

VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS AND INFORMATICS

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THE EIGENVALUE PROBLEM
FOR DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR
WITH NONLOCAL INTEGRAL
CONDITIONS

SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS
MATEMATIKOS IR INFORMATIKOS INSTITUTAS

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TIKRINIŲ REIKŠMIŲ UŽDAVINYS
DIFERENCIALINIAM OPERATORIUI
SU NELOKALIOSIOMIS
INTEGRALINĖMIS SĄLYGOMIS

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Introduction

Problem formulation

In the dissertation the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions and the difference analogue of this problem are analyzed. The structure of the spectrum is investigated, which is more difficult and various in comparison to the problem with classical conditions.

Topicality of the problem

Differential problems with nonlocal conditions are quite a widely investigated area of mathematics. The analysis of such problems stimulates physics, biology, mechanics, chemistry and other areas of science. Differential problems with nonlocal conditions are not yet completely and properly investigated, as it is a wide research area. Only some particular cases are known better.

Eigenvalue problems with nonlocal conditions are one of the newest investigation areas of nonlocal differential problems. Investigations of the spectrum structure is rather important for the analysis of differential and difference problems existence and uniqueness of their solution; for the solution of difference schemes using iterative methods; for the stability analysis of difference schemes of parabolic equations. However, investigation of the spectrum structure is a separate important problem. Eigenvalue problems, investigation of the spectrum and other similar problems for differential equations with nonlocal Bitsadze – Samarskii or multipoint boundary conditions are analyzed by A. Gulin, N. Ionkin, V. Morozova, G. Infante, M. Sapagovas, A. Štikonas, S. Pečiulytė; and integral conditions by B. Cahlon, D. M. Kulkarni, P. Shi, M. Sapagovas, A. Štikonas, S. Pečiulytė, G. Infante, etc.

In the first and second chapters, a nonlocal problem for the one-dimensional differential equation is investigated. In the second chapter, a difference problem is investigated. In the third and fourth chapters, the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions and variable coefficients is analyzed, when variable coefficients are under nonlocal integral conditions or in the differential equation. In the scientific literature there is not a large amount of such works. Just several separate cases are considered.

The eigenvalue problem for a two-dimensional operator with integral conditions is quite little investigated in the literature. M. Sapagovas (2008), and M. Sapagovas, O. Štikonienė (2009) analyzed the appropriate eigenvalue problem in their papers by investigating increased accuracy difference schemas

for a Poisson equation. In the fifth chapter, the eigenvalue problem for a two-dimensional elliptic operator with integral conditions is considered.

In the sixth chapter of the dissertation, the stability analysis of difference schemes of parabolic equations with nonlocal integral conditions is presented, obtained applying the results on the spectrum structure of difference operators with nonlocal conditions described in the previous chapters.

Research object

The main research object of the dissertation is the differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions, the spectrum structure of this problem, the difference schemes and the application of the results for the stability analysis of difference schemes.

Aim and tasks of the work

The aim of this dissertation is to investigate the spectrum structure of differential operators with nonlocal integral conditions and correspondent to it difference operators, dependence of eigenvalues on the parameters of nonlocal conditions. The main tasks of the work:

1. To analyze the eigenvalue problem for one-dimensional differential operators with nonlocal integral conditions and correspondent to it difference operators.
2. To investigate the distribution of eigenvalues of a differential operator with nonlocal conditions and variable coefficients. To explore the influence of variable coefficients on the appearance of multiple and complex eigenvalues, to determine the existence domains of these values.
3. To analyze the two-dimensional case of the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal conditions. To determine the influence of nonlocal integral condition parameters on the distribution of eigenvalues.
4. To investigate the stability of finite difference scheme, which approximates a nonlocal parabolic problem.

Methodology of research

In the work, analytical method is applied for the investigation of solutions for differential and difference equation. We analyze a general expression of the solution for differential and difference equation. The structure of spectrum is considered. We used numerical experiment and mathematical modeling method. It helps better to understand the structure of spectrum. We have applied packages Mathcad and Maple for numerical experiment.

Scientific novelty

In the dissertation, the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions is investigated. This work extends and supplements the results of other scientists in this area.

The spectrum structure of a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions is explored as well as its dependence on the parameters of nonlocal conditions and on interval of integration.

In the dissertation, much attention is paid to the eigenvalue problem for a difference operator with nonlocal integral conditions. Qualitative changes in the spectrum structure of this problem are analyzed comprehensively.

The eigenvalue problem with variable coefficients is less investigated. Thus, the structure of eigenvalues of a differential problem with nonlocal conditions is not clear. In this dissertation, the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions and variable coefficients is analyzed, when variable coefficients are under nonlocal conditions or in a differential equation.

Practical value

The results obtained in the doctoral dissertation, i. e., analysis of the spectrum structure of the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with various nonlocal integral conditions, might be applied in solving multidimensional problems of this type; also in investigating the existence and uniqueness of differential and difference problem solution; in solving the systems of difference equations by iterative methods and investigating the stability of difference schemes for parabolic equations. Mathematical models with nonlocal integral conditions are important in solving practical problems of physics, biochemistry, ecology, and other areas of science.

Defended propositions

1. The methodology for spectrum analysis of differential and difference operators with nonlocal integral conditions. Conditions, when exist zero, negative, positive, as well as multiple and complex eigenvalues.
2. The method, how the obtained results could be generalized and used for investigating of the spectrum structure of a two-dimensional elliptic operator with integral conditions.
3. The method for the stability analyzing of difference schemes for parabolic equations with nonlocal integral conditions.

The scope of the scientific work

The doctoral dissertation consists of the introduction, six chapters, conclusions, the list of references and the list of author's publications. The scope of the dissertation: 136 pages, 39 figures, 9 tables. In the work 160 references are cited. The results of doctoral dissertation are published in 8 publications. The results were presented at eight national and four international conferences. The language of the doctoral dissertation is Lithuanian.

1. The eigenvalue problem for a one-dimensional differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions

In the first chapter of the dissertation, we formulate the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions

$$u'' + \lambda u = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad (1.1)$$

$$u(0) = \gamma_1 \int_0^1 u(x) dx, \quad (1.2)$$

$$u(1) = \gamma_2 \int_0^1 u(x) dx, \quad (1.3)$$

where γ_1, γ_2 are given parameters, λ is the eigenvalue, and $u(x)$ is the eigenfunction.

We consider the structure of the spectrum of eigenvalues. We analyze the problem with various types of nonlocal conditions. We investigate the influence of parameters γ_1, γ_2 of nonlocal integral conditions on the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions. The conditions for the existence of zero, negative and positive eigenvalues have been defined. The cases, in which there appear multiple and complex eigenvalues, were investigated.

After investigating of the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with two nonlocal integral conditions (1.1)–(1.3), we can conclude that:

- for any value of $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$, there exist infinitely many positive eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \alpha^2, k=1, 2, \dots$ of problem (1.1)–(1.3). These eigenvalues are the roots of the equation

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2},$$

i. e., these eigenvalues depend on the parameter $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$.

The eigenvalues $\lambda_k = (2\pi k)^2$, $k=1, 2, \dots$, which are roots of the equation $\sin \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2} = 0$, do not depend on the parameter $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$;

- if $-\infty < \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 < 2$, then there are no other eigenvalues, only the positive eigenvalues defined;
- if $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 2$, then $\lambda = 0$ is the eigenvalue of the problem (1.1)–(1.3) with the corresponding eigenfunction $u_0(x) = x$;

- if $2 < \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 < \infty$, then one more negative eigenvalue $\bar{\lambda} = -\bar{\beta}^2 < 0$ exists.

It corresponds to the only positive root of the equation $\tanh \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}$. The

corresponding eigenfunction is $\bar{u}(x) = \sinh \bar{\beta} x$.

The spectrum of the eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with nonlocal conditions (1.1)–(1.3) depends only on the value of the parameter $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$.

The eigenvalue problem (1.1) with one classical and one nonlocal integral condition was investigated as well

$$u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = \gamma_2 \int_{1/4}^{3/4} u(x) dx. \quad (1.4)$$

Conclusions:

- For any value of γ_2 there exist infinitely many positive eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \alpha^2$, $k=1, 2, \dots$ of problem (1.1), (1.4). These eigenvalues are roots of the equation $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\alpha}{4}$, that correspond to eigenfunctions of the form $u_k(x) = C \sin \sqrt{\lambda_k} x$, $k=1, 2, \dots$

The eigenvalues $\lambda_k = (2\pi k)^2$, $k=1, 2, \dots$, which are roots of the equation $\sin \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2} = 0$, do not depend on the parameter γ_2 .

- If $-\infty < \gamma_2 < 4$, then there are no other eigenvalues, only the positive eigenvalues defined.
- If $\gamma_2 = 4$, then $\lambda = 0$ is the eigenvalue of problem (1.1), (1.4) with the corresponding eigenfunction $u_0(x) = x$.

- If $4 < \gamma_2 < \infty$, then one more negative eigenvalue $\bar{\lambda} = -\bar{\beta}^2 < 0$ exists. It corresponds to the only positive root of the equation $\cosh \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\beta} \sinh \frac{\beta}{4}$.
- If $4 < \gamma_2 < \infty$, then there can exist multiple and complex eigenvalues.

2. The difference eigenvalue problem with nonlocal integral conditions

In this chapter, we investigate the eigenvalue problem for a difference operator with nonlocal integral conditions. We approximate differential problem (1.1)–(1.3) by the following difference problem

$$\frac{u_{i-1} - 2u_i + u_{i+1}}{h^2} + \lambda u_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \quad (2.1)$$

$$u_0 = \gamma_1 h \left(\frac{u_0 + u_N}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} u_k \right), \quad u_N = \gamma_2 h \left(\frac{u_0 + u_N}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} u_k \right). \quad (2.2)$$

An exhaustive analysis of eigenvalues is presented here. Lemmas on the existence of zero, negative, and positive eigenvalues are formulated and proved. We consider the influence of the parameters γ_1 , γ_2 and N on the eigenvalues and compare these results with the corresponding conclusions in Section 1.

Corollary. *If $h \neq 2/(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)$, then eigenvalue problem (2.1), (2.2) has $(N - 1)$ eigenvalues (real or complex).*

Lemma 2.1. *The number $\lambda = 0$ is the eigenvalue of difference problem (2.1), (2.2) if and only if $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 2$.*

Lemma 2.2. *If $h < 2/(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)$, then difference problem (2.1), (2.2) has the negative eigenvalue $\lambda = -\frac{4}{h^2} \sinh^2 \frac{\beta h}{2}$ if and only if $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 > 2$.*

Problem (2.1), (2.2) has the positive eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \alpha_k^2$, where α_k are positive roots in the interval $(0, N\pi)$ of the equations:

1) $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0$, i. e., α_k do not depend on the parameters γ_1 and γ_2 . Therefore we

obtain that eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \frac{4}{h^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi k h}{2}$ do not depend on these parameters as

well. If the number of these eigenvalues is $N/2 - 1$, then N is an even number; if $(N - 1)/2$, then N is an odd number.

2) $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\gamma_2}{\alpha} A \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} = 0$, where $A = \frac{\alpha h / 2}{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha h / 2)} \approx 1$. This equation differs from the corresponding equation in the differential case only by the value of A . If the value A converges to one, then h tends to zero.

We can conclude that, for any value of $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$ and N , the total number of eigenvalues (zero, negative and positive) of problem (2.1), (2.2) is $N-1$, i. e., it is the same as the order of matrix A . Consequently, all the eigenvalues are real, i. e., there are no complex eigenvalues.

The eigenvalue problem (1.1), (1.4) was considered analogously. We construct a difference scheme for this problem

$$\frac{u_{i-1} - 2u_i + u_{i+1}}{h^2} + \lambda u_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \quad (2.3)$$

$$u_0 = 0, \quad u_N = \gamma_2 h \left(\frac{u_{N/4} + u_{3N/4}}{2} + \sum_{k=N/4+1}^{3N/4-1} u_k \right). \quad (2.4)$$

Lemma 2.3. *The number $\lambda=0$ is the eigenvalue of the difference problem (2.3), (2.4) if and only if $\gamma_2=4$.*

Lemma 2.4. *Difference problem (2.3), (2.4) has the negative eigenvalue if and only if $\gamma_2 > 4$.*

Problem (2.3), (2.4) has the positive eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \alpha_k^2$, where α_k are positive roots in the interval $(0, N\pi)$ of the equations:

1) $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0$, i. e., α_k do not depend on the parameters γ_1 and γ_2 . Therefore the

eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \frac{4}{h^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi k h}{2}$ do not depend on the parameters γ_1 and γ_2 as well.

2) $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\gamma_2}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha h}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha h}{2} \right)$, where $\frac{\alpha h}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha h}{2} \approx 1$, if h is small enough. The complex eigenvalues can appear here.

3. The eigenvalue problem for a differential operator with variable coefficient subject to integral conditions

In this chapter, an eigenvalue problem is investigated for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions, when variable coefficients arise under nonlocal integral conditions,

$$u'' + \lambda u = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad (3.1)$$

$$u(0) = \gamma_1 \int_0^1 \alpha(x) u(x) dx, \quad (3.2)$$

$$u(1) = \gamma_2 \int_0^1 \beta(x) u(x) dx. \quad (3.3)$$

We consider the structure of the spectrum for the eigenvalue problem. We investigate how eigenvalues depend on the parameters, occurring in the nonlocal boundary conditions γ_1 , γ_2 , $\alpha(x)$, and $\beta(x)$. The computation experiment was done and described.

Case 1. $\alpha(x) = 1 + b_1 x$, $\beta(x) = 1 + b_2 x$.

Lemma 3.1. *The necessary and sufficient condition for the eigenvalue of differential problem (3.1)–(3.3) to be zero, $\lambda = 0$, is as follows:*

$$\frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{12} (b_1 - b_2) - \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{b_1}{3} \right) + \gamma_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{b_2}{3} \right) - 1 = 0.$$

This equation represents a hyperbola in the coordinate system (γ_1, γ_2) . Depending on the expression of b_1 and b_2 , the hyperbola can degenerate to a straight line. In Lemma 3.1, we observe that, if the point belongs to the hyperbola (or a line), then $\lambda = 0$ is the eigenvalue. Two branches of the hyperbola split the entire coordinate plane (γ_1, γ_2) into three domains. In this case, we have a line instead of the hyperbola, and afterwards it splits the plane into two unbounded domains. In the domain, there is a point $(\gamma_1 = 0, \gamma_2 = 0)$, all the real eigenvalues are positive (Lemma 3.3). In other domains there exist one or two negative eigenvalues (Lemma 3.2).

Lemma 3.2. *Problem (3.1)–(3.3) has the positive eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \alpha_k^2$, where α_k are roots of the equation:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \frac{b_1 - b_2}{\alpha} \left(\frac{2}{\alpha} (\cos \alpha - 1) + \sin \alpha \right) + \frac{\gamma_1}{\alpha} \left(\cos \alpha + b_1 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} - 1 \right) - 1 \right) - \\ & - \frac{\gamma_2}{\alpha} \left(1 - \cos \alpha + b_2 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} - \cos \alpha \right) \right) + \sin \alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

in the interval $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$.

Lemma 3.3. Problem (3.1)–(3.3) has the negative eigenvalues $\lambda_k = -\beta_k^2$, where $\beta_k > 0$ are roots of the equation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{\beta} (b_1 - b_2) \left(\frac{2}{\beta} (\cosh \beta - 1) - \sinh \beta \right) + \frac{\gamma_1}{\beta} \left(1 - \cosh \beta + b_1 \left(1 - \frac{\sinh \beta}{\beta} \right) \right) - \\ & - \frac{\gamma_2}{\beta} \left(\cosh \beta - 1 + b_2 \left(\cosh \beta - \frac{\sinh \beta}{\beta} \right) \right) + \sinh \beta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

in the interval $\beta \in (0, \infty)$.

Case 2. $\alpha(x) = 1$, $\beta(x) = x$.

We consider problem (3.1) with another form of nonlocal integral conditions

$$\alpha_1 u(0) = \gamma_1 \int_0^1 u(x) dx, \quad \alpha_2 u(1) = \gamma_2 \int_0^1 x u(x) dx. \quad (3.4)$$

Lemma 3.4. The necessary and sufficient condition for the eigenvalue of differential problem (3.1), (3.4) to be zero, $\lambda = 0$, is as follows:

$$\frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{12} - \frac{\alpha_2}{2} \gamma_1 - \frac{\alpha_1}{3} \gamma_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 = 0.$$

Lemma 3.5. Problem (3.1), (3.4) has the positive eigenvalues $\lambda_k = \alpha_k^2$, where α_k are roots of the equation:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha^2} \right) + \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\alpha^2} \right) \right) + \\ & + \alpha_2 \gamma_1 \left(\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\alpha} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha} \right) + \alpha_1 \gamma_2 \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha^2} \right) + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \sin \alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

in the interval $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$.

Lemma 3.6. Problem (3.1), (3.4) has the negative eigenvalues $\lambda_k = -\beta_k^2$ where $\beta_k > 0$ are roots of the equation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma_1\gamma_2\left(\frac{\sinh\beta}{\beta}\left(\frac{\cosh\beta}{\beta}-\frac{\sinh\beta}{\beta^2}\right)+\frac{1-\cosh\beta}{\beta}\left(\frac{\sinh\beta}{\beta}+\frac{1-\cosh\beta}{\beta^2}\right)\right)- \\ & -\alpha_2\gamma_1\left(\frac{\sinh^2\beta}{\beta}+\frac{1-\cosh\beta}{\beta}\cosh\beta\right)-\alpha_1\gamma_2\left(\frac{\cosh\beta}{\beta}-\frac{\sinh\beta}{\beta^2}\right)+\alpha_1\alpha_2\sinh\beta=0 \end{aligned}$$

in the interval $\beta \in (0, \infty)$.

In Chapter 3, the corresponding difference problems are explored also. We present the results of the numerical experiment to obtain the zero, negative, positive, multiple and complex eigenvalues. The area, where all the eigenvalues are real and positive, has been found.

4. The differential equation with variable coefficients

We consider the eigenvalue problem for a one-dimensional differential operator with variable coefficients to nonlocal integral conditions

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{du}{dx}\right) + \lambda u = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad (4.1)$$

$$u(0) = \gamma_1 \int_0^1 u(x) dx, \quad u(1) = \gamma_2 \int_0^1 u(x) dx, \quad (4.2)$$

where $p(x) \in C^1[0, 1]$, $p(x) > 0$.

We investigate theoretically how eigenvalues depend on the type of the function $p(x)$ (symmetric, monotonous increasing or monotonous decreasing). Afterwards, this problem is solved numerically. Also, we analyze how the eigenvalues depend on the parameters γ_1, γ_2 . We prove some properties of the spectrum for this differential problem.

Lemma 4.1. *The necessary and sufficient condition for the eigenvalue of differential problem (4.1), (4.2) to be zero, $\lambda = 0$, is as follows:*

$$\gamma_1 \int_0^1 u_1(x) dx + \gamma_2 \int_0^1 u_2(x) dx - 1 = 0,$$

where $u_1(x)$, $u_2(x)$ are two linear independent solutions of equation (4.1), as $\lambda = 0$.

We obtain that zero eigenvalue depends on the parameters γ_1, γ_2 under nonlocal integral conditions (4.2) and on the type of function $p(x)$.

Lemma 4.2. *The following statements are true:*

- if the function $p(x)$ is a symmetrical function with regard to $x=1/2$ ($p(x)=p(1-x)$), then $\lambda=0$ is the eigenvalue, as $\frac{\gamma_1+\gamma_2}{2}-1=0$;
- if $p(x)$ is a monotonous increasing function ($p'(x) > 0$), then $\exists a \in (1/2, 1)$, that $\lambda=0$ is the eigenvalue, as $\gamma_1(1-a)+\gamma_2a-1=0$, $1/2 < a < 1$;
- if $p(x)$ is a monotonous decreasing function ($p'(x) < 0$), then $\exists a \in (1/2, 1)$, that $\lambda=0$ is the eigenvalue, as $\gamma_1a+\gamma_2(1-a)=0$, $1/2 < a < 1$.

If $p(x)$ is a function with variable coefficients, we would not be able to prove theoretically the same condition on the existence of zero, negative, and positive eigenvalues. To this end, we have done a numerical experiment. An algorithm was constructed to find zero, negative, and positive eigenvalues for problem (4.1), (4.2). The Thomas algorithm was modified for solving a system of difference equations with nonlocal conditions. At first we approximated the differential problem by following system of difference equations

$$\frac{p_{i-1/2}u_{i-1} - (p_{i-1/2} + p_{i+1/2})u_i + p_{i+1/2}u_{i+1}}{h^2} + \lambda_i u_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \quad (4.3)$$

$$u_0 = \gamma_1 h \left(\frac{u_0 + u_N}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} u_k \right) \equiv \gamma_1 l(u_i), \quad (4.4)$$

$$u_N = \gamma_2 h \left(\frac{u_0 + u_N}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} u_k \right) \equiv \gamma_2 l(u_i). \quad (4.5)$$

Corollary 4.1. *The necessary and sufficient condition for the eigenvalue of difference problem (4.3)–(4.5) to be zero, $\lambda = 0$, is as follows*

$$-\gamma_1 l(u_i^1) - \gamma_2 l(u_i^2) + 1 = 0,$$

where u_i^1 , u_i^2 are two linear independent solutions of equation (4.3).

Corollary 4.2. *Problem (4.3)–(4.5) has the negative eigenvalue $\lambda < 0$, if it exists, if λ is the solution of the equation*

$$-\gamma_1 l(u_i^1(\lambda)) - \gamma_2 l(u_i^2(\lambda)) + 1 = 0.$$

The results for a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions obtained in Chapters 1–4 might be used to solve two-dimensional elliptic equations with nonlocal integral conditions and to consider the stability of finite difference schemes for parabolic equations with nonlocal integral conditions.

5. Two-dimensional elliptic equation with nonlocal integral conditions

In Chapter 5 of the dissertation, we investigate two-dimensional elliptic equations with nonlocal integral conditions

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \lambda u = 0, \quad (5.1)$$

in the rectangular area $(x, y) \in \{0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}$ with boundary

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u(x, 1) = 0, \quad (5.2)$$

and nonlocal conditions

$$u(0, y) = \gamma_1 \int_0^1 u(x, y) dx, \quad (5.3)$$

$$u(1, y) = \gamma_2 \int_0^1 u(x, y) dx. \quad (5.4)$$

To find the solution for elliptic equation (5.1), we obtain two one-dimensional eigenvalue problems

$$v'' + \eta v = 0, \quad v(0) = \gamma_1 \int_0^1 v(x) dx, \quad v(1) = \gamma_2 \int_0^1 v(x) dx \quad (5.5)$$

and

$$w'' + \mu w = 0, \quad w(0) = 0, \quad w(1) = 0. \quad (5.6)$$

The second problem (5.6) is an eigenvalue problem with classical conditions. The solutions of differential equation from (5.6) are known:

$$\mu_l = (\pi l)^2, \quad w_l(y) = \sin \pi l y, \quad l = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

The eigenvalue problem (5.5) is analyzed in Chapter 1. Let us denote the eigenvalue of problem (5.5) as η_k . Then we obtain the eigenvalue of two-dimensional elliptic equations with nonlocal integral conditions (5.1)–(5.4):

$$\lambda_{kl} = \eta_k + \mu_l, \quad k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad l = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

In this chapter, the eigenvalue properties are defined and analyzed.

Theorem 5.1. If

$$\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \frac{\pi l}{\tanh \frac{\pi l}{2}}, \quad l = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

then problem (5.1)–(5.4) has a simple (not multiple) eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$.

Theorem 5.2. If the parameters γ_1, γ_2 satisfy the inequality

$$\frac{(s-1)\pi}{\tanh \frac{(s-1)\pi}{2}} < \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 < \frac{s\pi}{\tanh \frac{s\pi}{2}}, \quad s = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

then the two-dimensional problem with nonlocal integral conditions (5.1)–(5.4) has $s-1$ negative eigenvalues. And there are infinitely many positive eigenvalues.

Corollary 5.1. If $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 < \frac{\pi}{\tanh \frac{\pi}{2}}$, then all the eigenvalues are positive.

Corollary 5.2. If

$$\frac{\pi}{\tanh \frac{\pi}{2}} < \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 < \frac{2\pi}{\tanh \pi},$$

then there exists one negative eigenvalue. Other eigenvalues are positive.

6. The stability of finite-difference scheme for parabolic equation subject to nonlocal integral conditions

The stability of an implicit difference scheme for a parabolic equation subject to nonlocal integral conditions, which correspond to the quasi-static flexure of a thermoelastic rod, is considered. For the first time this type of problem was investigated by W. A. Day (1982, 1983).

The stability analysis is based upon the spectral structure of a matrix of the difference scheme. The stability conditions obtained here are different compared to that in the articles of other authors.

We investigate a parabolic equation subject to nonlocal integral conditions

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \quad -l < x < l, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (6.1)$$

$$u(-l, t) = \frac{\gamma_1}{l^2} \int_{-l}^l \alpha(x) u(x, t) dx + \mu_l(t), \quad (6.2)$$

$$u(l,t) = \frac{\gamma_2}{l^2} \int_{-l}^l \beta(x) u(x,t) dx + \mu_2(t), \quad (6.3)$$

$$u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \quad (6.4)$$

where $\alpha(x) = l - 3x$, $\beta(x) = l + 3x$ and γ_1 , γ_2 are given parameters.

We build up a difference scheme for this problem:

$$\frac{U_i^{j+1} - U_i^j}{\tau} = \frac{U_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2U_i^{j+1} + U_{i+1}^{j+1}}{h^2} + f_i^{j+1}, \quad i = \overline{-N+1, N-1}, \quad (6.5)$$

$$U_{-N}^{j+1} = \frac{\gamma_1 h}{l^2} \left(\frac{\alpha_{-N} U_{-N}^{j+1} + \alpha_N U_N^{j+1}}{2} + \sum_{i=-N+1}^{N-1} \alpha_i U_i^{j+1} \right) + \mu_1^{j+1}, \quad (6.6)$$

$$U_N^{j+1} = \frac{\gamma_2 h}{l^2} \left(\frac{\beta_{-N} U_{-N}^{j+1} + \beta_N U_N^{j+1}}{2} + \sum_{i=-N+1}^{N-1} \beta_i U_i^{j+1} \right) + \mu_2^{j+1}, \quad (6.7)$$

$$U_i^0 = \varphi_i, \quad i = \overline{-N, N}, \quad (6.8)$$

where $h = l/N$, $\tau = T/M$.

To investigate the stability of the difference scheme (6.5)–(6.8), we put it into the standard form:

$$U^{j+1} = S U^j + \bar{f}^j,$$

where $U^j = (U_{-N+1}^j, U_{-N+2}^j, \dots, U_{N-1}^j)'$ is the solution of the difference scheme on the j^{th} time layer in a vector form, $S = E + \tau \Lambda$.

The sufficient stability condition for the difference scheme (6.5)–(6.8) is $|\lambda(S)| < 1$.

The computational experiment was done and its results were presented. The spectral structure of the matrix of the difference scheme was analyzed. The number of zero, negative, and positive eigenvalues for matrix S was found. The conditions, how the eigenvalues depend on the parameters occurring in the nonlocal boundary conditions γ_1 , γ_2 , were found. With a view to show the stability of the difference scheme, an illustrative problem was solved.

General conclusions

1. When investigating the spectrum structure of a differential operator with nonlocal integral conditions and constant coefficients we have established that

the spectrum of the operator depends on one parameter $\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$. Subject to the values of this parameter, there might exist zero, one negative, and infinitely many positive eigenvalues. Analogous propositions are correct for a difference operator with nonlocal conditions, except the finite number of positive eigenvalues.

2. If the variable weight coefficients are in integral conditions, then complex eigenvalues might appear. In case of such a problem zero and negative eigenvalues depend on the position of the point (γ_1, γ_2) in respect of the hyperbola. When the point (γ_1, γ_2) is on the hyperbola, then $\lambda = 0$ is the eigenvalue of the analyzed problem.

3. If variable coefficients are in a differential equation, then range of eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$ definition depends on the character of the variable coefficients. The type of variable coefficient function (symmetrical, monotonous decreasing or increasing) is important for the eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$. This eigenvalue might appear at higher (or lower) $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$ values.

4. The results, obtained when investigating the spectrum structure of a differential operator with integral conditions, could be applied in analyzing the eigenvalues of two-dimensional elliptic type differential operators and investigating the stability of difference schemes for parabolic equations with nonlocal integral conditions.

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TIKRINIŲ REIKŠMIŲ UŽDAVINYS DIFERENCIALINIAM OPERATORIUI SU NELOKALIOSIOMIS INTEGRALINĖMIS SĄLYGOMIS

Problemos formulavimas. Disertacijoje nagrinėjamas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys diferencialiniam operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis, o taip pat šio uždavinio skirtuminis analogas. Tiriama uždavinio spektro struktūra, kuri iš esmės yra sudėtingesnė ir įvairesnė, negu tokio tipo uždavinių su klasikinėmis sąlygomis.

Darbo aktualumas. Diferencialiniai uždaviniai su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis gana plačiai nagrinėjama matematikos šaka. Tokių uždavinių tyrimą skatina fizikos, biologijos, mechanikos, chemijos ir kitos mokslo sritys. Tačiau diferencialiniai uždaviniai su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis dar nėra pilnai ir išsamiai išnagrinėti, nes tai gana plati tyrinėjimo sritis. Plačiau yra išnagrinėti tik atskirai atvejai.

Tikrinių reikšmių uždaviniai su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis yra viena iš naujesnių nelokaliųjų diferencialinių uždavinių tyrinėjimo sričių. Spektro struktūros tyrimas svarbus: nagrinėjant diferencialinio ir skirtuminio uždavinių sprendinio egzistavimą ir vienatį; skirtuminių lygčių sistemos sprendimui iteraciniais metodais; skirtuminių schemų parabolinėms lygtims stabilumui tirti. Be to, spektro struktūros tyrimas yra atskiras svarbus uždavinys. Tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys, spektro tyrimas ir panašūs uždaviniai diferencialinėms lygtims su nelokaliosiomis Bitsadzés ir Samarskio ar daugiataškėmis kraštiniemis sąlygomis analizuojami A. Gulin, N. Ionkin, V. Morozovos, G. Infantes, M. Sapagovo, A. Štikono, S. Pečiulytės darbuose; su integralinėmis sąlygomis – B. Cahlon, D. M. Kulkarni, P. Shi, M. Sapagovo, A. Štikono, S. Pečiulytės, G. Infantes ir kitų autorių darbuose.

Pirmajame ir antrajame disertacijos skyriuose tiriamas nelokalusis uždavinys vienmatei diferencialinei lygčiai. Trečiąjame ir ketvirtajame disertacijos skyriuose analizuojamas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys diferencialiniams operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis ir kintamais koeficientais. Tokio tipo darbų nėra gausu mokslineje literatūroje.

Tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys dvimačiam operatoriui su integralinėmis sąlygomis literatūroje nagrinėtas gana mažai. 2008 m. M. Sapagovo ir 2009 m. M. Sapagovo, O. Štikonienės straipsniuose nagrinėjant padidinto tikslumo skirtumines schemas Puasono lygčiai spręsti buvo nagrinėtas ir atitinkamas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys. Penktajame disertacijos skyriuje nagrinėjamas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys dvimačiam elipsiniam operatoriui su integralinėmis sąlygomis.

Šeštajame skyriuje pateikta parabolinių lygčių su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis skirtuminių schemų stabilumo analizė, taikant pirmuose skyriuose gautus rezultatus apie skirtuminių operatorių su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis spektro struktūrą.

Tyrimų objektas. Disertacijos tyrimo objektas yra diferencialinis operatorius su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis, šio uždavinio spektro struktūra, skirtuminės schemas, rezultatų taikymas skirtuminių schemų stabilumui tirti.

Darbo tikslas ir uždaviniai. Disertacijos tikslas – ištirti diferencialinio ir jam atitinkančio skirtuminio operatorių su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis spektro struktūrą, tikrinių reikšmių priklausomybę nuo parametru, esančių nelokaliosiose sąlygose, reikšmių. Siekiant numatyto tikslo buvo sprendžiami šie uždaviniai:

1. Išnagrinėti tikrinių reikšmių uždavinį vienmačiam diferencialiniam ir jį atitinkančiam skirtuminiam operatoriams su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis.

2. Išanalizuoti diferencialinio operatoriaus su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis ir kintamais koeficientais tikrinių reikšmių pasiskirstymą. Ištirti kintamuų koeficientų įtaką kartotinių ir kompleksinių tikrinių reikšmių atsiradimui, nustatyti šių reikšmių egzistavimo sritis.

3. Ištirti tikrinių reikšmių uždavinio diferencialiniam operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis dvimatių atvejį. Nustatyti nelokaliųjų integralinių sąlygų parametru įtaką tikrinių reikšmių pasiskirstymui.

4. Skirtuminių schemų stabilumo parabolinėms lygtims su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis analizė, t. y. ištirti baigtinių skirtumų schemų, aproksimuojančių nelokaliųjų parabolinių uždavinijų, stabilumą.

Tyrimų metodika. Darbe taikomas analizinis diferencialinės ir skirtuminės lyties sprendinių tyrimo metodas. Nagrinėjama diferencialinės ir skirtuminės lyties bendojo sprendinio išraiška, o šioje išraiškoje esančios laisvosios konstantos randamos iš nelokaliųjų sąlygų. Nagrinėjama operatorių spekto struktūra. Taip pat taikomas skaitinio eksperimento bei matematinio modeliavimo metodas. Tai padeda geriau suprasti spekto struktūrą, bei šią struktūrą lemiančias priežastis. Atliekant skaitinį eksperimentą, naudotasi programų paketais Mathcad ir Maple.

Darbo mokslinis naujumas ir jo reikšmė. Disertacijoje išnagrinėtas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys diferencialiniam operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis. Atlikto darbo rezultatai praplečia ir papildo iki šiol kitų mokslininkų gautus rezultatus tiriant šiuos ir panašius uždavinius.

Ištirta diferencialinio operatoriaus su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis spekto struktūra, jos priklausomybė nuo parametru reikšmių iš nelokaliųjų sąlygų ir integravimo rėžių parinkimo.

Disertacijoje didelis dėmesys yra skiriamas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinui skirtuminiams operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis. Išsamiai ištirti šio uždavinio kokybiniai spekto struktūros pasikeitimai.

Tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys su kintamais koeficientais yra mažai nagrinėtas. Taigi yra neaiški diferencialinio uždavinio su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis tikrinių reikšmių struktūra. Šioje disertacijoje analizuojamas tikrinių reikšmių uždavinys diferencialiniam operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis ir kintamais koeficientais, kai kintami koeficientai yra nelokaliosiose sąlygose arba diferencialinėje lygtyste.

Išnagrinėjus tikrinių reikšmių uždavinį, gauti rezultatai panaudojami skirtuminių schemų parabolinėms lygtims su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis stabilumo analizei.

Darbo rezultatų praktinė reikšmė. Disertacijoje gauti rezultatai, t. y. tikrinių reikšmių uždavinio diferencialiniams operatoriui su įvairaus tipo nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis spekto struktūros tyrimo rezultatai gali būti panaudojami sprendžiant daugamačius tokio tipo uždavinius, taip pat nagrinėjant diferencialinio ir skirtuminio uždavinių sprendinio egzistavimą ir vienatį, skirtuminių lygčių sistemų sprendimui iteraciniais metodais bei skirtuminių schemų parabolinėms lygtims stabilumui tirti. Matematiniai modeliai su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis svarbūs sprendžiant praktinius uždavinius iš fizikos, biochemijos, ekologijos ir kitų mokslo sričių.

Ginamieji teiginiai

1. Diferencialinio ir skirtuminio operatorių su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis spekto tyrimo metodika. Sąlygos, su kuriomis egzistuoja nulinė, neigiamos, teigiamos, taip pat kartotinės ir kompleksinės tikrinės reikšmės.
2. Gautų rezultatų apibendrinimas ir taikymas dvimačio elipsinio operatoriaus su integralinėmis sąlygomis spekto struktūrai tirti.
3. Skirtuminių schemų parabolinėms lygtims su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis stabilumo nagrinėjimo būdas.

Darbo rezultatų aprobatimas. Disertacijos tema paskelbtai 8 straipsniai. Vienas iš ju yra referuojamas ISI Master Journal List duomenų bazėje. Disertacijos tema perskaityti 4 pranešimai tarptautinėse ir 8 respublikinėse konferencijose.

Disertacijos struktūra. Disertaciją sudaro įvadas, 6 skyriai, išvados, literatūros sąrašas ir autorės publikacijų disertacijos tema sąrašas. Bendra disertacijos apimtis – 136 puslapių, 39 grafikai, 9 lentelės. Darbe cituojami 160 literatūros šaltiniai. Disertacijos rezultatai skelbti 8 publikacijose.

Pirmajame ir antrajame disertacijos skyriuose nagrinėjami tikrinių reikšmių uždaviniai paprastajam diferencialiniam ir skirtuminiam operatoriams su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis atitinkamai. Trečiąjame ir ketvirtajame skyriuose analizuojami tikrinių reikšmių uždaviniai diferencialiniams operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis ir kintamais koeficientais, kai kintami koeficientai yra nelokaliosiose sąlygose ar diferencialinėje lygtyste. Penktajame skyriuje nagrinėjama dvimačio elipsinio operatoriaus su integralinėmis sąlygomis spekto struktūra. Šeštajame skyriuje

pateikta parabolinių lygčių su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis skirtuminių schemų stabilumo analizė.

Bendrosios išvados

1. Nagrinėjant diferencialinio operatoriaus su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis ir pastoviais koeficientais spekto struktūrą nustatyta, kad šio operatoriaus spektras priklauso nuo vieno parametruo $\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$.

Priklasomai nuo šio parametruo reikšmių gali egzistuoti nulinė, viena neigiamą ir be galio daug teigiamų tikrinį reikšmių. Analogiški teiginiai teisingi ir skirtuminiams operatoriui su nelokaliosiomis sąlygomis, tiktai teigiamų tikrinį reikšmį yra baigtinis skaičius.

2. Kai integralinėse sąlygose yra kintami svorio koeficientai, tai gali atsirasti kompleksinės tikrinės reikšmės. Šio uždavinio atveju nulinė ir neigiamos tikrinės reikšmės priklauso nuo taško (γ_1, γ_2) padėties hiperbolės atžvilgiu. Kai taškas (γ_1, γ_2) priklauso hiperbolei, tai $\lambda = 0$ yra nagrinėjamo uždavinio tikrinė reikšmė.

3. Kai diferencialinėje lygtysteje yra kintami koeficientai, tai tikrinės reikšmės $\lambda = 0$ apibrėžimo sritis priklauso nuo kintamųjų koeficientų pobūdžio, t. y. nulinė tikrinė reikšmė gali atsirasti prie didesnių (ar mažesnių) $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2$ reikšmių, priklasomai nuo kintamojo koeficiente (simetrinė, monotoniškai didėjanti ar monotoniškai mažėjanti funkcija) tipo.

4. Rezultatus, gautus tiriant diferencialinių operatorių su integralinėmis sąlygomis spekto struktūrą, galime pritaikyti dvimačių elipsinio tipo diferencialinių operatorių tikrinėms reikšmėms nagrinėti bei parabolinių lygčių su nelokaliosiomis integralinėmis sąlygomis skirtuminių schemų stabilumo analizei.

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THE EIGENVALUE PROBLEM FOR DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR
WITH NONLOCAL INTEGRAL CONDITIONS

Summary of Doctoral Dissertation
Physical Sciences, Mathematic (01P)

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TIKRINIŲ REIKŠMIŲ UŽDAVINYS DIFERENCIALINIAM OPERATORIUI
SU NELOKALIOSIOMIS INTEGRALINĖMIS SĄLYGOMIS

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