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Boundary value problems in Hardy weighted spaces

ABSTRACT

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General characterization of the work

In this dissertation there are investigated boundary value problems for elliptic equations in the unit circle. Riemann, Riemann-Hilbert and Dirichlet problems are solved in the weighted spaces. This kind of problems arose during the investigation of boundary value problems of partial differential elliptic equations which have applications in physical processes. General solution of partial differential elliptic equations (system of equations) with constant coefficients is given by linear combination of analytic functions.

Boundary value problems in the classes of analytic functions are investigated with boundary conditions in C^α Holder classes, L^p , $1 < p < \infty$ spaces by Muskhelishvili N.I., Gakhov F.D., Vekua I.N., Khvedelidze B.V., Simonenko I.B. Riemann boundary value problem is investigated in the weighted spaces $L^p(d\mu)$ by Khvedelidze B.V. By Hayrapetyan H.M., Asatryan A.S. Riemann boundary value problem is investigated in L^∞ . Poghosyan L.V. and Hayrapetyan H.M. considered Riemann boundary value problem in the sense of weak convergence. During investigation of boundary value problems of differential equations the need has arisen to extend theory of singular integral equations, also theory of boundary value problems of theory of functions. By Bikchantayev I.A., Soldatov A.P., Tovmasyan N.E. and others are suggested other boundary conditions which are correct for both improperly and properly elliptic equations. By Hayrapetyan H.M., Meliksetyan P.E. and Hayrapetyan H.M., Oganisyan I.V. are investigated boundary conditions for improperly elliptic equations of second and third order in the weighted spaces. The same kind of problem in multiply connected domain is investigated by Babayan A.H. In the half-space the same kind of problems for the class of functions of polynomial growth are investigated in the works by Tovmasyan N.E., Asatryan V.V. Note the work of Tovmasyan N.E. and Babayan A.H. which is dedicated to investigation of Riemann problem in the half-plane for properly elliptic equations of second order in the case when boundary functions are continuous with the weight in numeric axis. Also, by Tovmasyan are studied partial differential equations in regard to their important applications in electrodynamics. Boundary value problems for poly-harmonic and poly-analytic functions are investigated by Hayrapetyan H.M. in the half-plane. Schwarz type problems are investigated in the class of bi-analytic functions by H.M. Hayrapetyan and poly-analytic functions Schmersau D. and Begehr H. Note the work of Begehr H., Kumar A., where boundary value problems are studied for the inhomogeneous poly-analytic equation. In this work it is shown that for solvability of the Dirichlet problem for Bitsadze equation uncountable linear

independent conditions must hold. Also, note monograph of Tanabe H., where he studies Dirichlet problem for strongly elliptic equation in the classes of continuous functions. In the unit circle Dirichlet boundary value problem for biharmonic functions is investigated by Hayrapetyan H.M. Also, note the work by Hayrapetyan H.M., Hayrapetyan A.R., where they studied some questions regarding uniqueness of harmonic functions. Babayan V.A. and Hayrapetyan H.M. studied Riemann-Hilbert and Dirichlet problems in the classes of continuous functions.

Relevance of the topic

Let L is Lyapunov simple, closed curve, D^+ and D^- are respectively interior and exterior domains. Riemann boundary value problem or conjugation problem in classical setting has the following statement:

Determine analytic function Φ in $D^+ \cup D^-$, bounded or vanishing at infinity such that the following holds:

$$\Phi^+(t) - a(t)\Phi^-(t) = f(t), \quad t \in T, \quad (1)$$

where function a and f are defined in T and belong to Holder classes $C^\delta, \delta \in (0, 1]$. Besides, $a(t) \neq 0$ for any point of T .

Function a is called coefficient of Riemann problem and f is called free member.

This problem was solved by Gakhov F.D. Then, Khvedelidze B.V. has studied the case when function f belongs to the space L^p , where $1 < p < \infty$. In the works of Simonenko I.B. the same problem for $L^p (1 < p < \infty)$ was investigated with essentially extended coefficient. For all these cases solution of the problem is given with Cauchy type integral of function f . Furthermore, if f belongs to classes $C^\delta, \delta \in (0, 1)$ or $L^p, 1 < p < \infty$, then solution of the problem also belongs respectively to the classes $C^\delta, \delta \in (0, 1)$ or $L^p, 1 < p < \infty$.

Boundary value problems when $f \in L^1$ becomes complicated as Cauchy type integral of function from L^1 is not bounded operator belonging to Smirnov class E^1 . For solving Riemann boundary value problem in the space L^1 Hayrapetyan H.M. suggested new setting of the problem. This setting helped H.M. Hayrapetyan and his students Meliksetyan P.E., Hayrapetyan M.S., Tsutsulyan A.V. and others to investigate Riemann boundary value problem and elliptic differential equations associated with it in the weighted spaces. Particularly, for unit circle $D^+ = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ statement is as follows:

Determine analytic function Φ in $D^+ \cup D^-$, bounded or vanishing at infinity such that the following holds:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|\Phi^+(rt) - a(t)\Phi^-(r^{-1}t) - f(t)\|_{L^1} = 0, \quad (2)$$

where functions a and f are defined in T , a belongs to Holder classes $C^\delta, \delta \in (0, 1)$, $a(t) \neq 0$ at any point of T and f belongs to L^1 space.

Then, it was shown that this setting is correct. In other words, if function Φ is a solution of Riemann boundary value problem with this setting for the function f from Holder classes or $L^p, 1 < p < \infty$ spaces, then it would be also a solution with the classical statement. Thus, attained results are generalization of classical results of the theory of boundary value problems.

Taking into consideration above mentioned reasons, we may conclude that studied problems in this dissertation are relevant in the field of boundary value problems of differential equations in the weighted spaces.

Object of study

Boundary value problems in the weighted spaces in unit circle with coefficients belonging to Holder classes

Goals

- Study Riemann boundary value problem with a coefficient from Holder classes in the weighted spaces $L^1(\rho)$, where weight function is concentrated on finite number of singular points. Give necessary and sufficient conditions for solvability of the problem and determine solutions in explicit form.
- Study Discontinuous Riemann boundary value problem in the weighted spaces $L^1(\rho)$, where weight function is concentrated on one singular point. Give necessary and sufficient conditions for solvability of the problem and determine solutions in explicit form.
- Study Riemann-Hilbert boundary value problem in the weighted spaces $L^1(\rho)$, where weight function is concentrated on finite number of singular points. Solve the problem by transforming it into Riemann boundary value problem, give necessary and sufficient conditions for solvability of the problem and determine solutions in explicit form.
- Study Dirichlet problem for biharmonic functions in the weighted spaces, give necessary and sufficient conditions for solvability of the problem and determine solutions in explicit form.

Research methods

In this work there are applied methods of theory of analytic functions and boundary value problems

Scientific novelty of work

All the results of the dissertation are novel.

Theoretical and practical value

Generally speaking all the results have theoretical value and can be applied in the study of boundary value problems of differential and integral equations.

Approbation of work

The results were reported during both republican and international conferences and seminars:

- International Conference “Education, science and economics at universities and schools. Integration to international educational area”, March 2014, Tsaghkadzor, Armenia
- Annual Conference, National Polytechnic University of Armenia, 2015
- AMU Annual Session dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Professor Haik Badalyan, June 2015, Yerevan, Armenia
- International Conference, Harmonic Analysis and Approximations, VI, September 2015, Tsaghkadzor, Armenia
- VI Russian-Armenian Conference on Mathematical Analysis, Mathematical Physics and Analytical Mechanics, September 2016, Rostov-on-Don, Russia
- Seminar, Mathematical Analysis Sessions, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, April 2017, Wroclaw, Poland

Author’s Publications in the topic of dissertation

Results of the dissertation are published in 8 works (4 papers and 4 abstracts), which are stated at the end of references.

The volume of dissertation

The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion and references.

The volume of dissertation is 82 pages. References contain 92 items.

Work content

In the first chapter the Riemann boundary value problem is solved in the weighted spaces with a coefficient belonging to Holder classes in unit circle. The solution separately is given for two different cases regarding the degree of singularity of the weight function. For stating the results precisely it is necessary to do some notations.

Let T be a unit circle in the complex plane z , and let D^+ and D^- be the interior and exterior domains, respectively bounded by the curve T . Also, by $L^1(\rho)$ we define the following space:

$$L^1(\rho) := L^1(\rho, T) = \left\{ f: \|f\|_{L^1(\rho)} := \int_T |f(t)| \rho(t) |dt| < \infty \right\},$$

where

$$\rho(t) = \prod_{k=1}^m |t - t_k|^{\alpha_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$t_k \in T$, and α_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ are real numbers. To formulate the problem we first introduce some notation. We set

$$\rho_r(t) = \rho^*(t) \prod_{k=1}^m |r^{\delta_k} t - t_k|^{n_k},$$

where

$$\rho^*(t) = \prod_{k=1}^m |t - t_k|^{\alpha_k - n_k},$$

$$\delta_k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \alpha_k \leq -1, \\ 0, & \text{if } \alpha_k > -1, \end{cases} \quad n_k = \begin{cases} [\alpha_k] + 1, & \text{if } \alpha_k \text{ is noninteger,} \\ \alpha_k, & \text{if } \alpha_k \text{ is integer.} \end{cases}$$

We consider Riemann boundary value problem in the following setting:

Problem R.

Let f be an arbitrary measurable on T function from the spaces $L^1(\rho)$. Determine an analytic in $D^+ \cup D^-$ function $\Phi(z)$, $\Phi(\infty) = 0$ to satisfy the boundary condition:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|\Phi^+(rt) - a(t)\Phi^-(r^{-1}t) - f(t)\|_{L^1(\rho_r)} = 0, \quad (3)$$

where $a(t)$, $a(t) \neq 0$ is an arbitrary function from the class $C^\delta(T)$, $\delta > 0$, $D^+ = \{z: |z| < 1\}$, $D^- = \{z: |z| > 1\}$ and Φ^\pm are contractions of function Φ on D^\pm respectively.

Let $\kappa = \text{ind } a(t)$ and $t \in T$. It is well known that the function a admits the representation

$$a(t) = \frac{S^+(t)}{S^-(t)},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
S^+(z) &= \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\ln(t^{-\kappa} a(t))}{t-z} dt \right\}, \quad z \in D^+, \\
S^-(z) &= z^{-\kappa} \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\ln(t^{-\kappa} a(t))}{t-z} dt \right\}, \quad z \in D^-,
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$S^{\pm} \in C^{\delta}(D^{\pm})$ and $|S^-(z)| = O(|z|^{-\kappa})$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$.

Also, by N we denote the following:

$$N = \sum_{k=1}^m n_k.$$

Lemma 1

Let $\alpha_k > -1$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$, $f \in L^1(\rho)$, and $\Phi(z)$ be some solution of the Problem R. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa \geq 0$, then $\Phi(z)$ admits the representation

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{S(z)}{2\pi i \Pi(z)} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(t) \Pi(t)}{S^+(t)(t-z)} dt + \frac{S(z)P(z)}{\Pi(z)}, \tag{5}$$

where $z \in D^+ \cup D^-$, $P(z)$ is some polynomial of degree $N + \kappa - 1$, and

$$\Pi(t) = \prod_{k=1}^m (t_k - t)^{n_k}.$$

b) If $N + \kappa < 0$, then $\Phi(z)$ has the representation (5), where $P(z) \equiv 0$ and the function f satisfies the conditions:

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(t) \Pi(t)}{S^+(t)} t^k dt = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, -(N + \kappa) - 1. \tag{6}$$

Let

$$K(f, z) = \frac{S(z)}{2\pi i \Pi(z)} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(t) \Pi(t)}{S^+(t)(t-z)} dt, \quad z \in D^+ \cup D^-. \tag{7}$$

Theorem 1

Let $f \in L^1(\rho)$. Then

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|K^+(f, rt) - a(t)K^-(f, r^{-1}t) - f(t)\|_{L^1(\rho_r)} = 0,$$

where $K(f, z)$ is defined as in (7). Thus, $K(f, z)$ is a solution of the inhomogeneous Problem R , when $N + \kappa \geq 0$. If $N + \kappa < 0$, then $K(f, z)$ is a solution of the inhomogeneous Problem R if and only if f satisfies conditions (6).

Theorem 2

Let $\alpha_k > -1$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$, $f \in L^1(\rho)$. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $\kappa \geq 0$, then the general solution of the homogeneous Problem R can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi_0(z) = S(z) \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} \frac{A_j^{(k)}}{(t_k - z)^j} + P(z) \right),$$

where $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree $\kappa - 1$ for $\kappa > 0$ and $P(z) \equiv 0$ for $\kappa \equiv 0$.

b) If $\kappa < 0$ and $N + \kappa > 0$, then the general solution of the homogeneous Problem R can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi_0(z) = \frac{S(z)P(z)}{\Pi(z)}$$

where $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree $N + \kappa - 1$.

c) If $N + \kappa \leq 0$, then the homogeneous problem has only trivial solution.

Theorem 3

Let $\alpha_k > -1$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$, $f \in L^1(\rho)$. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa \geq 0$, then the general solution of the inhomogeneous Problem R can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi(z) = K(f, z) + \Phi_0(z) \tag{8}$$

where $K(f, z)$ is defined in (7), and $\Phi_0(z)$ is general solution of the homogeneous Problem R .

b) If $N + \kappa < 0$, then the Problem R is solvable if and only if f satisfies the conditions (6). And the solution can be represented in the form (7).

In general case when $\alpha_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ are arbitrary real numbers, we need to demand from function a to belong some specific class of functions. Let define this class as follows:

Definition: Given $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$, we say that the function $a(t)$ belongs to the class R^α if

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|S^+(rt) - \alpha(t)S^-(r^{-1}t)\|_{L^1(\rho_r)} = 0.$$

Theorem 4

Let α_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ are arbitrary real numbers, $f \in L^1(\rho)$ and $\alpha \in R^\alpha$. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa \geq 0$, then the general solution of the inhomogeneous Problem **R** can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi(z) = K(f, z) + S(z) \left(A_0 + \frac{P(z)}{\Pi(z)} \right),$$

where $K(f, z)$ is defined in (7), A_0 is an arbitrary complex number for $\kappa > 0$ and $A_0 = 0$ for $\kappa \leq 0$, and $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree $N + \kappa - 1$.

b) If $N + \kappa < 0$ and $\kappa > 0$, then $\Phi(z)$ can be represented in the form (8), where $\Phi_0(z) = 0$ and f satisfies conditions (6).

c) If $N < 0$ and $\kappa \leq 0$, then the inhomogeneous the Problem **R** has a unique solution:

$$\Phi(z) = K(f, z) + A_0 S(z),$$

where

$$A_0 = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_T \frac{f(t)}{S^+(t)} \Pi(t) t^{-(N+1)} dt$$

and f satisfies conditions (6) if $\kappa \neq -N - 1$.

d) If $N + \kappa < 0$ and $N \geq 0$, then Problem **R** has a single solution $\Phi(z) = K(f, z)$ and f satisfies conditions (6).

Theorem 5

Let α_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ are arbitrary real numbers, $f \in L^1(\rho)$ and $\alpha \in R^\alpha$. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa > 0$, then the general solution of the homogeneous Problem **R** can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi(z) = K(f, z) + S(z) \left(A_0 + \frac{P(z)}{\Pi(z)} \right),$$

where A_0 is an arbitrary complex number for $\kappa > 0$ and $A_0 = 0$ for $\kappa \leq 0$, and $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree $N + \kappa - 1$.

b) If $N + \kappa \leq 0$ and $\kappa > 0$, then $\Phi(z) = A_0 S(z)$, where A_0 is an arbitrary complex number.

c) If $N + \kappa \leq 0$ and $\kappa \leq 0$, then the homogeneous Problem **R** has only trivial solution $\Phi(z) \equiv 0$.

In the second chapter two problems are studied which are connected with Riemann boundary value problem: Riemann-Hilbert boundary value problem and Discontinuous Riemann boundary value problem.

If not stated opposite here we use the same notations as in chapter 1.

Let $\Phi(z)$ is a function defined in D^+ . By $\Phi_*(z)$ we understand the following:

$$\Phi_*(z) = -\overline{\Phi\left(\frac{1}{\bar{z}}\right)}, \quad (9)$$

where $\Phi_*(z)$ is defined in D^- .

We consider the Riemann-Hilbert problem in the following setting:

Problem H

Let f be a real-valued, measurable on T function from the class $L^1(\rho)$. Determine an analytic in D^+ function $\Phi(z)$ to satisfy the boundary condition:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|\operatorname{Re}\{a(t)\Phi(rt)\} - f(t)\|_{L^1(\rho_r)} = 0, \quad (10)$$

where $a(t), a(t) \neq 0$ is an arbitrary function from the class $C^\delta(T)$, $\delta > 0$.

Taking into account (9) we come to the following contractions of function Φ on D^+ and D^- respectively:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi^+(z) = \Phi(z), & z \in D^+, \\ \Phi^-(z) = -\overline{\Phi\left(\frac{1}{\bar{z}}\right)}, & z \in D^-. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Then,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \left\| \Phi^+(rt) - \frac{\overline{a(t)}}{a(t)} \Phi^-(r^{-1}t) - \frac{2f(t)}{a(t)} \right\|_{L^1(\rho_r)} = 0. \quad (12)$$

It remains to make some minor changes to get exactly the same convergence condition as in Problem **R**. Denote,

$$\frac{\overline{a(t)}}{a(t)} = D(t), \quad \frac{2f(t)}{a(t)} = g(t).$$

As $a(t) \in C^\delta(T)$ with some $\delta > 0$, obviously $g \in L^1(\rho)$ in T . Also, if $\operatorname{ind} a(t) = \kappa_0$, then $\kappa = \operatorname{ind} D(t) = -2\kappa_0$. Hence, κ is even number.

We have come to the following Riemann Problem.

Problem R

Let g is some measurable on T function from the class $L^1(\rho)$. Determine an analytic in $D^+ \cup D^-$ function $\Phi(z)$, $\Phi(\infty) = C$ to satisfy the boundary condition:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|\Phi^+(rt) - D(t)\Phi^-(r^{-1}t) - g(t)\|_{L^1(\rho_r)} = 0, \quad (13)$$

where $D(t), D(t) \neq 0$ is a function from the class $C^\delta(T)$, $\delta > 0$ and Φ^\pm are the contractions of function Φ on D^\pm respectively.

Suppose $\Phi(z)$ is a solution of the Problem **R**. Then, generally it may not be a solution of the Problem **H** as well. For $\Phi(z)$ to be a solution of the Problem **H** it is necessary and sufficient that $\Phi(z)$ satisfy to the following condition:

$$\Phi_*(z) = \Phi(z), \quad |z| \neq 1. \quad (14)$$

Besides, $\Phi_*(z)$ is also a solution of the Problem **R**. So, we will give general solution of the Problem **H** with the following formula:

$$\Omega(z) = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi(z) + \Phi_*(z)),$$

where $\Phi(z)$ is the general solution of the Problem **R**.

For stating results explicitly in the end we will consider D in the following form:

$$D = \frac{u - iv}{u + iv},$$

where u and v are real-valued functions, such that $a = u + iv$.

Let

$$K(f, z) = \frac{S(z)}{\pi i \Pi(z)} \int_{\tau} \frac{f(t) \Pi(t)}{S^+(t)(u + iv)(t - z)} dt, \quad z \in D^+ \cup D^-. \quad (15)$$

Suppose

$$K_*(f, z) = -\overline{K\left(f, \frac{1}{z}\right)}.$$

Then,

$$K_*(f, z) = \frac{z^{N+\kappa} S(z)}{\Pi(z)} \left(\frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\tau} \frac{f(t) t^{-(N+\kappa)} \Pi(t) dt}{S^+(t)(u + iv)(t - z)} - \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\tau} \frac{f(t) t^{-(N+\kappa)} \Pi(t) dt}{S^+(t)(u + iv)t} \right).$$

Let

$$\Omega(f, z) = \frac{1}{2}(K(f, z) + K_*(f, z)). \quad (16)$$

Theorem 6

The following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa \geq -1$, then $\Omega(f, z)$ is a solution of the inhomogeneous Problem **H**, where $\Omega(f, z)$ is defined in (16).

b) If $N + \kappa < -1$, then $\Omega(f, z)$ is a solution of the inhomogeneous Problem **H** if and only if f satisfies the following conditions:

$$\int_{\tau} \frac{f(t)}{(u(t) + iv(t))S^+(t)} \Pi(t) t^k dt = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, -(N + \kappa) - 2. \quad (17)$$

Theorem 7

Let $\alpha_k > -1, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Otherwise, $D(t) \in R^\alpha$. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa > -1$, then the general solution of the homogeneous Problem **H** can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi_0(z) = \frac{S(z)}{\Pi(z)} (c_0 z^{N+\kappa} + c_1 z^{N+\kappa-1} + \dots + c_{N+\kappa}),$$

where numbers $\{c_l\}_{l=0}^{N+\kappa}$ satisfy the following conditions:

$$(-1)^{N+1} \bar{c}_l \prod_{k=1}^m t_k^{n_k} = c_{N+\kappa-l}, \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, N + \kappa.$$

b) If $N + \kappa \leq -1$, then the homogeneous Problem **H** has only trivial solution.

Theorem 8

Let $\alpha_k > -1, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Otherwise, $D(t) \in R^\alpha$. Then the following assertions hold.

a) If $N + \kappa \geq -1$, then the general solution of the inhomogeneous Problem **H** can be represented in the form:

$$\Phi(z) = \Omega(f, z) + \Phi_0(z),$$

where $\Omega(f, z)$ is defined in (16), and $\Phi_0(z)$ is the general solution of the homogeneous Problem **H**.

b) If $N + \kappa < -1$, then Problem **H** is solvable if and only if f satisfies the conditions (17). And the solution can be represented in the form (16).

Discontinuous Riemann boundary value problem is investigated in the case when the coefficient of problem belongs to Holder class in unit circle except from finite number of points where it has jump discontinuity. To state the problem we have to make following notations.

Definition: $a(t) \in H_0(T; t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m)$, if a belongs to Holder class in any interval from T not including $t_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ points and has jump discontinuity at those points.

Let $\rho(t) = |t - t_0|^\alpha$, where $t_0 \in T, t_0 \neq t_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $\alpha > -1$ is arbitrary real number. By n we denote the following:

$$n = \begin{cases} [\alpha] + 1, & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is not integer,} \\ \alpha, & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is integer.} \end{cases}$$

By introducing $\varphi(t) = \ln a(t)$ function it is easy to get the following:

$$\alpha_k + i\beta_k = \frac{1}{2\pi i} (\varphi(t_k - 0) - \varphi(t_k + 0)), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

Problem R

Let $f \in L^1(\rho), a(t) \in H_0(T; t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m)$ and $a(t) \neq 0, t \in T$. Determine in D analytic function $\Phi(z), \Phi(\infty) = 0$ to satisfy the boundary condition:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \|\Phi^+(rt) - a(t)\Phi^-(r^{-1}t) - f(t)\|_{L^1(\rho)} = 0.$$

Parallel, we will consider the Problem **R** by extracting condition $\Phi(\infty) = 0$ from function Φ and letting him to have some finite degree at infinity.

Theorem 9

The general solution of the inhomogeneous Problem **R**, which has some finite degree at infinity, is given by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^+(z) &= \frac{S^+(z)}{2\pi i(z - t_0)^n} \int_T \frac{g(t)dt}{t - z}, \quad z \in D^+, \\ \Phi^-(z) &= \frac{S^-(z)}{2\pi i(z - t_0)^n} \int_T \frac{g(t)dt}{t - z} + S^-(z)P(z), \quad z \in D^-, \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

where P is a polynomial of some degree and

$$g(t) = \left(P(t) + \frac{f(t)}{S^+(t)} \right) (t - t_0)^n.$$

Let introduce the following functions:

$$\Phi_k^+(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{t^k(t-t_0)^n}{t-z} dt, \quad z \in D^+,$$

$$\Phi_k^-(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{t^k(t-t_0)^n}{t-z} dt + z^{n+k}, \quad z \in D^-.$$

Then,

$$\tilde{g}(t) = \frac{f(t)(t-t_0)^n}{S^+(t)}.$$

Hence, for any polynomial $P(z) = c_0 + c_1 z + \dots + c_m z^m$ (18) can be represented as follows:

$$\Phi^+(z) = \frac{S^+(z)}{2\pi i(z-t_0)^n} \int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{\tilde{g}(t) dt}{t-z} + \frac{S^+(z)}{(z-t_0)^n} \sum_{k=0}^m c_k \Phi_k^+(z), \quad z \in D^+,$$

$$\Phi^-(z) = \frac{S^-(z)}{2\pi i(z-t_0)^n} \int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{\tilde{g}(t) dt}{t-z} + \frac{S^-(z)}{(z-t_0)^n} \sum_{k=0}^m c_k \Phi_k^-(z), \quad z \in D^-.$$

It is well known that $\kappa = -\sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k$, where λ_k are integers such that $-1 < \lambda_k + \alpha_k \leq 0, k = 0, 1, \dots, m$, where κ is the index of function a .

Theorem 10

The following assertions hold.

a) *If $n + \kappa \geq 0$, then the general solution of the inhomogeneous Problem R has the following representation:*

$$\Phi^+(z) = \frac{S^+(z)}{2\pi i(z-t_0)^n} \int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{\tilde{g}(t) dt}{t-z} + \frac{S^+(z)}{(z-t_0)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{\kappa-1} c_k \Phi_k^+(z), \quad z \in D^+,$$

$$\Phi^-(z) = \frac{S^-(z)}{2\pi i(z-t_0)^n} \int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{\tilde{g}(t) dt}{t-z} + \frac{S^-(z)}{(z-t_0)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{\kappa-1} c_k \Phi_k^-(z), \quad z \in D^-,$$

where $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{\kappa-1}$ are arbitrary complex numbers when $\kappa \geq 1$ and $c_0 = c_1 = \dots = c_{\kappa-1} = 0$ when $\kappa = 0$.

b) *If $n + \kappa < 0$, then the Problem R has a solution if and only if:*

$$\int_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{\tilde{g}(t)}{t-z} t^k dt = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, -(n + \kappa) - 1$$

And, the solution has the representation as in assertion a), where $c_0 = c_1 = \dots = c_{k-1} = 0$.

In the third chapter the Dirichlet Problem is investigated for biharmonic functions in the weighted spaces. The problem is studied in the following setting:

Problem D

Let $\rho_0(t) = |1 - t|^\alpha$; α is arbitrary real number, $\rho_1(t) = \rho_0(t)|1 - t|$, $\|\cdot\|_{L^2(\rho_k)}$ is the norm of space, $f_k(t) \in L^1(\rho_k)$, $k = 0, 1$ are given real-valued functions defined in T . Determine function $u(z)$, $z \in D^+$ to satisfy the equation

$$\Delta^2 u = 0 \tag{19}$$

and boundary condition

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \left\| \frac{\partial^k u(rt)}{\partial r^k} - f_k(t) \right\|_{L^2(\rho_k)} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1. \tag{20}$$

With this statement we prove that Problem (19), (20) is normally solvable, besides, if $\alpha \leq -1$, the problem is investigated with the following setting:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} \left\| \frac{\partial^k u(rt)}{\partial r^k} - f_k(t) \right\|_{L^2(\rho_{kr})} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \tag{21}$$

where $\rho_{kr}(t) = |1 - rt|^{n+k} |1 - t|^{\alpha-n}$.

Theorem 11

Let $\alpha \leq -1$. Then the homogeneous problem (19), (21) has only trivial solution $u(z) \equiv 0$.

Definition: We say that, $\{C_k\}_0^n$ numbers belong to class $S_0(n)$, if

$$C_k = (-1)^k \overline{C_{n-k}}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Theorem 12

Let $\alpha > -1$. Then the general solution of the homogeneous problem (19), (20) can be represented as follows:

$$u(z) = \text{Re}(\Phi_0(z) + (1 - |z|^2)\Phi_1(z)), \quad z \in D^+$$

where

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_0(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A_k}{(1-z)^k}, \\ \Phi_1(z) = \frac{z}{2} \frac{\partial \Phi_0(z)}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{B_k}{(1-z)^k}, \end{array} \right.$$

and numbers $\{A_k\}_0^n$ belong to the class $S_0(n)$, and numbers $\{B_k\}_0^{n+1}$ to the class $S_0(n+1)$.

Theorem 13

Let $\alpha \leq -1$. Then the general solution of the inhomogeneous problem (19), (21) can be represented as follows:

$$u(z) = \operatorname{Re}(\Phi_0(z) + (1 - |z|^2)\Phi_1(z)),$$

where Φ_0, Φ_1 are analytic functions in D^+ , determined with the following formulas:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_0(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i(1-z)^n} \int_{\overline{\Gamma}} \frac{f_0(t)(1-t)^n}{t-z} dt, \\ \Phi_1(z) = \frac{z}{2} \frac{\partial \Phi_0(z)}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2\pi i(1-z)^{n+1}} \int_{\overline{\Gamma}} \frac{f_1(t)(1-t)^{n+1}}{t-z} dt. \end{array} \right.$$

Besides, there are necessary and sufficient conditions for solvability of the problem, which have the following form:

$$\int_{\overline{\Gamma}} t^k f_0(t) dt = 0, \int_{\overline{\Gamma}} t^k f_1(t) dt = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, -n. \quad (22)$$

Theorem 14

Let $\alpha > -1$. Then the general solution of the problem (19), (20) can be represented in the form:

$$u(z) = \operatorname{Re}(\Phi_0(z) + (1 - |z|^2)\Phi_1(z)),$$

where Φ_0, Φ_1 are analytic functions in D^+ , and are given by the following formulas:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_0(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i(1-z)^n} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f_0(t)(1-t)^n}{t-z} dt + \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A_k}{(1-z)^k}, \\ \Phi_1(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i(1-z)^{n+1}} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f_1(t)(1-t)^{n+1}}{t-z} dt + z \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A_k}{(1-z)^{k+1}} - \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{B_k}{(1-z)^k}, \end{array} \right.$$

where numbers $\{A_k\}_0^n$ belong to the class $S_0(n)$, and numbers $\{B_k\}_0^{n+1}$ to the class $S_0(n+1)$.

AUTHOR'S WORKS ON A THEME OF DISSERTATION

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Заключение

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Граничные задачи в весовых пространствах Харди

В работе получены следующие результаты:

1. Исследована задача Римана в весовом пространстве $L^1(\rho)$ в единичном круге, где $\rho(t)$ конечное произведение множителей $|t - t_k|^{\alpha_k}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Когда порядок весовой функции во всех точках t_k больше -1 , то есть $\alpha_k > -1$, устанавливается, что эта задача нормально разрешима и общее решение однородной задачи выписывается в явном виде. В случае, когда сумма индекса коэффициента задачи и сумма чисел n_k отрицательна, получены необходимые и достаточные условия разрешимости задачи.
 Когда порядок особенности хотя бы в одной точке меньше или равен -1 , устанавливается, что количество линейно независимых решений однородной задачи зависит от поведения коэффициента задачи в окрестности этой точки. Вводится класс R^α коэффициентов задачи и устанавливается, что если коэффициент принадлежит классу R^α , то задача нормально разрешима. В этом случае также получены необходимые и достаточные условия разрешимости неоднородной задачи. При этом, общее решение определяется в явном виде.
2. Исследована граничная задача Римана-Гильберта в весовом пространстве $L^1(\rho)$ в единичном круге, где $\rho(t)$ конечное произведение множителей $|t - t_k|^{\alpha_k}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Эта задача сводится к задаче Римана, которая исследована в главе 1. Когда $\rho(t) = |1 - t|^\alpha$, известно,

что общее решение задачи Римана-Гильберта можно представить в виде: $\Phi(z) = S(z)P_{n+k}(z)$, где коэффициенты многочлена удовлетворяют условиям $a_k = (-1)^{n+1} \overline{a_{n+k-k}}$. Здесь устанавливается что, если весовая функция конечное произведение упомянутого вида, то эти условия представимы в виде $a_k = (-1)^{N+1} \prod_{j=1}^n t_j^{n_k} \overline{a_{N+k-k}}$

3. Исследована задача Дирихле в весовом пространстве $L^1(\rho)$ в единичном круге, как частный случай граничной задачи Римана-Гильберта. Установлена нормальная разрешимость этой задачи и получено общее решение этой задачи.
4. Исследована граничная задача Римана в $L^1(\rho)$ в единичном круге, где весовая функция $\rho(t) = |t - t_0|^\alpha$, причем $\alpha > -1$, а коэффициент задачи - кусочно непрерывная в смысле Гельдера функция. Получены необходимые и достаточные условия нормальной разрешимости этой задачи, зависящие от величины скачка функции в точках разрыва и от порядка весовой функции в особенной точке. Также получен общий вид явного решения этой задачи.
5. В классе бигармонических функции в единичном круге исследуется задача Дирихле в весовом пространстве, когда особенность весовой функции сосредоточена в одной точке. Эта задача была исследована в случае, когда граничные условия на функцию и нормальную производную рассматриваются в различных пространствах $L^1(\rho)$. Сходимость бигармонической функции к граничной функции понимается по норме $L^1(\rho_0)$, а сходимость нормальной производной по норме $L^1(\rho_1)$, где $\rho_0(t) = |1 - t|^\alpha$. $\rho_1(t) = \rho_0(t)|1 - t|$. При $\alpha > -1$ устанавливается нормальная разрешимость задачи. Общее решение получено в явном виде. В случае $\alpha \leq -1$, однородная задача имеет только нулевое решение, при этом даны необходимые и достаточные условия разрешимости неоднородной задачи.

Եզրակացություն

Վահե Գազիկի Պետրոսյան

Եզրային խնդիրներ Հարդիի կշռային տարածություններում

Աշխատանքում ստացվել են հետևյալ արդյունքները.

1. Դիտարկվել է Ռիմանի եզրային խնդիրը $L^1(\rho)$ կշռային տարածություններում միավոր շրջանում, որտեղ $\rho(t)$ -ն $|t - t_k|^{\alpha_k}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ տեսքի արտադրիչների վերջավոր արտադրյալն է: Այն դեպքում, երբ կշռային ֆունկցիայի կարգը t_k կետերից յուրաքանչյուրում մեծ է -1 -ից, ցույց է տրվել խնդրի նորմալ լուծելիությունը և ստացվել է ընդհանուր լուծման տեսքը գրված բացահայտ տեսքով: Այն դեպքում, երբ գործակցի ինդեքսի և n_k թվերի գումարը բացասական է, ստացվել են անհրաժեշտ և բավարար պայմաններ խնդրի լուծելիության համար:

Այն դեպքում, երբ կշռի կարգը եզակիության կետերից գոնե մեկում փոքր է կամ հավասար -1 -ի, ցույց է տրվում, որ համասեռ խնդրի գծորեն անկախ լուծումների քանակը կախված է խնդրի գործակցի վարքից համապատասխան եզակիության կետի շրջակայքում: Ներմուծվել է R^α գործակիցների դասը և ցույց է տրվել, որ այդ դասին պատկանող գործակցի դեպքում խնդիրը նորմալ լուծելի է: Այդ դեպքում նույնպես ստացվել են անհրաժեշտ և բավարար պայմաններ անհամասեռ խնդրի լուծելիության համար: Բացի այդ լուծումները տրվում են բացահայտ տեսքով:

2. Դիտարկվել է Ռիման-Հիլբերտի եզրային խնդիրը $L^1(\rho)$ կշռային տարածություններում միավոր շրջանում, որտեղ $\rho(t)$ -ն $|t - t_k|^{\alpha_k}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ տեսքի արտադրիչների վերջավոր արտադրյալն է: Այս խնդիրը բերվում է Ռիմանի եզրային խնդրին, որը դիտարկված է գլուխ 1-ում: Երբ $\rho(t) = |1 - t|^\alpha$, հայտնի է, որ Ռիման-Հիլբերտի եզրային խնդրի ընդհանուր լուծումը կարելի է ներկայացնել հետևյալ տեսքով. $\Phi(z) = S(z)P_{n+k}(z)$, որտեղ բազմանդամի գործակիցները բավարարում են $a_k = (-1)^{n+1} \overline{a_{n+k-k}}$ պայմաններին: Այս աշխատանքում ցույց է տրվում, որ եթե կշռային ֆունկցիան

վերևում հիշատակված վերջավոր արտադրյալն է, ապա այդ պայմանները ունեն հետևյալ տեսքը. $a_k = (-1)^{N+1} \prod_{j=1}^n t_j^{n_k} \overline{a_{N+k-k}}$:

3. Դիտարկվել է Դիրիխլեի եզրային խնդիրը $L^1(\rho)$ կշռային տարածություններում միավոր շրջանում որպես Ռիման-Հիլբերտի եզրային խնդրի մասնավոր դեպք: Ցույց է տրվել խնդրի նորմալ լուծելիությունը և ստացվել է լուծման ընդհանուր տեսքը գրված բացահայտ տեսքով:
4. Դիտարկվել է Ռիմանի եզրային խնդիրը $L^1(\rho)$ կշռային տարածություններում միավոր շրջանում, որտեղ $\rho(t) = |t - t_0|^\alpha$, ընդ որում $\alpha > -1$, իսկ խնդրի գործակիցը հանդիսանում է Հյուդերի իմաստով կտոր-առ-կտոր արնդհատ ֆունկցիա, այսինքն՝ ունի առաջին սեռի խզումներ վերջավոր քանակով կետերում: Կախված գործակցի խզման կետերում թռիչքից և կշռի եզակիության կետում կարգից ստացվել են անհրաժեշտ և բավարար պայմաններ խնդրի նորմալ լուծելիության համար: Ստացվել է խնդրի լուծման ընդհանուր տեսքը գրված բացահայտ տեսքով:
5. Դիտարկվել է Դիրիխլեի խնդիրը բիհարմոնիկ ֆունկցիաների դասում կշռային տարածություններում միավոր շրջանում, երբ կշռային ֆունկցիայի եզակիությունը կենտրոնացված է մեկ կետում: Այս խնդիրը հետազոտված է այն դեպքում, երբ բիհարմոնիկ ֆունկցիայի և իր նորմալ ածանցյալի եզրային պայմանները դիտարկված են տարբեր կշռային տարածություններում: Ֆունկցիայի զուգամիտությունը հասկացվում է $L^1(\rho_0)$, իսկ նորմալ ածանցյալինը՝ $L^1(\rho_1)$ նորմայով, որտեղ $\rho_0(t) = |1 - t|^\alpha$, $\rho_1(t) = \rho_0(t)|1 - t|$: Ցույց է տրվում, որ $\alpha > -1$ դեպքում խնդիրը նորմալ լուծելի է և լուծումները ստացվում են բացահայտ տեսքով: Եթե $\alpha \leq -1$, ապա համասեռ խնդիրը ունի միայն զրոյական լուծում: Բացի այդ անհամասեռ խնդրի լուծելիության համար ստացվել են անհրաժեշտ և բավարար պայմաններ:

