

INTEGRAL PROBLEM FOR SYSTEM OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF SECOND ORDER

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Let $H(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$ be a class of entire functions on \mathbb{R} , K_L is a class of quasipolynomials of the form $\varphi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i(x) \exp[\alpha_i x]$, where $\alpha_i \in L \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, $\alpha_k \neq \alpha_l$, for $k \neq l$, $Q_i(x)$ are given polynomials.

Each quasipolynomial defines a differential operator $\varphi\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}\right)$ of finite order on the class of entire function, in the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}\right) \exp\left[\alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}\right] \Big|_{\lambda=0}.$$

In the strip $\Omega = \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : t \in (0, T), x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ we consider of the system of equations

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

$$\int_0^T U_{ik}(t, x) dt = \varphi_{ik}(x), \quad k = 1, 2, \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^T t U_{ik}(t, x) dt = \varphi_{ik}(x). \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (3)$$

where $a_{ij}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right), b_{ij}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$, are differential expression with entire symbols $a_{ij}(\lambda), b_{ij}(\lambda) \neq 0$.

Solution of the problem (1), (2), (3) according to the differential-symbol method [1] exists and unique in the class of quasi-polynomials.

1. Kalenyuk P. I., Nytrebych Z. M. Generalized Scheme of Separation of Variables. Differential-Symbol Method [in Ukrainian]. – Lviv: Publishing House of Lviv Polytechnic Natyonal University, 2002, 292.
2. Kalenyuk P.I., Nytrebych Z.M., Kohut I.V., Kuduk G. Problem for nonhomogeneous evolution equation of second order with homogeneous integral conditions. Math. Methods and Phys.-Mech. Polia., 2015, 58, No. 2, 7–19.