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

G. Kuduk

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Rzeszow, Graduate of University qkuduk@onet.eu

Let $H(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ be a class of certain function, $K_{L,M}$ be a class of quasi-polynomials of the form

$$f(t,x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i(t,x) e^{\alpha_i x + \beta_j t},$$
(1)

where $Q_{ij}(t,x)$ are given polynomials, $M \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, $\alpha_i \in M$, $\alpha_k \neq \alpha_l$, for $k \neq l$, $\beta_j \in M$, $\beta_k \neq \beta_l$, for $k \neq l$. Each quasi-polynomial (1) defines a differential operator $f\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\nu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda}\right)$ of finite order on the class of certain function, in the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \nu}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right) \exp \left[\alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} + \beta_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} \right] \Big|_{\lambda = \nu = 0}.$$
 Let be $T_{kjp}(t, \lambda) =$
= $\tilde{l} \left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda \right) W(t, \lambda), \ j = 1, ..., n, \ p = 1, ..., n, \ k = 1, 2$, satisfies of system of equations
 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} l_{ij} \left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda \right) T_j(t, \lambda) = 0, \quad i = 1, ..., n, \ \text{where} \ \left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda \right) = \delta_{ij} \frac{d^3}{dt^3} - a_{ij} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - b_{ij} \frac{d}{dt}, \ \delta_{ij} - symbol \ \text{Kroneckera.} \ \text{Let } L(\lambda, \nu) = \|L(\nu, \lambda)\|_{ij=1,...,n}, \ \psi(\nu, \lambda) = \det L(\nu, \lambda), \ \tilde{l} \left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda \right) - symbol \ Kroneckera \ \text{component observed} \ (d - \lambda) \ \text{is matrix} \ L(\lambda, \nu) = W(t, \lambda) \ \text{is a solution of the problem}$

 $c_{i,j}$ - symbol Kroneckera. Let $L(\lambda, \nu) = ||L(\nu, \lambda)||_{ij=1,...,n}$, $\psi(\nu, \lambda) = \det L(\nu, \lambda)$, $l\left(\frac{u}{dt}, \lambda\right)$ - algebraic component element $\left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda\right)$ is matrix $L(\lambda, \nu)$. $W(t, \lambda)$ is a solution of the problem $\psi\left(\frac{d}{dt}, \lambda\right)W(t, \lambda) = 0$, satisfies conditions $W^{j}(0, \lambda) = \delta_{j,2n-1}$, j = 2n - 1, let be $\eta(\lambda)$ ba a certain function.

Denote be

$$P = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \eta(\lambda) = 0\}.$$
(2)

In the strip $\Omega = \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : t \in (0, T), x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ we consider problem

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

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} t^k U_i(t,x) dt + \int_{T_3}^{T_4} t^k U_i(t,x) dt = 0, \quad k = \{0,1,2\}, \quad i = \{1,...,n\},$$
(4)

where $a_{ij}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$, $b_{ij}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$, are differential expressions with entirel functions $a_{ij}(\lambda) \neq 0$, $b_{ij}(\lambda) \neq 0$

Theorem 1. Let $f_i(t, x) \in K_{L,M}$, $i = \{1, ..., n\}$, $k = \{1, 2\}$, then the class $K_{M\setminus P}$ exist and unique solution of the problem (3),(4), can be represented in the form

$$U_{j}(t,x) = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \sum_{p=1}^{n} f_{kp}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda}, \frac{\partial}{\partial\nu}\right) \left\{\frac{1}{\eta(\lambda)} T_{kjp}(t,\lambda) \exp[\lambda x]\right\} \bigg|_{\lambda=\nu=0}$$

where P is set (2).

Solution of the problem (3)-(4) according to the differential-symbol method [1,2], exists and uniquess in the class of quasi-polynomials. This result continues the research of work [3-7].

http://www.imath.kiev.ua/~young/youngconf2025

- Kalenyuk P. I., Nytrebych Z. M. Generalized Scheme of Separation of Variables. Differential-Symbol Method. Publishing House of Lviv Polytechnic Natyonaly University, 2002. – 292 p. (in Ukrainian).
- 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., 58(2) (2015), 7–19.
- 3. Kuduk G. Problem with integral conditions for evolution equations of higher order. *International Conference of Young Mathematicians*, 3-6 June, 2015, Kyiv, Ukraine. 124. p.
- Kalenyuk P. I., Kuduk G., I. V. Kohut, Z. M. Nytrebych., Problem with integral condition for differential - operator equations. Maths. Methods and Phys.- Mech. Polia. – 2013. - 56, No 4. -P. 7–15.
- Kalenyuk P.I.,Z. M. Nytrebych, I.V. Kohut, Kuduk G., P. Ta. Pukach., Problem with homogeneouse integral condition for nonhomogeneouse evolution equation. Jurnal of National University" Lvivska Politechnika". Physical and Mathematical csiences. – 2014. - No 804. – P. 16–20.
- Kalenyuk P. I., Kuduk G., I.V. Kohut, Z. M. Nytrebych., Problem with integral condition for evolution equation. Jurnal of Mathematices and Application. – 2015. No 38. – P. 71–76.
- 7. Kuduk G,. Nonlocal problem with integral condition for nonhomogeneous system of evolution equations of second order.// International Scientific Conference "Current problems of Mechanics and Mathematics 2023" dedicated to 95th birth anniversary of Yaroslav Pidstryhach, and 45th anniversary of the Pidstryhach Institute for Applied Problems of Mechanics and Mathematics May 23 25, 2023, Lviv, Ukraine. pp. 329–330 p.