



GIPERGEOMETRIK TENGLAMAGA KELTIRILADIGAN BIR JINSLI BO'LMAGAN ODDIY DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMA UCHUN NOLOKAL CHEGARAVIY MASALA

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bir jinsli bo'lmagan gipergeometrik tenglamaga keltiriladigan oddiy differensial tenglama uchun lokal masalalar qaralgan. Keyinchalik bu lokal masalalar umumlashtirilib, nolokal masala sifatida tadqiq etilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: gipergeometrik tenglama, Gauss funksiyasi, Gamma funksiya, Vronskiy determinanti

НЕЛОКАЛЬНАЯ КРАЕВАЯ ЗАДАЧА ДЛЯ НЕОДНОРОДНОГО ОБЫКНОВЕННОГО ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОГО УРАВНЕНИЯ, СВОДИМОГО К ГИПЕРГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКОМУ УРАВНЕНИЮ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются локальные задачи для неоднородного обыкновенного дифференциального уравнения, сводимого к гипергеометрическому уравнению. В дальнейшем обобщая эти локальные задачи, будут исследованы как нелокальные задачи.

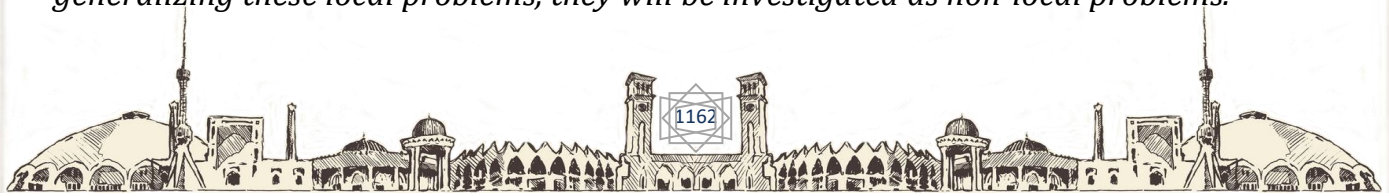
Ключевые слова: гипергеометрическое уравнение, функция Гаусса, гамма-функция, определитель Вронского

NONLOCAL BOUNDARY PROBLEM FOR A NONHOMOGENEOUS ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION REDUCTABLE TO THE HYPERGEOMETRIC EQUATION

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Annotation: This article considers local problems for an inhomogeneous ordinary differential equation that can be reduced to a hypergeometric equation. In the future, generalizing these local problems, they will be investigated as non-local problems.





Key words: hypergeometric equation, Gaussian function, gamma function, Wronsky determinant

Kirish: XX asrning o'rtalaridan boshlab, gazlar dinamikasi, suyuqliklar dinamikasi, sirtlarning cheksiz kichik bukilish nazariyasi, matematik biologiya va boshqa fan tarmoqlarida ko'plab tadbirlarga ega bo'lgan buziladigan differensial tenglamalar jadal o'rganilmoqda [1]. Xususiyl hosilali differensial tenglamalarga qo'yilgan lokal va nolokal masalalarni o'rganishda asosan oddiy differensial tenglamalar uchun lokal va nolokal chegaraviyl masalalarga keltirilib tadqiq etiladi.

Lokal va nolokal masalalarni o'rganishning muhimligi, avvalambor shundan iboratki, ulardan xususiyl holda korrekt qo'yilgan turli klassik chegaraviyl masalalar kelib chiqadi. Qolaversa, turli fizik, ximik, biologik, ekologik jarayonlarni matematik modellashtirishda lokal va nolokal shartlar kelib chiqadi. Masalan, garmonik tebranishlar nazariyasida, $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + k^2x = 0$ - erkin tebranishlar, $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2n\frac{dx}{dt} + k^2x = 0$ - so'nuvchi tebranishlar, $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + k^2x = q \sin kt$ - majburiyl tebranishlar, $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - a^2u = 0$ - sterjenda issiqlik tarqalish masalasini ifodalaydigan oddiy differensial tenglamalarga qo'yilgan lokal va nolokal chegaraviyl shartli masalalar bunga misol bo'la oladi [2].

Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlardan ko'rinadiki, buziladigan oddiy differensial tenglamalar uchun qo'yilgan lokal va nolokal chegaraviyl masalalarni tadqiq etish tabiiyl va fizik jarayonlarni modellashtirishda dolzarb masalardan hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari buziladigan differensial tenglamalar uchun lokal va nolokal masalalar o'rganish differensial tenglamalar fanining ichki imkoniyatlarini ham kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi [4-6].

Ushbu maqolada ikkinchi tartibli oddiy differensial tenglamalar uchun qo'yilgan lokal va nolokal chegaraviyl shartli masalalar qo'yilgan va tadqiq qilingan. Bunday tenglamalar uchun chegaraviyl masalalar xususiyl hosilali differensial tenglamalar uchun qo'yilgan chegaraviyl masalalarni Furiye usuli bilan yechilganda hosil bo'lishi bilan izohlash mumkin [7-12].

1. Masalaning qo'yilishi

E masala. $\left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ oraliqda

$$y''(x) + 2\beta(\operatorname{ctgx} - \operatorname{tgx}) \cdot y'(x) + \mu y(x) = f(x) \quad (1)$$

differensial tenglamani va oraliq chegarasida

$$py(0) = qy\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + k_1, \quad (2)$$

$$q \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{2\beta} y'(x) = p \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2\beta} y'(x) + k_2 \quad (3)$$





nolokal chegaraviy shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $y(x)$ funksiya topilsin, bu yerda $0 < \beta < 1/2$, $\mu \neq 16n^2 + 16\beta n$, k_1, k_2, p, q – ixtiyoriy berilgan o'zgarmas sonlar, $f(x)$ - $\left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ oraliqda uzluksiz bo'lgan funksiya.

2. Masalaning bir qiymatli yechilishi

Dastavval, $\{(1)-(3)\}$ masalada p va q larning ba'zi qiymatlarida kelib chiqadigan lokal masalalarni qarab chiqamiz.

I. Agar E masalada $p=1, q=0$ bo'lsa quyidagi masalani hosil qilamiz:

(1) tenglamani va

$$y(0) = k_1, \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2\beta} y'(x) = -k_2 \quad (5)$$

lokal chegaraviy shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $y(x)$ funksiya topilsin.

Ushbu masalani yechishga kirishamiz. Buning uchun (1) tenglamaga mos bir jinsli $y''(x) + 2\beta(\operatorname{ctgx} - \operatorname{tgx}) \cdot y'(x) + \mu y(x) = 0$ (6)

tenglamani qaraymiz. (6) tenglamada

$$y(x) = \varphi(z), \quad z = \sin^2 x \quad (7)$$

almashtirish bajaramiz va (7) ifodani (6) tenglamaga qo'yib, soddalashtirishlarni bajarib,

$$z(1-z)\varphi''(z) + \frac{1}{2}[1+2\beta-(1+2\beta)z]\varphi'(z) + \frac{\mu}{4}\varphi(z) = 0, \quad z \in (0;1) \quad (8)$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz. (8) tenglama Gaussning gipergeomerik tenglamasi deyiladi. Uning yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishda aniqlanadi [3]:

$$\varphi(z) = C_1\varphi_1(z) + C_2\varphi_2(z) \quad (9)$$

bu yerda,

$$\varphi_1(z) = F\left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \beta; z\right), \quad \varphi_2(z) = (z)^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta} F\left(\frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \beta; z\right),$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{4\beta^2 + \mu}, \quad \omega \neq 2n+1 (n \in \mathbb{N}), \quad \omega > 2\beta, \quad C_1, C_2 - \text{o'zgarmas sonlar.}$$

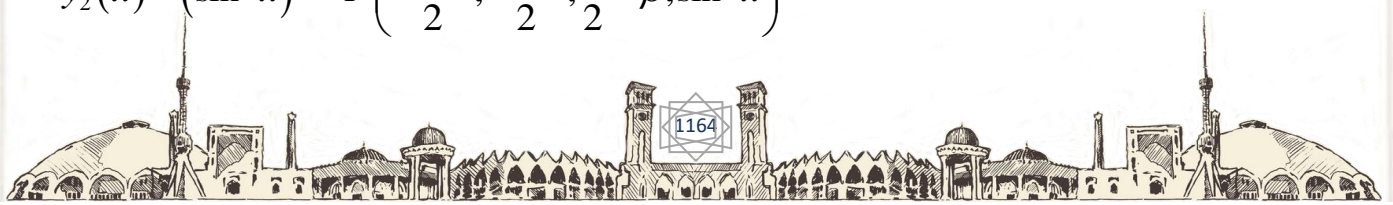
(7) almashtirishni e'tiborga olsak, (6) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishda aniqlanadi:

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x), \quad (10)$$

bu yerda

$$y_1(x) = F\left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x\right),$$

$$y_2(x) = (\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta} F\left(\frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x\right).$$





Endi (1) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini o'zgartmasni variatsiyalash usulidan foydalanib topamiz. Buning uchun (10) yechimda $C_1 = C_1(x)$, $C_2 = C_2(x)$ deb yozib olamiz.

$$y(x) = C_1(x)F\left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x\right) + C_2(x)(\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta} F\left(\frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x\right). \quad (11)$$

(11) ni (1) tenglamaga qo'yib, ushbu tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x)y_1(x) + C_2'(x)y_2(x) = 0, \\ C_1'(x)y_1'(x) + C_2'(x)y_2'(x) = f(x). \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani yechib, $C_1(x)$ va $C_2(x)$ larni bir qiymatli aniqlaymiz:

$$C_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{-y_2(z)f(z)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} dz + C_1(0), \quad C_2(x) = \int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)f(z)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} dz + C_2(0), \quad (12)$$

bu yerda, $W(y_1, y_2)$ - Vronskiy determinanti.

Teorema. Agar chiziqli erkli $y_1(x)$ va $y_2(x)$ funksiyalar koeffitsientlari $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ intervalda uzluksiz bo'lgan chiziqli bir jinsli (6) tenglamaning yechimi bo'lsa, u holda tegishli Vronskiy determinanti $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ intervalning birorta ham nuqtasida nolga aylanmaydi [2, 76-bet].

Endi (12) tengliklarni (11) umumiy yechimga qo'yib, (1) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini quyidagi ko'rinishda topiladi:

$$y(x) = C_1(0)y_1(x) + C_2(0)y_2(x) + \int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)y_2(x) - y_2(z)y_1(x)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz. \quad (13)$$

Endi (13) ni (4), (5) chegaraviy shartlarga bo'ysundirib, $C_1(0)$ va $C_2(0)$ larning qiymatini topamiz [2]. Buning uchun

$$y_1'(x) = \frac{4\beta^2 - \omega^2}{2 + 4\beta} \sin 2x F\left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2} + 1, \beta - \frac{\omega}{2} + 1, \frac{3}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x\right),$$

$$y_2'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right) \sin 2x (\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta} F\left(\frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x\right).$$

$y_1'(x)$ va $y_2'(x)$ hosilalardagi gipergeometrik funksiyaning $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ qiymatda tekis yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi uchun $c - a - b > 0$ tengsizlik bajarilishi kerak, $y_1'(x), y_2'(x)$ uchun shu $c - a - b$ ayirmaning ishorasini tekshiramiz.





$$1) \frac{3}{2} + \beta - \beta - \frac{\omega}{2} - 1 - \beta + \frac{\omega}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \beta < 0, 0 < \beta < 1/2.$$

$$2) \frac{1}{2} - \beta - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\omega}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\omega}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \beta < 0, 0 < \beta < 1/2. \quad c - a - b < 0$$

bo'lganligi uchun $y_1'(x)$ va $y_2'(x)$ hosilalarni quyidagi

$$F(a, b, c; x) = (1-x)^{c-a-b} F(c-a, c-b, c; x)$$

avtotransformatsiya formulasidan foydalanib,

$$y_1'(x) = \frac{4\beta^2 - \omega^2}{2 + 4\beta} \sin 2x (1 - \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta} \cdot F\left(\frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x\right),$$

$$y_2'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right) (\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta} \sin 2x (1 - \sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta} F\left(-\beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, -\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x\right)$$

ko'rinishda yozib olamiz.

(13) yechimni (4) shartga bo'ysundirib,

$$y(0) = C_1(0) = k_1$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

Endi (13) umumiy yechimni (5) shartga bo'ysundirish uchun dastlab uning hosilasini topamiz. (13) ning hosilasini topish uchun parametr ga bog'liq integrallardan hosila olish formulasi (Leybnis formulasi) dan foydalanamiz.

$$y'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)y_2'(x) - y_2(z)y_1'(x)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz + C_1(0)y_1'(x) + C_2(0)y_2'(x).$$

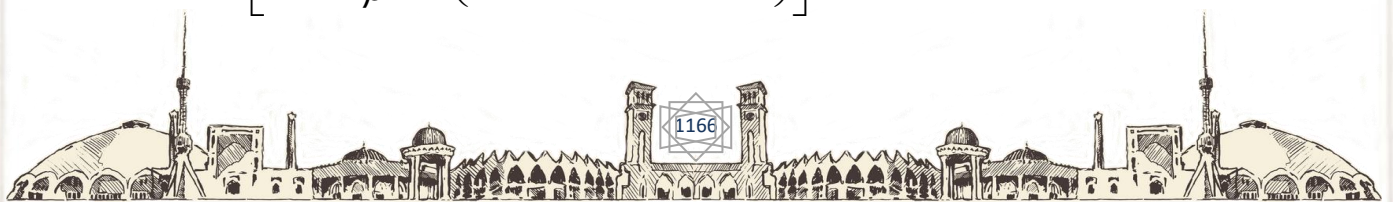
Bu tenglikni (5) shartga bo'ysundiramiz va quyidagi tenglikka ega bo'lamiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2\beta} \left[\int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)y_2'(x) - y_2(z)y_1'(x)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz + C_1(0)y_1'(x) + C_2(0)y_2'(x) \right] =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y_1(z)(1-2\beta)F\left(-\beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, -\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \beta; 1\right)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} -$$

$$\frac{(4\beta^2 - \omega^2)y_2(z)F\left(\frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \beta; 1\right)}{(1+2\beta)W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} \left. \right\} f(z) dz +$$

$$+ C_1(0) \left[\frac{4\beta^2 - \omega^2}{1+2\beta} F\left(\frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \beta; 1\right) \right] +$$





$$+C_2(0) \left[(1-2\beta) F \left(-\beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, -\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \beta; 1 \right) \right] = -k_2.$$

Yuqoridagi $C_1(0) = k_2$ va $F(a, b, c; 1) = \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(c-a-b)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(c-b)}$ tengliklarni e'tiborga

olib, $C_2(0)$ ning qiymatini topamiz,

$$C_2(0) = \left\{ -k_2 - \frac{k_1 2\Gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \beta \right)}{\Gamma \left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2} \right) \Gamma \left(\beta - \frac{\omega}{2} \right)} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{y_1(z)(1-2\beta) \cos \frac{\omega\pi}{2}}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)] \cos \beta\pi} - \frac{2y_2(z)\Gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \beta \right)}{2W[y_1(z), y_2(z)] \Gamma \left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2} \right) \Gamma \left(\beta - \frac{\omega}{2} \right)} f(z) dz \right\} \frac{\cos \beta\pi}{(1-2\beta) \cos \frac{\omega\pi}{2}}.$$

Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritaylik:

$$\Gamma \left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2} \right) \Gamma \left(\beta - \frac{\omega}{2} \right) = l_1, \quad \Gamma \left(1 - \beta + \frac{\omega}{2} \right) \Gamma \left(1 - \beta - \frac{\omega}{2} \right) = l_2, \quad (14)$$

$$\Gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \beta \right) = l_3, \quad \Gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta \right) = l_4, \quad \frac{\cos \frac{\omega\pi}{2}}{\cos \beta\pi} = l_5. \quad (15)$$

Natijada $\{(1), (4), (5)\}$ masalaning yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$y(x) = \int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)(\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta} F \left(\frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x \right)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} - \frac{y_2(z) F \left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x \right)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz +$$

$$+ k_1 F \left(\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x \right) +$$

$$+ \left\{ -\frac{k_2 l_1 + 2k_1 l_3}{(1-2\beta) l_5 l_1} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-2\beta) l_1 \cdot l_5 y_1(z) - 2l_3 y_2(z)}{(1-2\beta) l_5 l_1 \cdot W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz \right\} \times$$

$$\times (\sin^2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta} F \left(\frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x \right).$$





Bu yerda $l_1 \neq 0, l_5 \neq 0, \omega \neq 1 + 2n$.

II. Endi E masalada $p = 0, q = 1$ bo'lgan hol uchun masalani yechimini topaylik. U holda quyidagi masalani hosil qilamiz:

(1) tenglamani va

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -k_1, \quad (16)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{2\beta} y'(x) = k_2 \quad (17)$$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $y(x)$ funksiya topilsin.

Dastlab, (13) tenglikni (17) shartga bo'ysundirib,

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{2\beta} & \left\{ \int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)y_2'(x) - y_2(z)y_1'(x)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} dz + \right. \\ & + C_1(0) \left[\frac{4\beta^2 - \omega^2}{1 + 2\beta} \sin x (\cos x)^{-2\beta} F\left(\frac{1-\omega}{2}, \frac{1+\omega}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \beta; \sin^2 x\right) \right] + \\ & \left. + C_2(0) \left[(1 - 2\beta) (\sin x)^{-2\beta} (\cos x)^{-2\beta} F\left(-\beta - \frac{\omega}{2}, -\beta + \frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \beta; \sin^2 x\right) \right] \right\} = \\ & = (1 - 2\beta) C_2(0) \end{aligned}$$

munosabatga ega bo'lamiz. Bundan $C_2(0) = \frac{k_2}{1 - 2\beta}$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Endi (13) tenglikni (17) shartga qo'yib, $C_2(0)$ ning qiymatini e'tiborga olsak,

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - 2\beta)l_4 \cdot y_1(z) - l_5 l_2 y_2(z)}{2l_2 \cdot W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz + l_5 C_1(0) + \frac{(1 - 2\beta)l_4}{2l_2} C_2(0) = -k_1$$

tenglikka ega bo'lamiz. Bu yerda $l_2 \neq 0$.

Yuqoridagi tenglikdan $C_1(0)$ ning qiymatini topamiz.

$$C_1(0) = \left[-\frac{2l_2 k_1 + l_4 k_2}{l_5} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - 2\beta)l_4 y_1(z) - 2l_2 l_5 y_2(z)}{2l_2 l_5 \cdot W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz \right].$$

Demak, $\{(1), (16), (17)\}$ masalaning yechimi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) = & \int_0^x \frac{y_1(z)y_2(x) - y_2(z)y_1(x)}{W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz + \\ & + \left[-\frac{2l_2 k_1 + l_4 k_2}{l_5} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - 2\beta)l_4 y_1(z) - 2l_2 l_5 y_2(z)}{2l_2 l_5 \cdot W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz \right] y_1(x) + \frac{k_2}{1 - 2\beta} y_2(x). \end{aligned}$$





III. *E* masalada $p = 1, q = 1$ bo'lsin. U holda quyidagi masalani hosil qilamiz.

(1) tenglamani va

$$y(0) = y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + k_1, \tag{18}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{2\beta} y'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2\beta} y'(x) + k_2 \tag{19}$$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi $y(x)$ funksiya topilsin.

Buning uchun quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritib, (13) umumiy yechimni (18) va (19) shartlarga bo'ysundiramiz va quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-2\beta)l_4 y_1(z) - l_2 l_5 y_2(z)}{2l_2 \cdot W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz = m, \tag{20}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{l_2(1-2\beta)l_5 y_1(z) - 2l_3 y_2(z)}{l_2 \cdot W[y_1(z), y_2(z)]} f(z) dz = n. \tag{21}$$

Natijada quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} (l_5 - 1)C_1(0) + \frac{(1-2\beta)l_4}{2l_2} C_2(0) = -k_1 - m, \\ 2\frac{l_3}{l_1} C_1(0) + (1-2\beta)(l_5 - 1)C_2(0) = -k_2 - n. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemadan $C_2(0) = -\frac{[2(k_1 + m)l_3 + (k_2 + n)(l_5 - 1)]l_1}{(1-2\beta)(l_5 - 1)(l_1 l_5 - l_1 - \pi^2)},$

$$C_1(0) = -\frac{2l_4(k_1 + m)(l_5 - 1)(l_1 l_5 - l_1 - \pi^2) + 2(k_1 + m)l_3 l_4 - (k_2 + n)l_4}{2(l_5 - 1)^2(l_1 l_5 - l_1 - \pi^2)(4\beta^2 - \omega^2)}$$

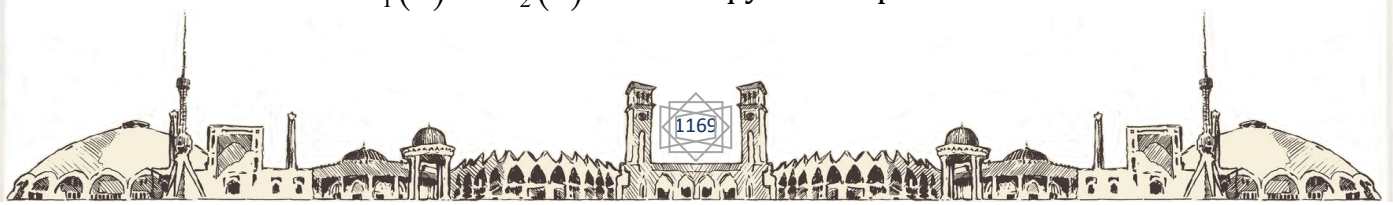
ekanligini topib, bu qiymatlarni (13) ga qo'ysak, $\{(1), (19), (20)\}$ masalaning yechimi hosil bo'ladi. Bu yerda $l_5 - 1 \neq 0, l_1 l_5 - l_1 - \pi^2 \neq 0$. IV.

Berilgan *E* masalani tadqiq etamiz.

Dastlab, (13) tenglikni (2), (3) shartlarga bo'ysundiramiz. $C_1(0)$ va $C_2(0)$ larga nisbatan quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} (ql_5 - p)C_1(0) + q\frac{(1-2\beta)l_4}{2l_2} C_2(0) = -k_1 - qm, \\ p\frac{2l_3}{l_1} C_1(0) + (1-2\beta)(pl_5 - q) = -k_2 - pn. \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemadan $C_1(0)$ va $C_2(0)$ larni bir qiymatli topamiz:





$$C_1(0) = \frac{-4(k_2 + qm)(pl_5 - q)(ql_1l_5 - pl_1 - p\pi^2) + 2(2p(k_1 + qm)l_3 - l_1(pl_5 - q)(k_2 + pn))l_4}{(pl_5 - q)^2(4\beta^2 - \omega^2)(ql_1l_5 - pl_1 - p\pi^2)},$$

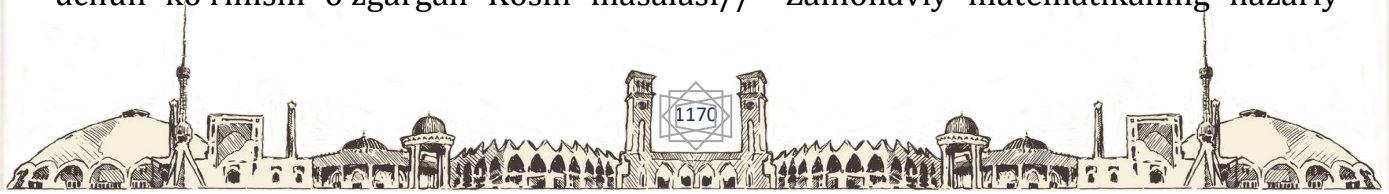
$$C_2(0) = \frac{2p(k_1 + qm)l_3 - l_1(pl_5 - q)(k_2 + pn)}{(1 - 2\beta)(pl_5 - q)(ql_1l_5 - pl_1 - p\pi^2)}.$$

$C_1(0)$ va $C_2(0)$ ning qiymatlarini (13) ga qo'yib, $\{(1)-(3)\}$ masalaning yechimini hosil qilamiz. Bu yerda $pl_5 - q \neq 0$, $l_1l_5 - l_1 - \pi^2 \neq 0$.

Xulosa: Bizga ma'lumki, oddiy differensial tenglamalarga qo'yilgan chegaraviy masalalarni yechish nazariyasida bir jinsli bo'lmagan differensial tenglamalarni o'zgarmsni variatsiyalash metodi [2] bilan yechish tavsiya qilinadi. Lekin ba'zi oddiy differensial tenglamalar ko'rinishi murakkab bo'lib, bu tenglamalarni yechish uchun o'zgaruvchilarni almashtirish yordamida boshqa ma'lum tenglamalarga keltirib yechish zarurati paydo bo'ladi. Bu tenglamaga qo'yilgan chegaraviy shartlar esa masalani yechishda qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Shu sababli ushbu E masalani yechishda bir jinsli bo'lmagan oddiy differensial tenglamani gipergeometrik tenglamaga keltirib, bu masalani o'zgarmsni variatsiyalash usuli yordamida yechilgan. Bu masala yangi hisoblanib, olingan natija keyinchalik ba'zi xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalarga qo'yilgan chegaraviy masalalarni tatqiq etishga yordam beradi.

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