована область определения и получено достаточное условие для разрешимости соответствующего уравнения.
- Получены достаточные условия, при выполнении которых смешанная задача для дифференциально-операторного уравнения однозначно разрешима.
- \bullet Когда оператор A является самосопряженным, тогда спектр оператора

$$L: L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H}) \to L_2((0,b),\mathcal{H})$$

совпадает $\sigma(L)=\overline{\sigma(A-I_{\mathcal{H}})+\sigma(B)}$ с замыканием прямой суммы спектров операторов $A-I_{\mathcal{H}}:\mathcal{H}\to\mathcal{H}\quad\text{и}\quad B:L_2(0,b)\to L_2(0,b)$ (для случая $W_{\alpha}^2(0)$), и $\sigma(L)=\overline{\sigma(A)+\sigma(S)}$, $S:L_2(0,b)\to L_2(0,b)$ (для случая $W_{\alpha}^2(b)$), где $I_{\mathcal{H}}$ —единичный оператор в пространстве.