

DAVRIY KOEFFITSIENTLI SHTURM-LIUUVILL OPERATORLARINING KVADRATIK DASTASI UCHUN TESKARI SPEKTRAL MASALA

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Annatatsiya. Hozirgi kunda nochiziqli to'liqlar nazariyasidagi izlanishlar, jumladan, optik solitonlar telekommunikatsion texnologiyalar sohasida qo'llanila boshladi. Bundan tashqari, fizik sistemalarga ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar faqat vaqtning ma'lum bir davri mobaynida chegaralangan bo'ladi, shuning uchun haqiqiy modellar fazoviy o'zgaruvchilar bo'yicha davriy va deyarli davriy funksiyalar sinfidagi tenglamalarni o'rganishga keltiriladi. Shu munosabat bilan davriy funksiyalar sinfinda yuklangan nochiziqli modifitsirlangan Korteveg-de Friz tenglamasini o'rganish maqsadli ilmiy tadqiqotlardan hisoblanadi. Bu paragrafda davriy koeffitsientli Shturm-Liuivill operatorlarining kvadratik dastasi uchun qo'yilgan teskari spektral masalaga oid kerakli ma'lumotlarni keltramiz

Kalit so'zlar: Davriy funksiyalar sinfi, davriy masala, teskari spektral masala, Shturm-Liuivill operatorlarining kvadratik dastasi.

Quyidagi

$$T(\lambda)y \equiv -y'' + q(x)y + 2\lambda p(x)y - \lambda^2 y = 0, x \in R \quad (1)$$

Shturm-Liuivill tenglamalarining kvadratik dastasini ko'rib chiqamiz. Bunda

$p(x)$ va $q(x)$ haqiqiy, uzluksiz, p davrli funksiyalar, l esa kompleks parametr.

$c(x,l)$ va $s(x,l)$ orqali (1) tenglamaning ushbu $c(0,l)=1$, $c\mathfrak{C}(0,l)=0$, $s(0,l)=0$, $s\mathfrak{C}(0,l)=1$ boshlang'ich shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimlarini belgilaymiz.

Ushbu $D(l) = c(p,l) + s\mathfrak{C}(p,l)$ funksiyaga (1) tenglamaning Lyapunov funksiyasi yoki Xill diskriminanti deyiladi.

Teorema (Floke). Agar $\Delta^2(\lambda) - 4 \neq 0$ bo'lsa, (1) tenglama quyidagi

$$\psi_-(x,\lambda) = \rho_-^{\frac{x}{\pi}} p_-(x,\lambda), \quad \psi_+(x,\lambda) = \rho_+^{\frac{x}{\pi}} p_+(x,\lambda)$$

ko`rinishdagi ikkita chiziqli erkli yechimga ega. Bunda $p_-(x,l)$ va $p_+(x,l)$ funksiyalar x bo'yicha p davrga ega va

$$\rho_{\mp} = \rho_{\mp}(\lambda) = \frac{\Delta(\lambda) \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2(\lambda) - 4}}{2};$$

Agar $D(l) = 2$ bo'lsa, (1.1) tenglama p davrli yechimga ega;

Agar $D(l) = -2$ bo'lsa, (1.1) tenglama p antidavrli yechimga ega.

Agar $y \pm(0,l) = 1$ deb olsak, u holda

$$\psi_{\pm}(x, \lambda) = c(x, \lambda) + \frac{s'(\pi, \lambda) - c(\pi, \lambda) \mp \sqrt{\Delta^2(\lambda) - 4}}{2s(\pi, \lambda)} s(x, \lambda)$$

bo'ladi.

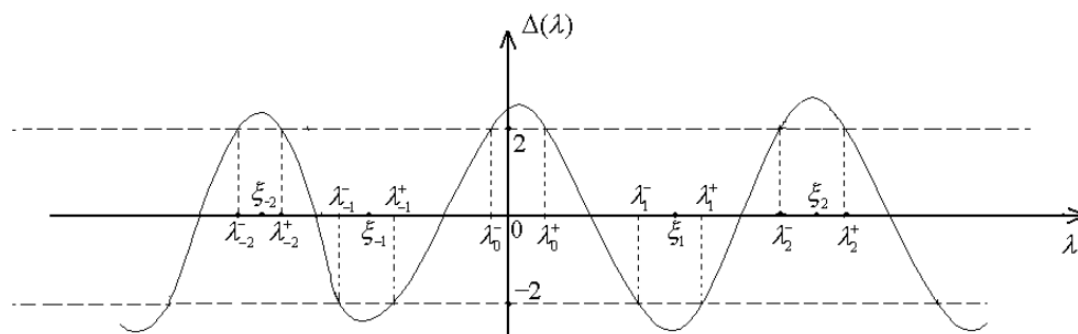
Floke teoremasidagi $y \pm(x,l)$ yechimlarga Floke yechimlari deyiladi. Malumki ([9]), agar $q \in L^2[0,p]$ va $p \in W^2_1[0,p]$ haqiqiy, p davrli funksiyalar quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantirsa: ushbu $y(x) \neq 0$ va $y \in C(0) \cap C(p)$ - $y \in C(p) \cap C(0) = 0$ shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $y(x) \in W^2_2[0,p]$ funksiyalar uchun

$$\int_0^{\pi} (|y'(x)|^2 + q(x)|y(x)|^2) dx > 0$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda (1.1) masalaning spektri quyidagi to'plamdan iborat bo'ladi

$$\sigma(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 \leq \Delta(\lambda) \leq 2\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (\lambda_{2n-1}, \lambda_{2n}).$$

Bu yerda $(\lambda_{2n-1}, \lambda_{2n})$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ intervallarga lakunalar deyiladi. Nomerlash shunday kiritilganki, bunda $\lambda_{-1} < 0 < \lambda_0$ qo'sh tengsizlik bajariladi.



(1-rasm)

Извлечь Текст Подробнее

$x \in n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ orqali $s(p,l) = 0$ tenglamaning ildizlarini belgilaymiz. Bu holda $x \in n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ sonlar, (1.1) tenglama uchun qo'yilgan Dirixle masalasining $(y(0) = y(p) = 0)$ xos qiymatlari bilan ustma-ust tushadi va ushbu $x, n \in [\lambda_{2n-1}, \lambda_{2n}]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ munosabatlar o'rinli bo'ladi.

Teorema 1. ([12]). Agar (1.1) tenglamaning $p(x)$ va $q(x)$ koeffitsientlari haqiqiy analitik funksiyalar bo'lsa, ya'ni haqiqiy o'qning har bir nuqtasida yaqinlashuvchi darajali qatorga yoyiluvchi bo'lsa, u holda (1.1) tenglamaga mos keluvchi lakunalarining uzunliklari eksponensial ravishda nolga intiladi, ya'ni shunday o'zgarmas musbat sonlar $a > 0$ va $b > 0$ topilib, ushbu $l_{2n} - l_{2n-1} < ae^{-bn}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tengsizlik o'rinli bo'ladi.

Teorema 2 ([12]). Agar (1.1) tenglamaga mos keluvchi lakunalar uzunliklari eksponensial ravishda nolga intilsa, u holda uning $p(x)$ va $q(x)$ koeffitsientlari haqiqiy analitik funksiyalar bo'ladi.

Bu yerda toq nomerli lakuna yo'qoladi deganda uning chetki nuqtalari ustma-ust tushishi nazarda tutiladi. Bu hol antidavriy masalaning xos qiymati ikki karrali bo'lganida sodir bo'ladi.

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