

Интегральные операторы

Драчов Ярослав
Факультет общей и прикладной физики МФТИ

6 ноября 2020 г.

$$(A\varphi)(\bar{x}) = \int_D \underbrace{K(\bar{x}, \bar{y})}_{\text{ядро оператора}} \varphi(\bar{y}) d\bar{y}, \quad D - \text{огр. обл.}$$

Если у уравнения

$$\varphi = \lambda A\varphi$$

есть решения $\varphi \neq 0$, то λ называется характеристическим числом, а решение — собственной функцией.

$$K(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i(\bar{x}) \cdot G_i(\bar{y}) \leftarrow \text{вырожденное ядро.}$$

(У Конст. оператор с конечномерным образом.)

Контрольная 14-15 гг.

$$u(x) = \lambda \int_{-1}^1 (xy^3 - \operatorname{ch} x) u(y) dy + x^2.$$

$$u(x) = \lambda x \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 y^3 u(y) dy}_{C_1 - \text{число}} - \lambda \operatorname{ch} x \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 u(y) dy}_{C_2 - \text{число}} + x^2.$$

$$u(x) = \lambda x C_1 - \lambda \operatorname{ch} x \cdot C_2 + x^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \int_{-1}^1 y^3 u(y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 y^3 (\lambda y C_1 - \lambda \operatorname{ch} y C_2 + y^2) dy = \\ &= \lambda C_1 \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 y^4 dy}_{=0} - \lambda C_2 \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 y^3 \operatorname{ch} y dy}_{=0} + \int_{-1}^1 y^5 dy = \lambda C_1 \left. \frac{y^5}{5} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2\lambda}{5} C_1. \end{aligned}$$

$$C_2 = \int_{-1}^1 u(y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 (\lambda y C_1 - \lambda \operatorname{ch} y C_2 + y^2) dy = -\lambda C_2 \operatorname{sh} y \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= -2\lambda \operatorname{sh} 1 C_2 + \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5}\lambda\right) C_1 = 0 \\ (1 + 2\lambda \operatorname{sh} 1) C_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{2}{5}\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + 2\lambda \operatorname{sh} 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1. $\det A \neq 0$

$$\lambda \neq \frac{5}{2}; \quad \lambda \neq \frac{-1}{2 \operatorname{sh} 1} \rightarrow \text{единств. реш.}.$$

$$C_1 = 0; \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{3(1 + 2\lambda \operatorname{sh} 1)}.$$

$$u = \frac{-\lambda \operatorname{ch} x \cdot 2}{3(1 + 2\lambda \operatorname{sh} 1)} + x^2.$$

2. $\lambda = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \cdot C_1 = 0 \\ (1 + 5 \operatorname{sh} 1) C_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow C_1 - \text{любое}, C_2 = C.$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2}{3(1 + 5 \operatorname{sh} 1)}.$$

$$u = \frac{5}{2} x C - \frac{5}{2} \operatorname{ch} x \frac{2}{3(1 + 5 \operatorname{sh} 1)} + x^2.$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \cdot C_1 = 0 \\ (1 + 5 \operatorname{sh} 1) C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow C_1 - \text{любое}, C_2 = 0, u = C_1 \frac{5}{2} x \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{5}{2} - \text{характ. число, } u_{\text{собств.}} = x.$$

3. $\lambda = \frac{-1}{2 \operatorname{sh} 1}$

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{1}{5 \operatorname{sh} 1}\right) C_1 = 0 \\ 0 \cdot C_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{реш. нет.}$$

$$\lambda - \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{sh} 1} - \text{хар. число, } u_{\text{собств.}} = \operatorname{ch} x.$$

Задача 2.1г

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3, |x| < 1\} \quad A : L_2(B) \rightarrow L_2(B).$$

$$(Af)(\bar{x}) = \int_B \left(\frac{|\bar{y}|}{|\bar{x}|} + \frac{|\bar{x}|}{|\bar{y}|} \right) f(\bar{y}) d\bar{y}.$$

$$f = \lambda Af + g.$$

$$f = \lambda \int_{|y|<1} \left(\frac{|x|}{|y|} + \frac{|y|}{|x|} \right) f(\bar{y}) dy + g.$$

$$f = \lambda \frac{1}{|x|} \underbrace{\int_{|y|<1} |\bar{y}| f(\bar{y}) d\bar{y}}_{C_1} + \lambda |x| \underbrace{\int_{|y|<1} \frac{1}{|\bar{y}|} f(\bar{y}) dy}_{C_2} + g.$$

$$f = \frac{\lambda C_1}{|x|} + \lambda C_2 |x| + g.$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \int_{|y|<1} |y| \left(\frac{\lambda C_1}{|y|} + \lambda C_2 |y| + g \right) dy = \\ &= \lambda C_1 \int_{|y|<1} dy + \lambda C_2 \int_{|y|<1} |y|^2 dy + \underbrace{\int_{|y|<1} g dy}_{G_1} = \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \lambda C_1 + \lambda C_2 \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \theta + G_1 = \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} \lambda C_1 + \lambda C_2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + G_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \lambda C_1 + \frac{4\pi}{5} \lambda C_2 + G_1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2 &= \int_{|y|<1} \frac{1}{|y|} \left(\frac{\lambda C_1}{|y|} + \lambda C_2 |y| + g \right) dy = \\ &= \lambda C_1 \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin \theta + \lambda C_2 \frac{4}{3} \pi + \underbrace{\int_{|y|<1} \frac{g}{|y|} dy}_{G_2} = \\ &= 4\pi \lambda C_1 + \frac{4}{3} \pi \lambda C_2 + G_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \pi \lambda \right) C_1 - \frac{4}{5} \pi \lambda C_2 = G_1 \\ -4\pi \lambda C_1 + \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \pi \lambda \right) C_2 = G_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda & -\frac{4}{5}\pi\lambda \\ -4\pi\lambda & 1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda\right)^2 - 16\pi^2\lambda^2 =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi\lambda\right) \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi\lambda\right) = 0.$$

1. $\lambda \neq \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}$; $\lambda \neq \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}$

$\Delta \neq 0 \rightarrow$ ед. реш.

$$C_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} G_1 & -\frac{4}{5}\pi\lambda \\ G_2 & 1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{\left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda\right)^2 - \frac{16}{5}\pi^2\lambda^2} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda\right)G_1 + \frac{4}{5}\pi\lambda G_2}{\left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda\right)^2 - \frac{16}{5}\pi^2\lambda^2}.$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda & G_1 \\ -4\pi\lambda & G_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda\right)G_2 + 4\pi\lambda G_1}{\left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi\lambda\right)^2 - \frac{16}{5}\pi^2\lambda^2}$$

и подставить $f = \dots$

2. $\lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}C_1 - \frac{4}{5}\pi \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}C_2 = G_1 \\ -4\pi \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}C_1 + \frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}C_2 = G_2 \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{cases} -4\pi C_1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi C_2 = G_1 \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} - 4\pi\right) \\ -4\pi C_1 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi C_2 = G_2 \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi\right) \end{cases}.$$

(a) $G_1 \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}\pi - 4\pi\right) = G_2 \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$, то решения

$$C_1 = C; \quad C_2 = \frac{G_1 \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}\pi - 4\pi\right) + 4\pi C}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi} = G_1 \left(-\frac{5}{3} - \sqrt{5}\right) + \sqrt{5}C.$$

$$f = \frac{\lambda C}{|x|} + \lambda \left[G_1 \left(-\frac{5}{3} - \sqrt{5}\right) + \sqrt{5}C \right] |x| + g.$$

(b) $G_1 \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}\pi - 4\pi\right) \neq G_2 \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$, решения нет.

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi} - \text{хар. число.}$$

$$f_{\text{собств.}} = \frac{1}{|x|} + \sqrt{5}|x|.$$

3. $\lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi}$

(a) $G_1\left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}\pi - 4\pi\right) = G_2\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi - \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$, то решения

$$f = \frac{\lambda C}{|x|} + \lambda \left[G_1\left(-\frac{5}{3} + \sqrt{5}\right) - \sqrt{5}C \right] |x| + g.$$

(b) $G_1\left(\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}\pi - 4\pi\right) \neq G_2\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi - \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$, то реш. нет.

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\pi} - \text{хар. число.}$$

$$f_{\text{собств.}} = \frac{1}{|x|} - \sqrt{5}|x|.$$